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Harriet Knight

ENCYCLOPEDIA HERALDICA

Dictionary of Heraldry.

BY WILLIAM BERRY.

Author of "Heraldry," &c.

College of Arms, London.

Vol. I.

ENCYCLOPEDIA HERALDICA

BY WILLIAM BERRY

Collector of Arms London
15 Times Registered Clerk to the
Society of Heraldry

Vol. I



Published by the
Society of Heraldry

ENCYCLOPEDIA HERALDICA

or Complete
Dictionary OF Heraldry

BY WILLIAM BERRY,

15 Years Registering Clerk to the

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P R E F A C E.

THE mental activity which characterises the present age is as indefatigable in the discovery of matter for occupation as it is ardent in the pursuit of it. New paths of knowledge have been struck out, and fresh lights have been thrown upon the old; sciences are rapidly changing their forms, and present at each change the appearance of another advance towards maturity: and history sees all her most important events of every date re-examined and re-stated with an ingenuity and research which, at least, add to the stock of information; and, by placing each fact in every possible light, contribute to the confirmation and establishment of that which is the true one.

In this eager pursuit of knowledge, Heraldry has not been overlooked: connected as it is with history, with antiquities, and many existing distinctions, it presented itself at too many points not to secure very general attention; and the desire to become acquainted with its language and its laws is observably diffused to a very wide extent. The growing desire for information on this subject has not hitherto been met with proportionate zeal in communicating it, and digesting and presenting it in that form which is best adapted for instruction, and suited to the taste and fashion of the times.

This slowness in providing information in any attractive form may, perhaps, be accounted for, by the little distinction to be gained in treating a subject which afforded no scope to the exercise of genius, in which no new theories could be advanced, no claim to originality preferred; and where all that was required was to collect and arrange matter, in its very nature unchangeable, and already before the public, but not in a way to answer

its present wants. To this it may be added that, till lately, the science has been almost solely in the hands of professional men, or professed antiquaries, and for them the books in which it was contained seemed to possess, in their scarcity, their antiquity, and their quaintness, a propriety, which any modern alteration would destroy.

A more popular form is, however, undoubtedly necessary for that large and increasing class of persons who are now desirous of an acquaintance with Heraldry; to whom, if they gained nothing more, it would be an important consideration to save the time uselessly employed in toiling through matter altogether uninteresting, or at least at that particular moment, when satisfaction upon some single point may be all that is desired.

In one particular, the older writers on the subject have fallen into a fault characteristic of the age in which they wrote—the attempt to carry back their relation to the earliest possible date. To begin at the beginning, as it is emphatically termed, seemed to be considered essential by every historical writer, and not to be shunned for any deficiency of authorities or probability. Thus, like all other histories, the history of Heraldry had its fabulous, its traditionary, and its authentic periods. The writer of the present day no longer feels it incumbent upon him to maintain the existence of the science through all these periods, as necessary to the dignity or utility of his subject. The first of the three, comprising the whole duration of ancient history, he is at liberty at once to reject. There is a line between ancient and modern history more distinct than could be expected to occur in the course of the actions and manners of successive generations of men in the same countries. All the institutions of the former perished and gave way to others totally different in the latter: the legal code, known by the name of the civil law, can scarcely be called an exception to the truth of this remark, since it was lost for centuries—was discovered by accident; and, in its second promulgation, was, to all intents, a new institution.

In ancient history, thus distinguished from modern, no traces of the science of Heraldry, properly so called, are to be discovered. In the countries of modern Europe, on the contrary, it sooner or later occupied a very prominent station; in no instance, however, can any confidence be placed in the supposed proofs of it earlier than the Crusades. Seals, which were employed to attest documents in behalf of individuals, were likely to exhibit very early proofs of the employment of family armorial distinctions. Now, the use of seals on written documents was introduced into England by the Normans, upon their first settling in this country. These, however, contain no trace of armorial bearings, and it may be thence concluded that such did not exist. The superior civilization of the country from which our Norman princes came, the authority of victors, and the influence

of the court, were sure to transfer into this country whatever was in fashion on the Continent. As the use of seals had been introduced into this country by the Normans at the Conquest, so it may be supposed they introduced, as soon as they were adopted elsewhere, the additions made to them of armorial bearings. Seals of this kind were not employed here till the time of Richard I. which may be assumed to have been no distant follower of the establishment, in this country at least, of some of the principal laws of Heraldry.

Of the condition of the science, from this time to the reign of Edward III. little can be known, or even conjectured; that it had appointed officers seems necessary to its existence at all, but, with one exception, it does not appear by what name they were distinguished, or what authority they possessed. That intimate connexion with France, which was occasioned by the claims of the English princes to the crown of that country, seems to have led to the establishment of heraldic officers, with the names and capacities which they still possess: at least, such establishment is contemporaneous with the invasions of France. Edward the Third appointed four of the six heralds, who form a part of the present constituted body; his successor appointed other officers, and these were collected into a college, and acted together by order of Henry the Fifth; and, by Richard the Third, were granted a charter and very extensive privileges. At this period, and for some time after, their dignity and power may be considered to have been at the highest: the honours, of which they were the guardians and regulators, were not too widely extended to escape from their jurisdiction, and the full exercise of their powers was not felt grievous by a people, who were not yet grown jealous of their personal independence. When, however, the desire of a greater degree of freedom began to diffuse itself, they had a long struggle to maintain with that more numerous class, who were eager to assume those proofs of gentility, in which they were desirous of rivalling those with whom wealth and education had given them some grounds of equality; that easy method of smoothing difficulties, which later times have furnished, had not yet been sufficiently received. When the increased liberty of the subject rendered it impossible for the Heralds to prevent, by the exercise of their power, the illegal assumption of arms, a way to escape from the guilt was compassionately devised, and it was discovered that the act might be legalised by the payment of a specific sum. This arrangement, by placing the desired object within the reach of all, rendered the exercise of its authority no longer invidious to the College; and though it does not directly interfere with the unauthorized assumption of arms, in some degree checks it, by lowering in public estimation such as have not the sanction, which, it is known, may be obtained if applied for in the proper way. The Herald is no longer the uncompromising champion of the privileged few, the terror of

new men, and budding gentility: if he is known to have objects of hostility, it is also known how he may be conciliated;

“ Si te nulla movet tantæ pietatis imago
At ramum hunc (aperit ramum qui veste latebat)
Agnoscas—tumida ex irâ tum corda residunt.”

These amicable relations, however, between the Herald and the Public, were not brought about at once, nor till great political revolutions had taught the former that their only hope to retain some influence with their refractory subjects was in offering a friendly embrace to all who were willing to approach; and thus compensating the defiance of the disobedient by multiplying the number of their willing supporters.

So early as the reign of Elizabeth, the growing spirit of freedom began to quarrel with the monopoly of honours by the favoured portion of the community, and the Heralds found themselves frequently called upon to resist the encroachment upon their privileges and defiance of their authority. This was particularly the case in the ordering of funerals, then the favourite scene for the display of heraldic honours, and a constant warfare was carried on throughout the country, between the provincial kings, or their deputies, and the painters and undertakers, whom interest united with their ambitious employers. Such continued to be the state of things during this and the succeeding reign, and it can easily be supposed what turn they took from the events of the following one of Charles the First. The journal of Sir William Dugdale exhibits some amusing instances of the summary but ineffectual means employed by him, in vindication of his authority in his own province, and of the emulous pertinacity with which unwarranted achievements were alternately defaced and restored. This was in the earlier times of that Prince; in the events with which his career closed, all undue privileges of feudal origin either perished or received a fatal wound. It was then that the Earl Marshal's court was suppressed; a late establishment, most unfit for the season, and most strongly opposed in principle and still more in practice to the spirit of the times. Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, who brought it before the notice of Parliament, related there some of its proceedings, which were, indeed, of a character to endanger the existence of the Court, even if it had been of higher authority and older date: as it was, they looked like the passionate exercise of authority, which had no hopes to maintain itself but by terror, and, instead of supporting, hastened its downfall. With the fall of arbitrary power, in the government, fell all that was arbitrary in the constitution of the College of Heralds: without the power of punishing, they ceased to oppose, by other means than public opinion, the invasion of

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their former rights ; even the useful custom of visitations was considered too inquisitorial for the altered state of society, and perished with the last of the Stuarts.

From that time to the present the official business of Heraldry has been prosecuted in its contracted sphere, unofficially, without noise, and without odium. The chartered and corporate association of its professors has proved necessary to the wants of a country possessed of hereditary titles, and in which the changes and acquisition of wealth are continually exalting new families to a position in which it is right and expedient to invest them with such distinctions as have been once bestowed upon the old. And, though the pageantry of Heraldry is no longer forced upon private individuals, and seldom sought by them, it is maintained, on all public solemnities, with undiminished pomp and scrupulous accuracy. Neither has the science been suffered to remain a mystery in the hands of its professional followers : there have always been those who have devoted themselves to the study of it, from natural inclination and with uninterested zeal. To the exertions of these we are indebted for the collection of much useful information, and, to their example, for preserving and extending a taste for the study. At no time has this been so prevalent as at the present ; and, when it is considered how many are personally concerned in it,—how much it is connected with some most interesting periods and events,—and how frequently it proves a useful auxiliary of the historian and still more of the biographer, it is natural that this taste should increase rather than diminish. To gratify the wants of the Public, in this respect, is the intention of the present work ; and, to suit the purpose of all, the object of the arrangement. It is not attempted to teach the science in a gradual, systematic manner ; yet the whole of the information necessary to be acquired is contained under a different form. The learner must select his own course of study, and, having done so, will find upon each subject, as he takes it in its turn, whatever has been established concerning it by usage or authority. In the Introduction, a brief sketch of the essential parts of the science is given, which will be some guide to the student in what order he may most profitably prosecute his investigations. The engraved arms of individuals, though not intended for that purpose, will, also, prove a most valuable help ; in them, compared with their blazoning in the Dictionary of Arms, he will find excellent illustrations of heraldic terms ; and, which is more peculiarly their advantage, familiarity and practice in the method of blazoning. Thus, it is hoped that even the beginner will be enabled to find his way to the elements of the science as here presented ; while, to readers of every other kind, the form of a Dictionary will afford unusual advantages, presenting the subject of their inquiry, readily and separately, before their view, with all the benefit of conciseness, because unconnected with extraneous matter, and, at the same time, as complete as the compared and selected results of former

writers can render it. In a science, of which the principles have been long settled, little of novelty remained to be discovered; what was required was to collect, from the rare, or cumbersome, or ill-assorted existing materials, all that could be relied upon and whatever was useful. This is what has been attempted to be accomplished in the present work; with what success must be pronounced elsewhere; but no where so properly as here can it be stated that, on those subjects, in which access to private documents, or badges, was necessary for obtaining correct information, such have been freely and kindly granted to the inspection of the Author; and he trusts he shall not be considered less sensible of the favours, because he is precluded, by their number, from every public acknowledgement beyond this general one.

INTRODUCTION.

ALTHOUGH every heraldic term, or subject connected with the science of Heraldry, will be found under each specific head, in alphabetical arrangement, in this Dictionary, properly explained, technically and otherwise, with references, in general, to an engraved plate, in order that it may be the more clearly understood,—yet, to such as may not be well versed in the science, or wholly unacquainted with it, a kind of Grammar of Heraldry, if it may be so termed, cannot prove otherwise than interesting as well as useful, and the following general outline of its composition is given, by way of introduction, which a reference to the Dictionary and Plates will more fully explain.

The **SHIELD**, upon which the various devices of Heraldry are depicted, has varied in shape with the caprice of the times, as the fertile imaginations of whimsical heralds, engravers, and painters, have suggested, but seldom bearing any very near resemblance to the shield of the warrior, actually used in the field of battle, single combat, or tournament; which will, however, be found more fully treated upon under the several heads of **ACHIEVEMENT**, **BUCKLER**, **TARGET**, &c. but more particularly under that of **ESCUTCHEON**.

The **POINTS** of the *Shield*, or *Escoccheon*, are so termed from their pointing out the precise part of the field upon which any charge is to be borne at that particular place, and are called—

The <i>Dexter chief point</i> ;	The <i>Navel</i> , or <i>nombril point</i> ;	The <i>Middle base point</i> ; and
<i>Middle chief point</i> ;	<i>Dexter base point</i> , called by	<i>Sinister base point</i> , called
<i>Sinister chief point</i> ;	the French, <i>dexter flanke</i>	by the French, <i>sinister</i>
<i>Honor</i> , or <i>collar point</i> ;	<i>point</i> ;	<i>flanke point</i> .
<i>Centre</i> , or <i>fesse point</i> ;		

The **TINCTURES**, **METAL**, or **COLOUR** of the *Shield*, its several partitions and charges, (the whole ground or surface of the shield, or *escoccheon*, being termed the field, and allusively so called from these commemorative charges, or symbols, being originally won in the actual field of battle, or, in

civil cases, in the field of honourable career in service to the state, or to record acts of virtue, generosity, and the like,) are as follow : viz.

METALS—*Or* being *gold*, and

Argent, *silver*, generally depicted *white*.

COLOURS—*Gules* being *red*;

Azure *blue*;

Vert *green*;

Sable *black*;

Purple.... *purple*;

Tenne

Tawney, or

Brusk,

Sanguine,

} being *orange*;

... *dark red*, or *murrey*.

These several *metals* and *colours*, in ancient blazon, are sometimes designated by *precious stones* and *planets*; and the capricious whim of even blazoning the *tinctures* by the *elements*, *celestial signs*, *seasons*, *virtues*, &c. may be found under the terms **BLAZON** and **COLOUR**, where curious paradigms of these strange fancies are inserted.

FURS are, likewise, used in coat-armour, and are as follow :—

Ermine, *ermine*s, *erminois*, *pean*, *vair*, *vairé*, *varry-cuppy*, or *varry-tassa*, and *erminites*, will be found particularly described under **FUR**.

As these furs are depicted in Heraldry as spotting over the whole ordinary, or charge, it may be the more regular way to notice next a somewhat similar kind of powdering, or rather sprinkling, which represent drops of various liquids, termed **GUTTÉ**, particularized under this term in the Dictionary. They are as follow :—

Gutté d'huile, or } painted vert, or green colour, and representing drops of oil ;
Gutté d'olive,

Gutté de larmes, painted to imitate drops of water, and representing tears ;

Gutté de l'eau, the like, but not borne for tears ;

Gutté d'or, drops of liquid gold ;

Gutté de poix, drops of liquid pitch, and painted black ; and

Gutté de sang, red, representing drops of blood.

Small crosses, of various formation, *fleurs-de-lis*, and the like, are often borne strewed, as it were, all over the field, which is termed *semé*, or *semmé*, of cross crosslets, *fleurs-de-lis*, &c. as the case may happen to be.

ROUNDLES, or circular pieces of metal and colour, taking various names, according to the tincture, are, likewise, very common bearings in coat armour, and being often borne strewed all over the field, ordinary, and charge, may be next noticed. They are called as follow :—

The *Bezant*, depicted *or*, or *gold*, represents the ancient coin of Byzantium, or Constantinople.

Plate, *argent*, or *silver*, supposed, likewise, to represent a coin.

Pomeis, *vert*, or *green*, representing an apple.

Hurt, *azure*, or *blue*, the *hurtleberry*, by some supposed to represent a wound.

Ogress, or } *sable*, or *black*, called, also, by some old heralds, *gunstones*, as representing

Pellet, } balls of lead and iron.

Torteaux, *gules*, or *red*, said to represent *cakes*, *bowls*, or *wounds*.

Golpes, purple, or *purple*, also said to imply *wounds*, and by some a *pill*, or *bolus*.

Oranges, *tenne*, or *tawney*, the fruit so called.

Guzes, *sanguine*, or *murrey* colour, a *red hot ball*.

Fountain, divided horizontally, by wavy lines, into six pieces, painted alternately *argent* and *azure*.

Some of these, when strewed over the field, or charge, are termed *semé*, but others vary in the term, the powdering with *bezants* being called *bezantée*; *plates*, *platée*; and *pellets*, *pelletée*.

The LINES of PARTITION, used in the division of the *field*, upon which partitions the various *charges* are borne, which diversify the numerous coats of arms, and render each family distinct, will be found under this head.

The ORDINARIES, which are the principal bearings in coat armour, and which will be found under this head generally, and separately under each particular term, are, with the exception of the *tressure*, formed of lines crossing the field in various ways, and are called as follow:—

1. The <i>Chief</i> .	6. <i>Escocheon</i> .	11. <i>Quarter</i> .	16. <i>File</i> .
2. <i>Pale</i> .	7. <i>Cross</i> .	12. <i>Pile</i> .	17. <i>Border</i> .
3. <i>Bend</i> .	8. <i>Saltier</i> .	13. <i>Flasque</i> .	18. <i>Orle</i> .
4. <i>Fesse</i> .	9. <i>Cheveron</i> .	14. <i>Tressure</i> .	19. <i>Inescocheon</i> .
5. <i>Bar</i> .	10. <i>Giron</i> .	15. <i>Fret</i> .	20. <i>Canton</i> .

These *Ordinaries* are borne with and without other charges upon them, and so various are the different devices used in the multiplicity of bearings, consisting of animate and inanimate things, it is scarcely possible to say what may be met with in coat armour, although all of the more general sort of bearings, such as men, beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles and insects, implements of husbandry and trade, instruments of destruction used in warfare, crosses of various formation and appellation, (which will be found alphabetically arranged under the general term of CROSS,) flowers, fruits, trees, plants, shrubs, leaves, &c. may be referred to in the Dictionary, and further elucidated by explanatory plates in most cases.

Subordinate Ordinaries, sometimes so called from being diminutives of the others, are as follow:—

Of the CHIEF—the *Fillet*.

FESSE .. *Bar*,
Barrulet,
Bars, *Gemelles*, and
Cottice.

PALE .. *Pallet* and
Endorse.

BEND .. *Bendlet*,

Of the BEND — the *Garter*, or
Ribbon,

Cost, or
Cottice, and
Scarpe.

CHEVERON .. *Cheveronel*,
Couple Close, or
Cottice.

The PALL, LOZENGE, MASCLE, FUSIL, and RUSTRE, are very common bearings in coat-

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armour, all of which will be found particularly described under each term, and explanatory engravings, for farther elucidation.

Thus, from *Tinctures, Furs, Lines of Partition, Ordinaries, Subordinaries, and Charges*, variously disposed at different points of the escutcheon, are formed the armorial bearings of individuals and families, honourable in their first achievement, and, with laudable ambition, continued by their descendants, as a lasting memorial of heroic deeds, and other notable actions worthy of record, which, otherwise, might have been long forgotten; nor have these symbols of renown been uselessly displayed to rising generations, who, emulous of the glory of their ancestors, have added new laurels to the paternal wreath, and obtained grants of honourable augmentations as resplendent as the first mark of honour which graced the shield of the warrior when the days of chivalry were in their zenith, and feats of manhood in joust and tournament succeeded the more sanguinary conflict of contending valour in the field or wounded honour in the rage of single combat.

The *CREST*, which was of much later device than the armorial bearings on the shield, was introduced more readily to distinguish leaders and commanders in the heat of battle; and, in more peaceable times, was adopted by their followers or retainers as a cognizance, or badge, but, in the course of time, became generally attached to the coat-armour, with other decorations, such as the *Helmet, Mantling, Motto, and Supporters*, which, by certain rules and regulations, and the introduction of coronets, and other badges of distinction, mark the dignity of the bearer, whether *Gentleman, Esquire, Knight, Baronet, Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, Duke, Prince, or Sovereign*, and may be referred to in the Dictionary under each appellation.

DISTINCTIONS OF FAMILIES, termed, also, *Marks of Cadency, Differences, Brisures, and Filiations*, are certain distinctive marks in coat-armour, for the royal family as well as private individuals, to denote the first, or eldest son, second, third, fourth, and other sons, which will be found particularised under this head in the Dictionary, and, also, in an explanatory plate. The sons should bear these filiations on the Crest likewise, ever placing their own mark of degree on that of their father; the daughters bearing only that of their father, and none for themselves—the female branches of the royal family being alone an exception to this general rule, who bear certain distinctions described in the above reference.

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The *Peers of Scotland*, following in the same order.

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The *Royal Arms, Badges, &c.* from EGBERT, the Saxon King, to GEORGE IV. will be found under the article "ARMS, ROYAL."

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- The Arms of the *Deaneries* in England and Wales, alphabetical, under that article.
- The various Orders of *Knighthood*, in Europe, alphabetically arranged under the article KNIGHTHOOD, with Plates of the *Stars*, *Collars*, *Badges*, &c.
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AT THE END OF THIS DICTIONARY.

- Glover's Ordinary of Arms*, augmented and improved, with Indexes, &c.
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- Addenda*.

Note.—VOL. II. is a Dictionary of Arms of the principal private Families in England, Scotland, and Ireland, with an Appendix and Addenda; and VOL. III. contains the Explanatory Plates to the Dictionary of Heraldry, Orders of Knighthood, and the Arms of Subscribers, and others, who presented Engravings of them to the Work.

Encyclopædia Heraldica;

OR,

COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY.

A B A

A. This and other letters of the alphabet occur as bearings in coat armour. Ex: the family of *Althoun* bears *gu. on a fesse ar. a Roman A.*

Note.—The letter A is often used in sketches of armorial bearings, where the metals in coat armour are not otherwise expressed, to denote *argent*: but as it is equally applicable to mark the colour *azure*, (which, amongst those conversant with heraldry, is usually done by affixing the letter B, for *blue* (*azure*), a rule that may not be generally known:) to avoid confusion, it is more advisable to add the second letter, *ar.* and *az.* which will prevent mistakes in marking this *metal* and *colour*.

ABACOT, a royal cap of state, made in the shape of two crowns, and anciently used by the Kings of England.

ABAISSE, (French). When the *fesse*, or any other bearing, is depressed or situate below the centre of the shield, it is then said to be *abaissé*.

ABATEMENT (French, *brisure*) is a mark annexed to the paternal coat, to express or point out some base ungentlemanlike behaviour or infamy, whereby such coat is abated or lowered in dignity. The marks of abatement, mentioned by heraldic authors, are nine in number; but although anciently heralds or officers of arms might have settled these bearings as the proper *tesseræ*, or abatements of honour, to deter men from the commission of such dishonourable acts, scarcely one instance of the bearing of such an abatement is given by heraldic writers, and the French discard it altogether as an English fancy. They are as follow:

1. *Delf tenné*,—for revoking or receding from a challenge given by himself. See **DELF** and **TENNÉ**.
2. *Escoccheon reversed, sanguine, occupying the middle point of the shield of arms*,—for violating the chastity of a maid, wife, or widow, or flying from the banner of his sovereign. See **ESCOCHEON REVERSED**—and **POINTS OF THE SHIELD**.

A B A

3. *A point dexter, parted, tenné*,—for a braggadocio or vain boaster of some valiant act which he never performed. See **POINT**.

4. *A point in point, sanguine*,—for cowardice. See **POINT IN POINT**.

5. *A point champaine, tenné*,—for slaying a prisoner after demanding quarter. See **POINT CHAMPAINE**.

6. *A plain point, sanguine*,—for such as might be found guilty of lying to his sovereign or commander-in-chief. See **POINT**.

7. *A gore sinister, tenné*,—for behaving cowardly to an enemy. See **GORE**.

8. *A gusset, sanguine*,—for adultery or drunkenness; placing the *gusset* on the *dexter*, or right, side, for the former crime; and on the *sinister*, or left, side, for the latter offence: bearing both, if guilty of adultery as well as drunkenness. See **GUSSET**.

9. *The whole coat armour reversed, or turned upside down, contrary to the usual manner of bearing*,—for treason.

Abatements of Honour are never of metal, but invariably tinged or coloured, either *tenné* or *sanguine*, and without any charge thereon whatever; but it must be noted, that when such bearings occur in an *escoccheon*, either charged or borne of the metal *or* *argent*, or appear coloured *sable*, *gules*, *azure*, *vert*, or *purpure*, they are then considered honourable bearings; the *point in point* and the *plain point* being acknowledged badges of the greatest honour and distinction, as may be seen in the Royal Arms of England, where the Arms of *Brunswick*, *Lunenburg*, &c. are borne on an *escoccheon* of pretence, and the Arms of *Saxony*, being *gules*, a *horse current argent*, are placed on what is termed a *point in point*. See **ROYAL ARMS**,

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Plate I. fig. 1., though this is sometimes blazoned otherwise.

ACCIDENTS (French, *accidens* or *brisures*) are often mentioned by heraldic writers, but seem to have no particular meaning in blazonry, generally applying to strictures and marks of difference in coat armour.

ACCOLLÉ, (a French term for *collared*). French heralds likewise use the same word to express two *batons*, *swords*, &c. placed behind a shield. English heralds use the terms *gorged* and *collared*.

ACCOSTED, (French, *acote* or *accompagné*,) a term not often used in English heraldry, signifying the same as *cottised*, as a *bend*, *fesse*, or *pale*, flanked by any thing, which may be blazoned *a pale accosted by two pallets*, but more properly *a pale between two pallets*, or *a pale cottised*. See **COTTISED**.

ACCROCHÉ, a term used by French heralds to express one heraldic charge, or bearing, hooked into another.

ACCRUED. To express a tree full grown.

ACHIEVEMENT, or HATCHMENT. Although the word achievement is applicable to the shield of armorial bearings generally, as the heraldic symbols, or badges, depicted on it were originally the marks of some heroic act or great achievement of the bearer,—the term is commonly applied to the funeral achievement, or hatchment, of deceased persons, affixed against the dwelling house, to denote the death, rank, and station of the late occupant. These achievements, or hatchments, differ materially, not only in the display of the armorial bearings, or ensigns, of the deceased, according to dignity or rank; but, by a nice distinction, accurately point out whether the defunct, either man or woman, was single or married, widow or widower, and other particulars too often confounded in error, and rendered ridiculous, from being inaccurately painted by persons who are not sufficiently versed in the science of heraldry, and have no correct book of information upon the subject to which they can refer for these particulars. Examples of the various funeral achievements will be found in Plates II. and III. with other funeral escocheons, banners, pennons, &c. which may be referred to under the several terms, and generally under the head **FUNERAL**.

1. *Achievement of a Peer, a Knight of the Garter, or other Order of Knighthood, dying a bachelor*, should have the *paternal coat* encircled by the *garter*, or *ribbon*, of the order, with *mantle*, *helmet*, *coronet*, *crest*, *supporters*, and *motto*, and the whole surface, or ground, of the hatch-

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ment *black*, as in Plate II. fig. 1. which is that of an *earl*, and varies in no other way from that of a *duke*, *marquis*, *viscount*, or *baron*, than the difference of coronet according to the degree of dignity. The *collar* and *badge* may likewise encircle the arms around the *garter*, or *ribbon*, of the order.

2. *The same Peer, if married and the wife living*, only varies from that of a single man, or bachelor, by having two shields, the dexter containing his *paternal coat*, encircled with the *garter*, or *ribbon*, of the order of which he is a *knight*, as before described, and the sinister shield having the same *arms* and those of his *wife*, (either impaled, or on an escocheon of pretence; if an heiress, as the case may be,) the whole surface, or ground, of the hatchment being painted *black*, excepting that part under the arms of the wife, which should be *white*, to denote that she is still living, as in Plate II. fig. 2.
3. *The same Peer, if married to a Peeress in her own right*, should, on the dexter side of the hatchment, have two shields, as in the last, but with the *arms* of the *peeress* upon an escocheon of pretence, surmounted by her proper *coronet*; and on the sinister side of the hatchment, the single *paternal coat* of the *peeress*, in a shield of a *lozenge* form, with her proper *coronet* and *supporters*, as a *peeress* in her own right, the whole within a *mantle*; the surface, or ground, of the hatchment on the *dexter* side being *black*, as far only as the centre of the second shield, to denote his death, and the remainder *white*, to show that the *peeress* his wife is living, as in Plate II. fig. 3.
4. *The same Peer, if a widower, in either of the cases last-mentioned*, must then have the *whole* surface, or ground, of the hatchment *black*, to denote that he survived his wife, and died a *widower*.
5. *Achievements of Peers who were not Knights of any of the Orders, nor their wives Peeresses in their own right*, should have but one shield of arms, upon which should be painted their own *paternal coats* and *those of their wives*, either impaled or on an escocheon of pretence, with *mantle*, *helmet*, *crest*, *coronet*, *supporters*, and *motto*; the *half* of the surface or ground of the hatchment on the *dexter* side being *black*, and the other *half* *white*, should the wife survive, and the *whole* surface, or ground, *black*, if a *widower*, as in Plate II. fig. 4.
6. *Achievement of a Peeress in her own right, dying unmarried*, should have the arms on a shield of a *lozenge* form, with *mantle*, (or rather robe of

estate, to which she is entitled as a *peeress*,) *supporters*, and *coronet*, and the *whole* of the surface, or ground, of the hatchment *black*, as in Plate II. fig. 5.

7. *When married, and the husband surviving.*

If to a *Peer*, should, on the *dexter*, or *right*, side of the hatchment, have the arms of her husband, with her own *paternal coat*, upon an *escoccheon* of pretence, surmounted by her proper *coronet*, with the *supporters* and *coronet* of the *peer* her husband; and on the *sinister* side of the hatchment her own *paternal coat* singly, in a shield of a *lozenge* shape, with her proper *coronet* and *supporters*, as a *peeress* in her own right; the whole within a *mantle*, or robe, of estate, the surface, or ground, of the hatchment being *white*, as far only as the centre of the *peer's* arms, to denote that he is living; and the remainder, under the arms of the *peeress*, *black*; for if it is divided equally, it will appear a contradiction,—as if *living* on the one side, and *dead* on the other. See Plate II. fig. 6.

8. *Should the Peeress marry a Commoner*, her hatchment will then differ from the last, by the omission of the *peer's coronet* and *supporters*; the arms of her husband appearing as those of a private gentleman.

As a *Widow*, either of a *Peer* or *Commoner*, the hatchment will be the same as 7 or 8; but in each case both shields must then be of a *lozenge* form, and the whole surface, or ground, of the hatchment *black*, to denote that she died a widow.

9. *Achievement of the Wife of a Peer, Knight of the Garter, or other Order*, but not a *Peeress* in her own right, should be painted in the same manner as the hatchment of her husband, omitting the *helmet*, *crest*, and *motto*, and having the *dexter* half of the surface, or ground, *white*, to denote his being alive, and the *sinister* half *black*, to point out her death.

10. *When the Peer her Husband was not a Knight of any of the Orders*, her hatchment should be the same as described in that of the *Peer*, (5th case,) omitting the *helmet*, *crest*, and *motto*, and having the *dexter* half of the surface or ground of the hatchment *white*, and the *sinister* half *black*, for the same reason as in the last.

11. *Achievement of the Widow of a Peer*, (whether a Knight of any of the Orders or not, will make no difference, such honours being personal, dying with him, and in which the wife could have no share,) should have the arms of her deceased lord impaled with her own, or on an *escoccheon* of pretence, as the case may be,

painted on a shield of a *lozenge* form, surmounted by the *coronet*, with the *supporters* and *mantle*, or robe of estate, having the whole surface, or ground, of the hatchment *black*.

12. *Achievement of an Archbishop or Bishop* should have the *Arms* of the *See* impaled with his *paternal coat*, as a man and wife, but reversing the sides, that of the *See* (to which he is, as it were, spiritually wedded) being placed on the *dexter* side of the shield, and his own on the *sinister*, surmounted by the proper *mitre*, the *dexter* half of the surface, or ground, of the hatchment being *white*, (as the *See* never dies,) and the *sinister* half *black*, as in Plate II. fig. 7.

It is usual to place a *key* and *crozier*, in saltire, behind the shield of an *archbishop*, and two *croziers* behind that of a *bishop*; but *Durham*, being a *County-Palatine*, should have a *sword* and *crozier*, instead of two *croziers*.

The *mitre* of an *archbishop* has a rim formed like a *ducal coronet*, but that of a *bishop* is plain. See MITRES.

The *Bishops* of *Winchester* and *Salisbury*, the former of whom is *Prelate*, and the latter *Chancellor*, of the Order of the *Garter*, should invariably have the impaled coats of the *See* and their own *paternal arms*, encircled by the *garter*, and the *badge* of the order pendent beneath, as in Plate II. fig. 8.

In like manner the *Archbishop* of *Armagh*, *Lord Primate of all Ireland*, who is *Prelate*, and the *Archbishop* of *Dublin*, who is *Chancellor*, of the Order of *St. Patrick*, should each of them have the arms of the *See* impaled with their own *paternal coats*, encircled by the *ribbon* of that order, and the *badge* pendent beneath.

Bishops, who may happen to be *temporal* as well as *spiritual peers*, should likewise bear the *arms*, *coronet*, and *supporters*, of the *hereditary dignity*,—the *spiritual honour*, if an *archbishop*, on the *dexter* side of the achievement, (which takes precedence even of a *dukedom*, except of the *Blood Royal*,) and the *hereditary dignity* on the *sinister*; but *bishops*, who may happen to be *temporal peers* above the rank of *baron*, should bear the *hereditary dignity* on the *dexter* side of the achievement, as such honour takes precedence of *bishops*, who only rank next before *barons*; so that a *bishop*, who is likewise of no higher *hereditary dignity* than a *baron*, must in such case bear the arms of the *See*, impaled with his own *paternal coat*, on the *dexter* side of the achievement.

13. *Achievement of the Wife of a Bishop*. Although, before the Reformation, the bishops and

clergy, in general, were forbidden to marry, and since that period allowed to enter into the holy state of matrimony, neither rank nor precedence of their wives, nor rules for bearing their arms, have yet been granted or assigned. There seems, however, no other objection than the mere formality of the arrangement to follow the precedents of other cases nearly similar, as to the manner of marshalling the arms of bishops and their wives; which differ little from that of knights of orders, a like personal honour, in which their wives can claim no participation. Following this mode of bearing arms, the achievement of a *bishop's wife* would then have two shields,—the *dexter*, with the arms of the *See*, impaling the *bishop's paternal coat*, surmounted by the *mitre*, as before directed in his achievement; and the *sinister* shield, suspended by a knot or ribbon, bearing the arms of himself and wife, either impaled or with an *escoccheon* of pretence, the surface or ground of the hatchment being *black* under the arms of the wife, to denote her decease, and the remainder *white*, as in Plate III. fig. 1.

14. *Achievement of the Widow of a Bishop*, who, notwithstanding the dignity of her late husband, ranked only as a *gentlewoman*, should have but one shield, of a *lozenge* form, suspended by a knot or ribbon, with the paternal arms of her late husband, impaling her own, (or on an *escoccheon* of pretence, as the case may be,) like other *gentlewomen*, as in Plate III. fig. 8.
15. *Achievement of a Knight of the Bath*, if *single* or *unmarried*, should have the arms encircled within the *ribbon* of the *order*, with the *mantle*, *helmet*, *crest*, *motto*, and *supporters*, the whole ground, or surface, being *black*. The *collar*, with the *badge* pendent, may likewise encircle the arms around the *ribbon*. Vide Plate III. fig. 2.
16. *If married and his Wife surviving* should be painted with two shields,—that on the *dexter* having the *paternal coat* encircled by the *ribbon* of the *order*, and the *sinister* shield with the same arms empaled with those of his wife, (or bearing her arms upon an *escoccheon* of pretence, if an heiress,) with *helmet*, *crest*, *supporters*, and the *mantling* enclosing both shields; the whole ground or surface of the hatchment being *black*, excepting that part immediately under the arms of the wife, to denote that she is still living; the whole varying but little, and that as to rank and difference of the order, with the achievement in Plate II. fig. 2.
17. *If a Widower*, the whole should be painted as

the last, with the entire surface, or ground, *black*, to show the decease of both.

18. *The Achievement of a Wife of a Knight of the Bath* should be painted with two shields, as the former, but without the *helmet*, *crest*, or *supporters*, the surface, or ground, of the hatchment being *black* under the arms of the wife, and the rest *white*.
19. *The Achievement of the Widow of a Knight of the Bath* should have but one shield, of a *lozenge* form, with the arms of her late husband and her own, either impaled or on an *escoccheon* of pretence, with the whole surface, or ground, *black*; in no way differing from the hatchment of a *widow* of an *esquire* or *gentleman*, as delineated in Plate III. fig. 8; the right of bearing supporters, granted to the husband as a *Knight of the Bath*, being a personal distinction only.
20. *Achievement of an Esquire, or Gentleman, being a Bachelor*, should have the *paternal coat*, with *mantle*, *helmet*, *crest*, and *motto*, and the whole surface, or ground, of the hatchment *black*, as in Plate III. fig. 3; but the *mottos* used upon achievements may be either family or funeral mottos.
21. *Achievement of an Esquire, or Gentleman, leaving a Widow*.—The arms of the deceased should be painted on a shield, either impaled with or bearing those of the wife, upon an *escoccheon* of pretence, as the case may be, with *helmet*, *crest*, *mantle*, and *motto*; the *dexter* half of the ground, or surface, of the hatchment being *black*, to denote his death, and the *sinister* half *white*.
22. *Achievement of an Esquire, or Gentleman, dying a Widower, having married but one Wife*, will in no way vary from the last, excepting that the whole ground, or surface, of the hatchment must be *black*, to denote the decease of both.
23. *Achievement of an Esquire, or Gentleman, leaving a second Wife surviving*. In this case, the *paternal coat* of the deceased, with *mantle*, *helmet*, *crest*, and *motto*, should be painted on an entire *black* ground. On the *dexter* side of this shield, a small *escoccheon*, of an oblong form, upon which should be depicted a shield of his *paternal arms*, impaling those of the *first wife*, or bearing her arms upon an *escoccheon* of pretence, if an heiress: the *dexter* side, or half of this oblong *escoccheon*, being *white*, and the *sinister* *black*, to denote that he was the survivor of the *first marriage*: and on the *sinister* side of the middle shield of arms should be placed a

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like oblong escocheon, bearing the arms of himself and second wife, with the *dexter* half of this escocheon *black*, and the *sinister* *white*, to point out that such second wife is still living, as in Plate III. fig. 5.

Should he survive the second Wife and die a Widower, then the escocheon, charged with the arms of the second marriage, will be *white* on the *dexter* side, and *black* on the *sinister*, to denote that he was also the survivor of the second marriage. In like manner three or more wives may be depicted on separate escocheons, so disposed as may best point out the rotation of such marriages.

There is, however, another way of depicting the achievement of an *Esquire* or *Gentleman*, who had married a *second wife*, by impaling or placing the arms of both wives in one shield, by dividing it into three compartments, paleways, (perpendicular lines,) the middle part bearing his paternal coat, with the arms of the *first wife* in the compartment on the *dexter* side, and those of the *second* upon the *sinister*; with *mantle*, *helmet*, *crest*, and *motto*; the whole surface, or ground, of the hatchment being *black*, excepting that part under the arms of the second marriage, should she survive; and wholly *black*, if he died a *widower*.

Where neither wife was an heiress, the first and second marriage might thus be clearly pointed out in one shield; but it is certainly objectionable where either of them was an heiress, and more particularly in the case of the second wife being such, and the first not; as, in this instance, the shield must then be divided equally, paleways,—the first wife's coat occupy the sinister half, and the arms of the second (borne upon an escocheon of pretence upon the husband's coat) the dexter half, which would rather imply the reverse, that the first wife was an heiress and the second not.

24. *Achievement of a Spinster, or single Woman.* The paternal arms should be painted on a shield in the form of a *lozenge*, enclosed within a golden cord, tied in four knots; the whole upon a *black* ground or surface, as in Plate III. fig. 6: but this very ancient mark of distinction (the gold cord) is now little attended to in England, although it is still held in great estimation in some nations abroad. The shield of arms is usually suspended by a ribbon, or cord, tied in a bow or knot, and decorated on each side with cherubims' heads, or funeral ornaments.

25. *Achievement of a Wife of an Esquire, or Gentleman, dying in the life-time of her Husband.* The arms of the husband are to be

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painted, either impaled with those of the wife, or bearing them upon an escocheon of pretence; if an heiress, upon a shield in shape as borne by the husband, and not of a lozenge form, suspended by a ribbon, or cord, tied in a bow or knot; ornamented on the sides with cherubims' heads, cypress, or palm-branches: the *sinister* side, or half of the hatchment, being *black*, to denote her death, and the *dexter* *white*, to point out that the husband is still living, as in Plate III. fig. 7. The achievements for women being invariably painted without *mantle*, (except peeresses, who are entitled to a mantle, or rather robe of estate,) *helmet*, *crest*, or *motto*; although funeral mottos are sometimes introduced.

26. *Achievement of a Widow.* The arms of her late husband and her own paternal coat, either impaled, or borne upon an escocheon of pretence, as the case may be, should be painted upon a shield of a *lozenge* form, with the *whole* ground, or surface, of the hatchment *black*, suspended by a ribbon or cord, and ornamented like the last, as in Plate III. fig. 8.

Note.—Should any particular case occur, which may not exactly correspond with any of the foregoing achievements, the accustomed mode of bearing the arms (which may be found, upon reference to such particular case under the proper head) must be followed in depicting such funeral achievements.

ACON, or ACRES, *Knights of.* See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of.*

ACORN, the fruit of the oak. Plate VIII. fig. 1.

ACORN, slipped and leaved. Plate VIII. fig. 1.

ACORNED. The oak tree, when represented with acorns upon it, is then said to be *acorned* or *fructed*. Plate VIII. fig. 2.

ACUTE-ANGLED. See ANGLED.

ADORNED, decorated; as a chapeau or cap turned up is said to be adorned when any thing is set upon the side of it.

ADORSED, ENDORSED, or ADORSSSED, ADOSSE, or ADOSSED. These words are used by different heraldic writers, but express the same

meaning; that is, when any two animals, birds, fish, or other bearings, are placed back to back, as in Plate VIII. fig. 3; they are then said to be *adossed*, &c. The *keys*, in Plate VIII. fig. 4, are termed *endorsed* or *adossed*.

ADVANCERS. The top branches or shoots from the attire of a stag.

ADUMBRATED, (French, *ombré*,) signifying the shadow only of any charge, or bearing, painted of the same colour as the field, but of a darker hue or shade. Bearings in this manner occur in French and German authors, who have written

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upon Heraldry, but it is seldom to be met with in English coats of arms.

ADUMBRATION, shadowed, as above.

AFFRONTANT, } (French, *taré de front*, or
AFFRONTÉ, or } *confronté*,) is a term like-
AFFRONTED, } wise used when the head of
a Saracen, savage, &c. is represented full-faced: it is then *affronté*, and is often used in the same sense as *guardant*; and, when any two animals are placed to face each other, they are then said to be *affronté* or *confronté*; and by some heralds *respecting each other*, instead of using any of these terms.

AIGLETTE, a French term for a small eagle. See EAGLET.

AIGUISÉ, or AIGUISÉE, sharp and pointed, the same as *fitché*. When a cross is made sharp at the under part of the shaft, it is termed *aiguisé*, or *fitché*. In Latin it is called *cuspidata*, or *spiculata*. This mode of bearing is said to have originated from an old custom of the Christian pilgrims, who carried in their pilgrimages little crosses-sharpened at the extremity, to affix in the ground when at devotion. In English blazon it is frequently called a *cross urdée*.

AIGUISÉE, or EQUISE, a *cross équise* is couped, voided, and pointed; but in English, blazoned a *cross urdée*. See CROSSES.

AISLÉ, winged, (or having wings,) and is often so expressed, instead of using the word *aislé*.

AJOURÉ, a term used by French heralds, to express which there is no English term. It signifies some part of the ordinary so taken away that the field appears, as the word implies, being derived from *jour*, the day or light, and denotes that the part, which would otherwise be covered or hidden by the ordinary, is so far exposed to view.

ALACANTARA, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

ALAISÉE, or ALISÉE, couped. See HUMETTÉE.

ALANT, a mastiff dog, with short ears. It is one of the supporters to the arms of Lord Dacres. Plate VIII. fig. 5.

A LA QUISE, or CUISSE, a French term for an eagle's leg erased at the thigh. Plate VIII. fig. 6.

ALEXANDER, ST. NEWSKY, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

ALIECÉ, a French term; couped or cut off from the side of a shield.

ALLERION, is an *eagle* or *eaglet* displayed, without beak or feet. In Latin, called *aquilæ mutilæ*. Plate VIII. fig. 7 and 8.

ALLUMÉE, (French). When the eyes of a boar,

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or other beast, are depicted sparkling and red, it is then termed *allumée*.

ALTAR. The Roman altar is sometimes borne in coat armour, and is painted with fire, or as it may be termed, an altar enflamed. Plate VIII. fig. 9.

ALTERNATE, (French, *alterné*).

ALTERNATELY, (French, *alternativement*), or ALTERNATIVELY, by turns, one after another, or one thing between another, as plumes of feathers are sometimes borne of alternate colours.

AMARANTA, or } See KNIGHT-
AMARANTH, *Knights of the*. } HOOD, *Orders of*.
AMARANTHEAL CROWN. See CROWNS.

AMBULANT, walking, or passant.

AMBULANT-Co, walking together.

AMETHYST, a precious stone, which denotes *purple*, or *purple*, in blazoning the arms of peers by precious stones, a mode adopted by many ancient heralds.

ANATOMY. Human bones are often borne in coat armour, as in the arms of *Baynes*, *Newton*, and many others; and instances occur of the whole skeleton, or anatomy of a man, which is borne by a family of the name of *Skelliton*, or *Skellton*.

ANCHOR. It is unnecessary to give a description of what is so well known. When used as a bearing in coat armour, they should invariably be placed in the position depicted in Plate VIII. fig. 10, unless otherwise described in the blazon.

ANCHORED, ANCHRY, or } are terms used to ex-
ANCHORY, } press a cross, when
ANCRÉE, or } its extremities are
ANCRED, } turned back, like the
flukes of an anchor, or terminate like the *cross patonce*, but in a sharper turn. It so nearly resembles the *cross moline*, that some heralds have miscalled that cross, a *cross ancrée*, or *anchored*. See CROSSES.

ANDREW, ST. *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Andrew, St. of Russia. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

ANGEL, GOLDEN, *Knights of the*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Angel, with wings expanded, and hands in air, placed in an elevated position. Plate VIII. fig. 11.

Angel Volant, the dexter hand pointing to heaven, and the sinister to the base, from the mouth a scroll, thereon four letters, viz. G. I. E. D. signifying *Gloria in excelsis Deo*. Plate VIII. fig. 12.

Angel, with wings expanded, kneeling, and the

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hands in a praying position. Plate VIII. fig. 13.

ANGLE, is when the straight outline of any *ordinary*, or *bearing*, is turned aside in another direction. See **RECT-ANGLED**—**ACUTE-ANGLED**, &c.

Two angles interlaced saltierwise, at each end an annulet, Plate VIII. fig. 14, is a bearing in coat armour, and three pair of such are borne by the name of *Wastley*.

ANGLED, (French *anglé*,) *ordinaries*, or *bearings*, the straight outline of which is turned aside, in a different direction, is termed *rect-angled* or *acute-angled*, &c. &c.

Angled, rect, is when the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which in the joining make a perfect square angle, and is then termed *rect-angled*, as in Plate VI. fig. 2, of *Lines*; and Plate VII. fig. 2.

Angled, acute, or *beveled*, that is, when the line is cut off by another line, which makes an acute or sharp cornered angle, inclining to a triangular form, as in Plate VI. fig. 3, of *lines*, and Plate VII. fig. 3.

Angled, per fesse, is when the field is parted *per fesse acute*, or *rect angled*, as before described (see Plate VIII. fig. 15 and 16); but the kind of angle should be mentioned.

Angled, quarter. This is sometimes called *nowy square*, or *nowy quadrat*, as a pale *nowy quadrat*, or *quarterly*, as in Plate VIII. fig. 17.

ANILLE, (French,) a *millrind*, or what is sometimes called a *fer-de-moline*.

ANIMALS, and parts of animals, of almost every description, natural and fabulous, and in great variety of positions, are borne in coat armour.

ANIMÉ, a French term, used when the eyes of any rapacious creature are borne of a different tincture to the animal itself, but by English heralds blazoned *incensed*.

ANNE, St. of *Holstein, Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

ANNODATED, or *enwrapped*, or *bowed-imbowed*, any thing bent somewhat in the form of an S.

The serpents in the Caduceus of Mercury may be said to be *annodated*, or *entwined* about the mace or staff.

ANNULATED, **ANNULY**, or **ANNULETY**. A cross is so termed, when the extremities are fretted with a ring or annulet, and is sometimes called a *cross ringed*, having annulets or rings through the ends of it. See **CROSSES**.

ANNULET, (French, *annelet*—Latin, *annulus*,) a ring, as in Plate VIII. fig. 18: they are often

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borne in coat armour, but the metal or colour should always be expressed.

Annulet, buttoned, or with *balls, leaves, flowers, feathers*, &c. set around, is a common bearing in Germany.

ANNULETS conjoined in fesse. Plate VIII. fig. 19.

Annulets conjoined in triangle. Plate VIII. fig. 20.

ANNULET, *staffed* or *staved*, *flort* or *flory*, appears like a wheel, the annulet in the centre, with the staves conjoined like spokes, as in Plate VIII. fig. 22, borne by the name of *Offerby*.

ANNULETY, or } See **ANNULATED**.

ANNULY.

ANNUNCIADA, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

ANNUNCIATION of Savoy, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

ANSERATED, (French, *gringolée*). As a *cross anserated*, that is parted, the extremities of which are formed into the shape of the heads of *lions, eagles*, &c.; and may be blazoned, either as a *cross partée, adorned with lions' or eagles' heads*; or, a *cross leonced* or *aquilated*. See these terms and **CROSSES**.

ANSHENT, or **ANCIENT**, a small flag or streamer set on the stern of a ship, or upon a tent.

The *Guidon* used at funerals was also called an *Anshent*.

ANT, an insect. When borne in coat armour should be depicted as in Plate VIII. fig. 23.

ANTARCTIC STAR. If only one *star* or *estoile* is borne, it is sometimes called the *North or Polar Star*; but when two are borne opposite to each other, with a *fesse, bend*, or the like, between them, they are often termed the two *Polar Stars*, or the *Arctic and Antarctic Stars*.

ANTE, or **ENTE**, (French,) signifies pieces engrafted into each other.

ANTELOPE, is a beautiful small limbed animal well known, of the deer kind, with two nearly straight taper horns, and thus depicted by modern heralds; but, anciently, the *antelope* borne in coat armour was a kind of fictitious animal, the body like that of a stag, the tail of a unicorn, a tusk issuing from the tip of the nose, a row of tufts down the back part of the neck, and the like on the tail, chest, and thighs, as in Plate VIII. fig. 24; and, when thus delineated, should now be called an *heraldic antelope*, to distinguish it from the modern way of depicting this animal.

ANTHONY, St. Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

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ANTIC, (French, *antique*,) any thing ancient.

ANTIQUE TEMPLE. See Plate VIII. fig. 25, as borne in the arms of *Templar*.

ANVIL, used by smiths, often borne in coat armour, as in Plate VIII. fig. 26.

APAUMÉE is a French term to express a *hand open and extended*, so as to show the *palm*, as in Plate VIII. fig. 27.

APE, a kind of monkey, generally borne in coat armour, *saltant*.

APPAREL, various parts of apparel, such as *coats, boots, shoes, cloaks, mantles, hoods, &c.* &c. are often borne in coat armour.

APPLE. This fruit is generally borne in coat armour with a short stalk, as in Plate VIII. fig. 29.

APPOINTÉE CROSS. See **CROSSES**.

APRES, a fictitious animal, resembling a bull, with a short tail like that of a bear, and is the sinister supporter to the arms of the *Moscovy Merchants*.

AQUILATED, adorned with *eagles' heads*, as a *cross aquilated*. See **CROSSES**.

ARCH, borne in coat armour, both double and single, should spring from, or be supported by pillars, as in Plate VIII. fig. 30 and 31.

Arch, on three degrees, with folding door open. See Plate VIII. fig. 32.

ARCHDUCAL CROWN. See **CROWNS**.

ARCHDUKE. See **DUKE**.

ARCHED, or **ENARCHED**. When both sides of an ordinary are bowed alike, in the form of an arch, (Plate VI. fig. 6, of *Lines*, and Plate VII. fig. 9); and is sometimes termed *archée flected*, or *flected*.

Arched, double, having two *arches* or *bends*, termed *nue* and *undée* by French heralds, Plate VI. fig. 7, of *Lines*, and Plate VII. fig. 15.

ARCHÉE, or **ARCHY**, the same as *arched* or *enarched*.

Archée, reversed, bowed or arched inward.

Archée, treble, or *tri-archée*, having three *Arches* or *Bends*.

ARCTIC STAR. When only one *star* or *estoile* is borne, it is sometimes denominated the *Arctic*, or *North Polar Star*.

The *star* or *estoile* has six waved points; but when borne with more rays, the number should be expressed.

ARGENT, (the French term for silver,) one of the two metals used in coat armour, but generally painted or left white, as silver soon tarnishes and becomes black. In engravings the field or charges, when of this metal, are left plain; but in sketches made with a pen and ink, termed

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tricking, where the metals and colours are usually marked by letters, to prevent mistake, it is much better to affix the letters *ar.* than leave it unmarked.

ARGONAUTS of St. Nicholas in Naples, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

ARK, NOAH'S, is a bearing in coat armour usually depicted as in Plate VIII. fig. 33.

ARM. The arm is variously borne as a charge upon the shield, and for crest: the more general way of depicting them are as follow:

Arm erect, coupéd below the elbow, proper, grasping a truncheon. Plate VIII. fig. 34.

Arm erect, coupéd below the elbow, vested az. cuff argent, holding in the hand, proper, a broken dart. Plate VIII. fig. 35.

Note.—When vested in a *sleeve*, the *cuff* is generally of a different tincture.

Arm. Three arms embowed and conjoined, proper, habited az. as in Plate VIII. fig. 36. In blazoning the human arm as a charge, or by way of crest, it is proper to say *arm*, although nothing more than the *hands* are shown, as the *habit* or *vest* should afterwards be particularly mentioned.

Arm. Two arms rending a horse-shoe. See Plate VIII. fig. 37.

Arm. Two arms erect, embowed proper, supporting a cup. See Plate IX. fig. 2.

Arm, in armour, embowed proper, coupéd below the wrist, the hand dropping, therein a spear. See Plate IX. fig. 3.

Arm, armed, is an arm in armour embowed, the hand clenched. See Plate IX. fig. 4. In old heraldry this is sometimes called *armys harnysyed erect*, or *cubit arm, in armour, holding in the hand proper, a truncheon*. See Plate IX. fig. 5.

ARMARIUM HONORIS. See **CABINET DES ARMES**.

ARMED, (French, *armé*, or *anglé*—Latin, *armatus*). This term is applied when the *horns, teeth, tusks, or hoofs* of a *beast*, or the *beak or talons* of a *bird*, are borne of a different tincture from that of the animal itself, which is then said to be armed, of such a metal or colour, as may be the case.

ARMED at all points, a term used for a man completely covered with armour, excepting his face, as in Plate VIII. fig. 21.

ARMING BUCKLES are shaped like a lozenge, and were anciently used in fastening on the armour. Plate IX. fig. 7.

ARMORIE, or } A term often used expressive of
ARMORY. } the skill or knowledge of coat

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armour, and the ensigns of nobility and honour; also a place wherein armour is kept.

ARMOUR for the body of a man. See Plate IX. fig. 15.

Armour for the head of a horse. Plate IX. fig. 8. See CHAMFRAIN.

Armour, Coat, a term applicable to armorial bearings generally.

ARMOURER, a maker of armour.

ARMOURIST, or ARMORIST, (French, *armoriste* or *blasonneur*,) one skilled in the science of heraldry or coat armour.

ARMS, or armorial bearings, the name given to the devices borne upon shields or coat armour.

ARMS, ROYAL, BADGES, &c. from EGBERT, the Saxon King, to His present Majesty GEORGE the Fourth.

Saxon Line.

Anno

800 EGBERT, the first King of England; before that period called Britain—*az. a cross patonce or.*

837 ETHELWOLPH—*az. a cross potent fitché or.*

857 ETHELBALD—*same arms.*

858 ETHELBERT—*az. a cross patonce (or pattée) or.*

863 ETHELRED—*az. a cross pattée flory or.*

873 ELFRID—*chequy, or and purp. on a chief sa. a lion passant guardant of the first or, barry of five gu. and or, a pile counterchanged.*

900 EDWARD the Elder, son of Elfrid—*az. a cross patonce between four martlets (or crowns) or.*

924 ATHELSTAN, son of Edward—*per saltier gu. and az. on a mound a cross botony or.* Some omit the mound, and crown the cross.

940 EDMOND, brother to Athelstan—*az. a cross pattée or.* Other arms have been assigned, viz. *az. a cross patonce between four martlets or* and *az. three crowns, each transfixes with two arrows saltierwise, or.*

946 EDRED, brother to Edmond—*az. a cross pattée, between four martlets or.*

955 EDWIN—*az. a cross pattée or.*

959 EDGAR, brother to Edwin—*az. a cross patonce between four martlets or.*

975 EDWARD the Martyr, son of Edgar—*az. a cross patonce between four crowns (or martlets) or.*

978 ETHELRED—*az. a cross patonce between four martlets or.*

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Anno

1016 EDMOND IRONSIDES, son of Ethelred—*az. a cross patonce or.*

Danish Line.

1017 KNUTE, son of Swain, King of Denmark—*or, a cross gu. in the 1st and 4th quarters, semée of hearts gu. two lions passant guardant. az. 2d and 3d gu. a lion rampant or, supporting a battle-axe ar. upon an escocheon of pretence, az. three crowns or.*

1036 HAROLD, (second son of Knute,) surnamed Harefoot—*or, on a cross pattée gu. a lion passant guardant.*

1041 HARDY-CANUTE, elder brother to Harold—the same arms as Knute, though some authors assign to him *ar. a raven ppr.*

Saxon Line restored.

1042 EDWARD the Confessor—*az. a cross patonce between five martlets or.*

1065 HAROLD—*gu. crucelly, two bars, betw. six leopards' faces or, three, two, and one.*

Norman Line.

1066 WILLIAM the Conqueror—*gu. two lions passant guardant or.*

Much controversy has arisen as to the bearings in the arms of the Conqueror, which some maintain are improperly termed lions. In support of their being such, I shall quote but one author, Sandford, who, in his Genealogical History, b. i. p. 24, notes the story of John, the monk of Harmondstree, in Tourain, (an author of the time,) who relates, that when Henry I. chose Geoffery Plantagenet, son of Foulk, Earl of Anjou, Tourain, and Main, to be his son-in-law, by marrying him to his only daughter and heir, Maud the Empress, and made him Knight; after the bathing and other solemnities, (*pedes ejus solutibus in superficie Leonculos aureos habentibus muniuntur*,) boots, embroidered with golden lions, were drawn on his legs: and also, that (*Clypeus Leonculos aureos imaginarios habens collo ejus suspenditur*) a shield, with lions of gold therein, was hung about his neck. (Favine, lib. iii. p. 577, 578, and 579.) A proof that this bearing was at that early period termed lions.

1087 WILLIAM II. surnamed Rufus, second son of William the Conqueror—*same arms.*

1100 HENRY I. third son of William the Conqueror—*same arms.*

1135 STEPHEN. This Monarch is said to have borne the same arms as his maternal grandfather, William the Conqueror. And also—*gu. the bodies of three lions passant, the necks with men's bodies or, in form of the sign Sagittarius.*

By others—*gu. a Sagittarius or.* King Stephen is said to have adopted this bearing

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from the great assistance afforded him by the archers, and having entered the kingdom when the sun was in the sign Sagittarius. But on the Great Seal the shield is plain, without any device, as may be seen in *Sandford's Genealogical History*.

Saxon Line restored.

1154 HENRY II.—*gu. two lions passant guardant or.* But after his marriage with *Eleanor of Aquitaine*, this King added a *third lion* [the Arms of Aquitaine being *gu. a lion or*].

On the Great Seal no arms appear; only the concave side of the shield being shown.

1189 RICHARD I.—Before the Crusade, this Monarch's Great Seal shows but one half of the shield, (the dexter side,) with a *lion rampant sinister*, from which it is inferred that he bore *two lions combatant*.

After the expedition to the Holy Land, another Great Seal bears the *three lions*, which, from this time, became the hereditary bearing of his successors, Kings of England.

From this Crusade may be dated the origin of arms in this kingdom, which by degrees became hereditary, but not fully established until the latter end of the reign of Henry III.

Motto—*Dieu et mon droit*. This Monarch having defeated the French at Gisors, in the department of Eure and late province of Normandy, A.D. 1198, and the King's parole on that day having been *Dieu et mon droit*,—God and my right; in memory of the victory his Majesty adopted it as the royal motto, and it has almost ever since been continued by succeeding sovereigns as the motto of the Royal Arms of England.

1199 JOHN—*same arms*. But before his elevation to the throne of England, when Earl of Mortagne in Normandy, he bore only two lions.

1216 HENRY III.—*same arms*.

1272 EDWARD I.—*same arms*.

1307 EDWARD II.—*same arms*.

1327 EDWARD III.—assumed the title of King of France, in right of his mother *Isabel*, daughter of *Philip IV. King of France*, the three sons of *Philip* (*Lewis, Philip, and Charles*, successively *Kings of France*) dying without issue.

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Arms—*quarterly, 1st and 4th, FRANCE, viz. az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or: 2d and 3d ENGLAND, gu. three lions passant guardant or.*

Crest—*upon a chapeau, a lion passant guardant, crowned, or.* He was the first English Monarch who bore a crest, which was afterwards continued by succeeding sovereigns to Edward VI. inclusive, upon their Great Seals.

This Monarch instituted the Order of the Garter, which is generally borne around the Royal Arms by succeeding monarchs, though it was not introduced upon the Great Seal till the time of Henry VIII.

Badges—*clouds, ar. from which descend rays; and*

A trunk or stump of a tree, eradicated and coupé, or.

1377 RICHARD II. Son of *Edward the Black Prince*.

Used the same arms as his grandfather, *Edward III.* upon his Great Seal, but having chosen *St. Edward the Confessor* as his patron, he impaled the arms of the *Confessor* (being *az. a cross patonce between five martlets or*) with the arms of *France and England, quarterly*.

Richard II. was the first of the English monarchs who used supporters, which were *two angels*, and beneath the shield, a *white hart couchant, gorged with a gold coronet, and chained under a tree*—a device from the arms of his mother, *Joan Countess of Kent*, and which he used as a badge.

This King likewise used other badges, viz. *a peascod branch, with the cods open, but the peas out. The sun in splendour,—and the eradicated stump of a tree, coupé, or.*

In some instances the Arms of England were placed in the 1st quarter.

The Line of Lancaster.

1399 HENRY IV. This Monarch seems to have usurped the Great Seal of his predecessor, *Richard II.* with his throne, merely erasing the name of *Richard* and substituting his own—bearing the same arms, and sometimes England in the 1st quarter.

The supporters assigned to him (which are somewhat doubtful) are, on the dexter side, *a swan, gorged and lined; and, on*

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the sinister, *an antelope, gorged and lined as the dexter.*

Badge—*the rose gu. ensigned with the crown.* He was the last King who bore *semée of fleurs-de-lis*, for France. He used the *tail of a fox*, as a badge or device, following, as Camden remarks, the advice of Lisander—"If the lion's skin were too short, to piece it out with a fox's case."—Vide Camden's Remains, p. 215.

1412 HENRY V. The Arms of France having been altered by the French King, limiting the number of fleurs-de-lis to three; this Monarch likewise reduced them, still retaining France in the 1st and 4th quarters, and England in the 2d and 3d.

When Prince of Wales, his supporters were *two swans, each holding in the beak an ostrich feather and scroll*; but, upon ascending the throne, was the first English Monarch who took for the dexter supporter, *a lion rampant guardant crowned*; the sinister supporter being *an antelope*, as borne by his predecessor, Henry IV.

The badges of this King seem to have been *a beacon or, from which flames, or fire, issue ppr.* and also *the red rose ensigned with the crown.*

1422 HENRY VI.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

Supporters—*two antelopes ar. accolled with coronets, attired and chained or*, as appears over the gate of Eton-college, though *a tiger rampant guardant or, semée of roundles, alternately sa. gu. az. and vert, with fire issuing from the mouth and ears*, sometimes occurs as the sinister supporter.

His badge, or device, was—*two feathers in saltier ar.* and he likewise used the rose as a royal badge.

The Line of York.

1460 EDWARD IV.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

Supporters—*dexter, a lion rampant ar. the tail passed between the legs and turned over the back*, [one of the supporters used by this King as *Earl of March*]; sinister, *a bull—a white hart* was also borne.

Badges—*a falcon ar. within a fetterlock closed or*, as *Duke of York.*

A dragon sejant sa. crowned or, as *Earl of Ulster.*

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A bull sa. crowned and hooped or, for his Honour of Clare, or Clarence.

A white hart attired, accolled with a coronet, and chained or, on a mount vert, which he used in honour of King Richard II. it being his badge.

A white rose rayonné or, and *the sun in splendour or*, were likewise two badges used by this King.

1483 EDWARD V.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

Supporters—*dexter, a lion ar.* [one of the supporters of the *Earldom of March*]; sinister, *a hind ar.*

Badges—*the white rose—and the falcon within the fetterlock*, as borne by his father, Edward IV.

1483 RICHARD III.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

Supporters—*two boars ar. tusks and bristles or.* [The white boar was his cognizance.]

Badge—*the white rose rayonné or.*

The Families united.

1485 HENRY VII.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

Supporters—*dexter, a dragon gu.* [the ensign of Cadwallader, the last king of the Britains]; sinister, *a greyhound ar. collared gu.*

Motto—*Dieu et mon droit.*

Badges—*a portcullis*, to which he added the motto, *Altera securitas.*

The red and white roses united, in allusion to the union in him of the houses of York and Lancaster. And,

To commemorate his being crowned with the diadem of King Richard in Bosworth-Field, which was found in a hawthorn-bush after the battle, he bore *the hawthorn-bush with the crown in it, and the letters K. H.* as a badge.

Note.—From the devices of the red dragon and portcullis, this Monarch created the two Pursuivants of Arms, called, Rouge Dragon and Portcullis.

1509 HENRY VIII.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly.*

The supporters in the beginning of this Monarch's reign were the same as his father, Henry VII. but he afterwards discontinued the greyhound, and used the following supporters, viz. on the dexter side, *a lion guardant and crowned or*,

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transposing the *red dragon* to the sinister.

Motto—*Dieu et mon droit.*

Badges—*A red rose;*

The union roses, red and white;

A fleur-de-lis or;

A portcullis or;

He likewise used a *greyhound current*, collared, to show his descent from the *Royal House of York*.

He was the first English Monarch who encircled the Royal Arms within the garter, surmounted by the crown, upon the Great Seal.

1546 EDWARD VI.

Arms, supporters, motto, and badges, the same as his father, *Henry VIII.*

1553 MARY.

Arms [after her marriage with King Philip]. Those of King Philip being *party per fesse the chief part quarterly of four pieces*—1st, CASTILE and LEON, quarterly; 2d, ARRAGON, impaling SICILY; 3d, as the 2d; 4th, as the 1st. *The base part of the escocheon also quarterly of four pieces*: 1st, AUSTRIA, modern; 2d, BURGUNDY, modern; 3d, BURGUNDY, ancient; and 4th, BRABANT; over all an *inescocheon of FLANDERS and TYROLE*, impaled. This achievement *impaling FRANCE and ENGLAND quarterly*—the Arms of *Queen Mary*, encircled by the garter.

Supporters—*dexter, an eagle; sinister, a lion rampant crowned or.*

Badges—When Princess, she used both the *red and white rose and a pomegranate knit together*, to show her descent from the *houses of Lancaster, York, and Spain*; but when she came to the throne, by persuasion of the clergy, she bore *winged Time drawing Truth out of a pit*, with "*Veritas temporis filia*," which motto appears on her first Great Seal before marriage.

The rose ensigned with the royal crown seems to have been another badge used by this Queen.

1558 ELIZABETH.

Arms—*France and England, quarterly, encircled by the garter.*

Supporters—*dexter, the lion rampant guardant and crowned or; sinister, the red dragon*, as borne by her father, *Henry VIII.*

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Badges—the *red and white roses;*

The fleur-de-lis; and

The Irish harp, all ensigned by the royal crown.

This Queen made use of several heroical devices, but most commonly that of a *sieve*. The *badge of Ireland* seems, for the first time, to have been placed on the Great Seal in this Queen's reign.

The Union of the two Crowns.

1603 JAMES I.

Arms—*quarterly: 1st and 4th, FRANCE and ENGLAND, quarterly; 2d, or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gu. SCOTLAND; 3d, az. a harp or, stringed ar. IRELAND.*

Supporters—*dexter, the English lion rampant guardant, crowned or; sinister, the Scottish unicorn ar. gorged with the royal coronet, and chained, or.*

Motto—"Beati pacifici," and "*Dieu et mon droit.*"

Badges—The three badges of the *roses, fleur-de-lis, and harp*; and that of a *thistle* for Scotland, all ensigned with the *royal crown*, were borne by this King, and on his Great Seal appear banners of the arms of *Cadwallader*, the last king of the *Britains*, viz. *az. a cross pattée fitchée or*, and the arms of *King Edgar*, *az. a cross patonce, between four martlets or*, to show his descent from the blood royal, both *Welsh and English*.

1625 CHARLES I.

Arms, crest, supporters, and badges, the same as borne by his father, James I.

On the Great Seal is represented the standard of *St. George*, viz. *ar. a cross gu. supported by the lion of England*, and the standard of *St. Andrew*, being *az. a saltier ar. upheld by the unicorn of Scotland*, and, what is very remarkable, on the sides of the two Great Seals, used by this King, where he appears on horseback, he is riding towards the dexter, and not, as usual with his royal predecessors, towards the sinister, which was resumed by his successor.

1648 CHARLES II.

This Monarch bore the same *arms, &c. &c.* as his father, *Charles I.* and by warrant under his sign-manual, dated 9th February, in the 13th year of his reign, directed that for the future the heir apparent to the crown, for the time being, should use and bear a

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coronet composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, with one arch, and in the midst a ball and cross, as in the royal diadem; and that his brother, James Duke of York, the sons of the sovereign, and the immediate sons and brothers of his successors, Kings of England, should use coronets composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis only; but that all their sons, respectively, having the title of dukes, shall use coronets composed of crosses and flowers, or leaves, such as are used in the coronets of dukes not being of the blood royal.

1684 JAMES II.

This king used the same arms, &c. as his brother, *Charles II.*

1688 WILLIAM III. and QUEEN MARY.

Arms.—The same as described to be borne by *James I.* and succeeding monarchs, with an escocheon of pretence, upon which are the arms of NASSAU, viz. *az. billetty or, a lion rampant gold*, encircled by the garter; and without any variation in the supporters.

Motto.—“*Je maintiendrai.*”

The arms are thus borne on the Great Seal, but they are sometimes depicted otherwise, that is, by *impaling the arms as above described, bearing the escocheon of pretence*, with precisely the same arms without the in-escocheon, the whole encircled by the garter.

The Union of the two Kingdoms.

1701 QUEEN ANNE.

Arms, &c. the same as *James I.* encircled by the garter.

Motto.—“*Semper eadem.*”

1714 GEORGE I.

Arms—quarterly, 1st, *gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or*, for ENGLAND; impaling, *or, a lion rampant gu. within a double tressure flory, counterflory of the last*, for SCOTLAND; 2d, *az. three fleurs-de-lis or*, for FRANCE; 3d, *az. a harp or, stringed ar.* for IRELAND; 4th, *gu. two lions passant guardant in pale or*, for BRUNSWICK; impaling, *or, semée of hearts gu. a lion rampant az.* for LUNEBURGH; on a point in point, *gu. a horse current ar.* for SAXONY. On the centre of the 4th quarter, an escocheon *gu. charged with the crown of Charlemagne or*, being the badge of arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire; the whole encircled by the garter.

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Crest—upon the royal helmet, the imperial crown ppr. thereon a lion statant guardant or, imperially crowned ppr.

Supporters—dexter, a lion rampant guardant or, crowned as the crest: sinister, a unicorn ar. armed, crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis, a chain thereto affixed passing between the fore legs, and reflexed over the back of the last.

Motto.—“*Dieu et mon droit.*”

1727 GEORGE II.

The same arms, crest, supporters, motto, &c. as *George I.*

1760 GEORGE III.

The same arms, crest, supporters, motto, &c. as *George II.* until the union with Ireland in 1801, when the royal arms were altered as follow, and the arms of France discontinued.

Arms—quarterly, 1st and 4th, *gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or*, for ENGLAND; 2d, *or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.* for SCOTLAND; 3d, *az. a harp or, stringed ar.* for IRELAND. On an escocheon of pretence, ensigned with the electoral bonnet, or cap, and divided per pale and per cheveron enarched into three compartments, the arms of his Majesty's dominions in Germany, viz. *gu. two lions passant guardant in pale or*, for BRUNSWICK; 2d, *or, semée of hearts ppr. a lion rampant az.* for LUNEBURGH; 3d, *gu. a horse current ar.* for SAXONY. In the centre on an in-escocheon, *gu. the crown of Charlemagne, ppr.* being the badge of the office of arch-treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire.

Crest of SCOTLAND—On the imperial crown ppr. a lion sejant affronté *gu. imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, and in the sinister a sceptre erect, also ppr.* Plate I. fig. 6.

Crest of IRELAND—On a wreath or, and *az. a castle triple towered or, from the gate, a hart springing ar.* Plate I. fig. 7.

Badges—1. ENGLAND, being the red and white roses united, ensigned with the royal crown. Plate I. fig. 1.

2. SCOTLAND, a thistle ensigned with the royal crown. Plate I. fig. 3.

3. IRELAND, a harp or, the strings ar.

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ensigned with the royal crown. Plate I. fig. 4.

4. IRELAND, a *trefoil*, or *shamrock leaf vert*, *ensigned with the royal crown.* Plate I. fig. 5.
5. WALES, a *dragon passant*, *wings elevated, gu. upon a mount vert*; which was adopted by Henry VII. Plate I. fig. 8.
6. The letters G. R. *ensigned with the crown*, may also be considered a *badge*, and is much used upon military ornaments. Plate I. fig. 2.

Note.—The above alterations in the Royal Arms, and the crests and badges before described, were settled by Royal Warrant under his Majesty's signet and sign manual, upon the Union with Ireland, in 1801.

The *union flag*, or *jack*, of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as settled by the same Royal Warrant, is as follows, viz. *az. the crosses saltier of ST. ANDREW and ST. PATRICK, quarterly per saltier counterchanged ar. and gu. the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of ST. GEORGE, of the third, fimbriated as the saltier.*

The *royal standard* is the arms of the United Kingdom, and occupy the whole flag.

ARMS, CORONETS, and DIFFERENCES, of the Royal Family, as settled by the King's Warrant.

Prince of Wales, as heir apparent to the Crown,—the Royal Arms, Crest, and Supporters, all differenced with a plain label of three points *ar.* (Plate XI. fig. 1); omitting the cap or crown which ensigns the *escoccheon* of pretence; the *inescocheon* plain, without the crown of Charlemagne: the crest standing upon the proper coronet of the Prince of Wales (the same as the King's, with the exception of one arch) showing the cap; and the dexter supporter being crowned with the like coronet.

The *Prince of Wales* bears also a *badge* or *cognizance*, being a *plume of three white ostrich feathers issuing through the rim of the royal coronet, with the motto, Ich dien, on a scroll entwined at the bottom of the feathers.*

This badge or cognizance was acquired by Edward the Black Prince, at the famous battle of Cressy, in 1346, from John, King of Bohemia, who bore it by way of crest, and was killed in the action; it was afterwards assumed by that prince in memory of this great victory, and it has ever since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England.

The *Duke of York* bears the same arms, crest, and supporters, each differenced by the pro-

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per label assigned to him, (*a label of three points ar. on the centre point a cross gu.* Plate XI. fig. 2), in the same manner as the *Prince of Wales*, excepting that the *inescocheon* in the arms is *ar. charged with a wheel of six spokes gu. for the Bishopric of Osnaburgh*, which he possesses; and the crest stands upon the rim only of the royal crown, the lion supporter having on the head a like rim.

The other *princes* bear the like, but the *inescocheon* is entirely omitted, and the whole differenced with the proper labels assigned to them, as after-mentioned.

The *princesses* are entitled to bear the same arms in a shield of a lozenge form, with the like supporters, all properly differenced with their respective labels.

All the *princes* and *princesses*, sons and daughters of the late King, and brothers and sisters of his present Majesty, are entitled to coronets, the rims of which are similar to that of the King, but without the arching, the cap closing at the top with a tassel or tuft of gold.

The present *Duke of Gloucester* and his sister, the *Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester*, the cousins of his present Majesty, have coronets of gold, each composed of four crosses pattée, and as many strawberry leaves, placed alternately.

DIFFERENCES assigned to the other branches of the Royal Family. See Plate XI.

Duke of Clarence, a *label of three points ar. bearing on the centre drop a cross gu. and on each of the other two an anchor erect az.* in allusion to his naval profession, being *Grand Admiral of England.* Plate XI. fig. 3.

The late *Duke of Kent*, a like label, charged with a *cross gu. between two fleurs-de-lis az.* Plate XI. fig. 4.

Duke of Cumberland, a like label, charged with a *fleur-de-lis az. between two crosses gu.* Plate XI. fig. 5.

Duke of Sussex, a like label, charged with *two hearts in pale, between two crosses gu.* Plate XI. fig. 6.

Duke of Cambridge, a like label, charged with a *cross, and on either side two hearts in pale gu.* Plate XI. fig. 7.

Princess Royal, (now *Queen Dowager of Wirtemberg*,) a like label, with a *rose between two crosses gu.* Plate XI. fig. 8.

Princess Augusta-Sophia, a like label, with a *rose gu. between two ermine spots.* Plate XI. fig. 9.

Princess Elizabeth, (now *Princess of Hesse-Homburg*,) a like label, with a *cross between two roses gu.* Plate XI. fig. 10.

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Princess Mary, (now *Duchess of Gloucester*,) a like label, charged with a *rose between two cantons gu.* Plate XI. fig. 11.

Princess Sophia, a like label, charged with a *heart between two roses gu.* Plate XI. fig. 12.

The late *Princess Amelia*, a like label, charged with a *rose between two hearts gu.* Plate XI. fig. 13.

The late *Duke of Gloucester*, his late Majesty's brother, a *label of five points ar. charged with a fleur-de-lis az. between four crosses gu.* His son, at that time, bearing the same, and under it a plain label of three points, as the first or eldest son, but upon the death of his father the label of three points was discontinued. His sister, the *Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester*, bearing the like label of five points. Plate XI. fig. 14.

Note.—These labels should be borne upon the arms, crests, and supporters. The custom of such differences being borne by the *Royal Family* may be traced to the sons and daughters of *Edward the Third*, but differences in general were in use as early as the reign of *Henry the Third*.

The present *Duke of Gloucester* and his sister, the *Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester*, as nephew and niece of his late Majesty, have coronets of gold, each composed of four crosses pattée, and as many strawberry leaves placed alternately.

Princes and Princesses, sons and daughters of his late Majesty, have all the title of *Royal Highness*; but the present *Duke of Gloucester* and his sister, as nephew and niece of the late King, have only that of *Highness*.

51 Geo. III. Act for Regency, and on 6th Feb. 1811, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sworn Regent.

The *Electorate of Hanover* being declared a *sovereign state*, the *electoral bonnet*, or *cap*, over the *escoccheon* of pretence in the royal arms, was removed, and the *Hanoverian crown* introduced in its stead.

Subject to this alteration, the *royal arms*, *crests*, *supporters*, *motto*, *badges*, &c. &c. remain precisely the same, as before described.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg.

“ Whitehall, April 7, 1818.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that Field-Marshal His Serene Highness Prince Leopold-George-Frederick of Saxe-Cobourg of Saalfeld,

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late consort of Her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta, deceased, shall henceforth upon all occasions whatsoever be styled and called “ *His Royal Highness*” before his name, and such titles as now do, or hereafter may, belong to him: and to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in his Majesty's College of Arms.”

“ College of Arms, April 7, 1818.

“ His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to declare and ordain, that Field-Marshal His Royal Highness Prince Leopold-George-Frederick of Saxe-Cobourg of Saalfeld, shall, for the future, use and bear the Royal Arms, (without the *inescocheon* of Charlemagne's crown, and without the *Hanoverian royal crown*,) differenced with a *label of five points ar. the centre point charged with a rose gu.* (Plate XI. fig. 15) quarterly, with the arms of his illustrious house [barways of ten, sa. and or, a bend tressée vert], the royal arms in the 1st and 4th quarters: and also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in this College.”

His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, in precedence, ranks next to the Blood Royal.

1820 GEORGE IV.—*Arms*, *crests*, *supporters*, *motto*, *badges*, &c. &c. as last described.

ARMS, ROYAL, of Empires, Kingdoms, Sovereign and Independent States, Principalities, &c. &c.

Abyssinia. See ETHIOPIA.

America, North, United States of.—Arms (on the seal of the United States) an eagle displayed, in the dexter claw an olive branch, and in the sinister a sheaf of many arrows, the points upwards, ppr. from the beak a scroll, or ribbon, thereon “ *E pluribus unum* :” above the head, encircled by clouds also ppr. the az. sky and glory, with as many mullets, or stars, of six points ar. as United States: on the body of the eagle a shield, paly of thirteen, (in allusion to the thirteen first United States,) ar. and gu. a chief az.

Symbols, badges, and armorial bearings of the first thirteen United States.

Carolina, North—The figure of Plenty strew-

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ing, from an inverted cornucopia, the fruits of the earth at the feet of Liberty, who holds in the right hand a scroll of the constitution, the sea and ships in perspective.

Carolina, South—In base, an oak-tree eradicated, lying fessewise; in pale a palm-tree, pendent therefrom a shield, inscribed "*July 4,*" and at the foot two bundles of arrows in saltier, united by a scroll, with the motto "*Quis separabit:*" the sea and mountains in perspective.

Connecticut—A shield charged with three trees from mounts; on the dexter side, war trophies, and on the sinister, the emblems of justice; behind the escocheon an explosion. Motto, "*Qui trans sust.*"

Delaware—A shield, a fesse wavy, in chief a wheat-sheaf and hank of flax in bend counterbend, and in base upon a mount an ox: supported on the dexter side by a husbandman, the right hand supporting a hoe, and pointing to the ox, and holding in the left over the arms, on a wreath, the crest, viz. a ship in full sail towards the sinister; the shield supported on the sinister side by the right hand of a man in a rural dress, holding a gun in the left, with a bugle powder-flask and pouch, slung from the shoulder, and pendent on the right side. Motto, "*Liberty and Independence.*" The sea, ships, and high land in perspective.

Georgia—On a rocky shore, upon which the sea is breaking in foam, the high land in the distance, a temple, supported by three figures with scrolls, inscribed—*Wisdom, Justice, and Moderation*; over the dome, the word "*Constitution,*" guarded by a soldier with a drawn sword.

Hampshire, New—A dock-yard, with a ship on the stocks, the sun rising from the ocean.

Jersey, New—A shield, charged with three ploughs in pale.—Crest, on a wreath, the head of a horse couped; supported on the dexter side by the figure of Liberty, and on the sinister by that of Plenty.

Maryland—The figure of Justice, illuminated with rays of glory, her dexter hand resting upon a sword, and holding an olive-branch, the sinister elevated above the head with the balance: at her feet a civic crown, fasces, and cornucopia, with the motto, "*Industry the Means; Plenty the result:*" behind her, a ship and emblems of commerce; the sea and a vessel in the distance.

Massachusetts—On a rock, surrounded by the sea and stormy clouds clearing off; a shield, charged with a female figure representing America, resting her right hand upon a bow, and holding in the left an arrow, the point downwards; in the dexter chief a mullet of eight points; behind

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the shield a mainmast and anchor bendways.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, the hand grasping a sword or cutlass. Motto, "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*"

Pennsylvania—Arms: on a fesse between a ship in full sail in chief, and three garbs, or wheat-sheaves, barways in base; a plough.—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle, wings expanded. Supporters, two horses. Motto, "*Liberty and Independence.*"

Rhode Island—Supported on the waves of the sea, a shield charged with an anchor and cable, erect; on a scroll over it the word "*Hope.*"

Virginia—Victory, holding in the left hand a spear erect, and grasping in the right a falchion, trampling upon a figure representing Despotism, with appropriate emblems; and on an escroll the motto, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*"

York, New—Arms: in base a landscape, over which the sun is rising in splendour.—Crest, on a wreath; upon part of a globe or sphere, an eagle regardant, wings expanded. Supporters, dexter, Justice blindfold, supporting with the right hand the fasces, and holding with the left a sword: sinister, Liberty, holding in the right hand a palm-branch, and supporting with the left the staff and cap. Motto, "*Excelsior.*"

America, Independent States of.

Brazil—Decree establishing a national coat of arms and national flag for Brazil.

"The kingdom of Brazil, of which I am regent and perpetual defender, having declared its political emancipation, and being on the point of assuming, among the great family of nations, that place which belongs to it as a great state, free and independent, it is of the most pressing necessity that it should have a coat of arms, or escocheons, distinct from those of Portugal and Algarves, until now omitted, and characteristic of the circumstances of this great and rich continent. And as I desire to preserve for Brazil the coat of arms given to the kingdom by the King, Don Emanuel, in commemoration of the first name bestowed upon it when happily discovered, and to honour the nineteen provinces which are comprised between the two great rivers forming its natural boundaries, and the integrity of which I have sworn to maintain; I have been pleased, with the concurrence of my council of state, to determine as follows: The coat of arms of Brazil shall henceforth be, a sphere upon a red cross, and in a field of gold; with a circle of nineteen stars in a fesse* of az.

* A bordure is evidently meant.

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in the lower part a dragon, symbol of the house of Braganza; and in the upper part a royal crown. The mercantile flag shall be a parallelogram of gold, inscribed on a green quadrilateral figure, with a sphere in the centre, upon the red cross.

By order of the Prince Regent,
 José Bonifacio de Andrado E. Silva,
 Minister and Secretary of State for the Affairs
 of Brazil, and the Foreign Affairs.
 Palace, Sept. 18, 1822.

Buenos Ayres—Arms: per fesse az. and ar. from the dexter and sinister sides, an arm issuant fesseways, the hands united, grasping a staff in pale ppr. thereon the cap of Liberty gu.

Chili—Az. in base a volcano and mountains ppr. in the middle chief point a mullet radiated ar. Crest—an eagle, wings expanded, ppr.

Colombia—General Congress of Colombia.

Considering that, by the eleventh article of the fundamental law of the Republic, it is their duty to fix and make known the arms which hereafter are to distinguish the said Republic among the independent nations of the earth, I have thought proper to decree, and hereby do decree as follows:—

Article I. The armorial ensigns hereafter used shall be two cornucopias filled with the fruits and flowers of the frigid, temperate, and torrid districts, surrounding the Colombian fasces, which shall be composed of a bundle of lances, and the battle-axe placed sideways, bows and arrows crossed in the centre, and tied below with a tri-coloured ribbon.

Done in the Palace of the General Congress of Colombia, in Rosario de Cúcuta, this 4th day of October, 1821; eleventh year of independence.

(Signed) José Ignacio de Marques,
 President of the Congress.
 Miguel Santamaria,
 Deputy and Secretary.
 Francisco Soto,
 Deputy and Secretary.

Palace of Government in Rosario de Cúcuta, this 6th day of September, 1821. Eleventh year. Let the same be executed.

(Signed) Francisco de P. Santanda,
 Vice-President of the Republic.
 Pedro Gual, Minister.

Mexico—Arms: ar. upon a rock, issuant from the sea in base, the nopal or tuna plant, thereon an eagle in full aspect, wings expanded,

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the head towards the dexter, holding in the beak a snake or serpent bowed embowed, all ppr.

Peru—Arms: the Sierra, with the sea in base, from behind the mountains, the sun rising in splendour, all ppr.

Crest—a plantain, fructed ppr.

Supporters—on the dexter side a condor eagle, and on the sinister a Llama, or Peruvian sheep, both ppr.

Motto—*Renacio el Sol del Peru*—[The Sun of Peru is risen again.]

Colours—Fesseways of three gu. ar. and gu. the sun in splendour or.

Anhalt-Bernburg (Prince of)—Quarterly of twelve: first, *Saxony*: second, *Westphalia*: third, *Angria*: fourth, ar. a bear passant sa. collared and crowned or; on an embattled wall in bend sinister gu. masoned sa. in the wall a door pierced of the field, for *Berangers*: fifth, barry of ten, or and sa. for *Ballenstadt*: sixth, chequy ar. and sa. for *Ascania*, or *Aschersleben*: seventh, quarterly or and gu. for *Waldersee*: eighth, left blank: ninth, az. two bends sinister, for *Warëndroff*: tenth, az. an eagle displayed ar. membered or, for *Muhlingen*: eleventh, gu. only, for the right of *Regalia*: twelfth, ar. a bear passant, sa. collared or, on a wall embattled per bend dexter gu. in the wall a door pierced of the field, for *Bernburg*: over the eighth quarter, an escocheon per pale; the dexter side ar. a demi eagle divided paleways, and joined to the impaled line, sa. for *Brandenburg*: on the sinister side, *Saxony*.

Supporters—Two bears sa. collared or.

Anhalt-Coethen and *Anhalt-Dessau* (Princes of) bear the same arms as *Anhalt-Bernburg*.

Anhalt-Zerbst (Prince of)—Quarterly of sixteen: first, *Saxony*: second, az. an eagle displayed or, crowned of the last, *Westphalia*: third, *Angria*: fourth, *Ballenstadt*: sixth and seventh, left blank for the escocheon: eighth, az. a lion rampant crowned or, for *Jever*: ninth, *Ascania*: tenth, *Waldersee*: eleventh, *Warendroff*: twelfth, or, a lion rampant sa. crowned of the first, for *Kniphhausen*: thirteenth, *Muhlingen*: fourteenth, gu. for the right of *Regalia*: fifteenth, *Bernburg*: sixteenth, az. in chief a talbot's head coupé ar. collared or, between two palm-branches in saltier of the last, for *Walther-Nienburg*: on an escocheon, in the centre, *Brandenburg* impaling *Saxony*.

Supporters—The same as those of *Anhalt-Bernburg*.

Anhalt-Schaumburg (Prince of)—Quarters the

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same coats as the Prince of *Anhalt-Bernburg*, with the escocheon on the centre of them, and impaling in a third part of the shield, viz. quarterly, first and fourth, gu. a lion rampant ar. holding in his dexter paw a baton; second and third, ar. a griffin segreant gu. over the centre of the four, an escocheon az. charged with two branches in saltier, ducally crowned or.

Note.—The German heralds usually make all charges of beasts to face each other; so that, if the first and second coats are charged with lions rampant, they place the lion in the first coat counter-rampant.

Aremberg (Prince of)—First and fourth az. three cinquefoils or, two and one, for *Aremberg*: second and third, or, a fesse chequy ar. and gu. for *Mark*, or *La Marck*: over all an escocheon, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a bend gu. for the lordship of *Ligne*; second and third, three lions rampant gu. for *Barbencon*.

Supporters—On the dexter side, a griffin; on the sinister, a lion; both ducally crowned.

Austria (House of)—Gu. a fesse ar. The sovereigns of the house usually add to their own arms those of the dominions whereof they are possessed, or to which they form any pretensions; therefore they bear, quarterly, of four principal quarters, viz. first principal quarter, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Sclavonia*; over the four, an escocheon of *Austria*: second principal quarter, *Aragon* impaling *Sicily*; on the centre of the two, an escocheon or, charged with a lion rampant gu. crowned az. for *Hapsburg*, the origin of the House of *Austria*: third principal quarter, quarterly; first, *Brabant*: second, or, three lions passant guardant in pale sa. for *Swabia*; third, az. three towers in triangle, two in chief and one in base, conjoined with walls ar. in chief two hands couped at the wrist, three fingers meeting, of the last; on a chief or, an imperial eagle, for the marquise of *Antwerp*: fourth, *Flanders*; on the centre of the four last, an escocheon of *Ancient Burgundy*: the fourth principal quarter, quarterly; first, *Naples*; second, *Jerusalem*; third or, an eagle displayed sa. for *Lombardy*; fourth, *Milan*.

Auersburg, commonly called *Aursberg* (Prince of)—Quarterly of six, two, two, and two: first, per pale or and ar. an eagle displayed per pale sa. and gu. charged on the breast with a crescent ar. for *Munsterburg*, impaling gu. a lion rampant ar. crowned or, for *Frankenstein*; second, per fesse gu. and or, a fesse wavy az. in chief a lion passant ar. crowned or; in base, an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a crescent ar. for *Thengen*; third and sixth gu.

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on a field in base vert, a bull passant or, for *Carniola*; fourth and fifth, or, an eagle displayed sa. perched on a tressel of the last, for *Auersberg*; over all an escocheon ar. charged with a lion rampant gu. crowned or, for *Auersberg*.

Augsburg (Bishopric of)—Per pale gu. and ar.

Baaden-Baaden (Margrave of)—Quarterly of ten, viz. three, three, and four: first, chequy gu. and or, for the Lower Country of *Spanheim*: second, per fesse ar. and or, in chief a rose gu. in base, on a mount vert, a boar passant sa. for *Eberstein*: third, ar. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, for *Brigau*: fourth, gu. on a pale ar. three chev. sa. for *Baaden-Weiler*: fifth, or, a bend gu. for the margraviate of *Baaden*: sixth, gu. a dexter wing in fesse, charged with a trefoil slipped or, for *Usemberg*: seventh, per fesse wavy or and az. in base two bars wavy ar. in chief a lion rampant issuant gu. for *Roteln*: eighth, or, a fesse gu. for *Lahr*: ninth, ar. a lion rampant sa. crowned or, for *Mahlberg*: tenth, chequy az. and or, for the Upper Country of *Spanheim*.

Baaden-Durlach (Margrave of)—The same quarterings as the Margrave of *Baaden-Baaden*, but differently placed: viz. first, *Brigau*: second, *Usemberg*: third, *Spanheim*: fourth, *Eberstein*: sixth, ar. a rose gu. for ditto: seventh, *Baaden-Weiler*: eighth, *Roteln*: ninth, *Lahr*: tenth, *Mahlberg*: on an escocheon (placed over the fifth quarter) ar. a bend gu. for *Baaden*.

Baindt (Abbey)—Or, a trunk of a tree couped at each end, and raguly sa.

Note.—The abbatial arms are sometimes impaled with, and sometimes borne without, the arms of the possessor of the abbey; and have behind them a crosier in pale or.

Bamberg (Bishopric of)—Or, a lion rampant sa. over all a bendlet ar.

Basel (Bishopric of)—Ar. a crosier-case sa.

Bassenheim (Counts of)—Gyronny of twelve ar. and gu.

Bavaria (Elector of)—First and fourth, fusilly bendy sinister, ar. and az. for the dukedom of *Bavaria*: second and third, sa. a lion rampant or, langued and armed gu. for the palatinate of the *Rhine*; over all, on an escocheon gu. a mound or, for the dignity of *High Steward of the Empire*: the whole encompassed with the ensigns of the order of St. George at *Bavaria*; over the arms an electoral crown.

Supporters—Two lions rampant ar.

Bentheim and *Tecklinburg* (Count of)—Quarterly of five: first, gu. eighteen bezants, four, four,

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four, three, two, one, for *Bentheim*: second, az. three hearts gu. two and one, for *Techlinburg*: third, az. an anchor in pale or, for *Lingen*: fourth, or, a swan gu. beaked and legged sa. for *Steinfurt*: fifth, ar. a lion rampant gu. crowned az. for *Limburg*: over all an escocheon quarterly of six, viz. first, gu. two bars ar. for *Wevelinghoven*; second, ar. a lion rampant sa. *Rheda*: third, or, two bears' paws endorsed and erased sa. for *Hoya*; fourth, gu. a lion rampant ar. for *Alpen*; fifth, per fesse gu. and ar. a lion rampant or, for *Helfenstein*; sixth, barry of eight gu. and or, for the hereditary office of *Provost of Cologne*.

Berchtolsghaden (Abbey)—Gu. two keys in saltier ar.

Berg (Count of)—Ar. a lion rampant gu. langued and armed az. within a border sa. bezantée.

Besançon (Archbishopric of)—Gu. an eagle displayed or.

Birkenfeld (Prince and Count Palatine of the Rhine)—Quarterly of eight, four and four: the first and sixth, *Palatine of the Rhine*: second and fifth, *Bavaria*: third, ar. a lion rampant double queveed az. crowned or, *Veldentz*: fourth, *Spanheim*: seventh, ar. three escocheons gu. two and one, for *Rappolstein*: eighth, ar. an eagle's head coupé sa. crowned or, for *Hohe-nack*.

Bohemia (Kingdom of)—Quarterly: first, gu. a lion rampant double queveed ar. for *Bohemia*: second, or, an eagle displayed sa. crowned of the field, charged on the breast with a crescent, the points terminating like a trefoil ar. for *Silesia*: third, az. an eagle displayed chequy ar. and gu. for *Moravia*: fourth, az. a wall or, masoned sa. impaling ar. an ox passant gu. collared and belled or, for the Upper and Lower *Lusatia*.

Brixen (Bishopric of)—Gu. a paschal lamb passant regardant ar. supporting a banner of the last, charged with a cross of the first.

Brandenburg (Elector of)—Quarterly of twenty-six, viz. first, *Berg*: second, *Juliers*: third, *Prussia*: fourth, *Brandenburg*: fifth, *Magdeburg*: sixth, *Cleves*: seventh, *Nuremberg*: eighth, *Casubie*: ninth, *Stetin*: tenth, *Pomerania*: eleventh, *Vanden*, or *Vandalia*: twelfth, *Mark*: thirteenth, *Haberstadt*: fourteenth, ar. an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a crescent terminating as a trefoil of the field, for *Crossen*, in *Silesia*: fifteenth, ar. a griffin segreant per fesse gu. and vert, for *Stargard*: sixteenth, *Schwiebus*, in *Silesia*: seventeenth, *Minden*: eighteenth, *Ravensburg*: nineteenth, quarterly ar. and sa. *Hohen-Zolern*: twentieth, per fesse gu. and chequy or and az. in chief a demi griffin issuant ar. for *Usedam*:

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twenty-first, gu. a sea-griffin salient ar. for *Wolgast*: twenty-second, *Cammin*: twenty-third, or, a griffin segreant sa. winged ar. for *Barth*: twenty-fourth, or, two batons in saltier, between four roses gu. for *Gutzko*: twenty-fifth, *Rupin*: twenty-sixth, a plain field in point gu. for the dignity of the *Regalia*: over all, on an escocheon az. a sceptre in pale or, for the dignity of *Grand Chamberlain of the Empire*.

Supporters—Two savage men girt round the waist with leaves; on the head of each a helmet, and in their hand a club, all ppr.

Brazil (Kingdom of). See *America, Independent States of*.

Brunswick-Luneburg (Elector of)—Quarterly of thirteen, viz. first, gu. two lions passant guardant in pale or, for the duchy of *Brunswick*: second, gu. a horse current ar. for *Ancient Saxony*, or *Westphalia*: third, or, semée of hearts gu. a lion rampant az. for the dukedom of *Luneburg*: fourth, az. a lion rampant, crowned ar. for the county of *Eberstein*: fifth, gu. a lion rampant or, within a border compony ar. and az. for *Honburg*: sixth, per fesse az. and ar. in chief a lion passant of the last, in base an eagle displayed of the first, for *Diepholk*: seventh, az. a lion rampant ar.: eighth, the field divided into three parts fesseways; the chief or, two bears' paws endorsed and issuant sa. the fesse part barry of four ar. and gu. the base gyronny ar. and az. for *Hoya* and *Bruckhausen*: ninth, or, three bars gu. for *Lanterburg*: tenth, ar. a stag courant sa. for *Calenburg*: eleventh, chequy ar. and gu. for *Hohnstein*: twelfth, ar. a stag's horn in fesse gu. for *Reinstein*: thirteenth, ar. a stag's horn in fesse sa. for *Blankenburg*: over all an escocheon gu. charged with the Charlemagne crown or, for the office of *Grand Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire*. The shield timbered, with five open helmets. On the first, out of a ducal coronet or, a peacock's tail erect ppr. between two stags' horns, the dexter gu. the sinister ar. for *Hohnstein*; on the second, out of a ducal coronet or, two bears' paws erect and endorsed sa. for *Hoya*; on the third, out of a ducal coronet or, a column traversed, with a horse current ar. encompassed with two sickles, their points meeting in chief ar. handles gu. the backs of the blades garnished with peacocks' feathers ppr. for *Brunswick*; on the fourth, out of a ducal coronet or, six small banners, erect and indorsed, each per fesse gu. and ar. the handles proper, between two buffalos' horns, per fesse, ar. and gu. for *Bruckhausen*; on the fifth, out of a ducal coronet or, two buffalos' horns erect ar. between two stags' horns erect,

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the dexter gu. the sinister sa. for *Reinstein* and *Blankenburg*.

Supporters—Two savage men ppr. wreathed about their heads and waist with leaves vert.

Brunswick-Wolfenbittel and *Bevern* (Duke of)—The same quarters as the elector, but differently marshalled, viz. first, *Lunebourg*; second, *Brunswick*; third, *Eberstein*; fourth, *Honburg*; fifth, *Lanterberg*; sixth, *Hoya* and *Bruckhausen*; seventh, *Diepholz*; ninth, *Holmstein*; tenth, *Reinstein*; eleventh, *Calenberg*; twelfth, *Blankenberg*.

Supporters—Two lions rampant guardant or, crowned with electoral crowns ppr.

Buchan (Abbey)—Vert, a cross gu. in the dexter chief, a sun or, in the sinister chief, an increscent with a profile face of the last.

Buenos Ayres (Independent State of). See *America* (Independent States of).

Carolina, North } States of. { See *America*,
Carolina, South } { *North* (United States of).

Castel (Count of)—Quarterly, gu. and ar.

Chili (Independent State of). See *America* (Independent States of).

China (Emperor of)—Or, a dragon passant gu. on each foot five distinct claws.

Note.—It is said, that, by a standing law of the empire, no mandarin or nobleman, on pain of death, shall have any more than four claws to each foot of the dragon which he hath on his clothes, or on his shield of arms.

Coire (Bishopric of)—Ar. a goat salient sa.

Cologne (Elector and Archbishop of)—Quarterly: first, ar. a cross sa. for the archbishopric of *Cologne*; second, gu. a horse salient ar. *Westphalia*; third, gu. three human hearts, two and one, or, for *Engern*; fourth, az. an eagle displayed ar. for *Arensberg*.

Colombia (Independent State of). See *America* (Independent States of).

Connecticut (State of). See *America, North*, (United States of).

Constance (Bishopric of)—Gu. a cross ar.

Courland (Duke of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, for *Courland*; second and third, az. a demi elk, issuant from the sinister side of the escocheon, ppr. crowned of the last, for the principality of *Semigallia*: over all, on an escocheon, are placed the arms of the reigning duke.

Supporters—Two lions crowned or; the whole within a mantle of purple lined with ermine, surmounted with a ducal coronet.

D'Aichstaedt, or *Eichstett*, (Bishopric of)—Gu. a crosier in pale ar. round the staff a palium.

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Delaware (State of). See *America, North* (United States of).

Denmark (King of)—Quarterly of four principal quarters, viz. first, or, semée of hearts gu. three lions passant guardant in pale az. for *Denmark*: the second, gu. a lion rampant, crowned or, holding a Danish battle-axe ar. handled of the second: the third quarter, per fesse, in chief *Sweden*, in base *Sleswick*: the fourth quarter, per fesse, in chief *Gothland*, in base *Vandalia*: over the four grand quarters, a cross pattée gu. surmounted with a like cross ar. for *Oldenburg*; on the centre an escocheon of three coats, viz. *Holstein*, impaling *Storman* in chief, and in base *Ditmasch*; the escocheon surmounted with another, viz. or, two bars gu. for *Delmenhorst*, impaling az. a cross pattée ar. for *Jutland*; the shield surmounted with a royal crown, and environed with the ensigns of the order of *Danebrog*, and of the *Elephant*.

Supporters—Two savage men, standing on the ground, wreathed about the head and waist with ivy, each holding a long club, all ppr. the whole enclosed in a pavilion of gold, strewn with hearts gu. and lions guardant az. lined with ermine, the pavilion surmounted with a royal crown; over the crown a scroll, with this motto, *Prudentia et Constantia*.

Dietrichstein (Prince of)—Per bend ar. and gu. two pruning-knives in pale and endorsed ppr. handled or.

Deux-Ponts (Duke of)—Quarterly; first, *Bavaria*; second, *Juliers*; third, *Cleves*; fourth, *Berg*; over all, an escocheon of the arms of the *Palatinate*.

Ellwangen (Priory of)—Ar. a mitre or.

England. See ROYAL ARMS of the Sovereigns of.

Essen (Abbey)—Ar. a crochet in pale, sa.

Erbach (Count of)—Quarterly; first and fourth, per fesse gu. and ar. three mullets of six points, counterchanged, for *Erbach*: second and third, ar. two bars gu. for *Breuberg*.

Ethiopia, or *Abyssinia* (Emperor of)—Ar. a lion rampant gu. holding erect, in his dexter paw, a crucifix or; in chief, a scroll with this motto, *Vivit Leo de Tribu Juda*.

France (King of)—Az. three fleurs-de-lis or, two and one, impaling gu. a double orle, saltier and cross, composed of chain from an annulet in the centre point or, for *Navarre*; over the escocheon a helmet or, edged and damasked, all open, mantled or, az. and gu. surmounted with a royal crown.

Supporters—Two angels standing on clouds, all ppr. vested with taberts of the arms; the

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dexter, *France*, the sinister, *Navarre*; each holding a banner of the same arms, affixed to a tilting-spear; the shield encompassed with the ensigns of the orders of *St. Michael* and of the *Holy Ghost*: the whole within a pavilion mantle az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, lined with ermine, bordered, fringed, and tasselled or; on the top of the pavilion a royal crown (which is the crest of France) the whole surmounted with a split waving streamer az. semée de lis or, charged with a sun of the last, tied to a pike or, terminated in a double fleur-de-lis; over all, a scroll with this motto, *Montjoye et St. Denis*.

France (Emperor of)—Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, and afterwards Emperor of France, assumed, instead of the fleurs-de-lis, an escocheon az. thereon an eagle regardant, wings expanded, holding in the claws a thunderbolt or.

Freyberg (Barons of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, per fesse ar. and az. in base three plates, two and one, for *Freyburg*; second, az. a bend raguly ar. for *Justingen*; third, or, a bend per bend ar. and sa. for *Epfigen*.

Freysing (Bishopric of)—Ar. a demi moor couped below the shoulders, issuing from the base in profile ppr. habited gu. crowned with an eastern crown or.

Fugger (Count of)—Quarterly; first and fourth, per pale or and az. two fleurs-de-lis counterchanged, for *Fugger*; second, ar. a Moorish queen ppr. crowned or, habited sa. in her hand a mitre gu. for *Kirchberg*; third, gu. three bugle-horns in pale ar. for *Weisenhorn*.

Fulda (Abbey)—Ar. a cross sa.

Fursteinberg (Princes and Counts of)—Or, an eagle displayed gu. beaked and membered az. within a border per border nebulée ar. and az.: over all an escocheon quarterly, first and fourth, gu. a gonfannon ar. for *Wardenberg*; second and third, ar. a bend indented sa. for *Reiligenberg*.

Supporters—Two angels.

Gandersheim (Abbey)—Per pale sa. and or.

Geich (Count of)—Quarterly of nine, three, three, and three: first and ninth, ar. a dexter arm issuing from the sinister base point, habited az. cuffed or, holding in the hand ppr. three flowers or: second and eighth, gu. a swan close ar.: third and seventh, az. three bezants, two and one: fourth and sixth, gu. a mill-wheel with eight spokes ar.: fifth, ar. two pair of shears square-pointed in fesse gu. for *Geich*.

Geneva (Republic of)—Per pale or and gu. on the dexter side a demi imperial eagle crown-

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ed or, divided pale-wise and fixed to the impaled line; on the sinister side, a key in pale ar. the wards in chief, and turned to the sinister; the shield surmounted with a marquis's coronet.

Genoa (Republic of)—Ar. a cross or, the shield surmounted with a regal crown, for the sovereignty of *Corsica*.

Georgia (State of). See *America, North* (United States of).

Germany (Emperor of)—An eagle displayed with two heads sa. beaked and membered gu. behind each head an annulet ar. in his dexter claw a sword erect, in the sinister a sceptre, both ppr. for the *Empire*. On the breast of the eagle an escocheon quarterly of eight: first, *Hungary*: second, *Naples*: third, ar. a cross potent between four crosses couped or, for *Jerusalem*: fourth, or, four pales gu. for *Arragon*: fifth, az. semée-de-lis or, within a border gu. for *Anjou*: sixth, a lion rampant or, ducally crowned gu. for *Guelders*: seventh, or, a lion rampant sa. for *Brabant*: eighth, az. semée of cross crosslets or, two barbels haurient indorsed of the last, for *Barr*: over all an escocheon or, charged with a bend gu. thereon three alerions ar. for *Lorraine*, impaling *Tuscany*, the escocheon of eight quarters surmounted with the crown of Spain; over the eagles' heads, an imperial crown, with labels, &c. the shield encompassed with the order of the *Golden Fleece*.

Graevenitz (Count of)—Quarterly; first and fourth, per bend fusilly bendy or and sa. and fusilly bendy ar. and gu.: second and third, per fesse az. and or, in chief a demi lion issuant, double queveed, and crowned of the second; in base a fesse sa. over all an escocheon ar. charged with a branch of a tree in fesse throughout, issuing three leaves vert, two in chief, and one in base.

Graffen-Egg (Count of)—Gu. a lozenge throughout ar.

Guernsey—Gu. three lions passant guardant or.

Crest—On a wreath, a slip of laurel vert.

Gutenzell (Abbey)—Ar. a bend counter-compassy ar. and gu.

Hampshire, New, (State of). See *America, North*, (United States of).

Hanau (Count of)—Quarterly of six, three and three: first, or, three cheverons gu. for *Hanau*; second, barry of eight or and gu. for *Reineck*; third, *Deux-Ponts*; fourth, *Munsterberg*; fifth, ar. a lion rampant sa. within a border gu. *Lichtenberg*; sixth, gu. two bars ar. for *Ochtenstein*; over all an escocheon gu. bordered or, for *Bitsch*.

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Hanover. See *Brunswick-Luneburg* and **ROYAL ARMS** of England.

Hatzfeld and Gleichen (Count of)—Quarterly of six, two, two, and two: first, ar. an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a crescent, for *Trachenberg*: second, az. a lion rampant ar. crowned or, for *Gleichen*: third, or, two crampons (*i.e.* cramps) interlaced sa. fourth, ar. a rose gu. fifth, ar. three roses gu. two and one; this coat and the third are for *Hatzfeld*: sixth, per fesse ar. and gu. two pales counter-changed, for *Rosenburg*.

Hayti (Emperor of)—Christophe, the ambitious aspirant to sovereign power in *St. Domingo*, a man of colour, commonly denominated the Black Emperor of *Hayti*, assumed the following arms, viz. or, a phoenix, imperially crowned, issuing from flames ppr. thereunder an escroll, with the motto, "*Je renais de mes cendres.*" Over the shield an imperial crown.

Supporters—On either side a lion rampant guardant erm. imperially crowned or.

Motto—*Dieu ma cause et mon épée.*

Heggenbach (Abbey)—Sa. a bend counter-compony ar. and gu.

Herford (Abbey)—Ar. diapered, a fesse gu.

Hesse-Cassel (Prince of)—Quarterly of six, two, two, and two; first, ar. a cross of Lorraine gu. for *Hersfeld*: second, per fesse sa. and or, in chief a mullet of six points of the last, for *Ziegenhayn*: third, per fesse, the chief or, a lion rampant armed and crowned az. for *Catzenellnbogen*; the base, per fesse sa. and or, in chief two mullets of eight points of the last, for *Nidda*: the fourth quarter, per fesse, the chief gu. two lions passant in pale or, for *Dietz*; the base or, three chev. gu. for *Hanau*: fifth quarter, *Holstein-Schaumburg*: sixth, ar. two bars sa. for *Isenburg*: over all, on an escocheon az. a lion rampant, double queveed, barry of ten ar. and gu. crowned or, for the Landgraviate of *Hesse*.

Hesse-Cassel-Philipstal (Prince of)—Quarterly of seven, two, two, and three; viz. first, *Hersfeld*: second, *Ziegenhayn*: third, *Catzenellnbogen*: fourth, *Dietz*: fifth, *Nidda*: sixth, quarterly; first and fourth, *Hanau*; second and third, *Reineck*; on the centre an escocheon per fesse gu. and or, for *Munzenburg*: seventh, *Holstein-Schaumburg*: over all an escocheon of *Hesse*, crowned with a ducal crown arched.

Supporters—Two lions rampant guardant crowned with electoral coronets.

Hesse-Darmstadt (Prince of)—Quarterly, of six principal quarters: first, *Hersfeld*: second, *Ziegenhayn*: third, *Catzenellnbogen*: fourth,

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Dietz: fifth, per fesse, in chief, *Nidda*; in base, *Isenburg*: sixth, *Holstein-Schaumburg*: over all an escocheon of *Hesse*.

Supporters—Two lions rampant regardant.

Note.—*Hesse-Homburg* and *Hess-Rheinfels* bear the same coats.

Hildesheim (Bishopric of)—Per pale ar. and gu.

Hohenhembs (Count of)—Az. a goat salient or, attired sa.

Hohen-Waldeck (Count of)—Quarterly, divided by a cross pattée throughout or; first and fourth quarters, bendy wavy of four ar. and sa. for *Maxelvain*; second and third quarters, sa. a lion rampant or: over all an escocheon ar. charged with an eagle displayed gu. in base two batons in saltier of the last, for *Hohen-Waldeck*.

Hohen-Loke (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth quarterly, ar. two leopards passant guardant in pale sa. for *Hohen-Loke*: second and third, lozengy or and sa. on a chief of the last, a lion passant crowned or, for *Langenberg*: over all, on an escocheon az. a lion rampant ar. crowned or, for *Gleichen*.

Hohen-Zollern (Prince of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, quarterly, ar. and sa. for *Zollern*: second and third, az. a stag trippant or on a mount vert, for *Sigmaringen*: over all, on an escocheon gu. two sceptres in saltier or, for the *Regalia*, as *Hereditary Chamberlain of the Empire*.

Holstein (Duke of)—Quarterly of four principal quarters: first, *Norway*: second, *Sleswick*: third, per fesse, *Holstein* and *Oldenburg*: fourth, per fesse, *Stormarn* and *Dermenhorst*; on a point in point, *Ditmarsch*: over all an escocheon quarterly; first and fourth, or, two bars gu.: second and third, gu. a cross coupé or.

Hungary (Kingdom of)—Quarterly: first, barry of eight ar. and gu. for *Hungary*, impaling az. a patriarchal cross ar. issuing from a ducal coronet or, placed on a mount of three ascents vert, also for *Hungary*: second, az. three leopards' heads crowned or, for *Dalmatia*: third, chequy ar. and gu. for *Croatia*: fourth, or, a dexter arm embowed ppr. habited gu. issuing from the sinister side, and holding in the hand a cutlass ar. hilt and pomel or, for *Sclavonia*.

Supporters—Two griffins segreant regardant per fesse sa. and ar.

Ireland—Az. a harp or, stringed ar.

Isenburg (Count of)—Ar. two bars sa.

Jersey, New, State of. See *America, North*, (United States of.)

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Kaunitz-Rietburg (Count of)—Paly of three pieces: first, gu. an eagle displayed or, for *Rietburg*; second, for *East Friseland*: third, quarterly, first and fourth, az. two banners in saltier or, for *Wittmund*; second and third, or, a bear rampant sa. collared ar. for *Essens*.

Kempton (Abbey of)—Per fesse gu. and az. over all the bust of a woman ppr. issuing from the base, ducally crowned or, habited sa. veiled ar.

Kirchberg (Burgrave of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, sa. three pales ar. for *Kirchberg*: second and third, ar. a lion rampant sa. crowned or, for the *Burgraviat*; impaling four coats quarterly, viz. first, gu. a lion rampant guardant quevé furché or, for *Sayn*; second, ar. two pales sa. for *Witgenstein*; third, sa. on a bend sinister ar. three boars' heads erased of the field, for *Freysburg*; fourth, gu. a castle with two towers ar. for *Hornberg*.

Konigsegg (Count of)—Fusilly bendy or and gu.

Lamberg (Prince of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, per pale, the dexter barry of four, ar. and az. the sinister gu. for *Lamberg*: second and third, or, a greyhound salient sa. collared of the field, for *Pædwin*, or *Podewin*: over all an escocheon of pretence, az. on a mount vert, a ladder of five steps in pale or, for *Scala*.

Landau (Abbey of)—Ar. a crochet in pale sa.

Leiningen and Dachsburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, az. three eagles displayed ar. in chief a label of three points gu. for *Leinungen*: second and third, ar. a lion rampant sa. over all an escarbuncle or, within a border gu. for *Dachsburg*; on the centre an escocheon gu. charged with a cross ar. for *Aspremont*.

Leiningen-Westerburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, *Leinungen*: second and third, gu. a cross between twenty plain crosses or: over all an escocheon or, charged with a cross az. for *Westerburg*.

Lichtenstein (Prince of)—Quarterly: first, or, an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a crescent ar. the ends of which terminate like trefoils, for *Silesia*: second, *Saxony*: third, per pale gu. and ar. for the duchy of *Troppau*: fourth, or, a harpy displayed sa. headed and ducally crowned ar. for *Schellenberg*: on a point in point az. a bugle-horn, enriched and lined or, for *Jagerndrof*: over all an escocheon per fesse or and gu. for *Lichtenstein*.

Liege (Bishopric of)—Quarterly: first, gu. a column on four degrees, (*i. e.* steps) ar. ducally crowned or, for *Liege*: second, gu. a fesse ar. for *Bouillon*: third, ar. three lions rampant vert,

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two and one, for *Franchimont*: fourth, or, four bars gu. for *Looz*.

Lindau (Abbey of)—Gu. a dexter hand coupé at the wrist, in pale, ppr.

Lippe (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. a rose gu. barbed or, for *Lippe*: second and third, gu. a mullet or, surmounted by a swallow ppr. for *Schwalenberg*.

Lobkowitz (Prince of)—Quarterly of six; two, two, and two: first, or, a buffalo's head cabossed sa. in the nostrils a ring or, for *Bernstein*: second, gu. a demi angel issuing from the base or, for the principality of *Sagan*, in *Silesia*: third, az. in chief three estoiles, two and one, ar. in base a rock of three summits, (*i. e.* points) of the last, for *Sternstein*: fourth, az. a lion rampant or, crowned of the last: fifth, or, three pales sa.: sixth, or, an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a crescent ar. for the principality of *Glogau*, in *Silesia*: over all an escocheon quarterly; first and fourth, per fesse gu. and ar. for *Poppel*; second and third, ar. an eagle displayed in bend sa. charged on the breast with a crescent, for *Zerotin*.

Loewenstein (Prince of)—Quarterly of nine: first, ar. on a rock of four points or, a lion counter-passant, double-queveed, gu. ducally crowned of the second, for *Loewenstein*: second, ar. an eagle displayed gu. for *Montaign*: third, or, a demi eagle displayed, issuing from the base sa. fourth, ar. a buckle gu. for *Rochfort*: fifth, *Bavaria*: sixth, az. three roses ar. two and one, for *Wertheim*: seventh, gu. two bars ar. for *Bernberg*: eighth, or, a lion rampant gu. crowned of the first, and double-queveed, issuing from a fesse chequy ar. and gu. ninth, gu. a lion rampant double-queveed, and crowned ar. for *Schurfeneck*.

Lorrain (Duke of)—Quarterly of eight: first, barry of eight, ar. and gu. for *Hungary*: second, *Anjou-Sicily*: third, *Jerusalem*: fourth, *Arragon*: fifth, *Anjou*: sixth, *Guelders*: seventh, *Juliers*: eighth, *Barr*: over all, a cross sa. edged ar. charged with four sceptres meeting at the bottom in the centre point; being the ensign of *Grand Master of the Teutonic Order*: over all, an escocheon or, charged with an eagle displayed, surmounted with an escocheon or; on a bend gu. three alerions ar. for *Lorrain*, impaling *Tuscany*.

Supporters—Two eagles ppr. ducally crowned and collared or; appendant to the collars, the cross of *Lorrain*.

Lubeck (Bishopric of)—Az. a cross coupé or, surmounted with a mitre of the last.

Lucca (Republic of)—Az. the word *Libertas*

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written in capital letters in gold, and placed bendways, beginning in chief between two bendlets or.

Limburg-Styrum (Counts of)—Quarterly: first, ar. a lion rampant gu. crowned and armed or, tail nowed in saltier, for *Limburg*: second, gu. a lion rampant ar. tail nowed in saltier, crowned and armed or, for *Broncheist*: third, or, two lions passant guardant in pale gu. for *Wisch*: fourth, gu. three bezants, two and one, for *Borkelo*: over all, an escocheon ar. charged with a fesse gu. thereon three pales or, for *Styrum*.

Mantua (Duke of)—Ar. a cross pattée throughout gu. between four eagles displayed sa. beaked and armed of the second.

Crest—On a mount vert, an altar ppr. over the altar, on an escroll, the word *Fides*.

Massa (Duke of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, per fesse, or and gu. on a fesse ar. a cross throughout, of the second; in chief the imperial eagle, charged with a scroll, thereon the word *Libertas*; in base a bend chequy ar. and az. second, *Este* and *Ferrara*, quarterly: third, per fesse or and gu. in pale, a branch vert, thereon five cinquefoils ar. over all, on an escocheon in shape of a lozenge, the arms of *Tuscany*.

Maryland } States of. } See *America*,
Massachusetts } North(United States of).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin and *Mecklenburg-Strelitz* (Dukes of)—Quarterly of six, two, two, and two: first, or, a buffalo's head cabossed sa. attired ar. through the nostrils an annulet of the last, ducally crowned gu. (the attire passing through the crown) for *Mecklenburg*: second, az. a griffin segreant or, for the principality of *Wenden*, which came to the house of *Mecklenburg* by right of succession on the death of the last prince of *Wenden*, anno 1430: third, per fesse az. and vert, in chief, a griffin segreant or, the base bordered all round of the field, for the principality of *Schwerin*, formerly a bishopric, but made secular in 1648, and exchanged with the dukes of *Mecklenburg* for the city of *Wismar*: fourth, gu. a cross coupé ar. ducally crowned or, for the principality of *Ratzeburg*: fifth, gu. an arm embowed, habited to the wrist in armour, issuing from clouds on the sinister side, and holding between the finger and thumb a gem-ring, all ppr.; round the arm, at the elbow, a ribbon tied az. for the county of *Schwerin*, which duke Albert of *Mecklenburg* had in marriage: sixth, or, a buffalo's head in profile sa. armed ar. ducally crowned gu. for the barony of *Rostock*. Over all, an escocheon per

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fesse gu. and or, for *Stargard*, which came to duke Henry in right of his wife Beatrix: over the shield five helmets, surmounted with as many *Crests*, viz. on the centre, out of a ducal coronet or, five pales conjoined; the first az. second or, third gu. fourth ar. and fifth sa. surmounted with a peacock's tail ppr. thereon a buffalo's head in profile sa. ducally crowned gu. armed and ringed at the nostrils ar. for *Mecklenburg*: second, out of a ducal crown or, two wings expanded, the dexter az. the sinister or, for *Wenden*: third, out of a ducal coronet or, two elephant-trunks erect, and per fesse, gu. and or, for *Stargard*: fourth, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi griffin segreant of the last, for *Schwerin*: fifth, out of a ducal coronet or, seven lances erect ar. near the point of each lance is fixed a small banner of the last, one part flowing to the dexter, the other to the sinister, for *Ratzeburg*.

Supporters—The dexter, a bull sa. attired or; the sinister, a griffin or; the whole crowned with a coronet composed of eight strawberry-leaves, and as many arches; on the centre, a mound and cross pattée.

Mexico (Independent State of). See *America* (Independent States of).

Modena (Dukedom of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, or, an eagle with two heads displayed sa. beaked and membered gu. crowned with an imperial crown, for the *Empire*: second and third, az. three fleurs-de-lis or, two and one, within a border, point in point, indented, gu. and or, for *Ferrara*. The four quarters divided by a pale gu. charged with two keys in saltier, the dexter or, the sinister ar. in base, a string passing through the two bows tied, the ends tasselled and pendent az. over the keys in chief, a papal crown ar. the coronets, mound, cross, &c. or; on the centre of the pale, an escocheon az. charged with an eagle displayed ar. beaked, membered, and crowned or, for *Este*.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed sa. crowned of the first.

Monaco (Prince of)—Lozengy ar. and gu.

Supporters—Two monks vested in long robes sa. girt round the waist, their hair and beards long, each holding a sword erect over his head, all ppr.

Crest—Out of a marquis's coronet or, a fleur-de-lis of the last, betw. two branches, viz. on the dexter, a palm, on the sinister, a laurel, both ppr.

Monfort (Count of)—Ar. a gonfannon gu. ringed and fringed or.

Crest—A mitre gu.

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Manderscheit (Count of)—Quarterly of six; two, two, and two: first, or, a fesse dancettée gu. for *Manderscheit*: second, or, a lion rampant sa. debruised with a label of four points gu. for *Blackenheim*: third, or, a lion rampant gu. for *Roussy*: fourth, ar. an eagle displayed gu. for *Kronberg*: fifth, ar. a bend wavy betw. six estoiles gu. for *Bettingen*: sixth, or, fretté gu. for *Daun*.

Mansfeld (Prince of)—Quarterly of four: first and fourth, quarterly, viz. first and fourth, barry of six ar. and gu. for *Querfurt*: second and third, lozengy, ar. and gu. for *Mansfeld*: second, sa. an eagle displayed ar. beaked and legged or, for *Arnstein*: third, az. a lion rampant, crowned or, debruised with a bend compony counter-compomy ar. and gu. for *Helldrunen*.

Mentz (Elector and Archbishop of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a wheel of six spokes ar. for *Mentz*: second and third, az. a greyhound salient or, collared gu. being the arms of the present elector.

Crest—On an electoral cap, a wheel ar.

Note.—The archbishops of the empire wear, behind their arms, a sword, cross, and crosier; the sword in bend from the dexter chief point, the cross in pale, and the crosier from the sinister chief point; and over the arms, a mitre.

Metternich (Baron of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a bend engr. ar. betw. six cross crosslets or, for *Winterberg*: second and third, gu. three bugle-horns, two and one, ar. for *Beilstein*: over all, an escocheon ar. charged with three escallop-shells sa. for *Metternich*.

Merode (Count of)—Quarterly: first, gu. three fleurs-de-lis ar. two and one, for *Westerloc*: second, gu. semée of billets ar. a lion rampant, crowned of the last, for *Petersheim*: third, or, seven lozenges gu. three, three, and one, for *Stein*: fourth, or, three bars gu. for *Odenkirchen*: on a point in point per pale; first, gu. a lion rampant crowned or, for *Bronchrost*: second, gu. a saltier or, betw. four pair of scissars, for *Battenburg*: over all, an escocheon of Arragon.

Munster (Bishopric of)—Quarterly of six, three and three: first and sixth, per fesse ar. and gu. on the fesse line, three birds issuant to the sinister sa. for *Stromberg*: second and fifth, az. a fesse or, for *Munster*: third and fourth, *Borkelo*: over all an escocheon ar.

Murbach and *Luders* (Abbey of)—Two coats impaled; the dexter ar. a greyhound salient sa. collared or, to the collar a buckle gu. for *Murbach*: the sinister az. an arm issuing from the

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base, with two fingers erect only, ppr. for *Luders*.

Manderscheit, of the branch of Kayl (Counts of)—Quarterly: first, *Manderscheit*: second, *Daun*: third, az. a wheel of six spokes or, for *Falckenstein*: fourth, vert, semée of billets ar. an anchor reversed of the last, for *Reipoltskirchen*: over all, an escocheon of *Blanckenheim*.

Milan (Duke of)—Ar. a serpent in pale az. crowned gu. devouring a child, of the last.

Naples (King of)—Az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of three points gu.

Nassau (Prince of)—Quarterly: first, az. billettée or, a lion rampant of the last, for *Nassau*: second, or, a lion rampant gu. crowned az.: third, gu. a fesse ar. for *Vianen*: fourth, gu. two lions passant guardant in pale or, for *Dietz*: over all, an escocheon quarterly; first, *Limburg*; second, *Broncheist*; third, *Wisch*; fourth, *Borkelo*.

Nassau (Count of)—Quarterly of eight, three, three, and two: first, az. semée of crosses ar. a lion rampant of the last, crowned or, for *Saarbruck*: second, sa. an eagle displayed with two heads ar. beaked and membered or, for *Saarwerdon*: third, or, a fesse sa. for *Moeurs*: fourth, or, two lions passant in pale gu. for *Weilburg*: fifth, *Nassau*: sixth, vert, a saltier betw. twelve crosses or, for *Mehrenberg*: seventh, or, a lion rampant sa. for *Mahlberg*: eighth, or, a fesse gu. for *Lahr*.

Nesselrode and *Reichenstein* (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. a bend lozengy sa.: second and third, or, a sinister bend lozengy gu. Over all, on an escocheon ar. a fesse embattled counter-embattled gu. for *Nesselrode*.

Nostilz (Count of)—Quarterly, az. and ar. In the first, two buffalos' horns, chequy ar. and gu. issuing from a crescent or: in the second, a sinister wing sa. charged with a fesse of the field: on the whole, an anchor without a beam, ar. the fluke over the third and fourth quarters counterchanged.

Neider-Munster, (or the lower monastery of *Ratisbon*)—Gu. a crosier in pale ar. over all a letter N of the last.

Oettingen or *D'Oettingen* (Count of)—Vairé ar. and gu. an escocheon az. over all a saltier ar.

Osnabruck (Bishopric of)—Ar. a wheel of six spokes gu.

Ost-Frise or *East-Friesland* (Prince of)—Quarterly of six, two, two, and two: first, sa. a harpy displayed and ducally crowned or, face ppr. betw. four estoiles of the second, for *East Friesland*: second, gu. an eagle displayed and

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crowned or, each wing surmounted of the like crown, for *Brockmeer*: third, ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three crescents az. six lozenges or and ar. alternately, for *Manschlacht*: fourth, az. a lion passant ar. ducally gorged or, for *Jevern*: fifth, for *Essens*: sixth, for *Wittimund*.

Ortenburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a bend embattled ar. for *Ortenburg*: second and third, per chappé, ar. and gu. in chief two wings endorsed of the last; in base a sinister wing of the first.

Paderborn (Bishopric of)—Gu. a cross or.

Palatine of the Rhine (Elector of)—Quarterly of eight, four and four, viz. first, sa. a lion rampant or, crowned gu. for the palatinate of the *Rhine*, impaling *Bávaria*: second, *Juliers*: third, *Cleves*: fourth, *Berg*: fifth, ar. a lion rampant az. crowned or, for *Veldentz*: sixth, *Marck*: seventh, *Ravensburg*: eighth, *Moeurs*.

Pappenheim (Count of)—Quarterly of four: first and fourth, per fesse sa. and ar. two swords in saltier gu. their points in chief, for *Marshal of the Empire*, which is hereditary to this family: second and third, az. six escocheons reversed ar. three, two, and one, for *Pappenheim*: over the four coats a chief or, charged with an imperial eagle crowned.

Parma (Duke of)—Or, six fleurs-de-lis az. three, two, and one, for *Parma*, impaling *Mantua*; over all an escocheon quarterly, *Castile* and *Leon*, as Infant of Spain, surmounted with those of *Anjou*, for his family coat.

Passau (Bishopric of)—Ar. a wolf salient gu.

Pennsylvania, (State of). See *America, North* (United States of.)

Peru (Independent State of). See *America, Independent States of*.

Piccolomini (Prince of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, paly of four; the first pale, *Arragon*; second, *Hungary*; third, *Naples*; fourth, *Jerusalem*: second and third, ar. on a cross az. five crescents or, for *Piccolomini*.

Platen (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, az. three estoiles ar.: second, or, a lion rampant gu.: third, ar. two dogs' heads couped at the neck, respecting each other, sa.: over all an escocheon ar.

Poland (King of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. an eagle displayed ar. beaked, membered, and crowned or, for *Poland*: second and third, gu. a cavalier completely accoutred in armour, on a horse in full speed ar. in his dexter hand a drawn sword; on the sinister, a shield az. thereon a patriarchal cross ar. for *Lithuania*: over all, an escocheon of pretence, per fesse sa. and

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ar. two swords in saltier, their points in chief gu. hilts and pomels or, impaling *Saxony*.

Crest—On an imperial crown an eagle displayed, as in the arms; the shield encompassed with the ensigns of the order of the *White Eagle*.

Popedom, or the See of *Rome*—Az. two keys in saltier, the dexter or, the other ar. surmounted with a tiara, or triple crown, or.

Note.—The arms of the reigning Pope is always borne in a shield, and the keys placed in saltier behind the triple crown, over the shield.

Portia (Prince of)—Az. six fleurs-de-lis or, three, two, and one; a chief of the last.

Portugal (King of)—Ar. five escocheons in cross az. each charged with as many plates in saltier, all within a bordure gu. charged with seven castles triple-towered or, being the arms of *Algarva*; helmet and crown like those of *Spain*, mantled ar. az. and or; all under a pavilion interspersed with escocheons az. charged with bezants; the pavilion bordered gu. thereon castles or, lined with erm.

Supporters—Two wiverns erect on their tails or, each holding a banner; the dexter ar. charged with five escocheons az. each charged with five bezants; the sinister gu. charged with seven castles or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a demi wivern or, the shield encompassed with the ensigns of the *Order of Christ*.

Prum (Abbey of)—Gu. on a mount vert, a paschal lamb reguardant ar. carrying a banner of the last; thereon a cross gu.

Prussia (King of)—Quarterly of thirty-seven coats, viz. or, a lion rampant gu. crowned az. for *Berg*: second, per fesse gu. and ar. each bordered of the same, for *Magdeburg*: third, ar. an eagle displayed sa. in the dexter claw a sword erect, in the sinister a mound gorged with a ducal coronet or, charged on each wing with a trefoil slipped ar. for the duchy of *Prussia*: fourth, or, a lion rampant sa. for *Juliers*: fifth, gu. an escocheon ar. over all an escarbuncle or, for *Cleves*: sixth, ar. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, within a border compony ar. and gu. for the burgraviate of *Nuremburg*: seventh, *Mecklenburg*: eighth, ar. a griffin segreant sa. crowned or, for *Pomerania*: ninth, az. a griffin segreant or, for the duchy of *Stetin*: tenth, or, a griffin segreant sa. for the duchy of *Casubia*: eleventh, or, a griffin segreant per fesse gu. and vert, for *Vandalia*: twelfth, *Schwiebus*: thirteenth, gu. a cross moline ar. for *Cammin*: fourteenth, per pale ar. and gu. for the principality

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of *Halberstadt*: fifteenth, ar. an eagle displayed gu. charged with a demi circle terminating as trefoils or, for the marquisate of *Brandenburg*: sixteenth, or, a lion rampant sa. with a border gobony ar. and gu. for *Nuremburg*: seventeenth, gu. two keys in saltier or, the wards in chief, for *Minden*: eighteenth, *Wenden*: nineteenth, gu. an eagle displayed ar. for *Ruppin*: twentieth, or, a fesse sa. for *Moeurs*: twenty-first, *Schwerin*: twenty-second, *Ratzeburg*: twenty-third, *Zollern*: twenty-fourth, *Marck*: twenty-fifth, ar. the dexter attire of a stag gu. for *Regenstein*: twenty-sixth, *Tecklenburg*; impaling az. an anchor in pale or, for *Lingen*: twenty-seventh, ar. three chev. gu. for *Ravensberg*: twenty-eighth, *Hohenstein*: twenty-ninth, for the county of *Schwerin*: thirtieth, or, a fesse embattled gu. for *Buren*: thirty-first, ar. two bends gu. for : thirty-second, *Rostock*: thirty-third, ar. two bars embattled counter-embattled gu. for *Leerdam*: thirty-fourth, gu. on a bend sinister ar. a bird sa. in the beak an annulet, for. : thirty-fifth, per fesse gu. and or, for. : thirty-sixth, gu. three saltiers ar. two and one, *Breda*: thirty-seventh, in base, a plain point gu. for the *Electoral Regalia*. Over all, in pale, four escocheons, viz. in chief an escocheon az. a sceptre in pale or; over the escocheon an electoral cap ppr. as the badge of *Arch-Chamberlain of the Empire*: second escocheon, ar. an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast and wings with a crescent, terminating like trefoils or; over the escocheon an imperial crown: the third escocheon, quarterly; first, gu. a bend or; second and third, or, a bugle-horn stringed az. for *Orange*; fourth, or, on a pale gu. three chev. ar. for *Neufchatel*; on the centre of this escocheon an escocheon az. charged with a cross quarterly pierced or, for *Geneva*; over the third escocheon a ducal coronet: the fourth escocheon, in base, quarterly of six, two, two, and two; first, an eagle displayed; second, an eagle displayed; third, a fesse betw. three crescents; fourth, a lion rampant; fifth, ar. a bear rampant sa.; sixth, two banners in saltier. over the escocheon an electoral cap: the great shield encompassed with the ensigns of the order of the *Black Eagle*, and crowned with a royal crown: the arms encompassed with the order of the *Black Eagle*.

Supporters—Two savages ppr. wreathed about the waist with leaves vert: the dexter supporting a banner of *Prussia*, viz. ar. an eagle displayed sa. beaked, legged, crowned, and ducally gorged or, each wing charged with a trefoil slipped, and on the breast the letters

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FR or; in the dexter foot a sceptre, in the sinister a mound: the sinister supporting a banner of the arms of *Brandenburg*, viz. ar. an eagle displayed gu. beaked, legged, and crowned or; on the breast an escocheon ar. charged with a sceptre az. in the dexter foot a sceptre, in the sinister a sword; each wing charged with a trefoil or; the banners fringed and tasselled or, and affixed to tilting-spears ppr.: the whole under a rich pavilion of silver strewn with eagles displayed sa. lined with erm. and surmounted with a royal crown; above the crown, a split waving streamer ar. charged with the arms of *Prussia*; the streamer surmounted with an eagle displayed sa. beaked, legged, crowned, and ducally gorged or, charged on each wing with a trefoil slipped of the last, as a crest.

Quedlingburg (Abbey of)—Gu. two carving-knives in saltier ar. handled or.

Ragusa (Republic of)—Ar. three bends gu. over all, in fesse, the word *Libertas* or; the shield surmounted with a marquis's coronet.

Ransau (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, per pale ar. and gu. for *Ransau*: second and third, ar. a bend sinister betw. twelve fusils sa. over all, on an escocheon az. a lion rampant crowned or.

Ratisbon (Bishopric of)—Gu. a bend ar.

Reckberg (Count of)—Or, two lions rampant addorsed, their tails interlaced, and reflexed over their heads, gu.

Reckheim and *Aspremont* (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a cross or, for *Aspremont*: second and third, or, a lion rampant gu. for *Reckheim*: over all, on an escocheon az. an eagle displayed ar. for *Este*.

Reussen and *Plaven* (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, sa. a lion passant or, crowned gu. for *Reussen*: second and third, ar. a stork or, for *Kranichfeld*.

Rhode Island (State of). See *America, North*, (United States of).

Rosenburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first, ar. on a bend sa. three mill-stones of the first: second, per pale, ar. and gu. a rose counterchanged: third, or, a mullet of six points gu.: fourth, per bend ar. and gu. a baton in bend sinister, bottonée at each end, and counterchanged: over all, an escocheon ar. charged with a rose gu.

Rothmunster, or *Rotenmunster* (Abbey of)—Gu. a column in pale or, betw. the attires of a stag of the last.

Russia (Empress of)—Or, an eagle with two heads displayed sa. each ducally crowned of the field, beaked and legged gu. in the dexter foot

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a sceptre erect, in the sinister a mound, both ppr. ; on the breast an escocheon gu. charged with a chevalier on horseback, slaying a dragon, all ar. for *Russia* : on the wings of the eagle six escocheons : the first, in chief on the dexter side az. an angel ar. for *Kiow* : second, or, two bears combatant sa. holding between them with their outward paws a chair of the field, and in their inward paws each a sceptre erect of the last, for *Novogorod* : third, az. an imperial crown in chief or ; in base two sabres in saltier of the last, for *Astracan* : fourth (which is placed in chief, on the sinister wing), gu. a lion rampant crowned or, holding in his sinister paw a cross ar. for *Voldeimirz* : fifth, ar. a wivern with wings expanded sa. crowned or, for *Kasan* : sixth, az. two wolves combatant ar. each holding two arrows in saltier and inverted of the last, for *Siberia* : the whole surmounted with an imperial crown and shield encompassed with the collar of the order of *St. Andrew of Russia*.

Saint Gall (Abbey of)—Ar. a bear rampant sa. collared or.

Saint Martin (Republic of)—Ar. three mountains issuing from the base vert ; on each an antique altar of the last, with incense burning thereon, ppr. over the shield a marquis's coronet.

Salm and Reifferscheidt (Count of)—Quarterly : first, two coats impaled ; ar. two salmons haurient and addorsed gu. for *Salm*, impaling ar. an escocheon gu. in chief a label of three points az. for *Reifferscheidt* : second quarter, sa. billeted ar. a lion rampant of the last, for *Bedburg* : third, or, four bars gu. over all a lion rampant ar. for *D'Alfter* : fourth, or, a lion rampant gu. for *Hachenburg* : over all an escocheon ar. charged with three fusils gu. for *Dyck*.

Saltzburg (Archbishopric of)—Or, a lion rampant double-quevéed and nowed sa.

Sardinia (King of)—Quarterly of four grand quarters : the first, quarterly of four ; first, *Jerusalem* ; second, barry of ten ar. and az. over all a lion rampant double-quevéed gu. langued and crowned or, for *Lusignan* ; third, or, a lion rampant gu. armed and crowned of the first, for *Armenia* ; fourth, ar. a lion rampant gu. tail forked and nowed, armed, langued, and crowned az. for *Luxemburg* : second grand quarter, *Upper Saxony*, impaling *Lower Saxony* ; on a point in point, *Angria* : third grand quarter, ar. semée of billets sa. over all a lion rampant of the last, for *Chabley*, impaling sa. a lion rampant ar. for *Aoste* : fourth grand quarter, *Geneva*, impaling ar. a chief gu. for *Montferrat* : between the third and fourth grand quarters, a plain point grafted in base or, charged with an

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eagle displayed sa. for *Maurienna* ; on the centre an escocheon ar. charged with a cross gu. between four moors' heads coupé at the neck in profile ppr. for *Sardinia* : the escocheon surmounted of another escocheon gu. charged with a cross ar. for the dukedom of *Savoy* : the shield surmounted with a royal helmet and crown, mantled gu. and ar. and encompassed with the ensigns of the order of the *Annunciation*.

Supporters—Two lions regardant or ; the whole placed under a pavilion ar. embroidered semée of roses and love-knots of gold, intermixed with flames ppr. fringed and bordered with lace, and stringed and tasselled or, lined with erm. surmounted with a royal crown, topped with a lance, to which is fixed a split streamer gu. charged with a cross ar. The motto, *St. Maurice, or Savoy*.

Savoy (Duke of). See *Sardinia*.

Saxony (Elector of)—Quarterly of twenty-five coats, viz. first, az. a lion counter-passant, barry of eight ar. and gu. for *Thuringia* : second, *Saxony* : third, or, a lion passant sa. for *Meissen* : fourth, or, a lion counter-passant sa. for *Juliers* : fifth, *Cleves* : sixth, *Berg* : seventh, *Westphalia* : eighth, vacant for the escocheon : ninth, ar. three boterolls (*i. e.* scabbard-tags) gu. two and one, for *Angria* : tenth, az. an eagle displayed and crowned or, for the palatinate of *Saxony* : eleventh, vacant : twelfth, sa. an eagle displayed or, for the palatinate of *Thuringia* : thirteenth, ar. an ox passant gu. the belly ar. for the margraviate of *Upper Lusatia* : fourteenth, az. a wall embattled or, masoned sa. for the margraviate of *Lower Lusatia* : fifteenth, or, two pales az. for *Landesberg* : sixteenth, az. a lion counter-passant per pale or and ar. for *Pleisen* : seventeenth, or, semée of hearts gu. a lion passant sa. crowned or, for *Orlamund* : eighteenth, two coats, viz. gu. a demi eagle displayed, divided fesseways, and joined to the sinister side of the field, ar. impaling ar. four bars gu. for *Magdeburg* : nineteenth, ar. three boterolls, two and one, gu. for *Brene* : twentieth, ar. a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert, for *Altenberg* : twenty-first, ar. three bars az. for *Eisenburg* : twenty-second, ar. three chev. gu. for *Ravensburg* : twenty-third, *Marck* : twenty-fourth, gu. for right of regalia : twenty-fifth, two coats impaled, viz. or, on a mount vert, a hen sa. combed gu. for *Henneberg* ; impaling az. two barbels haurient and addorsed, betw. four roses or, for the county of *Barby* : on the two vacant quarters, an escocheon per fesse sa. and ar. over all, two swords in saltier gu. for the dignity of *Grand Marshal of the Empire*.

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Saxe (Duke of)—Quarterly of seventeen: first, *Thuringia*: second, *Meissen*: third, *Juliers*: fourth, *Cleves*: fifth, *Berg*: sixth, the palatinate of *Saxony*: seventh, the palatinate of *Thuringia*: eighth, *Landesberg*: ninth, *Orlamund*: tenth, *Pleissen*: eleventh, *Eisenberg*: twelfth, *Altenberg*: thirteenth, *Brene*: fourteenth, *Marck*: fifteenth, *Ravensburg*: sixteenth, for the regalia: seventeenth, *Henneberg*: over all, an escocheon of *Saxony*.

Saxe-Weimar and *Saxe-Eisenach* (Dukedom of)—Quarterly of seventeen coats: first, *Thuringia*: second, *Cleves*: third, *Meissen*: fourth, *Juliers*: fifth, blank: sixth, *Berg*: seventh, the palatinate of *Saxony*: eighth, blank: ninth, the palatinate of *Thuringia*: tenth, *Orlamund*: eleventh, *Landesburg*: twelfth, *Pleissen*: thirteenth, *Altenburg*: fourteenth, *Eissenburg*: fifteenth, *Brene*: sixteenth, *Marck*: seventeenth, for the regalia: eighteenth, *Henneberg*: nineteenth, *Ravensburg*: over the fifth and sixth quarters, an escocheon of *Saxony*.

Saxe-Gotha (Dukedom of)—Quarterly of twenty, viz. five rows of three in each, and one row of five, which is in base: first, *Thuringia*: second, *Cleves*: third, *Meissen*: fourth, *Juliers*: fifth, blank: sixth, *Berg*: seventh, the palatinate of *Saxony*: eighth, *Landesberg*: ninth, palatinate of *Thuringia*: tenth, *Orlamund*: eleventh, *Eissenburg*: twelfth, *Pleissen*: thirteenth, *Altenburg*: fourteenth, for regalia: fifteenth, for *Brene*: sixteenth, *Marck*: seventeenth, gu. a column in pale ar. crowned or, pedestal of the last, for *Anhalt*: eighteenth, *Henneberg*: nineteenth, az. a lion rampant ar. crowned or: twentieth, *Ravensburg*: over the fifth quarter, and part over the seventh, an escocheon of *Saxony*.

Saxe-Meinungen (Dukedom of)—The same quarterings as *Saxe-Gotha*, leaving out the nineteenth coat.

Saxe-Helburghausen (Dukedom of)—The same quarterings as *Saxe-Gotha*, only after the coat of *Orlamund* add, ar. three bars gu. for then proceed as the quarterings of *Saxe-Gotha*, and over the whole, an escocheon of *Saxony*.

Saxe-Cobourg (Dukedom of)—Quarterly of twenty, viz. six rows of three in each row, and one row of two at bottom: first, *Thuringia*: second, *Cleves*: third, *Meissen*: fourth, *Juliers*: fifth, blank: sixth, *Berg*: seventh, the palatinate of *Saxony*: eighth, blank: ninth, the palatinate of *Thuringia*: tenth, *Orlamund*: eleventh, *Landesburg*: twelfth, *Pleissen*: thirteenth, *Altenburg*: fourteenth, *Eissenburg*: fifteenth,

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Brene: sixteenth, *Marck*: seventeenth, for the regalia: eighteenth, *Ravensburg*: nineteenth, *Anhalt*: twentieth, *Henneberg*: over the fifth and eighth quarters, an escocheon of *Saxony*.

Saxe-Cobourg (Prince of). See ROYAL ARMS, GEORGE III.

Saxe-Lavenberg (Dukedom of)—Quarterly: first, *Saxony*: second, the palatinate of *Saxony*: third, *Brene*: fourth, per fesse ar. and sa. over all, two swords in saltier of the first, for the dignity of *Grand Marshal of the Empire*.

Sayn and *Witgenstein* (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. two pales sa. for *Witgenstein*: second, gu. a castle with two towers or, for *Homburg*: third, sa. on a bend sinister ar. three boars' heads coupé of the field, for the lordship of *Freysberg*: over all, on an escocheon sa. a lion rampant guardant, double-quevéed, ar. for *Sayn*.

Schleitz (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a chappé ar. three annulets counter-changed, for *Bassano*: second and third, az. a lion rampant or, holding between his paws a church ar. for *Weissenkirchen*, in *Hungary*: over all, an escocheon ar. charged with two lions rampant, crowned gu. supporting a column of the last.

Schoenburg (Count of)—Bendy of four, gu. and ar.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, two wings displayed bendy of four gu. and ar.

Schoenborn (Count of)—Quarterly of eight: the field divided per cross and per saltier, which forms a gyron of eight; the two gyrons in chief or; the upper gyron on the dexter side gu. three escocheons ar. two and one; the second on the dexter side sa. three garbs, two and one, ar. third, the dexter base, erm. on a cushion gu. tasselled or, a mound of the last, for the dignity of *Grand Master of the Household of Austria*; the upper gyron on the sinister az. a fesse betw. three lozenges ar. for *Heppenheim*; the second on the sinister side or, a wolf passant sa. for *Wolffsthal*; the sinister base ar. a lion rampant crowned az. debriused with two bars gu. for *Pommerfeld*: over all, in pale, three escocheons, viz. in chief, an escocheon or, charged with the imperial eagle, holding the mound and the sword; the escocheon in base, the arms of *Austria*; over it an electoral cap betw. the two escocheons; in the centre, an escocheon gu. a lion passant or, on a rock of three points ar. crowned of the second; over the escocheon, a count's coronet, for *Schoenborn*.

Supporters—Two lions rampant guardant or, ducally crowned gu. the dexter supporting a

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banner of the empire; the sinister, a banner of the house of *Austria*; the banners fringed and tasselled or.

Schwarzenburg (Prince of)—Quarterly: first, paly of eight ar. and az. for *Schwarzenburg*: second, gu. a chief indented ar. for *Saltz*: third, ar. a fire-brand in bend sa. lighted ppr.: fourth, or, in base, a Turk's head, lying with the face upwards, thereon a raven, collared ar. picking out the eyes, all ppr. over all, an escocheon per pale gu. and az. on the dexter side, a mount sa. thereon a tower ar. on the sinister, three garbs or, for *Klettgan*. The arms encompassed with the order of the *Golden Fleece*.

Supporters—Two lions or, their heads covered with helmets ppr. grilled or.

Schwartzburg (Prince of)—Quarterly of eight, four and four; over all, a cross bendy, or, az. and sa. first and sixth quarter, or, an eagle displayed sa. for *Amstadt*: second and fifth, ar. the attire of a stag gu. for *Sondershausen*: third and eighth, *Honstein*: fourth and seventh, gu. in chief a lion rampant or, in base four bars of the last, for *Lanterberg*: on a plain point, which passes over the bottom of the cross or, a hay-fork in fesse, the points to the dexter side, gu. under the fork, in fesse also, a rake-head of the last, for *Kaefunberg*: over all, in fesse, three escocheons, viz. in the centre an escocheon or, charged with an imperial eagle; thereon an escocheon ar. charged with a prince's crown or; on the dexter side an escocheon az. charged with a lion rampant, crowned or, for *Schwartzburg*: on the sinister an escocheon ar. thereon a stag sa. for *Klettenberg*.

Supporters—A savage man and woman ppr. wreathed about the temples with leaves vert, each holding a banner per fesse gu. and ar.

Note.—The mantling from the helmets folds over the supporters; that over the dexter supporter being or and sa. over the sinister ar. and gu.

Sicilies (King of the Two)—The shield is divided into three parts paleways: the centre is the principal, and contains three coats, viz. in chief *Castile*, impaling *Leon*; the whole base, the arms of *Naples*; on the centre an escocheon of *Anjou*: the dexter part divided per fesse; in chief *Parma*, in base *Portugal*: the sinister part, the coat of *Tuscany* only: the shield encompassed with the order of *St. Januarius*, and surmounted with a royal helmet, crown, &c.

Supporters—Two lions or; the whole placed under a pavilion or, strewn with the arms of *Castile*, *Leon*, *Sicily*, and *Anjou*. On the pavilion, for the *Crest*, a castle surmounted with the eagle of *Sicily*.

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Sintzendroff (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, barry of eight, or and gu.: second and third, ar. on a fesse gu. a goose of the first, issuing out of a coronet or; in chief an eagle displayed sa. in base barry of eight ar. and az. over all an escocheon per fesse, the chief gu. charged with a Charlemagne crown, the base per fesse az. and gu. thereon a fesse double dancettée ar.

Solm (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, or, a lion rampant az. for *Solm*: second and third, *Muntzerburg*, impaling quarterly, first and fourth, or, a rose sa. for *Wildenfels*: second and third, sa. a lion rampant ar. for *Sennenwald*.

Spain (King of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, *Castile*: second and third, *Leon*: over all an escocheon of *Anjou*. The shield encompassed with the ensigns of the order of the *Golden Fleece*; above the shield a royal helmet, crowned with the crown of *Spain*, mantled or, doubled erm.

Supporters—Two lions or, each holding a banner of the arms of *Castile* and *Leon* quarterly, surmounted with the arms of *Anjou*: the whole placed under a pavilion strewn with the arms of *Castile*, *Leon*, and *Anjou*: on the top of the pavilion a crown of *Spain*, surmounted with a lion rampant gu. holding in his dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a mound or.

Spire (Bishopric of)—Az. a cross ar.

Stablo and *Malmédi* (Abbey of)—Two coats impaled; viz. or, on a mount vert, a lamb ar. supporting a crosier gu. on the mount a tree of the second, for *Stablo*: impaling ar. on a mount vert, a crocodile sa. for *Malmédi*.

Stadian (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, sa. three pine-apples vert, two and one: second and third, ar. a cross couped gu. over all an escocheon sa. charged with three wolf-traps fesseways in pale or.

Strahrenburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first, per pale ar. and gu.: second, gu. three bars ar. over all a chev. az. [N.B. This chev. must extend from the bottom to the top of the field]. third, gu. an anchor reversed and cabled or: fourth, or, a serpent erect vert, crowned sa. On the whole an escocheon per fesse ar. and gu. in chief a demi griffin issuant counter-segreant az. vomiting flames ppr.

Stolberg (Count of)—Quarterly of twelve coats: first, or, a stag trippant sa. for *Stolberg*: second, or, a lion rampant double-quevéed sa. for *Koenigstein*: third, or, an eagle displayed gu. for *Rochefort*: fourth, ar. two trouts haurient, and respecting each other, gu. for *Werni-*

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gorode: fifth, *Eppstein*: sixth, *Marck*: seventh, *Munzenberg*: eighth, or, five bars gu. for *Aigemont*. The other four coats are *Hohnstein* and *Lanterberg*, quarterly, viz. first and fourth, *Hohnstein*: second and third, *Lanterberg*: on the centre of the four last, *Klettenberg*.

Note.—The four last-quartered coats are placed as if impaled with the first eight, but only fill one-third of the escocheon.

Strasburg (Bishopric of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a bend ar. for *Strasburg*: second and third, gu. a bend ar. with leaves issuing from each side of the last, for *Alsace*.

Sultzbach (Prince of)—Bears the same as the elector *Palatine*, but differently arranged, viz. *Bavaria*; second, *Juliers*; third, *Cleves*; fourth, *Berg*; fifth, *Veldentz*; sixth, *Marck*; seventh, *Ravensberg*; eighth, *Mors*: over all, on an escocheon, the arms of the palatinate of the *Rhine*.

Sweden (Kingdom of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, az. three ducal crowns or, for *Sweden*: second and third, ar. three sinister bends wavy az. over all a lion rampant gu. crowned or, for the kingdom of the *Goths*. On the centre of the whole an escocheon quarterly of four: first, *Norway*: second, *Sleswick*: third, *Holstein*: fourth, *Stormarie*. The escocheon surmounted with another quarter, viz. first and fourth, *Oldenburg*: second and third, *Delmenhorst*. The shield encompassed with the ensigns of the order of the *Seraphim*, and crowned with a royal crown.

Supporters—Two lions rampant or. The whole placed under a pavilion az. strewn with ducal crowns or, border fringed, and tassels of the last, and lined with erm.

Switzerland, or the Thirteen Cantons, (Republic of)—Thirteen coats, viz. first, per bend sinister ar. and az. for *Zurich*: second, gu. on a bend or, a bear passant sa. for *Bern*: third, per pale ar. and az. for *Lucern*: fourth, or, a buffalo's head cabossed sa. armed gu. in his nostrils an annulet of the last, for *Uri*: fifth, gu. in the sinister chief point a cross coupé ar. for *Schweiz*; sixth, per fesse gu. and ar. a double-warded key in pale, counterchanged, the wards in chief, for *Unter-Walden*: seventh, ar. a fesse az. for *Zug*: eighth, gu. a pilgrim ppr. habited ar. corded or, for *Glarus*: ninth, ar. a crosier-case sa. for *Basel*: tenth, per fesse sa. and ar. for *Freburg*: eleventh, per fesse gu. and ar. for *Solothurn*: twelfth, ar. a ram salient sa. crowned or, for *Schafhausen*: thirteenth, ar. a bear rampant sa. armed gu. for *Appenzell*.

Note.—These thirteen coats are sometimes quartered in

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one shield, and sometimes placed as thirteen separate coats, viz. five, five, and three: and they are all surmounted with a large hat.

Each Canton bears its own coat separate, and each has also one *Supporter*, viz. *Zurich*: on the dexter side a lion rampant; in his dexter paw a sword, the sinister supporting the shield. *Bern*: on the sinister side a bear rampant sa. girt with a belt, thereto a sword; all ppr. *Lucern*: on the dexter side a savage; hands, face, and feet, ppr.; all the other parts covered with leaves; girt round the head and waist with laurel; holding in his dexter hand an oak-branch; all ppr. the sinister supporting the shield. *Uri*: on the dexter side a Swiss habited complete, holding the shield with his sinister hand, and blowing a horn with the other; all ppr. *Schweig*: on the sinister a Swiss in complete armour; on his sinister arm a shield, with the arms of the Canton; his dexter arm supporting the shield, and holding also a banner of the arms. *Unter-Walden*: on the dexter side a griffin or. *Zug*: on the sinister side a Swiss in complete armour, holding a lance; all ppr. *Glarus*: on the dexter side an angel ppr. *Basel*: on the dexter side a wivern ppr. *Freburg*: on the sinister side a Swiss valet ppr. *Solothurn*: on the sinister side a Swiss in complete armour, holding a banner of the arms; all ppr. *Schafhausen*: the shield supported by a ram behind, in full aspect, sa. armed ar. *Appenzell*: behind the shield a bear in full aspect gu. holding the arms in front; from his mouth smoke issuing ppr.

Traun (Count of)—Per pale ar. and sa.

Trautmansdorff (Count of)—Quarterly: first, bendy of six ar. and gu. for *Castlealt*: second and third, ar. three hats in pale gu. for *Hoeltzler*: fourth, or, a chief per pale gu. and ar. over all an escocheon per pale gu. and ar. a rose counterchanged, for *Trautmansdorff*.

Trautson (Prince of)—Quarterly: first, or, an imperial eagle; on the breast the letter R, being granted by the emperor *Rodolph*: second, gu. a fesse ar. over all a falcon close ppr. standing on a mount of three points issuing from the base vert, for *Falchenstein*, in *Austria*: third, ar. on a mount of three points issuing from the base sa. a cock of the last, combed, beaked, and membered gu. placed as looking to the sinister side, for the lordship of *Sprechenstein*: fourth, or, a demi goat salient sa. issuing from foliage gu. attired or, for the lordship of *Schrovenstein*: over all an escocheon az. charged with a horse-shoe ar. for *Trautson*.

Trent (Bishopric of)—Ar. an eagle displayed

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sa. beaked and armed or; on each wing a trefoil of the last; on the body flames of fire ppr.

Tour-Taxies (Prince of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. two sceptres in saltier gu. at each end a fleur-de-lis or; over all a tower of the last issuing from the base port az. for *Tour*: second and third, or, a lion rampant gu. crowned, langued, and armed az. for *Vallessine*: on the centre an escocheon az. charged with a badger courant ar.

Trivulie (Prince of)—Two shields conjoined; the dexter paly of six, or and vert, the sinister per fesse or and ar. over all, a fesse of the last; thereon a lion passant gu. between two palm-branches vert; in chief, an eagle displayed sa. crowned or; in base, three bends gu. over the shield, a man's head, couped at the neck, triple-faced; over the head a large bonnet gu. turned up erm.; between the shield, in base, a garb or, banded with a ribbon, the ends floatant az.

Turkey (Emperor of)—Az. a crescent ar.

Tuscany (Grand Duke of)—Quarterly of eight: first, *Hungary*: second, *Naples*: third, *Jerusalem*: fourth, *Arragon*: fifth, *Modern Anjou*: sixth, *Guelthers*: seventh, *Juliers*: eighth, *Barr*: over all an escocheon of *Lorraine*, impaling *Tuscany*. Over the arms a ducal coronet; thereon, for *Crest*, a bird holding in his dexter foot a ring, from which hangs a label, or scroll, with the word *Semper*.

United Provinces, Seven, viz. first, per fesse, the chief part per pale az. and or, two lions combatant or and sa. crowned gu. for *Gelderland*; in base, or, a lion rampant gu. for *Zutphen*: second, or, a lion rampant gu. for *Holland*: third, per fesse or, and barry wavy of six, in base, ar. and az. in chief, a demi lion issuant gu. for *Zealand*: fourth, per bend ar. and gu. for *Utrecht*: fifth, az. billettée or, two lions passant guardant, in pale, of the last, for *Friesland*: sixth, or, a lion rampant gu. debruised with a fesse az. for *Overysse*: seventh, or, an eagle displayed with two heads sa. charged on the breast with an escocheon of the arms of *Austria*, for *Groningen*.

Note.—The seven escocheons are commonly placed round an escocheon gu. charged with a lion rampant or, crowned of the last, holding in his dexter paw a bundle of arrows in saltier ar. which is called the arms of the *Union*. [I have seen them placed as quarters, in one shield, with the arms of *Union* in the centre.] The whole surmounted with a ducal coronet.

The *Crest*—Seven arrows, six in saltier, and one in pale, tied together. They also bear a single *Supporter* on the dexter side, viz. a man in armour complete, holding in his hand a

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bundle of arrows, all ppr. Motto, *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*.

Vehlen (Count of)—Or, three partridges in fesse gu.

Crest—An escocheon of the arms, betw. two wings displayed gu.

Venice (Republic of)—Quarterly of sixteen: first, az. an eagle displayed ar. for *Friuli*: second, ar. a cross gu. for *Padua*: third, ar. a cross gu. in chief, two mullets of eight points, of the last, for *Jarvis*: fourth, az. a cross or, in chief two demi birds, with wings displayed, of the last, for *Belluno*: fifth, az. a cross or, for *Verona*: sixth, ar. a lion rampant az. for *Brixen*: seventh, gu. a cross ar. for *Vincenza*: eighth, gu. a tower ar. surmounted with two towers, declining to the dexter and sinister, of the last, for *Feltrino*: ninth, per pale gu. and or, for *Bergamo*: tenth, per fesse gu. and ar. for *Cremasco*: eleventh, az. a demi hulk of a ship, issuing from the sinister side, or, for *Corfu*: twelfth, az. a hyacinth flowered ar. stalked and leaved vert, for the isle of *Zante*: thirteenth, az. a castle triple-towered ar. for the *Adriatic Territory*: fourteenth, vert, a citadel towered with two towers, surmounted with a lion of *Venice*, for *Rodigina*: fifteenth, ar. a cross gu. for *Zephalonia*: sixteenth, vert, a horse courant ar. for *Kresbo* and *Absora*. On the whole, five escocheons disposed in cross: first, in the centre az. a lion sejant guardant, winged and crowned or; round the head, a circle of the last; holding under his sinister paw an open book, on which are the words, *Pax tibi Marce, Evangelista meus*, and in his dexter a sword erect; over this escocheon, a doge's cap, for *Venice*: the escocheon in chief, *Cyprus* and *Jerusalem*, quarterly; the escocheon in base, *Candia*: that on the dexter side, *Istia*; that on the sinister, quarters four, *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, *Esclavonia*, *Albania*: these four last escocheons all ducally crowned or: over the great shield, a doge's cap.

Note.—The Republic sometimes assumes a closed crown, on account of the kingdom of *Cyprus*.

Virginia (State of). See *America, North* (United States of).

Waldburg (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, or, three lions passant sa. eared, langued, and armed gu. for *Souabe*: second, az. three pine-apples or, two and one, for *Waldburg*: third, az. a mount in base vert, in chief a sun or, for *Sonenburg*: on a chief gu. a mound or, as being *Master of the Household to the Empire*.

Waldeck (Prince of)—Quarterly of nine;

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three, three, and three, viz. first and ninth, ar. a cross moline gu. for *Pyrmont*: second and eighth, ar. three escocheons gu. two and one, for *Rappolstein*: third and seventh, ar. three eagles' heads couped sa. two and one, crowned or, for *Hoheneck*: fourth and sixth, ar. billettée az. a lion rampant gu. crowned or, for *Geroldeck*: fifth, left blank for the escocheon, viz. or, an estoile of eight points sa. for *Waldeck*.

Waldenstein (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, or, a lion rampant, crowned az.: second and third, az. a lion rampant crowned or. [N.B. The lions are placed to face each other.] Over all, an escocheon or, charged with an imperial eagle.

Wartenburg (Count of)—Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three torteauxes, a bugle-horn or.

Supporters—Two young men, habited as Hungarians, each supporting the count's coronet over the arms, and holding in the other hand a club erect, all ppr.

Weid (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, bendy of eight or and gu. over all a peacock regardant, for *Weid*: second, ar. two pales gu. a canton az. for *Runkell*: third, ar. two bars gu. for *Neider-Jenburg*.

Weissenburg (Abbey of)—Gu. a citadel ar. surmounted with two towers of the last.

Weissen-Wolf (Count of)—Quarterly: first, gu. a wolf salient ar. for *Weissenwolf*: second and third, az. a wall embattled or, masoned sa.: fourth, gu. two talbots rampant and addorsed ar. collared and coupled or.

Wildgraves and *Rhingraves* (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, sa. a leopard rampant guardant ar. for *Wildgraves*: second and third, or, a lion rampant gu. crowned az. for *Rhingraves*: over all an escocheon per pale, viz. gu. three lions rampant or, two and one, for *Kirkburg*, impaling two coats per fesse; in chief gu. two salmons haurient, addorsed betw. four crosses ar. for *Salm*: in base, az. a fesse ar. for *Vinstringen*.

Windischgratz (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, gu. a wolf's head couped ppr. for *Windischgratz*: second, sa. three annulets ar. two and one: third, sa. a chev. rompu ar. joined to a chief of the last, for *Wolfsthall*. Over all an escocheon quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a gonfannon ar.: second and third, ar. a bend sinister sa. the escocheon surmounted with another gu. charged with the back bone of a fish in bend sinister or, for *Gradner*.

Wolfstein (Count of)—Or, two lions passant in gu.

Worms (Bishopric of)—Sa. semée of cross

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crosslets or, a key in bend ar. the wards in the dexter point pendent.

Wurmbrand (Count of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, paly of four gu. and ar. on each pale gu. three diamonds ppr. fesseways; each pale ar. six pellets in chief, in two rows, three and three: second and third, gu. a cat springing ar. Over all, an escocheon ar. charged with a basilisk in bend sa. membered or, flames issuing from the mouth and ears ppr.

Wurtemberg (King of)—Quarterly: first, bendy fusily or and sa. for *Teek*: second, az. a banner in bend or, charged with an imperial eagle, for the dignity of *Standard-Bearer of the Empire*. [N.B. The banner is affixed to a tilting-spear, and flotant to the chief.] Third, two trouts haurient and addorsed or, for *Mompelgard*: fourth, or, an old man's head, couped at the shoulders, in profile, ppr. habited gu. on his head a long cap, hanging down behind gu. turned up ar. for *Heydenheim*. Over all, an escocheon or, charged with three stags' horns, fessewise, and in pale sa. for *Wurtemberg*. On the shield, five helmets: on the first, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi eagle displayed sa. for the dignity of *Standard-Bearer*: on the second, a ducal coronet or, surmounted with a bugle-horn gu. stringed and garnished or, the mouth-piece garnished with feathers ar. az. and gu. for the office of *Grand Master of the Hunt*, incorporated with *Wurtemberg*: third, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi young woman, couped at the knees, ppr. habited gu. ducally crowned or, having two trouts affixed to her body, as arms, their heads to the shoulders, of the last, for *Mompelgard*: fourth, on a wreath, a talbot's head bendy fusily or and sa. for *Teek*: on the fifth, a bust of an old man, as in the fourth quarter, for *Heydenheim*.

Wurtzburg (Bishopric of)—Quarterly: first and fourth, ar. a chief indented gu. for the dukedom of *Franconia*: second and third, az. a banner quarterly, gu. and ar. staff or, the banner to the chief.

York, New, (State of). See *America, North*, (United States of).

ARMYS, an old English term for arms, or armour.

ARMYS HARNYSYD, a term used by ancient heralds to express what is now generally called *arms armed*.

ARONDIA, (a French term,) signifying any thing circular, as for example—*Gyronny of three, Arondia*. See Plate IX. fig. 9.

ARONDIE, or } See CROSS ARONDIE.
ARONDY. }

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ARRACHÉ, the French term for *erased*, or *forcibly torn off*. See **ERASED**.

ARRAYED, (French, *habillé*,) habited or vested.

ARRASWISE, is a term used when any thing of a square form is placed with one corner in front, showing the top and two of the sides, in the same way as lozenges are set. See Plate IX. fig. 10, which is an *altar set arraswise*.

ARROW, generally borne *barbed* and *flighted*, or *feathered*, as in Plate IX. fig. 11.

ARROWS, when in bundles or parcels, are usually called *sheaves of arrows*; and depicted in coat armour, as in Plate IX. fig. 12.

ASCENDANT. *Sun-beams*, or *rays*, are sometimes borne *ascendant*, or issuing upwards; as in the badge or cognizance of *King Edward the Third*. *Smoke* or *flames*, when issuant upwards, may likewise be termed *ascendant*.

ASEARE, or } the old English for *Azure*. See

ASEWRE, } **AZURE**.

ASH KEYS, or } are the seeds which grow in

ASHEN KEYS, } bunches upon *ash trees*; and are borne in coat armour, as depicted in Plate IX. fig. 13.

ASKER, a *reptile* sometimes borne in coat armour. All egg-breeding *reptiles* are borne *erected*, *mounting*, *leaping*, or *skipping*.

ASPECT, is descriptive of an animal *full faced* or *guardant*, and is sometimes termed *guardant in aspect*, *at gaze*, or *in full aspect*, which likewise implies *full bodied*, no part turning to either side.

ASPECT TRIAN, showing three parts of the body.

ASPECTANT, or } as well as *respectant*, are terms

ASPECTING, } used when two *beasts*, *birds*, &c. are borne *face to face*, or opposite to each other. *Combatant* is likewise used when *lions* and other animals are depicted opposed to each other.

ASPERSED, (French, *parsemé*,) a term used by some heraldic writers, instead of *powdered*, or *strewed*.

ASPEN LEAF. See Plate IX. fig. 14.

ASSAILANT, or } These terms are ex-

ASSAULTANT, (French, } pressive of the posi-

contretenant, *venant*, } tion of several beasts

or *assailant*,) or } borne in coat armour

ASSAULTING, } when placed rather

bendwise than mounted upright. In some animals it is called *salient*, *springing*, *careering*, &c. &c.

ASSEMBLE, in French blazon, is the same as *dove-tail* used by English heralds.

ASSIS. This term implies *sitting*. See **SEJANT**.

ASSUMPTIVE Arms, are such as may be assumed with the approbation of the Sovereign, or grant

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from the proper Officers of Arms. In the days of chivalry it was considered lawful that the victor, upon making captive any gentleman or warrior of higher degree, might assume and bear the shield of arms of his prisoner, enjoying it till regained by the vanquished; and the acquiring of coat armour by such feats of valour was considered more honourable than hereditary bearings, which descend alike to the cowardly and the brave. Assumptive Arms may, however, be considered, in another sense,—as **Armorial Bearings** improperly assumed.

ASSURGENT, a term used for *man* or *beast*, when depicted as rising out of the sea.

ASTROID, the same as *mullet*, a star of five straight points. See Plate IX. fig. 24.

ATCHIEVEMENT, or **HATCHMENT**. See **ACHIEVEMENT**.

ATTIRE, (French, *habillement*,) *habit* or *vest*; signifying also the single horn of a buck or stag, as in Plate IX. fig. 16.

ATTIRED, or **HORNED**, (French, *acorné*, *chevillé*,) a term used when speaking of the *antlers* or *horns* of a *stag*, *hart*, or *buck*; but the horns of *bulls*, *unicorns*, *rams*, &c. are called *arms*.

ATTIRES, (French, *bois de cerf* ou *de daim* or *massacre*,) are both horns of the stag, and, when borne fixed to the scalp, should be thus blazoned—*the attires of a stag affixed to the scalp*. See Plate IX. fig. 17.

AVE. This word, which is the first in the Latin salutation of the Holy Virgin used in the Romish Church, is a bearing in the arms of *Nadler*, being *gu. on a fesse ar. the word AVE*.

AVELLANE, (French, *avelline* or *avillaine*,) a term peculiar to a cross, so called, the quarters of which resemble the *nux avellana*, or *filbert nut*. See **CROSS AVELLANE**.

Avellane invecked, or *inveck*, is when the leaves or points are inverted, or the avellane leaves turned inwards. See **CROSS**, so termed.

AVELLANED POMEL. The cross thus denominated is sometimes called a *cross pomety avellane*, or *cross pomel flory*. See **CROSSES** of these descriptions.

Avellaned double, or as it is often called *double fruitages* or *double avellaney*, is a cross, or any other charge, borne with the double avellane attached. See **CROSS DOUBLE AVELLANED**.

AVERLYE, the same as *semée*, or *powdered*.

AVERSANT, or **DORSED**, as a right hand *dorsed* or *aversant*, when turned to show the back part, as in Plate VIII. fig. 28.

AVIS, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

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AUGMENTATION of ARMS, (French, *armés de concession*,) are particular marks of honour granted by the sovereign for some heroic act or deed of valour, and are generally borne upon a *canton*, or *chief*. Such additions, or honourable augmentations, were formerly confined to the *border*, *quarter*, *canton*, *gyron*, *pile*, *flasque*, *flaunche*, *voider*, and *escocheon of pretence*; but, with the exception of the last, there seems no particular reason for selecting these ordinaries for such bearings. King Henry the Eighth granted, as an augmentation of honour, to *Lady Jane Seymour*, a *pile gu. with three lions passant guardant or*; and to the *Lady Catharine Parr*, or, on a *pile betw. six roses gu. three others ar.*

The badge, or honourable distinction of a *baronet*, is borne upon a *canton*, or *inescocheon*; but augmentations of honour are now usually placed in *chief*, as the more conspicuous part of the shield, and better adapted for the display of such emblematic bearings, as may record great achievements.

AULNED, the *aulnes*, or *awnes*, are the *beards* about the *ears* of *corn*, *barley*, &c.: the term *bearded* is likewise used in heraldry.

AURÉ, the same as *gutté d'or*, drops of gold. See **GUTTÉ**.

AXE, or **HATCHET**, often borne in coat armour. See Plate IX. fig. 18.

Axe, slaughter, borne in the arms of the *Butchers' Company*. See Plate IX. fig. 19.

Axe, Bricklayers'. See Plate IX. fig. 23.

Axe of Lochabar, in *Scotland*. See also **LOCHABAR AXE** and Plate IX. fig. 20.

AYGNISÉE. This is a French term; it implies the same as *urdée*, or *champain*, and is sometimes called *mateley*, *flanked*, *cleschée*, and *verdée*.

AYLETS, or **SEA SWALLOWS**, are generally painted sable or black, *beaked and legged gu.* They are often called *Cornish choughs*.

AYRANT, when *eagles* or *falcons* are borne in coat armour in their *eyries*, or *nests*, they are then termed *ayrant*.

AZURE, (French, *azur*,) signifies *blue*; it is expressed in engraving of arms by horizontal lines, as in Plate VI. fig. 5, of *escocheons*, &c. but in pen and ink sketches, or tricking of arms, generally marked by the letter B, though perhaps Az. would be more advisable, to prevent all possible mistake.

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BACHELOR, Knight. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

BADELAIRES, (French,) crooked swords or cutlasses.

BADGE, COGNIZANCE, or CREST. The word badge often implied the same as crest, but was never placed upon a wreath. In the time of Henry V. and long after, no man under the degree of a knight had his badge set on a wreath, as mentioned by Gerard Leigh, in his *Accidence of Arms*. Badges are still used by some ancient families in addition to crests, as may be seen in the *Peerage* and *Royal Bearings*. The same author mentions nine badges borne by Roman emperors; and Polidore asserts that the wolf, minotaur, horse, and bear, were cognizances of the Romans. Badges may be termed accidental bearings, not at all affecting the charges of the original arms. The badges, or devices, borne by families upon banners, military furniture, harness, &c. have been sometimes granted by the sovereign, but more often are assumptions allusive to some particular circumstance or occurrence in a family, and of which many instances may be found in the *peerage*.

BADGER, or BROCK. This animal, which is well known, often occurs as a bearing in coat armour.

BAG OF MADDER, as borne in the arms of the *Dyers' Company*, is generally depicted as in Plate IX. fig. 25. Bags and bales of other goods are depicted in the same manner as such articles are usually packed, as in the crest of *Favenc*, which is a falcon upon a bale of *Piedmont silk*. See Plate IX. fig. 26.

BAILLONÉ is a French term seldom or never used in English heraldry, intended to express a lion rampant, holding in the mouth a baton, or staff.

BALE, corded, as before described. See **BAG OF MADDER, &c.**

BALISTA, an engine used by the ancients for throwing stones at the time of a siege, and, when depicted in coat armour, is represented charged with a stone; it is likewise called a sweep by some heraldic authors. See Plate IX. fig. 27.

BALL, FIRE, or ball fired ppr. is always represented with the fire issuing from the top, as in Plate IX. fig. 28. When otherwise, it should be so expressed in the blazon, as a *ball fired in four places*. See Plate IX. fig. 29.

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BAND. The fillet, or bandage, by which a sheaf of corn, arrows, &c. are bound together.

BANDA, DE LA, or SCARF, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

BANDÉ, the French term for bend, and implies the bend dexter; the bend sinister being called in French *une barre*.

Bandé en, (in bend,) as a lion en bandé or bandé, to express the position when placed diagonally in the shield, or bendways, the head and fore feet towards the dexter chief point, and the hind legs to the sinister base.

BANDED, (French, *empoigné, lié,*) as a garb, wheat-sheaf, &c. when the band is of a different colour, is thus blazoned—a garb *gu. banded or*. See Plate IX. fig. 30.

BANDEROLE, a streamer affixed by small lines, or strings, immediately under the crook on the top of the staff of a crosier, and folding over the staff, as in Plate IX. fig. 31.

BANISTER, CROSS. See **CROSSES.**

BANNER, or FLAG, disveloped or displayed. See Plate IX. fig. 32.

Banner, Funeral, is of a square form, fringed and affixed to a small staff or pike. See Plate II.

Fig. 10. *Banner* of a duke, a K.G. dying a bachelor.

Fig. 11. *Banner* of a duke, a K.G. married and leaving a widow.

Fig. 12. *Banner* of an esquire, or gentleman, dying a widower, and

Fig. 13. *Banner* of a baroness, an heiress, whose husband is living.

Banner, Great, so called, as it contains all the quarterings of the deceased, as in Plate IV. fig. 4, and which may be borne at the funerals of women.

The sizes of the several banners were originally as follow, viz.

For an emperor, six feet square.

For a king, five feet square.

For a prince or duke, four feet square.

For a marquis, earl, viscount, baron, and knight banneret, three feet square.

Banner-Rolls, (French, *banderolle*,) used likewise at funerals, are three feet square, and painted on silk, on which are generally depicted the paternal and maternal matches of the deceased, and also those of his lineal ancestors.

When the defunct was a peer who had several baronies, each banner-roll should be painted with the match that brought in a barony; and if the deceased was a bishop, then each banner-roll should contain the arms severally of the different sees to which he had been elected or

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translated. Banner-rolls may likewise be borne at the funerals of women. See Plate IV. fig. 8.

BANNERET, Knight. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

BAR, (Latin, *vectis* or *fasciola*; French, *fasce alezée*, or *fasce en devise*.) Gerard Leigh reckons this the ninth honourable ordinary; it is a diminutive of the fesse, and of the same form, containing one-fifth part of the field, and may be placed in any part of the shield, but the fesse cannot. This ordinary has likewise its diminutives, the closset and barrulet, the former being one-half and the latter one quarter of the bar. See Plate XII. fig. 32. Some old heraldic authors use the term barra for bar, and barrula for barrulet.

Bar, gemel or gemelle, (French, *jumelle* Latin, *jugaria fasciolæ, fasciolæ gemellæ*, and *fasciolæ duplices*,) a double bar, or two bars placed near and parallel to each other, as in Plate XIII. fig. 1.

Bars. Any number of bars, not exceeding four, (the bar being one-fifth of the field,) may be placed upon the shield, but in the blazon care should be taken to name the quantity. Ex. gu. four bars ar. as in Plate XII. fig. 31. When there are more than four, they should be called barrulets.

Bar-shot, is a small bar of iron having a ball or shot at each end, as in Plate IX. fig. 33: a bar-shot between a steel cap and the cronel of a tilting spear.

Bar per base, or *bar meire*, is a term used by Leigh and other authors, and is the same as potent, or potent counter-potent; it is sometimes called only meire, or meirre. See Plate XIII. fig. 5. It is by some heralds termed varyr cuppy, or cuppa, and verrey tassa, as mentioned by Randle Holme.

Bar per base erased. This term occurs in Gerard Leigh's *Accidence of Armory*, who mentions that he found it in the cathedral church of Maclin, called Rumbolt's church, and that it is good and lawful armorie; it is tricked by the author as in Plate XIII. the upper part of fig. 5, which should divide the field in base.

Bar per and pile, is a term used by ancient authors, but should rather be called per fesse and pile, unless the field is divided in several pieces barways, as barry of four, or more pieces, and party per pile. See Plate XIV. fig. 1.

Bar per and cheveron. The same observation may likewise apply to this partition, which, if divided into several pieces barways, might then be termed barry and per cheveron. See Plate XIV. fig. 2.

Bar per and canton, or *cantoned*, or rather *per fesse* and *canton*, or *cantoned*, divides the field, as in Plate XIV. fig. 3. And when one or more bars are blazoned cantoned, and the canton is of the same metal or colour, the upper bar and canton should be united without any division, as in Plate XIII. fig. 16 of the fesse cantoned.

BARBED, (French, *barbé* or *barbelé*,) the five petals, or leaves, which appear on the outside of a full-blown rose, are, in heraldry, called the *barbs*, and are blazoned thus, *a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr.* and are depicted as follow: the rose gu. the barbs vert, and the seeds in the centre gold. See Plate IX. fig. 34.

Barbed arrow implies that the head is pointed and jagged, or barbed, as in Plate IX. fig. 11.

Barbed and *crested*, are terms used in heraldry to express the comb and gills of a cock, particularly when borne of a different tincture from the body. In English blazon it is usually termed *combed* and *wattled*.

Barbed Horse, (French, *cheval bardé*,) or a horse barbed at all points, is a war-horse completely armed, furnished, and accoutred, as in Plate IX. fig. 21.

BARBÉE, or **CROIX BARBÉE**. See **CROSSES**.

BARBEL, (French, *bars*,) a fresh water fish, frequently borne in coat armour; but, although quite straight, is generally depicted *embowed*, as the dolphin.

BARKING, is a term used for the cry or noise made by a fox.

BARNACLE, a large water fowl, somewhat resembling a goose, with a flat broad bill, hooked at the point, the fore part of the head white, with a bead of black between the eyes, the neck and fore part of the breast black, the belly white and brown, thighs blackish, the back black and brown, tail black, wings black, brown, and ash colour, and the legs and feet brown.

BARNACLES, (French, *mouraille*; Latin, *pastomides*,) is an instrument which farriers place on the upper lip of a horse, in order to cow and keep him quiet when they bleed him. They were originally made in the form depicted in Plate IX. fig. 35, and are borne in coat armour, either closed or extended.

BARON. The rank of baron is the next below that of *viscount*, and forms the lowest degree of nobility. The name is of very uncertain etymology, and the whimsical derivations which have been assigned it, though numerous enough, do not present any one sufficiently plausible to be adopted with any confidence. It began to be used in England about the time of the Conquest,

and was no doubt introduced from France, where it was of much more ancient date. After this period it began to supersede the Saxon term of *thane*, a dignity with which the newly imported title seems to have corresponded; and as the Saxon word was frequently used, in a more extended signification, to denote free-born men, so its Norman successor was employed, with equal latitude, to signify the free citizens of towns and boroughs. The remains of this custom are still observable in the Cinque-ports, the freemen of which retain their old designation of *barons*. There was also another description of persons to whom the same title once extended. In the earlier periods of our history, when the higher nobility were almost independent of their sovereign, or were rather petty sovereigns themselves, and presented in their style of living a complete copy, on a smaller scale, of the royal court, it was customary with many of the nobles to have in their train *barons* of their own creation; and this was principally the case in the counties-palatine. It has indeed been maintained that every earldom had under it ten *barons*, and every *baron* ten knights-fees, and that it was usual for such as had four knights-fees to be promoted to the rank of *baron*. Lords of manors, also, were anciently styled *barons*. But from the gradual alteration in the form of government and decline of the feudal system, all these minor dignities became obsolete, and the title remained only to those who were created immediately by the king, and were considered peers of the realm, and entitled to sit in the upper house of parliament. There were three methods by which the king conferred the rank of baron on such of his subjects as he thought deserving of the reward for their services in war, or calculated, by their wisdom and knowledge of the laws, to promote the deliberations of the great council of his nobles. These methods were, by *tenure*, by *writ*, and by *patent*. The very name of *barons by tenure* shows the time and manner of their origin. Portions of land, or castles, to be possessed as property, or to be governed by a delegated authority, were the means by which feudal monarchs were accustomed to reward their followers. To some of these was attached the title of *baron*, that is, they were held *per baroniam*, or by *grand serjeanty*. It is most probable that some of these were given as a possession for ever, while others were only intended for a temporary honour, and to be always at the disposal of the king. But whatever was the original intention, —whether the king, in claiming such a power,

did, as the barons accused him of doing, invade their rights, or whether in some cases custom had grown into prescription, and the barons unjustly opposed what began to appear a despotic exercise of prerogative,—the triumph of the barons at Runnymede decided the question in their favour, and though no encroachment was made on the power of the king to create barons by whichever method he chose; when created they were no longer dependent on his favour for the continuance of their honour. But although, in the case of *barons by tenure*, the castle, manor, &c. was the means of conveying the title, they were not so essentially united that the property, into whatever hands it might pass, carried the title with it, nor yet were they so distinct that the owner could retain his dignity, and yet make over his tenure in whatever manner and to whomsoever he chose. If, without license from his sovereign, he conveyed it away, the property became forfeit to the crown, and the title returned with it, and became extinct: nor will such a consequence appear, upon examination, unjust. In making the grant to the first possessor, the king, of course, did so after a full conviction of his worthiness to enjoy the honour it conferred, and consequently of that of his descendants, at least in the most important particular, that of birth. But as the distribution of honours always has been, and ought to be, the peculiar privilege of the monarch, and is the most valuable that he enjoys, as forming the highest rewards which the services of his subjects can obtain, it is necessary to their retaining their value and influence, that he should have such control over them, as to prevent their passing into ignoble hands. Yet this must have been the case with the title now under discussion, if it had been in the power of the holder, for the sake of gain, or even less unworthy motives, to convey it away with the property which brought it to himself. Since then the king was the sole judge of the fitness of the persons who were to enjoy the honour he conferred, if the individuals so distinguished thought proper to resign it, they virtually made a voluntary restoration of it into the hands of him from whom they received it. It was a gift which the giver could not claim again, so long as the conditions upon which it was granted were observed; but these conditions did not allow any interference with the privilege of the sovereign in extending nobility only to those who received it immediately from his favour. But as it was observed before, the title and the property were not essentially united, yet only royal authority could

separate them, which was sometimes exercised for that purpose, and barons occasionally received the king's license to make alienation of their baronial tenements to strangers, and at the same time were permitted to enjoy the dignity. The method of continuing this to them was generally by summoning them to the next assembly of nobles by the name of their former baronies. It may be, that this license to retain their dignity existed only in the king's promise, or in the understood custom of issuing writs to those who had enjoyed the honour for a length of time, as a matter of right, so long as their baronial tenements remained, and that, properly speaking, from that time forth they are to be considered as only *barons by writ*. It is very probable that these gave rise to the term of *barons by prescription*, a distinction which some writers have made, but for which there does not seem any authority. Barons spiritual by tenure (*archbishops* and *bishops*) will be treated of under another head; but it may be remarked here, that in the Saxon times they partook more of the nature of barons by writ, as they were summoned to the assembly of wise men, or Wittenagemote, not by right of office, but from their character for superior probity, learning, and prudence, and the authority which the sanction of their sacred profession would give to its decrees. The second kind of *barons* to be treated of are *barons by writ*. When the king wished to assemble his nobles to deliberate on the affairs of the nation, they were summoned by writs in his name, appointing the time and place of meeting. These were addressed to all who had hereditary right to nobility; and besides these to such as the king thought fit to add to their number, for their ability to assist the business in hand. The being thus once summoned constituted a claim to nobility for themselves; but it is a disputed point whether it secured the same rank to their descendants. In the twenty-seventh year of Henry VI. a writ was issued to *Sir Henry Bromfleet*, in which it was declared to be the royal pleasure, that his title of Lord Veysey should continue to his heirs lawfully born. This seems to argue, that, without this special provision, the title did not necessarily descend; and that, if we find writs generally issued to the heirs of such as owed their nobility to the same kind of summons, this honour flowed entirely from the sovereign bounty, and was an act of favour, and not of justice. Yet there is every reason to believe, that if the second generation experienced the same distinction, it was considered that a here-

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ditary title had been established. The style of the writs varied: sometimes the name of *baron* was employed, and sometimes that of *lord*; sometimes the person was named with the addition of his estate or place of residence, and sometimes the bare name of the party was used. There is no mention of *barons by writ* before the time of Henry III. who, after the battle of Evesham, in which he finally subdued the rebellious barons, found their numbers so thinned by the unfortunate struggle, and the necessity he was under of attainting many whom the war had spared, that he was induced to replenish their ranks by the summary method of issuing writs to the most worthy commoners for a parliament, which was intended to be held at Winchester. It appears from the records of Chancery, that many *abbots* and *priors*, who were summoned during the same times, were, by petitioning, relieved from what they considered as a burden. Of *barons by patent*, the first creation was by Richard II. in the eleventh year of his reign, who gave the title of *Baron of Kidderminster* to *John Beauchamp* of Holt. Parliaments have sometimes exercised the privilege of creating barons, but the privileges of the king and the parliament are now better defined, and that of conferring nobility has long since been justly considered to belong exclusively to the king. The title, when so conferred, is always hereditary, but the course of descent is marked out in the letters patent. In ancient times the sum of £265 per annum in land was fixed as the lowest revenue by which the dignity of a baron could be maintained. Of the three sorts of barons here mentioned, the very name of the first, *barons by tenure*, shows that it had its origin in feudal times, and with the feudal system the use of it expired. *Barons by writ*, also, are now never created, except in the case of heirs apparent to the peerage, who are sometimes called to the upper house during the life of their fathers. With these exceptions, letters patent are the only means by which men are now raised to the dignity of barons, and thus this honour is placed on the same footing as all other titles of hereditary distinction. See **PEERS**, for the arms of *Barons*.

BARONS, Coronet of. The barons of England originally wore scarlet caps turned up with white: afterwards crimson caps turned up with ermine, closed at the top with a tassel of gold, which was continued till the reign of Charles II. when, upon their petition, a coronet was granted to them by patent, bearing date 6th July, 1661,

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composed of a plain rim of gold with six pearls, only four of which are seen when depicted. See **CORONETS**.

BARON and **FEMME** are terms used in blazonry to express the arms of husband and wife, when impaled or marshalled together. These terms are used by the French; and, literally translated, are *man* and *woman*; but instead of saying, *he beareth baron and femme*, English heralds generally use the word *impaled*, which seems to be the better way in describing the achievement of man and wife. See Plate VI. fig. 7 and 8, of **SHIELDS**.

BARONET is the lowest degree of hereditary dignity, and was instituted by King James the First, anno 1611, in the ninth year of his reign, as a reward for the services and assistance of those who came forward to quell the insurrections in Ireland, and to protect the province of Ulster in particular; each person, so created, furnishing an aid or supply sufficient to provide and maintain thirty foot soldiers for the term of three years. The creation is by patent under the Great Seal, and generally limited to the heirs male of the person created baronet, though sometimes entailed upon others in default of such issue. Baronets rank among themselves according to creation, and follow next to the younger sons of barons, taking precedence of all knights, as well of the Bath as Knights Bachelors, except those of the Garter and Knights Banneret, created by the King or Prince of Wales, under the royal banner in open war. The addition of *Baronet* follows the surname, and the title of *Sir* is prefixed to their Christian names; and their wives have the dignity of *Lady*, *Madam*, or *Dame*, according to the manner of speaking. The precedence of the wives, sons, and daughters of baronets, is settled by the patent of creation,—the wives ranking next to the wives of the younger sons of barons, the eldest sons after knights bachelors, and the younger sons after knights eldest sons,—the daughters, among women, claiming the same rank as their brothers among men. By a clause in the patent of creation, the eldest son, or heir male apparent to the title, can claim the honour of knighthood, in the life-time of his father, or grandfather, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, his Majesty covenanting for himself, his heirs and successors, to create such first-born sons, or heirs male apparent, knights. Baronets, for their greater distinction and honour, bear on their own paternal coats the arms of Ulster, viz. *a sinister hand erect, open,*

and couped at the wrist, *gu. in a field ar.* either in an escocheon, or canton, at pleasure.* See Plate IV. fig. 9. In the king's army, baronets are to have place near the royal standard, and are allowed in their funeral solemnities one principal mourner and four assistants. His Majesty likewise covenants not to create any other degree, order, or dignity between that of a baron and a baronet.

King James, at the first institution, engaged that the number of baronets should not exceed two hundred, and when any of them should become extinct, others should not be created in their room, but the number diminish, to the greater honour of those that remained: however, a commission afterwards issued to fill up the vacancies and create others, and the number is now unlimited.

For the information of the curious, the following is a copy of the instructions of King James to the commissioners for the admission of proper persons to the rank of baronet.

"Forasmuch as We have been pleased to authorize you to treat and conclude with a certain number of knights and esquires, as they shall present themselves unto you, with such offers of assistance for the service of Ireland, and under such conditions as are contained in these presents, wherein we do repose great trust and confidence in your discretions and integrities, knowing well, that in such cases there are so many circumstances incident, as require a choice care and consideration, We do hereby require you to take such course as may make known abroad both our purpose and authority given unto you, that by the more publick notice thereof, those persons who are disposed to advance so good a work, may in time understand where, and to whome to address themselves for the same; for which purpose we require you to appoint some certain places and times for their access, which we think fittest to be at the Council Chamber, at Whitehall, upon Wednesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, where you

* Note.—The escocheon seems best adapted for bearing the badge of baronet, and is often placed in the middle chief point, and sometimes occupies the fesse point of the shield, as may be most convenient, to avoid confusion with the charges of the family arms, with which it is less likely to interfere than the canton, as other cantons frequently occur in coat armour.

Where the shield contains several quarterings, the badge of baronet should be borne on the first, or paternal coat, and not placed, as it sometimes is, upon the intersection, or partition of the shield. But where the baronet has two surnames, bearing arms for each quarter, it should then be placed on the centre division of the four coats.

shall make known to them (as they come), that those you desire to be admitted into the dignity of baronets must maintain the number of 30 foot soldiers in Ireland, for three years, after the rate of eight-pence sterling money of England by the day; and the wages of one whole year to be paid unto our receipts, upon the passing of the patent. Provided always, that you proceed with none, except it shall appear unto you upon good proof that they are men of quality, state of living, and good reputation, worthy of the same; and that they are at the least descended of a grandfather by the father's side that bore arms, and have also a certain yearly revenue in lands of inheritance of possession, one thousands pounds per annum *de claro*, or lands of the old rent, as good (in account) as one thousand pounds per annum of improved rents, or at the least two parts in three to be divided of lands, to the said values in possession, and the other third part in reversion, expectant upon one only life, holding by dower, or in joyn-ture.

"And for the order to be observed in ranking those that shall receive the dignity of a baronet, although it is to be wished, that those knights which have now places before other knights (in respect of the time of their creation) may be ranked before others (*cæteris paribus*), yet because this is a dignity which shall be hereditary, wherein divers circumstances are more considerable than such a mark as is but temporary, (that is to say,) of being now a knight, in time before another; our pleasure is, that you shall not be so precise, in placing those that shall receive this dignity, but that an esquire of great antiquity, and extraordinary living, may be ranked in this choice before some knights. And so (of knights) a man of great living, more remarkable for his house, years, or calling in the common-wealth, may be now preferred in this degree, before one that was made a knight before him.

"Next, because there is nothing of honour, or value, which is known to be sought or desired (be the motives never so good) but may receive scandal from some, whome (wanting the same good affection to the publick) or being in other considerations incapable, can be contented, out of envy to those that are so preferred, to cast aspersions and imputations upon them, as if they came by this dignity for any other consideration but that which concerned this so publick and memorable a work, you shall take order, that the party who shall receive this dignity, may take his oath, that neither he, nor any for

him, hath directly or indirectly given any more for attaining the degree, or any precedency in it, than that which is necessary for the maintenance of the number of soldiers, in such sort, as aforesaid, saving the charges of passing his patent.

“ And because we are not ignorant, that in the distribution of all honours, most men will be desirous to attain to so high a place as they may, in the judgment whereof (being matter of dignity) there cannot be too great caution used, to avoid the interruption that private partialities may breed in so worthy a competition.

“ Forasmuch as it is well known, that it can concern no other person so much to prevent all such inconveniences, as it must do Ourself, from whom all honour and dignity (either temporary or hereditary) hath its only root and beginning, you shall publish and declare to all whom it may concern, That for the better warrant of your own actions, in this matter of precedency (wherein we find you so desirous to avoid all just exceptions), We are determined, upon view of all those patents, which shall be subscribed by you, before the same pass our great seal, to take the especial care upon us, to order and rank every man in his due place; and therein always to use the particular counsel and advice that you our commissioners shall give us, of whose integrity and circumspection we have had so good experience, and are so well perswaded, as we assure ourself, you will use all the best means you may, to inform your own judgments in cases doubtful, before you deliver us any such opinion as may lead us in a case of this nature, wherein our intention is (by due consideration of all necessary circumstances) to give every man that satisfaction, which standeth with honour and reason.

“ Lastly, having now directed you how and with what caution you are to entertain the offers of such as shall present themselves for this dignity, We do also require you to observe these two things; the one, that every such person as shall be admitted, do enter into sufficient bond and recognizance, to our use, for the payment of that portion which shall be remaining after the first payment is made, which you are to see paid upon delivery of the letters patent. The other, that seeing this contribution for so publick an action is the motive of this dignity, and that the greatest good which may be expected upon this Plantation, will depend upon the certain payment of these forces which shall be fit to be maintained in that kingdom, untill the same be well established, the charge whereof will be

borne with the greater difficulty if we be not eased by some such extraordinary means; we require you, our Treasurer of England, so to order this receipt, as no part thereof be mixed with our other treasure, but kept apart by itself, to be wholly converted to that use to which it is given and intended; and in regard thereof, that you assign it to be received, and the bonds to be kept by some such particular person as you shall think good to appoint, who, upon the payment of every several portion, shall both deliver out the bonds, and give his acquittance for the same, for which this shall be yours, and is the said receiver's sufficient warrant in that behalf.”

Baronets of Ireland were also instituted by King James I. nine years after the creation of baronets in England, with similar privileges, and bear the same badge of the arms of Ulster, but as no regular entry of the patents has been preserved in the Heralds' Office, in Dublin, a very accurate list of them cannot be given: the most correct that can be procured will, however, be found after the baronets of England.

Baronets of Scotland, commonly called *Nova Scotia Baronets*, is also a degree of hereditary dignity, and was projected by King James I. to encourage the plantation and cultivation of the province of Nova Scotia in America, the first settlement made by the Scots beyond the Atlantic, but that monarch dying before the accomplishment of his intentions, his son and successor, Charles I. upon his accession to the throne, instituted this order in 1625. Until Nova Scotia was given up to the French, the patent to each baronet contained a grant of eighteen square miles of land in that province, three miles in extent along the sea shore, or navigable rivers, and six miles inland. These lands were erected into baronies, with the most ample privileges, and granted to the patentees, their heirs and assigns, &c. in feoffment taken on the Castle-hill of Edinburgh was declared sufficient to complete the conveyance. Like the baronets of England, the eldest sons, or heirs male apparent to these baronies, were entitled to the honour of knighthood upon attaining the age of twenty-one years. Four years after the institution of the order, King Charles I. by royal warrant, dated 17th Nov. 1639, granted these baronets the privilege of wearing a ribbon and badge, which was presented to each of them by the King himself. All the privileges, particularly that of wearing the badge and ribbon, were confirmed at the request of the King, dated at Nonsuche, 14th July, 1630, by con-

vention of the estates of the kingdom, on the 31st July that year: and, in order to establish them on the most solid foundation, they were again confirmed by an act of the twenty-eighth parliament of Scotland, which met at Edinburgh, 28th June, 1633. The badge of distinction belonging to this order fell to the ground, with all the other honours of Scotland, during the usurpation of the Long Parliament and of Oliver Cromwell, and it continued generally, though not totally, disused at the Restoration.

Several meetings, to revive the use of the badge and ribbon, were held, particularly in the year 1725, (suggested by the revival of the order of the Bath,) in 1734, and 1775, when it was revived, and, on the 30th Nov. in that year, being St. Andrew's day, the baronets then in London (thirteen in number) appeared at court, wearing the badge and ribbon, for the first time since its revival.

Copy of the letter to the Privy Council of Scotland for wearing the badge, ribbon, &c.

" Charles R.

" Right trusty and right well-beloved cousin and counsellor, right trusty and well-beloved cousins and counsellors, and right trusty and well-beloved counsellors, we greet you well:

" Whereas, upon good consideration, and for the better advancement of the plantation of New Scotland, which may much import the good of our service, and the honour and benefit of that our ancient kingdom, our Royal Father did intend, and we have since erected the order and title of Baronet in our said ancient kingdom, which we have since established, and conferred the same on divers gentlemen of good quality, and seeing our trusty and well-beloved counsellor, Sir William Alexander, Knight, our principal secretary of that our ancient kingdom of Scotland, and our Lieutenant of New Scotland, who these many years bygone hath been at great charges for the discovery thereof, hath in end a colony there, where his son, Sir William, is now resident; and we being most willing to afford all the possible means of encouragement, that conveniently we can, to baronets of that our ancient kingdom for the furtherance of so good a work; and to the effect they may be honoured and have place in all respects according to their patents from us;—We have been pleased to authorise and allow, as by the presents, for us and our successors, we authorise and allow the said lieutenants and baronets, and every one of them, and their heirs male, to wear and carry about their necks, in all time coming, an orange tannie silk ribbon, whereon shall hang

pendent in a scutcheon argent, a saltier azure, thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon, and incircled with this motto, *Fax mentis honestæ gloria*; which cognizance our said present lieutenant shall deliver now to them from us, that they may be the better known and distinguished from other persons: And that none pretend ignorance of the respect due unto them, our pleasure therefore is, that by open proclamation at the Market-cross of Edinburgh, and of all other head burghs of our kingdom, and such other places as you shall think necessary, you cause intimate our royal pleasure and intention therein to all our subjects; and if any person, out of neglect or contempt, shall presume to take place or precedence of the said baronets, their wives, or children, which is due unto them by their patents, or to wear their cognizance, we will, that, upon notice thereof given to you, you punish such offenders by fining or imprisoning them as you shall think fitting, that others may be terrified from attempting the like. And we ordain, that from time to time, as occasion of granting or renewing their patents to their heirs succeeding to the dignity shall offer, that the said power to them, to carry the said ribbon and cognizance, shall be therein particularly granted and inserted.

" And we likewise ordain these presents to be inserted and registered in the books of our Council and Exchequer; and that you cause a register of the same in the books of the Lion King at Arms, and Heralds, there to remain *ad futuram rei memoriam*; and that all parties having interest may have authentic copies and extracts thereof. And for your so doing these our letters shall be unto you, and every one of you, from time to time, your sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalf. Given at our Court, at Whitehall, the 17th day of November, 1629 years."

In the patents granted by King Charles I. to the Nova Scotia Baronets previous to the year 1629, as we are informed by Mr. Nisbet,* and also by Sir George Mackenzie,† his Majesty declared and ordained, " That the baronets and " their heirs male should, as an addition of " honour to their armorial ensigns, bear, either " on a canton, or inescutcheon, at their option, " the ensign of Nova Scotia, being ar. a cross " of St. Andrew az. charged with an inescu-

* System of Heraldry, vol. ii. p. 127.

† Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency, p. 53.

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“cheon of the royal arms of Scotland; supported on the dexter by the royal unicorn, and on the sinister by a savage, or wild man, ppr.: and for the crest, a branch of laurel and a thistle, issuing from two hands conjoined, the one being armed, and the other naked; with this motto, *Munit hæc, et altera vincit.*”

From a misconstruction of this clause, some of the baronets were led to suppose, that, by virtue of their patents, they were entitled to add supporters to their paternal arms. All the patents granted to the Nova Scotia Baronets in the year 1629, and subsequent thereto, were made shorter than the preceding patents, and were granted in general terms, omitting the whole of the clause relative to the additional honour to be borne upon their paternal arms, and granted them a different privilege, viz. that they and every of them, and their heirs male, shall wear and carry about their necks, in all time coming, *an orange tannie silk ribbon, whereon shall be pendent, in a scutcheon argent, a saltier azure; thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the scutcheon; and encircled with this motto, “Fax mentis honestæ gloria.”* See Plate IV. fig. 11. In all probability this new badge, or cognizance, was assigned in lieu of the before-mentioned addition to the paternal coat granted by the patents previous to the year 1629, in order to free the armorial shield of the baronets from the incumbrance of so many charges, which were likely to obscure or hide the paternal bearings, and render the whole very much confused.

Baronets of Great Britain.

ABDY, of Felix-Hall, Essex, 1641, since of Cobham-Place, near Bagshot, Surrey. Arms, or, two cheveronels betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa.—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle’s head er. ppr.

ACLAND, of Columb John, 1644-5, since also of Acland, both in Devon. Arms, chequy ar. and sa. a fesse gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a man’s hand, couped at the wrist, in a glove lying fesseways, thereon a falcon perched, all ppr. Motto, *Inebranlable.*

ACLAND, of Fairfield, Somersetshire, and Newhouse, Devon, 1818. Arms and crest as the last.

A’COURT, of Heytesbury, Wilts, 1795. Arms, per fesse, or, and paly of six erminois and az. in chief an eagle displayed sa. charged on the body with two cheveronels ar.—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle displayed sa. charged with two cheveronels or, beaked and legged gu. holding in the beak a lily, slipped, ppr.

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ACTON, of Aldenham, Salop, 1643, since also of Round-Acton, otherwise Acton-Round, in that county. Arms, gu. two lions passant ar. betw. nine cross crosslets fitchée or.—Crest, within a wreath, a human leg and thigh in armour ppr. garnished or, couped and dropping blood.

AFFLECK, of Dalham, Suffolk, 1782. Arms, ar. three bars sa.

AINSLIE, of Great Torrington, Lincoln, 1804. Arms, or, a cross flory sa.—Crest, a dexter hand and arm, grasping a scimitar ppr. Motto, *Pro rege et patria.*

ALEXANDER, of Dublin, 1809. Arms, per pale ar. and sa. a chev. and in base a crescent counterchanged; on a canton az. a harp or, in the sinister chief point a mullet of the last.—Crest, a dexter arm embowed, the hand holding a sword ppr. charged on the wrist with a mullet or.

ALLEYNE, of Barbadoes, 1769. Arms, per chev. gu. and erm. in chief two lions’ heads erased or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a horse’s head ar. Motto, *Non tua te moveant, sed publica vota.*

ANDERSON, of Broughton, Lincolnshire, 1660, since of Kilwick-Percy, York. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three crosses flory sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a water spaniel passant or.

ANDERSON, of Fermoy, Cork, 1812. Arms, quarterly or and ar. a saltier engr. per saltier gu. and sa. betw. a mullet pierced, in chief two boars’ heads erased, respecting each other in fesse of the fourth, and in base a trefoil slipped vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a tree ppr. surmounted of a saltier humettée sa. Motto, *Stand sure.*

ANDREWS, of Shaw, Berks, 1766. Arms, gu. a saltier ar. surmounted by another az. charged in the centre with a bezant.—Crest, out of an eastern crown or, a blackamoor’s head couped, in the ear, a pendant or. Motto, *Victrix fortunæ sapientia.*

ANDREWS, of Denton, Northampton, 1641. Arms, gu. a saltier or, surmounted of another, vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a blackamoor’s head in profile, couped at the shoulders, and wreathed about the temples.

ANSTRUTHER, of Cassis, Staffordshire, 1798. Arms, ar. three piles in point from the chief sa.—Crest, two arms in armour, gauntlets, ppr. garnished or, grasping a battle-axe of the first. Motto, *Periissem ni periissem.*

ANTROBUS, of Eaton-Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, 1815. Arms, lozengy, or and az. on a pale gu. three estoiles of the first.—Crest, on

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a wreath, issuant out of rays ppr. a unicorn's head, coupé ar. horned and maned or, gorged with a wreath of laurel vert. Motto, *Dei memor gratus amicis*. Supporters, two horses ppr.

APREECE, of Washingley, Huntingdon, and also of Honington, Lincoln, 1782. Arms, sa. three spears' heads ar. gutté de sang.—Crest, a spear's head as in the arms. Motto, *Labora ut in æternum vivas*.

ARBUTHNOT, Lord-Provost of Edinburgh, 1822. Arms, az. a crescent betw. three mullets ar. within a bordure or, charged with as many boars' heads.—Crest, a peacock's head. Motto, *Innocent and true*.

ARMYTAG, of Kirklees-Hall, Yorkshire, 1738. Arms, gu. a lion's head erased betw. three cross crosslets ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, coupé at the shoulder, vested or, cuff ar. holding in the hand ppr. a sword gu. garnished gold.

ASGILL, of London, 1761, since of Fawley, Hants. Arms, per fesse ar. and vert, a pale counterchanged in each piece of the first, a lion's head erased gu.—Crest, a sphinx, wings endorsed ar. crined or. Motto, *Sui oblitus commodo*.

ASHBURNHAM, of Bromham, Sussex, 1661. Arms, gu. a fesse betw. six mullets ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an ash-tree ppr.

ASTLEY, of Hill-Morton, Warwickshire, 1660, since also of Melton-Constable, Norfolk, and Seaton Delaval, Northumberland. Arms, az. a cinquefoil erm. within a bordure engr. or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a demipillargu. environed with a ducal coronet or, out of which issues a plume of feathers ar.

ASTLEY, of Everleigh-House, Wilts, 1821. Arms, az. a cinquefoil erm.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet . . . three ostrich feathers . . .

ASTON, of Aston, Cheshire, 1628. Arms, per chev. sa. and ar.—Crest, on a wreath, an ass's head ppr. Motto, *Prêt d'accomplir*.

AUBREY, of Lantrithy-Park, Glamorgan, 1660, since also of Dorton-House, Bucks. Arms, az. a chev. betw. three eagles' heads erased or.—Crest, an eagle's head erased or. Motto, *Solem fero*.

BACON, (Premier,) of Redgrave, Suffolk, 1611. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, gu. on a chief ar. two mullets sa. for *Bacon*: second and third, barry of six, or and az. over all, a bend gu. for *Quapladde*.—Crest, on a wreath, a boar passant erm. Motto, *Mediocra firma*.

BAILLIE, of Polkenet, co. Linlithgow, 1823.

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Arms, az. nine mullets, three, three, two, and one, all within a bordure counter-nebulée ar. and sa.—Crest, an estoile of eight points or, issuing out of a cloud ppr. Motto, *In caligine lucet*.

BAIRD, of Yardleybury, Herts, and Fernton, Perth, 1809, since of Newbyth, East Lothian, G.C.B. and K.C. Arms, gu. in chief, within an increscent, an estoile of eight points ar. (in allusion to the badge of the Ottoman order,) in base, a boar passant or; on a canton erm. a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt gold.—1st Crest, a Mameluke mounted on horseback, holding in the dexter hand a scimitar, all ppr. 2d Crest, on a wreath, a boar's head erased or. Supporters, dexter, a grenadier in the uniform of the 50th regiment of foot, ppr.; sinister, the royal tiger of Tippoo Sultaun, guardant, vert, striped or; from the neck, pendent by a ribbon, an escocheon gu. charged with an estoile of eight points, within an increscent ar. and on a scroll under the escocheon, the word "Seringapatam." Motto, *Vi et virtute*.

BAKER, of Nicholshayne and Loventor, Devon, 1776. Arms, ar. on a saltier engr. sa. five escallops of the first, on a chief of the second, a lion passant of the field.—Crest, a dexter arm embowed, vested az. cuff ar. holding in the hand ppr. an arrow of the last.

BAKER, of Upper Dunstable-House, Surrey, 1796. Arms, ar. a saltier sa. charged with five escallops erminois; on a chief az. a lion passant of the third, armed and langued gu.—Crest, a demi lion rampant, per fesse indented erminois and ermines, supporting in the paws an escallop ar. charged with an ermine spot.

BAKER, (late Littlehales,) of Ranston, Dorset, 1802, since of Ashcombe, Sussex, assumed the surname of Baker only, by royal sign manual, 1817. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth ar. a castle . . . betw. two crosses formée voided in chief, and in base a key erect . . . on a chief az. two keys also erect . . . for *Baker*: second and third ar. on a bend cottised az. three cinquefoils or, a chief gu. charged with as many arrows erect, points downwards ppr. for *Littlehales*.—Crest of Baker, a horse's head erased ar. charged on the neck with a cross formée fitchée . . . and holding in the mouth a trefoil slipped vert.—Crest of Littlehales, betw. two wings elevated or, an armed arm embowed ppr. garnished or, the hand in a gauntlet, grasping an arrow, entwined with an olive branch vert. Motto, *Finis coronat opus*.

BALL, of Blofield, Norfolk, 1801. Arms, erm. a lion rampant sa. armed and langued gu. betw. two torteauxes in chief, and in base a

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hand-grenade exploding, ppr.—Crest, out of a naval crown, a cubit arm erect in naval uniform, grasping a hand-grenade, fired in cross, ppr.

BAMPFYLDE, of Poltimore, Devon, 1641. Arms, ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head erased sa. ducally crowned or. Motto, *Delectare in domino*.

BANKS, G.C.B. (dead) of Revesby-Abbey, Lincolnshire, 1781. Arms, sa. a cross or, betw. four fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, on a stump of a tree, coupé, ppr. a stork ar. beaked or. Motto, *Nullius in verba*. Supporters, as K.B. on the dexter side, a reaper, standing upon a ploughshare, holding in his dexter hand a sickle, in his sinister hand ears of wheat; on the sinister side, a shepherd, with his pipe slung across, holding in his dexter hand a crook, his dog couchant at his feet, all ppr.

BARING, of Larkbeer, Devon, 1793, since of Stratton-Park, Hants. Arms, az. a fesse or, in chief a bear's head ppr. muzzled and ringed gold.—Crest, a mullet ermine betw. two wings ar.

BARKER, of Bocking-Hall, Essex, 1676. Arms, per fesse nebulée, az. and sa. three martlets or, a canton erm.—Crest, a bear sejant or, collared sa.

BARLOW, of Calcutta in the East Indies, G.C.B. 1803. Arms, ar. on a chev. engr. gu. betw. three cross crosslets fitchée az. two lions counter-passant, supporting an eastern crown or.—Crest, out of an eastern crown or, a demi lion ar. supporting in the paws a cross crosslet, as in the arms.

BARRINGTON, of Barrington-Hall, Essex, and Swaynston, Isle of Wight, Hants, 1611. Arms, ar. three cheveronels gu. a label of as many points az.—Crest, on a wreath, a hermit's bust with a cowl, vested paly ar. and gu. Motto, *Ung durant ma vie*.

BATEMAN, of Hartington-Hall, Derby, 1806. Arms, or, three crescents, within the horns of each an estoile gu. a canton az.—Crest, a crescent and estoile, as in the arms, betw. two eagle's wings or. Motto, *Sidus adsit amicum*.

BATESON, of Belvoir-Park, Down, Ireland, 1818. Arms, ar. three bats' wings sa. on a chief gu. a lion passant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a bat's wing, as in the arms.

BATHURST, of Leachlade, Gloucester, 1643. Arms, az. two bars, in chief three crosses formée or.—Crest, on a wreath, upon a mount vert, a bay horse statant.

BAYNES, of Harefield-Place, Middlesex, 1801. Arms, sa. a shin-bone in fesse, surmounted of another in pale ar. on a canton of the last a vulture ppr.—Crest, a cubit arm,

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vested az. cuff ermine, the hand holding a jaw-bone ar. Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and waist, with clubs over their arms, all ppr. Motto, *Furor arma ministrat*.

BAYNTON-ROLT, of Sacombe-Park, Herts, 1762, since of Spye-Park, near Colne, Wilts. Arms, sa. a bend lozengy ar.—Crest, a griffin's head erased sa. beaked or.

BEAUCHAMP-PROCTOR, of Langley-Park, Norfolk, 1744-5. See **PROCTOR**.

BEAUMONT, Stoughton-Grange, Leicestershire, 1660, since of Cole-Orton in that county, and Dunmow, Essex. Arms, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant or.—Crest, on a chapeau az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, turned up erm. a lion passant of the second. Motto, *Erectus non elatus*.

BECKETT, of Leeds, co. York, and Somerby-Park, Lincoln, 1813. Arms, gu. a fesse betw. three boars' heads, coupé, ermine.—Crest, on a wreath, a boar's head, coupé, or, pierced by a cross pattée, fitchée, erect, sa.

BECKWITH, of Aldborough, York, 1681. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three hinds' heads erased gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an antelope ppr. in the mouth a branch vert. Motto, *Joir en bien*.

BEDINGFELD, of Oxburgh, Norfolk, 1660. Arms, erm. an eagle displayed gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi eagle, wings expanded, gu. Mottos, *Despicio terrena* and *Solem contempta*.

BEEVOR, of Hethell, Norfolk, 1783. Arms, per pale or and ar. on a chief sa. three lions rampant of the second.—Crest, a beaver passant ppr.

BELLINGHAM, of Castle-Bellingham, Ireland, 1796. Arms, ar. three bugle-horns sa. stringed and garnished or.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé or.

BERESFORD, K.C.B. Admiral, of Bagnall, Waterford, 1814. Arms, ar. semée of cross crosslets fitchée, three fleurs-de-lis sa. within a bordure wavy ermine.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, a dragon's head, per fesse wavy az. and gu. the lower part of the neck transfixé by a broken tilting-spear, and in the mouth the remaining part, point upwards, or.

BERNEY, of Parkhall, in Reedham, Norfolk, 1620. Arms, quarterly, gu. and az. over all a cross engr. erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a plume of ostrich feathers, per pale az. and gu. Motto, *Nil temere, neque timore*.

BERRY, K.C.B. of Catton, Norfolk, 1806. Arms, erm. on a fesse, engr. az. three fleurs-de-lis or, in chief two branches of palm, in saltier vert; in base a sphinx couchant ppr.—

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Crest, on a wreath, betw. two wings elevated erm. an eagle's head, coupé at the neck, ppr. gorged with an eastern crown or, in the beak a palm-branch vert. Motto, *Per ardua*.

BERTIE, of Nether-Hall, Dedham, Essex, 1812. Arms, ar. three battering rams barways, armed and garnished az. within a bordure wavy of the last.—Crest, a man's head affronté, coupé at the shoulders ppr. ducally crowned or, charged on the breast with a bendlet wavy sinister, gobony ar. and az. Motto, *Loyauté me obligé*.

BICKERTON, of Upwood, Huntingdonshire, 1778. Arms, sa. on a chev. or, three pheons of the first; on a canton of augmentation gu. a mullet and increscent fessewise, (in allusion to the Ottoman order,) within a bordure embattled or.—Crest, a dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding a dagger, all ppr.; and as an augmentation, suspended from the arm, an escocheon gu. charged with a mullet and increscent or.

BIDDULPH, of Westcombe, Kent, 1664, since of Elmshurst, Staffordshire, and Birdingbury, Warwick. Arms, vert, an eagle displayed ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf sejant ar. wounded on the shoulder, ppr.

BLACKETT, of Newcastle, Northumberland, 1673, since of Hexham in that county. Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three mullets pierced sa. as many escallops of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a hawk's head erased ppr. Motto, *Nous travaillons en l'esperance*.

BLACKWOOD, an Admiral in the Navy, 1814. Arms, ar. a saltier sa. on a chief of the last three holly-leaves of the field.—Crest, the sun rising from clouds ppr. Motto, *Per vias rectas*.

BLAIR, of Dunskey, Wigtownshire, 1786. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth ar. on a chev. betw. three bugle-horns vert, garnished and stringed gu. a bezant; second and third ar. a saltier sa. charged with nine masles of the field; in chief an estoile gu.—Crest, a stag lodged ppr.

BLAKE, of Langham, Suffolk, 1772. Arms, ar. a fret gu.—Crest, a leopard passant ppr.

BLAKE, of Twisel-Castle, Durham, 1774. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three garbs sa. on a canton az. a fret or.—Crest, a martlet ar. charged on the breast with a fret gu.

BLAKISTON, of London, 1763; afterwards of Bona Vista, near Lymington, Hants. Arms, ar. two bars gu. in chief three cocks of the last.—Crest, a cock gu.

BLANE, of Blanefield, Ayr, 1812. Arms, ar. on a fesse sa. betw. an anchor erect in chief,

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entwined by a serpent ppr. and in base a rose gu. a crescent betw. two mullets of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a sword erect ppr. Motto, *Pax aut bellum*.

BLENNERHASSET, of Blennerville, Kerry, 1809. Arms, gu. a chev. erm. betw. three dolphins embowed ar.—Crest, a wolf sejant ppr.

BLOIS, of Grundisburgh-Hall, Suffolk, 1686; since also of Cockfield-Hall in that county. Arms, gu. a bend vair betw. two fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a gauntlet ppr. holding a fleur-de-lis ar. Motto, *Je me fie en Dieu*.

BLOMEFIELD, of Attleborough, Norfolk, 1807. Arms, sa. on a chev. ar. a branch of laurel betw. two bomb-shells, fired ppr. on a canton or, a spear's head az. embrued gu.—Crest, out of a mural crown ar. a demi heraldic tiger az. armed and tufted or, collared ar. holding a broken sword ppr.

BLOUNT, of Soddington, Worcester, 1642; since of Mawly, Salop. Arms, barry nebulée of six, or and sa.—Crest, an armed foot in the sun ppr. Motto, *Lux tua, via mea*.

BLUNT, of London, 1720; since of Clery, Hants, and Croydon, Surrey. Arms, barry nebulée of six, or and sa.—Crest, the sun in glory, charged on the centre with an eye, issuing tears, all ppr.

BOVEY, of Flaxley-Abbey, Gloucestershire, 1783. Arms, erminois, on a fesse az. betw. three herons ppr. a saltier betw. two cross crosslets fitchée or, on a chief erm. a bend gu. charged with three guttées d'or, betw. two martlets sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a heron ppr. gorged with a collar or, holding in the dexter claw a saltier of the last. Motto, *Esse quam videri*.

BOOTHBY, of Broadlow-Ash, Derbyshire, 1660; since of Brussels. Arms, ar. on a canton sa. a lion's paw erased in bend or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's paw erased and erect or. Motto, *Mors Christi mors mortis mihi*.

BOROUGH, of Baseldon-Park, Berks, 1813. Arms, or, in base a dolphin naient in waves of the sea ppr. on a chief az. three mullets ar.—Crest, on a wreath, three plates, surmounted by a plume of five ostrich feathers ar. Motto, *Suivez moi*.

BOUGHTON, of Lawford, Warwickshire, 1641; since of Rouse Lench, co. Worcester, Downton-Hall, Salop, and Corney-House, Chiswick, Middlesex. Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three crosslets bottonée fitchée sa. three stags' heads cabossed or, on a chief gu. a goat passant of the field (*granted by Henry VIII.*) Another ancient coat, sa. three crescents or, quar-

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tering Rouse, viz. sa. two bars engr. ar.—Crests, on a wreath, a stork's head erased, per chev. of four, sa. and ar. in the beak a snake ppr. for *Boughton*. Crest of *Rouse*, on a wreath, a man's head ppr. beard, hair, and whiskers sa. the head surrounded and crossed with a ribbon, knotted at the top, and flowing from the sides ar. Motto, *Omne bonum, Dei donum*.

BOWYER, of Denham-Court, Bucks, 1660. Arms, or, a bend vair cottised sa.—Crest, a falcon rising or. Motto, *Contentement passe richesse*.

BOYD, of Danson, Kent, 1775. Arms, az. a fesse chequy, or and gu. in chief three mullets of the second, in base a crescent or.—Crest, three ostrich's feathers sa. Motto, *Confido*.

BOYNTON, of Barmston, York, 1618. Arms, or, a fesse betw. three crescents gu. (anciently the fesse was charged with a lion passant or.)—Crest, on a wreath, a goat passant sa. guttée de l'eau, beard, horns, and hoofs or. Motto, *Il tempo passa*.

BRENTON, Captain in the Royal Navy, 1812. Arms, gu. a lion rampant betw. three martlets ar. on a canton or, the stern of a ship of the line ppr.—Crest, out of a naval crown or, the rim or circle inscribed with the word *Spartan*; a swan ar. guttée de sang. Motto, *Go through*.

BRIDGES, of Goodneston, Kent, 1718. Arms, az. three water bougets or, within a bordure erm.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a Moor's head sa. banded ar.

BRIGGS, of Houghton, Salop, 1641; since of Blackbrooke, Monmouthshire. Arms, gu. three bars gemel or, a canton erm.—Crest, on a wreath, on a stump of a tree, a pelican or, vulning herself ppr. Motto, *Virtus est Dei*.

BRISCO, of Crofton-Place, Cumberland, 1782. Arms, ar. three greyhounds current in pale sa.—Crest, a greyhound current sa. seizing a hare ppr.

BROGRAVE, of Worsted, Norfolk, 1791. Arms, ar. three lions passant guardant gu.—Crest, an eagle displayed erm. ducally crowned, beaked, and membered, or. Motto, *Finis dat esse*.

BROKE, of Nacton, Suffolk, 1813. Arms, or, a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa.—Family crest, a badger (*or* brock) ppr. Crest of augmentation, out of a naval crown or, a dexter arm embowed, encircled with a wreath of laurel, ppr. grasping a trident gold. Motto, *Sævumque tridentem servamus*.

BROMHEAD, of Thurlby, Lincoln, 1806. Arms, az. on a bend ar. betw. two leopards' faces or, a mural crown gu. betw. two fleurs-de-lis sa.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a uni-

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corn's head ar. horned and crined or, in the mouth a rose gu. slipped and leaved ppr. Motto, *Concordia crescimus*.

BROMLEY, of Nottingham and Stoke, in Nottinghamshire, 1757, formerly Smith, the name of Bromley having been assumed by royal license in 1778; and, in 1803, the name and arms of Pauncefote, assumed by the same authority. See PAUNCEFOTE.

BROOKE, of Chester, and Byrn, Beaumaris, Anglesey, 1676. Arms, or, a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a man in armour, in the right hand a spear, and on the left arm a shield, all ppr.

BROOKE, of Norton, Cheshire, 1662. Arms, or, a cross engr. per pale gu. and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a badger (*or* brock) ppr.

BROOKE, DE CAPEL, of Great Oakley, Northampton, 1803. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth or, on a fesse az. three escallops of the field; second and third or, an anchor az. on a chief of the second three arming-buckles in fesse of the first.—Crest, a demi sea-horse ar. finned and maned or.

BROUGHTON, of Broughton, Staffordshire, 1660, since also of Aystrop, Lincolnshire. Arms, ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a cross of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a sea-dog's head gu. eared and finned ar.

BROWNE, of Westminster, 1731-2. Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant gu. holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis, as in the arms. Motto, *Gaudeo*.

BROWNRIGG, a Lieutenant-general in the Army, 1816. Arms, ar. a lion rampant guardant sa. betw. three crescents gu. in the dexter fore-paw a sword ppr. pomel and hilt or, entwined by a serpent vert.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt gold, entwined by a serpent vert. Motto, *Virescat vulnere virtus*.

And by royal permission, in 1822, the following honourable augmentation was granted, viz. a chief embattled, thereon a representation of the sceptre and banner of the kingdom of Candy in saltier, ensigned with the crown of that kingdom; and as a crest of honourable augmentation, a demi Candian, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister, the crown of Candy.—*Gazette, March 23, 1822*.

BRUCE, of Down-Hill, Derry, 1804. Arms, or, on a saltier gu. a harp of the field, a chief of the second, on a canton ar. a lion rampant az.—Crest, a lion passant az. holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped ppr.

BRUCE, of Dublin, 1812. Arms, or, on a

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saltier gu. a harp of the field, a chief of the second, on a canton ar. a lion rampant az.—Crest, a lion passant az. holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped ppr.

BRYDGES, of Denton-Court, Kent, 1814. Arms, ar. on a cross sa. a leopard's face trans-fixed by two pheons at the upper and lower parts or, in the first quarter a lion rampant gu. holding betw. the paws a pheon sa.—Crest, a Saracen's head in profile, couped at the shoulders, vested ar. collared gu. on the head a cap or, the breast and cap each charged with a pheon sa. Motto, *Maintien le droit*.

BUCKWORTH, of Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey, 1697; since of Broxbourne, Herts. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three cross crosslets fitchée ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a man's head, full-faced, armed with a helmet, the beaver open, all ppr.

BULLER, of Lupton, Devon, 1789; since also of Churston, Ferrers, and Ottery St. Mary, in that county. Arms, quarterly of nine, sa. and ar. in the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth, quarters an eagle displayed of the first.—Crest, a Saracen's head couped ppr.

BULLER, of Trinant-Park, Cornwall, 1808. Arms, sa. on a cross quarterpierced ar. four eagles displayed of the first.—Crest, an old man's head affronté, couped at the shoulders, ppr.

BUNBURY, of Bunbury, Cheshire, 1681; since of Great Barton, Suffolk. Arms, ar. on a bend sa. three chess-rooks of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, two swords, saltierwise, through the mouth of a leopard's face or, the blades ppr. pomels and hilts gold. Motto, *Firmum in vitâ nihil*.

BURDET, of Burthwaite, York, 1665; since of Acomb, near York. Arms, paly of six, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three martlets or.—Crest, on a tower ar. three martlets with wings displayed or.

BURDETT, of Bramcote, Warwick, For-mark, Derby, and Ramsbury, Wilts, 1618. Arms, az. two bars or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head erased sa. langued gu.

BURGESS, of Burville, Berks, 1795; since of Beauport, Sussex. Arms, ar. a fesse lozengy, or and az. in chief three mascles of the last, in base five ermine spots, all within a bordure of the third, bezantée; on a canton of augmentation gu. a bend of the field charged with the staff of office of Knight Marshal ppr.—Crest, a camel's head ppr. bezantée, erased gu. Motto, *Levius fit patientia*. Assumed the surname and arms of Lamb. See **LAMB**.

BURGOYNE, of Sutton, Bedford, 1641.

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Arms, gu. a chev. or betw. three talbots ar. on a chief crenellée of the last, as many martlets az.—Crest, on a wreath, a talbot sejant ar.

BURNABY, of Broughton-Hall, Oxon, 1767. Arms, ar. two bars gu. in chief a lion passant, per pale of the second and vert.—Crest, out of a naval crown, a demi lion rampant guardant or, in the dexter paw a staff ppr. thereon a flag Motto, *Pro rege*.

BURRARD, of Lymington, Hants, 1807. Arms, per fesse embattled gu. and az. a lion passant erminois, betw. three mullets of six points or, on a canton ar. a sword erect ppr.—Crest, out of a mural crown, per pale, or and ar. an arm embowed, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping a sword, all ppr.

BURRELL, of Valentine-House, Essex, 1774; since of West Grinstead Park, and Knepp-Castle, Sussex. Arms, vert, three shields (or escocheons) ar. each with a bordure engr. or.—Crest, a naked arm, embowed, holding a branch of laurel, both ppr. Motto, *Sub libertate quietam*.

BURROUGHS, of Castle-Bagshaw, Cavan, 1804. Arms, gu. the stump of a laurel-tree eradicated ppr. on a chief or, an eastern crown gu. betw. two annulets az.—Crest, on an eastern crown or, a lion passant gu. Motto, *Audaces fortuna juvat*.

BURTON, of Stockerston, Leicestershire, 1622. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three owls ar. crowned or.—Crest, on a wreath, an owl, as in the arms.

BUXTON, of Shadwell, Norfolk, 1800. Arms, ar. a lion rampant the tail elevated and turned over the head sa.—Crest, a buck's head couped gu. attired or.

CALDER, of Southwick, Hants, 1798. Arms, or, a buck's head cabossed sa. attired gu.

CALL, of Whiteford, Cornwall, 1791. Arms, gu. three trumpets barways ar.—Crest, a demi lion rampant . . . holding in the paws a trumpet, as in the arms. Motto, *Grata manu*.

CALVERT, a Lieutenant-general in the Army, 1818. Arms, paly of six, erminois and sa. a bend engr. counterchanged.—Crest, out of a mural coronet or, two forked pennons flowing to the dexter, one or, the other pean, staves gu.

CAMERON, of Tassifere and Callart, County of Argyll, and Arthurstone, County of Angus, 1815. Arms, gu. three bars or, over all a bend erm. charged with a sphinx on a pedestal betw. a chelengk (or aigrette) and the badge of the Ottoman order of the Crescent ppr. on a chief embattled ar. a town with the word **AVRE** thereunder.—Crests, first, a demi Highlander

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of the 92d regiment, wading through water, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister a banner, thereon the number 92 betw. two laurel branches, all ppr. and above the crest the motto, *Arriverete*. 2d Crest, out of a mural crown, a dexter arm embowed in armour, holding in the hand a dagger; above the crest the motto, *Pro rege et patria*. Motto below the arms, *Maya*.

CAMPBELL, of Succoth, Dumbarton, 1808. Arms, gyronny of eight, engr. or and sa.—Crest, a camel's head couped ppr. Motto, *Labor omnia superat*.

CAMPBELL, of Gartsford, Ross, 1814. Arms, gyronny of eight, or and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm erect, holding in the hand a cimetar, all ppr.

CAMPBELL, a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army, 1814. Arms, gyronny of eight, or and sa.—Crest, a boar's head couped ppr.

CAREW, of Hacombe, Devon, 1661. Arms, or, three lioncels passant in pale sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a main-mast, the round-top set off with palisadoes or, thereout a demi lion issuant sa. Supporters, two heraldic antelopes gu. armed, tufted, and unguled ar. Motto, *Nil conscire sibi*.

CAVE, of Stanford, Northampton, 1641. Arms, az. fretty of eight pieces ar. four one way and four the other.—Crest, on a wreath, a greyhound courant sa. on an escrol from the mouth, the motto, *Gardez*, (being the same signification with Cave, the imperative of Caveo,) alluding to the name.

CAYLEY, of Brompton, York, 1661. Arms, quarterly ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three mullets of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant or, charged with a bend gu. thereon three mullets ar.

CHAD, of Thursford, Norfolk, 1791. Arms, per pale gu. and ar. a cross potent, in the first and fourth quarters a rose, in the second and third a cross pattée, all counterchanged.—Crest, a falcon, wings expanded ppr. beaked, legged, and membered or, supporting in the dexter claw a cross potent, as in the arms.

CHAMPNEYS, of Orchardley, Somerset, 1767. Arms, per pale or and sa. within a bordure engr. counterchanged, a lion rampant gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a sword erect gu. betw. two wings expanded ar. Supporters, two lions rampant gu. murally crowned, (and by grant of Louis XIV. King of France,) one charged with the arms of France and the other of Navarre. Motto, *Pro patria non timidus perire*.

CHATTERTON, of Castle-Mahon, Yorkshire,

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1801. Arms, or, a lion's head erased az. betw. three mullets gu.—Crest, an antelope's head erased, transpierced with an arrow from the back of the neck ar. armed or. Motto, *Loyal à mort*.

CHETWODE, of Oakley, Staffordshire, 1700; since also of Chetwode and Agden, Bucks, and Whitley, Cheshire. Arms, quarterly ar. and gu. four crosses formée counterchanged.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion rampant gu. Motto, *Corona mea Christus*.

CHETWYND, of Brocton, Staffordshire, 1795. Arms, az. a chev. betw. three mullets or.—Crest, on a wreath, a goat's head erased ar. armed or.

CHICHESTER, of Raleigh, Devon, 1641; since of Youlston, near Barnstaple, and Sandford, near Crediton, Devon. Arms, chequy or and gu. a chief vair.—Crest, on a wreath, a heron rising, with an eel in the beak, ppr.

CHICHESTER, of Greencastle, Donegal, 1821. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, chequy, or and gu. a chief vair; second and third, az. fretty ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a stork, wings endorsed ppr. holding in the beak a snake vert.

CHILD, of Surat, in the East Indies, 1684; since of Dervil, Essex. Arms, vert, two bars engr. betw. three leopards' faces or.—Crest, a leopard's face or, betw. two laurel branches vert. Motto, *Spes alit*.

CHOMLEY, of Easton, Lincolnshire, 1806. Arms, gu. two esquires' helmets in chief, and a garb in base or.—Crest, a demi griffin segreant, sa. winged and beaked or, holding in the claws a helmet ppr.

CLARGES, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Middlesex, 1674; since of Aston, near Stevenage, Herts, and Bitchfield-Hall, Lincoln. Arms, barry of ten ar. and az. on a canton sa. a ram's head couped of the first, armed with four horns or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a ram's head, as in the arms.

CLARKE, of Snailwell, Cambridge, 1698. Arms, or, on a bend engr. az. a mullet ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head erased or.

CLARKE, of Cresses-Green-House, Cork, 1804. Arms, ar. on a bend gu. cottised az. betw. three pellets, an eastern crown or, betw. two swans of the field.—Crest, on a stump of a tree, a lark, wings expanded ppr. in the beak two ears of wheat or.

CLARKE, of Salford, Warwickshire, 1617. Arms, gu. three swords erect in pale ar. pomels and hilts or.—Crest, a hand, couped at the wrist ppr. holding a sword, as in the arms.

CLAVERING, of Axwell, Durham, 1661; since also of Whitehouse and Greencroft, in the

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same county. Arms, quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion issuant az.

CLAYTON, of Marden, Surrey, 1731-2. Arms, ar. a cross sa. betw. four pellets.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a leopard's paw erect ar. grasping a pellet. Motto, *Virtus in actione consistit*.

CLAYTON, of Adlington, Lancashire, 1774. Arms, ar. a cross engr. sa. betw. four torteauxes.—Crest, a dexter arm embowed, in the hand a dagger ppr. Motto, *Probitatem quam divitias*.

CLERKE, of Bury, Lancashire, 1660. Arms, ar. on a bend gu. betw. three pellets, as many swans of the field; on a sinister canton az. a demi ram salient of the first, and two fleurs-de-lis or, in chief: over all, a baton trunked—Crest, a ram's head coupé ppr.

CLIFFORD, of Tixall, Staffordshire, 1814, assumed the name and arms of Constable. See CONSTABLE.

CLIFTON, of Clifton, Nottinghamshire, 1611. Arms, sa. semée of cinquefoils and a lion rampant ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a demi peacock, per pale ar. and sa. the wings expanded counterchanged. Motto, *Tenez le droit*.

COCKERELL, of Seizincote, Gloucestershire, 1809. Arms, or, a leopard's face gu. betw. two cocks in pale ppr. two flaunches sa.—Crest, on a wreath, within a crescent az. a tiger's face ppr. orientally crowned or.

CODRINGTON, of Doddington-Park, Gloucestershire, 1721. Arms, ar. a fesse embattled counter-embattled gu. betw. three lioncels passant sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a dragon's head, coupé gu. betw. two dragon's wings chequy or and az.

COFFIN, of Magdelaine Island, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1804. Arms, az. semée of cross crosslets or, two batons in saltier, encircled with laurel branches gold, betw. three plates.—Crest, on the stern of a ship or, a pigeon, wings endorsed ar. in the beak a sprig of laurel vert. Motto, *Exstant recte factis præmia*.

COGHILL, of Coghill, Yorkshire, 1778; since of Randalls, Leatherhead, Surrey. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, gu. on a chev. ar. three pellets, a chief sa. for *Coghill*: second and third, or, on a chief indented az. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, a canton erm. for *Cramer*.—Crest, on a mount vert, a cock, wings expanded or, ducally crowned gu. *Granted*, 1686, by *Ulster King of Arms*. Motto, *Non dormit qui custodit*.

COLEBROOKE, of Bath, 1759; since of Gatton-Place, Surrey, and Calcutta in the East Indies. Arms, gu. a lion rampant ar. ducally

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crowned or, on a chief of the last, three Cornish choughs ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a wivern, wings expanded or, resting the dexter foot upon an escocheon gu. Motto, *Sola bona quæ honesta*.

COLLETON, of London, 1660; since of Exeter and Exmouth, Devon. Arms, or, three stags' heads coupé ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head, as in the arms.

COLLIER, Captain in the Royal Navy, 1814. Arms, or, a cross pattée fitchée gu. on a canton az. a castle ppr. with a breach in the middle thereof.—Crest, on a naval crown or, with the words *St. Sebastian* on the circle, a cross pattée fitchée or, betw. two wings displayed pean.

COLQUHOUN, of Luss, Dumbartonshire, Baronet of Scotland, 1625, and of Great Britain, 1786. Arms, ar. a saltier engr. sa.—Crest, a hart's head coupé gu. Supporters, two ratch hounds collared sa. Motto, *Si je puis*.

COLT, of Westminster, 1692; since of Leominster, Hereford. Arms, ar. a fesse betw. three colts in full speed sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a colt, as in the arms. Motto, *Vincit qui patitur*.

CONGREVE, of Walton, Staffordshire, 1812. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three battle-axes erect ar.—Crest, a falcon, wings expanded ppr. over it the motto, *Persevere*. Motto, *Non moritur cujus fama vivit*.

CONSTABLE, (late Clifford,) of Tixall, Staffordshire, and Burton-Castle, Yorkshire, 1814. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, barry of six or and az. for Constable; second and third, chequy, or and az. a fess gu. for Clifford.—Crest of Constable, a dragon's head ar. charged with three bars gu. on each as many mascles or.—Crest of Clifford, out of a ducal coronet or, a wivern rising gu.—Another Crest; from behind a body of dark clouds, a sun rising, from the rays, issuant in chief, a lily of France, all ppr. surmounted by an escroll, inscribed, *Surget post nubila Phœbus*. Motto, under the arms, *Semper paratus*.

COOKE, of Wheatley, Yorkshire, 1661. Arms, or, a chev. gu. betw. two lions passant guardant sa.—Crest, out of a mural crown ar. a demi lion guardant issuant sa. gorged with a ducal coronet or.

COOPER, of Gadesbridge, Herts, 1821. Arms, vert, a chev. embattled or, betw. two pheons in chief, points downwards, and in base two human thigh-bones in saltier ar.—Crest, on a wreath, out of a mural crown ar. a spear erect ppr. tasselled gu. surmounted by two palm-branches in saltier vert. Motto, *Nil magnum nisi bonum*.

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COOTE, of Donnybrook, Dublin, 1774; since of Bellamont-Forest, Ireland. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three coots ppr. — Crest, a coot ppr.

COPLEY, of Sprotborough, Yorkshire, 1778. Arms, ar. a cross moline gu. — Crest, a griffin's head erased.

CORBET, of Moreton-Corbet, Salop, 1808. Arms, or, a raven sa. — Crest, an elephant with a castle on the back ppr. Motto, *Deus pascit corvos*.

CORNEWALL, of Moccas-Court, Herefordshire, 1764. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth ar. a lion rampant gu. ducally crowned or, within a bordure engr. sa. bezantée, for *Cornewall*: second and third vert. a chev. betw. three garbs or, for *Amyand*. — 1st Crest, a Cornish chough ppr. for *Cornewall*: 2d crest, a demi lion rampant gu. ducally crowned or, for *Amyand*. Motto, *La vie durante*.

COTTERELL, of Garnons, Herefordshire, 1805; since also of Farncomb-House, Worcester. Arms, quarterly, or and ar. a cross engr. per pale sa. and gu. in the second quarter two escallops, and in the third one, also sa. over all a bend of the last. — Crest, an armed arm embowed ppr. holding by the top an escocheon ar. charged with a talbot's head sa. collared and chained or. Motto, *Non rapui, sed recipi*.

COTTON, of Landwade, 1641; since of Madingley, Cambridgeshire. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads erased ar. — Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head erased ar. Motto, *Fidelitas vincit*.

CRAUFURD, of Kilburnay, Stirlingshire, and Welford, Berks, 1781. Arms, ar. a buck's head erased gu. — Crest, a buck's head erased, as in the arms, betw. the attires a cross, coupé sa.

CREWE, (formerly Harpur), of Caulke-Abbey, Derbyshire, 1626; assumed the surname and arms of Crewe by royal license, in 1808. Arms, ar. a lion rampant, within a bordure engr. sa. — Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb erect ar.

CROFT, of Croft-Castle, Herefordshire, 1671. Arms, quarterly, per fesse indented az. and ar. in the first quarter a lion passant guardant or. — Crest, on a wreath, a griffin sejant ppr. Motto, *Esse quam videri*.

CROFT, of Cowling-Hall, Norfolk, 1818. Arms, quarterly, indented erm. and gu. in the first quarter a lion passant guardant of the second. — Crest, on a wreath, a lion passant guardant per pale gu. and erm. supporting with the dexter paw an escocheon quarterly of the second and first. Motto, *Esse quam videri*.

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CROFTON, of Mohill-House, Leitrim, Ireland, 1801. Arms, per pale indented or and az. a lion rampant guardant counterchanged. — Crest, seven stalks of wheat or. Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*.

CULLUM, of Hawsted and Hardwick-House, Suffolk, 1660. Arms, az. a chev. erm. betw. three pelicans or, vulning themselves ppr. — Crest, a lion sejant or, holding betw. the paws a column ar. capital and base gold. Motto, *Sustineatur*.

CUMMING, of Altyr, in Elgin, and Gordonstone, Perthshire, 1804. See GORDON.

CUNLIFFE, of Liverpool, Lancashire, 1759; since of Saughton, Cheshire, and Acton, Denbighshire. Arms, sa. three conies courant ar. — Crest, on a wreath, a greyhound sejant ar. collared sa. Motto, *Fideliter*.

CURTIS, of Gatcombe, Hants, 1794. Arms, per fesse wavy ar. and sa. in chief the rock of Gibraltar, surrounded by fortifications and the sea ppr. in base three fleurs-de-lis of the first, on a canton gu. a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt or, entwined with a palm-branch vert. — Crest, out of a naval coronet or, an arm vested az. cuff ar. supporting a flag-staff ppr. thereon a flag of the second, charged with a wolf's head gold and a canton gyronny of four, gu. and az. thereon a cross of the third, within a bordure of the first. Motto, *Per ardua*.

CURTIS, of Culland's Grove, Middlesex, 1802. [Lord Mayor of London, 1796, and M.P. for that city in several Parliaments.] Arms, paly of six, or and az. a fesse chequy ar. and sa. on a canton gu. a dragon's wing erect of the third, in base a sword ppr. pomel and hilt or, surmounting a silver key in saltier. — Crest, a ram's head coupé ar. surmounted by two branches of oak in saltier ppr. Motto, *Gradatim vincimus*.

CUYLER, of St. John's Lodge, Herts, 1814. Arms, per pale embattled gu. and az. an arrow in bend or, barbed and flighted ar. point upwards. — Crest, on a mural crown ppr. a battle-axe erect, surmounted by two arrows in saltier or, flighted ar. points upwards.

DALLAS, of Petsall, Staffordshire, 1798. Arms, ar. a bend az. betw. three mullets sa. — Crest, a crescent per pale or and gu.

DALLING, of Orval, Surrey, 1783. Arms, erm. on a bend or, three acorns ppr. — Crest, a cubit arm erect, holding a branch of oak, fructed ppr.

DALRYMPLE, of High-Mark, Wigtoun, 1815. Arms, or, on a saltier az. betw. a star of eight points in chief gu. and two water bougets in the flanks sa. nine lozenges of the field. — Crest, a rock ppr. over it the motto, *Firm*.

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DARELL, of Bengal, and Richmond, Surrey, 1795. Arms, az. a lion rampant or, ducally crowned ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a Saracen's head, couped at the shoulders ppr. bearded sa. wreathed round the temples ar. and az. on the head a cap of the last, fretty of the fourth, tasselled gold, turned up erm.

DASHWOOD, of Northbrook, Oxon, 1684; since of Kirtlington-Park, near Woodstock, in that county. Arms, ar. on a fesse double cottised gu. three griffins' heads erased per fesse erminois and of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head erased, per fesse erminois and gu.

DAVIE, of Creedy, Devon, 1641. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three mullets pierced gu.—Crest, the pascal or holy lamb ppr. Motto, *Auspice Christo*.

DAVY, D.C.L. 1818. Arms, sa. a chev. engr. erminois, betw. two annulets in chief or, and in base a flame ppr. encompassed by a chain of the first, issuing from a civic wreath gold.—Crest, out of a civic wreath or, an elephant's head sa. ear gold, tusks ar. the proboscis attached by a line to a ducal coronet around the neck of the first. Motto, *Ignē constricto vita secura*.

DE BATHE, of Knightstown, Meath, 1801. Arms, gu. a cross betw. four lions rampant ar.—Crest, a lion rampant ar. supporting in the paws a dagger of the first, pomel and hilt or.

DE CRESPIGNY, of Champion-Lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, 1805; since of King's Row, near Southampton. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth ar. a lion salient sa. armed and langued gu. in the dexter base a fer de moline, pierced of the second; second and third az. three bars ar.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a cubit arm erect, holding a broad sword ppr.

DENYS, of Easton-Neston, Northamptonshire, 1813. Arms, ar. a cross patonce betw. four fleurs-de-lis vert, on a chief az. a greyhound, courant, of the field.—Crest, a demi lion erminois, collared gu. holding betw. the paws a French lily, slipped ppr. Motto, *Hora e sempre*.

DERING, of Surenden-Dering, Kent, 1626. Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, ar. a fesse az. in chief three torteauxes (in augmentation); second and third or, a saltier sa.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a horse passant sa. maned or. Supporters, two horses sa. maned or. Motto, *Terrere nolo timere nescio*.

DICKSON, of Hardingham, Norfolk, 1802. Arms, az. an anchor erect, encircled with an oak wreath vert, betw. three mullets pierced or,

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on a chief paly of seven of the last and gu. a mural crown ar.—Crest, over an armed arm, brandishing a falchion ppr. a trident and spear in saltier or. Motto, *Fortes fortuna juvat*.

DILLON, of Lismullen, Meath, 1801. Arms, ar. a lion rampant betw. three crescents gu. in each crescent a star of six points of the field.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a falcon rising ar. beaked, legged, and belled or. Motto, *Auxilium ab alto*.

DIXIE, of Bosworth, Leicestershire, 1660. Arms, az. a lion rampant or, a chief of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, an ounce sejant ppr. ducally gorged or. Motto, *Quod dixi dixi*.

DODSWORTH, of Newland-Park, Yorkshire, 1783. See **SMITH**.

DOLBEN, of Thingdon, alias Finedon, Northamptonshire, 1704. Arms, sa. a helmet close betw. three pheons ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin sejant . . .

DOMVILLE, of St. Alban's, Herts, 1814, [Lord Mayor of London.] Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. supporting a sword erect, representing the sword of the city of London ppr.; on a chief of honourable augmentation of the second, three oriental crowns, two and one, the points alternately radiated gold, encircled by two branches of olive, also ppr.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a demi lion issuant ar. supporting betw. the paws an escocheon az. charged with three crowns, as in the arms. Motto, *Pax alma redit*.

Note.—These augmentations were granted by His present Majesty, when Prince Regent, in allusion to the dutiful, respectful, and dignified manner, in which, as Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Domville received and entertained His Royal Highness, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, at a banquet, in Guildhall, on the 18th July, 1814, in commemoration of the glorious successes which attended the arms of His Majesty and his Allies, and, under the blessings of Divine Providence, effected the deliverance of Europe.

DOMVILLE, of Templeogue and Santry-House, Dublin, 1815. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. collared gu.—Crest, a lion's head erased, ducally crowned.

DOUGLAS, of Cars, Perthshire, 1777. Arms, ar. a man's heart ensigned with a regal crown, both ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the first.—Crest, an armed arm embowed, holding in the hand a dagger, all ppr.

DOUGLAS, of Castle-Douglas, Kirkcudbright, North Britain, 1801. Arms, az. on a chev. or, betw. two lions counter-rampant ar. baronially crowned gold in chief; and in base a lymphad, with sails furled, of the last, three mullets of the field; a chief per pale of the third and second, charged on the dexter side with a human heart,

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ensigned with a regal crown, and on the sinister with a thistle, leaved and seeded, all ppr.—Crest, a human heart, ensigned with a regal crown ppr. betw. two wings ar. Motto, *Audax et promptus*.

DOUGLAS, of Springwood-Park, Roxburghshire, 1786. Arms, ar. a human heart, imperially crowned ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the first.—Crest, an armed arm embowed, holding in the hand a dagger, all ppr.

DOYLE, Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, G.C.B. 1805. Arms, ar. three stags' heads erased gu. within a bordure compony or and az. on a canton sa. a palm branch, in bend sinister, and under it the word *Egypt*, both gold. 1st Crest, a mameluke on horseback at full speed, in the act of throwing the djirid, all ppr. 2d Crest, out of an eastern crown or, a stag's head gu. attired gold, charged on the neck with a mullet of eight points within an increscent ar. Supporters, dexter, a light infantry man of the 87th regiment, or royal Irish, leaning on his musket with fixed bayonet, all ppr.; sinister, a dragoon of the 12th regiment, holding in his exterior hand a tri-coloured flag, thereon the word *Lybia*. Motto, *Fortitudine vincit*.

D'OYLEY, of Shottisham, Norfolk, 1663; since of D'Oyley, in Hants. Arms, gu. three bucks' heads cabossed ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two eagles' wings endorsed and erect sa. bezantée. Motto, *Do no yll, quoth D'Oyle*.

D'OYLEY, of Chislehampton, Oxon, 1666. Arms, or, two bendlets az.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi dragon ppr.

D'OYLEY, of Ceylon, 1821.

Note.—The Baronet being abroad the arms could not be correctly ascertained.

DRAKE, of Buckland, Devon, 1622. Arms, sa. a fesse wavy betw. the two polar stars ar.—Crest, a ship under ruff, drawn round a globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds, and over it this motto, *Auxilio divino*, and under it *Sic parvis magna*.

DRYDEN, of Cannons, Ashby, Northampton, 1795. Arms, az. a lion rampant; and in chief a sphere betw. two estoiles, or.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion, sustaining in the right paw a sphere, as in the arms.

DUCKETT, (late Jackson,) of Corsham, Wilts, 1791. Arms, az. a fesse ermine betw. three sheldrakes ppr.—Crest, a sheldrake, as in the arms, charged on the breast with a saltier gu. Motto, *Malo pate quam fœderi*.

DUCKWORTH, of Fenteroon, Cornwall, 1813; since of Wear, near Exeter. Arms, ar. on a chev. az. betw. two ducks ppr. in chief, and a

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naval crown of the second in base; a bomb fired betw. two estoiles or; on a chief wavy also az. the word *St. Domingo*, within a branch of laurel, entwined with another of oak, gold.—Crest, a tower, the battlements partly demolished, from the top flames issuant ppr. on the sinister side a sea lion erect az. the paws pressing against the tower. Motto, *Disciplina fide perseverantia*.

DUDLEY, of Willingham-House, Cambridge, 1813. Arms, sa. on a fesse ar. betw. two lions passant in chief, and a sinister hand bendways, couped at the wrist, in base or, a buck courant gu.—Crest, a buck's head erased ar. attired sa. the neck transpierced with an arrow, barbed and flighted ppr. and gorged with a collar gu. pendent therefrom an escocheon of the second, charged with a hand, as in the arms.

DUKENFIELD, of Duckingfield-Hall, Cheshire, 1665; since also of Newton-Hall, Lancashire; Portwood, near Stockport; Hurst, near Warrington; Bickershaw, near Wigan; and Heyrod, near Ashton. Arms, ar. a cross aiguisée voided sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a dexter arm erect vested gu. cuff ar. in the hand ppr. the erect sun in splendour. Motto, *Ubi amor, ubi fides*.

DUNBAR, of Boath, Nairn, 1814. Arms, gu. a lion rampant ar. within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first.—Crest, a dexter hand erect apaumée ppr. extended towards two earls' coronets tied together, with the motto, *Sub spe*.

DUNDAS, of Richmond, Surrey, and Llanely, Carmarthen, 1815. Arms, ar. a lion rampant gu. holding betw. the paws a human heart of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm erect, couped below the elbow, holding in the hand ppr. a mullet az. Motto, *Essayez*.

DUNDAS, of Beechwood, Mid Lothian, 1821. Arms, ar. a lion rampant gu. within a bordure erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's face in a bush ppr. above it the motto, *Assaye*.

DUNTZE, of Rockbere-House, Devon, 1774; since also of Payford, in that county. Arms, ar. a pascal lamb passant or.—Crest, a mullet betw. two eagle's wings.

DURRANT, of Scottowe, Norfolk, 1783. Arms, erm. a cross crosslet sa.—Crest, a boar ar. bristled, armed, and langued or, pierced in the side with a broken spear ppr.

DYER, of Tottenham, Middlesex, 1678; since of Spains-Hall, Essex. Arms, or, a chief indented gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a goat's head sa. armed gold.

DYKE, of Horsham, Sussex, 1676; since of Lullingstone-Castle, Kent. Arms, or, three

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cinquefoils sable.—Crest, a cubit arm in armour, ppr. garnished or, holding a cinquefoil slipped sa.

EAST, of Hall-Place, Berks, 1766. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three horses' heads erased ar.—Crest, a horse passant sa. Motto, *J'avance*.

EAST, of Stratford-Place, Middlesex, 1823. Arms, sa. on a chev. or, betw. three horses' heads erased ar. two pilgrims' cross staves, or long crosses, cheveronwise, sa. their heads towards the centre of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a horse erm. supporting with the dexter fore leg a cross, as in the arms. Motto, *Æquo pede robera*.

EDEN, of West Auckland, Durham, 1672; since also of Windleston, in that county. Arms, gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three garbs or, banded vert, as many escallops sa.—Crest, a dexter arm in armour embowed, couped at the shoulder ppr. the hand grasping a garb, bendwise, as in the arms. Motto, *Si sit prudentia*.

EDEN, of Truir, Durham, 1776. Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three garbs or, banded vert, as many escallops sa. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. holding in the hand, also ppr. a garb as in the arms.

EDMONSTONE, of Duntreath, Stirlingshire, 1774. Arms, or, three crescents within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head and neck ppr. Supporters, two lions rampant gu. Motto, *Virtus auget honorem*.

EDWARDS, of Shrewsbury, 1644–5; since of Frodesley, Salop. Arms, gu. a chev. engr. betw. three tigers' heads erased ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a man's head within a profile helmet ppr. garnished or.

EGERTON, of Oulton-Park, Chester, 1617. Arms, ar. a lion rampant gu. betw. three pheons sa.—Crest, on a wreath, three broad arrows (two in saltier and one in pale) or, pheoned and feathered sa. banded with a ribbon gu. Motto, *Virtuti non armis fido*.

ELFORD, of Beckham, Devonshire, 1800. Arms, per pale ar. and az. a lion rampant gu.—Crest, a demi lion rampant erased, ducally crowned.

ELPHINSTONE, of Sowerby, Cumberland, 1815. Arms, ar. guttée de sang, on a chev. embattled sa. betw. three boars' heads erased gu. two swords ppr. pomels and hilts or.—Crest, on a wreath, out of a mural crown gu. a demi woman, affronté, habited, in her dexter hand a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt or, in the sinister an olive branch vert.

ELTON, of Bristol, 1717. Arms, paly of

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six gu. and or, on a bend sa. three mullets of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed in armour ppr. holding in the gauntlet a cimetar ar. pomel and hilt or, tied round the arm with a scarf vert.

ERSKINE, of Torry, Fifeshire, 1791. Arms, ar. a pale sa.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, the hand grasping a sword all ppr. pomel and hilt or.

ERSKINE, of Cambo, Fifeshire, 1821. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a regal crown within a double tressure, flory counterflory or; second and third, ar. a pale sa. all within a bordure wavy erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a garb fessewise or, thereon a cock ppr. wings expanded, charged with a bend wavy sinister az.

EVELYN, of Wotton, Surrey, 1713; since also of Sayes-Court, Kent. Arms, az. a griffin passant and a chief or.—Crest, a griffin passant or, beak and fore legs az. ducally gorged of the last.

EVERARD, of Much-Waltham, Essex, 1628; since of Bromfield-Green, Essex. Arms, ar. a fesse wavy betw. three estoiles gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a bust of a man in profile, couped at the shoulders ppr. on the head a long cap, barry wavy of eight, or and sable, turned up gold.

EVERY, of Egginton-Hall, Derbyshire, 1641. Arms, or, four cheveronels gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a unicorn's head couped ppr.

EYLES, of London, 1714. See **STYLES**.

FAGG, of Wiston, Sussex, 1660; since of Mystole, Kent. Arms, gu. two bends vair.—Crest, on a wreath, an ostrich, wings expanded ar. beaked, legged, and ducally gorged, or, holding in the beak a horse-shoe ppr.

FALKINER, of Abbotstown, Dublin, 1812. Arms, or, three falcons ppr.—Crest, a hawk's lure betw. two wings.

FARMER, of Mount-Pleasant, Sussex, 1779; since also of Clairville in that county. Arms, ar. a fesse sa. betw. three lions' heads erased gu.—Crest, a leopard passant ppr.

FARNABY, of Wickham-Court, Kent, 1726. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. on a chev. or, betw. three storks ar. as many roses gu. barbed vert; second and third, ar. three bars gemel gu. on a bend or, a lion passant of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a stork, as in the arms.

FARQUHAR, of Grennard-Lodge, Surrey, 1796. Arms, ar. a lion rampant sa. armed and langued gu. betw. two sinister hands, couped and apaumée, in chief of the last, and a

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crescent in base az.—Crest, an eagle rising ppr. Motto, *Mente manueque*.

FARQUHAR, second son of the late Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart. Arms, ar. a lion rampant sa. armed and langued gu. betw. two sinister hands, coupé and apaumée, in chief of the last, and a crescent in base az.—Crest, an eagle rising ppr. Motto, *Mente manueque*.

FARRINGTON, of Blackheath, Kent, 1818. Arms, erm. on a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' faces sa. as many bombs or, fired ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dragon, wings elevated, tail nowed, vert, bezantée, gorged with a mural crown ar. and chain reflexed over the back, or, charged on the body with two galtraps fesseways of the last. Motto, *Le bon temps viendra*.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH, of Featherstonhaugh, Northumberland, 1747; since also of Up-Park, Sussex, and Harringbrook, Essex. Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three ostrich's feathers ar. a pellet.—Crest, an antelope statant ar. armed or. Supporters, two ostriches.

FERGUSON, of Londonderry, 1801. Arms, az. an arming buckle ar. betw. three boars' heads or, langued gu.—Crest, on a thistle, leaved and flowered ppr. a bee or. Motto, *Dulcius ex asperis*.

FETTES, of Whamphrey, Dumfriesshire, and Comelybank, Edinburghshire, 1804. Arms, or, a chev. betw. two mullets in chief, and in base a cross crosslet fitchée gu.—Crest, a bee volant in pale ppr. and over it the motto, *Industria*.

FILMER, of East Sutton, Kent, 1674. Arms, sa. three bars or, in chief as many cinquefoils of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a falcon, wings expanded, ppr. beaked and legged or, standing on a broken castle of the last.

FITZGERALD, of Lisheen, Tipperary, 1801. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. a saltier gu.; second and third, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads sa. langued of the second.—Crest, a chevalier in complete armour, on horseback, at full speed, his sword drawn and beaverup, all ppr.

FITZGERALD, of Newmarket-on-Fergus, Clare, 1821. Arms, erm. a saltier gu.—Crest, as above.

FITZHERBERT, of Tissington, Derbyshire, 1783. Arms, gu. three lions rampant or.—Crest, a cubit arm in armour erect, the hand appearing clenched within the gauntlet, all ppr.

FLETCHER, of Cleahall, Cumberland, 1782. Arms, sa. a cross engr. ar. betw. four plates, each charged with an arrow sa.—Crest, a horse's head ar. charged with a trefoil gu. Motto, *Martis non cupidinis*.

FLETCHER, of Newcastle-under-Lime, and

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Betley, Staffordshire, 1798; afterwards of Aquilate-Hall in that county, (assumed the name of Boughey.) Arms, sa. a cross wavy erminois betw. four plates, each charged with an arrow in bend of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a plate charged with a pheon, per pale, erm. and sa. the point downwards. Motto, *Nec quærere nec spernere honorem*.

FLETCHER, of Carrow, Cork, 1812. Arms, sa. on a cross engr. erm. betw. four plates, each charged with a pheon, erect, az. a sword, in pale, ppr.; on a canton or, a wreath of laurel vert.—Crest, on a wreath, out of a mural crown or, a horse's head erm. gorged with a wreath of laurel vert.

FLOWER, [Lord Mayor of London,] of Lobb, Oxon, and Woodford, Essex, 1809. Arms, per pale, az. and gu. a unicorn statant or on a chief invecked erm. three gillyflowers ppr. over the centre flower, a sword in bend dexter, also ppr. pomel and hilt gold, surmounted saltierwise by a key of the last.—Crest, a demi lion, per pale, ermine and ermines, gorged with a chain within a collar gemel or, in the dexter paw, a gillyflower ppr. Supporters, dexter, a unicorn or, collared az. therefrom pendent an escocheon erm. charged with a key erect or, holding in the mouth a gillyflower ppr.; sinister, a stag ppr. collared az. therefrom pendent an escocheon erm. charged with the city mace erect or; in the mouth a gillyflower as the dexter. Motto, *Perseverando*.

FLOYD, a Captain in the Army, 1816. Arms, sa. a lion rampant regardant, ar. on a chief embattled or, a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt gold, enfiled with an eastern crown gu. betw. two tigers' faces also ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant regardant ar. murally crowned gu. bearing a flag representing the standard of Tippoo Sultaun, flowing to the sinister, ppr.

FLUDYER, of London, 1759, afterwards of Lee, Kent, and Troustrey, Monmouthshire. Arms, sa. a cross patonce, betw. four escallops, ar. each charged with a cross patonce of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, an escallop, as in the arms, betw. two wings elevated, ar.

FOLKES, of Hillingdon, Norfolk, 1774. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, per pale, vert. and gu. a fleur-de-lis, ar.; second and third, gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes erased and erect, all within a bordure ar. on a chief of the last, an eagle displayed sa.—Crest, a dexter arm embowed, vested, per pale, vert and gu. cuff erm. holding in the hand a spear ppr. Mottos, *Qui sera sera* and *Principiis obsta*.

FORD, of Ember-Court, Surrey, 1793. Arms,

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per pale gu. and or, two bends vair, on a canton of the second a greyhound courant, sa.—Crest, a greyhound's head sa. erased gu. muzzled or. Motto, *Omnium rerum vicissitudo*.

FORBES, of New and Edinglassie, Aberdeenshire. Arms, (those of the Barons of Pitsligo,) viz. quarterly; first and fourth, az. three bears' heads, coupé ar. muzzled gu. a crescent in the middle for difference, for Forbes; second and third, az. three cinquefoils ar. for Fraser.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a Highland broad-sword also ppr. Motto, above the crest, *Nec timide nec timere*. Motto, under the arms, *Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur*.

FOULIS, of Ingleby, York, 1619. Arms, ar. three laurel or bay leaves, erect, ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, out of a crescent, ar. a cross formée fitchée sa. Another crest, a demi unicorn winged.

FOWKE, of Lowesby, Leicestershire, 1814. Arms, vert. a fleur-de-lis, ar.—Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, habited vert. cuff ar. holding in the hand an arrow or, barbed and flighted of the second, point downwards.

FRANKLAND, of Thirkelby, York, 1660. Arms, az. a dolphin, naiant, embowed, or, on a chief of the second, two saltiers, gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a dolphin ar. haurient, and entwined round an anchor erect ppr.

FRASER, of Leadclune and Morar, Inverness, 1806. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a bend engr. ar. (for Fenton;) betw. three Frasers of the last, (for Fraser;) in the dexter chief, a canton, gyronny of eight, or, and sa. (to show the descent from the family of Farraline, by marriage, with the only daughter of Garthbeg, who was descended from the family of Argyll;) second and third, ar. three antique crowns gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head, erased, gu. Supporters, two stags ppr. attired and unguled or, collared az. pendent therefrom an escocheon, gyronny of eight, or and sa. each resting one foot on an anchor sa. Motto, *Je suis prêt*.

FREDERICK, of Westminster, 1723; since of Barwood-House, Surrey. Arms, or, on a chief az. three doves ar.—Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a dove as in the arms, in the beak an olive-branch ppr.

FREEMANTLE, of Swanbourne, Bucks, 1821. Arms, vert. three barulets erm. in chief, two plates, over all a lion rampant gu. murally crowned or.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, a demi lion rampant gu. charged on the shoulder with a plate, and holding in the paws a standard, flowing to the dexter, quarterly, ar. and or, staff of the last.

GAGE, of Hengrave, Suffolk, 1662. Arms,

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gyronny of four, az. and ar. a saltier gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a ram passant ar. armed, &c. or.

GALBRAITH, of Shanwally, Donegal, and Castlefin, Dublin, 1813. Arms, per pale, az. and gu. a trefoil, slipped, ar. betw. three bears' heads, erased or, muzzled sa.—Crest, a bear's head erased or, muzzled sa. in the mouth a trefoil, slipped, as in the arms.

GALLWEY-PAYNE, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, 1812. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, per fesse, or and gu. in chief an eagle displayed sa. in base, a castle ppr. for Gallwey; second and third gu. a fesse. betw. two lions passant ar. for Payne.—Crest of Gallwey, a cat, passant guardant.—Crest of Payne, a lion's gamb erased, holding the lower part of a tilting lance, in bend.

GARDINER-WHALLEY-SMYTHE, of Rochecourt, near Farnham, Hants, 1782. Arms, or, on a chev. gu. betw. three griffins' heads erased, az. two lions counter-passant of the field, (quartering Whalley and Smythe.)—Crest, a Saracen's head, coupé at the shoulders, ppr. on the head, a cap or, wreathed about the temples gu. and az.

GAY-RIVERS. See RIVERS.

GEARY, of Polesden, Surrey, 1782, since of Oxenhoath, Kent. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. two bars or, charged with three mascles az. two and one, on a canton ar. an anchor sa. second and third, ar. a chev. voided, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, within a bordure, gu.—Crest, out of a naval crown, a sinister hand and arm in naval uniform, supporting a flag ar. charged with a cross gu. Motto, *Chase*.

GEORGE, of Park-Place, Middlesex, and St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, 1809. Arms, ar. on a fesse engr. gu. betw. three falcons rising az. beaked, legged, and belled or, as many bezants, each charged with a lion's head, erased, sa. on a canton vert. a harp or, stringed ar.—Crest, a falcon as in the arms.

GERARD, of Bryn, Lancashire, 1611. Arms, ar. a saltier gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant erm. crowned or. Motto, *En Dieu est mon esperance*.

GIBBONS, of Stanwell-Place, Middlesex, 1752. Arms, gu. a lion rampant or, debruised by a bend ar. charged with a torteaux betw. two crosses, formée fitchée, sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's gamb erased, and erect gu. charged with a bezant, holding a cross, formée fitchée, sa.

GIBSON-MAITLAND, of Clifton-Hall, Midlothian and Ross-Hill, Herts, 1818. See MAITLAND.

GLYN, of London and of Ewell, Surrey,

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1759, [Lord Mayor of London.] Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. an eagle displayed with two heads sa. guttée d'or, for Glyn; second and third, per pale, az. and gu. three stags' heads or, upon an inescutcheon, ar. a man's leg and thigh couped, sa. for Lewen.—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle's head erased sa. guttée d'or, in the beak an escallop ar.

GLYN, of London, and of Gaunts, Dorsetshire, 1800, [Lord Mayor of London, 1798.] Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. an eagle displayed with two heads, sa. guttée d'or, for Glyn; second and third, gu. on a chev. ar. three mullets of the field for Carr; an escutcheon, surtout ar. charged with a man's leg and thigh, couped sa.—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle's head erased sa. guttée d'or, in the beak an escallop ar. Motto, *Firm to my trust.*

GLYNNE, of Bisseter, Oxon, 1661; since of Hawarden-Castle, Flintshire. Arms, ar. an eagle displayed with two heads sa. quartering ar. three brands ragulé sa. fired ppr. with an escutcheon of pretence ar. charged with a human leg and thigh, couped sa. (supposed to have been borne originally from the name of their ancestor, *Cilmin Droed-tu*, the latter word being Welsh for a black-leg.)—Crest, on a wreath, an eagle's head erased sa. in the beak a brand ragulé sa. fired ppr.

GOOCH, of Virginia, 1746; since of Benacre-Hall, Suffolk. Arms, per pale ar. and sa. a chev. betw. three talbots passant counterchanged; on a chief gu. as many leopards' heads or.—Crest, a talbot passant per pale ar. and sa. Motto, *Fide et virtute.*

GOODRICK, of Ribstan, Yorkshire, 1641, and Altofts, in that county. Arms, ar. on a fesse gu. betw. two lions passant guardant sa. a fleur-de-lis or, betw. as many crescents of the field.—Crest, a demi lion ermines, armed and langued gu. issuing out of a ducal coronet or, holding in the paws a battle-axe ppr. helved gold. Supporters, two naked boys, as appear on the monument of Richard Goodricke, Esq. High-Sheriff of Yorkshire, anno 1579.

GOOLD, of Old-Court, Cork, 1801. Arms, az. on a fesse or, betw. five goldfinches, three in chief and two in base, ppr. three mullets gu.—Crest, a demi lion rampant or. Motto, *Deus mihi providebit.*

GORDON, of Niton, Isle of Wight, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a rose ar. betw. three boars' heads erased or, for Gordon; second and third, gu. a tilting spear fesseways, ppr. betw. three ancient crowns or, for Grant; the whole within a bordure embattled, quarterly,

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ar. and or.—Crest, issuant from a mural crown, a dexter arm embowed in armour, ppr. charged with a mullet gu. garnished or, the hand grasping a falchion, also ppr. enfiled with a boar's head erect and erased or. Motto, *Animo non astutia.*

GORDON, of Altyr, in Elgin, and Gordonstone, Perthshire, 1804. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth az. three garbs or; second and third, ar. three bends sa. each charged with as many roses of the field, barbed or; over all, upon an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Gordon, of Gordonstoun, viz. first and fourth grand quarterings counter-quartered; first, az. three boars' heads couped or, armed and langued gu. for Gordon; second, or, three lions' heads erased gu. for Badenoch; third, or, three crescents within the royal tressure, for Seton; fourth, az. three cinquefoils ar. for Frazer; second and third grand quarters, gu. three stars or, all within a bordure of the last.—Crest, a cat salient ppr. Motto, above the crest, *Sans crainte.* Supporters of the escutcheon of pretence, dexter, a greyhound ppr. collared gu. charged with three buckles or; sinister, a savage ppr. wreathed about the head and waist with laurel vert, brandishing a club, also ppr.—Crest, a lion rampant or, in the dexter paw a dagger, ppr. Motto, over the crest, *Courage.* Supporters, two horses ar.

GORDON, of Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, 1764; since of Haverholm-Priory, Lincolnshire. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three boars' heads erased or, for Gordon; second and third, az. a bend or, betw. two swans ppr. for Jenison.—Crest, a demi savage ppr. holding in his dexter hand a baton ar. wreathed about the temples and waist.

GORDON, of Hankin and Kinstair, Ayr, 1813. Arms, vert, on a fesse dancettée erm. betw. a buck's head cabossed in chief, and two escallops in base or, a mullet gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion gu. holding in the dexter paw a sword erect ppr. hilt and pomel or, charged on the breast with a mullet ar.

GORING, of Highden, Sussex, 1627. Arms, or, a chev. betw. three annulets gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant guardant sa.

GRACE, of Grace-Castle, Kilkenny; succeeded Sir Richard Gamon, of Michenden, Middlesex, pursuant to the patent of creation in 1795. Arms, gu. a lion rampant per fesse ar. and or.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant ar. Motto, *Concordant nomine facta.* Supporters, dexter, a lion ppr.; sinister, a boar or, anciently a lion and a talbot, as appear on

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the monument of Sir Oliver Grace, of Ballylinch-Castle, at Jerpoint-Abbey, Kilkenny.

GRAHAM, of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, and Edmond-Castle, Cumberland, 1808. Arms, per pale indented erminois and sa. on a chief per pale of the last and or, three escallops counter-changed.—Crest, two armed arms issuing out of the battlements of a tower ppr. holding an escallop sa.

GRAHAM, of Netherby, Cumberland, 1782. Arms, or, on a chief sa. three escallops of the field.—Crest, a crown, demival or. Motto, *Reason contents me.*

GRAHAM, of Norton-Conyers, York, 1662; since also of Kippax, in the same county. Arms, or, on a chief sa. three escallops of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a crown vallery or.

GRAHAM, of Esk, Cumberland, 1629. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a chev. sa. three escallops of the field, for *Graham*; second and third, or, a fesse chequy ar. and az. in chief a chev. gu. for *Stewart*.—Crest, two wings endorsed or. Motto, *Reason contents me.*

GREEN, of Miln-Row, Yorkshire, 1805. Arms, or, three leopards passant ppr. on a chief sa. a demi griffin segreant, betw. two cinquefoils erm. holding a key, also ppr.—Crest, a griffin's head erased sa. langued gu. doubly collared or, betw. the collars a cinquefoil, as in the arms, holding in the beak a key or. Motto, *Æquam servare mentim.*

GREEN, of Marass, Kent, 1786. Arms, per chev. vert and ar. in chief two castles of the second, in base another, surrounded by a fortification ppr.: over all, a chev. or, charged with three torteauxes.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a horse's head ar. maned or.

GRESLEY, of Drakelow, Derbyshire, 1617. Arms, vairé, erm. and gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion passant erm. armed, langued, and collared gu. Motto, *Melior fide quam fortuna.*

GREY, Captain in the Royal Navy, resident Commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, 1814. Arms, gu. a lion rampant within a bordure engr. ar.—Crest, a scaling ladder ar. Motto, *De bon vouloir servir le roi.*

GUISE, of Highnam, Gloucestershire, 1783. Arms, gu. seven lozenges vair, three, three, and one; on a canton or, a mullet pierced sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a swan rising ppr.

GUNNING, of Eltham, Kent, 1778; since of Horton, Northamptonshire. Arms, gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three doves ar. as many crosses formée sa.—Crest, a pigeon, holding in the dexter paw a caduceus ppr. Supporters, dex-

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ter, a stag ppr. collared pily; sinister, a fox ppr. collared as the dexter. Motto, *Imperio regit unus æquo.*

HAGGERSTON, of Haggerston-Castle, Northumberland, 1642. Arms, az. on a bend cottised ar. three billets sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant ar.

HALES, of Woodchurch, Kent, 1611. Arms, gu. three arrows or, feathered and barbed ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed at the elbow, in armour ppr. garnished or, and bound about with a ribbon gu. holding an arrow, as in the arms.

HALES, of Beaksbourne, Kent, 1660; since of Brymore, Somersetshire. Arms, gu. three broad arrows or, flighted and pheoned ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed at the elbow, armed ppr. bound about with a ribbon gu. holding an arrow, as in the arms. Motto, *Vis unita fortior.*

HALFORD, (late Vaughan,) of Penton, Lincolnshire, 1809. Arms, ar. a greyhound passant sa. on a chief az. three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, a greyhound's head coupé at the neck sa. collared or.

HALTON, of Samford, Essex, 1642; since of Reach, Huntingdonshire. Arms, per pale az. and gu. a lion rampant ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion sejant ar. holding a broken lance ppr.

HAMILTON, of Marlborough-House, Hants, 1776; since of Turlots, in that county. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. three cinquefoils ar.; second and third, ar. a lymphad, with her sails furled sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak tree, fructed and traversed with a framed saw, all ppr. Motto, over the crest, *Through.*

HAMILTON, of Trebinsham-House, Brecon, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. three cinquefoils erm.; second and third, ar. a lymphad with her sails furled sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak tree ppr. fructed or, traversed with a framed saw, also ppr. Motto, on the saw, *Through.*

HAMILTON, of Woodbrook, Tyrone, 1815. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. three cinquefoils, pierced erm. for *Hamilton*; second and third, ar. a lymphad sa. for *Arran*; on a chief of honourable augmentation ar. a mount, thereon a castle, a Spanish flag flowing from the battlements, all ppr. beneath inscribed, *Alba de Tormes*.—Crest of augmentation, on a wreath, a mount, thereon a castle, as in the arms; over it, in an escroll, *Alba de Tormes*. Family crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak tree, traversed

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with a framed saw, all ppr. over it the motto, *Through*. Family motto, *Sola nobilitat virtus*.

HAMLIN, of Clovelly-Court, Devon, 1795. Arms, or, a falcon sa. belled gu. betw. three roses of the last, leaved vert.—Crest, a swan ar. collared gu. wings endorsed, beaked and legged or, holding in the beak a bird-bolt sa.

HAMOND, of Holly-Grove, Berks, 1783. Arms, ar. on a chev. sa. betw. two pellets, each charged with a martlet of the field in chief, and in base a wreath of oak leaves ppr. two escallops of the first, all within a bordure engr. vert.—Crest, out of a naval crown or, an eagle's head sa.

HAMPSON, of Taplow, Bucks, 1642. Arms, ar. three hemp brakes sa.—Crest, out of a mural crown ar. a greyhound's head sa. collared of the first, rimmed or. Motto, *Nunc aut nunquam*.

HANHAM, of Winborne, Dorsetshire, 1667; since also of Nestone-Park, Wilts. Arms, quarterly; or and gu. on a bend engr. sa. three crosses pattée fitchée of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head, ducally gorged or.

HANMER, of Hanmer, Flintshire, 1774. Arms, ar. two lions passant guardant az. armed and langued gu.—Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a lion guardant sejant ar. Motto, *Gard l'honneur*.

HARDINGE, of Belleisle, 1801; since of Lurren, both in Fermanaghshire. Arms, gu. on a chev. ar. fimbriated or, three escallops sa. and as an honourable augmentation, on a chief wavy of the second, a dismantled French frigate, with her colours struck, towed by an English frigate, all ppr.—Crest of augmentation, on a wreath, a hand fessewise, couped above the wrist, habited in naval uniform, holding a sword erect, surmounting a Dutch and French flag in saltier, on the former inscribed *Atalanta*, on the latter *Piedmontaise*; the blade of the sword passing through a wreath of laurel near the point, and a little below, through another of cypress, with this motto, *Postera laude recens*.—Family crest, a mitre gu. charged with a chev. as in the arms.

HARDY, of Holcott, Northamptonshire, 1806; since of Potesham, Dorsetshire. Arms, pean, on a chev. betw. three escallops ar. as many griffins' heads erased of the field, langued gu.—Crest, out of a naval crown or, a griffin's head, as in the arms.

HARE, of Stow-Hall, Norfolk, 1818. Arms, gu. two bars or, a chief indented of the last.—Crest, a demi lion rampant ar. gorged with a ducal coronet or.

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HARLAND, of Sproughton, Suffolk, and Wherstead-Lodge, 1771. Arms, or, on a bend wavy betw. two sea lions sa. three bucks' heads cabossed ar.—Crest, a sea lion sa. supporting an anchor ppr.

HARNAGE, (late Blackman,) of Harley-Street, Middlesex, and Belleswardine, Salop, 1821. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. six torteauxes, three, two, and one, for *Harnage*; second and third, erm. three lions rampant ar. within a bordure or, semée of crescents az. for *Blackman*.—Crest of Harnage, out of a ducal coronet, a lion's gamb, holding a torteaux; over the motto *Deo duce decrevi*. Crest of Blackman, on a wreath, a demi griffin, semée of crescents, collared; over the motto *Fide et fiducia*.

HARRINGTON, of Redlington, Rutlandshire, 1611. Arms, sa. a fret ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head erased or, collared gu. and buckled of the first. Motto, *Nodo firmo*.

HARTOPP, of Frithby, Leicestershire, and Four-Oaks-Hall, Warwickshire, 1796. Arms, sa. a chev. erm. betw. three otters passant ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a pelican ar. vulning herself ppr.

HARTWELL, of Dale-Hall, Essex, 1805. Arms, sa. a buck's head cabossed ar. attired or, betw. the attires a cross pattée fitchée of the last; in chief a lion passant guardant per pale, of the second and third; on a canton erm. two bars, per fesse az. and gu.—Crest, on a mount vert, surrounded with seven pales, the second and fifth charged with a spear's head, sanguinated ar. a hart lodged, the dexter foot on a well of the last, and in the mouth a sprig of oak vert. Motto, *Sorte sua contentus*.

HASELRIGG. See HESILRIGGE.

HASTINGS, of Willesley-Hall, Leicestershire, 1806. Arms, ar. a maunch, within a bordure engr. sa.—Crest, a buffalo's head erased erminois, armed and ducally gorged ar. Motto, *Vincit veritas*.

HAWKINS, of Kelston, Somersetshire, 1778. Arms, ar. on a saltier engr. sa. five fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on a mount vert, a hind lodged or.

HAWKINS, of Trewithan, Cornwall, 1791. Arms, per saltier or and ar. on a saltier sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the first, all within a bordure gobony or, and of the third.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, vested ar. charged with two fleurs-de-lis in pale az. holding in the hand ppr. a baton or, tipped sa.

HAWLEY, of Leybourne-Grange, Kent, 1795. Arms, vert, a saltier engr. ar.—Crest,

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a dexter arm embowed in armour, ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a spear in bend sinister, point downwards, also ppr.

HAY, of Old Luce, Wigtounshire, 1798. Arms, ar. a crescent az. betw. a yoke in chief ppr. and in base three escocheons gu.—Crest, a falcon ppr. charged on the breast with an escocheon gu. Motto, *Serva jugum*.

HAYES, of Westminster, Middlesex, 1797; since of Calcutta, in the East Indies. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a chev. az. betw. three escocheons, gu. each charged with a leopard's face or; second and third, ar. a lion rampant gu. betw. three pheons az.—Crest, on a perch ppr. a falcon's wings endorsed or, an escocheon pendant from the beak, as in the arms.

HEAD, of the Hermitage, near Rochester, Kent, 1676; since of Wicarton-Place, near Maidstone, Kent. Arms, ar. a chev. ermines, between three unicorns' heads, coupéd sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a unicorn's head, coupéd ermines. Motto, *Study quiet*.

HEATHCOTE, of Hursley, Hants, 1733. Arms, erm. three pomeis, each charged with a cross or.—Crest, on a mural crown az. a pomeis as in the arms, betw. two wings displayed erm.

HEATHCOTE, of London, 1732-3; since of Normanton, Rutlandshire, and Stamford, Lincolnshire. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. three pomeis, each charged with a cross or; second and third, az. a saltier engr. erm.—Crest, on a mural crown az. a pomeis as in the arms, betw. two wings, displayed erm.

HENNIKER, of Newton-Hall, Essex, 1813. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a chev. gu. betw. two crescents in chief, and an escallop in base ar. three estoiles of the last, for *Henniker*; second and third, az. three pillars of the Corinthian order, fluted or, the top of each surmounted with a ball of the last, for *Major*.—Crest of Henniker, an escallop or, charged with an estoile gu. Crest of Major, a dexter arm embowed, vested az. cuff ar. charged on the arm with a plate, holding in the hand ppr. a baton or.

HEPBURN, of Smeaton, Haddington, 1815. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. on a chev. ar. a rose betw. two lions rampant of the field, for *Hepburn*; second, ar. three lions' heads, erased gu. for *Buchan*; third, ar. an anchor in bend az. on a chief of the last three cranes or, for *Beck*.—Crest, a horse ar. furnished gu. tied to a yew-tree ppr. for *Hepburn*.—Crest, of *Buchan*, on a wreath, a sun-flower in full

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blow towards the sun in the dexter all ppr. Motto, *Domum antiquam redintegrare*.

HERON, of Newark-upon-Trent, Notts, heretofore of Hadeston, Ford-Castle, and Bokenfield, in Northumberland; since of Stubton, Lincoln, 1778. Arms, of Heron of Bokenfield gu. a chev. betw. three herons ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a heron's head ppr. Arms, of Heron of Ford-Castle, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three herons ar.; second and third, barry of six ar. and az. a bend gu. charged with a plate.—Crest, a heron as in the arms. Motto, *Ardua petit audea*.

HERVEY, (late Bathurst,) of Clarendon-Park, Wilts, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Hervey* gu. on a bend ar. three trefoils, slipped vert.; second and third, *Bathurst* sa. two bars erm. in chief three crosses formée or.—Crest, of *Hervey*, on a wreath, a leopard sa. bezantée, collared and lined or, holding in the dexter paw a trefoil slipped gold.—Crest, of *Bathurst*, a dexter arm, embowed, habited in mail, holding in the hand ppr. a club with spikes or.

HESILRIGGE, of Noseley, Leicestershire, 1622. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three hasel leaves vert.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a Scot's head ppr. Supporters, dexter, a stag ppr. sinister, a talbot ar. pied sa. and gorged with a plain collar gu. Motto, *Pro aris et focis*.

HESKETH, of Rufford, Lancashire, 1761. Arms, ar. an eagle displayed with two heads ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a garb ppr.

HEWET, of Headley-Hall, Yorkshire; since of Potton, Bedfordshire, 1621. Arms, gu. a chev. engr. betw. three owls ar.—Crest, on a wreath, upon a stump of a tree ppr. a falcon or. Motto, *Ne te quæsiveris extra*.

HEWETT, of Nethersall, Leicester, 1813; since of Alcomb, Somersetshire. Arms, gu. on a chev. embattled betw. three owls ar. on the head of each an eastern crown or, as many bombs, fired ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, out of a mural crown or, the stump of an oak tree with branches, thereon a hawk ppr. gorged with an eastern coronet and belled gold.

HICKS, of Beverston, Gloucestershire, and Witcombe-Park, near Gloucester, 1619. Arms, gu. a fesse wavy betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head coupéd at the shoulder or, gorged with a chaplet of roses gu.

HILL, of Hawkestone, Salop, 1726-7. Arms, erm. on a fesse sa. a castle, triple towered ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a tower ar. surmounted with a garland of laurel ppr.

HILLARY, of Danbury-Place, Essex, 1805;

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since also of Rigg-House, York. Arms, ar. three fleurs-de-lis sa. betw. six cross crosslets az. within a bordure of the second.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a cubit arm armed ppr. the gauntlet holding a cheval trap or. Motto, *Virtuti nihil invium*.

HIPPISLEY, of Warfield-Grove, Berks, 1796; since of Stoneaston, Somersetshire. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Hippisley*, sa. three mullets betw. two bendlets or, in the sinister chief point, a bezant; second, *Coxe*, quarterly, gu. and vert. four bezants; third, *Webbe*, of Clifford, sa. three escallops in bend ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a hind's head erased sa. gorged with a collar gold. Supporters, on either side an eagle regardant sa. wings expanded pean, beaked and membered or, on the breast, pendant by a chain from the neck gold, a shield, thereon the arms of Wurtenburg, viz. or. three stags' horns' barways sa. [*Granted by letters patent of his serene highness the Duke of Wurtenburg, and confirmed by his Majesty's Sign Manual, 7th July, 1797; registered in the College of Arms.*] Motto, *Amicitia virtutisque fœdus*; the inscription of the great order of Wurtenburg.

HISLOP, of Tothill, Devon, 1813. Arms, ar. on a mount vert, a buck courant or, under a tree ppr.—Crest, out of a mural crown, a buck's head, couped ppr.

HOARE, of Barn-Elms, Surrey, 1786; since of Stourhead, Wilts. Arms, sa. an eagle displayed with two heads ar. charged on the breast with an ermine spot, a bordure of the second.—Crest, an eagle's head erased ar. charged with an ermine spot.

HOBHOUSE, of Westbury-College, Gloucestershire, and Chantry-House, Wilts; since also of Whittenham-Park, Middlesex, 1812. Arms, per pale az. and gu. three crescents ar. issuant therefrom as many estoiles irradiated or.—Crest, out of a mural crown per pale az. and gu. a crescent and estoile, as in the arms. Motto, *Spes vitæ melioris*.

HOGHTON, of Houghton-Tower, Lanc. 1611. Arms, sa. three bars ar. with the augmentation of the rose of England and the thistle of Scotland, impaled in a canton or.—Crest, on a wreath, a bull passant ar. A more ancient crest, a bull's head ar. collared with three bars sa. Supporters, over the gates of Houghton-Tower, put up the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, two bulls ar. Motto, *Malgre le tort*.

HOLMES-WORSELEY, of Pidford and Newport, Hants, 1611. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, barry wavy of six or and az, on a canton

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gu. a lion passant guardant of the first, for *Holmes*; second and third ar. a chev. between three hawks sa. for *Worseley*.—Crest, of *Holmes*, out of a naval crown or, a dexter arm in armour, embowed, holding a trident ppr. spear gold.—Crest of *Worseley*, on a wreath, a wolf's head erased or. Motto, *Vectis*.

HOMAN, of Dunlum, Westmeath, 1801. Arms, vert, a chev. or, between three pheons, points downwards, ar.—Crest, a lion's head erased or, on the head a chapeau gu. turned up erm. Motto, *Homo sum*.

HOME, of Well-Manor-Farm, Southampton, 1813. Arms, vert, a lion rampant betw. two piles engr. issuing from the chief ar. all within a bordure engr. of the last, charged with six poppin-jays of the field, beaked and membered gu.—Crest, a lion's head erased ppr. thereon a label of three points ar. the middle point charged with a fleur-de-lis az. the others with the cross of St. George gu.

HONYMAN, of Annandale, Linlithgow, 1804. Arms, ar. a bend engr. voided gu.—Crest, an arrow paleways, point downwards or, feathered ar. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant ppr.

HONYWOOD, of Evington, 1660, and since also of Scene, near Hithe, Kent, 1660. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three hawks' heads erased az.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head couped erm. Motto, *Omne bonum de super*.

HOOD, of Tidlake, Surrey, 1809; since of Wooton, Glastonbury, Somersetshire. Arms, az. a fret ar. on a chief sa. three crescents or.—Crest, a Cornish chough holding an anchor on the dexter side in bend; sinister, ppr. Motto, *Zealous*.

HORT, of Castle-Strange, Middlesex, 1767; since of Mulsoe, Bucks, and Hortland, Kildare. Arms, az. a cross or, in the first quarter, a rose ar.—Crest, an eagle regardant, wings expanded ppr. in the beak a chaplet vert.

HORTON, of Chaderton, Lanc. 1764. Arms, gu. a lion rampant ar. charged on the breast with a boar's head couped az. a bordure engr. of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a red rose seeded and barbed ppr. surrounded with two laurel branches vert.

HOSKYNs, of Harwood, Herefordshire, 1676. Arms, per pale, az. and gu. a chev. betw. three lions rampant or.—Crest, a lion's head erased or, issuing out of a ducal coronet, flames of fire from the mouth ppr. crowned of the first.

HOSTE, a Captain R.N. 1814. Arms, az. a bull's head affronté, couped at the neck ar. betw. two wings or; and, as an honourable augmentation,

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in chief a naval crown, pendant therefrom by a ribbon, a representation of the gold medal given to him by the Prince Regent for his distinguished conduct on March 13, 1811, subscribed "*Lissa*."—Crest of augmentation, out of a naval crown, the rim encircled with a branch of laurel, an arm embowed, vested in naval uniform, grasping a flag-staff, flowing therefrom a flag, inscribed "*Cattaro*."—Family crest, two wings adorsed or. Motto, *Fortitudini*.

HUDSON, of Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, 1660. Arms, per chev. embattled ar. and gu. three escallops counterchanged.—Crest, a griffin's head erased ar. gorged with a mural crown gu. charged with three escallops of the first.

HUDSON, of Wanlip, Leicestershire, 1791. Arms, per chev. embattled or and az. three martlets counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a martlet or.

HUGHES, of East-Bergholt, Suffolk, 1773. Arms, az. a lion rampant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion couchant or.

HULSE, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Middlesex, 1732-3; since of Breamore, Hants. Arms, ar. three piles, one issuing from the chief, betw. the others reversed sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head, couped ppr. attired or, between the attires a sun of the last.

HUME, of Wormlybury, Herts, 1769. Arms, vert, a lion rampant ar.—Crest, a lion's head, erased ar. Motto, *True to the end*.

HUNLOKE, of Wingerworth, Derbyshire, 1642. Arms, az. a fesse betw. three tigers' heads, erased or.—Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a cockatrice with wings expanded ppr. comb, beak, and wattles or.

HUNTER, [Lord Mayor of London,] 1812. Arms, or, a lion rampant gu. betw. eight crosses pattée fitchée sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion, holding betw. the paws a cross pattée fitchée, as in the arms.

IBBETSON, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, 1748; since of Denton-Park in that county. Arms, gu. on a bend cottised ar. betw. two fleeces or, three escallops of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a unicorn's head erased per fesse ar. and gu. charged with three escallops, two and one, counterchanged. Motto, *Vixi liber et moriar*.

INGILBY, of Ripley, Yorkshire, 1781; since also of Kettlethorpe, Lincoln. Arms, sa. an estoile ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a boar's head erect, couped ar. tusked or.

INGLIS, of Milton-Bryant, Bedfordshire, 1801. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. armed and langued gu. within a bordure of the second, on

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a chief or, three estoiles of the field.—Crest, a demi lion rampant ppr. in the dexter paw an estoile or. Motto, *Recte faciendo securus*.

INNES, Lochlash, Ross, and Coxton, Moray, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. three stars of six points, az. for *Innes*; second and third, or, on a chief sa. three escallops of the field, for *Graham*.—Crest, a boar's head erased ppr. langued gu. Motto, *Betraist, and Exempla suorum*. Supporters, two greyhounds ppr. the dexter gorged with a collar ar. charged with three stars of six points az. the sinister gorged with a collar sa. charged with three escallops or, both with chains reflexed over the back of the last.

IRVING, of Woodhouse and Robgill-Tower, Dumfries, 1809. Arms, ar. three holly leaves, vert, a mullet for difference.—Crests, first, a chapeau gu. turned up erm. wreathed round the crown with oak or; second, on a wreath, a dexter arm armed and embowed ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand two holly leaves, as in the arms.

ISHAM, of Lamport, Northamptonshire, 1627. Arms, gu. a fesse wavy, and in chief three piles wavy, points meeting in fesse ar.—Crest, a demi swan, wings endorsed, ppr. Mottos; over the crest, *Ostendo, non ostento*. To the arms, *On things transitory resteth no glory*.

JACKSON, of Arsley, Bedfordshire, 1815. Arms, ar. on a fesse betw. a goat's head couped in chief gu. and a ship in full sail in base ppr. a greyhound courant betw. two pheons or.—Crest, on a wreath, a goat's head couped ar. gutté de sang, armed and bearded or, gorged with a collar gu. charged with three bezants, ringed and line reflexed gold.

JACKSON, of Forkill, Armagh, and Beach-Hill, 1813. Arms, gu. a fesse betw. three shovellers, tufted on the head and breast ar. each charged with a trefoil, slipped vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a shoveller, as in the arms.

JAMES, (formerly Head,) of Langley-Hall, Berks, 1791. Arms, gu. a dolphin naiant in fesse or.—Crests; first, an ostrich ppr. beaked and legged or; second, on a ducal coronet or, two laurel branches, in saltier vert, environed with a snake ppr. Motto, *J'aime a jamais*.

JAMES, [Alderman of Dublin and Lord Mayor, 1821,] 1822. Arms, quarterly; vert. and gu. a cross ar. charged with a ship in full sail ppr. betw. four anchors erect az. In the first and fourth quarters, a dolphin naiant of the third, between three cross crosslets or; in the second and third, a lion passant guardant of the last betw. three trefoils slipped ar.—Crest,

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issuing from a ducal coronet or, a swan ppr. beaked gu. holding therein a dart, gold, feathered ar. pointed towards the breast. Over the crest, in a scroll, "*A jamais*." Motto, under the arms, *Pro Deo, patria, et rege*.

JEPHSON, of Springvale, Dorset, 1815. Arms, az. a fesse embattled or, between three cocks' heads erased ar.—Crest, a cubit arm, vested paly ar. and az. cuff of the second, surmounted with a bend gu. in the hand a pansy or hearts' ease ppr. Motto, *Veritas magna est*.

JERNINGHAM, of Cossey, Norfolk, 1621. Arms, ar. three arming buckles gu.—Crest, a falcon issuant ppr. from a ducal coronet or. Motto, *Virtus basis vitæ*.

JERVOISE-CLARKE, (late Clarke,) of Idsworth-Park, Hants, 1813. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a chev. betw. three eagles displayed ar. for *Jervoise*: second and third az. three escallops in pale or, betw. two flaunches erminois, each charged with a cross pattée fitchée, gu. for *Clarke*.—Crest of *Jervoise*, a tiger's head sa.—Crest of *Clarke*, on a wreath, within a gold ring, set with a diamond ppr. a roundle per pale gu. and az. charged with a pheon ar.

JODRELL, of Sall-House, Norfolk, 1783. Arms, ermines, a trefoil slipped or, betw. three gemmed rings ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a cock's head, wings endorsed or, comb and wattles gu. issuing from a chaplet of roses ppr. Motto, *Non sibi sed patriæ natus*.

JOHNSON, of New York, America, 1755; since of Twickenham, Middlesex. Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. as many escallops of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm in armour, holding in the hand an arrow in bend sinister ppr. point downwards. Supporters, two North-American Indians ppr. wreathed round the waist with leaves vert, crowned with fleurs-de-lis.

JOHNSON, of Bath, Somersetshire, 1818. Arms, per pale sa. and az. on a saltier ar. betw. three towers or, fired ppr. one in chief and two in fesse, and two tilting spears, saltierwise, in base of the second, five cocks of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a tower ar. on the battlements a cock ppr. Motto, *Vicisti et vivimus*.

JOHNSTONE-VANDEN-BEMPDE, of Hackness-Hall, Yorkshire, 1795. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a saltier sa. in base, a human heart ensigned with a regal crown or, on a chief gu. three woolpacks gold; second and third, per fesse, the chief or, the last per pale gu. and vert, a demi eagle, with two heads displayed, issuing in chief sa. the dexter base, charged with a

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tower, the sinister base with five towers, in saltier of the first, the gate and portcullis of each ppr.—Crest, a winged spur erect or, straps gu. buckle ar.

JOLLIFFE, of Merstham, Surrey, 1821. Arms, ar. on a pile az. three dexter gauntlets or.—Crest, an arm erect couped and in armour, holding a broad sword, all ppr. Motto, *Tant que je puis*.

JONES, of Boulthibrooke, Herefordshire, 1807. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three crows sa. in chief, the star of the order of the crescent.—Crest, on a wreath, a crow sa. holding in the dexter claw the star of the order of the crescent. Motto, *Deus pascit corvos*.

JONES, (late Tyrwhit,) of Stanley-Hall, Salop, 1808. Arms, ar. a lion rampant vert, vulned in the mouth ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, the sun in splendour, each ray inflamed or. Motto, *Esto sol testis*.

KAY, (formerly Watson,) of East-Sheen, Surrey, 1803. Arms, ar. on a bend engr. az. betw. two griffins' heads erased gu. an annulet betw. two crescents or.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head erm. collared az. charged with three crescents and holding in the beak a key or.

KAYE-LISTER, of Grange, Yorkshire, 1812. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. two bendlets sa. for *Kaye*; second and third, erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets or, for *Lister*; the whole within a bordure wavy az.—Crest of *Kaye*, on a wreath, a goldfinch ppr. charged on the breast with a rose gu. Crest of *Lister*, on a wreath, a buck's head ppr. erased wavy or, attired sa. in the mouth a bird-bolt, bendways, of the third, flighted ar. Motto, *Kynd, Kynn, Knawne, Kepe*.

KEANE, of Belmont and Cappelquin, Waterford, 1801. Arms, gu. three salmons naiant, in pale ar.—Crest, a leopard sejant ppr. supporting with the dexter paw a flag-staff, thereon hoisted a union-jack, also ppr.

KELLETT, of Lota, Cork, 1801. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a mount vert, a boar passant sa. crined or; second and third, ar. a cross gu. in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis of the last.—Crest, an armed arm embowed, ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a baton of the last. Motto, *Auxilium ab alto*.

KEMP, of Gissing, Norfolk, 1641; since of Briston, Norfolk. Arms, gu. three garbs within a bordure engr. or.—Crest, on a wreath, a pelican vulning herself ppr. upon a garb or. Motto, *Lucem spero*.

KENNAWAY, of Escott, Devonshire, 1791.

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Arms, ar. a fesse az. betw. two eagles displayed in chief, and in base, through an annulet gu. a slip of olive, and another of palm, in saltier ppr.—Crest, an eagle rising ppr. from the beak an escocheon pendant az. charged with the sun in splendour, also ppr.

KENT, (late Eggleton,) of Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, 1782; since of Grantham, Lincolnshire. Arms, gu. three roses erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head erased and collared.

KERRISON, of Wick-House, Sussex, 1821. Arms, or, a pile az. charged with three galtraps of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, upon a mount vert, a tiger passant ppr. collared and lined or, the dexter fore-paw resting upon a galtrap, as in the arms. Motto, *Rien sans Dieu*.

KING-DASHWOOD, (formerly Dashwood,) of West Wycombe, Bucks, 1707. Arms, ar. on a fesse double-cottised gu. three griffins' heads erased or.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head erased, per fesse erminois and gu.

KING, of Corrard, Fermanagh, and of Bloomsbury, Dublin, [Lord Mayor of Dublin, 1821.] Arms, az. on a fesse ar. betw. a lion's head erased in chief, and a mullet in base or, three buckles erect gu. on a chief erm. an imperial crown within a chaplet of trefoils, both ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter cubit arm erect, holding a dagger in pale, all ppr. surmounted by a scroll, inscribed "17th August, 1821," in allusion to the memorable public entry of his Majesty into the city of Dublin upon that day, when Sir Abraham Bradley King, as Lord Mayor, with the several members of the corporation, presented to his Majesty upon the throne a congratulatory address, upon which his Majesty was graciously pleased to confer upon him the dignity of a baronet, and to address him by the title of "Sir Abraham Bradley King, a baronet of his united kingdom," an honour, similar to which had never before been conferred from the throne. Motto, *Audaces fortuna juvat*.

KING, of Belle-Vue, Kent, 1792. Arms, sa. a lion rampant erm. betw. three crosses pattée fitchée or.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erased and erect, sa. grasping a cross pattée, as in the arms.

KING, of Charlestown, Roscommon, 1815. Arms, sa. a lion rampant, double queued, or.—Crest, on a wreath, an escallop gu. Motto, *Audaces fortuna juvat*.

KNATCHBULL, of Mersham-Hatch, Kent, 1641. Arms, az. three cross crosslets fitchée, betw. two bendlets or.—Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a leopard statant ar. spotted sa. Motto, *In crucifixa gloria mea*.

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KNIGHTLEY, of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, 1797. Arms, quarterly; erm. and paly of six, or and gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head, couped ar. attired or.

KNIGHTON, of Charlston, Dorsetshire, 1813. Arms, barry of eight, per pale az. and ar. counterchanged, a bend erminois; on a chief gu. a dragon's head erased, betw. two annulets or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two dragons' heads in saltier, couped at the shoulder, the dexter gu. sinister or, wreathed about the necks with a chain of the last.

KNOWLES, of Lovelhill, near Windsor, 1765. Arms, az. crusily of crosslets, a cross moline, voided or.—Crest, an elephant statant ar. Motto, *Semper paratus*.

KYNASTON, of Hardwick, and Warthen, Suffolk; succeeded his brother Sir John Kynaston-Powell, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. a chev. gu.; second and third, or, a lion rampant sa.—Crest, the sun in splendour, surmounted by a dexter arm in armour embowed, holding in the hand a sword, all ppr.

LACON, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, 1818. Arms, quarterly; per fesse indented erm. and az.—Crest, on a wreath, a falcon ppr. beaked and belled or.

LADE, of Warbleton, Sussex, 1758. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a fesse wavy, betw. three escallops sa.; second and third, gu. a lion rampant or, ducally gorged and chained sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a leopard's head regardant sa. bezantée.

LAFOREY, of Whitby, Devonshire, 1789. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a chev. az. three mullets or, in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the second, in base an anchor sa.; second and third, ar. a cross engr. sa. betw. four torteauxes.—Crest, a lion rampant regardant, in the right paw a firebrand, all ppr. Motto, *Loyal au mort*.

LAKE, of the Middle Temple, London, 1711; since of Edmonton, Middlesex. Arms, quarterly; first, for a coat of augmentation, to be borne in the first quarter, gu. a dexter arm embowed in armour, issuing from the sinister side of the shield, holding in the hand a sword erect, all ppr. thereon a banner ar. charged with a cross betw. sixteen escocheons of the first; on the cross a lion passant guardant or; second, sa. on a bend betw. six cross crosslets ar. a mullet for difference; third, ar. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped sa.; fourth, quarterly; ar. and sa. on a bend of the last, three fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, a chevalier in armour complete, on a horse courant ar. bridle and trap-

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plings, all ppr. in his dexter hand a sword embued gu. holding the bridle in his mouth, the sinister arm hanging down useless; round his body a scarf in bend gu. Another crest, a sea-horse's head ar. finned or, gorged with three bars gu. Motto, *Un Dieu, un roy, un cœur*.

LAMB, (late Burges,) of Burville, Berkshire, 1795. Arms, per pale wavy ar. and erminois, a chev. betw. three lambs passant sa. quartering *Burgess*.—Crest of Lamb, on a wreath, a lamb passant sa. charged on the body with a bezant, thereon a trefoil, slipped vert.

LAMBERT, of London, 1710-11; since of Mount-Ida, Norfolk. Arms, ar. on a mount, an oak tree vert and a greyhound passant gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, three white plumes. Motto, *Sequitando si giunge*.

LANGHAM, of Cottesbrooke, 1660; since also of Walgrave, both in the county of Northampton. Arms, ar. three bears' heads erased sa. muzzled or.—Crest, on a wreath, a bear's head erased, as in the arms. Motto, *Nec sinit esse feros*.

LANGLEY, of Higham-Gobion, Bedfordshire, 1641. Arms, paly of six, ar. and vert.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, three ar. and two vert.

LAROCHE, of Bristol, 1776. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a raven ppr.; second and third, ar. on a mount vert, an eagle close, looking at the sun in its glory, in the dexter chief point.—Crest, a raven, as in the arms.

LAWLEY, of Spoonhill, Salop, 1641; since of Canwall, Staffordshire. Arms, ar. a cross formée, extending to the extremities of the shield, chequy or and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf passant sa.

LAWSON, of Brough, or Burgh Hall, Yorkshire, 1665. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three martlets sa.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed, couped at the elbow, vested erm. cuff ar. supporting in the hands ppr. a ring or, gemmed gu. within the ring the sun in splendour gold. Motto, *Leve et reluis*.

LECHMERE, of Rhyd, Worcestershire, 1818. Arms, gu. a fesse or, in chief two pelicans vulning themselves of the last.—Crest, a pelican az. vulning herself ppr. Motto, *Ducit amor patriæ*.

LEE, of Hartwell, Bucks, 1660. Arms, az. two bars or, a bend chequy of the last and gu.—Crest, a bear passant sa. muzzled, collared, and chained ar. Motto, *Verum atque decens*.

LEEDS, of Croxton-Park, Cambridgeshire, 1812. Arms, ar. a fesse gu. betw. three eagles displayed sa. a bordure wavy of the second.—

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Crest, a staff, raguly, fesseways, vert, thereon a cock gu. wings expanded, combed, wattled, beaked, and legged gu. debruised by a bendlet wavy, sinister, erm. Motto, *Vigilate*.

LEES, of Blackrock, Dublin, 1804. Arms, az. a fesse chequy or and sa. betw. three billets ar. and six cross crosslets fitchée or.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, ppr. grasping a crescent or.—Motto, *Exegi*.

LE FLEMING, of Rydal, Westmoreland, 1705. Arms, gu. a fret ar.—Crest, a serpent nowed, holding in the mouth a garland of olives and vines, all ppr.—Motto, *Pax, copia, sapientia*, allusive to the crest.

LEGARD, of Ganton, Yorkshire, 1660. Arms, ar. on a bend betw. six mullets pierced gu. a cross pattée or.—Crest, on a wreath, a greyhound or. Motto, *Per crucem ad stellas*.

LEIGH, of Whitley, Lancashire, 1814. Arms, gu. a cross engr. ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant gu.

LEIGH, of Charlestown, South Carolina, 1772. Arms, or, a lion rampant gu.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, habited, grasping a tilting spear in fesse, all ppr.

LEIGHTON, of Wattlesborough, Salop, 1692; since also of Loton-Hall, in the same county. Arms, quarterly, per fesse indented, or and gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a wivern, wings expanded, sa. Motto, *Dread shame*.

LEITH, of Burgh St. Peter, Norfolk, 1775; since also of Saubant, in that county. Arms, or, a cross crosslet fitchée sa. betw. three crescents in chief, and as many lozenges in base gu.—Crest, a cross crosslet fitchée, as in the arms.

LEMON, of Carclew, Cornwall, 1774. Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three mullets gu. an eagle displayed or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion passant gu. charged on the body with three mullets in fesse or.

LENNARD-BARRETT, of Bell-House, Essex, 1801. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the first, for *Lennard*; second and third, per pale ar. and gu. barry of four, counterchanged, for *Barrett*; all within a bordure wavy sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an Irish wolf-dog's head per fesse ar. and erm. charged with an escallop, per fesse nebulée gu. and sa. Motto, *Pour bien desirer*.

LETHBRIDGE, of Sandhill-Park, Somersetshire, 1804, 1815. Arms, ar. over water ppr. a bridge of five arches, turretted, gu. in chief an eagle displayed sa.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, a demi eagle, displayed ppr. Motto, *Spes mea in Deo*.

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LIPPINCOTT, of Bristol, 1778. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, per fesse embattled gu. and sa. three talbots statant guardant ar.; second and third, sa. a chev. ar. betw. three mermaids ppr. crined and combed or.—Crest, out of a mural coronet, gu. a plume of six ostrich's feathers in one row, alternately ar. and az. Motto, *Secundus dubiusque rectus*.

LITTLETON, of Pileton-Hall, Staffordshire, 1627. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three escallops sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head cabossed sa. attired or, betw. the attires a bugle-horn of the second, hanging and fastened by a bend gu. Motto, *Ung Dieu & ung roy*.

LLOYD, of Pengwern, Flintshire, 1778. Arms, gu. a Saracen's head erased, ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck trippant ar. attired and unguled or.

LOCKHART, of Lee and Carnwath, 1806. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a man's heart gu. within a fetterlock sa. on a chief az. three boars' heads erased of the first, for *Lockhart*; second and third grand quarterings, quarterly; first, or, a lion rampant gu.; second, a naked arm, issuing from the sinister side in fesse ppr. holding a cross crosslet fitchée gu.; third, ar. a galley sa.; fourth, vert, a salmon in fesse ar. for *Macdonald*.—Crest, a boar's head erased ar. Supporters, dexter, a chevalier, armed at all points, his vizor up, holding a spear in his hand, a sword by his side, and a gold chain about his neck, thereat a man's heart, pendant gu. ensigned with an imperial crown or, and on his helmet a plume of feathers, the centre gu. the others ar.; sinister, a buck ppr. Motto, above the crest, *Corda serata pando*; below the shield, *Semper paratus pugnare pro patriæ*.

LONG, of Westminster, 1662; since of Draycot-House, Wilts, and Wanstead-House, Essex, (extinct.) Arms, sa. a lion rampant betw. eight cross crosslets ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion issuant ar.

LOPEZ, of Maristow-House, Devonshire, and Westbury, Wilts, 1805. Arms, az. a chev. or, charged with five barrulets gu. betw. three eagles rising of the second, on a chief of the last five lozenges of the first.—Crest, a lion sejant erm. collared gemelle gu. supporting with the dexter paw a lozenge az.

LORAINÉ, of Kirk-Harle, Northumberland, 1664. Arms, quarterly; sa. and ar. a cross counter-quartered of the field.—Crest, a laurel tree coupé, two branches sprouting out, ppr. and fixed to the lower part thereof with a belt gu. edged and buckled or. Motto, *Lauro scutoque resurgo*.

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LOUIS, of Chelston and Cadewall, Devonshire, 1806. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. charged on the shoulder with an eagle displayed sa. on a chief wavy erm. an anchor erect of the third, the shank surrounded with a naval crown, the rim az. sterns and sails ppr.—Crest, a griffin's head erased az. betw. two wings elevated or, in the beak a fleur-de-lis, and on the breast a trident erect gold. Supporters, dexter, a British sailor, habited ppr. his exterior hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a flag ar. charged with a cross gu. surmounted by a pair of wings or, and inscribed with the words, *St. Domingo*, in base sa.; sinister, an allegorical figure, representing the Nile, head and the upper part of the face concealed by a veil ar. the mantle vert, inscribed with hieroglyphics, wreathed about the waist with bull-rushes, ppr. and in the exterior hand the ancient rudder or. Motto, *In canopo ut ad canopum*.

LUBBOCK, of Lamas, Norfolk, 1806. Arms, ar. on a mount vert, a heron close erm. a chief gu. charged with three estoiles of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a heron, wings endorsed erm. supporting with the dexter claw an antique shield az. bordured or, charged with a lion rampant ar.

LUSHINGTON, of South-Hill-Park, Berks, 1791; since of Wimbledon, Surrey. Arms, or, on a fesse wavy, betw. three lions' heads erased vert, langued gu. as many ermine spots of the field.—Crest, a lion's head erased vert, charged on the erasure with three ermine spots or, ducally gorged ar.

MACDONALD, of East-Sheen, Surrey, 1813. Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a lion rampant gu.; second, or, a hand in armour, holding a cross crosslet fitchée gu.; third, or, a row galley, (*or* lymphad,) sails furled, sa.; fourth, ar. a salmon naiant in fesse ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a hand in armour fessewise ppr. holding a cross crosslet fitchée gu. Motto, *Per mare, per terras*.

MACKENZIE, of Delvine, Perthshire, 1805. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a fesse az. three estoiles or; second and third, az. a buck's head cabossed or, all within a bordure nebulée, quarterly gu. and ar.—Crest, a palm branch in bend, surmounted by a sword saltierwise, all ppr. Motto, *In utrumque paratus*.

MACKINTOSH, of Mackintosh, Inverness-shire, 1812. Arms, quarterly; first, or, a lion rampant gu.; second, ar. a dexter hand fesseways, coupé at the wrist, and holding a human heart gu.; third, az. a boar's head coupé or; fourth, or, a lymphad sa. surmounted by two oars in saltier gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a cat

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salient guardant ppr. Supporters, two cats ppr. Motto, *Touch not the cat, but with a glove.*

M'MAHON, of Dublin, 1814. Arms, per saltier or and erm. a lion passant az. betw. two others passant regardant paleways gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed in armour, holding a sword, all ppr. surmounted by a portcullis gu. chained or. Motto, *Sic nos sic sacra tuemur.*

M'MAHON, of Calcutta, 1817. Arms, per saltier or and erm. a lion passant az. betw. two others passant regardant, paleways, gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed in armour, holding a sword, all ppr. surmounted by a portcullis gu. chained or. Motto, *Sic nos sic sacra tuemur.*

MACKWORTH, of Normanton, Rutlandshire, 1619. Arms, per pale indented sa. and erm. a chev. gu. fretty or.—Crest, on a wreath, a wing, per pale indented sa. and erm.

MACKWORTH, of Gnoll, Glamorganshire, 1776, and of London. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, per pale indented sa. and erm. on a chev. gu. five crosses pattée or, for *Mackworth*; second and third, gu. three cheveronels ar. for *Evans*.—Crest, a cock ppr. Motto, *Gwell angau na chywilydd*, (Rather death than shame).

MAHON, of Castlegar, Galway, 1818. Arms, per fesse sa. and ar. an ostrich counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm in armour embowed ppr. garnished or, holding in the hand a dagger, also ppr. pomel and hilt gold.

MAINWARING, (late Wettenhall,) of Over-Poever, Cheshire, 1804. Arms, ar. two bars gu. quartering the arms of Hugh Kyvelioc, Earl of Chester, being az. six garbs or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an ass's head ppr. Motto, *Devant si je puis.*

MAITLAND, (now Gibson,) of Clifton-Hall, Mid Lothian, and Ross-Hill, Herts, 1818. Arms, or, a lion rampant dechaussé, within a double tressure flory counterflory gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion sejant affronté gu. ducally crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword ppr. pomel and hilt gold, and in the sinister, a fleur-de-lis az. Motto, *Consilio et animis.*

MALET, of Hortham, Wilts, 1791; since of Wilbury-House, in that county. Arms, az. three escallops or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a tiger's head erm. Motto, *Ma force de en hault.*

MANNERS, of Hanby-Hall, Lincolnshire, and Buckminster, Leicestershire, 1793, (now Tollemache, Lord Huntingtower). Arms, or, two bars az. a chief quarterly of the first and gu.

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in the first and fourth quarters, two fleurs-de-lis or; in the second and third, a lion passant guardant of the field, all within a bordure wavy, gobony ar. and sa.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a peacock in his pride, ppr. each charged with a bendlet sinister, wavy, gobony, or and sa.

MANSELL, of Muddlescombe, Carmarthen-shire, 1621. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three maunches sa.—Crest, a cap of maintenance, enflamed on the top ppr. Motto, *Quod vult, valde vult.*

MARJORIBANKS, of Lees, Berwick, 1815. Arms, ar. on a chief gu. a cushion betw. two spur rowels of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's gamb erect and erased, grasping a tilting lance in bend sinister, point downwards, ppr. Motto, *Advance with courage.*

MARTIN, of Lockynge, Berks, 1791. Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three crescents ar. an anchor erect, with a piece of cable, ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter hand brandishing a sabre, trenchant ppr. pomel and hilt or. Motto, *Auxilio ab alto.*

MARTIN, of Long Melford, Suffolk, 1667; since of Burnham, Norfolk. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three masles sa. within a bordure engr. gu.—Crest, a cockatrice's head betw. two wings. Another crest, a martin passant ppr. Motto, *Initium sapientiæ, est timor Domini.*

MAXWELL, of Cardiness, in Kirkcudbright, 1804. Arms, quarterly; *first* and *fourth*, ar. a saltier sa. within a bordure chequy counter-compony of the second and first; *second* and *third*, ar. a bend az.—Crest, a man's head affronté, within two laurel branches in orle, ppr. Motto, above the crest, *Think on.*

MEDLYCOTT, of Venn-House, Melborne-Port, Somersetshire, 1808. Arms, quarterly; per fesse indented gu. and az. three lions rampant ar.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a demi eagle, wings elevated, or.

METCALFE, of Chilton, Berks, 1802, and Ham-Common, Surrey. Arms, ar. on a fesse wavy gu. betw. three calves passant sa. a sword fesseways, point to the sinister, ppr. pomel and hilt or.—Crest, a talbot sejant sa. the dexter paw supporting an escocheon or, charged with a hand, issuant from clouds on the sinister, holding a pen, all ppr. Motto, *Conquiesco.*

MIDDLETON, of Crowfield and Shrubland Halls, Suffolk, 1804. Arms, ar. fretty sa. on a canton per chev. of the second and or, a unicorn's head per chev. gold and gu. the horn or and sa.—Crest, a garb or, banded vert, betw. two wings sa. Motto, *Regardez mon droit.*

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MILBANKE, (now Noel,) of Halnaby, Yorkshire, 1661; since also of Seaham, Durham. Arms, gu. a bend erm. on a canton or, a lion's head erased of the first.—Crest, a lion's head erased gu. charged with a bend erm.

MILDMAY, of Moulsham-Hall and Marks, Essex, 1772; since of Dogmersfield-Park and Shawford, Hants, and Hazlegrove, Somersetshire. Arms, ar. three lions rampant az.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant guardant az. armed and langued gu. Motto, *Alla ta hara*.

MILL, of Camois-Court, Sussex, and Mottisfont and Newton-Berry, Hants, 1619. Arms, per fesse ar. and sa. a pale, and three bears salient, two and one, counterchanged, muzzled and chained or.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi bear, as in the arms. Motto, *Aides Dieu*.

MILLER, of Chichester, Sussex, 1705; since of Froyle, Hants. Arms, ar. a fesse wavy az. betw. three wolves' heads erased gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head erased ar. gorged with a fesse wavy az.

MILLER, of Glenlee, Ayrshire, 1788. Arms, ar. a cross moline az. in chief a lozenge betw. two mullets of the last, in base a bar wavy vert.—Crest, a human hand, couped at the wrist, the third and fourth fingers folded in the palm, ar.

MILMAN, of Levaton, Devonshire, 1800. Arms, az. a snake nowed ppr. betw. three sinister gauntlets ar. two and one.—Crest, a stag lodged, per pale ar. and or, charged on the body with two hurts, fessways.

MILNER, of Nunappleton, Yorkshire, 1716. Arms, per pale or and sa. a chev. betw. three horses' bits counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a horse's head, couped sa. saddled, bridled, and maned or, charged on the neck with a bezant.

MILNES, Lieut.-Governor of Lower Canada, 1801; since of Sherwood-Forest, and Galfey, Leicestershire. Arms, az. a chev. betw. three windmill sails (crossways) or, a mullet for difference.—Crest, a garb or, banded by a fesse dancettée az. charged with three mullets, pierced, or.

MOLESWORTH, of Pencarrow, Cornwall, 1688; since also of Arscot Ourry, in the same county. Arms, gu. an escocheon vair, betw. eight cross crosslets in orle or.—Crest, on a wreath, an armed arm embowed ppr. holding in the gauntlet a cross crosslet or. Motto, *Sic fidem teneo*.

MONCK, (late Middleton,) of Belsay-Castle, Northumberland, 1662. Arms, ar. a chev. chequy or and sa. betw. three leopards' heads erased az. collared and lined or.—Crest, on a

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wreath, upon a mount vert, a demi griffin couchant, couped az.

MONNOUX, of Wootton, Bedfordshire, 1660. Arms, ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three oak leaves vert, as many bezants.—Crest, on a wreath, a turtle dove az. winged or, membered and beaked purp. holding in the beak an oak stalk vert, acorned or.

MONTGOMERY, of Magbie-Hill, Peebleshire, 1774. Arms, quarterly; az. and gu. a cross wavy ar.; in the first and fourth quarters, three fleurs-de-lis or; in the second and third, as many rings of the last, gemmed az.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand holding a dagger, all ppr.

MONTGOMERY, of Stanhope, Peebleshire, 1801. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, gu. three rings or, gemmed az. over all, a cross wavy or, charged with a mullet, betw. four crescents az.—Crest, a female figure, representing Hope, hair dishevelled, vested az. trained ar. supporting in her dexter hand an anchor, ppr. and in the sinister, a Saracen's head couped, also ppr. Motto, over the crest, *Gardez bien*.

MONTGOMERY, of the Hall, Donegal, 1808. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, gu. three rings or, gemmed az.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm in armour embowed, the hand holding a broken spear, all ppr.

MORDAUNT, of Massingham, Norfolk, and Walton D'Eivile, Warwickshire, 1611. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three estoiles sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a negro's head, couped at the shoulders, ppr. wreathed about the temples with ribbons, and terminating in a double bow-knot, or and az.

MORGAN, (late Gould,) of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, 1792. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a griffin segreant sa.; second and third, or, on a chev. betw. three roses gu. as many thistles of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a rein-deer's head, couped or, attired gu.

MORLAND, (late Bernard,) of Nether Winchendon and Kemble, Bucks, and Nettleham, Lincoln, 1769. Arms, quarterly; first, az. semée of leopards' heads, jessant-de-lis, a griffin segreant or, for *Morland*; second, ar. a bear rampant sa. muzzled and collared or, for *Bernard*; third, az. a saltier engr. ar. for *Tyringham*; fourth, ar. three lions' heads couped gu. within a bordure engr. vert, for *Winlow*.—Crest of *Morland*, on a wreath, a griffin's head, wings endorsed az. semée of cross crosslets and fleurs-de-lis alternately or. Crest of *Bernard*, on a wreath, a demi bear, as in the arms. Motto,

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Bear and forbear. A subscriber, see plate of arms.

MORRIS, of Clasemont, Glamorganshire, 1806. Arms, sa. on a saltier engr. erm. a bezant, charged with a cross, coupé gu.—Crest, on a wreath, within a chain enarched, a lion rampant or, charged on the shoulder with a cross, coupé gu. Motto, *Scuto fidei*.

MORSHEAD, of Trenant-Park, Cornwall, 1783. Arms, az. a cross crosslet betw. four martlets ar. on a chief of the second three escallops gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi wivern, holding in the claws an escocheon az. charged with a plate.

MOSLEY, of Ancoats, Lancashire, 1781; since also of Rolleston, Staffordshire. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a chev. betw. three pickaxes ar.; second and third, or, a fesse betw. three eagles displayed sa.—Crest, an eagle displayed erm.

MOSTYN, of Telacre, Flintshire, 1670; since also of Greenfield, in the same county. Arms, per bend, sinister, erm. and ermines, a lion rampant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant or.

MOSTYN, of Mostyn, Flintshire, 1660; since also of Gloddaith, Carnarvon; Leighton, Cheshire; and Maesmynnan, Denbighshire. Arms, per bend, sinister, erm. and ermines a lion rampant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant or. Motto, *Auxilium meum a domino*.

MURRAY, of Laurie, Perthshire, 1795. Arms, ar. a sword in bend az. and an oak tree eradicated, in bend sinister, ppr. in chief a crown gu.—Crest, a lion's head, crowned with an antique crown with points. Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. crined and horned or, (in allusion to Royal descent.) Sinister, a deer ppr. tyned az. Motto, *Een do, bait spair nocht*.

MUSGRAVE, of Eden-Hall, Cumberland, 1611. Arms, az. six annulets or, three, two, and one.—Crest, two arms in armour ppr. gauntled, and grasping an annulet or. Motto, *Sans changer*.

NAGLE, of Jamestown-House and Castle-Donomore, Westmeath, 1813. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. on a fesse az. three fusils or; second and third, ar. a lion rampant, betw. three dexter hands, coupé at the wrist, gu.—Crest, a goldfinch ppr. Motto, *Non vox sed votum*.

NEALE-BURRARD, (late Burrard,) of Walthampton, Hants, 1769. Arms, az. a lion passant betw. three estoiles ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, coupé at the elbow, brandishing a sword ppr.

NEAVE, of Dagenham-Park, Essex, 1795.

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Arms, ar. on a cross sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the field.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a white lily, seeded or, stalked and leaved vert. Motto, *Sola proba quæ honesta*.

NELTHORPE, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, 1665; since of Barton, Lincoln. Arms, ar. on a pale sa. a sword erect of the first, pomel and hilt or.—Crest, an arm coupé ppr. lying fessewise, holding in the hand a sword erect ar. pomel and hilt or.

NEPEAN, of Bothenhampton, Dorsetshire, 1802. Arms, gu. a fesse wavy erminois, betw. three mullets ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a goat passant sa. charged on the side with two ermine spots in fesse or, collared and horned gold.

NIGHTINGALE, of Kneesworth, Cambridgeshire, 1628. Arms, per pale erm. and gu. a rose counterchanged.—Crest, an ibex sejant ar. tufted, armed, and maned or.

NOEL, (late Milbanke,) of Holnaby, York, and Seaham, Durham, 1661. Arms, or, fretty gu. a canton erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck at gaze ar. attired or.

NOEL, of Exton-Park, Rutlandshire, 1781. Arms, or, fretty gu. a canton erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck at gaze ar. attired or. Motto, *Tout bien ou rien*.

NORTHCOTE, of Hayne, Devon, 1641. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a fesse betw. three crosses moline sa.; second and third, ar. three crosslets in bend sa.—Crest, upon a chapeau, a stag trippant ar. Motto, *Christi crux est mea lux*.

NUGENT, G.C.B. of Waddesdon, Bucks, 1806. Arms, erm. two bars within a bordure engr. gu. on a canton of the last, a dagger erect ppr. pomel and hilt or.—Crest, a cockatrice ppr. Supporters, two cockatrices, wings endorsed, collared ar. pendant therefrom, a shield gu. charged with a dagger as in the arms. Motto, *Decrevis*.

OAKES, Lieutenant-General, 1813. Arms, ar. on a chev. engr. sa. betw. three sprigs of oak, fructed ppr. a cross of eight points of the field, on a canton gu. a mullet of eight points, within an increscent of the first.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a buck's head erased ppr. gorged with a collar, embattled counter-embattled or. Motto, *Persevere*.

OAKELEY, of Shrewsbury, Salop, 1790; since of the Palace, Lichfield. Arms, ar. on a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. as many fleurs-de-lis or. Crest, a dexter arm embowed in armour ppr. charged with two fleurs-de-lis or, each in a crescent gu. in the hand a cimetar also ppr. pomel and hilt gold.

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OCHTERLONY, G.C.B. a Major-General, of Calcutta, 1816. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. holding in his paws a trident erect or, and charged on the shoulder with a key, the wards upwards, of the field, a chief embattled or, thereon two banners, in saltier, the one of the Mahratta States vert, inscribed *Delhi*; the other of the states of Nepaul, az. inscribed *Nepaul*; the staves broken and encircled by a wreath of laurel ppr.—Crest, out of an eastern crown or, inscribed "*Nepaul*," a cubit arm erect, holding a scroll, entwined with laurel, all ppr. Motto, *Prudentia et animo*.

OGLANDER, of Nunwell, Hants, 1665, and since also of Parham, Dorset.—Arms, az. a stork betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée or.—Crest, on a wreath, a bear's head coupé or, the mouth embued gu. Motto, *Servare munia vitæ*.

OGLE, a Captain, R.N. of Worthy, Hants, 1816. Arms, ar. a fesse betw. three crescents gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an heraldic antelope's head erased ar. tufted, maned, and horned or.

OLDFIELD, of Spalding, Lincoln, 1660. Arms, or, on a pile vert, three garbs of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a garb or, thereon a dove ar. beaked and legged gu. in the beak an ear of wheat gold.

O'MALLEY, of Rose-Hill, Mayo, 1804. Arms, ar. a boar passant gu. crined or, betw. three long bows, charged with arrows, and bent, pointing in centre, one in chief, and a skiff with oars sa. betw. the two in base.—Crest, a horse in full speed ar.—Motto, *Terra marique potens*.

O'NEILL, of Upper Clanaboy, Ireland, 1643. Arms, ar. two lions rampant combatant, supporting a sinister hand, coupé at the wrist gu. in chief, three mullets of the second, in base a salmon naiant ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed in antique mail, holding in the gauntlet a sword all ppr.

ONSLow, of Altham, Lancashire, 1797. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a fesse gu. betw. six Cornish choughs ppr. second and third, ar. on a bend az. three martlets or, with a double crescent for difference.—Crest, an eagle sa. preying upon a partridge or. Motto, *Festina lente*.

ORDE, of Burwash, Sussex, 1790; since of Bognor, in the same county. Arms, sa. three salmons haurient, in fesse ar.—Crest, a demi lion or, holding a fleur-de-lis gu.

ORMSBY, of Dublin, 1812. Arms, gu. a bend betw. six cross crosslets or.—Crest, a dexter armed arm embowed, the hand grasping a leg in armour, coupé above the knee, all ppr. Motto, *Fortis qui prudens*.

OSBORN, of Chicksands, Bedfordshire, 1660.

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Arms, ar. a bend betw. two lions rampant sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head ppr. ducally crowned or. Motto, *Quantum in rebus inane*.

OUSLEY, of Claramount, Hants, 1808. Arms, or. a chev. sa. betw. three holly leaves vert, a chief of the second.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a wolf's head erased sa. holding in the mouth a dexter hand, coupé at the wrist, gu. Motto, *Mors lupi agnis vita*.

OWEN, of Orierton and Lanstunan, Pembrokeshire, 1813. Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three lions rampant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant or.

OWEN, of Orierton, Pembrokeshire, 1641. Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three lions rampant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant or. Supporters, two savages, each with a holly-bush on his shoulder, and wreathed about the heads and waists with holly leaves all ppr. Motto, *Honestas optima politia*.

OXENDEN, of Dene, Kent, 1678; since of Wingham and Broome-Park, Kent. Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three oxen sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a lion's head or.

PAKINGTON, of Ailesbury, Bucks, 1620; since of Westwood, Worcestershire. Arms, per chev. sa. and ar. in chief three mullets or, in base as many garbs gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an elephant passant or, armed gu.

PALK, of Haldon-House, Devon, 1772. Arms, sa. an eagle displayed ar. beaked and legged or, within a bordure engr. of the second.—Crest, on a semi terrestrial globe of the northern hemisphere ppr. an eagle rising, ar.

PALLISER, of the Vatch, Bucks, 1773; since of Lee, in Kent. Arms, per pale sa. and ar. three lions rampant counterchanged.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a demi eagle, wings elevated, or.

PALMER, of Carlton, Northamptonshire, 1660. Arms, sa. a chev. or, betw. three crescents ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a wivern or, armed and langued gu. Motto, *Par sit fortunam laboris*.

PALMER, of Wingham, Kent; since of Dorney-Court, Bucks, 1621. Arms, or, two bars gu. each charged with three trefoils of the first, in chief a greyhound courant sa.—Crest, a demi panther rampant, flames issuant from the mouth and ears, holding a palm branch all ppr. Motto, *Palma virtuti*.

PARKER, of Bassinbourne, Essex, 1782. Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three keys erect ar. as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.—Crest, an elephant's head coupé ar. collared gu. charged with three fleurs-de-lis or.

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PARKER, of London, 1681; since of Melford-Hall, Suffolk. Arms, sa. a buck's head cabossed betw. two flaunches ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm erect, vested az. slashed and cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. an attire of a stag, (or piece of coral) gu.

PARKER, of Harburn, Warwickshire, 1797. Arms, erm. an anchor az. betw. three escallops gu. on a chief wavy of the second, a naval coronet or.—Crest, on a naval coronet az. a stag statant ar. behind it a laurel branch issuant in pale ppr.

PARSONS, of Langley, Bucks, 1661. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three holly leaves erect vert.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a griffin's head erased ar. beaked gu.

PASLEY, of Craig, Dumfries, 1794. Arms, az. on a chev. ar. betw. two roses in chief of the last, and in base an anchor or, three thistles, slipped ppr.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a sinister arm, in armour ppr. grasping in the hand a staff, thereon a flag ar. charged with a cross gu. and on a canton az. a human leg erect, couped above the knee, or. Motto, *Pro rege et patria pugnans*.

PAUL, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, 1762. Arms, ar. on a fesse az. three cross crosslets or, in base as many ermine spots.—Crest, a leopard's head ppr. erased per fesse gu. Motto, *Pro rege et republica*.

PAUL, ST. See ST. PAUL.

PAYNE, of Tempsford-Hall, Bedfordshire, 1737. Arms, gu. a fesse betw. two lions passant ar.—Crest, a lion's gamb erased and erect ar. grasping a broken tilting spear gu.

PEACOCKE, of Barntic, Clare, Ireland, 1802. Arms, quarterly; or and az. over all four lozenges conjoined in cross, betw. as many annulets, all counterchanged.—Crest, a cockatrice vert. Motto, *Vincit veritas*.

PECHELL, of Pagglesham, Essex, 1797; since of Aldwick, Sussex, and Twickenham, Middlesex. Arms, gu. a lion rampant or, on a chief of the second, three laurel branches erect ppr.—Crest, a lark ppr. charged with two fleurs-de-lis, in fesse or.

PEELE, of Drayton-Park, Staffordshire, 1800; since also of Bury, Lancashire. Arms, ar. three sheaves of as many arrows ppr. banded gu. on a chief az. a bee volant or.—Crest, a demi lion rampant ar. gorged with a collar az. charged with three bezants, holding betw. the paws a shuttle or.

PENNYMAN, of Ormesby-Hall, in Cleaveland, Yorkshire, 1633; since also of Thornton, near Ormesby. Arms, gu. a chev. erm. betw. three

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half-spears, broken, staves or, headed ar.—Crest, out of a mural crown gu. a lion's head erased or, pierced through the neck with a broken spear, as in the arms. Motto, *Fortiter et fideliter*.

PEPYS, of London, and Box-Hill, Surrey, 1783. Arms, sa. on a bend or, betw. two nags' heads erased ar. three fleurs-de-lis, of the field.—Crest, a camel's head erased or, bridled, lined, ringed, and gorged with a ducal coronet sa.

PEPYS, of London, 1801. Arms, sa. on a bend or, betw. two nags' heads erased ar. three fleurs-de-lis of the field.—Crest, a camel's head erased or, bridled, lined, ringed, and gorged with a ducal coronet sa. Motto, *Mens cujusque is est quisque*.

PERRING, of Membland, Devon, 1808. Arms, or, on a chev. az. betw. three pines, slipped, reversed, vert; as many leopards' faces, gold.—Crest, on a wreath, a pine-apple leaved, ppr.

PEYTON, of Doddington, Ely, 1776. Arms, sa. a cross engr. or, in the first quarter a mullet ar.—Crest, a griffin sejant or. Motto, *Patior potior*.

PHILLIPS, of Middle-Hill, Worcester, 1821. Arms, sa. a lion rampant, within an orle of fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a lion rampant ar.

PIGOT, of Patshull, Staffordshire, 1764. Arms, erm. three lozenges sa.—Crest, a wolf's head ar.

PIGOTT, of Knapton, Queen's County, 1808. Arms, erm. three lozenges in fesse sa. a crescent for difference.—Crest, a wolf's head erased ppr. collared or.

POCOCK, of Hart, Durham, and of Twickenham, Middlesex, 1821. Arms, chequy, ar. and gu. a lion rampant guardant or.—Crest, an antelope's head ppr. attired or, issuing out of a naval crown gold. Motto, over the crest, *Regi regnoque fidelis*.

POLE, (late VAN-NOTTEN,) of Wolverton-Park, Hants, 1791. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three crescents gu. in chief a mullet az.—Crest, an eagle rising ppr. charged on the breast with a mullet az. Supporters, two lions ppr.

POLB, or **POOLE**, of Shute, Devon, 1628. Arms, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a lion rampant ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's gamb gu. armed or. Supporters, dexter, a stag gu. attired and unguled or; sinister, a griffin az. gorged with a ducal coronet ppr. armed and beaked or. Motto, *Pollet virtus*.

POLE, of Aldenham-Abbey, Herts, G.C.B. an Admiral of the Red, 1801. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. within an orle of nine fleurs-de-lis or, a crescent for difference.—Crest, a lion's

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gamb gu. armed or. Supporters, dexter, a stag gu. attired or; sinister, a griffin az. legged and ducally gorged or. Motto, *Pollet virtus*.

POLLEN, of Redewham, Hants, 1795. Arms, az. on a bend, cottised or, betw. six lozenges ar. each charged with an escallop sa. six escallops vert.—Crest, a pelican, with wings expanded, in her nest, per pale or and az. vulning herself ppr. charged on the wing with a lozenge ar. thereon an escallop sa.

POOLE, of Poole, Cheshire, 1677; since also of the Friary, Lewes, Sussex. Arms, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a lion rampant ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head ar.

POORE, of Rushall, Wiltshire, 1795. Arms, ar. a fesse az. betw. three mullets gu.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, vested sa. slashed ar. cuff erm. charged with two mullets, in fesse, or; grasping in the hand an arrow ppr.

PRESCOTT, of Theobald's Park, Herts, 1794. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three owls ar.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, vested gu. cuff erm. holding in the hand a pitch-pot (or hand-beacon) sa. fired ppr.

PRESTON, (late Hulton,) of Beeston, St. Lawrence, Norfolk, 1815. Arms, erm. on a chief sa. three crescents or.—Crest, on a wreath, a crescent or. Motto, *Pristinum spero lumen*.

PREVOST, of Belmont, Hants, 1805. Arms, ar. a dexter arm in fesse, issuing from the sinister fesse point, the hand grasping a sword erect ppr. pomel and hilt or; in chief, two mullets of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant az. charged on the shoulder with a mural crown or, the sinister paw grasping a sword erect, as in the arms.

PRICE, of Spring-Grove, Richmond, Surrey, 1814, [Lord Mayor of London, 1803, and M.P. for that city.] Arms, gu. a lion rampant ar.—Crest, a lion rampant ar. in the dexter paw a sprig of roses ppr.

PRICE, of Trengwainton, Cornwall, 1815. Arms, sa. a chev. erminois, betw. three spears' heads ar. embrued at the points ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dragon's head vert, erased gu. holding in the mouth a sinister hand erect, coupé at the wrist, dropping blood, all ppr.

PRIDEAUX, of Netherton, Devon, 1622. Arms, ar. a chev. sa. in chief a label of three points gu.—Crest, an eagle volant ar. beaked and legged gu.

PROCTOR-BEAUCHAMP, of Langley-Park, Norfolk, 1744-5. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a chev. betw. three martlets sa. for *Proctor*; second and third gu. a fesse betw. six billets, three and three barways or, a canton erm. for

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Beauchamp.—Crest, on a mount vert, a greyhound sejant ar. spotted of a brown colour, collared ar. Motto, *Tojours fidele*.

PULESTON, of Emral, Flintshire, 1813. Arms, sa. three mullets ar.—Crest, on a chapeau turned up erm. a buck statant ppr. attired or. Motto, *Clariores e tenebris*.

RADCLIFFE, (late Pickford,) of Milnesbridge-House, York, 1813; since also of Royston, near Oldham, Lancashire.—Arms, ar. a bend engr. sa. charged with a crescent of the field, for difference.—Crest, on a wreath, a bull's head erased sa. horns ar. tipped or; gorged with a ducal coronet of the second, and charged with a crescent for difference. Motto, *Virtus propter se*.

RAE, of Eskgrove, Mid-Lothian, 1804. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, three stags courant in pale ar.; second and third, az. a fesse chequy ar. and vert, betw. three boars' heads coupé of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a stag statant ppr.

RAMSAY, of Balmaine, Kincardine, 1806. Arms, ar. an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with a rose ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi eagle displayed sa. Motto, *Aspiro*.

RAMSDEN, of Byrom, York, 1689. Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. as many rams' heads erased of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, an armed arm, coupé at the elbow and erect, ppr. holding in the gauntlet a fleur-de-lis sa.

READ, of Barton, Berkshire, 1660; since also of Shipton-Court, Burford, Oxon. Arms, gu. a saltier betw. four garbs or.—Crest, on a stump of a tree vert, a falcon rising ppr. belled and jessed or. Motto, *Cedant arma togæ*.

REID, of Ewell-Grove, Surrey, and Graystone-Park, Dumfries, 1823. Arms, per saltier, erminois and erm. an eagle displayed sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a castle ar. surmounted by two spears, saltierwise, ppr. points upwards. Motto, *Firm*.

RICH, (late Bostock,) of Shirley-House, Hants, 1791. Arms, gu. a chev. erminois, betw. three crosses bottonée or.—Crest, a wivern, with wings expanded, ar.

RIDDELL, of Ardnamurcan and Sunart, Argyleshire, 1778. Arms, or, three piles in point gu. surmounted by a bend, dexter az.—Crest, a hand, issuing from an earl's coronet of France, holding a baton, all ppr.

RIDLEY, of Headon and Blagdon, Northumberland, 1756. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. on a chev. betw. three falcons ar. as many pellets, for *Ridley*; second and third, ar. three cocks' heads erased sa. for *Wilts*.—Crest, a

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bull passant, the tail turned over the back, gu. Motto, over the crest, *Constans fidei*.

RIVERS, of Chafford, Kent, 1621. Arms, az. two bars dancettée or, in chief three bezants, quartering as an augmentation az. on a fesse engr. betw. three swans ar. a bar gu. charged with as many roses, of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, a bull passant ar. collared, ringed, lined, and armed or. [*Granted in 1583.*] Motto, *Secus vivos equarum*.

ROBERTS, of Glassenbury, Kent, and of Brightfieldstown, Cork, 1809. Arms, sa. on a chev. ar. cottised or, three mullets of six points, pierced, of the field.—Crest, on a mount vert, an eagle displayed az. wreathed round the neck with ivy, ppr.

ROBINSON, of London, 1660; since of Cranford, Northampton, and Stretton-Hall, Leicestershire. Arms, vert, a buck trippant within an orle of trefoils, slipped, or.—Crest, a buck trippant or, collared and lined vert.

ROBINSON, of Rokesley-Hall, Louth, 1819. Arms could not be obtained.

ROBINSON, of Batts-House, Somerset, 1823. Arms, per fesse, embattled, az. and gu. two cheveronels betw. three bucks trippant, or.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck trippant in front of park pales ppr.

ROGERS, of Wisdome and Blachford, Devon, 1698. Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three roebucks courant sa. attired and gorged with ducal coronets or.—Crest, on a mount vert, a roebuck courant ppr. attired and gorged with ducal coronet or, betw. two branches of laurel vert. Motto, *Nos nostraque Deo*.

ROWLEY, of Tendring-Hall, Suffolk, 1786. Arms, ar. on a bend engr. sa. between two Cornish choughs, ppr. three escallops of the field.—Crest, a mullet, pierced, ar.

ROWLEY, a Captain in the Royal Navy, 1813. Arms, ar. on a bend engr. sa. betw. two Cornish choughs, ppr. three escallops of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a mullet, pierced, or.

RUMBOLD, of Calcutta, 1779; since of Ferand, York. Arms, or, on a chev. gu. three roses ar. on a canton of the second, a leopard's face of the field.—Crest, a demi lion rampant.

RUSSEL, of Chippenham, Cambridge, 1628; since of Checkers, Bucks. Arms, ar. a lion rampant gu. on a chief sa. three roses of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a goat ar. attired and gorged with a mural crown or.

RYCROFT, of Farnham, Surrey, 1783. Arms, per bend or and gu. three griffins' heads, erased, counterchanged, on a chief ar. a fleur-de-lis betw. two roses gu.—Crest, a griffin's head erased or.

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ST. AUBYN, of Clowance, Cornwall, 1671. Arms, erm. on a cross gu. five bezants.—Crest, on a wreath, a falcon rising ppr.

ST. PAUL, of Ewart-Park, Northumberland, 1813. Arms, quarterly; first, ar. an eagle displayed sa.; second, divided into three compartments; on the first, az. three lions rampant or; second, az. a lion rampant ar.; third, gu. on a cross ar. nine billets sa.; third quarter, per pale or and sa. a bend engr. counterchanged; fourth as the third, fifth as the second, sixth as the first. On an escocheon of pretence, ar. a lion rampant, double queued gu. ducally crowned or, for *St. Paul*.—Middle crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, ar. and gu. alternately; on the dexter side, on a ducal coronet or, an arrow in pale, point downwards, surmounted by two in saltier, points upwards, ppr. banded with a riband az.; on the sinister, out of a ducal coronet, a demi griffin, wings elevated and ducally gorged, all or. Supporters, on either side a lion regardant, ar. langued gu. each supporting betw. the paws a tilting spear, from the dexter a flag ar. charged with an eagle displayed sa. from the sinister a flag also ar. thereon a lion rampant, double queued gu. and ducally crowned or. Motto, *Esse quam videri*.

SALUSBURY, of Llanwern, Monmouthshire, 1795. Arms, gu. a lion rampant ar. crowned or, betw. three crescents of the last.—Crest, a demi lion rampant, couped, ar. crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a crescent of the last.

SANDYS, of Misserden-Castle, Gloucester, and Chadlington-Hall, Oxford, 1809. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth or, a fesse dancettée, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, gu. for *Sandys*; second and third pean, a bend lozengy ar. for *Bayntun*.—Crest of *Sandys*, a griffin, segreant, per fesse or and gu.—Crest of *Bayntun*, a griffin's head, erased, sa. charged with a cross crosslet, fitchée, or.

SAUMAREZ, G.C.B. of Guernsey, 1801. Arms, ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' faces, sa. as many castles, triple-towered, or.—Crest, on a wreath, a falcon affrontant, wings expanded, ppr. Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. the tail coward, gorged with a naval crown az. and charged on the shoulder with a castle, triple-towered of the last; sinister, a greyhound, ar. collared gu. charged on the shoulder with an anchor, erect, sa. encircled with a wreath of laurel vert. Motto, *In Deo spero*.

SAXTON, of Circourt-Court, Berkshire, 1794. Arms, per bend ar. and or, on a bend, engr. sa. betw. two wings, elevated, gu. another plain, counterchanged of the field, charged with three

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garlands of red roses, leaved vert.—Crest, on a mount vert, a hind's head, erased sa. ducally gorged or, betw. two wings ar.

SCOTT, (late Sibbald,) of Pitwood-Park, Berkshire, and Duninald, Forfarshire, 1806. Arms, of *Sibbald*, or, a cross moline az. within a bordure of the last.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet ar. a wheat-sheaf betw. two sickles, ppr. Motto, *Domini factum est*.

SCOTT, of Great-Bar, Staffordshire, 1806. Arms, ar. on a fesse gu. cottised az. betw. three catharine wheels sa. as many lambs passant, or.—Crest, on a mount vert, a beacon, fired, ppr. ladder gu. Motto, *Regi patricæque fidelis*.

SCOTT, of Abbotsford, Roxburgh, 1820. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, two mullets in chief, and a crescent in base, az. within an orle of the last; second and third, or, on a bend, az. three mascles of the field, in the sinister chief point an oval buckle, erect, of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a female figure ppr. couped above the knees, vested gu. with az. waist and laced stomacher or, cuffs and ruff ar. holding in the dexter hand a sun gold, and in the sinister a crescent of the fifth. Over the motto, *Reparabit cornua Phæbe*.

SCOTT, of Lychet-Minster, Dorsetshire, 1821. Arms, per pale, indented ar. and pean, a saltier counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, out of park-pales, erm. an arm erect, vested per pale, indented ar. and gu. cuffed az. holding in the hand a scroll ppr.

SEBRIGHT, of Besford, Worcestershire; since of Beechwood, Herts, 1626. Arms, ar. three cinquefoils, sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a tiger sejant ar. maned and crowned or.

SEYMOUR, of High-Mount, Cork, and Friery-Park, Devon, 1809. Arms, az. a pair of wings, conjoined, in pale, surmounted of a naval crown or, on a canton ar. an anchor sa.—Crest, on a naval crown or, two brands, in saltier, inflamed at the ends, ppr.; thereon an eagle, rising, also ppr. looking at a sun gold.

SHAW, of London, 1665; since of Eltham-Lodge, Kent, and Coltshall, Suffolk. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three fusils erm.—Crest, on a wreath, six arrows interlaced saltierwise or, flighted and headed, tied together by a belt gu. buckle and pendent gold. Motto, *Vincit qui patitur*.

SHAW, of Kilmarnock, Ayr, North-Britain, a Merchant and Alderman of London, Lord Mayor, 1805, and M.P. for that city, created a bart, 1809. Arms, az. three covered cups, two and one, or, on a chief ar. a merchant's ship, under sail, ppr. a canton gu. charged with the mace of

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the city of London, surmounted by a sword, in saltier, also ppr. pomel and hilt of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi savage, affrontée, wreathed about the head and waist, ppr. in the dexter hand a key or, the sinister resting on a club, reversed, also ppr. Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, his exterior hand resting on a club, all ppr. (emblematical of Fortitude,) his sinister hand presenting an escrol, thereon inscribed, *The King's warrant of precedence*; sinister, an emblematical figure of the city of London, the dexter arm supporting the shield, the sinister extended to receive the scroll presented by the other supporter. Motto, *I mean well*.—These bearings were in allusion to the Lord Mayor having obtained for his fellow citizens, the King's warrant of precedence, within the walls of his jurisdiction, over every other subject of the realm, however elevated his rank, and was claimed on the occasion of the public funeral, at St. Paul's, of the immortal Nelson, 1806.

SHAW, of Bushy-Park, Dublin, 1821. Arms, or, on a chev. engr. betw. three eagles displayed sa. as many trefoils, slipped, of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a hind's head, couped, az. the neck transpierced by an arrow, in bend, or, flighted ar. Motto, *Te ipsum nosce*.

SHEAFFE, of Edswale, Clare, 1813. Arms, az. three garbs or, betw. two barrulets ar. in chief two lions' heads erased, erminois; in base a mullet of the third.—Crest, issuant out of a mural crown ar. a cubit arm, vested gu. cuff vert, the hand grasping a sword, in bend sinister, ppr. pomel and hilt or, betw. a branch of laurel, and another of oak, also ppr.

SHEFFIELD, of Normanby, Lincoln, 1755. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three garbs gu. all within a bordure, gobony, ar. and az.—Crest, a boar's head and neck, erased, or.

SHELLEY, of Michelgrove, Sussex, 1611. Arms, sa. a fesse engr. betw. three whelk shells or.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head, erased, ar. beaked, and ducally gorged, or.

SHELLEY, of Castle-Goring, Sussex, 1806. Arms, sa. a fesse engr. betw. three whelk shells, or, a mullet for difference.—Crest, on a wreath, a griffin's head, erased, ar. beaked, and ducally gorged, or.

SHEPPARD-COTTON, of Thornton-Hall, Bucks, 1809. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Sheppard*, az. on a chev. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, ar. as many mullets of six points sa.; second and third, *Cotton*, ar. a bend sa. betw. three pellets.—Crest of *Sheppard*, on a wreath, a lamb passant ar. betw. two laurel branches

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vert. Crest of *Cotton*, on a wreath, upon a mount vert, a falcon, wings expanded, and belled, or.

SHIFFNER, of Combe-Place, Sussex, 1818. Arms, az. a bend sinister, in chief two estoiles, in like bend, or, in base, the end and stock of an anchor gold, issuant from waves of the sea, ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, an estoile or, betw. the rays, six annulets, az.

SHUCKBURGH, of Shuckburgh, Warwickshire, 1660; since also of Felbridge, Surrey, and Buxsted-Place, Sussex. Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three mullets ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a black-moor, couped, at the waist, ppr. with a dart in his hand, or. Motto, *Hæc manus ob patriam*.

SIDNEY-SHELLEY, of Penshurst-Place, Kent, 1818. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a pheon az. for *Sidney*; second and third, sa. a fesse, engr. betw. three whelk shells or, for *Shelley*.—Crest, of *Sidney*, a porcupine, passant, az. armed, collared, and chained, or. Crest, of *Shelley*, a griffin's head, erased ar. beaked, and ducally gorged, or. Motto, *Quo fata vocant*.

SILVESTER-CARTERET, of Yardley-House, Essex, 1815. Arms, ar. a sea-lion naiant, gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion couchant, gu.

SIMEON, of Grazely, Berks, 1815. Arms, per fesse, or and sa. a pale counterchanged, in chief an ermine spot of the first, betw. two trefoils, slipped, of the second, and in base a like trefoil betw. two like ermine spots.—Crest, on a wreath, a fox, passant, regardant, ppr. in the mouth a trefoil, slipped, vert. Motto, *Nec temere nec timide*.

SINCLAIR, of Ulbster, Caithnesshire, Scotland, 1786. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a ship, with three masts, ar. second and third, or, a lion rampant gu. over all a cross, engr. sa. all within a bordure, gobony, ar. and sa.—Crest, on a wreath, from clouds ppr. an estoile, rising, ar.

SITWELL, (formerly Hurst,) of Renishaw, Derby, 1808. Arms, barry of eight, or and vert, three lions rampant sa.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, erased, sa. holding betw. the paws an escocheon, per pale, or and vert.

SKEFFINGTON, of Skeffington-Hall, Leicestershire, 1786. Arms, ar. three bulls' heads, erased, sa.—Crest, a mermaid ppr. comb, mirror, and fins, or.

SKIPWITH, of Prestwold, Leicestershire, 1622; since of Virginia, and of Hampton-Lucy, near Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. Arms, ar. three bars gu. in chief a greyhound, courant, sa. collared or.—Crest, on a wreath, a reel ppr.

SMITH, of Sydling, St. Nicholas, Dorset,

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1774; since also of Down-House, in that county. Arms, sa. a fesse erminois, cottised or, betw. three martlets of the last, each charged with an erm. spot.—Crest, a greyhound, sejant, gu. collared, and line reflexed over the back or, charged on the shoulder with a mascle ar. Motto, *Semper fidelis*.

SMITH, of Hadley, Middlesex, 1802. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, three acorns, slipped, or; second and third, ar. on a chev. engr. gu. betw. three bugles, stringed, sa. as many mullets of the field.—Crest, a falcon, wings endorsed, ppr. belled or, in the beak, an acorn, slipped and leaved, also ppr. Motto, *Spes decus et robur*.

SMITH, of Tring-Park, Herts, 1804; since of Suttons, Essex. Arms, erm. a saltier az. charged with an escallop or, in base a dolphin, naiant, embowed, of the second.—Crest, betw. a pen, in bend, or, feathered ar. surmounted by a sword ppr. pomel and hilt gold, an escocheon az. charged with an escallop of the first, pendent by a riband gu. Motto, *Marte et ingenio*.

SMITH, of Eardiston, Worcestershire, 1809. Arms, sa. a cross flory or, on a chief, engr. erm. a demi lion, issuant, betw. two cross crosslets gu.—Crest, a greyhound, couchant, sa. collar and line reflexed over the back or, the body charged with a cross crosslet of the last, the dexter paw resting upon a cross flory, as in the arms.

SMITH, of Upper Canada and Preston, Northumberland, 1821. Arms, per pale, gu. and az. on a chev. or, betw. three cinquefoils ar. as many leopards' faces sa. on a chief of the third, a beaver passant ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a sinister hand, erect, appaumée, couped at the wrist, gu. the wrist encircled with a wreath of oak, or, the palm charged with a trefoil, slipped ar. on an escrol above the word *Canada*. Motto, *Pro rege et patria*.

SMYTH, of Hill-Hall-Place, Essex, 1661; since also of Horham-Hall in the same county. Arms, sa. a fesse dancettée ar. billettée, betw. three lioncels rampant, guardant of the second; each supporting an altar or, flaming ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a salamander in flames ppr.

SMYTH, of Upton, Essex, 1665; since of Berechurch-Hall, in that county. Arms, az. two bars undée erm. on a chief or, a demi lion issuant sa.—Crest, on a wreath, an ostrich's head, couped, in the beak, a horseshoe ppr.

SMYTH-CARMICHAEL, of Nutwood, Surrey, 1821. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a cup ar. issuing flames of fire ppr. betw. two chess-rooks of the second, for *Smyth*; second and third, ar. a fesse tortilé, ar. and gu. for *Car-*

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michael.—Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm erect, in armour, holding in the hand, a broken tilting lance, the point falling, all ppr.

SMYTHE, of Esh, Durham, 1660; since also of Acton-Burnell, Salop. Arms, sa. three roses ar. Motto, *Regi semper fidelis*.

SOAME-BUCKWORTH-HERNE, (formerly Buckworth,) of Sheen, near Richmond, Surrey, 1697. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a chev. betw. three mallets or, for *Soame*; second, *Herne*; third, sa. a chev. betw. three cross crosslets fitchée ar. for *Buckworth*.—Crest of *Soame*, on a wreath, a lure gu. garnished and stringed ar. thereon a falcon or, beaked and legged of the second.—Crest of *Buckworth*, on a wreath, a man's head, full faced, armed with a helmet, the beaver open, all ppr.

STAMER, of Dublin, 1809. Arms, quarterly, gu. and az. a cross erm. charged with the city sword in the scabbard, in pale ppr. in the first and fourth quarters on a fesse, dancettée ar. a lion passant, gu. in the second and third, the Lord Mayor's cap or, betw. three castles ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head, erased, gorged with a mural crown or. Motto, over the crest, *Jubilee*. Motto, *Virtute et valore*.

STANHOPE, of Stanwell-House, Middlesex, 1807. Arms, quarterly, erm. and gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a tower az. thereon a demi lion, rampant, or, ducally crowned gu. holding betw. the paws a grenade, fired, ppr.

STANLEY, of Hooton, Cheshire, 1661. Arms, ar. on a bend az. three stags' heads cabossed or.—Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head and neck, coupéd ar. attired or, the tongue hanging out gu.

STANLEY, of Alderley, Cheshire, 1660. Arms, ar. on a bend az. three bucks' heads cabossed or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an eagle, wings expanded or, preying upon an infant ppr. swaddled gu. banded ar. Motto, *Sans changer*.

STEPNEY, of Prendregrast, Pembrokeshire, 1621. Arms, gu. a fesse chequy or, and az. betw. three owls ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head erased, gu. eared, and holding in his mouth a hart's horn or, collared chequy of the last and az. Motto, *Fide et vigilantia*. Supporters, two foxes ppr.

STEUART, of Allanton, Lanark, 1815. Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. surmounted by a bend gu. charged with three bucks' heads of the field, on a sinister canton of the fourth, a lion, passant, guardant of the field, pierced with a dart ppr. (by special grant from King Robert II. of Scotland,) and in base a broken spear, surmounted of a helmet, both ppr.—Crest, issuant

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from an earl's coronet, a dexter hand, grasping a thistle, all ppr. Supporters, two lions, rampant, guardant, ppr. armed and langued gu. collared of the last, charged with three buckles or. Motto, above the crest, *Juvant aspera forteis*. Motto, under the arms, *Virtutis in bello præmium*.

STEWART, of Athenry, Tyrone, 1804. Arms, or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory gu. a bordure, gobony, az. and ar.—Crest, a unicorn's head, coupéd ar. horned and crined or, betw. two olive branches, ppr. Motto, *Forward*.

STIRLING, of Rosehall, Edinburghshire, 1792. Arms, ar. on a bend az. between a Moor's head, in profile, coupéd sa. wreathed about the temples or, in chief, and in base, a garb of the second, three arming buckles gold.—Crest, a demi Moor, coupéd, in profile; in the dexter hand an arrow, in fesse, and at his back a quiver of arrows, all ppr. Over the crest, in a scroll, the word, *Forward*.

STIRLING, of Faskine, Lanarkshire, 1800. Arms, ar. on a bend, engr. az. betw. two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert, three buckles of the fourth, all within a bordure of the fifth.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter armed arm, issuing out of a ducal coronet, grasping a dagger, in fesse, all ppr. the last hilted and pomelled or. Supporters, two hinds purple, semée of estoiles, ar. ducally gorged, or. In an escrol, above the crest, the motto, *Gang forward*.

STONHOUSE, of Radley, Berks; since of Calcutta, 1628. Arms, ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three hawks volant az. a leopard's face, betw. two mullets or.—Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head, coupéd ar. collared sa. lined or, catching a dove volant of the first.

STRACEY, of Rackheath-Hall, Norfolk, 1818. Arms, erm. on a cross, engr. betw. four eagles displayed, gu. five cinquefoils or.—Crest, a lion, rampant, erminois, ducally crowned gu. supporting a cross pattée, fitchée, of the last.

STRACHEY, of Sutton-Court, Somersetshire, 1801; since also of Rook's Nest, Surrey. Arms, ar. a cross, engr. gu. charged on each arm with a rose, and on the centre with a fleur-de-lis or, in each quarter an eagle displayed of the second.—Crest, a lion, rampant, erm. ducally crowned or, supporting a cross pattée, fitchée, of the last.

STRICKLAND, of Boynton, Yorkshire, 1641. Arms, gu. a chev. or, betw. three crosses pattée ar. on a canton erm. a buck's head erased, and attired sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a turkey cock in his pride ppr. Motto, *A la volonte de Dieu*.

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STRONGE, of Tynan, Armagh, and Thornhill, Dublin, 1803. Arms, ar. a chev. wavy sa. betw. three lozenges, az. in the centre chief point, an estoile, gu.—Crest, an eagle displayed, with two heads, sa. beaked and legged az. langued gu.

STUART, of Harteley-Maudit, 1660; since of Dowles-Lodge, both in the county of Hants. Arms, or, a fesse chequy az. and ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a roebuck statant ppr. attired and hooped ar. ducally gorged gu.

STYLE, of Warterbury, Kent, 1627. Arms, sa. a fesse or, fretty of the field, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, gold, a bordure of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head, couped sa. collared or, the lower part of the neck fretty of the last.

STYLES-EYLES, of London, 1714; since of Hessek, Wilts, and Moor-House, Herts. Arms, ar. a fesse engr. sa. in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erased, lying fesseways ar. holding a fleur-de-lis sa.

SULLIVAN, of Thames-Ditton, Surrey, 1804. Arms, per fesse, the base per pale, in chief or, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, grasping a sword, erect, gu. the blade entwined with a serpent ppr. betw. two lions rampant, respecting each other, of the second; the dexter base vert, charged with a buck, trippant or; on the sinister base, per pale, ar. and sa. a boar passant, counterchanged.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a robin, in the beak, a sprig of laurel, ppr. Motto, *Lamh foisdineach an uachtar*—that is; *What we gain by conquest, we secure by clemency*.

SUTTON, of Norwood-Park, Notts, 1772. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a canton sa. for *Sutton*; second and third, ar. a cross fleury az. for *Lexington*.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, gu. Motto, *Tout jours prest*.

SWINBURNE, of Capheaton, Northumberland, 1660. Arms, per fesse gu. and ar. three cinquefoils counterchanged.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi boar, rampant, ar. crined of the first, langued gu. Motto, *Semel et semper*.

SYKES, of Basildon, Berkshire, 1781. Arms, gu. three tufts of reeds vert.—Crest, a swan, rising from a tuft of reeds, ppr.

SYKES-MASTERMAN, of Sledmere, Yorkshire, 1783. Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three sykes or fountains, ppr.—Crest, a demi triton issuant from flags or reeds, blowing a shell, and wreathed about the temples with like flags or reeds, all ppr.

SYNGE, of Kiltrough, Meath, 1801. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three mill-stones, ppr.; second and third, ar. an eagle, displayed,

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with two heads, sa. beaked and legged gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle's claw ppr. Motto, *Cælesta canimus*.

TANCRED, of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, 1662; since also of Lyndhurst, and West Cowes, Hants. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three escallops, gu.—Crest, on a wreath, an olive tree, fructed, ppr.

TAPPS, of Hinton-House, Hants, 1791. Arms, az. on a fesse or, betw. three rhinoceroses ar. as many escallops gu.—Crest, a greyhound, couchant, per pale ar. and sa. charged on the body with two escallops, fesseways, counterchanged.

TARLETON, of Marne-Place, Hertfordshire, 1817. Arms, gu. a chev. erminois, betw. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, on a wreath, betw. two ostrich's feathers ar. a mural crown gu. thereon a leopard's face ppr. Motto, *Post nubila Phæbus*.

TEMPEST, of Tong, Yorkshire, 1664. Arms, ar. a bend betw. six martlets sa.—Crest, a griffin's head erased, per pale ar. and sa. Motto, *Love as you find*.

TEMPLE, of Stowe, Buckinghamshire, 1612; since of Moorland, Southampton. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. for *Temple*; second and third, ar. two bars sa. each charged with three martlets or, for *Temple*.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a martlet, gold. Motto, *Templa quam dilecta*.

THOMAS, of Wenvoe, Glamorganshire, 1694. Arms, sa. a chev. and canton, erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi unicorn, erm. armed, crined, and unguled or, supporting a shield sa. Motto, *Virtus invicta gloriosa*.

THOMAS, of Yapton-Place, Sussex, 1666. Arms, ar. three lions rampant, gu. a chief az.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. Motto, *Honesty is the best policy*.

THOMPSON, of Virhees, Sussex, 1797. Arms, ar. a chev. wavy, gu. in base, a sea-horse in sea, ppr. supporting a flag az. on a chief of the last, a thunderbolt betw. two mullets or, on a canton gold, a saltier, engr. sa. betw. four crosses pattée, of the second.—Crest, on a naval crown, az. charged on the rim with three crosses, pattée, ar. a unicorn, passant, of the last, gorged with a wreath of laurel, ppr.

THOMPSON, of Hartsbourne-Manor-Place, Hertfordshire, 1806. Arms, per fesse, ar. and sa. a fesse per fesse, counterembattled, betw. three falcons, jessed and belled, all within a bordure engr. counterchanged, in the chief point an anchor, erect, az. cable ppr.—Crest, out of a naval coronet or, an arm in armour, embowed, ppr. gar-

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nished or, the hand supporting a lance, erect, also ppr.

THOROLD, of Marston, Lincolnshire, 1642; since of Syston, near Grantham, in that county. Arms, sa. three goats salient ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a roebuck, passant, ar. attired or.

THROCKMORTON, of Coughton, Warwickshire, 1642; since of Buckland, Berkshire. Arms, gu. on a chev. ar. three bars gemels sa.—Crest, on a wreath, an elephant's head. Motto, *Virtus sola nobilitas, & Moribus antiques*.

TICHBORNE, of Tichborne, Hants, 1620. Arms, vair, a chief or.—Crest, on a wreath, a hind's head couped ppr. betw. a pair of wings gu. Supporters, two lions guardant gu. Motto, *Pugna pro patria*.

Note.—The crest of Thomas, Lord Tichborne, was as follows: upon a wreath, a cap of maintenance, upon which a wing erect, per fesse or and vair.

TIERNEY, of Brighthelmstone, Sussex, 1818. Arms, az. a sword erect, ppr. pomel and hilt or, supported by two lions rampant, respecting each other, of the last; on a chief ar. three trefoils, slipped, vert.—Crest, on a wreath, upon a mount vert, a pea-hen ppr. ducally gorged or.

TRELAWNY, of Trelawny, Cornwall, 1628. Arms, ar. a chev. sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a wolf passant, ppr. Motto, *Sermoni consona facta*.

TREVELYAN, of Nettlecomb, Somersetshire, 1661; since also of Leahill, near Honiton, Devonshire. Arms, gu. a demi horse ar. hoofed and maned or, issuing out of water in base ppr.—Crest, two arms counterembowed ppr. habited az. holding in the hands a bezant. Motto, *Time trieth troth*.

Note.—The family tradition for bearing these arms is, that between Scilly and the Land's End formerly stood a large town, called Llyans, which suddenly sunk into the sea, and one of the Trevelyans was saved on the back of a white horse; and it is asserted that at very low ebb and clear water persons, not long since, have seen what they supposed to be the walls of houses where this city is said to have stood.—See *Gent. Mag.* 1797, p. 296.

TROLLOPE, of Casewick, Lincolnshire, 1641. Arms, vert, three bucks trippant ar. attired or, within a bordure of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, a buck trippant as in the arms, in the mouth, an oak leaf ppr.

TROTTER, of Westville, Lincolnshire, 1821. Arms, ar. on a chief az. three mullets, pierced, of the field; in base a crescent, gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a horse, trotting, ppr.

TROWBRIDGE, of Asher, Devonshire, 1799. Arms, or, over water in base, on a bridge of three arches, in fesse, embattled, a tower, ppr.

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a canton, az. charged with two keys, in saltier, wards upwards, gold.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm, embowed, ppr. holding a flag-staff erect, thereon a broad pendant az. charged with two keys in saltier as in the arms.

TURNER-PAGE, of Ambrosden, Oxfordshire, 1733; since of Battlesden, Bedfordshire. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a fer-de-moline, sa. for *Turner*; second and third, az. a fesse, indented, betw. three martlets or, for *Page*.—Crest, a lion passant, guardant, ar. ducally crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a fer-de-moline, as in the arms.

TURTON, of Starborough-Castle, Surrey, 1796. Arms, or, ten trefoils, slipped, vert, four, three, two, and one; a canton gu.—Crest, out of a mural coronet ar. a cubit arm, erect, vested vert, cuff of the first, holding in the hand ppr. a banner, per pale, ar. and of the second, fringed gold, staff also of the first, headed or.

TWYSDEN, of Roydon-Hall, Kent, 1611. Arms, gyronny of four ar. and gu. a saltier, betw. four cross crosslets, all counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a cockatrice az. winged, &c. or.

TWYSDEN, of Bradbourn, Kent, 1666. Arms, gyronny, of four ar. and gu. a saltier betw. four cross crosslets all counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a cockatrice az. wings displayed or. Motto, *Præviso mala pereunt*.

TYRELL, of Boreham-House, Essex, 1809. Arms, ar. two cheverons az. within a bordure, engr. gu.—Crest, a boar's head, erect, ar. out of the mouth, a peacock's tail ppr. Supporters, two tigers, regardant, ppr. Motto, *Sans crainte*.

VANE-FLETCHER, of Hutton-Hall, Cumberland, 1786. Arms, az. three sinister gauntlets, two and one, or.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter gauntlet, erect, holding a sword, all ppr. pomel and hilt or.

VAVASOUR, of Spaldington, and Melbourne, Yorkshire, 1801. Arms, or, a fesse indented sa. charged with a fleur-de-lis ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a cock gu. combed, wattled, and legged, or, charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis ar.

VAVASOR, of Haselwood, Yorkshire, 1628. Arms, or, a fesse dancettée sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a cock gu. combed and wattled or.

VAUGHAN-WILLIAMS, of Nannau, and Hengwrst, Merioneth, 1791. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erminois, a lion rampant gu. second and third, gu. a lion, rampant, erminois.—Crest, a lion, rampant, az. gorged with an antique coronet or.

VINCENT, of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey,

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1620. Arms, az. three quatrefoils ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet ppr. a bear's head ar. Motto, *Vincenti dabitur*.

VYVYAN, of Trelowarren, Cornwall, 1644-5. Arms, ar. a lion rampant gu. armed sa.—Crest, a horse passant furnished ppr.

WAKE, of Clevedon, Somersetshire; since of Waltham-Abbey, Essex; Courteen-Hall, Northamptonshire; and Riddlesworth-Hall, Norfolk, 1621. Arms, or, two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes.—Crest, on a wreath, a knot (commonly called Wake's knot.) Motto, *Vigila et ora*.

WALLER, of Braywick-Lodge, Berkshire; and Pope's Villa, Twickenham, Middlesex, 1815. Arms, sa. three walnut leaves or, betw. two bendlets ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a walnut tree, ppr. on the sinister side an escocheon pendent, charged with the arms of France, with a label of three points ar. Motto, *Hic fructus virtutis*.

WALSH-BENN, of Armathwaite, Cumberland, and Warfield, Berkshire, 1804. Arms, ar. a fesse sa. cottised, wavy, gu. betw. six martlets of the second. Crest, a griffin's head, erased, per fesse, wavy, ar. and erm. beak and ears or.

WARRENDER, of Lochend, Haddington, 1715. Arms, ar. on a bend wavy betw. six roses gu. three plates.—Crest, on a wreath, a hare sejant ppr. Motto, *Industria*.

WATSON, of Fulmer, Buckinghamshire, 1760; since of Wrating-Park, near Linton, Cambridgeshire. Arms, ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three martlets sa. as many crescents or.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ar. ducally gorged or.

WEBB, of Odstock, Wiltshire, 1644; since also of Hathrop, Gloucestershire. Arms, gu. a cross betw. four falcons or.—Crest, a demi eagle displayed, issuing out of a ducal coronet or.

WEBSTER, of Copthall, Essex, 1703; since also of Nelves, in that county and Battle-Abbey, Sussex. Arms, az. on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. two demi lions rampant erm. a rose gu. seeded and leaved ppr. betw. two boars' heads coupé sa. langued of the fifth.—Crest, a dragon's head coupé, regardant, quarterly, per fesse embattled, vert and or, flames issuing from the mouth ppr.

WEDDERBURN, of Ballendean-House, and Blackness, Perthshire, 1803. Arms, ar. a cheveron, betw. three roses gu. barbed vert.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, ppr.

WELBY-EARL, of Denton-House, Lincolnshire, 1801. Arms, sa. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, ar.—Crest, an arm, embowed, in

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armour, issuing fesseways, from clouds, ppr. holding a sword ar. pomel and hilt or, over flames of fire, also ppr. issuant from the wreath. Motto, around the crest, *Per ignem per gladium*.

WENTWORTH, of Parlut, Lincolnshire, 1795. Arms, sa. on a chev. engr. or, betw. three leopards' faces ar. two antique keys, cheveronwise, az. bows to the centre, wards upwards.—Crest, on a mount vert, a griffin, passant, per pale or and sa. charged with two antique keys, erect, in fesse, counterchanged.

WESTCOMBE, [Consul at Cadiz,] 1699; since of Peerer, Surrey. Arms, sa. two bars or, a canton erm.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, a griffin's head of the last. Motto, *Festina lente*.

WHEATE, of Glympton, Oxon, 1696; since of Lechlade, Gloucestershire. Arms, vert, a fesse dancettée or, in chief three garbs of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head coupé or, in the mouth three ears of wheat ppr.

WHELER, of Westminster, Middlesex, 1660; since of Leamington-Hastang, Warwickshire. Arms, or, a chev. betw. three leopards' faces sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a spread eagle issuant gu. Motto, *Facie tenens*.

WHICHCOTE, of the Inner Temple, London, 1660; since of Aswarby, Lincolnshire. Arms, erm. two boars passant gu. langued az. tusks and bristles or.—Crest, on a wreath, a boar's head erased and erect gu. langued az. armed or. Motto, *Juste & droit*.

WHILE-WOLLASTON, of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, and Wallingwells, Yorkshire, 1802. Arms, gu. a chev. vair, betw. three lions rampant or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet ar. a demi eagle, with wings expanded sa.

WIGRAM, of Walthamstow-House, Essex, 1805; and Belmont-Lodge, Worcestershire. Arms, ar. on a pale gu. three escallops or, over all a chev. engr. counterchanged; on a chief, waves of the sea, thereon a ship, representing an English vessel of war of the sixteenth century, with four masts, sails furled, ppr. colours flying gu.—Crest, on a wreath, on a mount vert, a hand in armour, coupé at the wrist, fessewise, ppr. charged with an escallop . . . holding a fleur-de-lis, erect, or.—Supporters, on either side an eagle, wings elevated, ar. collared gu. and charged on the breast with a trefoil vert.

WILLIAMS, of Penrhyn, Carnarvonshire, 1661; since of Caereau, Anglesey; and Nant, in Carnarvonshire. Arms, gu. a chev. erm. betw. three Saracens' heads affrontée, coupé at the shoulders ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a Saracen's head as in the arms.

WILLIAMS, of Bedylywyddan, Flintshire,

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1798. Arms, ar. two foxes, counter-salient, in saltier gu. a crescent for difference.—Crest, an eagle, displayed, or.

WILLIAMS, of Llywyny, Wormwood, Carmarthenshire, 1815. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a chev. engr. gu. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, sa. a rose betw. two fleurs-de-lis of the field, for *Williams*; second and third, az. a fesse, dancettée, erm. betw. four griffins, segreant, or, for *Griffies*.—Crest of *Williams*, a bull's head, erased at the neck, pean, armed or, in the mouth a spear, the staff broken ppr.—Crest of *Griffies*, a griffin segreant, az. beaked and armed, or, wings elevated erm. the claws supporting a scaling ladder of the second.

WILLIAMSON, of East Markham, Notts, 1642; since of Monkwearmouth, near Sunderland; and Millum-Castle, Cumberland. Arms, or, a chev. gu. betw. three trefoils slipped, sa.—Crest, on a mural crown gu. a demi wivern's (or dragon's) head, or.

WILLOUGHBY, of Baldon-House, Oxon, 1794. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a cross, engr. or; second and third, gu. a cross moline, ar. all within a bordure, gobony, of the last and third.—Crest, a Saracen's head, coupé ppr. ducally crowned or.

WILMOT, of Chaddesden, Derbyshire, 1759. Arms, sa. on a fesse or, betw. three eagles' heads, coupé, ar. as many escallops gu. a canton vairé, erm. and of the fourth.—Crest, an eagle's head, coupé, ar. gorged with a mural coronet sa. in the beak an escallop gu.

WILMOT, of Osmaston, Derbyshire, 1772. Arms, sa. on a fesse or, betw. three eagles' heads, coupé, ar. as many escallops gu. all within a bordure, engr. of the second.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, ar. in the beak an escallop gu.

WILMOT, of Berkswell-Hall, Warwickshire, 1821. Arms, quarterly; first, sa. on a fesse or, betw. three eagles' heads, coupé, ar. as many escallops, gu. for *Wilmot*; second, ar. on a cheveron, az. three garbs or; a canton gu. charged with a fret gold for *Eardley*; third, az. a fesse, engr. or, betw. three maidens' heads, ppr. crined gold for *Maron*; fourth, quarterly, ar. and sa. a bend gu. charged with three mullets of the first.—Crest of *Wilmot*, on a wreath, an eagle's head, coupé, ar. in the beak an escallop, gu. Crest of *Eardley*, on a wreath, a buck, courant, gu. attired and unguled or.

WILSON, of Eastbourne, Sussex, 1660. Arms, sa. a wolf salient, in chief three estoiles or.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi wolf as in the arms. Motto, *Pro legibus ac regibus*.

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WINNE, of Nostel, Yorkshire, 1660; since of Acton-Hall, in that county. Arms, erm. on a fesse vert, three eagles displayed, or.—Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, as in the arms.

WINNINGTON, of Stanford-Court, Worcestershire, 1755; since also of Winterdyne, near Bewdley, in that county. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. an orle, betw. eight martlets sa.; second and third, sa. a saltier, engr. or.—Crest, a Saracen's head, full faced, coupé at the shoulders, ppr. wreathed about the temples, ar. and sa. Motto, *Grata sume manu*.

WISEMAN, of Canfield-Hall, Essex, 1628. Arms, sa. a chev. erm. betw. three cronels ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a castle triple towered or, port open ar. out of the top a demi moor issuant, armed, ppr. in his right hand a dart ar. barbed and flighted or, in his left a Roman target of the last.

WOLFF, of Camshall, Hants, 1766; a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire. Arms, crest, &c. as described in the German Patent, viz. a shield, erect, divided in four quarters; in the centre of which, an escocheon, with the arms following; vert, a wolf, passant, ppr. and in chief three fleurs-de-lis ar. the arms of *Van Wolff*. In the first quarter of the achievement or, an eagle, displayed, sa. ducally crowned gu. In the second quarter az. an armed arm, issuing out of the clouds from the sinister, grasping a sword, in the attitude of striking, ppr. In the third quarter, ar. a naked arm, issuing out of the clouds from the sinister, holding a palm branch, ppr. And lastly, in the fourth quarter, or, a triangle sa. Over the arms an imperial baron's coronet, with five pearls, fixed on a circle of gold, surmounted with three full faced helmets, ppr. thereon as many crests, viz. on the centre helmet a demi wolf, salient, ppr. issuing out of a ducal coronet or; on the dexter helmet, a ducal coronet or, thereon a fleur-de-lis ar. betw. two imperial eagle's wings, displayed, tawney. On the sinister helmet a ducal coronet or, thereon an eagle, displayed, sa. ducally crowned gu. Supporters, two lions, rampant, reguardant, double queued, or. Motto, *Dante Deo*.

WOLSELEY, of Wolseley, Staffordshire, 1628. Arms, ar. a talbot passant gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head erased, ppr.

WOMBWELL, of Wombwell, and Siverclef, Yorkshire, 1778. Arms, gu. a bend, betw. six unicorns' heads, erased, ar.—Crest, a unicorn's head, coupé ar. Motto, *In well beware*.

WOOD, of Barnesley, Yorkshire, and Bowl-ing-Hall, near Bradford, 1783. Arms, az. three naked savages, ambulant, in fesse, ppr. in their

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dexter hands a shield ar. charged with a cross gu. in their sinister, a club resting on their shoulders, also ppr.—Crest, a savage as in the arms, the shield sa. charged with a griffin's head, erased ar.

WOOD, of Gatton, Surrey, 1808. Arms, ar. a tree, eradicated, and erect, ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a ship in full sail, ppr. Supporters, on either side a sailor, habited ppr. Motto, *Tutus in undis*.

WOODFORD, of Carleby, Lincolnshire, 1791. Arms, sa. three leopards' heads reversed, jessant de-lis, ar.—Crest, a naked savage, wreathed about the head and waist, in his dexter hand a club, in the sinister a palm branch, in bend, all ppr. Motto, *Libertate quietem*.

WORSELEY, of Apuldercombe, Isle of Wight, Hants, 1611; now Holmes. Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three hawks, sa. beaked, belled, and jessed or.—Crest, a wolf's head erased or. Motto, *Ut sursum de super*.

WRAXALL, of Wraxall, Somersetshire, 1813. Arms, lozengy, erminois and az. on a chev. gu. three estoiles or.—Crest, on a wreath, a buck's head, cabossed, and erased, gu. charged on the breast with two lozenges, in fesse, and betw. the attires an estoile, or.

WREY, of Trebitch, Cornwall; since of Tawstock, Devonshire, 1628. Arms, quarterly; first, *Wrey*; sa. a fesse betw. three pole-axes, ar. helved, gu.; second, *Bourchier*, ar. a cross engr. gu. betw. four water bougets, sa.; third, *Plantagenet*, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, gu. three lions passant guardant, in pale or; fourth, *Bohun*, az. on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six lions rampant or.—Crest, an arm embowed, habited sa. the hand ppr. holding a hatchet, ar. helved, gu. Another crest, a man's head in profile, couped at the shoulders, on the head a ducal coronet, therein a cap turned forwards and tasselled of the second, thereon a catherine wheel, gold. Motto, *Le bon temps viendra*.

WRIGHT, of Carolside-House, Berwickshire, Scotland, 1772. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, on a chief of the last, three spears' heads erect, az. second and third, per fesse, or and ar. a lion rampant sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a dragon's head, erased, ar. pelletée.

WROTTESELEY, of Wrottesley, Staffordshire, 1642. Arms, or, three piles sa. a canton erm.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head erm. (sometimes borne, az.) armed and crined, gold. Supporters, [*granted to Sir Hugh Wrottesley, K.G.*] two unicorns.

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WYNN, (first Williams, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, 1688;) since of Wynstay, and Place-yward, Denbighshire, and Nantantog, Anglesea. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, three eagles displayed, in fesse or, for *Wynne*; second and third, ar. two foxes counter-salient, in saltier, gu. the dexter surmounted of the sinister, for *Williams*.—Crest, an eagle displayed or.

WYLIE, Physician to the Emperor of Russia, 1814. [*Arms cannot be obtained.*]

YEA, of Pyrland, Somersetshire, 1759. Arms, quarterly; first, vert, a ram, passant, ar. second, gu. two rams, passant, in pale, erm. third, gu. two bends, wavy or, a chief vair, fourth as the first.—Crest, a talbot, passant, ar. Motto, *Esto semper fidelis*.

YOUNG, of Delaford, Buckinghamshire, 1769; since of Huntercombe, in that county. Arms, or, three piles sa. on a chief of the first, as many annulets of the second.—Crest, a cubit arm erect, the hand grasping an arrow, all ppr. Motto, over the crest, *Press through*.

YOUNG, of Formosa-Place, Buckinghamshire, 1813. Arms, per fesse, sa. and ar. in chief two lions rampant, guardant, in base an anchor, erect, with cable, all counterchanged.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi unicorn, couped, erm. armed, crined, and unguled, or, gorged with a naval crown, az. supporting an anchor, erect, sa.

YOUNG, of Baileiborough-Castle, Cavan, and of the city of London, 1821. Arms, ar. three piles sa. each charged with a trefoil, slipped, or, on a chief of the second, three annulets of the third.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant, charged on the shoulder with a trefoil, slipped, and holding in the dexter paw a dagger, erect.

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Not received in time to appear in alphabetic order.

DRAKE-FULLER-ELLIOTT, of Nutwell-Court, Buckland-Abbey, or Monachorum, Sherford, and Sheafhayne-House, Yarcombe, Devonshire, 1821. Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a fesse wavy, betw. the two polar stars, ar. for *Drake*; second, gu. on a bend or, a baton, az. on a chief of the last, a castle, ar. and under it the words *Plus ultra*, for *Elliott*; third ar. three bars and a canton, gu. for *Fuller*.—Crest of *Drake*, a ship under reef, a polar star over the mainmast, drawn round a globe with a cable rope by a hand out of the clouds, all ppr. and over it the motto *Auxilio divino*.—Crest of *Elliott*, a cubit arm in armour ppr. charged with a key paleways, wards downwards, sa. and holding in the hand a cimetar also ppr. pomel and hilt or.—

Crest of *Fuller*, out of a ducal coronet, gu. a lion's head, ar. charged on the neck with a crescent, az. Motto, *Fortiter et recte*, also *Sic parvis magna*.

For the ARMS of Nova Scotia, or Scotch Baronets, and of the order of Baronets in Ireland,—See SUPPLEMENT, or APPENDIX, at the end.

Note.—Although Mr. Edmondson, from the defective state of public records both in Scotland and Ireland, was unable to give an account of the Armorial Bearings of the Scotch and Irish baronets in his body of Heraldry, published in 1780, a difficulty which succeeding years have rather increased than diminished, every effort will be made to ascertain, correctly, the arms of such of them as are not extinct; but the insertion must unavoidably be deferred till the printing of the Supplement or Appendix. Several gentlemen have kindly promised their assistance, and the author trusts that he shall then be enabled to give them with accuracy.

The loss of public records, and the sad neglected state of the Lyon Office, which, when visited by the author, a few years since, contained, as it was then stated and shown to him, but one solitary volume of registers, induced him, upon the office of Lyon Depute, happening to fall vacant at the time, to suggest to some of the most enlightened gentry in Edinburgh, a system of arrangement which might have been attended with great public advantage, whose approval of the plan encouraged him to wait upon the Lord Lyon, at Duplin-Castle; but he has to lament that his observations made no impression whatever upon his Lyon Majesty, who, with much apathy, treated the matter, if not with silent contempt, at least with almost silent indifference. It is, however, still to be hoped that some succeeding Lyon, more alive to public interest, will attempt the restoration of its wonted energies; to whom no better motto can be offered to arouse him from slumbering inactivity than that of his present Lyon Majesty, in this respect so little attended to—
“*Renovate animos.*”

BARRE, or **BARRE UNE**, (French,) a bend sinister.

BARRELET, or **BARRULET**, (Latin, *barrula* or *fasciola transversa*; French, *burelle*;) is a diminutive of the *bar*, being one-fourth of its dimensions, and one-half of the *closet*. Plate XIV. fig. 13. Example, *three torteauxes betw. two barrulets engr.* Plate XIV. fig. 14. and a *barrulet enfiled, with an annulet*, Plate IX. fig. 36.

BARRULETTE, or **BARRULETTY**. These terms occur in ancient authors to express a division of the shield *barways*, some of whom contend that coats barryed, as they call it, are commonly of six or eight pieces, and when the partition exceeds that number, it should then be termed *barrulettée* or *barruletty*.

BARRULY, (French, *burellée*; Latin, *transverse fasciolatus*;) a division of the shield *barways*, or across from side to side into several equal parts.

Note.—Colombiere, a French author, uses the word *burellée en pal*, for what we term *paly*, in French called *vergetté*.

BARRY, (French, *burellée*; Latin, *barratus*;) is a

transverse division of the shield into an equal number of partitions *barways*, of two or more tinctures, interchangeably disposed; termed *barry of six, eight, or ten pieces*; it being necessary to specify the number, which must always be even, for if odd, the shield would then be charged with *bars*, and not divided *barways*; but the French and other nations are not so particular in this respect, and often divide the field, *barry of four, five, six, seven, or more pieces* indiscriminately. Gerard Leigh maintains that *barry of five pieces* is proper, but if the division exceed that number, it should then be termed *barways of six or more pieces*, as the *bar* should be in width one-fifth of the height of the shield: but if *barry* does not imply *bars*, and is only a division of the shield into a certain number of transverse pieces, *barry* and *barways* are alike applicable to point out this kind of partition.

Example: *barry of six, over all a fusil*. See Plate XIII. fig. 24.

Barry-bendy, (French, *burellé* and *bandé*;) is when the partitions *barways* are crossed by other lines *bendways*, as in Plate XII. fig. 21.

Barry-bendy sinister, (French, *burellé* and *barré*;) differs from the last by the lines in *bend* crossing *sinisterways*, as in Plate XII. fig. 23.

Barry-bendy dexter and sinister. See *Barry-bendy lozengy*.

Barry-bendy counterchanged, is a mere *counterchange* of tinctures and metals when the field or shield of arms is divided by lines *barways* and *bendways*, each compartment being alternately of the different metals or colours particularly mentioned.

Barry-bendy lozengy is formed by the partition lines *bendways*, being both *dexter* and *sinister*, as in Plate IX. fig. 37, which may be likewise termed *barry-lozengy*.

Barry-indented is when the lines crossing the field *barways* are *indented*.

Barry-lozengy, a partition of the field *barways* and *bendways*, *dexter* and *sinister*, forming *lozenges*, as in Plate IX. fig. 37.

Barry-nebulé, } are divisions of the field

Barry-wavy, &c. } *barways*, according to the several lines depicted in Plate VI.

Barry per pale counterchanged, or *counterfessy*, (French, *contrefascé*;) is when the field is divided *barways* of several pieces, and again by a perpendicular line *paleways*; counterchanging the tinctures as in Plate IX. fig. 38.

Barry-paly is a term mentioned by an old heraldic author, which, if composed of an equal number of partition lines *barways* and *paleways*, would render the field *chequy*, and it would then

be more properly so termed: but if the division is unequal, each compartment would then be of an oblong form resembling the shape of billets, lying paleways or barways according to the unequal number of partition either way. See BILLETÉE COUNTER-BILLETÉE, and Plate XII. fig. 33.

Barry-pily, a field so termed is divided *pileways* athwart the shield, of an equal number of pieces, as in Plate XII. fig. 24, for if the division is an odd number, as for instance seven, it would then be more properly blazoned *three piles barwise*, that number appearing to issue from the dexter side, though some heralds would then term it *barry-pily of seven*. See Plate XII. fig. 25. *Barry-pily of six* might also be called *pily of six pieces traverse*, and is by some termed *per pale indented, traverse the escocheon*, and also *per pale indented, point in point*. The French term it *party emmanchée* and *palisé*.

Barry per fret is of four pieces *barways*, subdivided by lines in *fret*, as in Plate XII. fig. 26. it is blazoned *barry of four, parted per fret*, and sometimes termed *barry of four, point in point*.

Barry, point in point, is when the partition *bar lines* crossed by others *bendways*, indent each *bar* from side to side, like the teeth of a saw, and these points running into each other, may be termed *barry of the number of bars, point in point*. See Plate IX. fig. 37, and Plate XII. fig. 26.

BARWAYS, or } is when any charge or bearing
BARWISE, } upon the shield, or by way of
crest, lies directly athwart, or horizontally. When
thus disposed it is sometimes termed *fessewise*.

BASE, (French, *le bas de l'écu*,) the lower part of the shield is so termed, and the charges thereon are said to be in base. Vide points of the escocheon, Plate VI. fig. 1. the letter G being the dexter base, H the middle base, and I the sinister base points of the shield.

In base denotes generally the position of any thing placed in the bottom, or lower part of the shield, but any single charge when borne either at G or I, should be more particularly expressed, as in the *dexter base point*, or in the *sinister base point*, &c. &c.

BASE POINTS, (French, *la pointe le bas de l'écu*,) letters G, H, I, Plate VI. fig. 1, points of the escocheon.

Base dexter, or *dexter base point*, letter G, Plate VI. fig. 1.

Base middle, or *middle base point*, letter H, Plate VI. fig. 1.

Base sinister, or *sinister base point*, letter I, Plate VI. fig. 1.

BASE, or BASTE, a *base point*, or *point in base*, *parted*, a *plain point*, a *point in base*, or *party*

per baste bar, are terms used by ancient heralds expressive of the same kind of bearing, and divides the field *barways* at the *base*, of the width of the *bar*. See *Leigh, Ferne, Randle Holme*, and other ancient authors.

BASE, or BASTE BAR, a division of the field at the *base* of the escocheon of the width of the *bar*.

BASE, or BASTE ESQUIRE. The bearing variously termed *squire*, *esquire*, and *equire*, and very commonly only a *point*, resembles the *gyron*, which is sometimes so called, but contrary to that bearing, which cannot extend further than the middle of the fesse point, runs tapering to the farthest extremity from which it issues, formed like the *gyron*, by a straight line on one side, and a beveled line on the other, Plate XIII. fig. 36.

BASILISK, an imaginary animal, resembling in shape the heraldic *wivern*, or *cockatrice*, but with the head of a *dragon* at the end of its tail, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 1.; it is likewise called the *amphisien cockatrice*, from having two heads.

BASKET with a handle, as borne in the arms of Wolston. See Plate XVIII. fig. 2.

Basket, or *shruttle* for winnowing corn; by some called a fan, by others a winnowing basket. See Plate XVIII. fig. 3.

Basket of loaves, as borne in the arms of Bethlem-Hospital; and three such baskets of bread occur in the arms of Milton-Abbey. See Plate XVIII. fig. 4.

Basket, as borne in the arms of Littleborne. See Plate XVIII. fig. 5.

BASS, ST. *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

BASSINET, BASNET, or BASSENET, (French, *bassinnet*,) ancient armour for the head. *Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three helmets ppr.* is the coat of *Basnet*.

BASTON, BATON, BATTON, BATTOON, and BATUNE, variously written, but more properly *baston*, from the French word for staff or cudgel, is generally borne as a mark of bastardy, and should contain one-eighth in breadth of the bend sinister; it does not reach from side to side of the escocheon as the bend or scarpe, but is couped in the form of a truncheon, so that the extremities do not touch either the dexter, chief, or sinister base points of the shield: the French make it very short, and term it *baston peri*, and Colombiere asserts that there may be twelve of them borne upon a field, and it is then no mark of bastardy. When borne singly, as such, it should not be of metal, unless by the illegitimate offspring of princes, neither ought it to be removed till three generations have so borne it,

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and when discontinued should be replaced by some other mark as the Kings of Arms may think fit to impose, or by altering the coat altogether. Gerard Leigh maintains that the illegitimate issue of princes may change this mark of bastardy to the right side, or it may be enlarged, or broken altogether, at the will of the prince: this seems formerly to have been the usage, as mentioned by Sylvanus Morgan in his *Sphere of Gentry*. Some ancient Latin authors have given this bearing the name of *fissura* and *baculus*, which last seems the true meaning of the French *baston*; though Mr. Gibbon prefers the diminutive *bacillus*; but *baston* is no diminutive. Uredus uses the term *vectis*, which is still more remote from a *baston*, which implies rather a leaver, or such larger piece of wood. See Plate XIII. fig. 2.

BAT, or **RERE-MOUSE**. This animal, when borne in coat armour, is represented as displayed, but as there is no other position in which it can well be placed, it is unnecessary in blazoning this bearing to add the word displayed, which is implied. See Plate XVIII. fig. 9.

BAT'S WING is borne expanded, but may be placed erect or, in pale fessewise, bendways, or barways, &c. &c. See Plate XVIII. fig. 9, which shows the wing.

BATH, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

BATON, **BATTON**, **BATTOON**, or **BATUNE**. See **BASTON**.

BATON CROSS } See **CROSSES**.
BATONS Cross of four. }

BATTELLED, or **BATTELLEE**, same as **BATTLED**.

BATTERING RAM, an engine used in besieging a town, citadel, or fortifications, before the invention of gunpowder. Battering rams were made of large pieces of timber, fastened together with iron hoops, and had an iron head shaped like that of a ram. This formidable instrument being suspended at a proper height, was swung against the walls to batter a breach therein. See Plate XVIII. fig. 6. viz. in chief a battering ram, in base a galtrap.

BATTLE AXE, a destructive weapon used in war, and often borne in coat armour; it had an axe on one side, from which it derives its name, and a point on the other, either to cut or drive into the bodies of enemies, with another point at the end, though not so long, so that the warrior could thrust, cleave, and enter by stroke, the strongest armour, when the sword could not do execution. See Plate XVIII. fig. 7 and 8.

BATTLED, or **BATTELLED**, **EMBATTLED**, or **IM-BATTLED**, is when the chief, cheveron, fesse, &c.

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is (on one side only) borne in the form of the battlements of a castle or fortification. See fig. 11 of lines in Plate VI.

Battled arrondée signifies that the tops of the battlements should be circular or rounded.

Battled, or *embattled*, *counter*, is when the fesse, cheveron, &c. is borne in the form of battlements on the upper and under side, but which should be so placed that the projections on one side should oppose the indentures on the other, as in Plate XV. fig. 13. *A bend embattled counter-embattled*.

Note.—The chief cannot be counter-embattled, although most of the other ordinaries may.

Battled-embattled is one battlement upon another, or more [clearly termed *battled-grady*, to prevent it being mistaken for counter-embattled. See fig. 12, of lines in Plate VI.

Battled, or *embattled-grady*, is so termed because it resembles the form of steps, having the battlements one degree, or ascent, above another, as in Plate VI. fig. 12 of lines.

BATTEMENT OF A TOWER, (French, *creneaux*, *bretesses*). The upper works of a castle or fortification are termed battlements, and a single battlement sometimes occurs in coat armour, as a chief or fesse with one embattlement.

BATTON, **BATON**, or **BATUNE**, (French, *bâton*). See **BASTON**.

BAUDRICK, (French, *baudrier*,) a broad belt, worn anciently by knights over the right shoulder, and under the left arm, from which was suspended a sword. Some French heralds of old supposed that the bend was intended to represent the baudrick.

BAUTEROLL, **BOTTEROLL**, or **BOTEROLL**, according to French heralds, is the tag of a broadsword scabbard, and is esteemed an honourable bearing. See Plate XVIII. fig. 10; on the dexter side a boteroll, on the sinister a fleshhook. Edmondson, in his *Body of Heraldry*, is of opinion that the crampet, which is the badge of the Earl of De la Warr, was intended to represent the same ornament of the scabbard.

BAY AT, or **STAND AT BAY**, is a term used to express the position of a stag standing in his own defence, with his head downwards, to keep himself from the dogs or huntsman.

BEACON-FIRE, a machine which was used formerly to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and to alarm the country. It is used by the family of Compton as a crest. See Plate XVIII. fig. 11.

BEAKED, (French, *becqué*, or *bequé*,) the bill or beak of a bird. When the beak and claws of a

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bird are borne of different tinctures, they are then blazoned, *beaked* and *clawed*, or *membered*; but the beak and claws of all birds of prey are generally termed *armed*, as an eagle ppr. armed or, that is of its natural colour with the beak and claws gold. Baron renders it in Latin, *rostratus et tibiatus*, and Guillim makes use of the term armed, instead of beaked.

BEAM is a term used to express the main horn of a hart or buck.

Beams, or Rays of the Sun, are often borne in coat armour, sometimes singly, but more generally charges are borne issuing rays or beams, and it is then termed *radiant*, *rayonned*, *rayonnant*, or *rayonnée*.

BEAR, a beast of prey common in coat armour.

Bear, passant, muzzled. See Plate XVIII. fig. 12.

Bear, rampant, muzzled. See Plate XVIII. fig. 13.

Bear's head and neck, erased, and muzzled. See Plate XVIII. fig. 14.

Bear's paw, erased, and erect. See Plate XVIII. fig. 15.

BEAR, *Knights of the*, called also **ST. GALL**. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

BEARD, the jagged part of the point of an arrow, which prevents it from being easily withdrawn from the wound. See Plate IX. fig. 11.

BEARDED, (French, *barbelé*, or *barbé*,) barbed, the jagged point of the arrow or pheon, as in Plate IX. fig. 11. Arrows when borne in coat armour are generally blazoned, bearded, or barbed.

Bearded, heads of men, when borne in coat armour with beards, should be described *bearded*.

BEARDED, or **BLAZING**, (French, *caudé*,) a term sometimes used to express the tail of a comet or *blazing-star*.

BEARING, (French, *meuble de blason*, *assietta*, *piece*, or *figure*,) any single charge borne in coat armour may be so denominated.

BEARINGS, (French, *armes*, *armoiries*, or *blason*,) generally applicable to the whole coat of arms, or armorial bearings.

BEASTS and parts of Beasts are very common in coat armour; and Sir John Ferne, in his Dissertation upon Arms, supposes them to have been introduced by the Huns, Hungarians, Scythians, and Saxons, (a cruel and fierce people who bore beasts of like nature in their arms, as lions, bears, wolves, hyenas, &c.) when these barbarous people overran with conquest the west parts of Europe; but the general use of arms was not introduced till long after the incursions of these barbarians, although wild beasts were certainly

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borne on banners and ensigns of nations before that period. Wild and tame beasts, and animals in general, as well as their constituent parts, are common bearings in coat armour, without much consideration as to their several natures and qualities.

BEATING, or **TAPPING**, is the term used for the cry or noise made by hares and rabbits.

BEAVER, an animal well known and common in North America; and the discovery of that vast continent may have introduced it as a bearing in coat armour. See Plate XVIII. fig. 16.

Beavers' tails are likewise borne in arms. See Plate XVIII. fig. 17. *Three beavers' tails*, erect, two and one.

BEAUTIFIED or **ADORNED** is a term sometimes used to express the ornamental part of a charge or bearing: as crowns, caps, &c. may be said to be beautified or adorned when decorated with jewels, feathers, gold, &c.

BECQUÉ, or **BEQUÉ**. See **BEAKED**.

BEDDETH a term to express where the roe takes up his lodging. *Harts, bucks, stags*, &c. when borne lying down, are then termed *lodged*.

BEE, the emblem of industry, often borne in coat armour. See Plate XVIII. fig. 18.

Bee-hive often occurs with and without bees. See one beset with bees, promiscuously volant, in Plate XVIII. fig. 19.

BEFFROY, (French, *beffroy de vair*,) the same as *vair*. See **VAIR**.

BELLED, (French, *grilleté*,) When bells are affixed to hawks, as is commonly the case, the hawk is then said to be *belled*.

BELLFREY, that part of the steeple or tower of a church, in which the bells are hung. Such is the crest of *Porter*, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 20.

BELLING is the term used for the cry, or noise, made by the *roe*.

BELLOWING, a term used for the cry, or noise, made by the *hart*, and is equally applicable to the *bull*, though not to the *ox*, which should rather be called *lowing*.

BELLOWS, when borne in coat armour, should be drawn as in Plate XVIII. fig. 21.

BELLS affixed to the legs of hawks should be represented round, and the hawk is then said to be *belled*.

Bells, such as are hung in steeples, are generally termed *church-bells*, to distinguish them from those tied to the legs of hawks, and should be represented as in Plate XVIII. fig. 22.

BELT, or **GIRDLE**. Some heraldic authors have supposed that the fesse is a representation of the waist-belt, as the fesse is by some called, in Latin, *cingulum honoris*, or the girdle of honour. The

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sword-belt worn over the shoulder is also said to be represented by the bend.

BEND (French, *bandé*) is one of the honourable ordinaries borne in coat armour, but its rank has been variously assigned by different authors upon the science. Gerard Leigh reckons it the fourth, containing in breadth one-third part of the field when charged, (which, if strictly attended to, would look very awkward,) and one-fifth when plain; it is formed by two lines drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and is supposed to represent a shoulder belt or scarf; it is sometimes, in Latin, called *benda*, and Camden uses *area transversa* and *areola transversa*, which Gibbon disapproves, because *area* signifies the floor, and is more properly applicable to the whole field; and *areola*, being only a diminutive of the same word, cannot import more. The word *baltheus*, used by some writers, seems less exceptionable, particularly if, as ancient heralds have affirmed, it represents the *belt*,—*benda* being a term rather coined for the purpose, than from any particular derivation. Some have improperly called it *fascia* in Latin, and *fasce* in French, which signify the *fesse*, and even with the addition of *obliqua*, or *diagonalis*, cannot apply to the bend. Plate XV. fig. 1.

It should be noted that, although the *bend* is borne both *dexter* and *sinister*, the word *bend*, alone, is always considered to imply the former, but when borne *sinister* it should then be expressly stated a *bend sinister*.

The diminutives of the bend are

First, the *bendlet*, called also in French, *bend en devise*, and sometimes a *garter*, being, according to Guillim and others, one-half of the breadth of the bend. Plate XVI. fig. 33.

Second, the *cottice*, or *cost*, generally borne in couples, with a bend or charges between them, and being one-fourth in breadth of the bend. Plate XVI. fig. 33. And,

Third, the *riband*, or *ribbon*, containing one-eighth of the bend. Plate XVI. fig. 33.

Bend sinister, (French, *une barre*, or *contreband*,) is every way of a similar size to the bend, differing only by crossing in the opposite direction, diagonally, from the sinister chief to the dexter base, as in Plate XV. fig. 2. In Latin it may be expressed in the same way as the bend, with the distinction *sinistrum*, although a belt placed over the left shoulder would be somewhat strange, and have a very awkward appearance; the French, however, in using the word *barre* by way of distinction to *bandé*, seem to confound the bend with the bar, a diminutive of the *fesse*.

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The diminutives of the bend sinister are,

First, the *scarpe* which is one-half in breadth, and derived from the French word *escarpe*, a scarf, an ornament used by commanders, and worn over the left shoulder, across the body, and under the right arm; the French call it a *bar*, and when six of them are borne in the same field, say *barée*, but if more, *colisée*.

Second, the *batton*, being one-fourth of the width of the *scarpe*, in French termed *baston sinister*, and is the mark of illegitimacy. See Plate XVI. fig. 32.

Bend en devise, the same as *bendlet*, a diminutive of the bend, being one-half in breadth. Plate XVI. fig. 33.

Bend per, (French, *tranché*). When the field, or surface of the escoccheon, is divided by a diagonal line from the dexter chief, to the sinister base, it is termed *per bend*, as in Plate XVII. fig. 6. In Latin it is called *obliqua bipartitum*. Example, *per bend*, sa. and ar. a bar, counterchanged. See Plate XII. fig. 32. It should be noted, that the field or escoccheon may be divided, *per bend*, by all the various lines of partition used in heraldry, delineated in Plate VI. of lines. The French use the terms *tranche* when *dexter*, and *taillé* when *sinister*; and when divided both ways, and what is generally called *per saltier*, *escartelé en sautoir*.

Per bend sinister in aile (from a wing,) termed by the French, *per bend*, *sliced* or *notched into rounds*, and, *per bend bande*. See Plate XVII. fig. 13.

Per bend indented into three points, *trefoiled*, as in Plate XVII. fig. 14.

Per bend waved, and *counter trefoiled*, as in Plate XVII. fig. 15.

Per bend in form of two round pointed leaves, or *two foils contrary coyned*, or *counter-posed*. See Plate XVII. fig. 16.

Per bend sinister in form of two lions' mouths, holding each other. Plate XVII. fig. 17.

Per bend pointed, with a ball conjoined thereunto; by some blazoned *per bend archée reversed*, in the middle a *pomel*, and also a *point champaine in bend pomelled*. See Plate XVII. fig. 18.

Per bend waved, with three foils, or leaves, *contrary-posed*; by some blazoned *per bend nebulée of three*. Plate XVII. fig. 19.

Per bend two piles triple-pointed, bowed and counterposed, *bend sinisterwise*, counterchanged; or it may be termed *per bend with two triple-piles bowed and traversed*, one to the sinister chief, the other to the dexter base, counterchanged; and by some blazoned, *two triple*

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piles counter-bowed and fixed to the line of division bendways; the higher pointing to the sinister, the other to the dexter. Others term it *double or counter-escartelé*, each having three indents, (*dents*, or *dentels*,) the upper into the sinister, and lower into the dexter; and some have blazoned them *two gonfanons or penons of three points, bowed, and contrary-posed*. Plate XVII. fig. 20. This bearing also occurs in the division of the field *paleways* and *fesseways*.

Per bend in point to the sinister, or per bend reversed, it is sometimes termed *per bend escartelée pointed*, and *per bend with one indent pointing to the sinister side*. See Plate XVII. fig. 26.

Per bend urde, or per bend champion to the sinister. See Plate XVII. fig. 27.

Note.—There is a difference between *urde* and *urdée*, or *urdy*, the first being of a single number, the others many.

Per bend with one embattlement arondie. See Plate XVII. fig. 28.

Per bend nuée, double gored, or double arched, called by the French, *tranche en nuage*, and *arondie dexter per bend*. See Plate XVII. fig. 29.

Per bend treble arched, or gorged to the sinister. Plate XVII. fig. 36.

Per bend triparted, which might also be termed *bendy of three*. See Plate XVII. fig. 30. This has very much the appearance of the *bend* which should contain one-third of the field, and differs only in not being shaded on the under side, but divided by mere lines.

Per bend arched, enarched, champain, or bowed. Plate XVII. fig. 31.

Per bend indented bowed, points pométée. Plate XVII. fig. 32.

Per bend embattled-counterembattled arondie, or champain. Plate XVII. fig. 33.

Per bend embattled urdée. Plate XVII. fig. 35.

Per bend urdée. Plate XVII. fig. 34.

Bend sinister per is a division of the field, in a contrary direction, by a diagonal line from the sinister chief to the dexter base; termed *per bend sinister*, and may be so divided by all the various lines of partition, delineated in Plate VI. of lines. Plate XVII. fig. 7.

Bend in, (French, *en bande*,) when charges are placed obliquely athwart the field, in the direction of the bend, either way, they are then said to be *in bend*, which Gibbon, in Latin, renders *oblique dextrorsum positum*, and others *oblique dextrorsus et sinistrorsus positum*. In French, *en bande et en barre*, as the case may be, either dexter or sinister.

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Bend angled is when the straight outward line of the bend is turned aside in another direction, as *rect-angled*, *acute-angled*, &c.

Bend rect-angled is when the straight outward line of length is cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which in the joining make a perfect square angle, as in Plate XV. fig. 14.

Bend acute angled, or acute beviled, that is when the outward line is cut off by another line making an acute, or sharp cornered angle, inclining to a triangular form, as in Plate XV. fig. 15.

Bend archy, arched, or bowed, (by some improperly termed a *bend champaine*, and also a *bend shapourne*,) takes the form of an arch, and is borne by a family of the name of Archby, viz. *purpure*, a *bend archy ar.* as in Plate XV. fig. 16.

Bend archy coronettée on the top, is formed like the rim or circle of a coronet. See Plate XV. fig. 36.

Bend arondy, called also *nuée* or *goared*, and by the French, *tranchée nuage*, and *bend arondie*, is formed like arches, the number of which should be specified. It seems to differ little from the *bend archy*, and if goared on both sides should be so expressed, and if only on one, the side from which the points project should be named. See Plate XV. fig. 17, a *bend arondy*, *treble arched*, goared on both sides.

Bend beviled acute-angled. See Plate XV. fig. 15.

Bend double beviled, having two angles or turns, as in Plate XVI. fig. 1.

Bend bordered, or fimbriated, runs entirely round the ordinary, unlike the *edge*, *hem*, or *welt*, which only appears on the sides. When the border is not continued all round the bend, it is then blazoned a *bend, surmounted of another*. See Plate XV. fig. 3.

Bend billettée counter billettée. When the bend is divided by lines lengthways and transverse, so that the compartments or divisions thus formed, should be of an oblong square, resembling the shape of the billet. Plate XV. fig. 10.

Bend breessed, is embattled on both sides, but the projecting battlements stand opposite to each other, and differs from a *bend embattled counter-embattled*, where each projection is opposed to an indenture. See Plate XV. fig. 18.

Bend breessed nue, or more properly blazoned, a *bend, each side double arched, bend sinisterways*, as in Plate XV. fig. 28.

Bend breessed, or embattled, parted, or double parted. See Plate XVI. fig. 31.

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Bend champaine, championed, or urdée; sometimes, though improperly, termed a *bend archy*, and *shapourne*; it is also called a *bend warriated on the outsides*, and a *bend crenelle, points pointed*, but in the latter instance the projections ought to be set opposite to each other. See Plate XV. fig. 19.

Bend charged with three cheverons. In charges of this sort, the points of the cheveron must be placed on the middle of the bend, as in Plate XV. fig. 5.

Bend chequy, or checkie, is parted by transverse lines in checkers, and never less than three rows, it is generally borne of metal and colour alternately. See Plate XV. fig. 8.

Bend compony, or gobony, is divided into checkers, or squares by transverse lines, forming only one row, and is generally borne of metal and colour. See Plate XV. fig. 6.

Bend compony counter compony is formed of two rows of checkers, alternately of metal and colour, as in Plate XV. fig. 7.

Bend coronated on the top, is when the upper part is made to resemble a coronet, as in Plate XV. fig. 36.

Bend cottised (or between cottises) has on each side the diminutive of the bend, called a cottice or cost, being one-fourth in width. See Plate XVI. fig. 20.

Bend double cottised, that is, having two cottises on each side, as in Plate XVI. fig. 21.

Bend treble cottised, with three cottises on each side, as in Plate XVII. fig. 2.

Bend cottised dancettée, as in Plate XVI. fig. 22.

Bend cottised potentée. Plate XVII. fig. 3.

Note.—That although cottises are borne composed of all the various lines in other ordinaries, they are generally borne plain on the side next to the ordinary which they accompany, and are so understood when nothing is expressed to the contrary, excepting when wavy, or dancettée, and it would be well in all other instances to blazon them *engrailed, indented, &c. on both sides*, or *embattled, counter-embattled, &c. &c.*

Bend double cottised potent counter-potent. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armoury, does not make these cottises potent on both sides, but only on that which is opposed to its fellow, as in Plate XVII. fig. 4. from which it may be inferred that, when borne otherways, such cottises should be blazoned, *each potent counter-potent on both sides*.

Bend coupé, or humett, does not join the sides of the escocheon, but is cut off at the extremities, not by a direct transverse line, but coupé in the form and following the outline of the shield, as in Plate XV. fig. 20.

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Bend dancettée, (French, *danché and dentellé*.) having large indents, as in Plate XVI. fig. 8.

Bend debriused, fractured or removed, by some heralds of old termed a *bend double dancettée*, to which it seems to bear no apt resemblance; it has also been called *double down-sett* which may be somewhat more proper; it is formed by dividing the bend by a perpendicular line, or, as heralds call it, *paleways*, and removing the severed parts, so that the underneath part of one comes immediately above the other, as in Plate XVI. fig. 28.

Bend demi, is, as the term implies, one half of the bend coupé at the middle, as in Plate XVI. fig. 14, but it seems necessary that the half borne, whether upper or lower, should be particularly expressed, and a doubt may arise as to the way of cutting it asunder, although the *bend coupé* or *humett*, follows the form of the extremity of the shield where it would have joined, had it continued or been borne whole; but as the bend demi divides in the centre, the perpendicular or pale line seems preferable to cutting it directly transverse, which would have the appearance of being coupé bend sinisterwise.

Bend double downsett, by some termed *ramped and coupée*. See Plate XVI. fig. 10.

Bend edged. Although this blazon may be met with, it is more generally termed a *bend surmounted of another*, yet if the dimensions of the bend is strictly attended to, and the upper one charged, both should then be of the same width, and the under one must be obscured, but if the upper is not charged, the under one being charged with it, and consequently wider will then show its edge as in Plate XV. fig. 21.

Bend double edged. This bearing cannot well be blazoned in other manner, but the metal or colour of the edging next to the bend should be first named, and the more remote, secondly. Example, *gu. a bend or, double edged az. and ar.* Plate XVI. fig. 24.

Bend embattled counter-embattled. That is embattled on both sides, with the projections on one side placed opposite the indents of the other, as in Plate XV. fig. 13.

Bend engoulé, a French term for a bend, the ends of which enter the mouths of lions, leopards, dragons, &c. See Plate XVII. fig. 22.

Bend enhanced, that is, raised higher than its usual place, towards the sinister chief, called also a bend in chief sinister, as in Plate XVI. fig. 25, viz. *three bendlets in chief sinister*, according to Guillim, and *three bendlets enhanced*, agreeable to Edmondson.

Bend eradicated, or esclatté, that is rent or

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broken, or as some blazon it splintered. See Plate XVII. fig. 21, but whether at the top or lower end should be particularly expressed, as it may be thus torn off at either extremity.

Bend escartelé, or *escloppé*, according to Colombiere, has a sort of indenture or cut made in it, so that the tinctures counterchange, running the one into the other, as in Plate XVI. fig. 9.

Bend escartelé grady, or *embattled grady*, is formed of battlements one above another in imitation of steps. See Plate XVI. fig. 13.

Bend esclatté. See BEND ERADICATED, and Plate XVII. fig. 21.

Bend escloppé. See BEND ESCARTELÉ, and Plate XVI. fig. 9.

Bend flamant on the sides, or on fire, or fired on the sides. See Plate XVI. fig. 2.

Bend flory, or *floried*, is a bend with fleurs-de-lis issuing from the side, and

Bend flory, counter-flory, is a bend with fleurs-de-lis issuing from both sides. See Plate XV. fig. 9.

Bend fretty, having small pieces crossing and interlacing each other in the form of lozenges. Plate XV. fig. 12.

Bend fusil, (French, *fusée*,) is a bend formed of fusils placed side by side, and some heralds express the number of which it is composed, but Randle Holme contends that such particularity is unnecessary when they extend to the outsides of the escocheon, and begin or end with demi fusils, or where both ends so terminate. Bends of this sort are sometimes composed of fusils alternately of different metals and colours, but more generally of one or the other. See Plate XVI. fig. 15.

Bend fusilly (French, *fuselé*) alters not the outward shape of the bend, but its surface is divided so as to form fusils all over it, which are longer than the lozenge, having the upper and lower parts more acute and sharp, as in Plate XVI. fig. 11.

Bend gobony. See *Bend compony*, and Plate XV. fig. 6.

Bend grady embattled. See *Bend escartelé grady*, and Plate XVI. fig. 13.

Bend griee, by some termed *double escartelée*, and more properly *grady of three*; but to prevent mistake, the point of the field to which it decreases should be named, or it might be placed either way. See Plate XVI. fig. 12.

Bend hemisphere, or *bend archy*, adorned with six of the celestial signs of the zodiac, then termed the *hemisphere*, or *hemi-zodiac*; being half of the zodiac circle, and as much as can be seen of the celestial globe at one view. When

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only three of the signs are shown, it is called a bend, containing the fourth part of the zodiac. Plate XVII. fig. 23, exhibits a *bend, sinister archy*, with three of the signs, viz. *Libra*, *Leo*, and *Scorpio* upon it.

Bend humet, or *humetté*. See *Bend coupé*, and Plate XV. fig. 20.

Bend ingrailed, or *engrailed*, (French, *engreslé*,) that is, when the sides are cut out with little semicircular indents, as in Plate XV. fig. 35.

Bend indented, (French, *danché*,) having the edge or sides like the teeth of a saw, as in Plate XV. fig. 22.

Bend indented embowed, or *hacked and hewed on the sides*, as in Plate XV. fig. 34.

Bend invecked, or *invected*, (French, *canellé*,) is the reverse of *engrailed*, all the points turning inwards, as in Plate XV. fig. 23.

Bends of a limb of a tree, issuing leaves or flowers, often occur in foreign coats, and but seldom in English heraldry.

Bend lozenge is formed of *lozenges*, which differ from the *fusil* in not being so long and having the angles less obtuse and acute. The observations on the bend fusil as to the number and the placing of them are equally applicable to this bend. See Plate XVI. fig. 35.

Bend lozengy, or *lozengé*, does not alter the outward shape of the bend, the surface only being divided into lozenges, which are borne alternately of different metals, colours, or furs, or of metal and colour according to the bearing. See Plate XV. fig. 24.

Bend mascle, (French, *macle*). This bend differs only from that of the lozenge in being voided, having the field seen through the middle of them; and the same observations as to the number and placing of them mentioned as to the bend fusil will equally apply to this bearing. See Plate XVI. fig. 34.

Bend masculy, or *masculée*, resembles the bend lozengy, differing only in the perforations, showing the field through them, as in Plate XV. fig. 25.

Bend nebulé, representing the form of clouds, on the outsides, as in Plate XV. fig. 31.

Bend nowy. This, according to Randle Holme, has but one semicircular projection on each side. See Plate XVI. fig. 5.

Bend double nowyed merely differs from the last in having two projections instead of one, as in Plate XVI. fig. 6.

Bend treble nowyed, having three semicircular projections on each side, as in Plate XVII. fig. 5.

Bend nowy champaine, or *urdée*, hath a pro-

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jection on each side like a single battlement, with the top pointed. Plate XVI. fig. 4.

Bend nowy lozengy, with one projection on each side forming parts of the lozenge. See Plate XVI. fig. 3.

Bend nowy quadrated, or *quadrangled*; it is likewise termed a bend single breasted, or might be called a bend with one embattlement on each side. See Plate XVI. fig. 7.

Bend nuée, or *nuage*; it is termed by the French a bend *tranchée nuage*, and a bend *arondie*. See *Bend arondy*, and Plate XV. fig. 17.

Bend papellonné, *pampelletée*, or *pepillotée*, are French terms, in heraldry, which seem to imply spangles beset with spangles, or, from its appearance, what we should call mailed, or *escallopée*; it resembles the scales of a fish, and is frequently found in French armory. See Plate XV. fig. 11.

Bend patée has the sides projecting and indented like dove-tails, and resembling one quarter of the cross *patée*, from which it is derived. See Plate XV. fig. 26.

Bend per bend divides it down the centre by any of the various lines delineated in Plate VI. of lines; as for example, a *bend per bend*, *indented*, or *and gu.* See Plate XV. fig. 4.

Bends may likewise be divided through all the various lines; quarterly, per saltier, per cheveron, &c. &c.

Bend potentée, like the bend *patée*, is formed by one limb of the cross potent issuing from the sides, as in Plate XV. fig. 27.

Bend radiant, *rayonnée*, or *rayonnant*, having rays issuing from the sides, which should be wavy and strait alternately, as in Plate XV. fig. 32.

Bend raguly, or *raguled*, is jagged or notched in an irregular manner on the sides, representing the trunk of a tree with the limbs cut off, and supposed to be used as a scaling ladder. Guillim terms this kind of bend *raguled and trunked*, to which other authors have objected, and it is more generally termed *raguly* without any addition. See Plate XV. fig. 33, being two *bends raguly*, the lower couped, termed by the French, *aliecé*.

Bend shapourne. See BEND ARCHY.

Bend tranchée, the same as *nowy*. See *Bend nowy*, and Plate XVI. fig. 5 and 6, and Plate XVII. fig. 5.

Bend traverse counter pointed. Randle Holme supposes that this bearing derived its name from the resemblance it bears to a trench or outwork of a camp made by soldiers when besieging a fort, &c. to prevent the enemy from sallying out upon them. See Plate XVI. fig. 16.

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Bend treflée, a bend with trefoils issuing from the side, as in Plate XV. fig. 30.

Bend urdée, or *champaine*, also termed a *bend warriated on the outsides*, and a *bend crenelle points pointed*, but then the projections should be set opposite each other. See Plate XV. fig. 19.

Bend urdée champained, or *championed*, differs from the last, the champaines being of a different colour, resembling a bend surmounted of another. See Plate XV. fig. 28.

Bend voided.—This can scarcely be distinguished from two *bendlets*, and might be so blazoned; it is borne by the name of *Hacket*, erm. a *bend*, *voided gu.* See Plate XVI. fig. 26.

Bend warriated on the outsides. See *Bend urdée*, and Plate XV. fig. 19.

Bend wavy, or *wavy*, termed also *undée*, being the same signification. See Plate XV. fig. 29.

Bend wiure, or when such occur, more properly termed a *wiure in bend*, as it may be said to differ from the *bendlet*, *cottice*, or *ribbon*, the diminutives of the bend, being no thicker than a strong stroke of the pen. It may be borne *wavy nebuly*, &c. but if considered as a charge, and not as the diminutive of an ordinary, when fixed, or extending to the extremities of the field, either in bend, fesse, or otherwise, it should be particularly expressed, as charges in general, when borne in such positions, do not reach the outer line of the shield. A *wiure nebuly* fixed in bend will be found delineated in Plate XVII. fig. 10.

Bende, or *bendys*, ancient orthography for *bend* or *bends*.

Bending, *rebending*. See *bowed*, *imbowed*.

Bendlet, a diminutive of the bend, and one-half in breadth of that ordinary; it is called by the French, *bande diminuée*, *cottice*, *bend en devise*, and sometimes a garter. In Latin it is generally called *bandula*, the *cottice* being another diminutive, only one-half the width of the bendlet. According to Gerard Leigh, it should at most contain only one-sixth of the field. See Plate XVI. fig. 33, a *bendlet* betw. a garter in base and a *cottice* in chief.

Bendways, *bendwise*, or *in bend*, terms used to point out the position of charges borne obliquely in the direction of the bend, either dexter or sinister, the first being always implied, when the sinister is not particularly expressed.

Bendy (French, *bandé*, when dexter, and *barré*, when sinister) is a division of the field in four, six, eight, or more diagonal parts, *bendways*, varying in metal and colour, preserving an even number, to prevent it being taken for

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bends, bendlets, or their diminutives; although foreigners deem the number, whether even or odd, immaterial. Chifflet terms bendy of six, *scutum sexies auro et cyano oblique dextrorsus fasciatum*; which is objectionable, the word *fasciatum* properly applying to the *fesse*, notwithstanding the introduction of *oblique*, and, agreeable to Gibbon, it is much better expressed by *tæniatum et vacerratum*. See Plate XVI. fig. 29, being *bendy of six az. and ar.* and Plate XVI. fig. 30, *bendy of six, per bend sinister, counterchanged*.

Bendy angled may be rect-angled, acute-angled, beveled, &c. See Plate XVI. fig. 36, being *bendy of six rect-angled*.

Bendy barry, or *barry bendy*, (French, *burellé et bandé*,) when the partition lines barways are crossed by other lines bendways, as in Plate XII. fig. 21.

Bendy barry sinister, (French, *burelle et barre*,) differs from the last by the lines in bend crossing sinisterways, as in Plate XII. fig. 23.

Bendy barry dexter and sinister. See *Barry bendy lozengy*.

Bendy barry counterchanged is a mere counterchange of tinctures and metals when the field is divided by lines barways and bendways, each compartment being alternately of the different metals or colours particularly mentioned.

Bendy barry lozengy is formed by the partition lines *bendways*, being both *dexter* and *sinister*, as in Plate IX. fig. 37, which may be also termed *barry lozengy*.

Bendy, barried, or *barwise*, by some called *pily traverse*, and also *barry pily*. In this division of the field the number of pieces should be expressly stated. Example, *bendy, barried*, or *barwise*, of four pieces. See Plate XVII. fig. 8.

Bendy per bend sinister counterchanged (French, *contrebandé*) is a division of the escutcheon *bendways* of several pieces, and by one line *bend sinisterways*, *counterchanging* the compartments of different metals or colours. See Plate XVI. fig. 30.

Bendy sinister, per bend counterchanged, (French, *contrebarré*,) is formed by dividing the field in several pieces *bend sinisterways*, and crossing those lines by one *bend dexterwise*, and counterchanging with metal and colour, the different sections thus produced, as in Plate XVII. fig. 9.

Bendy fusilly, or *fusilly bendy*, so termed by Boswell, and by Morgan *bendy lozengy*, are both formed with their points bendwise; and differ only in those points being more or less acute, by the diagonal lines forming them being more

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or less inclined. Plate XVI. fig. 17, but as the lozenges or fusils may be thus formed either lying dexter or sinister; when sinisterwise, it should be particularly expressed.

Bendy lozengy, or *lozengy bendy*, is formed like the last, and when sinisterways should be particularly so expressed. Plate XVII. fig. 24.

Bendy masculy, or *masculy bendy*. This bearing may be formed like the last, each lozenge being voided to convert them into mascles, as in Plate XVI. fig. 23; but Randle Holme, although agreeing with the formation of *bendy lozengy* and *bendy fusilly*, as before described and delineated in Plate XVI. fig. 17, and Plate XVII. fig. 24, gives a very different specimen of this bearing, dividing the field into four several bends *masculy*, (as depicted in Plate XV. fig. 25,) calling it *masculy bendy of four*, and having as many plain bendlets or costs between them, adds, "others term it *masculy*, three bendlets or costs." See Plate XVI. fig. 18.

Bendy paly, or *paly bendy*, is composed of lines paleways and bendways, either dexter or sinister, the latter of which, when so borne, should be particularly expressed, the word *bend* or *bendy* always implying dexter. See Plate XVII. fig. 11.

Bendy sinister paly, or *paly bendy sinister*. Plate XVII. fig. 12.

Bendy pily, or *pily bendy*, (French, *palé bandé*,) This seems in no way to differ from *pily traverse*, or *bendy barried*, or *barwise*, when the latter is of more than four pieces, and thereby forming a nearer resemblance to the pile. See Plate XII. fig. 24.

Bendys, or *Bende*. Ancient orthography for *bends* or *bend*.

BEQUE. See *Beaked*.

BERLY, ancient term implying *barry*.

BESAUNTE ancient orthography for *bezant*.

BESOM, or BROOM, this bearing sometimes occurs in coat armour. See Plate XVIII. fig. 23.

BETWEEN, (French, *acoté, accompagné, cantonné*, &c.) This word, so commonly used by English heralds in blazoning coat armour, is, as above mentioned, variously written by French authors upon heraldry, and might leave a doubt as to the particular way of placing charges when thus described.

BEVER, or VIZOR, (French, *mezail, visiere, et gardevisure*,) is that part of the helmet which defends the face, and is moveable up and down at pleasure. See Plate XVIII. fig. 24, a helmet with the vizor down, or closed, and fig. 25, representing one with the vizor up.

BEVIL, BEVEL, or BEVILE, (French, *eclopé*, is

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formed by the long line being cut off in its straightness by another, which makes an acute or sharp cornered angle, inclining to a triangular form or beville, as in Plate VI. fig. 3, of lines, and Plate VII. fig. 3.

Beviled. Ordinaries, &c. the outward lines of which are turned aside in a sloping direction, are termed beviled.

Beviled double, making two turns or angles; incorrectly termed only beviled, by Guillim, which certainly implies no more than one, which would then have been placed in the middle, or at some other particular point described, and not at both ends, as in Plate XVI. fig. 1.

BEVILWAYS. Any charge or bearing placed in that position.

BEVY, is a term used to express a company or number of roes together; it is likewise applicable to quails.

Bevy-grease, the fat of a roe.

BEZANT, (French, *besans d'or*). The current coin of Byzantium, now called Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish empire, in English heraldry represented as round flat pieces of gold, without impress, but by foreign heralds, both gold and silver. The introduction of it into coat armour is generally supposed to have taken place at the time of the first crusade, or holy war against the infidels; and since borne by the descendants of the champions of Christianity engaged in it and the succeeding crusade. It has, however, been since taken as a bearing on various occasions to denote the acquisition of wealth by honour and industry, or some fortuitous circumstance it was meant to record. When eight, ten, twelve, or more of them, are borne in one coat, their number and positions should be particularly named, as ten bezants, *four, three, two, and one*, &c. for if indiscriminately strewed over the field, it is then termed *bezantée*. Baron renders them, in Latin, *byzantius nummus*; but Sir George Mackenzie, and other authors, call them *bezantæ*, and the French, *besant*.

Although the word *bezant* is generally used with us, and ever implies a round flat piece of gold, without impression, one instance occurs where it cannot be called by its proper name, and must be changed for that of *roundle*, as in the following example, viz. *per pale, or and gu. three roundles, counterchanged*.

Bezantée, *bezantie*, or *bezanty*, (French, *besanté*), is when the field or charge is indiscriminately strewed over with bezants, without any particular number or position being expressly stated.

Bezantée cross, or, as it should rather be

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called, a *cross of bezants*, termed, by Upton, *crux talentata*. See **CROSSES**.

BEZANTLIER, signifies the second branch of the horn of a hart or buck, that shoots from the main beam, and is the next above the brow antler.

BICAPITATED, or **BICAPITED**, with *two heads*, sometimes so blazoned, and also *double headed*. See **LIONS** thus borne.

BICORPORATED, with two bodies, this as well as *tricorporated*, or three bodied, may be often met with in coat armour. See **LIONS** thus borne.

BILLET, (French, *billetes*.) Although billets are very common bearings in coat armour in England and foreign countries, various opinions have been formed as to what they are intended to represent. Guillim supposes them to be *billetdoux*, others bricks, and Sir George Mackenzie, in his *Science of Heraldry*, ventures to assert that many English families, settled in France, bear them to denote their extraction from England, where so much brick is made, and, with *Monsieur Baron*, calls them in Latin, *laterculi*; but as England is not more renowned for making of bricks than other countries, his observation seems of little weight in determining the question. *Colombiere* mentions *briques* or *bricks*, as well as *billets*, and points out the difference between them, the one called *briques*, being drawn so as to show their thickness, and *billets*, only flat surfaces, which accords with the idea of their being intended to represent *letters*, or *folded papers*, as the French word implies. *Gibbon* uses the word *plinthis*, which, as applicable to the form and no more, is less objectionable than *laterculi*. They are ever depicted of an oblong square form, sometimes showing the thickness, and often with a flat surface. See Plate XVIII. fig. 26, viz. *six billets, three, two, and one*, fig. 27, in chief *three billets*.

Billetty, or, as it is sometimes expressed, *semée de billets*, (French, *billettée*), signifies that the escocheon or charge is strewed all over with billets, without being confined to any particular number or station; although in what is termed *billettée*, uniformity should be preserved in placing them like ermine spots, in a kind of lozenge form, each succeeding row not being immediately one under another, but between those above; the alternate rows falling directly under each other, forming, as it were, lozenges.

Billetty, or *billettée*, *counter billettée*, is a division of the field, &c. *per pale* and *per fesse*, so as to make the compartments longer than the breadth of them, an oblong square, resembling the billet, counterchanging the metals or tinctures, as in Plate XII. fig. 33. If the field is

thus divided into three equal parts fesseways, and the division lines per pale of as many pieces as may give the partitions an oblong square form, it might then be blazoned otherwise than *billettée*, *counter billettée*, that is to say, *paly of the number of pieces*, (for instance six, ar. and gu.) *a fesse counterchanged*.

BILLS. Forest or wood bills are common bearings in coat armour, they are instruments used for lopping and cutting trees and underwood. See Plate XVIII. fig. 28.

BIPARTED signifies the cutting off any thing in the form of an indent, shewing two projecting pieces; it is different to what is termed *erased*, which is forcibly torn off and shows three jagged pieces.

BIRDS. The whole vocabulary of ornithology might be brought forward as bearings in coat armour. The nature and qualities of birds are as various as their plumage, and to attempt an explanation of their symbolical meaning is scarcely necessary, for although they might originally, in times of yore, have been assumed by the bearer, with reference to some particular circumstance or event, or as the emblem of some ascendant virtue, commendable action, or heroic achievement, these matters are now little attended to, and the majestic eagle and the red-legged crow, the rapacious vulture and the peaceful dove, are now indiscriminately huddled into modern heraldry, as whim, caprice, or fancy dictate, in the formation of new coats, with more absurdity than all the frivolity of a French tailor.

It is necessary, however, to remark that the position of birds in coat armour, whether displayed, rising, volant, &c. &c. should be accurately described, and when borne of the natural colour of their plumage, are then said to be *proper*. The posture of the wings, whether elevated, expanded, endorsed, &c. should likewise be particularly noticed, and when *beaked and legged* of a different tincture, it is usual to say *armed of all birds of prey*, and also of the *cock*, which is often combed, wattled, legged, and armed of another metal or colour.

BIRD-BOLT, a small arrow with a blunt head; they are sometimes borne in coat armour, with two or three heads rounded, but the number should be particularly expressed when more than one. Plate XVIII. fig. 29.

BISHOP. The name of bishop has been employed to denote the higher ministers of religion from the first establishment of the Church. The Greek word *Ἐπίσκοπος* was retained in the Latin *Episcopus*, almost without variation; and the Saxon term *biscop*, which does not differ very

widely from either, is evidently the immediate parent of our own word bishop. The nature of the office necessarily varied with the condition of the Church, and its rank and power in the state have been regulated by the different constitutions of the countries where it has been established. It was no doubt introduced into England at the same time with Christianity, but that is a period of uncertainty, and to attempt to fix it with accuracy would be to repose too much confidence in tradition. The earliest historical evidence of the existence of episcopacy in this country bears the date of the year 314. It was in that year that the council of Arles met, and among the subscriptions to its decrees we find the names of three British bishops; but as there is no reason to believe that all were present, so neither does the history of councils afford us any rule for deciding what proportion they bore to the whole number of which they were the representatives. But whatever may have been the form or condition of the British Church, it was almost annihilated by the invasion of the Pagan Saxons, and the native Christians who survived were too few and too much despised to form a society among themselves, or attempt the conversion of their conquerors. The second dawn of religion in this island was in the year 597, when Augustine arrived here for the purpose of restoring the true worship; his success was such as so noble an object deserved, and he passed over into France in order to be consecrated, at Arles, metropolitan of the English nation. The token of his office was the pall, which the Pope sent him: thus authorized he returned, and fixed his see at Canterbury. Following the instructions which he received from Rome, he appointed twelve sees within his own province, and gave a pall to London. He was also directed, if the parts about York were converted, to make that city the head of a province, with twelve suffragans; it was to receive the pall from Rome, but both it and London were to be subject to Canterbury, and their precedence was to depend on priority of consecration. It was not till some years after Augustine's death, that York became a metropolitan see, and since that time it and Canterbury have been the two archbishoprics and primacies of England. It appears that at first they had the nomination of the bishops within their respective provinces, and even sometimes appointed their own successors. Afterwards the clergy elected their own bishop, and this was the case during the continuance of the Saxon monarchy; but early under the Norman government they gra-

dually ceded to the King the virtual appointment, although the form still had the appearance of a free choice on their part. This method of nomination and election has been preserved as the most respectful to the clergy consistent with the supremacy of the King. The dean and chapter inform the King of the death of a bishop, and request leave to elect another; the *conge d'élire* is then sent them and the name of the person to be chosen. The election must take place within twenty days after the receipt of the *conge d'élire*; and the chapter, if it refuses the person named by the King, incurs a *præmunire*. After election, and its acceptance by the bishop, the King grants a mandate under the Great Seal for confirmation. This is followed by consecration, which is performed by the archbishop and two assistant bishops.

The sacredness of their office and a character for superior wisdom and learning, have, in all ages, made the bishops desirable coadjutors in national councils, and secured for them a high rank among the nobles of the kingdom. During the ascendancy of the Saxons, they were always invited to the Wittenagemote, or assembly of wise men, not as a right which they could claim, but as an advantage from which the monarch derived too much benefit ever to omit it. After the Norman conquest, when the rough materials of our constitution began to shape themselves into that form which has been gradually perfecting to the present day, the bishops were assigned that rank which they have possessed ever since. They were considered as peers of the realm, and took their seats in the upper house not only as bishops but also as barons. The universal operation of the feudal system extended to them with twofold disadvantages: their temporal rank, like that of all the earliest barons, depended upon tenure only, and the very nature of that title sometimes led to conduct not very consistent with their sacred profession. In an age of ignorance and superstition their real superiority was misunderstood and not unfrequently misapplied; their indirect power, derived from their influence over the minds of men, and introduced or encouraged by papal encroachments, enabled them to extend their direct authority, and obtained the voluntary grant of many extraordinary powers. Of these privileges, some, which were incompatible with the supremacy of the King and the laws of the country, perished with the Roman Catholic religion, and others have quietly sunk into disuse: many important ones however still remain. The

two archbishops have the title of Grace, and take precedence of all dukes not of the blood royal; and the Archbishop of Canterbury of all the great officers of the crown, and the Archbishop of York of all except the Lord Chancellor. The former is styled Primate of all England, the latter Primate of England, and is subject to Canterbury only. It is the duty of the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown the King; the Bishop of London is his provincial dean, the Bishop of Winchester his chancellor, and the Bishop of Rochester his chaplain. The province of Canterbury comprehends twenty sees, and that of York four, one of which is Durham, which has in many things a peculiar jurisdiction. An archbishop may qualify eight chaplains, and a bishop six; his power extends through his province as that of a bishop through his diocese. There are two episcopal privileges which approach to regal: the first is, that, in their courts, they sit and pass sentence by their own authority, and their writs are sent out in their own name and not in that of the King; the second is, that they can depute their authority to another, as to their suffragan, chancellor, &c. The function of a bishop may be considered as twofold; what belongs to his order, and what to his jurisdiction. To the episcopal order belong the ceremonies of dedication, confirmation, and ordination; to the episcopal jurisdiction, by the statute law, belongs the licensing of physicians, surgeons, and schoolmasters, the uniting of small parishes, (although this last privilege is now peculiar to the Bishop of Norwich,) assisting the civil magistrate in the executing of statutes relating to ecclesiastical matters, and compelling the payment of tenths and subsidies due from the clergy. By the common law the bishop is to certify to the judges touching legitimate and illegitimate births and marriages, and by that and the ecclesiastical law he is to take care of the probate of wills, and granting administrations; to collate to benefices, grant institutions on the presentations of other patrons, command induction, order the collecting and preserving the profits of vacant benefices for the use of the successors, defend the liberties of the Church, and visit his diocese once in three years. Bishops take precedence of all other barons; among themselves by a statute of Henry VIII. London, Durham, and Winchester take precedence of the rest, who rank according to seniority of consecration. They have their vote in the trial of a peer, but before sentence they retire and vote by proxy. They

are free from arrests, and their persons may not be seized upon contempt, but their temporalities only. In every Christian country to which they may go, their episcopal rank is acknowledged.

Archbishops and bishops of Ireland enjoy similar rank and privileges in that part of the united kingdom, as the archbishops and bishops of England, and, since the Union in 1801, are represented in the House of Peers by an archbishop and three bishops elected every session of parliament, and not as the twenty-eight representative temporal peers, who are nominated for life.

Archbishops and bishops bear the arms of their *sees*, impaled with their own paternal coats, surmounted by the proper *mitre*, (that of an archbishop having the rim or circle like a ducal coronet, but that of a bishop plain, as in Plate XXIV.) which is so placed as a distinction of honour, but never worn on the head, like the coronets of other peers at coronations. Prior to the Reformation, bishops and the clergy in general were, by the Romish Church, forbidden marriage, and though since allowed to enter into the holy state of wedlock, no regulation, as to the bearing of the arms of their wives has yet been settled, nor has any precedence been granted to such wives; but following the precedent of knights of orders, (a personal honour of which the wife cannot partake,) married bishops bear two shields of arms, the *dexter* with the arms of the *see* impaling their own *paternal coat*, and the *sinister* shield, with their *paternal coat*, either *impaled* with, or bearing the arms of the *wife* upon an *escoccheon of pretence* if an heiress, as the case may happen to be. *Archbishops and bishops* who may happen to be *temporal*, as well as *spiritual peers*, bear the arms, coronet, and supporters of the *hereditary dignity*, as follows, viz. the spiritual honour, if an *archbishop*, upon a shield on the *dexter* side, (which takes precedence even of a *dukedom*, except of the *blood royal*,) and the arms, coronet, and supporters of the hereditary dignity on the *sinister*: but *bishops* who may happen to be *temporal peers*, above the rank of *baron*, bear the *hereditary dignity* on the *dexter* side, as such honour takes precedence of *bishops*, who only rank next before *barons*; so that a *bishop*, who is likewise of no higher *hereditary dignity* than a *baron*, in such case bears the arms of the *see* impaled with his own *paternal coat* on the *dexter* side, and the arms, coronet, and supporters of the *barony* on the *sinister*.

Arms of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees in England. See Plate XXVI.

BATH and WELLS—Az. a saltier, per saltier, quarterly quartered, or and ar. [N.B. This is the coat of the see of Wells.] The arms of the see of Bath are, az. two keys, indorsed, in bend sinister, the upper or, the lower ar. enfiled with a sword in bend dexter. They have been worn impaled in one shield: and Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in 1608, bore the two keys on the dexter side of the saltier, and the sword on the sinister, both erect; which bearing appears to be very proper.

BANGOR—Gu. a bend ar. guttée de poix, betw. two mullets of the second, pierced of the field.

BRISTOL—Sa. three ducal crowns, in pale, or.

CANTERBURY, Archbishop of, and Primate of all England—Az. an episcopal staff in pale ar. ensigned with a cross pattée or, surmounted by a pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, charged with four crosses formée, fitchée, sa.

CARLISLE—Ar. on a cross sa. a mitre, with labels, or.

CHESTER—Gu. three mitres, with labels, or, two and one.

CHICHESTER—Az. a Presbyter John hooded, sitting on a tomb-stone, in his sinister hand a book open, his dexter hand extended with the two fore-fingers erect, all or, in his mouth a sword, fessewise, gu. hilt and pomel or, the point to the sinister.

DURHAM—Az. a cross or, betw. four lions, rampant, ar.

ELY—Gu. three ducal crowns or, two and one.

EXETER—Gu. a sword in pale ar. hilt and pomel or, surmounted of two keys, indorsed, in saltier, the dexter or, the sinister ar.

GLOUCESTER—Az. two keys indorsed in saltier or.

HEREFORD—Gu. three leopards' heads reversed, jessant-de-lis or, two and one.

LANDAFF—Sa. two crosiers indorsed in saltier, the dexter or, the sinister ar. on a chief az. three mitres, with labels, of the second.

LINCOLN—Gu. two lions of England, in pale, or; on a chief az. our Lady the Virgin Mary, a circle of glory over her head, sitting on a tomb-stone, issuant from the chief, in the dexter arm the infant Jesus, head radiant, in her sinister hand, a sceptre, all or.

B I S

LITCHFIELD and COVENTRY—Per pale, gu. and ar. a cross potent, quadrat in the centre, per pale of the last and or, betw. four crosses formée, two on the dexter side silver, the others gold. This is the ancient bearing, but it is often painted and blazoned otherwise, that is to say, per pale, gu. and ar. a cross potent, quadrat, betw. four crosses formée, all counterchanged.

LONDON—Gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilts and pomels or, the dexter surmounting the sinister.

NORWICH—Az. three mitres, labelled, or, two and one.

OXFORD—Sa. a fesse, ar. in chief three demi ladies couped at the breast, ppr. ducally crowned or, vested of the second; in base an ox of the last, horned and hoofed, gold, passing a ford ppr. N.B. Of late, the base of the escocheon is painted barry wavy of four, ar. and az.

PETERBOROUGH—Gu. two keys, indorsed, in saltier, betw. four cross crosslets, fitchée, or.

ROCHESTER—Ar. on a saltier gu. an escallop shell, or.

SALISBURY—Az. our Lady, the Virgin Mary, a circle of glory over her head, holding in her dexter arm the infant Jesus, head radiant, in her sinister hand a sceptre, all or.

Note.—The Bishop of Salisbury is invariably Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and encircles the Arms of the See (impaling his own paternal coat) with the garter, bearing also the badge of that order, pendent beneath.

ST. ASAPH—Sa. two keys, in saltier, ar. the dexter surmounting the sinister.

ST. DAVID'S—Sa. on a cross or, five cinque-foils of the first.

WINCHESTER—Gu. two keys, indorsed and conjoined at the bows, in bend sinister, the upper or, the lower ar. betw. them a sword in bend, dexter of the third, hilt and pomel, gold.

Note.—The Bishop of Winchester, being invariably Prelate of the Order of the Garter, always encircles the Arms of the See (impaling his own paternal coat) with the garter, bearing also the badge of that order pendent beneath, like the Bishop of Salisbury, who is Chancellor.

WORCESTER—Ar. ten torteauxes, four, three, two, and one.

YORK, Archbishop of, and Primate of England—Gu. two keys, in saltier, ar. in chief a regal crown, ppr.

Bishops not Peers.

CALCUTTA—Gu. a crosier in bend or, headed ar. surmounted by an open book, ppr. on a chief,

B I S

indented erm. two palm branches, in saltier, also ppr. surmounted of a mitre, gold.

QUEBEC—Gu. a lion of England, holding in the dexter paw a key erect, ar. on a chief wavy, az. an open book with clasps, also ppr. surmounted of a crosier, gold, a canton, ar. charged with the cross of St. George, gu. betw. four crosses pattée, fitchée at the foot, sa.

SODER and MAN, ar. upon three ascents, the Virgin Mary, standing with her arms distended, betw. two pillars; on the dexter whereof is a church, all ppr. in base, upon an inescoccheon, the ancient arms of Man, (being gu. three legs, conjoined at the thighs, in the fesse point, in armour, ppr. garnished and spurred, or,) ensigned with a mitre, also ppr.

Arms of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees in Ireland.

ARMAGH, Archbishop of, and Primate of all Ireland—Az. an episcopal staff, in pale ar. ensigned with a cross pattée or, surmounted by a pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, charged with four crosses formée, fitchée, sa.

Note.—The Archbishop of Armagh being invariably Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick, bears the arms of the See (impaling his own paternal coat) encircled by the ribbon of that order, and the badge pendent beneath.

CASHEL, Archbishop of, Primate of Munster, and Bishop of Emla—Gu. two keys, indorsed, in saltier, or.

CLOGHER—Az. a bishop habited in his pontificals, sitting in his chair of state, leaning on the sinister side, holding in his left hand a crosier, his right hand extended towards the dexter chief point, all or, resting his feet on a cushion, gu. tasselled of the second.

CLONFERT and KILMACDUAGH—Az. two crosiers, indorsed, in saltier, or.

CLOYNEZ—Az. a mitre, labelled, or, betw. three crosses pattée fitchée, ar.

CORK and ROSS—Ar. a cross pattée gu. charged with a crosier, in pale, enfiled with a mitre, labelled or.

DERRY—Gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilts and pomels or, on a chief az. a harp of the third, stringed of the second.

DOWNE and CONNER—Az. two keys, indorsed, in saltier, or, suppressed by a lamb in fesse, ar.

DROMORE—Ar. verdoy of trefoils, slipped, vert, a cross pattée gu. on a chief, az. a sun in splendour, ppr.

DUBLIN, Archbishop of, Primate of Ireland,

B I S

and Bishop of Glandelagh, az. an episcopal staff in pale, ar. ensigned with a cross pattée or, surmounted by a pall of the second, edged and fringed of the third, charged with five crosses, formée, fitchée, sa.

Note.—The Archbishop of Dublin being invariably Chancellor of the Order of St. Patrick, bears the Arms of the See, (impaling his own paternal coat,) encircled by the ribbon of that Order, and the badge pendent beneath.

ELPHIN—Sa. two crosiers, indorsed, in saltier, or, in base a lamb, couchant, ar.

KILDARE—Ar. a saltier, engr. sa. on a chief, az. a book, open, ppr. garnished and clasped, ppr.

KILLALA and ACHONRY—Gu. a crosier, in pale, or, surmounted of a book, opened, ar. written sa. garnished and clasped of the second.

KILLALOE and KILFENORA—Ar. a cross gu. betw. twelve trefoils, slipped, vert, on a chief, az. a key, in pale, or.

KILMORE—Ar. on a cross, a crosier, enfiled with a mitre, sans label, or.

LEIGHLIN and FERNS—Sa. two crosiers, indorsed, in saltier or, suppressed with a mitre, labelled, of the last.

LIMERICK, ARDFERT, and AGHADOE—Az. in the dexter chief, a crosier, in the sinister a mitre, labelled; in base two keys, indorsed, in saltier, all or.

MEATH—Sa. three mitres, labelled or.

OSSORY—Gu. a covered cup, ensigned with a cross pattée or, betw. five crosses pattée, fitchée, of the last.

RAPHO—Erm. a chief, per pale, az. and or, charged on the dexter side with a sun in splendour ppr. on the sinister with a cross, pattée, gu.

TUAM—Az. three persons, erect, under as many canopies, or stalls of gothic work, or, their faces, hands, and legs, ppr.; the first represents an Archbishop, habited in his pontificals; the second, the Virgin Mary, a circle of glory over her head, holding in her left arm the infant Jesus, head radiant; the third, an angel, having his right arm elevated, and under the left arm a lamb, all of the second.

WATERFORD and LISMORE—Az. a saint, standing on three degrees of steps, vested in a loose robe, with rays of glory round his head, holding a crucifix before him, in pale, his hands extended to the extremities of the cross, and the foot of the cross resting on the upper step, all or.

Arms of the Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees, heretofore established in Scotland.

ABERDEEN—Az. a temple ar. St. Michael, standing in the porch, mitred and vested, ppr. his dexter hand elevated to Heaven, praying over three children in a boiling cauldron, of the first; in his sinister hand a crosier or.

B I T

ARGYLE—Az. two crosiers, indorsed, in saltier, or, in chief a mitre of the last.

BRECHIN—Ar. three piles, meeting at the points in base, gu.

CAITHNESS—Az. a crown of thorns or, betw. three saltiers, ar.

DUMBLAIN—Ar. a saltier, engr. az.

DUNKELD—Ar. a cross Calvary, sa. betw. two passion nails, gu.

EDINBURGH—Az. a saltier, ar. in chief a mitre of the last, garnished, or.

GALLOWAY—Ar. St. Ninian, clothed in a pontifical robe, purp. on his head a mitre, and in his dexter hand a crosier, both or, his sinister hand across his breast.

GLASGOW—Ar. a tree growing out of a mount in base, surmounted by a salmon, in fesse, all ppr. in his mouth an annulet or, on the dexter side a bell, pendent to the tree, of the second.

THE ISLES—Az. St. Colomba in a boat at sea, all ppr. in chief a blazing star, or.

MURRAY—Az. a church, ar. St. Giles, in a pastoral habit, ppr. standing in the porch, holding in his sinister hand an open book of the last, on his head a mitre, and in his dexter hand a passion cross, both or.

ORKNEY—Ar. St. Magnus, vested in royal robes, on his head an antique crown, in his dexter hand a sceptre, all ppr.

ROSS—Ar. St. Boniface, on the dexter, habited, gu. his hand across his breast, ppr. on the sinister a bishop, vested in a long robe, close girt, purp. mitred, and in his sinister hand a crosier, or.

ST. ANDREW—Az. a saltier ar.

BISHOP habited in his pontificals, sitting in a chair of state, leaning on his sinister side, and holding in his left hand a crosier, being the Arms of the See of Clogher in Ireland. See Plate XVIII. fig. 30.

BISHOP'S CROSS STAFF, or Episcopal Staff, as borne in the arms of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, is a staff of gold, ensigned with a cross pattée, ar. Various staves are borne in coat-armour, such as a treble cross staff, being that of the Pope, a cardinal's staff, patriarchal staff, &c. &c. which will be found particularly described under the word STAFF, or STAVE.

BITING HIS TAIL. Serpents are sometimes borne in this position, and blazoned *a serpent embowed, biting his tail*, that is, formed into a complete ring or circle, and is often so represented as the emblem of eternity.

BITT. The *manage bitt* as well as the *snaffle* occur in coat-armour; a representation of the former will be found in Plate XVIII. fig. 31, and the latter in the same Plate, fig. 32, which is borne in the arms of *Milner*.

B L A

BLACK. This colour is termed *sable* in heraldry, and in blazonry by the planets is called *Saturn*, and by precious stones *diamond*.

BLACK EAGLE, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

BLADED, (French, *tigé*,) is a term used in heraldry, when the stalk or blade of any kind of grain or corn is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit. Example, *an ear of wheat, or, bladed vert.* See Plate XVIII. fig. 33, 34, 35, and 36.

BLAISE, St. Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

BLAISE, St. and the VIRGIN MARY, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

BLANCH, corrupted from the French word *blanc*, the feminine of which is *blanche*.

BLANCH LION, (French, *blanc lion*.) Anciently the title of one of the pursuivants of arms.

BLAZING STAR, or COMET, is represented as an *estoile*, or *star*, of six points, with a tail or illumination streaming from it in bend, as in Plate XIX. fig. 1.

BLAZON, or BLASON, (Latin, *blasonia et nobilium vel gentilitiorum scutorum explicatio et descriptio seu recitatio*,) is generally understood as the proper technical description of armorial bearings, according to the scientific rules of heraldry. Nisbet traces the origin of the word from the blowing or winding of a horn, at justs and tournaments, when the heralds proclaimed and recorded the achievements of the combatants.

BLAZON—General rules concerning. The art of blazonry or blazoning coat-armour consists in a scientific knowledge of the several parts, lines of partition, ordinaries, charges, metals, and colours, whereof it is composed. Some fanciful heralds of former times have, for the greater distinction and honour of the bearer, called to their aid not only the heavenly bodies, but the most precious stones of the earth to describe the tinctures of the bearings of sovereign princes and the ennobled of the land; and have even carried their imagination still further, by attributing to each planet, celestial sign, precious stone, metal, and colour, the virtues which they represent, as well as the months, days, flowers, elements, seasons, complexions, and numbers to be understood by them. Without subscribing to these strange whims and fancies, or wishing to record these follies, but merely to show the extravagant enthusiasm with which heraldry has sometimes been followed, the author has annexed a paradigm of these absurdities, which are nevertheless somewhat curious, and not altogether unconnected with the science.

B L A

PARADIGM OF THE TINCTURES.

Colours.	Planets.	Precious Stones.	Virtues.	Celest. Signs.	Months.	Days.	Ages.	Flowers.	Elements.	Seasons.	Complexions.	Numbers.	Metals.
Or, or yellow.	Sun. ☉	Topaz.	Faith and Constancy.	Lion.	July	Sunday.	Young.	Marygold.	Air.	Spring.	Sanguine.	1, 2, 3,	Gold.
Argent, or white.	Moon. ☾	Margarite, or Pearl.	Hope and Innocency.	Scorpio and Pisces.	Oct. and Nov.	Monday.	Infancy.	Lily and White Rose.	Water.	Autumn.	Phlegmatic.	10, 11	Silver.
Gules, or red.	Mars. ♀	Carbuncle, Ruby, and Coral.	Charity and Magnanimity.	Aries and Cancer.	March, June and July.	Tuesday.	Virility, or Man's Age.	Gillyflower and Red Rose.	Fire.	Summer and Harvest.	Choler.	3, 10	Latten.
Azure, or blue.	Jupiter. ♃	Sapphire.	Justice and Loyalty.	Taurus and Libra.	April & Sept.	Thursday.	Puerility.	Blue Lily.	Air.	Springtime.	Sanguine.	4, 9	Copper.
Sable, or black.	Saturn. ♄	Diamond, Agate, or Chelydoin.	Prudence and Constancy.	Capricornus and Aquarius.	Dec. and Jan. day.	Saturday.	Old Age.	Aubifane.	Earth.	Winter.	Melancholy.	5 & 8	Iron and Lead.
Vert, or green.	Venus. ♀	Smaragd, or Emerald.	Loyalty in Love, Courtesy, and Affability.	Gemini and Virgo.	May and August.	Friday.	Lusty Green Youth.	All kind of verdure.	Water.	Spring.	Phlegmatic.	6, 12	Quick-silver.
Purple.	Mercury. ☿	Amethyst, Opal, and Hyacinth.	Temperance and Prudence.	Sagittarius and Pisces.	Nov. and Feb.	Wednesday.	Canan Senectus.	Violet.	Water & Earth.	Winter.	Phlegmatic, with some choler.	7, 13	Tin.

Peacham, in his *Complete Gentleman*, mentions that in the time of Hen. V. there was a Dutchman who blazoned by the principal parts of a man's body, and one *Malorques*, a Frenchman, by flowers; nor were our own countrymen less fantastic. Long before that early period, an Englishman, named *Fauchon*, (a name, however, which bespeaks at least foreign extraction,) in the time of Edward the Third, emblazoned arms by the days of the week, which is likewise mentioned by *Peacham*. But whatever marks of respect to sovereigns and nobles such variations in the blazoning of arms might be intended to indicate, the absurdities and confusion it was likely to introduce made it soon abandoned, and the heralds of most countries have adhered to the more simple mode of blazon by metals and colours.

After attaining the knowledge of the points of the escocheon and the lines of partition, tinctures, and ordinaries, which compose the principal parts of coat-armour, the various charges of the shield may, with some general rules, be accurately blazoned, so as to be readily understood without the illustration of a sketch or drawing.

In the first place brevity is to be studied, and tautology avoided in blazonry, yet in as few words as possible, giving such a minute description of every bearing, its position, place on the shield, tincture, &c. that mistakes may not arise, the words *of*, *or*, *and*, *with*, should scarcely ever be repeated, nor the same metal or colour; avoiding the latter, by calling the charge, &c. borne of the tincture before mentioned, of the *first*, *second*, or *third*, as it may stand in rotation first mentioned in the blazon, as the following example will explain. See Plate XXIX. fig. 33, which having two bearings of the same metal, a description of which cannot in the blazon follow each other, as a chief is generally last described, the emblazonment will run thus, viz. az. a cheveron or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, ar. a chief of the *second*, (meaning the second tincture before mentioned in the blazon, to prevent the repetition of the word *or*.)

And it is here necessary to observe that in mentioning the rotation, furs, metals, and colours before named, must be indiscriminately all counted from the first named, and when the field or surface of the shield is wholly of one metal or colour, and which is ever first described, it is usual to say *of the field*, when the charge describing is the same; but when the field is party-coloured, this rule cannot be followed and the word *first* must be used.

It likewise sometimes happens, that in blazon, the last mentioned charge or bearing is borne in

the tincture like the one immediately named before it, and yet both cannot be included under one word to express the tincture being alike, in which case it is even then necessary to say *of the last*, to describe it of the same metal or colour, as the same example will illustrate, had the chief been *argent* instead of or, and like the fleurs-de-lis; the blazon in that case must then have run thus, az. a cheveron or, between three fleurs-de-lis, ar. a chief *of the last*.

Having thus premised as to brevity and the avoiding of repetition, the next general rule to be observed in blazon is ever to begin with a description of the field, whether borne of only one tincture, or of several, describing technically its division as *per fesse*, *per pale*, *per saltier*, and the like, and the several metals, furs, or colours of such divisions.

The principal *ordinary*, if any, should next be named, and its particulars if not plain, but *indented*, *embattled*, &c. with its tincture, (the *chief*, *canton*, or any charge or bearing in their particular places or points of the shield, being generally blazoned last,) and then the charges around it, as in the example before given, generally describing the surcharges upon such ordinary, after mentioning those between which it is borne, which the same example would illustrate, supposing the *cheveron* to have been charged with *three pellets*, as in fig. 34, which will likewise exemplify another point in blazonry, in avoiding the repetition of the number *three*, which occurs twice in this instance, the blazon should run as follows, viz.

Azure, [the field] *on a cheveron or*, [the principal ordinary, the word *on* being placed before it, to describe its charges] *betw. three fleurs-de-lis, ar. as many pellets*; [the word *many* being introduced to avoid repeating the number, and pellets being always sa. it is unnecessary to name the colour] *a chief of the third*, [being ar. like the fleurs-de-lis, the *third* tincture named, *third* being used to avoid the repetition of *ar*.]

When, as is often the case, none of the ordinaries are borne in the escocheon, the charges and their exact positions in the field, whether *bendways*, *fesseways*, *paleways*, &c. as well as the *attitude* of such charges, if *beast*, *bird*, &c. and the *tincture* of them, should be particularly named; but when borne in threes, two in chief and one in base, a very common way of bearing, it is unnecessary to state the position, or even to say *two and one*, which is often done when borne in a triangle, and this rule will apply when the *fesse*, *cheveron*, and *bend*, is borne between such charges; and when crosses occur between four

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charges, all alike, their position in the quarters is understood without naming it, as a *cross* or *saltier between four crescents*, and the like.

Generally the principal bearing, or the charge borne in the centre of the field, is described after the field itself, which, as before stated, must ever be first blazoned, and after such principal charge, the bearings around it, more remote from the centre or fesse point.

These general rules may be sufficient to point out the proper mode of blazoning arms, which close observation and a thorough acquaintance with the science of heraldry can alone render perfectly complete.

BLAZONRY is evidently derived from the word *blazon*, and is used in the same way, or to imply the art or skill of describing properly armorial bearings. French, *Science, ou art heralitique*.

BLAZONER, (French, *blasonneur*,) one skilful in heraldry, who blazons armorial bearings.

BLEMISHED, or **REBATED**, (French, *morné*,) is an accidental mark or abatement of some part of a charge or bearing, and being generally reckoned to lower its dignity, does not often occur in coat-armour. *Abatements* in heraldry have been more particularly described under that head, as marks of infamy for dishonourable actions; but to give an example of rebatement in a single charge, see Plate XIX. fig. 2, viz. *a spur rowel blemished or rebated*, that is, having the points broken off.

BLOCK-BRUSHES, a term used by some heralds to express a bundle or bunch of kneeholm, or bastard myrtle, used by butchers to clean the surface of their chopping-blocks, &c. *Block-brushes* are charges in the arms of the Butchers' Company. See Plate XIX. fig. 3.

BLOOD. The colour representing blood is termed *sanguine* in heraldry, and in blazonry by the planets, called *dragon's tail*; and by precious stones, *sardonyx*.

BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR. *Knights of the*. See *KNIGHTHOOD*, *Orders of*.

BLOOD-HOUND. When borne in coat-armour, should be drawn on scent, as depicted in Plate XIX. fig. 4.

BLOOM, **BLOWN**, or **BLOSSOM**. Flowers, shrubs, and plants are frequently borne in arms in their proper colours, and are blazoned *bloomed*, *flowered*, and *blossomed*.

BLUE. This colour is termed *azure* in heraldry, and in blazonry by the planets called *Jupiter* and *Jove*, and by precious stones, *sapphire*.

BLUE-BOTTLE, a flower of the cyanus, and depicted as in Plate XIX. fig. 5.

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BLUE-MANTLE, (French, *manteau-bleu*, and by Gibbon, in his Introduction, *ad Latinam blazoniam*, called *armorum servulus*, quem a mantelio dicunt *cærulio*,) a title of one of the Pursuivants of Arms, and formerly considered one of the officers attached to the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

BOAR. This animal and its head is a common bearing in coat-armour, and ever implies the wild boar, which should be depicted as in Plate XIX. fig. 6.

Boar's head, erased. See Plate XIX. fig. 7.

Boar's head, erect, and erased. See Plate XIX. fig. 8.

Boar's head and neck, coupéd. See Plate XIX. fig. 9.

BOATS, of various descriptions and denominations, are borne in arms, but that which is generally found in English Heraldry, is formed as in Plate XIX. fig. 10.

BOLE, or **HEAD**, is a term in heraldry applicable to flowers.

BOLT-HEDYS. Some ancient authors upon heraldry make use of these terms to express bulls' heads.

BOLT AND TUN, as borne in heraldry, is a bird-bolt in pale piercing through a tun, as in Plate XIX. fig. 11.

BOLTANT, or **BOLTING**. These are terms applicable to the general position of *hares* and *rabbits* when borne in coat-armour, and imply, as the words import, springing forward, as these timid animals do when disturbed from their seats or burrows.

BONFIRE, depicted as in Plate XIX. fig. 12.

BONNET. The cap of velvet worn within a coronet.

BONNET ELECTORAL. This cap was borne over the escocheon of pretence, charged with the arms of his Majesty's dominions in Germany, in the centre of the royal arms of England, till the electorate of Hanover was declared a sovereign state, as depicted in the arms of his late Majesty, George the Third, in Plate X. No. II. when it was discontinued, and the Hanoverian crown placed in its stead, as in the royal arms, Plate I. **BOOK with Seven Seals**, as borne in the arms of the University of Oxford. See Plate XIX. fig. 13.

Book, or Bible, garnished and clasped. Plate XIX. fig. 14.

Books open and closed frequently occur as armorial bearings.

BORDER, (French, *bordure and brisure*, Latin, *bordura, limbus, margo, et fimbria, vel fimbria*.) French heralds reckon the border as one of their honourable ordinaries, and like the rest, should

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possess one-third part of the field, and Mons. Baron terms it a shield surrounding a shield, diminished to a third-part. With English heralds it has not generally been considered as one of the honourable ordinaries, but as a mark of difference to distinguish one part of a family from another, as were bends, &c. formerly, till the introduction of the more minute distinctions which mark the branches of families to a much greater extent. The border is of an equal breadth at every part, and surrounds the field, taking up one-fifth part of it, as in Plate XX. fig. 5; it should not have any shadow, but be parted from the field by a fine line only, except when there happens to be a chief in the coat, in which case the border runs under the chief. When any other ordinary, as the cheveron, fesse, pale, bend, &c. forms the coat, the border passes over them, as in Plate XII. fig. 14. If a coat be impaled with another, and either of them has a border, it must not in that case surround the coat it belongs to, but be omitted where the two coats unite, and extend only to the line of impalement, as in Plate XX. fig. 6. When the border is plain, as in Plate XX. fig. 5, before referred to, it is blazoned thus, *az. a border ar.* but if charged with bezants, plates, billets or pellets, it is then termed *a border* (of whatever colour it may happen to be) *bezantée, platée, billettée, or pelletée*; all other charges must be expressly mentioned as to number, colour, &c. Borders are borne in various ways, as follow:

Border per border indented. See Plate XX. fig. 1. Termed by ancient heralds, a *bordure partie indented*; it is also blazoned a *bordure charged, or surmounted with another indented*, and in this manner the border may be divided throughout all the various lines of partition, as engrailed, invecked, &c. &c.

Border charged, or surmounted of another. See Plate XX. fig. 21.

Border story, counterstory, must ever be composed of eight fleurs-de-lis. See Plate XX. fig. 2.

Border invecked gobony, (French, *bordure nuagée en dedans.*) See Plate XX. fig. 3.

Border dovetailed. See Plate XX. fig. 4.

Border comonly. See *Border gobony*, Plate XX. fig. 7.

Border comonly, counter comonly. See *Gobony, counter gobony*, Plate XX. fig. 8.

Border contre camp. See *Gobony, counter gobony*, Plate XX. fig. 8.

Border per pale, charged with six roundles counterchanged. See Plate XX. fig. 10.

Border indented. See Plate XX. fig. 12.

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Border of France and England. See Plate XX. fig. 13.

Border vair. See Plate XX. fig. 14.

Border nebulée. See Plate XX. fig. 15.

Border potentée. See Plate XX. fig. 22.

Border urdée. See Plate XX. fig. 23.

Border embattled, or crenellée. See Plate XX. fig. 17.

Border battled imbattled, or border battled grady. See Plate XX. fig. 25.

Border engrailed on the dexter side, and invecked on the sinister. See Plate XX. fig. 18.

Border rayonnée. See Plate XX. fig. 26.

Border point in point indented. This differs from the *border per border indented*, as the indents run from line to line, as in Plate XX. fig. 19.

Border of the field. This border is not used in English armory, although very common in France and Germany. See Plate XX. fig. 20: this should rather be called *embordured*, and not a border.

Borders charged are very common in coat-armour, and unless the number is particularly expressed, always implies eight, and according to the kind of charges have been distinguished by different appellations, as follow, which Randle Holme considers needless, if the charges must be expressly named with such particular terms.

Border entier, or as commonly called *entoyer, or entoire*, is so termed when charged with inanimate things, as *bezants, escallops, &c.* which must nevertheless be particularly named.

Border enaluron, is the term used when charged with birds, but the kind of bird must be particularly named.

Border enurny. When charged with lions, &c. naming the particular beast.

Border verdoy. When charged with vegetables, which must be particularly named.

Border purflewed. When shaped like vair, or of any of the furs, but expressly naming the kind.

Border wavy, or waved. When parted from the field by a wavy line.

Border engrailed, (French, *bordure engreflée.*) See Plate XX. fig. 27.

Border invecked. See Plate XII. fig. 29.

Border contrary invecked, or invecked gobony. See Plate XX. fig. 3.

Border indentée, or indentée borderwise, termed by the French, *bordure canelée.* See Plate XII. fig. 35.

Border per pale is the first division of the border into only two component parts, as in Plate XX. fig. 31.

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Border quarterly is the next sort of compounded bordure, being divided into four parts. See Plate XII. fig. 27.

Border quarterly quartered consists of eight pieces, divided from the centre of the escocheon per cross and per saltier, as in Plate XII. fig. 28.

Border gobony, or *gobonated*, is the last of the composed bordures of single compartments, which should not exceed sixteen pieces called gobbitts; it is sometimes termed company. See Plate XX. fig. 7.

Border gobony counter-gobony is composed of two lines or rows of gobbitts counterchanged, it is sometimes called contre-camp. See Plate XX. fig. 8.

Border chequy is composed of three rows of checkers counterchanged of metal and colour. See Plate XX. fig. 9.

Borders, when charged with bends, bars, cheverons, frets, pales, and the like, show merely the parts of such charges as would fall upon the border, were they continued whole across the shield, as in the following examples, which will sufficiently explain the way of depicting all such kind of bearings, viz.

Border charged with three bendlets sinister. See Plate XX. fig. 28.

Border cheveronny of eight. See Plate XX. fig. 29.

Border charged with two pales, and as many squires and bars. See Plate XX. fig. 30.

Border replenished is a term particularly recommended by Randle Holme in preference to *entoire*, *enaluron*, *enurny*, *verdoy*, or *purflewed*, being applicable to every charge of the kind borne upon the border or any of the ordinaries.

Border semée, that is, strewed over with the particular kind of charge expressly mentioned, as *semée of fleurs-de-lis*, &c.

Border per fesse is also a division into two parts fesseways. See Plate XX. fig. 32.

Border per bend, either dexter or sinister, is another division into two parts, as in Plate XX. fig. 33 and 34; and if divided both ways is then a border per saltier.

Border per cheveron is another division into two parts, as in Plate XX. fig. 36.

Border per saltier divides it into four compartments, as in Plate XX. fig. 35.

Border paly is a division of the border into a certain number of pieces paleways, which must be specified. See Plate XX. fig. 24.

Border bendy, either dexter or sinister, divides it bendways into the number of pieces expressed. See Plate XX. fig. 16.

Border barry divides it barways into the num-

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ber of divisions mentioned, as in Plate XII. fig. 30.

Border demi is when it is cut off per fesse, and continues no farther round the escocheon; it may be borne either in chief or in base, but the manner should be specified in the blazon. It is sometimes called a *border diminished*, or *determined in fesse*, (or *proceeding to the fesse part*.) See Plate XII. fig. 34.

Border diminished, or *determined in fesse.* See DEMI BORDER.

Border double. This will apply to the bearing of one border upon another, or the *border parted per border*, as described under those terms: but Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armory, has given an instance of the bearing of two bordures in one coat, the field of which is divided *paleways*, and two distinct borders surrounding the dexter and sinister compartments, as in Plate XII. fig. 36.

This materially differs from impaled bearings of baron and femme, or man and wife, where both coats may happen to have borders; as in that case, each border must be omitted at the impaled line, where the two coats unite, and the shield have the appearance of a single border all round it; being only separated by the impaled line at the top and bottom.

Note.—After describing generally most of the various borders met with in coat-armour, it should be observed, that the lines of partition particularly pointed out in many of them, may be found varied throughout most of the lines which occur in heraldry, delineated in Plate VI. although it is unnecessary minutely to describe the border, with every variation of such divisional lines, as those given sufficiently point out the others.

BORDERED, or **BORDURED**, (French, *bordé*, and, latinizing the French, termed *borduratus*, but, more properly, in Latin, called *fimbriatus*,) when the coat has a *bordure* round it.

BORDWRE or **BERDER**, ancient orthography for *border*, or *bordure*.

BOSS OF A BIT, as borne in the arms of the *Loriners*, or *Bit Makers' Company*. See Plate XIX. fig. 15.

BOTEROLL, **BAUTEROLL**, or **BOTTEROLL**.—According to French heralds, is the tag of a broad-sword scabbard, and esteemed an honourable bearing. See Plate XVIII. fig. 10. On the dexter side a *boteroll*, on the sinister a flesh-hook. Edmondson was of opinion that the *crampet*, which is the badge of the *Earl of De la Warr*, was meant to represent the same ornament of the scabbard.

BOTONE, **BOTTONE**, **BOTTONY**, or **BUTTONY-CROSS**. See **CROSSES**.

Botone-masculated cross. See **CROSSES**.

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BOTONED. Having round buds, knots, or buttons at the extremities, generally in threes, resembling in some measure the *trefoil* or three-leaved grass, and sometimes termed *treffled*, or *trefoiled*.

BOTTLE, LEATHERN. A bottle made of leather, sometimes borne in coat-armour, and depicted as in Plate XIX. fig. 16.

BOUCKYS. Ancient orthography for bucks.

BOUGET, or WATER-BUDGET, called also dosers, (French, *bouse*, or *oge*, rendered in Latin, *uter aquarius militaris*,) is a vessel anciently used by soldiers for carrying of water in long marches. They were also used by water-carriers in the conveyance of water from conduits to the houses of citizens. They are variously depicted in ancient manuscripts, as in Plate XIX. fig. 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, and from the two last it may be inferred that they were carried in pairs, as they are so borne in the arms of *Bannister*. Fig. 22 exhibits a water-budget as now generally borne in coat-armour. They are frequent in the bearings of English families, and sometimes occur in Scotch armory, but it is seldom or ever met with in foreign heraldry.

BOURDONÉE CROSS. See **CROSSES**.

BOUTONNÉE. See **BOTONE**, &c. and **CROSSES**.

BOW, ARCHERS' BOW. See Plate XVIII. fig. 32, in chief a bow, lying fessewise.

Bow, cross-bow. See Plate XIX. fig. 23.

BOWED, or EMBOWED, termed also *flected*, or *reflected*, signifies a bending or inclination to a bow, as an arm embowed, that is, bent at the elbow. Indents, piles, &c. are often borne with the points curved, which is termed bowed or embowed, and serpents are variously embowed.

Bowed-embowed, or enwrapped debruised, are terms applicable to a serpent when turned twice or thrice round the neck, with the head coming out of the middle of the folds, as in Plate XIX. fig. 24.

Bowed-embowed, debruised, with the head, that is, the serpent is twice or thrice rounded in a contrary direction to the last, the head debruising the folds, that is, projecting over on the outside of them, as in Plate XIX. fig. 25.

Bowed debruised, and counter-embowed debruised, is when the tail of the serpent turns down and goes under, and above that, turns again a contrary way at a little distance, and goes under again, as in Plate XIX. fig. 26; it is sometimes termed *double embowed debruised*, and also,

Bowed double and fretted.

Bowed with the tail elevated or turned over the head, by some termed *elevated and turned*

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over the head only. See Plate XIX. fig. 27.

Bowed debruised, the tail surmounting or embowed, the head debruised, that is, when the turn part of the tail turns not under in the usual way, but in the turning lieth higher above the other part, as in Plate XIX. fig. 28.

Bowed-embowed, or enwrapped. When the serpent is turned twice or thrice round, one coil within the other, as in Plate XIX. fig. 29.

Bowed-embowed, likewise implies a bowing in contrary directions, like the letter S; which may be also termed *flected reflected*.

Bowed knotted, debruised, and torqued, that is when the head part is embowed, the middle enwrapped round close together, and the tail part flected, and bent again as in Plate XIX. fig. 30.

Bowed dorsed, or endorsed, or contrary, or counter-bowed, bowed-counter, or contrary bowed, bowed-contrary, or counter-bowed. These terms have nearly the same signification, and are alike applicable to any thing bowed, the ends of which are again turned in a contrary direction, either in the form of a horse-shoe with the ends reverted or turned outwards, or the letter S which turns contraryways at each extremity, which may be called *flected, reflected, or bowed-embowed*. They may be also applied to fish or any other charges, when borne back to back in pairs, bowed contrary to each other, termed also *embowed-endorsed*.

BOWL, a platter, or large deep dish; such a bearing having thereon a boar's head, coupéd. See Plate XIX. fig. 31.

BRACED, or BRAZED, (French, *agraffé*, or *entrelassé*,) are terms applicable to charges when folded or interlaced together, as in Plate XIV. fig. 25, being *three cheverons braced*, or more properly termed *interlaced*.

BRACELET. This is an ornament put about the arms of sovereigns, as part of the insignia of royalty.

BRANCH. *Branches, slips, and sprigs* of flowers and shrubs often occur in coat-armour, and according to the general rules laid down by some heralds, the *slip* should consist of three leaves, the *sprig* of five, and the *branch*, when unfructed, of nine leaves, that is, with three slips set together on one stem; but if fructed, then four leaves are sufficient to term it a *branch*, but these niceties are little attended to.

BRANCH OF FIR-TREE, coupéd and fructed. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 32.

Branched, (French, *branché*,) signifies any thing spread into branches, or displayed like branches.

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- Branches of laurel*, crossing in saltier at each extremity are generally painted as in Plate XIX. fig. 32.
- BRANDS.** *Fire-brands* borne in armorial ensigns are generally represented *raguly*, as in Plate XIX. fig. 33, *A fire-brand, in pale, inflamed ppr.*
- BRASED-INTERLACED.** See **BRACED**.
- BRASSARTS.** Armour for the elbow.
- BRASSETS.** Pieces of armour for the arms.
- BRAZED.** See **BRACED**.
- BREAST.** The breasts of women sometimes occur in coat-armour. See Plate XIX. fig. 34, *on a pale, a woman's breast distilling drops of milk.*
- BRECTESCHES.** Parapets or battlements.
- BRETESSE ou DES BASTONNADES**, so termed by French heralds to express embattlement on both sides. In Latin it is rendered, *utrimque pin-natus*.
- BRETESSED,**
BRETESSED, or } Terms used by French armo-
BRETESSEE, } rists to express *embattlement*
on both sides opposite to each other, and not what we call *embattled counter-embattled*, the projections or bretesses of which on one side, oppose the indentures of the other.
- BRICIAN Order, Knights of.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.
- BRICK, or BRIQUE,** are made in the same shape as *billets*, but should be so depicted that the thickness may appear, by which the one may be distinguished from the other.
- BRICKLAYERS' AXE.** A tool used for cutting bricks. See Plate IX. fig. 23.
- BRIDGES** of various forms, and differing in the number of arches, which should be particularly specified, are common bearings in coat-armour. See Plate XIX. fig. 35, exhibits *a bridge of three arches, with streams transfluent ppr. on the bridge a fane*; being the arms of *Trowbridge*.
- BRIDGET, St. Knights of.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.
- BRIGANDINE, or** } (French, *brigandine, cotte de*
BRIGANTINE, } *mailles haubergeon*,) a jacket or coat of mail, part of the armour of a chevalier. See Plate XIX. fig. 36.
- BRIMMING,** the coupling of the boar.
- BRINDED, or BREENDED,** spotted.
- BRISÉ, or** } is a French word and signifies broken;
BRISÉE, } in Latin it may be rendered *fractus* or *ruptus*, but when any of the ordinaries are broken asunder, the manner should be more particularly expressed.
- BRISTLED,** a term used to express the hair on the neck and back of a boar, which is sometimes borne of a different tincture. See Plate XIX. fig. 9, *a boar's head and neck, bristled*.

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- BRISURE.** French heralds use this term to express *filial* or *familique* differences by the *bordure, bend, &c.* formerly used to point out the distinction of houses, which they say seem to break, as it were, the principal bearing with which they are carried. Baron renders it in Latin *adscititia sectio*, and Mackenzie, *diminutiones vel discernicula armorum*; but the filial distinctions by which we mark the different houses of a family are now generally termed *differences*, and will be found in Plate XI.
- BROAD-ARROW.** This differs from the *pheon* by having the inside of the barbs plain, as in Plate XXI. fig. 1, and Plate IX. fig. 36.
- BROAD-AXE,** as borne in Arms. See Plate XXI. fig. 2.
- BROCHES.** Instruments used by embroiderers, and borne in the arms of the Embroiderers' Company. See Plate XXI. fig. 3.
- BROCKET.** The name of a young *stag*, in the second year of age.
Brocket's sister. The term used for the *hind*, in the second year of age.
- BROGUE, IRISH,** a sort of shoe, and when borne in coat-armour, is delineated as in Plate XXI. fig. 4.
- BROKEN.** This term is often applied in blazonry, when any thing borne in armour is forcibly broken off, leaving the separated parts shivered or splintered. The term is likewise used to signify a deer being opened or cut up.
- BRONCHANT** is a term used by French heralds to denote the situation of any beast when placed on a field strewn with *fleurs-de-lis, &c.* sometimes termed *semée*. *Bronchant sur le tout* is surmounting or standing over the field thus powdered: in Latin, rendered *supercurrens*.
- BROOM, or BESOM.** See Plate XXI. fig. 5.
- BROOM-FLOWER, Knights of the Order of the.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.
- BROOM-PLANT, or** } as borne in coat-armour. See
BROOM-SPRIG, } Plate XXI. fig. 6.
- BROW-ANTLER** is the first branch of the horn of a hart or buck that shoots out of the main beam next the head.
- BUBBLE.** Water-bubbles sometimes occur in coat-armour, as in the arms of *Aire*, being *az. three bubbles*. See Plate XXI. fig. 7, *ar. two bubbles, and a third rising out of water, in base ppr.* the arms of *Bubbleward*.
- BUCK.** This animal, which is a common bearing, is in the fifth year termed *a buck of the first head*.
Buck, or great-buck, is the term used to express a buck in its sixth year and when older.
- BUCKET.** This bearing is of various forms, it is

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generally depicted as in Plate XXI. fig. 8 and fig. 9, exhibits one with feet, which is termed a *hooped bucket*, as borne in the arms of *Pemberton*.

BUCKLE, as in the arms of *Sapcot*. See Plate XIV. fig. 13.

BUCKLED, (French, *bouclé*,) belts, bands, collars, &c. borne with buckles.

BUCKLER, TARGET, or SHIELD. These, though applicable to the same use, have, at different periods of time, and in different nations, much varied in shape as well as size; some of which will be found more particularly described under **SHIELD**, the usual term for the achievement of arms.

BUCKLES, by some authors called *armour-buckles*, or *arming buckles*, and *fermailles* from the French, are borne of various shapes, as *oval*, *round*, *lozengy*, and *masculy*, but the form should be particularly expressed in the blazon. See Plate IX. fig. 7, in which is depicted one with the *tongue pendent*, which should also be expressly noticed, when thus borne in coat-armour.

BUD. Flowers in the bud or budding occur in arms, and the *cross bottony*, or *buttonée*, is termed by Gerard Leigh, a *cross budded*, the extremities of which end something like the buds of flowers.

BUFFALOE. This animal resembles the bull with the addition of a high lump of fleshy substance growing on the withers of the neck and shoulders. Bulls' heads in old blazon are often called buffaloes' heads.

BUGLE. A bull is sometimes so called, and from which the hunting-horn, common in coat-armour, is termed a *bugle-horn*.

BUGLE-HORN, (French, *huchet*, *trompe*, or *cor de chasse*.) The bugle-horn, sometimes called *hanchet*, is generally borne stringed and garnished, which should be mentioned in the blazon, the garnishing consists of rims round the horn, and the strings are tied in the manner represented in Plate XXI. fig. 11, but sometimes the strings are omitted. When borne in coat-armour without strings adorned with rings, they are then said to be *verolée*, but the more common blazon is a *bugle-horn, sans strings*.

BULL. Common in coat-armour, but needs no description.

BULL-RUSH. An aquatic plant. See Plate XXI. fig. 12.

BULL'S HEAD *caboshed*, or *cabossed*, that is, showing only the full face or front of the head, as in Plate XXI. fig. 13.

Bull's head coupéd, that is, in profile, or side-

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faced, and coupéd at the neck, as in Plate XXI. fig. 14.

BULLETS, more generally termed *pellets* and *ogresses*, and, by ancient heralds, sometimes *gunstones*, are roundles painted black, called by the French *torteaux-de-sable*, and represent cannon-balls.

BUNCH, or CLUSTER. Fruits, flowers, &c. are often borne in bunches or clusters in coat-armour. See Plate IX. fig. 13, a *bunch of ash keys*.

BUNDLE OF LATHS, as borne in the arms of the Bricklayers' Company. See Plate XXI. fig. 15.

BUR, (French, *la bouterolle d'une lance*.) A broad ring of iron behind the place made for the hand on the tilting-spear, which bur is brought to the rest when the tilter charges his spear; serving there to secure it, and make it easy.

BURELLÉ is the French term for *barruly*, and, according to Colombiere, without any addition, implies *barry of ten*; but when more pieces, the number must be expressed, which should be even; if the pieces in *burellé* are odd they are then termed *trangles*, a diminutive of the fesse or bar, or *burelle*, which implies a *barrulet*.

BURGANET, or ? (French, *bourguignote*,) a steel **BURGONET**, } cap, or sort of helmet, formerly worn by foot soldiers in battle. See Plate XXI. fig. 16, three of which are in the arms of *Evington*.

BURGHs ROYAL in Scotland, ranked according to their Precedency on the Rolls of Parliament; together with the Blazons of the Arms of such of them as are matriculated in the Registers of the Lyon-Office, Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH—Ar. a castle triple-towered and embattled, sa. masoned of the first, and topped with three fans, gu. windows and portcullis shut of the last, situated on a rock ppr.—Crest, on a wreath of the colours, an anchor wreathed about with a cable, both ppr. Motto, in an escroll above, *Nisi Dominus frustra*. Supporters, the dexter, a maid richly attired, her hair hanging down over her shoulders, and the sinister, a doe, both ppr.

PERTH—Gu. the holy lamb passant reguardant, holding in his sinister fore-leg a staff in bend sinister, and thereon a banner, all ar. the last charged with a saltier, az. all within the royal tressure of the second. The escocheon is placed on the breast of a double-headed eagle displayed or. Motto, *Pro rege, lege, et grege*.

DUNDEE—Az. a pot of growing lilies, ar.—Crest, a lily, ar. Supporters, two dragons vert,

B U R

their tails nowed together below the shield. Motto, above the crest, *Dei donum*.

ABERDEEN—Gu. three castles triple-towered, within the royal tressure, ar. Supporters, two leopards ppr. On the reverse of the seal is insculped, in a field az. a temple ar. Saint Michael, standing in the porch, mitred and vested ppr. his dexter hand lifted up to heaven, as giving his benediction to three children in a boiling cauldron of the first; in his sinister a crosier, or. Motto, *Bon accord*.

STIRLING—Az. on a rock, ppr. a castle triple-towered without windows, ar. masoned, sa. the portcullis shut, gu. surrounded with four oak-trees disposed in orle of the second.

LINLITHGOW—Az. St. Michael, with wings expanded, treading on the belly of a serpent in base, lying fesseways, with its tail nowed, all ar. with a spear in his dexter hand, piercing the serpent's head, ppr. and holding in his sinister an inescoccheon, charged with the royal arms of Scotland. Motto, *Collocet in cælis nos omnes vis Michaelis*. On the reverse of the seal is a shield or, charged with a greyhound-bitch sa. chained to an oak tree ppr. in base a lock of the last.

ST. ANDREWS—Az. the apostle St. Andrew ppr. surrounded with a radiation or, vested of the field, tied to his cross ar. in base a boar of the last, tied to a tree of the second.

GLASGOW—Ar. a tree growing out of a mount in base, surmounted by a salmon in fesse, all ppr. in his mouth an annulet or; on the dexter side a bell pendent to the tree, of the second.

AIR—Gu. a castle triple-towered, ar. betw. the holy lamb passant; in his sinister fore-leg a staff in bend sinister, and thereon a banner all of the second; the last charged with a saltier, az. on the dexter and on the sinister the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger, both ppr. in base a sea of the last.

HADINGTON—Az. on a mount in base vert, a goat statant, ar. armed, hoofed, and bearded, or.

DYSART—Ar. a tree eradicated ppr.

KIRKALDIE—Az. an abbey of three pyramids, the central taller than the lateral, ar. each ensigned with a cross pattée or. On the reverse of the seal is insculped, in a field, az. St. Bryce, vested in long garments, with a mitre on his head, all ppr. standing in the porch of a church, ar. which is ensigned on the top with a cross pattée of the third; his dexter hand holds a fleur-de-lis or, and his sinister hand is laid upon his breast; the whole betw. a decrescent and a star in fesse of the last. Motto, *Vigilando*

B U R

munio. Round the shields on each side of the seal these words, *Sigillum civitatis Kirkaldie*.

MONTROSE—Ar. a rose, gu.—Crest, a dexter hand issuing from a cloud, and reaching down a garland of roses, ppr. Supporters, two mermaids rising out of the sea ppr. Motto, *Mare ditat, rosa decorat*. On the reverse of the seal, in a shield gu. St. Peter on a cross ppr. the keys hanging at his girdle or.

COUPAR.

ANSTRUTHER EASTER.

DUMFRIES—Ar. the archangel Michael ppr. vested in a long garment, az. in his dexter hand a crosier or, on his head a mitre, and below his feet a serpent nowed, both ppr.

INVERNESS.

BRUNTISLAND—Az. a three-masted ship, with an anchor, and her sails furled, ar.

INVERKEITHING—Az. a ship with one mast, and her sails furled, in a sea, ppr.

KINGHORN—Az. a castle, ar. masoned, sa. the middle tower ensigned with a cross potent fitchée, or.

BRECHIN—Az. in the porch of a Gothic church, its lower extremity terminating in the nombril point, ar. a saint sitting ppr. habited of the field; in base an escoccheon of the second, charged with three piles issuing from the chief, and meeting in the base point, gu.

IRWINE—Ar. a lion sejant affrontée, gu. holding in his dexter paw a sword erect, ar. hilted and pomelled or, in his sinister a sceptre of the last.

JEDBURGH—Gu. on a horse salient, ar. furnished, az. a chevalier, armed at all points, grasping in his right hand a kind of lance, called a Jedburgh staff, ppr. Motto, *Strenue et prospere*.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

WIGTON.

DUMFERMLINE—Az. a tower set on four steps or degrees, with a pyramidal roof above the battlements, ar. masoned, sa. betw. two lions rampant affrontée or, armed and langued, gu.

PITTENWEEM—Az. in the sea in base, ar. a galley, her oars in action, of the last; St. Adrian standing therein in long garments close girt, and a mitre on his head, ppr. in his sinister hand a crosier or, on the stern an ensign of the second, charged in the dexter chief point with the royal arms of Scotland. Motto, *Deo duce*.

SELKIRK.

DUMBARTON—Az. an elephant passant, ar. tusked or, bearing on his back a tower, ppr. Motto, *Fortitudo et fidelitas*.

RENFREW—Az. in the sea in base ppr. a ship, her sails furled, the prow ensigned with the sun, and the stern with a crescent, all ar. betw.

B U R

two cross crosslets fitched in chief of the last, and two escocheons in fesse; that on the dexter charged with the royal arms of Scotland, and the other with the paternal coat of the name of *Stewart*, viz. or, a fesse chequy az. and ar. Motto, *Deus gubernat navem*.

DUNBAR—Az. a castle, ar. masoned sa. the windows and portcullis shut, gu.

LANARK—Ar. an eagle with two heads displayed, sa. beaked and membered, gu. a bell, az. pendent to the dexter leg by a string of the last; in chief, two lions passant counter-passant of the third; and in base, as many salmons naiant, their tails in the middle base point, ppr.

ABERBROTHOCK—Ar. a portcullis, gu. chains, az.

ELGINE—Ar. a bishop in his canonical dress, his arms extended; in his dexter hand a book, all ppr. in his sinister hand a crosier or.

PEEBLES—Vert, three fishes counternaient in pale, ar. Motto, *Contra nando incrementum*.

CRAIL—Sa. in a sea in base ppr. a ship with one mast at anchor, her sail furled, ar. manned with seven mariners, full-faced, seen from the middle upwards, of the last; in the sinister chief point a crescent, surrounded with eight estoiles or.

TAIN—Gu. St. Duthacus in long garments, ar. in his dexter hand a staff, garnished with ivy; in his sinister, which is laid on his breast, a book expanded, all ppr.

CULROSS—Az. a perspective view of the church of St. Servanus; shewing the south side, in which there is a gate, with a window on each side; the top of the west end of the church ensigned with a passion-cross; in the west end another gate, and two windows over it, and one window over the two last; a square steeple terminating the building towards the east; above the battlements of which is a cupola, ensigned with a ball on the top of a rod, all ar. masoned, sa.

BAMFF—Gu. the Virgin Mary, holding the Child Jesus in her arms, or.

WHITEHORN:

FORFAR—Az. a square castle embattled above the gate and at the top, triple-towered, the centre tower larger than the dexter and sinister; on each side the centre tower, a centinel-house or watch-tower, which are, with the three towers, pyramidically roofed, all ar. masoned, sa. the portcullis and windows, gu. the middle tower ensigned with a staff and banner, charged with the royal arms of Scotland.

ROTHSAY.

NAIRN.

B U R

FORRES.

RUTHERGLEN.

NORTH-BERWICK—Az. a galley, her sails furled, ar. rowed by five mariners on each side, in a sea ppr. Motto, *Victoriae gloria merces*.

CULLEN.

KILRENNY—Az. an open boat in the sea, rowed by four mariners on each side, the pilot at the helm; a hook suspended from the side of the boat, near the stern; the rays of the sun issuing from a cloud in chief, all ppr. Motto, *Semper tibi pendeat hamus*.

LAUDER—Ar. the Virgin Mary looking at the Child Jesus in her arms, a radiated glory round each of their heads, all ppr. their vestments, az.

KINTORE.

ANNAN.

LOCHMABEN.

SANQUHAR—Az. a double-leaved gate, triple-towered, on an ascent of five steps or degrees, flanked by two towers, all ar. the towers arch-roofed, and masoned, sa.

NEW-GALLOWAY.

FORTROSE.

DINGWALL.

DORNOCH—Ar. a horse-shoe, az.

QUEENSFERRY—Ar. in the sea az, a galley, her sails furled, sa. in the middle thereof, St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, standing, richly apparelled, and crowned, ppr. in her dexter hand a sceptre, ensigned with a fleur-de-lis, or; in her sinister, which is placed on her breast, a book folded purple. In an escroll, in base, these words, *Insignia burgi passagii reginae*.

INVERERA—The field of the coat, the sea ppr. a net, ar. suspended from the dexter chief point, and the sinister fesse points, to the base; in chief two, and in base three herrings, entangled in the net, ppr.

INVERURIE.

ROSEMARKIE.

CROMARTY.

WICK.

KIRKWALL.

INVERBERVIE—Gu. a rose, ar.

STRANRAER—Ar. a ship with three masts, at anchor, sa. in the sea in base ppr. Motto, *Tutissima statio*.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS IN TUNIS, *Knights of*.
See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

BURLING-IRON, an instrument used by weavers, and borne in the arms of the Weavers' Company

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of Exeter. See Plate XXI. fig. 17, in base a burling-iron.

BURNING-BUSH. This bearing occurs in the arms of *Bushborn*; it is sometimes called *Moses' Burning Bush*, or a *bush on fire*.

BURST. This term is sometimes applied to any thing *split* or *open*, called also *disjoint*, *fracted*, or *severed*. See *CHEVERON burst*, and Plate XIV. fig. 27.

BUSH, or **BRUSH** of a fox, the tail.

BUST. The head to the breast. The busts of men and women often occur in coat-armour.

BUSTARD. A kind of wild turkey of a brownish colour, but seldom met with in England. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 30.

BUTCHER'S AXE, or **SLAUGHTER-AXE**, as borne in the arms of the Butchers' Company. See Plate IX. fig. 19.

BUTTONED. *Buckles* borne in coat-armour, when ornamented, are termed *garnished and studded*, or *buttoned*.

BUTTONY-FLORY, or **BOTTONY-FLORY**. See **CROSSES**.

C

CABINET DES ARMES (French, in Latin *armorium honoris*) is a square table, or *cabinet*, enclosed within a frame, and which, upon the conclusion of the funeral of any nobleman or gentleman, is, in Flanders and other foreign countries, usually fixed against a wall in the inside of the church in which the defunct is buried. In the centre of this *cabinet* hang the *tabard*, *helm*, and *crest*; on one side of them the *sword*, and on the other the *gauntlets*; at the bottom the *spurs*, and in the four angles, the paternal and maternal shields of arms of the deceased. See **ACHIEVEMENT**, or **HATCHMENT**.

CABLE. A rope affixed to an anchor.

CABOCHED, **CABOSHED**, or **CABOSSED**, } (derived from the old French word *caboche*.) This term is used to express the head of a buck, or any other animal that is placed *full-faced*, or *affronté*, without any part of the neck being visible. See Plate XXVII. fig. 5 and 6, and Plate XXI. fig. 13, it is sometimes termed *trunked*.

CABRÉ, a French term signifying *erect*.

CADENCY, (French, *branche cadette*, *les puinez*.) Differences or distinctions of houses. See these terms.

CADUCEUS, or **MERCURY'S MACE**. It is sometimes called a *snaky staff*, and *Mercury's soporiferous rod*; it is a slender staff or wand, having

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two serpents annodated or entwined about it, the heads meeting at the top, and the tails at the lower end or handle. The *Caduceus*, on some of the Roman coin, are variously depicted, sometimes with *two serpents respectant torqued, joined at the tails*, to the end of the rod, at others with wings, set to the staff, and also with the serpents crossing each other.

CALAMINE-STONE, a mineral which when mixed with copper turns it into brass. It is part of the crest of the Mineral Company, and borne as in Plate XXI. fig. 18.

CALATRAVA, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CALF. This term is applicable not only to the young of the *cow*, but to the *stag kind* of the first year.

CALTRAPS, } (French, *chausse-trappes*.) They
CALTROPS, or } are sometimes called *cheval-traps*,
GALTRAPS, } and were made of iron with four points so placed that which ever way it lies on the ground one point will be always erect. They were formerly used in warfare and thrown in the way, to prevent the enemy's cavalry from pursuing an army on its retreat. Boswell terms them *murices* and *tribuli*, but to which it is requisite to add *instrumenta bellica*, the words *murex* and *tribulus* having other meanings. See Plate XXI. fig. 19, a scaling ladder betw. two *caltraps*, and in the base of fig. 6; in Plate XVIII. a *caltrap embued*, which signifies bloody at the point.

CALVARY-CROSS takes its name from its resemblance to that upon which our Saviour suffered. This cross is generally depicted on three grieves, degrees, or steps. See **CROSSES**.

CALZA, DE LA, or **STOCKING**, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CAMEL. This animal is sometimes borne in coat-armour, and usually depicted as in Plate XXVIII. fig. 15.

CAMELOPARD, an animal by some heraldic authors supposed to be engendered between a camel and a leopard; a fabulous idea, as this majestic quadruped is to be seen in the British Museum, see Plate XXVII. fig. 35, but without horns.

CAMELOPARDEL, a suppositious beast of heraldic creation, formed by the addition of two straight horns on the head of the camelopard, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 35.

CAMP. French heralds sometimes use this term, as well as *compon*, and is the same as *compony* or *gobony*.

CAMPANED. When bells are borne pendent from a file, &c. which sometimes occur, it is

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then termed *campaned*, or with two, three, or more *campanes*, as the case may be.

CAMPANES. Charges, such as the fesse, bar, or file, when, as is sometimes the case, bells are borne pendent thereto, are blazoned a file, &c. with three *campanes*, or points *campaned*; a term derived from *campana*, a bell.

CANDLESTICK. This bearing sometimes occurs in coat-armour, as in Plate XXI. fig. 21 and 22; the former is called a taper candlestick in the blazon of the arms of the Founders' Company.

CANELLÉ. This is the French term for invecked or invecked. See those terms.

CANNET is a French term, which signifies a duck represented without beak or feet, as in Plate VIII. fig. 7. They may be distinguished from *martlets* and *allerions*, the latter being always displayed in full front, and the *cannet*, though depicted in profile or sideways, like the *martlet*, yet differs from it, being without the forked tail, and having a longer and more curved neck than that of the *martlet*.

CANNON, a piece of ordnance, mounted on a bed or carriage. It is superfluous in blazon to add the mounting, but when borne dismounted it should then be so expressed. See Plate XXI. fig. 23.

CANTON is a French word signifying a square corner. The *Book of St. Albans*, *Camden*, and *Uredus* call it *angulus*; and Gibbon is of opinion that *angulus quadratus, dexter et sinister*, is significant for both cantons. *Uredus* uses also, *quadrans angularis*; and in blazoning the coat of *Sutton*, *scutum muris armenii vellere, simulque quadrante angulari dextro nigro, decoratum; et in dextro angulo quadrate, or ad dextram colore nigro quadrate angulatum*: but taking *quadra* to be a better word than *quadrans*, he uses that in another blazon, viz. *clypeus argenteus, &c. &c. itidemque (ad dextrum angulum) quadra cyanea, &c.* The *canton* is considered one of the *honourable ordinaries*, and is generally formed either at the dexter or sinister chief parts of the escutcheon, by two lines meeting at right angles, proceeding from the top and sides of the shield, as in Plate XIV. fig. 31.

The word *canton* always implies dexter, but the *canton sinister* should be so expressed in blazon. Cantons may be borne in the same manner at the base corners of the shield.

Canton sinister. See Plate XIV. fig. 29.

Canton in base sinister. See Plate XXIX. fig. 13.

CANTONNÉE is a French term, often used to ex-

C A P

press any bearing borne with a cross, as in the arms of Jerusalem, blazoned by the French, *argent, a cross potent, cantonnée* with four crosses, which we should term a cross potent *between* four crosses. The Scotch heralds sometimes follow the example of the French in calling it *cantonnée*. The *Book of St. Albans* and *Uredus* render it *angulatus*; it is likewise termed *stipatus* and *crux inter quatuor, &c.*

CANTONED, (French, *cantonnée*,) a term used by French and Scotch heralds of charges borne with a cross, see **CANTONNÉE**, but the term may be otherwise applied, as follow:—

Cantoned-bar, that is, a *bar cantoned*, in the same manner as described of the *fesse cantoned*, which, when borne of the same metal or colour, should be united without any division, as in Plate XIII. fig. 16, which depicts a *fesse* so *cantoned*.

Cantoned lambeaux, or *lambeaux cantoned*, is when any one or more of the *lambeaux*, or feet of the file (or label, as it is sometimes called) is borne charged with a canton; a charge of this kind is borne on one of the royal labels, for difference. See Plate XI. fig. 11.

CAP. Caps of various forms occur in heraldry, and are used as marks of dignity, independent of what are usually denominated crowns or coronets, some of which are often borne without caps. Those more properly termed caps or hats, are as follow:—

Cap, Cardinal's cap, or *hat*, is painted red, and generally depicted as in Plate XXV. fig. 15. The *archbishops* and *bishops* in France bear *hats* over their arms, like those of the *cardinals*, but with this difference, that they are green, and have only four rows of tassels. The *abbots* use the same, only black, with three rows of tassels. *Prothonotaries* bear the same as *abbés*.

Cap-copped, or *hat*, sometimes called a *morion*, and is turned up in the form of a chapeau, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 31.

Cap-corner, or *four-cornered cap*, is that used by *deans*, *doctors*, and all *graduates* and *under-graduates* of the *universities*, and might be placed over the arms of deaneries in like manner as the mitre surmounts the episcopal sees. See Plate XXIX. fig. 32.

Cap three-cornered, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 35.

Cap in crown is the velvet cap which covers the head within the rim or circle of the crown. The caps of royal crowns are generally purple; and the princes, princesses, and peers crimson.

Cap of dignity, termed also *cap of mainte-*

C A R

nance, was anciently belonging to the dignity of *duke*; it is formed of crimson velvet turned up ermine, and frequently called a *chapeau*. See Plate XXIV. fig. 28. It often occurs borne under the crest instead of a wreath, as in Plate V. fig. 1.

Cap of honour, the same as *cap of dignity*, *state*, or *maintenance*, as last described.

Cap hood, or *old man's cap*, as described by Randle Holme, is turned up and open before, and turned down again below the neck and sides of the face; such he mentions as the arms of *Winter*.

Cap of maintenance, the same as *cap of dignity*; it is termed by the French *bonnet ducal*.

Cap tanke is a deep round cap, with strings to tie under the chin, used by the ancient servile Romans.

Note.—The difference between a *tank* and an *infule* is, that the first is of one width and round at the top, and the latter rises to a kind of point.

CAPARISONED, (French, *caparaçonné*, or *houssé*.)

This term is used to signify a war-horse when completely accoutred or armed for the field. See Plate VIII. fig. 21, a horse caparisoned modern, and Plate IX. fig. 21, a horse caparisoned ancient.

CAPITAL. The head of a column is so called.

CAPITAL CROSS, also called a *cross corniced at each end*, and likewise a *cross headed after the Tuscan order*: it is sometimes termed a *cross brick-axed*, because the ends much resemble the heads of brick-axes, by which bricklayers cut their bricks. See CROSSES.

CAPUCHON, a hood differing from the *chapperon*, which is open, being closed every way.

CARBUNCLE, or ESCARBUNCLE, a precious stone, and very ancient bearing in coat-armour. It is represented with a small circular centre, from which issue eight sceptres, *pometté* and *floretté*, which imply the lustre of its rays. Gibbon calls it *carbunculus linearis*, alluding to the lines or rays. See Plate XXI. fig. 24.

CARDINAL'S CAP, or HAT. See CAP, and Plate XXV. fig. 15.

CAREERING, or } One of the terms applicable to
CARRIERING, } the position of the *horse*, when rather bendwise than mounted upright; the other terms are *statant*, *passant*, *prancing*, *rearing*, *enraged*, and *mounted*.

CARMEL MOUNT, OUR LADY OF, and of ST. LAZARUS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CARMELUS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CARTOUCHE is an oval shield, in which the popes

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and churchmen of noble descent in Italy place their armorial bearings.

CART WHEEL. See Plate XXI. fig. 25.

CASE (French, *despouille*) is the skin of a beast, with the head, feet, tail, &c. which being filled up, or stuffed, has the appearance of the proper animal.

CASED is the term used to express the flaying or bowelling of a hare.

CASQUE, the French term for helmet, used also by English heralds: in Latin rendered *galea*. See HELMET.

CASTLE. Castles are borne in coat-armour of different structures, and unless particularly described, are generally depicted as in Plate XXX. fig. 3. This bearing is sometimes called a *port* between two towers, and a *wall* with *battlements* and *gate* between two towers, though *castle* seems the most proper blazon. When the cement of the building is of a different tincture to the stones, it is then said to be *masoned* of that particular colour. When the windows and ports of castles differ in colour from the building and field, they are then supposed to be shut, and must be so expressed in the blazon: but if the windows and ports are of the tincture of the field, which is seen through them, they are then open, or what we term *voided* of the field, and should be thus described; but which the French call *ajouré*, a term generally applied by them to voidings of the field, from *jour*, the day or light seen, as it were, through them. When the *port* is defended by a *port-cullis*, it should likewise be particularly noticed in the blazon. Castles with four towers occur in armorial bearings, by some heralds called a *square tower*, as in Plate XXX. fig. 4.

Castle, with the four towers domed, and placed two in pale and two in fesse, borne by the name of Rawson, and sometimes called a *square castle towered*. See Plate XXX. fig. 5.

Castle breached, on a mount, the French colours struck, is the crest of Stibbert. See Plate XXX. fig. 13.

CAT, (French, *chat*.) This domestic animal is used as a crest and supporter, but not often met with as a charge or bearing in the shield of arms, though the *cat-a-mountain*, or *wild cat* occurs, as in the arms of Keate of Devonshire, viz. *ar. three cats-a-mountain in pale sa*. Cats are never borne otherwise than guardant.

CAT-A-MOUNTAIN, or WILD CAT, being ever borne guardant or full faced, need not be so described in blazon. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 14.

CATERFOIL, more properly called quatrefoil, or

quaterfoil, is the four leaved grass. See Plate XXXI. fig. 19; it is not so commonly borne in coat-armour as the trefoil or cinquefoil.

CATHARINE WHEEL. This instrument of torture representing that upon which *St. Catharine* suffered martyrdom, is a bearing not uncommon in coat-armour: it is depicted as in Plate XXI. fig. 26.

CATHARINE, ST. OF RUSSIA, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CATHARINE, ST. OF MOUNT SINAI, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CATOSE, or SCROLL, anciently written *scrowle*, is a kind of bracket, carved in foliage or leaf. See CROSS PATONCE so adorned among CROSSES.

CAVE. A representation of this subterraneous hollow but rarely occurs in coat-armour, though sometimes wild animals are borne issuing therefrom.

CAUL, or COWL, a monk's hood.

CECKKO, or CHECCE, ancient orthography, meaning chequy.

CELESTIAL COLLAR OF THE HOLY ROSARY, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CELESTIAL CROWN. See CROWNS.

CELESTIAL GLOBE, termed a sphere, borne sometimes without its meridian or foot, at others the celestial circles with the signs of the zodiac.

CELESTIAL SPHERE, *environing the terrestrial globe*, and sometimes called only a *sphere*, which comprehends both the *celestial* and *terrestrial globe*, and by some termed a *sphere beautified* (or adorned and replenished) with a variety of *celestial bodies*, &c. is a bearing which occurs in coat-armour, and is the crest of *Bull*, clockmaker to Queen Elizabeth.

CENTAUR, a fabulous beast, half a man and half a horse, called also *Sagittarius*, or *Sagittary*, one of the celestial signs of the zodiac. See Plate XXVII. fig. 34.

CENTRE implies the middle of any thing: the centre points of the escocheon are as follow, see Plate VI.—the middle chief point marked B; the centre or fesse point marked E; the middle base point marked H. See POINTS of the escocheon for the rest and Plate VI.

CERCELÉE CROSS. See CROSSES.

CERCLÉ, a French term, rendered by Baron *Diadematus*, within a circle or diadem, or having a diadem.

CHACE, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHAFANT, a term applicable to the boar, when enraged or furious.

CHAIN. Chains are borne in various ways, as

appendant to animals, and, independent of any other charge, fesseways, bendways, &c. See Plate XXI. fig. 27, viz. *four chains in saltier fixed to an annulet in the centre point*.

CHAINED. Animals, &c. borne with chains, are so termed.

Chained and collared, animals with *chains* are generally *collared* also, and are then termed *chained and collared*.

CHAIN-SHOT, by Guillim called *murdering chain-shot*, and depicted as in Plate XXI. fig. 29.

CHALICE, or CUP, called also a communion cup, is borne as in Plate XXI. fig. 30.

CHALLENGER, (French, *tenant* or *champion*,) a champion who offers to fight or give battle at tilts, tournaments, &c.

CHAMBER-PIECE, a term in heraldry for a short piece of ordnance without a carriage, as in Plate XXI. fig. 31.

CHAME, a term used by French heralds for an annulet with a sharp rising point on one side.

CHAMELEON, when borne in arms, is generally painted a pale green colour, and formed as in Plate XXI. fig. 20.

CHAMFRAIN, armour for the head of a horse. See Plate IX. fig. 8.

CHAMPAGNE, } implies the same, and is some-
CHAMPAIGN, } times called *urdée*; it resem-
CHAMPAIN, or } bles embattlement, but the bat-
CHAMPION, } tlements and indentures are
drawn to a point, instead of being cut straight.
See Plate XV. fig. 19, a *bend champain* or *urdée*.

CHAMPAIN, or BASE CHAMPAIN, (French, *champagne la point de l'écu*,) divides the field in base by an embattled line with the battlements and indentures drawn to a point, as last described; it is likewise termed *urdée* and *champion*.

CHAMPION, the same as *champagne*, *champaign*, or *champain*, and what is termed *urdée*.

Champion, a knight or chevalier, who challenges the combat to avenge the cause of another.

CHANTING, (French, *chantant*,) singing birds are sometimes so borne.

CHAPE, the iron, brass, or silver ornament placed at the end of the scabbard to prevent the point of the sword from obtruding; termed by the French *bouterolle*.

Chape, part of a buckle attached to the strap. CHAPEAU is the common French word for *cap* or *hat*, but in heraldry is an ancient *cap of dignity*, formerly worn by *dukes*, of scarlet coloured velvet, lined and turned up with ermine; it is sometimes called a *cap of maintenance*. It was

seldom met with as a bearing in private families till the grants of Cook, Clarenceux; and others, since his time, very improperly introduced it, as well as ducal coronets, as a common bearing for crests, instead of the wreath, as in Plate V. fig. 1; see also Plate XXIV. fig. 28, as a cap of ancient dignity. It is variously called by French heralds, *chapeau*, *bonnet-ducal*, or *capeline*.

Chapeau de fer (French, *chapel de fer*) is an iron hat with a small brim, resembling the morion used by foot soldiers. See *MORION*.

Chapeau-like, caps somewhat resembling and turned up like the *chapeau*.

CHAPERON, } from the old French word for
CHAPOURN, or } hood, which by metonymy hath
CHAPERONNE, } given name to the little shields containing death-heads, crests, or other devices, placed on the foreheads of the horses drawing hearses at pompous funerals. See the *chaperon* alluded to in Plate II. Nos. 9 and 14, and Plate III. Nos. 9 and 14. They are called *chaperons*, or *shafferoons*, because these devices were fastened to the *chaperonnes* or *hoods*, formerly worn over the heads of those horses with their other coverings of estate. This sort of hood and covering is depicted upon the horse in Plate IX. fig. 21.

CHAPERONNÉ, or SHAFFERONE, a French term for hooded, which *Baron* renders in Latin *calyptratus*.

CHAPERONNET, a French word, which signifies a little hood.

CHAPEROON, or CHAPERON, by corruption termed shafferoon, (French, *chanfrein de cheval de deuil*.) See *CHAPERON*.

CHAPLET, (French, *chapelet de chevalerie*, or *guirlande*.) a garland or wreath of flowers, laurel, olive, oak, &c. See Plate XXV. fig. 14, 22, and 23, and Plate XXIV. fig. 22 and 24.

CHAPLET OF ROSES, borne in coat-armour, should be composed of four roses only, the other part of leaves, as in Plate XIII. fig. 40.

CHAPLET CROWN. See *CROWNS*.

CHAPOURNET, a chief divided by a curved line, as in Plate VII. fig. 29, viz. ar. on a chief vert, a *chapournet*. This word, used erroneously by some English heralds, is a corruption of the French word *chaperonnet* above-mentioned, signifying a little hood.

CHAPOURNET, or SHAPOURNET-CRESTED, by some termed *mounted*, or a *shapournet shapournetted*, that is, rising, as it were, into a smaller semicircle in the middle, as if the hood, which it is said to represent, was worn over a crest, which would make it appear higher at that part.

Chapournet, or *shapournet reversed*, merely reverses the curved line in Plate VII. fig. 29, making it to issue from the upper part of the chief instead of the lower.

CHAPOURNATED, or SHAPOURNATED, CHAPOURNED, or SHAPOURNETTED, that is, borne in the shape of the *chaperonné*, as a *chief shapourned*, which might be also termed a *chapournet reversed in chief*. See Plate XXIX. fig. 9.

CHAPPÉ. See *CHAPE*.

CHARACTERS. The several characters of the whole planetary system, as well as of the alphabet in various languages, occur in coat-armour. Old English and Roman text letters are frequently met with as bearings, as may be seen by reference to the arms of several of the deaneries, viz. *Canterbury*, *Durham*, *Lincoln*, &c.

CHARGE (French, *charge meuble de blason*, *assiette*, *figure*, or *piece*) signifies the various figures and ordinaries depicted on the *escoccheon* or shield of arms, by which the bearers are distinguished from one another. Coates, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, says, "too many charges are not accounted as honourable as fewer," which might have been the opinion of the heralds of his day, (a century ago,) but which it seems has long since been exploded, and modern heraldry now abounds with charge upon charge heaped upon the *escoccheon* in complicated confusion, which no one can decipher; and instead of the martial heraldic bearings of which coat-armour was formerly composed, landscapes, waterscapes, and sea-views, nay, even whole towns are now huddled together upon the shield, requiring the aid of a microscope, rather than a slight glance, which was formerly sufficient to ascertain the bearer and his heroic achievements.

Edmondson, in speaking of the charges of the shield, and the simplicity of ancient bearings, has deservedly praised the heralds of former times, who not only cautiously avoided the overcharging of the shield, but blazoned them so fully and aptly, that no man could be at a loss to depict them with accuracy, adding "that modern heralds, however, have not always followed the example in either respect: on the contrary, they have stuffed several of the new-purchased coats with such a multitude and variety of charges, and introduced such a medley of new and extraordinary bearings, that the *escoccheons* become crowded, confused, and unseemly, and consequently are inadequate to the purposes for which coat-armour was originally instituted; nay, the descriptions which they give us of those very

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“arms, are so loose and defective, that such arms cannot with certainty and exactness be drawn from their blazon as they stand worded in the grants. It may be difficult to ascertain the reasons which have induced our modern heralds to deviate from the practice of their early predecessors in thus forming of arms. Possibly they are desirous of giving good pennyworths, and think that, as purchasers now pay forty guineas for a grant of arms, the coat ought to be fuller, and to contain a greater number of bearings than are placed in those coats which were granted when the expenses of obtaining them amounted to no more than five guineas.”

The expense of a grant of arms has since increased to almost double the price; but whether the other charges have multiplied in the same ratio, and the coat and pocket have been alike overcharged, should be inquired of the purchasers of modern coats, who are best able to solve the question.

Charge super charge, (French, *chargeure*, *piece de blason qui en surmonte une autre*,) by these terms some heralds express one bearing charged with another, which is better termed *charged*, or *surmounted*, as the words may best apply.

CHARGED, (French, *chargé* or *surmonté*.) A shield is said to be *charged* with the bearings depicted upon it; and the term is applicable to any of the *ordinaries* or *charges* bearing any other device upon them, which is then said to be *charged* with such minor device laid upon it. *Chiffletius* and *Uredus* in Latin use the adjectives *impressus* and *exaratus*, and also *onustus* and *adpictus*, making it applicable to the thing borne and not to the field, using *inscriptus* in both senses. Baron hath *impressus* and *ferens*. Camden, *scutum ornatum*; and, as observed by Gibbon, you may also say *scutum insignitum*, *seu decoratum*.

CHARLES, *St. Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CHATTER, or } the Bohemian lark; it is in shape
CHATTERER, } and crest like the English crested lark, and sometimes, though seldom, visits this country, and is by *Bewick* classed among English birds.

CHAUSSE, in the common acceptation of the word, signifies *shod*, and in blazon denotes a section in base. The line is formed by proceeding from the extremity of the base, and ascending to the sides of the *escocheon*, which it meets about the *fesse* point. See Plate XIII. fig. 41.

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CHEAPUE-WISE, meaning *chapeau-wise*, somewhat resembling the *chapeau*.

CHECKY, or **CHECKIE**. See **CHEQUY**.

CHEECHE, ancient orthography for *chequy*, or *checky*.

CHECKERS, (French, *echiquier*,) the same as *chequy*.

CHEESE-SLIP, or **WOOD-LOUSE**, an insect. See Plate XXI. fig. 32.

CHEF, or } meaning *chief*.
CHEFE, }

Chefe entte pycche, meaning *point pointed reversed*.

Chefe gutty, meaning *per cheveron*.

CHEQUE, **CHEQUY**, **CHECKY**, or **CHECKIE**, **CHECQUERED**, or **CHECKERED**, (French, *eschiquetté*, or *echiqué*,) terms when the field or any charge is divided by transverse lines, paleways and fesseways, into equal parts or squares, which are borne of different tinctures, as in Plate XIII. fig. 17, 32, and Plate XV. fig. 8.

CHERUB, a child's head between two wings, as in Plate XXI. fig. 33; or between three pair of wings, as in the same Plate, fig. 34.

CHESS-ROOK, a figure used in the game of *chess*, and often borne in coat-armour. See Plate XXI. fig. 35, viz. two dice in chief, and a *chess-rook* in base.

CHEVALIER, (French, *un cavalier*,) a knight on horseback completely armed.

Chevalier, armed at all points, cap-à-pié, brandishing his sword, (French, *un cavalier armé de toutes pieces de pied en cap, brandissant son épée*.) See Plate IX. fig. 21, and Plate VIII. fig. 21.

Chevalier in antique armour cap-à-pié; on his helmet his crest, and the same on the head of his horse, that being the usual place whereon it was fixed, the horse's face armed with a plate, his mantle or lambrequin flying, in his right hand a sword fastened by a chain to his armour; on his sinister arm a shield, and on the caparisons of the horse an *escocheon* of his arms, as in Plate IX. fig. 21.

CHEVAL-TRAP, the same as *caltrap* and *galtrap*. See **CALTRAP**.

CHEVELÉE is the French term to express what we call *streaming*; that is, the streams of light issuing from a comet or blazing star, sometimes, though vulgarly, called the *beard*. See Plate XIX. fig. 1.

CHEVERON, so called by English and French heralds, is an ordinary composed of a two-fold line pyramidical, the foundation being on the dexter and sinister sides of the *escocheon*, and the acute point of the spire near the top of the

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field resembling a pair of rafters to support the roof of a house. *Chevron* is a common French word, signifying a *couple*; in Latin called *tignum*, or *cantherius* and *capriolus*; by the Italians, *capriolo* and *caviletto*. The *cheveron*, according to Leigh, is the seventh honourable ordinary, and contains one-fifth of the field. Its diminutives are the *cheveronnel* and *couple-close*, the former being one-half, and the latter one quarter part of the *cheveron*. Upton calls the *cheveron signum capitale*. Spelman, in his *Aspilogia*, terms it *fastigium*; and Camden uses *chevernus ut vocitant*, that is, as they call it, not considering it good Latin, but coined for the purpose. See Plate XIV. fig. 29.

Cheveron-arched, that is, bowed in the form of an arch. See Plate XIV. fig. 17.

Cheverons, two arched, couched, springing from the dexter and sinister sides of the shield. See Plate XXIX. fig. 15.

Cheverons, two arched, couched and fretted. Plate XXIX. fig. 16.

Cheveron inarched, as borne in the arms of Holbeame. See Plate XIV. fig. 34.

Cheveron inarched, as borne in the coat of Archever in Scotland. See Plate XIV. fig. 18.

Cheveron bordured, or fimbriated. See Plate XXIII. fig. 21.

Cheveron brased, or braced, that is, when two or three cheverons are interlaced together, as in Plate XIV. fig. 25.

Cheveron brettesed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 24.

Cheveron burst, or split on the top, in French called a *cheveron éclaté*. See Plate XIV. fig. 27. It may be called *disjoint* or *fracted*, severed at the head or open at the top.

Cheveron on chief, is an unusual bearing mentioned by Leigh, and is placed higher upon the field towards the chief points, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 1.

Cheveron charged, or surmounted by another. See Plate XXIII. fig. 33.

Cheveron couchant, or couched, that is, springing from the dexter, or sinister side of the escutcheon, and pointing to the opposite *fesse point*, as in Plate XIII. fig. 9, viz. or, on a *cheveron couched sinister, betw. three birds sa. five mullets ar.* the arms of Gwyn.

Cheveron couched, implies from the dexter cheverons couched from the chief and base. See Plate XXIX. fig. 18; termed also *two cheverons contrepoiné, or counter-pointed*.

Cheveron, two cheverons couched, dexter and sinister. See Plate XIV. fig. 23.

Cheverons, couched, fretted, and coupé. See Plate XXIX. fig. 14.

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Cheverons counter-pointed, or contrepoiné. See Plate XXIX. fig. 18.

Cheveron coupé, so called when the ends of the cheveron do not touch the sides of the shield, but are cut off near thereto, as in Plate XIV. fig. 33.

Cheveron between two couple closes, or cottised. See Plate XXIII. fig. 35.

Cheveron coupled, or paired, so termed when borne fesseways, that is, side by side, resembling very much a *fesse dancettée*, but differing in having only two dancets instead of three. See Plate XXIII. fig. 2.

Cheveron debriused, or fracted, by some termed a broken cheveron. See Plate XXIII. fig. 23.

Cheveron demy, one-half the cheveron, either dexter or sinister, as may be expressed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 3.

Cheveron disjointed, or disjoint at the top, but the latter is superfluous, as it cannot be disjointed at any other part. French armorists term it a *cheveron brisée*, that is, *burst*, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 4.

Cheveron disjointed and crossed. See Plate XIV. fig. 24.

Cheveron dovetailed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 11.

Cheveron embattled, that is, having the upper part formed like battlements, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 5.

Cheveron embattled, counter-embattled. See Plate XXIII. fig. 6.

Cheveron engrailed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 9.

Cheveron and fesse, or cheveron charged with a fesse. See Plate XXIII. fig. 19.

Cheverons in frett. See Plate XIV. fig. 15.

Cheveron fretted with a barrulet. See Plate XXIII. fig. 20.

Cheveron fimbriated, or bordured. See Plate XXIII. fig. 21.

Cheveron fracted. See *Cheveron burst*.

Cheveron grady, formed of degrees or ascents like steps, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 7.

Cheveron grady on both sides. See Plate XIV. fig. 22.

Cheveron humettée, same as *coupé*. See Plate XIV. fig. 33.

Cheveron indented. See Plate XXIII. fig. 8.

Cheveron invected, or invecked. See Plate XXIII. fig. 10.

Cheveron open at the top. See *Cheveron burst*.

Cheveron paletted, or cheveron and palet conjoined. See Plate XXIII. fig. 16, viz. *two chev. and a palet conjoined*.

Cheveron pattée at the point, that is, with the three upper parts of a cross pattée. See Plate XIV. fig. 26.

Cheveron in point embowed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 17.

Cheveron pierced with an arrow. See Plate XXIII. fig. 18.

Cheveron pierced with a bend. See Plate XIV. fig. 35.

Cheveron pierced with a barrulet, debruised on the sinister side. See Plate XXIII. fig. 22.

Cheveron potent. See Plate XXIII. fig. 13.

Cheveron potent counter-potent. See Plate XXIII. fig. 14.

Cheveron potent ringed at the point. See Plate XIV. fig. 21. This should be blazoned a chev. potent at the point, sa. ringed of the last.

Cheveron removed. See Plate XIV. fig. 19.

Cheveron reversed, that is, turned with its point towards the base. See Plate XIV. fig. 32.

Cheveron rompu, so termed by French heralds; by others, *double-doucet*, or *double-onset*, and also *coupé*, or *coppée*. See Plate XIV. fig. 28.

Cheveron severed. See *Burst*, and Plate XIV. fig. 27.

Cheveron voided, which might be taken for *cheveronels*, or *couple-closes*. See Plate XXIII. fig. 29.

Cheveron voided of another engrailed. See Plate XXIII. fig. 34.

Cheveron betw. two flaunches. See Plate XIII. fig. 18.

Cheveron and pile counterchanged. See Plate XIII. fig. 11.

Cheveron recoursie, by French heralds sometimes called *clechée*, or *percée*; it differs from the *cheveron voided* in retaining the ends, nor is it like the *cheveron bordered* or *fimbriated*, which differs in tincture from the field. See Plate XXIII. fig. 32.

Cheveron supported with a beam and standard. See Plate XXIX. fig. 17.

Cheveron nebulée. See Plate XXIII. fig. 15.

Cheveron triparted, or *treble parted*. See Plate XXIII. fig. 36.

Cheveron wavy, or *undée*. See Plate XXIII. fig. 12.

Cheveron per is a division of the field, or any charge, by two pyramidal lines meeting in a point, in the form of the cheveron before described, and when any thing is thus borne, it is said to be *per cheveron*, or *party per cheveron*, though the word *party* is unnecessary. See Plate XIV. fig. 31.

Note.—The field, and almost every charge borne in coat-

armour, may be divided *per cheveron* throughout all the various lines of partition used in heraldry, which it is unnecessary to enumerate separately, such as *per cheveron indented*, *engrailed*, *embattled*, &c. &c.: one example of which will sufficiently explain this division, termed *per cheveron*, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 19, viz. *per cheveron embattled*.

Cheveron per, urdée. See Plate XXIX. fig. 20.

Cheveron per and fesse, which divides the field by the lines forming each ordinary, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 21.

Cheveron per and per fesse of six, or *barry and cheveronny of six*, counterchanged; divides the field both ways into six pieces, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 22.

Cheveron per and pale. See Plate XXIX. fig. 24.

Cheveron per and per pale of six, or *paly and cheveronny of six*, counterchanged, divides the field each way into six pieces, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 23.

Cheveron per and pile. See Plate XXIX. fig. 25.

Note.—The examples last stated may be sufficient to show that the field may be divided by the partition lines of two or more ordinaries.

CHEVERONEL is a diminutive of the *cheveron*, being half its breadth. Herald's differ as to the number of *cheverons* that may be borne in one field, some contending that only one can be borne, and when exceeding that number, that they should then be termed *cheveronels*; and *Leigh* contends, that two *cheverons* may be borne in one shield. But if its dimension is one-fifth of the field, as is generally allowed, the surface might contain three, or even four, without joining, yet the bearing of so many, and each preserving its proper dimension of one-fifth, would render the whole very much confused; and when the *cheveron* is at all diminished in width, it should certainly be termed a *cheveronel*. The *cheveron*, when still further reduced in size, is then called a *couple-close*, which is only one-fourth of its width, and one-half of the *cheveronel*. *Gibbon* makes no distinction between the *cheveronel* and *couple-close*, calling them both in Latin *tigillum* or *cantheriolum*. See Plate XIV. fig. 30, being *ar. three cheveronels gu.*

Cheveronels braced, or *interlaced*, by some termed in *fret*, as they pass over and under each other like the *fret*. See Plate XIV. fig. 25.

CHEVERONS. In some ancient books upon heraldry, this word is used to express *parted per cheveron*.

CHEVERONNY (French, *chevronné*) is a partition of the field into several equal parts, *cheveronwise*, that is, by lines in the form of the

cheveron. It is termed *cheveronny* of the number of pieces. Baron expresses it in Latin *cantheriatus* of so many pieces; and *Gibbon*, for *cheveronne of six*, *gu. and ar.* has *sex tigna miniata et argentea*, or *clypeum in senas æquales coccineas vicissim et argenteas (pro tignorum modo) delineatum partes*.

CHEVERONWAYS, or } Figures or charges placed
CHEVERONWISE, } upon the field in the position of the *cheveron* are then said to be borne *cheveronways*, or *cheveronwise*.

CHEWEROND, ancient orthography for *cheveron*.

Chewerond daunce. Ancient authors upon heraldry use these terms to express what is now called *fesse dancettée*.

CHEYNYD and CROWNYD, used by ancient authors for *gorged with a crown and chained*.

CHIEF is one of the honourable ordinaries, called by French heralds *un chef*, signifying *head*, appropriate to the place it occupies in the shield. The ancients used the term *caput scuti*; but *Gibbon* observes, that the substantive *summum* is a better word. It is the whole upper part of the field, cut off horizontally, by a plain, or any of the lines used in heraldry, and should contain a third part of the dimensions of the *escoccheon*. See Plate VII. The *fillet* is considered by some heralds as a diminutive of the *chief*, and, according to *Guillim*, should contain one-fourth part of the *chief*, crossing at the honour point of the *escoccheon*, as in Plate VII. fig. 24.

Note.—*Guillim* and *Leigh* maintain, that although the *chief* may be partitioned *per fesse*, *per bend*, *per saltier*, *quarterly*, &c. &c. it cannot be cut asunder and divided into halves; but the *chief*, termed *inclave*, which completely separates it into two parts, (as in Plate VII. fig. 8,) forming, as it were, cantons, the field appearing between them, militates against this rule, which if followed, in this instance cannot then be considered a *chief*, and must be blazoned as *cantons*.

In blazoning arms, the *chief* is generally last mentioned and described. See BLAZON, *Rules concerning*.

Chief angled, or *rect-angled*. See Plate VII. fig. 2.

Chief arched. There are several names given to this bearing, it is called a *chief flected*, a *chief champion*, or *campaine*, and a *chief convex*, which have the same signification. See Plate VII. fig. 9, in the base of which is a *point in point*, impaled *az.* and *gu.*

Chief double-arched. See Plate VII. fig. 15.

Chief beveled. See Plate VII. fig. 3.

Chief bordured. See Plate XXIX. fig. 1.

Chief champaine, or *urdée*, by some termed *embattled rebated in its corners*. See Plate XXIX. fig. 2.

Chief chapournet, or charged with a *chapournet*. See Plate VII. fig. 29.

Chief charged with a fillet. See Plate VII. fig. 23.

Chief charged with a bar humettée, sometimes called a *chief rempli*, or *bordered*. See Plate VII. fig. 26.

Chief charged with a bar dancettée. See Plate VII. fig. 27.

Chief charged with a chapournet. See Plate VII. fig. 29.

Chief coupé. See Plate VII. fig. 4.

Chief coupé bevilwise. See Plate VII. fig. 5.

Chief cousu, in Latin *sutus*, or *adsutus*, that is, *served*; it is taken from the French to express any of the *ordinaries*, such as the *chief*, *bordure*, &c. when borne of *metal* with *metal*, or *colour* with *colour*, as sewed together, and not placed one upon the other, which is false heraldry; it being a rule that *metal* ought never to be borne upon *metal*, or *colour* upon *colour*, which does, however, sometimes occur in ancient bearings.

Chief couvert is a bearing that seldom occurs. *Guillim* represents it as meaning shadowed, or partly covered by the foot of hangings or tapestry, and depicts it as in Plate XXIX. fig. 8. It is likewise mentioned by *Mackenzie*.

Chief crenellée, called also *embattled*. See Plate VII. fig. 16.

Chief dancettée. See Plate XXIX. fig. 3.

Chief with one dovetail, lambeau, label, or pattée. See Plate VII. fig. 11.

Chief dovetailed. See Plate VII. fig. 22.

Chief embattled, or *imbattled*, called also *crenellée*. See Plate VII. fig. 16.

Chief with one embattlement. See Plate VII. fig. 7.

Chief escartelée, by some blazoned *az. one embattlement in a chief ar.* See Plate VII. fig. 6.

Chief per fesse indented. See Plate VII. fig. 28.

Chief inclave. Some heralds contend that a *chief* cannot be divided, others that it may, and that it may go through any partition. This bearing is evidently a division of the *chief*, and might be blazoned *two cantons*. See Plate VII. fig. 8.

Chief indent, or of *one indent*, blazoned in old book at the *Heralds' College*, a *chief with a sharp point*. See Plate VII. fig. 10.

Chief with one indent, or *one indent in a chief*. See Plate XXIX. fig. 7.

Chief indented. See Plate VII. fig. 19.

Chief invected, or *invecked*. See Plate VII. fig. 12.

Chief lowered, or *removed*, (French, *chef*

abbaissé,) is when part of the field appears above it, as if the chief had fallen down. See Plate XXIX. fig. 4.

Chief nebulée. Plate VII. fig. 20.

Chief nowed. Plate VII. fig. 25.

Chief pattée, or with one *pattée*. See Plate VII. fig. 11. It is sometimes called a chief with one *lambeau* or *label*, or with one *dovetail*.

Chief pattée, or *dovetailed*. Plate VII. fig. 22.

Chief potence, or *potent counterpotent*. Plate VII. fig. 17.

Chief pierced, by an arrow in pale. Plate XXIX. fig. 5.

Chief point in point dented. This differs from *indented*, the points extending from top to bottom of the *chief*. See Plate VII. fig. 30, the field of which *escoccheon* is *diapred*, and always of the same colour as the field, shadowed with rather a darker tint, in no particular device.

Chief quarterly, *flory counterflory*, at the bottom. See Plate VII. fig. 31.

Chief rayonnée, *rayed*, or *raisie*. Plate VII. fig. 21.

Chief rebated, (French, *chef retreci*, or *retrait*.)

Chief removed, or *lowered*. Plate XXIX. fig. 4.

Chief rempli, or *bordered*. Plate XXIX. fig. 1.

Chief shapournett, or *chapournet*, or rather charged with a *chapournet*, a kind of hood. See Plate VII. fig. 29.

Chief supported, (French, *chef soutenu*.) This is a French term when the *chief* is borne with a *fillet* under it, as in Plate VII. fig. 23, which English heralds would blazon either as a *chief charged with a fillet*, or a *chief, thereon a fillet*.

Chief surmounted, (French, *chef sommé*, or *surmonté*,) that is surcharged with another, or bearing one over another, which might have the appearance of Plate VII. fig. 23, which is that of a chief charged with a *fillet*, but Randle Holme depicts it otherwise, showing the under chief at the top, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 6.

Chief urdée, or *champaine*. Vide Plate XXIX. fig. 2, by some termed *embattled rebated in its corners*.

Chief undée, or } Plate VII. fig. 14.

Chief wavy, }

Chief in. Charges borne on the chief or upper part of the shield, are termed in chief; it was anciently sometimes called *in capite*, or *in summo*. See Plate XIII. fig. 34, blazoned thus *per fesse*, or *and sa. in chief a Jew's harp, gold* (or of the first) which, in blazon, is frequently

resorted to, in order to prevent a repetition of the metal or colour, a tautology which should be studiously avoided. See BLAZON, for some general rules upon that subject.

Chief per. Some heraldic authors use this term when the field is borne with a chief, and neither of them charged; but even when this is the case, it is much better to say *ar. a chief gu.* than *per chief gu. and ar.*

Chief points. The chief or upper part of the *escoccheon* contains three points at which charges may be borne, and the part particularly pointed out in blazon. (See Plate VI.) as follow, viz.

Dexter chief point, marked A.

Middle chief point, B.

Sinister chief point, C.

CHILD'S HEAD, couped below the shoulders, tied round the neck with a snake; being part of the arms of *Vaughan*, and is sometimes called *en-wrapped* about the neck with a snake. See Plate XLII. fig. 10.

CHICKETTING is the term used for a fox when coupling.

CHIMERA is an imaginary monster invented by the poets, represented as having the face of a beautiful maiden, the two fore-legs and mane like a lion, the body like a goat, the hinder legs like a griffin, and the tail like a serpent or dragon, turned in a ring and standing upright. This bearing is seldom met with in coat-armour, though mentioned by heraldic authors among many other fabulous monsters.

CHISSEL, or } a tool used by carpenters, &c. See
CHIZZEL, } Plate XLI. fig. 21, a chissel, half
spade, and rule or yard.

CHIVES TIPT. Part of a flower, sometimes described in heraldry like the seeds of a rose, &c.

CHOUGH, CORNISH, a bird well known in Cornwall and many other parts of England; it is a species of the crow, the body black, the legs and beak red. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 26.

CHRIST, *Knights of*, called *Christers*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHRIST-JESUS CROSS OF, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHRIST-JESUS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHRIST-JESUS OUR LORD, *Passion of, Knights*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHRIST-JESUS, the precious blood of, *Knights*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CHURCH. See Plate XXX. fig. 15, Churches and parts of churches, as steeples, belfreys, &c.

occur as bearings in coat-armour, and by way of crest.

CHURCH-BELLS are drawn as depicted in Plate XVIII. fig. 22, and are blazoned church-bells, to distinguish them from hawks' bells, both occurring frequently in coat-armour.

CIMIER is the French term for crest, which *Baron* renders in Latin *accessio scuti coronaria*.

CINALOA, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CINQFOIL, or } (French, *quintefeuille*.) The five-
CINQUEFOIL, } leaved grass, often met with in coat-armour, and borne with the leaves issuing from a ball or centre-point, as depicted in Plate XXXI. fig. 22.

Cinqfoil slipt. Plate XXX. fig. 31.

Cinqfoil pierced. Plate XXXI. fig. 24.

CIRCLE, or *Ring of Light*, or *Rays*, sometimes called a *circle of glory*. Increscents and decrescents are often encircled with a ring of rays or glory, termed *circled*.

Circle of gold. See **CROWNS** and **CORONETS**.

Circle of the zodiac. Parts of the circle are sometimes borne in coat-armour, as in Plate XVII. fig. 23.

Circled or encircled, having a circle of glory borne around, or taking the form of a *circle*.

CIRCULAR WREATHS. All wreaths are circular, being formed to adorn the head, but in the coat of *Jocelyn* it is blazoned a *circular wreath*, and must be depicted as in Plate XIII. fig. 41.

CIRCULET CORONET. See **CROWNS** and **CORONETS**.

CIRCUMFLEXANT-BENT, or bowed round or about.

CITADEL, a fortress raised within a town or city for its defence. See Plate XXX. fig. 9, viz. a *citadel with two towers, ports open*.

CITIES, BOROUGH, TOWNS-CORPORATE, &c.
in England and Wales.

ABINGDON, Berkshire—Vert, a cross patee or, betw. four crosses patee, ar. [*Confirmed to the borough in 1623.*]

AGMONDESHAM, Buckinghamshire, hath not any armorial ensign or seal.

ALBAN'S, St. Hertfordshire—Az. a saltier, or.

ALDEBURGH, or **ALDBOROUGH**, Suffolk—Seal, a ship of three masts, in full sail, on the waves of the sea, the main-sail charged with a lion rampant, and the sail on the foremast charged with a cross of St. George; on the round top of each mast are four spears, with their barbs upwards. [*Granted to the Corpo-*

ration for a seal by William Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms, on the 20th of October, 1561.]

ALTRINGHAM, Cheshire—Quarterly, gu. and or. in the first quarter a lion passant, ar.

ANDOVER, Hampshire—Ar. on a mount, vert, a lion statant guardant, gu. against a tree, ppr.

APPLEBY, Westmoreland—Az. three lions passant guardant, in pale or, crowned with ducal coronets of the last.

Note.—These arms are engraved on the corporation seal; round which is this legend, *sigillum communitatis burgii de Appilbi*. On the reverse is the figure of St. Laurence laid on a gridiron, placed over a fire; and at each end thereof are figures not to be perfectly defined; above them, near to the dexter side, is a banner with the arms of the borough, and below them three estoiles; and near to the sinister is an angel, holding a cope to receive the soul of the saint. Round the reverse is this legend; *hic jacet Laurentius in craticula positus*. This identical seal was given to the burghers of Appleby by King John, whose original charter is still preserved in the town chest. The parochial church is dedicated to St. Laurence; and a fair is annually kept within the borough on St. Laurence's day. A tradition prevails in the borough that the lions in the arms were crowned with ducal coronets, in memory of some signal service performed by the burghers against the Scots.

ARUNDEL, Sussex—Ar. a swallow volant, in bend sinister, sa.

ASAPH, St., City—Sa. two keys in saltier, indorsed, ar.

ASHBURTON, Devonshire—The seal represents a church with a spire; on the dexter chief the sun in splendour; on the sinister a crescent; at the dexter end of the church three ears of corn on one stalk, at the sinister end of the church a saltier.

AYLESBURY, Bucks—Hath not either armorial ensign or seal.

BANBURY, Oxfordshire—Az. a sun in splendour or.

BANGOR, City—Gu. a bend or, guttée de poix, betw. two mullets ar. pierced of the field.

BARNSTAPLE, Devonshire—Gu. a castle towered and domed, ar. masoned, sa. on the dome a flag.

BATH, City, Somersetshire—As now used, and placed in the front of the Town-Hall, viz. per fesse embattled, az. and gu. the base masoned, sa. with crosses bottonnée of the last, (i. e.) loop-holes as in fortifications; in chief two bars wavy, ar. over all, in pale, a sword of the last, hilt and pomel, or; on the blade a key.

Note.—In a manuscript in the British Museum, No. 1445, the arms of Bath are thus blazoned, viz. per fesse embattled, gu. and water ppr. viz. the base, water ppr. the chief masoned, sa. over all, a sword in pale, ar. hilt and pomel or. And the like arms are painted on the roof of the Abbey Church at Bath.

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BEAUMARIS, Isle of Anglesey.—The seal which is very ancient, represents a ship with one mast, the sail furled; on the sinister side of the mast is a castle, on the dexter a shield, charged with three lions passant guardant.

Note.—The corporation used for arms, gu. three lions passant guardant, or.

BEDFORD Town, Bedfordshire—An eagle displayed, looking to the sinister, with wings inverted, gu. ducally crowned, or; on the eagle a large castle, surmounted by two more, one above the other, ar.

BEDWIN-GREAT, Wiltshire—Az. a tower domed, ar.—Crest, a griffin passant or.

BERALSTON, Devonshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

BERKHAMSTEAD, Hertfordshire—Or, a castle embattled, triple-towered and domed, az. On each dome a banner, ar. charged with a cross, gu. all within a border, sa. bezantée.

BERWICK, Northumberland—Ar. on a mount a bear standing against a tree, all ppr. the bear collared and chained or, in fesse two escucheons; on each the arms of France and England, quarterly, on a chief, ar. a king crowned and habited, ppr. holding in his dexter hand a mound, and in the sinister a sceptre, both or.

BEVERLEY, Yorkshire—Quarterly; first and fourth or, an eagle displayed, az.; second and third ar. three bars wavy, az. on a chief of the last a castor-beaver with his head turned, biting off the castor, all or.

BEWDLEY, Worcestershire—Ar. an anchor in pale, az. the ring or; the anchor surmounted with a fetterlock of the second, within the fetterlock, on the dexter side of the anchor, a sword erect of the last, hilt and pomel or; on the sinister side of the anchor a rose, gu.

BIDDEFORD Town—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation seal represents a bridge thrown over a river, and consisting of one large arch and two demi arches; on the river a single masted vessel, one half whereof appears to be got through the bridge, but with the mast and round top on the other side the bridge.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, Salop—The common seal a castle domed; over the castle, in chief, I and R, in base, 1609. [*Entered in the visitation for Salop, 1623, as having no armorial ensign.*]

BLECHINLEY, Surrey—Hath not any armorial ensign or seal.

BODMYN, Cornwall—Hath no armorial ensign; the seal, which is very ancient, represents a king sitting under a gothic canopy.

BOSNEY, Cornwall. The seal represents a castle with three towers, embattled and domed,

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and joined to each other by a circular wall, all on a mount, in the base, water.

BOSTON, Lincolnshire—Sa. three ducal crowns in pale, or.—Crest, on a woolpack, a ram couchant, ar. supporting two mermaids, ppr. ducally crowned or.

Note.—The arms, crest, and supporters, were allowed and confirmed 1st December, 1568, by Robert Cook, clarenceux.

BRACKLEY, Northamptonshire—Quarterly; first and fourth, the coat of Egerton, viz. ar. a lion rampant, gu. betw. three pheons, sa.; second and third, the coat of Stanley, viz. ar. on a bend az. three stags' heads cabossed, or. Two crests, viz. first that of Egerton, viz. on a wreath, a lion rampant, gu. supporting an arrow, ppr. barbed and plumed, ar.; second, that of Stanley, viz. on a chapeau, gu. turned up erm. an eagle, with wings indorsed or, standing on a child, ppr. swaddled, gu. banded, ar.

BRAMBER, Sussex—Hath not any armorial ensign.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, Brecknockshire—A mantle or parliament robe of estate, az. lined erm. the collar tied with a string and tasselled at each end, or.

BRIDGNORTH, Salop—Az. a castle, ar. a canton of the last. The seal represents a castle only.

BRIDGEWATER, Somersetshire—Gu. a castle with three towers, ar. the dexter and sinister tower domed, the castle standing on a bridge in base over a river, all ppr. on the dexter side of the centre tower an estoile, and on the sinister a fleur-de-lis, both or. The corporation seal is very ancient and curiously engraven: it represents a castle surmounted by two others, placed pyramidically and embattled. The castle stands on a bridge of gothic work, with water underneath; on each side the first castle a domed tower surmounted with a ball, the grand entrance portcullied at the top, and against the door a man's head, coupéd close. In chief, on the dexter side, an estoile; on the sinister, a fleur-de-lis.

BRIDPORT, Dorsetshire—Gu. a castle, with two towers, ar. over each a fleur-de-lis or, in chief a lion passant guardant, crowned of the last; the base barry wavy of eight, ar. and az.

BRISTOL, City, partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire.—Gu. on the sinister side a castle with two towers domed, on each a pennon, all ar. the castle on a mount, in the sinister base vert, the dexter base barry wavy of six, ar. and az. thereon a ship with three masts, sailing from behind the castle or; the fore and main-mast in sight, sa. on each two sails of the

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second.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed and interlaced in saltier, issuing from clouds, all ppr. in the dexter a snake, vert, in the sinister a pair of scales (or balance) or. Supporters, two unicorns sejant or, on a mount vert, maned and armed, sa. Motto, *Virtute et industria*.

Note.—The above blazon is taken from a drawing sent by the Corporation. This drawing differs in the following particulars from that of the arms, supporters, &c. of the city of Bristol, as entered in the visitation of the county of Gloucester, taken in 1623, viz. In the visitation book, the dexter base is water ppr. in the tower near the centre is a large port, from whence the ship is sailing, and on each tower is a banner, ar. charged with a cross of St. George, gu.

BUCKINGHAM, Town, Buckinghamshire—Per pale, gu. and sa. a swan, with wings expanded, ar. ducally gorged and chained or.

BURROWBRIDGE, Yorkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT, Staffordshire—Barry wavy of six, ar. and az. on a chief gu. an eagle, displayed, betw. two fleurs-de-lis or.

BURY ST. EDMUND, Suffolk—Az. three pairs of arrows, in saltier, or, each pair enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.—Crest, a wolf, sejant ppr. holding between his fore-paws the head of a man, coupé at the shoulders, of the last, ducally crowned or.

CALLINGTON, Cornwall—No arms.

CALNE, or CAWNE, Wiltshire—Sa. a tower towered and domed, ar. betw. two feathers of the last, each feather in an escroll, or.

CAMBRIDGE, Town, Cambridgeshire—Gu. on a fesse arched, three towers or, all masoned, sa. in chief a fleur-de-lis betw. two roses of the second; in base a river ppr. thereon three vessels, each with one mast and yard-arm of the third.—Crest, on a mount vert, a quadrangular castle, with four towers, domed, in front two ports, all or, masoned sa. Supporters, two sea-horses ppr. finned and maned or.

CAMELFORD, Cornwall—Ar. a camel passing through a ford of water, all ppr.

CANTERBURY, City, Kent—Ar. three Cornish choughs ppr. two and one; on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or.

CARDIFF, Glamorganshire—Gu. three chevrons or.

CARDIGAN, Town, Cardiganshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation-seal represents an antique castle, triple towered and embattled. Legend, *Sigillum Commune burgensium Cardigan*: and on the reverse is a ship under sail. Legend, *Anchora spei cereticæ est in te Domine*.

CARLISLE, City, Cumberland—Vert, the base

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wavy of six, ar. and az. thereon a castle, betw. two roses or, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, of the fourth.

CARMARTHEN, Town, Carmarthenshire—The seal represents a castle, with a tower at each end, the middle of the castle surmounted with another tower; the castle arched in base from the dexter tower to the sinister; within the arch a lion, couchant, guardant; on the two outside towers a Cornish chough.

CARNARVON, Town—... three eagles, displayed, in fesse.

CASTLE-RISING, Norfolk—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal of the Corporation is a castle with three towers, domed, on each a pennon in the front; over the gateway a square latticed window.

CHESTER, City, Cheshire—Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale or, being the arms of England dimidiated, and impaling the arms of Randolph de Meschines, Earl of Chester, viz. az. three garbs, two and one, also dimidiated. According to the rules of dimidiation the exact half only of the coat is taken, and, therefore, only one garb in chief, and half a garb in base, are seen in the arms of Chester.

CHESTERFIELD, Derbyshire—..... on a fesse a lozenge

CHICHESTER, City, Sussex—Ar. guttée de poix, on a chief indented gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or.

Note.—The city seal represents a castle triple-towered, the portcullis down, and on the front of the castle a shield of the before-mentioned arms. Legend, *Sigillum commune Civitatis Cicestræ*.

CHIPPENHAM, Wiltshire—Ar. a tree of three large branches vert, betw. two escocheons, viz. that on the dexter, az. ten billets ar. in chief a label of five points of the last, the sinister escocheon ar. three legs in armour ppr. garnished or, coupé at the middle of the thigh, two and one, on each a spur of the last. Motto, *Unity and Loyalty*.

CHIPPING-WICOMBE, Buckinghamshire—Sa. a swan, with wings close, ar. ducally gorged and chained or. [*Granted 1574.*]

Note.—The present seal of the corporation represents the wings of the swan elevated. Legend, *Burgus de Chipping Wycombe, in com Bucks*.

CHRISTCHURCH, Hampshire.

CIRENCESTER, Gloucestershire.

Note.—This borough hath not either an armorial ensign or seal. The phoenix in flames hath by some, although erroneously, been attributed to it as arms.

CLITHEROE, Lancashire—Az. on a mount

vert, a castle embattled, with three towers, domed, on each a pennon, all or.

COCKERMOUTH, Cumberland.

COLCHESTER, Essex—Gu. two staves raguly and coupé, one in pale, surmounted by another in fesse, both ar. betw. two ducal coronets, in chief or, the bottom part of the staff enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.

CORFE-CASTLE, Dorsetshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal, which is very ancient, is on a ground diapered with martlets and fleurs-de-lis, a castle with two towers, surmounted with a tower in the centre, over each tower an ostrich feather.

COVENTRY, Warwickshire—Per pale, gu. and vert, an elephant, on his back a tower triple-towered, all or.—Crest, a leopard, passant, ppr.

CRICKLADE, Wiltshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

DARTMOUTH, *alias* Clifton - Dartmouth-Hardness, Devonshire—as sent from the Corporation—Gu. the base wavy of six, ar. and az. thereon a hulk of a ship, in the centre of which sits a man, representing a king, in the robes of majesty, ppr. crowned with an open coronet; in his dexter hand a sceptre, in his sinister a mound; on each side a lion, rampant, guardant, resting his fore feet on the shoulders of the king, all or.

Note.—This seems to be the fancy of some painter, formed on an inspection of the corporation-seal, which is very ancient, and represents the hulk of a ship on waves; in the centre of the vessel a bust of a man, vested over the shoulder, and crowned with an antique coronet; on the dexter side in chief a crescent, on the sinister a mullet of six points; on each side the bust a demi lion issuing from the dexter and sinister sides of the seal, and resting his fore legs on the vessel. The legend round the seal, *Sigillum Commune de Clifton Dartemuthe*.

DAVENTRY, Northamptonshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal of the town is a man holding with his sinister hand a tree, and in his dexter an axe; the date 1595. Legend, *Sigillum Commune Burgi Dantrea*.

DAVID'S, ST. City—Sa. on a cross or, five cinquefoils of the first.

DENBIGH, Town, Denbighshire—On a mount a castle triple-towered, with spires and fanes on each; on the mount before the castle a greyhound, couchant, on each side the castle an escocheon; on the dexter the arms of France and England, on the sinister, a lion, rampant; over each escocheon, a plume of ostrich's feathers.

DERBY, Town, Derbyshire—Arms as painted in the Town-Hall, &c. ar. on a mount vert, a stag, lodged within park-pales and gate, all ppr.

Note.—The seal, which is very ancient, has not any park-pales, and the stag is there represented as lodged in a wood.

DEVIZES, Wiltshire—Per pale, gu. and az. a castle in perspective, embattled all round the front, triple-towered, the whole forming a hexagon, or, masoned; the two outside towers domed; on each side the middle tower an estoile sa.

DONCASTER, Yorkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

DORCHESTER, Dorsetshire—Gu. on a rock ppr. a castle triple-towered ar. masoned sa. surmounted by an escocheon of the arms of England and France, quarterly. On a very ancient seal belonging to the Corporation, the arms are gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale. Legend, *S. Communitates Burgi de Dorcestria*: on the reverse, the bust of a man, coupé at the neck, regally crowned. Legend, *Caput Domini Edwardi Regis Angliæ*.

DOVER, Kent—Sa. a cross ar. betw. four leopards' heads or.

DOWNTON, Wiltshire.

DROITWICH, Worcestershire—On the corporation-seal, viz. a sword of state paleways, point downwards, surmounted of two lions passant, impaling quarterly, first and fourth, chequy, ar. and sa. second and third gu. two barrows or. Legend, *Sigillum commune ville Wytchie*. The seal of the statute-marchant of the town of Droitwich is chequy, ar. and sa. impaling gu. two barrows or.

Note.—The arms of the corporation seem to have been originally these two last-named coats borne quarterly.

DUNHEVED, or Launceston. See LAUNCESTON.

DUNWICH, Suffolk. The seal represents a ship of three masts on the waves; the main-mast ensigned with a flag of St. George, the sails furled; the other two masts broken off at the round top; on the water four fish swimming to the dexter.

DURHAM, City—Az. a cross or.

EAST GRINSTEAD, Sussex. The seal of the Corporation represents a double rose imperially crowned; on the back ground the word Sussex, divided thus, *Sus* on the dexter and *sex* on the sinister.

EAST LOW, Cornwall—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal represents an antique one-mast vessel, in it a man and boy, against the side of the hulk three escocheons, each charged with three bends.

ELY, City, Cambridgeshire. This city is not a corporation, and, therefore, hath not any arms. Those of the Deanery, viz. gu. three ducal coronets, two and one or, are by many persons, although erroneously, said to be the arms of the city.

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EVESHAM, Worcestershire—Az. a prince's coronet betw. two ostrich's feathers in chief and a garb in base all within a bordure sa. bezantée.

EXETER, City, Devonshire—Per pale, gu. and sa. a triangular castle, with three towers or.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. crowned or, holding betw. his paws a mound of the last. Supporters, two pegasi ar. wings endorsed, maned and crined or, on the wings three bars wavy, az. Motto, *Semper fidelis*.

EYE, Suffolk—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal hath the word *eye* under an antique ducal coronet.

FEVERSHAM, Kent—Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, per pale, or and ar.

FLINT, Flintshire—No armorial ensign.

FOWEY, Cornwall—The seal seems to be originally intended for an armorial ensign, viz. on a shield a ship of three masts on the sea, her topsail furled. The legend round it, *Sigillum oppidi de Fowy, Anno Dom. 1702*.

GATTON, Surrey—No armorial ensign.

GERMAINS, St. Cornwall—No armorial ensign.

GLOUCESTER, City, Gloucestershire—Vert, on a pale gu. betw. two horse-shoes, each horse-shoe betw. three nails, two in chief and one in base, all meeting with their points to the shoe, ar. a sword in a scabbard az. hilt, pomel, and studding of the scabbard or, on the point of the sword a cap of maintenance gu. turned up erm. on a chief per pale or and purp. a boar's head, coupé, ar. betw. two demi roses, the dexter gu. barbed vert, the sinister ar. barbed vert, each issuing rays from its centre, pointing to the boar's head or.

Note.—These arms were obtained for the corporation by Sir Richard Bell, Knt. Alderman of the city of Gloucester, Temp. Henry VIII. the original arms of the city being or, three cheverons gu. betw. ten torteauxes, three, three, and one.

GRAMPOUND, Cornwall—The corporation-seal represents a bridge of two arches over a river, the dexter end in perspective, showing the passage over; at the sinister end a tree, issuing from the base against the bridge, on the centre an escocheon of the arms of the family of Cornwall, viz. ar. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée.

GRANTHAM, Lincolnshire—Chequy or and az. within a bordure sa. charged with eight trefoils, slipped, ar.

GREAT GRIMSBY, Lincolnshire—Ar. a cheveron betw. three boars' heads, coupé, sa.

GUILFORD, or GUILDEFORD, Surrey—Sa. on a mount vert, a castle with two towers em-

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battled, on each tower a spire, surmounted with a ball from the battlements, betw. the towers, a tower triple-towered, all ar. and charged with an escocheon, quarterly, of France and England, under the battlements of the castle two roses in fesse or, the port ppr. charged on the centre with a key or, portcullised of the last, on the mount before the port a lion, couchant, guardant, of the fourth; on each side the castle, in fesse, a woolpack of the third, paleways, the base of the field, water ppr.

HALSTED, Essex—.... a coronet composed of one fleur-de-lis and two leaves on the bend.

HARWICH, Essex—Gu. a portcullis with chains pendent or, nailed and pointed az.—Crest, an antique ship with one mast or, in water ppr. on the head and stern towers ar. one, also, fixed near the top of the mast, on the sinister side the sail furled, and on the mast-head a split pennon, floutant, gu.

HASLEMERE, Surrey—No armorial ensign.

HASTINGS, Sussex—Per pale, gu. and az. on the dexter three demi lions, passant, guardant, issuing from the centre, and conjoined to as many hulks of ships on the sinister ar. The corporation-seal is very ancient; on one side an antique ship, with two flags; on one the above arms, and on the other the arms of England, viz. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale. On the reverse of the seal, St. Michael slaying the dragon.

HAVERFORDWEST, Pembrokeshire—The arms are generally said to be an old man's head in profile, coupé at the neck.

Note.—The seal represents a castle triple towered, on a mount; from the centre, a man blowing a horn; on each of the other towers a flag; the tower supported by two heraldic tigers.

HELSTON, Cornwall—No armorial ensign.

HEREFORD, City—Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, ar. on a bordure az. ten saltiers of the second.—Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. holding in his dexter paw a sword erect ppr. hilt and pomel or. Supporters, two lions, rampant, guardant, ar. each gorged with a collar az. charged with three buckles or. Motto, *Invictæ fidelitatis præmium*.

HERTFORD, Town—Ar. on a mount vert, a stag, couchant, gu.

HEYDON, Yorkshire—No armorial ensign.

HENLEY-UPON-THAMES, Berkshire—.... a lion, rampant, as appears by a seal pendent to a deed dated 1306. The corporation-seal, in the year 1624, appears to be the letter H, ducally crowned; in chief clouds issuing rain: with this impression the money

C I T

coined at Henley was stamped, as appears by the Visitation of Berks, in which the same is entered as the seal of this corporation, and with this legend round it, *Villæ de Henley Sigillum*.

HEYTESBURY, Wiltshire—Arms of seal, viz. a long cross, mounted on three degrees, ensigned on the top with a fleur-de-lis, on each side the cross an escocheon, thereon a chief and two cheverons.

Note.—The colours are not known.

HEYTH, or HYTHE, Kent—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation-seal represents an antique vessel, with one mast, two men in the vessel, one blowing a horn, and two men lying on the yard-arm.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, Northamptonshire—Hath no armorial ensign. The corporation-seal, which is very ancient, represents, in chief, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, the little finger and the next doubled in, the other pointing to the dexter side; under the hand, nine men's heads in profile, couped at the neck, five in the upper row, the centre head looking to the dexter side; all the other eight looking to the centre of the seal.

HINDON, Wiltshire—No arms.

HONITON, Devonshire—Hath not any arms.

HORSHAM, Sussex—Az. a lion rampant, ar. resting his dexter hind foot on the letter H.

HUNTINGDON, Town—A landscape, on the centre a tree, on the dexter of which is a bird perched; on the sinister side of the tree, a huntsman blowing a horn, in his sinister hand a bow and arrow; on the dexter side a stag courant, pursued by two dogs, all ppr.

Note.—The arms are thus painted in the Town-Hall; and the corporation-seal is somewhat similar to the painting.

HULL, Yorkshire—Az. three ducal coronets in pale or.

ILCHESTER, Somersetshire— . . . in a crescent . . . an estoile of sixteen points . . .

IPSWICH, Suffolk—Per pale gu. and az. on the dexter a lion rampant guardant or, on the sinister three demi hulks of ships, joined to the impaled line, of the last.—Crest, a demi lion rampant or, holding in his paw a ship of three masts, the sails all furled, and round tops of the third; on the main-top-mast-head, a pennon. Confirmed in 1561. Supporters, two sea-horses ppr. finned and maned or.

IVES, St. Cornwall—Ar. an ivy-branch over-spreading the whole field, vert.

KING'S LYNN, or Lynn-Regis, Norfolk—Az. three conger-eels heads erased and erect or, in the mouth of each a cross crosslet fitchée of the last.

C I T

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. See HULL.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey—Three salmons haurient, in pale ar. The common seal is a tun; over it, in chief, a Saxon K; the whole encircled with two olive-branches.

KNARESBOROUGH, Yorkshire—Seal of the corporation represents a castle; in base on an escroll, four letters, viz. E. R. Q. R. Over the castle, on a wreath, a dexter hand, in armour, couped at the wrist, holding a branch of acorns, the date 1611.

LANCASTER, Town, Lancashire—Gu. a lion passant guardant or, on a chief, az. a fleur-de-lis of the second.

LANDAFF, City—Sa. two crosiers in saltier or, on a chief, az. three mitres of the second.

LAUNCESTON, or Dunheved—Gu. a triple-circular tower, in a pyramidal form, or; the first battlements mounted with cannon of the last; all within a border, az. charged with eight towers domed, ar.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a lion's head, gu. betw. two ostrich's feathers, ar.

LEEDS, Yorkshire—Az. a fleece or, on a chief, sa. three mullets, ar.—Crest, an owl. Supporters, two owls.

LEICESTER, Town, Leicestershire—Gu. a cinquefoil, erm. pierced of the field.—Crest, a wivern with wings expanded, sans legs, ar. strewn with wounds, gu.

LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

LESKARD, Cornwall—Hath not any armorial ensign.

LESTWITHIEL, Cornwall—Hath not any armorial ensign.

LEWES, Sussex—Chequy ar. and az. on a sinister canton of the first, a lion rampant of the second, betw. eight cross crosslets, sa.

LINCOLN, City, Lincolnshire—Ar. on a cross, gu. a fleur-de-lis, or.

Note.—The city seal is a castle with five towers, with the above arms placed over the port.

LITCHFIELD, City, Staffordshire—Erm. on a cross quarterly pierced or, four cheverons, gu.

Note.—This I have seen used for the arms of Litchfield.

The seal represents a landscape, on the dexter side several trees on a hill; on the sinister, a view of the cathedral; on the ground, the bodies, heads, and limbs, of three men, all ppr. with crowns, swords, and banners, dispersed all over the field.

Note.—The arms as here blazoned are painted in the Town-hall, and also carved in stone on the front thereof. The seal, which is very ancient, hath the bodies, limbs, &c. of men dispersed over the field.

LITTLE YARMOUTH. See YARMOUTH.

C I T

LIVERPOOL, Lancashire—Ar. a cormorant, sa. beaked and legged, gu. holding in the beak a branch of sea-weed, called laver, inverted vert. —Crest, a cormorant, with wings endorsed, sa. beaked and legged, gu. in his beak a sprig of laver, vert. Motto, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*

LONDON, City, Middlesex—Ar. a cross, gu. in the dexter chief quarter a sword erect (by some called a dagger), of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a dragon's sinister wing expanded, ar. charged with a cross, gu. Supporters, two dragons with wings expanded, ar. charged on the wings with a cross, gu. Motto, *Domine dirige nos.*

LUDLOW, Salop—Az. a lion couchant, betw. three roses, ar.

LUGGERSHALL, Wilts—Az. a castle.

LYDD, Kent—Az. the base, wavy of six, az. and ar. on the base a castle, with a tower and spire, near the centre of the field, all on the dexter side; a ship on the sinister, with one mast, as if passing by the castle, ar. sail furled of the last; on the stern a man blowing a horn, all or; the mast, round-top, and rigging, all of the last; on a canton or, a cross, betw. four lions rampant, gu.

LYMINGTON, Hants—The seal represents, on the sea, an antique ship with one mast, her sail furled; on the sinister side of the mast, an escocheon of the arms of Courtney, viz. or, three torteauxes, with a label of three points.

LYNN-REGIS. See **KING'S LYNN.**

MAIDSTONE, Kent—Ar. a fesse wavy, az. betw. three hurts; on a chief, gu. a lion passant guardant, or.

MALDON, Essex—Az. three lions passant regardant, in pale or.

Note.—On the reverse of the corporation-seal, a ship of one mast on the sea, sail furled; in the stern, a castle; thereon a flag of the before-mentioned arms, viz. three lions passant regardant, in pale.

Legend, *Sigillum commune corp. villæ de Maldon.*

MALMESBURY, Wiltshire—The seal of this corporation was engraved in 1615, and represents a castle, with an embattled tower at each end; on the centre, a tower domed, thereon a pennon; on each side of the castle, three ears of wheat, on one stalk, in chief, on the dexter side, a mullet of six points, and on the sinister an increscent, again, on the sinister side, three balls, one near the dome of the upper tower, and the other two near the battlements of the sinister tower; the base of the escocheon, water.

Note.—It is also painted as above, on a field, gu. in the Town-hall; but I believe it never was intended as an armorial ensign.

MALTON, Yorkshire.

C I T

MAN, Isle of—Gu. three legs conjoined in the fesse point, in armour ppr. garnished and spurred or.

MANCHESTER, Town, Lancashire—Gu. three bendlets enhanced or.

MARLBOROUGH, Wiltshire—Per saltier, gu. and az. in chief a bull, passant ar, armed or, in fesse two cocks (capons) of the third; in base, three greyhounds courant, in pale, of the last; on a chief or, a pale betw. two roses, gu. thereon a tower, triple-towered of the fourth.—Crest, on a wreath, a tower, ar. Supporters, two greyhounds.

Note.—The original arms of Marlborough were, az. a tower, triple-towered, ar. as entered in the visitation of the County of Wilts, taken 1565; as are also the before-mentioned arms of Marlborough; with this note. "These arms are belonging and appertaining to the Borough, and are commonly called of the town and borough of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, in commemoration of the duty and homage heretofore said and done (time out of mind) by the burgesses and community to the mayor for the time being, his aldermen and brethren of the said town, at the receiving of the oath by any burgess by them admitted; at which time they do present to the mayor a leash of white greyhounds, one white bull, and two white capons; in perpetual memory of which—I, Clarenceux, King of Arms, have ratified and confirmed the said arms to the said borough and community for ever hereafter, without contradiction of any person."

MARLOW, GREAT, Bucks—Hath not any armorial ensign.

MAWES, St. Cornwall—Az. a bend lozengy, or, betw. a tower in the sinister chief, ar. and a ship with three masts, the sails furled, in the dexter base, of the second.

MAXFIELD, Cheshire— a lion rampant holding betw. his paws a garb.

MELCOMBE-REGIS, Dorsetshire. See **WEYMOUTH.**

MICHAEL, St. Cornwall.

MIDHURST, Sussex.

MILLBOURNPORT, Somersetshire— a lion passant guardant

MINEHEAD, Somersetshire.

MONMOUTH, Town, Monmouthshire—Az. three cheverons or, over all, a fesse, gu.

MONTGOMERY, Town, Montgomeryshire—On the impression of the corporation-seal there are two keys in saltier and indorsed, but no colours marked. Some writers pretend that the arms of this town are, az. a lion rampant or, within a border of the last.

MORPETH, Northumberland—Ar. three bars, gu. over all, a tower, triple-towered, ar. on a border, az. eight doves or.

NEWARK, Nottinghamshire—Barry wavy of six, ar. and az. on a chief, gu. a peacock in pride, ppr. betw. two fleurs-de-lis, or.—Crest, a martlet,

C I T

holding in the beak a snake. Supporters, on the dexter, an otter, on the sinister a beaver.

NEWBURY, Berkshire—The corporation-seal is, on a mount, a castle, with three domed towers; on each a pennon. Legend, *Burgus Newberie*.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE, Staffordshire.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Northumberland—Gu. three towers triple-towered ar. two and one.—Crest, on a wreath, a tower, ar. thereon a demi lion, issuant, rampant guardant, or, holding a split banner, gu. ensigned with the arms of St. George. Supporters, two sea-horses, ar. crined and finned or. Motto, *Fortiter defendit triumphans*.

NEWPORT, Cornwall.

NEWPORT, Hants—Hath not any armorial ensign.

NEWTOWN, or FRANVILE, Hants—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal, which is very ancient, represents an antique ship on the sea, with one mast, sail furled, and pennon flying; on the ship a lion passant guardant; in chief, on the dexter, a mullet, on the sinister a crescent; in fesse; on the sinister side an escocheon of St. George.

NEWTON, Lancashire—Hath not any armorial ensign, except a crest, viz. out of a ducal coronet, a ram's head, holding in the mouth a sprig of laurel.

NORTH-ALLERTON, Yorkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

NORTHAMPTON, Town, Northamptonshire—Gu. on a mount vert, a tower triple-towered, supported by two lions rampant guardant, or; in the port a portcullis.

NORWICH, City, Norfolk—Gu. a castle surmounted, with a tower, ar. in base a lion passant guardant or.

NOTTINGHAM, Town, Nottinghamshire—Gu. two staves raguly and coupé, one in pale, surmounted by the other in fesse, vert, betw. two ducal coronets in chief or; the bottom part of the staff in pale, enfiled, with a ducal coronet of the last.

OAKHAMPTON, Devonshire—Chequy or and az. two bars ar.—Crest, a castle.

ORFORD, Suffolk— on a mount a tower, supported by two lions rampant beneath them a date, viz. 1579, as on the present seal of the corporation, which is thus circumscribed, *Sigillum officii majoris burgi Oreford*.

Note.—In a visitation of Suffolk, taken by Hervey, Clarenceux King of Arms, in 1560, is the following entry, viz. ar. in a hulk of a ship, sa. a tower, triple-towered or; under which is written, this is the common seal appertaining to the corporation of Orford.

C I T

OXFORD, City, Oxfordshire—Ar. an ox gu. armed and unguled or, passing a ford of water, in base, ppr.—Crest, a demi lion rampant guardant or, regally crowned of the first, holding betw. his paws a rose, ar. charged with another, gu. Supporters, on the dexter side, an elephant, erm. eared, collared, and lined, ar. armed or; on the sinister, a beaver, ppr. ducally collared and lined or. Motto, *Fortis est veritas*.

Note.—In the City Seal, the sinister supporter is engraved like a fox. In the visitation of Oxford, taken the 12th of August, 1634; the arms, crest, and supporters, are drawn with this difference, viz. the base of the escocheon barry-wavy of six, az. and ar. the escocheon encircled with a ribbon, az. charged with four roses and four fleurs-de-lis or, placed alternately; the ribbon edged of the last. The crest is strewn with fleurs-de-lis, az. and the sinister supporter drawn like a beaver.

Guillim, in his Display of Heraldry, blazons the arms of the City of Oxford, as follows: bendy-wavy, ar. and az. an ox, gu. passing over a ford, ppr.

PEMBROKE, Town, Pembrokeshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation-seal represents a castle embattled and towered in the middle, the exterior towers domed, and on each a flag.

PENRYN, Cornwall—The corporation-seal is very ancient, and hath on it a shield; thereon a bust of a man in profile, coupé at the breast, vested over the shoulder, and wreathed about the temples with laurel, tied behind with two ribbons, floutant. There is not any painting of the arms in the borough; but it is there supposed that the field should be white, and the head ppr.

PETERBOROUGH, City, Northamptonshire—Uses for its arms those of the Deanery of Peterborough, viz. gu. two keys indorsed in saltier, betw. four cross crosslets fitchée or, the dean and chapter being lords of the manor.

PETERSFIELD, Hants—Ar. on a rose, gu. barbed vert, an escocheon of the first, charged with an annulet, sa. betw. four pellets.

Note.—The above is blazoned from a drawing sent by the corporation.

PLYMOUTH, Devonshire—Ar. a saltier vert, betw. four castles, sa. over the arms a coronet, composed of eight fleurs-de-lis, or. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant, or. Motto, *Turris fortissima est nomen Jehova*.

Taken from a painting sent by order of the corporation.

Note.—In a manuscript in the British Museum, No. 1399, the following arms are assigned to the town of Plymouth, viz. gu. a ship with three masts, sans sails and yard-arms, all or; on the round-top, a fire-beacon ppr.; the base of the shield barry wavy of six ar. and az. as also the arms before blazoned.

PONTEFRAC, Yorkshire—Sa. a quadran-

C I T

gular tower, with four towers in perspective ar. masoned ppr. the base of the escocheon, water of the last. *Glover's Visitation of Yorkshire, taken 1584.*

POOLE, Dorsetshire—Gu. three bars wavy or, over all a dolphin embowed naient ar. in chief three escallop shells of the second.—Crest, a mermaid ppr. holding in her dexter hand an anchor in pale, cabled without a beam, her sinister hand extended, holding a ball, all ppr. Motto, *Admorem villæ de Poole.*

PORT PIGHAM, alias WEST LOWE, Cornwall—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal, which is very ancient, represents a man habited as an Indian; on his head a cap, in his dexter hand a long bow, in his sinister an arrow.

PORTSMOUTH, Hants—Az. a crescent or, surmounted by an estoile of eight points of the last.

PRESTON, Lancashire—Az. a pascal lamb couchant, with the banner, all ar. round the head a rimbus or, in base the letters PP of the last.

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation-seal is very ancient, and represents a quadrangular castle, surmounted with another, over the battlements the bust of a woman, her hair dishevelled, and ducally crowned.

RADNOR, Town, Radnorshire—Barry of six or and az. on a chief of the last, two palets, betw. two gyrons of the first.

READING, Berkshire—Az. five heads in saltier, coupé at the neck, ppr. crined or, the heads ducally crowned of the last, two letters, R on the dexter and E on the sinister, of the third. These arms were granted to the corporation by Camden, in 1566, and confirmed by Hervey. The corporation-seal is the same as the arms, excepting that the letters RE are omitted.

REDFORD, EAST, Nottinghamshire—The seal is very ancient. It is not unlikely that the charges thereon were originally assigned to the corporation as arms. They are two eagles with wings endorsed, respecting each other, their two inward feet conjoined; the colours are unknown. *Sigil. de este Redfurde.*

RICHMOND, Yorkshire—Gu. an orle ar. over all a bend erm.—Crest, a rose gu. crowned or.

RIPPON, Yorkshire—Gu. a bugle-horn stringed and garnished or, the word Rippon of the last, the letters forming an orle, viz. in pale the letters I and N, in chief the letters R and P, and the letters P O in fesse.

Note.—The mouth-piece of the horn to the dexter.

C I T

ROCHESTER, City, Kent—Or, on a cross gu. a text X of the first, on a chief of the second, a lion of England.

ROMNEY, Kent—Az. three lions passant guardant in pale, or.

RYE, Sussex.

RYEGATE, Surrey.

SAFFRON-WALDEN, Essex—The seal has no appearance of an armorial ensign. It represents a castle in base, in fesse two towers, all joined with a circular wall, all embattled; in the centre of the seal, three saffron-flowers slipped and leaved. The legend round the seal, *Comm. sigill. Maioris Alderman ville de Saffron Walden in com. Essex.*

SALTASH, Cornwall—Az. the base water ppr. in pale an escocheon or, thereon a lion rampant gu. within a border sa. bezantée, ensigned with a prince's coronet of the third; on each side the escocheon, an ostrich feather ar. labelled or.

SALISBURY, City, or NEW SARUM—Az. four bars or. Supporters, on each side an eagle displayed with two heads or, ducally gorged, beaked, and legged az. Thus entered in a *Visitation of the County of Wilts, taken in the year 1565*; and on an ancient painting, now in the possession of the corporation, the arms are painted as here blazoned.

Note.—On a painting of the arms and supporters, on the window in the council-chamber of the city, the arms are barry of eight az. and or. The broad seal, engraved for the corporation in 1658, represents the arms as, or, four bars az.; and on the small, or common seal, they are, or, three bars az. Guillim says, the arms of the city are, az. a sword ar. hilt and pomel or, surmounted by a key of the last, on a chief ar. three lozenges gu.

SANDWICH, Kent—Per pale gu. and az. three demi lions passant guardant or, conjoined in pale to as many hulks of ships ar.

SCARBOROUGH, Yorkshire—The arms of Lumley, viz. ar. a fesse gu. betw. three popinjays vert, are said by some authors to be the arms of the town, but upon what authority this assertion is founded, I cannot discover; and I am inclined to opinion that no regular arms were ever assigned to this town.

SEAFORD, Sussex—The seal of this corporation, which is very ancient, represents an eagle displayed, looking to the sinister side. No colours can be ascertained. Legend, *Sigillum burgensium de Saifordia.*

SHAFTESBURY, Dorsetshire—Quarterly, ar. and az. a cross quarterly counterchanged; in the first and fourth quarters, a fleur-de-lis of the second; in the second and third quarters, a leopard's head of the first.

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Note.—This is blazoned from a painting sent by order of the corporation.

SHOREHAM, Sussex.

SHREWSBURY, Salop—Az. three leopards' heads, two and one, or.

SOUTHAMPTON, Hants—Per fesse ar. and gu. three roses counterchanged, seeded or.

SOUTHWARK, Surrey—Az. an annulet ensigned with a cross pattée or, interlaced with a saltier conjoined in base of the second.

SOUTHWOLDE, Suffolk— two arrows in saltier enfiled with a ducal coronet
—Crest, on a wreath, a bust of a man, coupé at the breast, vested and regally crowned

STAFFORD, Town— . . . the base vert, a castle triple-towered ppr. betw. four lions passant guardant or, in base a lion of the last.

STAMFORD, Lincolnshire—Gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or, impaling chequy or and az.

STEYNING, Sussex—Hath neither armorial ensign nor seal.

STOCKBRIDGE, Hants—Gu. three lions passant guardant in pale ar.

SUDBURY, Suffolk—Sa. a talbot sejant ar. on a chief gu. a lion passant guardant betw. two fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head erased gu. between two ostrich's feathers erect ar.

These arms and crest were granted by Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, 20th Sept. 1596, as appears by the original grant now remaining in the archives at Sudbury.

SUTTON-COLEFIELD, Warwickshire—Common seal, a double heraldic rose, circumscribed *Sigill. gardiani et societatis de Sutton Colefield.*

TAMWORTH, Staffordshire and Warwickshire—The seal of this corporation is modern, and beautifully engraved, but not as an armorial ensign. It represents a fleur-de-lis diapered all over with small flowers, with the following inscription round it, *Sig. burgi de Tamworth in comitat. Warwic. et Staf.*

TAVISTOCK, Devonshire—Per pale gu. and az. a fleece, round the body a collar and ring, in chief a lion passant guardant; on the dexter and on the sinister a fleur-de-lis, all or.

TAUNTON, Somersetshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. On the seal of the corporation is a regal crown, surmounted with a cherub's head, with wings expanded; under the crown, on a scroll, this motto, *Defendamus.* Round the seal, *Sigillum de burgh de Taunton.* On the town seal is the letter T passed through a tun, lying fesseways, by way of rebus.

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TENTERDEN, Kent—Az. on a base wavy of six ar. and az.; an antique ship of three masts or, rigging of the last; the foremast sail furled of the second; on the mainmast sail the arms of Sandwich; the hind-mast sail ar. thereon a bend sa. charged with three mullets or, betw. three lions' heads erased gu.

TEWKESBURY, Gloucestershire—A castle embattled.

THETFORD, Norfolk—A quadrangular castle embattled, domed, and surmounted with a tower triple-towered; on the middle tower a flag gu. out of each of the front towers a man in armour, the dexter holding a sword erect, the sinister blowing a horn, all ppr.

Note.—This is taken from a painting sent from the corporation, and is usually called the corporation arms; but I presume it was originally granted as a common seal.

THIRSKE, Yorkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign.

TIVERTON, Devonshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal represents the castle, church, and town of Tiverton, with Lowman's and Exe bridges, beneath them a woolpack. Legend, *Sigillum oppidi Tyverton.* The whole seems to be an invention of some engraver.

TORRINGTON, Devonshire—Ar. a fleur-de-lis sa. in base, barry wavy of six ar. and az. all within a border of the second.

TOTNESS, Devonshire—Sa. a tower triple-towered ar. masoned ppr. betw. two keys erect of the second. Legend, *Sigillum commune Tottenis.*

Note.—Taken from an impression of the seal sent by order of the corporation.

TREGONY, Cornwall— a pomegranate, seeded, slipped, and leaved.

TRURO, Cornwall—Gu. the base barry wavy of six ar. and az. thereon a ship of three masts under sail, all or, on each top-mast a banner of St. George; on the waves in base, two fish of the second. [*Taken from a manuscript in the British Museum, No. 1079.*]

WAKEFIELD, Yorkshire—Az. a fleur-de-lis or.

WALDEN, Essex. See SAFFRON WALDEN.

WALES, Principality—Quarterly, or and gu. four lions passant guardant, counterchanged.

WALLINGFORD, Berks—Hath not any armorial ensign. The corporation-seal is ancient, and represents a man on horseback in full speed, armed cap-à-pié, and bearing on his left arm his shield, charged with the arms of France and England, quarterly; on his helmet a cap of maintenance, thereon a lion statant guardant,

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dually crowned, his dexter arm extended, and holding a sword erect, the pomel whereof is fastened to a chain, which passes from the gorget. The horse fully caparisoned. Legend, *Sigillum commune de Wallingford*.

WAREHAM, Dorsetshire—Gu. a crescent surmounted of an estoile of six points or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis reversed of the last.

WARWICK, Town—Hath not any armorial ensign.

WELLS, Somersetshire—Per fesse ar. and vert, a tree ppr. issuing from the fesse line, in base three wells, two and one, masoned . . .

Note.—These arms are somewhat doubtful, as Mr. Edmondson, upon strict inquiry and consulting the records of the city, could not find the blazon or description of any arms belonging to it. The corporation seal, which is very ancient, represents a tree, from the root whereof runs a spring of water: on the sinister side thereof stands a stork, picking up a fish; on the dexter side of the tree is another bird, resembling a Cornish chough.

WENDOVER, Buckinghamshire.

WENLOCK, Salop.

WEOBLEY, Herefordshire.

WEST LOWE. See PIGHAM.

WESTBURY, Wiltshire—Quarterly, or and az. a cross patonce within a border, charged with twenty lions rampant, all counterchanged.

WESTMINSTER, City—Az. a portcullis with chains pendent or, on a chief of the last, in pale, the arms of Edward the Confessor, betw. two united roses of York and Lancaster. [*Granted 1st Oct. 43d Eliz. 1601, by Dethick and Camden.*]

WEYMOUTH and MELCOMBE-REGIS, Dorsetshire—The two towns of Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis were, by an act of parliament, anno 13th Eliz. united, and made one town and corporation; in consequence whereof, in the thirty-fourth year of the same reign, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, by his grant, dated 1st May, 1529, granted and appointed to the said united towns and corporations, for their arms, az. on the waves of the sea in base ppr. a ship of three masts, tackled and rigged, all or; on the fore and mizen masts two square banners; on the first per pale, gu. and vert, two lions passant guardant or; on the second, quarterly, ar. and gu. on the first and fourth, a lion rampant purple; on the second and third, a castle or, on the hulk of the ship an escocheon per fesse, or and gu. in chief three chev. of the second; in base, three lions passant guardant, in pale, of the first. [*Granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 1st May, 1592.*] Common seal, az. a bridge of three arches, double embattled ar. standing in the sea ppr. in chief an escocheon

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per fesse or and gu. On the first, three chev. gu. on the second, three lions passant guardant, in pale, of the first. [*Granted also, in 1592, by Cooke.*]

WHITCHURCH, Hants.

WIGAN, Lancashire.

WILTON, Wiltshire—The seal of this borough is very antique, and represents in a Gothic niche, highly enriched, the figure of a shrine of Gothic work, over it an angel, holding an escocheon of the arms of England, viz. three lions passant guardant in pale.

WINCHELSEA, Sussex—The arms are the same as used by the town and port of Sandwich. This borough hath also a very ancient seal, representing a ship, with a castle at the head, and another at the stern; and on one part of the seal is a small escocheon of the arms of England, viz. three lions in pale.

WINCHESTER, City—Gu. five castles in saltier ar. masoned ppr. on the sinister side of the centre castle, in fesse a lion passant guardant or, on the dexter side a lion counter-passant guardant of the last.

WINDSOR, New, Berkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal, which is very antique, represents a castle in base, embattled and surmounted with three towers, the middle tower surmounted of another tower; in the centre fesse point a stag's head cabossed; betw. the attire, an escocheon charged with the arms of France and England, quarterly; on the dexter side of the head the letter W, and on the sinister the letter B. On the verge, betw. the castle in base and the attire of the stag's head, the following legend, *Sigillum majoris burgi de nova Windsore*.

WOKINGHAM, Berkshire—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal represents an acorn, slipped and leaved. Legend, *Wokingham*.

WOODSTOCK, Oxfordshire—Gu. a stump of a tree couped, and eradicated or, in chief three stags' heads cabossed ar. all within a border of the last, charged with eight oak-leaves, lying fessewise, vert.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, an oak-tree ppr. fructed of the first. Supporters, two savages ppr. hairy over their bodies, wreathed round the head and loins with oak-leaves vert, beards and hair sa. each holding a club erect or.

Note.—A seal of this borough, which is modern, has the border charged with eight oak-trees erased. The ancient seal has oak-leaves, as described above.

WORCESTER, City—Quarterly, gu. and sa. over all a castle triple-towered ar. on a canton of the last, a fesse betw. three pears sa.

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WOTTON-BASSET, Wiltshire—Gu. a chev. betw. three lozenges ar.

YARMOUTH, Norfolk—Per pale gu. and az. three demi lions passant guardant, conjoined in pale, with as many demi herrings ar.

Note.—The original arms, as appears by the seal, were, az. three herrings in pale ar.

YARMOUTH, Hants—The seal represents an antique ship, with three masts, on waves in base.

YARMOUTH, LITTLE—Ar. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes, erect and erased sa.

Note.—It is most probable this should be three seals' feet.

YORK, City—Ar. on a cross gu. five lions passant guardant or.

Note.—The great seal of the city hath on it the arms; and on the dexter and sinister side an ostrich's feather in a scroll, as appears by a drawing thereof, entered in the Visitation of the County of York, taken by Glover, anno 1584.

CIVIC CROWN. See CROWNS.

CLARENCIEUX, the title of one of the Kings of Arms. The name was first given in the time of Edward III. to a herald belonging to his son the Duke of Clarence, Princes, and even noblemen, having heralds and pursuivants who walked before them, with the king's heralds, when such noblemen attended the king to chapel. Edward IV. succeeding to the dukedom of Clarence upon the death of his brother, made the herald of the dukedom a King of Arms, and called him Clarentius, or Clarencieux. In the reign of Henry VII. there was no such officer of arms, but at what particular period Clarencieux ceased to be a King of Arms is uncertain. In the reign of Edward VI. Clarencieux was again one of the Kings of Arms, with Garter and Norroy, and these three, since that period, have continued Kings of Arms of succeeding sovereigns, to the present time. The jurisdiction, or province of Clarencieux, comprehends the south-east and west parts of England, from the river Trent southwards, and that of Norroy, the remainder northward of the Trent, each granting arms, jointly with Garter, who is styled Principal King of Arms, to persons within their respective provinces. The tabard of a King of Arms is of velvet, with the arms of the sovereign embroidered thereon; that of a herald satin, and a pursuivant's silk. The kings of arms (and heralds) wear a collar of SS. and the crown of a King of Arms is of silver gilt, consisting of a circle, upon which is inscribed a part of the first verse of the fifty-first Psalm, viz. *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*; the rim is surmounted with sixteen leaves, in shape resembling the

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oak-leaf, every alternate one being somewhat higher than the rest, nine of which appear in the profile view of it: the cap is of crimson satin, closed at the top by a gold tassel, and turned up with ermine, as represented in Plate XXIV. fig. 11. This crown is borne over their official arms, which are always impaled with their paternal coats, in the same manner as bishops bear the arms of their sees.

CLARICORDS, or RESTS, called also *clarions*, is a bearing upon which authors have much differed, some supposing it to represent the ancient wind instrument the *clarion*, and others the *rest* in which the tilting spear was fixed when carried on horseback, from which the French term it *arrêt de lance*. It is represented in coat-armour as in Plate XLV. fig. 19, whatever may have been its origin, and it is frequently met with in arms.

CLARINÉ is a term used by French heralds to express a *collar of bells* round the neck of any beast, &c. as *vache clariné d'azure*, which we should blazon *a cow, gorged with a collar of bells az.* Baron uses the words *cymbalatus* and *claviculatus*.

CLARIONS. See CLARICORDS, or RESTS, and Plate XLV. fig. 19. The ancient *clarion* was a kind of shrill trumpet.

CLASPED, or CONJOINED. Hands are so termed when holding each other.

CLAVED, or } Cross. See CROSSES.

CLAVIED, }

CLECHÉ is a French term signifying any ordinary pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but the edges. Baron has *foratus*, and the *Book of St. Alban's*, *perforatus*, either of which, with the addition of *ad extrema*, or *extremitates*, renders the blazon expressive, but without it, especially as to crosses, &c. which admit of various forms of perforation, it is not sufficiently comprehensive. See Plate XXXII. fig. 3, 7, Plate XXXIII. fig. 22, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 2 and 24.

CLECHÉE,

CLESCHÉE, or } Cross. See CROSSES.

CLOCHÉ,

CLINCHED, a term used to express the hand being shut, as in Plate VIII. fig. 36.

CLIPPING, or CLASPING, as hands conjoined together, in some old authors, are termed clipping or clasping each other, or clasped.

CLOCK, when borne in arms, is generally represented as a table-clock, and is so depicted in the arms of the Clock-Makers' Company, the feet of which represent four lions, couchant, and on the top is a regal crown.

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CLOSE is a term borrowed from the French word *clos*, which signifies any thing closed or enclosed. In heraldry, the word is used to express the wings of an eagle, falcon, &c. being closed to the body; but should not be applied to the peacock, dunghill-cock, or any other bird not accustomed to flight. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 1 and 8. The term is also used for the horse-barnacles, when not extended. See Plate IX. fig. 35, and, also, to describe a helmet, with the vizor down, as in Plate III. fig. 3, 4, and 5.

CLOSE COUPED. Cut off close to the head, without leaving any part of the neck.

Close couple. The *couple close* is a diminutive of the *cheveron*, and one-fourth of its dimensions, and generally borne in couples, one on each side of the *cheveron*. It is one-half of the width of the *cheveron*, which is sometimes mistaken for it. It may, in Latin, be rendered *tigillum* or *cantheriolus*. The *couple close* is to the *cheveron* the same as the *cottise* to the *bend*, being generally borne together, but blazoned both ways, as a *chev. betw. two couple closes*, or a *chev. cottised*. See Plate XXIII. fig. 35.

Close girt. This term is applied to robes, &c. confined close by a girdle, or tied about the middle.

Closejant, a term used for sitting together.

CLOSET, (French, *burellé*.) a diminutive of the *bar*, and one-half of its dimensions. See Plate XIV. fig. 13. Five, or even ten, may be borne in one shield, though in the latter case it may be blazoned *barry of ten*.

CLOSETTED, (French, *burellé*.)

CLOSING TONGS, a tool used by founders, and part of their crest. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 8. in chief a pair of *closing tongs*, in base a hinge.

CLOSS, or } *trussed* or *complicated*, are unnecessary terms to express birds with their wings closed, as they are always so implied unless particularly named to the contrary.

CLOTH, Piece of. See Plate XLI. fig. 19.

CLOTHED, or **VESTED**. The former term is sometimes used by ancient heralds, but the latter is most commonly applied in describing the clothing of both man and woman, which frequently occurs in arms and crests.

CLOVEN, or **CUT THROUGHOUT**, that is, cut in half, termed *sarcelled*. Birds and beasts are sometimes so borne, and the halves placed in saltier, endorsed, &c. It is common in Holland and Germany to bear charges in this manner.

CLOVES, a well known spice, introduced as a bearing in the arms of the Grocers' Company. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 34. Three *cloves*.

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CLOUDS often occur in coat-armour, with devices issuing therefrom, and surrounding charges: they are naturally depicted when so borne, though *nebulée* is an heraldic outline in representation thereof.

CLOUDY, inward, circling towards the centre.

CLUB, often borne in the hands of savages, &c. either as supporters or crests, are generally drawn as depicted in Plate XLI. fig. 23, in which is a *wedge*, a *club*, and a *spiked club*.

CLUB SPIKED, or a *spiked club*. See Plate XLI. fig. 23.

CLUSTER. This term is used in the blazon of fruits and flowers, growing naturally in clusters or bunches.

CLYMANT is a term sometimes applied to the goat when standing on the hind legs, which should rather be termed *salient*.

COACHES are sometimes borne in coat-armour, as in the arms of the Coach-Makers' Company.

CO-AMBULANT, passant, or walking together.

COAT OF ARMS. This term, which is now generally applied to the achievement or shield of arms, is, strictly speaking, more applicable to the surcoat, or mantle, upon which was formerly depicted the armorial bearings, and which might, very appropriately, be termed the *coat of arms*. See **SURCOAT**, sometimes called *tabard*, and which are still worn by the heralds on particular occasions.

Coat of Arms, reversed, or turned upside down, contrary to the usual manner of bearing, is the last of the abatements of honour, a degradation for treason. See **ABATEMENT**, and Plate XLVII. fig. 33.

COBWEB and **SPIDER**. See Plate XLVII. fig. 6.

COCK, sometimes termed a *dunghill-cock*, which is unnecessary, as it is generally depicted in its natural state of plumage, as in Plate XL. fig. 21, and scarcely ever borne cut and trimmed, with artificial spurs, for fighting, an inhuman pastime nearly laid aside in England.

COCKATRICE, *with wings endorsed*. This imaginary heraldic bearing differs from what is called a *wivern* by being *combed*, *wattled*, and *spurred*, like the *dunghill-cock*. See Plate XL. fig. 33.

Cockatrice, displayed. See Plate XL. fig. 34.

Cockatrice's Head, betw. two wings. See Plate XL. fig. 14.

COCQUEL, or **ESCALLOP**. See **ESCALLOP**.

COD. This, and various other sorts of fish, are sometimes borne in coat-armour.

COD, or **POD**, is the husk or shell in which beans, pease, and the like, come to maturity; there

are several sorts of pulse borne in coat-armour, in double and single cods.

CODDED. Beans, pease, &c. borne in the cod.

CO-EQUAL. Things set equally together, or alike.

CO-ERECTANT, or } Set up together, or erected
CO-ERECTED. } side by side.

COEUR, party en cœur, denotes a short line of partition, in pale, in the centre of the escocheon, which extends but a little way, much short of the top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escocheon.

COGNICANZE, } See CREST, which is often
COGNISANCE, or } so termed.
COGNIZANCE. }

COILED. Turned round.

COKKE, ancient orthography for *cock*.

COLLAR, any thing worn round the neck.

Collar, of the various Orders of Knighthood.

See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Collar, Celestial, of the Holy Rosary, Knights of. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

COLLARED. Animals borne in coat-armour, with collars round the neck, are termed *collared*: it is frequently called *gorged*. See Plate XXII. fig. 15, a lion, rampant, *collared*, and chained. When the *collar* is formed like a *ducal coronet*, or in imitation of an *eastern, mural, naval*, or other *heraldic crown*, it should then be blazoned *gorged with a ducal coronet*, &c. &c. or *ducally gorged*, for such are not properly collars, but what they are meant to represent, viz. *crowns* or *coronets*, borne in that manner.

Collared and chained. Animals borne with collars and chains are termed *collared and chained*, and the words *reflexed over the back* are often added, though scarcely necessary: the passing of the chain, or line, from the collar between the fore legs, under the belly, and then over the back, being the general way of disposing of it, unless some other is particularly expressed. Lines, as well as chains, are borne with collars, affixed by a ring, and generally ending with one, and then said to be *collared, ringed, lined, or leased*.

COLLATERALLY DISPOSED. Things set side by side are sometimes so termed, and if erect, *co-erectant* or *co-erected*.

COLLEGE, as in the arms granted to *Williamsburg College*, founded in Virginia. See Plate XXX. fig. 12.

COLLEGES and HALLS, within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. See **UNIVERSITIES.**

Colleges, Public Schools, and Hospitals.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. HOSPITAL—Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. counterchanged.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, founded as a priory in 1247, established as an Hospital for Lunatics in 1446, and re-founded by King Edward VI. in 1546—Ar. two bars sa. a label of five points throughout gu. on a chief az. an estoile of sixteen points or, charged with a plate; thereon a cross of the third, betw. a human skull in a cup, on the dexter side, and a basket of bread, i. e. wastell-cakes, all of the fifth, on the sinister side.

CHARTER-HOUSE, or SUTTON'S HOSPITAL—Or, on a chev. betw. three annulets of the second, as many crescents of the first.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, or HERALD'S OFFICE—Ar. a cross gu. betw. four doves, the dexter wings expanded and inverted, az.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a dove, rising, az. Supporters, two lions, rampant, guardant, ar. ducally gorged, or.

Note.—The three principal officers in the College have arms of office, which they bear impaled on the dexter side, viz.—*Garter, King of Arms*—Ar. a cross gu. on a chief az. a ducal coronet, encircled with a garter, betw. a lion, passant, guardant, on the dexter, and a fleur-de-lis on the sinister, all or. *Clarencieux*—Ar. a cross gu. on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, or, crowned of the last. *Norroy*—Ar. a cross gu. on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, crowned of the first, betw. a fleur-de-lis on the dexter, and a key on the sinister of the last. Each of them hath a coronet, which they may bear over their arms.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, incorporated by Henry VIII. anno 1523—Sa. a hand ppr. vested ar. issuing out of clouds in chief of the second, rayonnée or, feeling the pulse of an arm ppr. issuing from the sinister side of the shield, vested ar. in base a pomegranate or, betw. five demi fleurs-de-lis, bordering the edge of the escocheon of the last.

COLLEGE, ROYAL, OF SURGEONS, IN LONDON—Quarterly, or and ar. a cross gu. (being that of St. George,) thereon the imperial crown ppr. betw. two anchors erect, in pale, and two port-cullisses in fesse, of the first; in the first and fourth quarters, a serpent, nowed; and in the second and third, a lion, couchant, guardant, ppr. on a chief of the third, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first, (being part of the Royal Arms of England.)—Crest, on a wreath, of the colours, an eagle, reguardant, imperially crowned, ppr. the dexter claw supporting a mace, erect, gold. Supporters, on the dexter side a figure, representing Machaon, habited in a robe, holding in his exterior hand a dart, broken, the point downward; and on the sinister a figure

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representing **PODALIRIUS**, habited as the dexter, in his exterior hand a staff entwined by a serpent, all ppr. Motto, *Quæ prosunt omnibus artes.* [Augmented by Royal Grant and Sign Manual, dated September 17, 1822.]

DOCTOR'S COMMONS, or COLLEGE OF THE PROFESSORS OF CIVIL AND CANON LAW—Gu. on a bend ar. three trefoils, slipped, vert, all within a bordure of the second.

ETON COLLEGE, founded by King Henry VI. in 1441—Az. three lilies, slipped and leaved ar. two and one, a chief per pale az. and gu. on the dexter side a fleur-de-lis or; on the sinister a lion, passant, guardant, of the last.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL—Per fesse az. and vert; in chief a crescent ar. betw. two mullets of six points or; in base an infant exposed, stretching out his arms for help, ppr.—Crest, a lamb, passant, ar. holding in his mouth a sprig of laurel vert. Supporters, two emblematical figures; the dexter representing Nature, and the sinister Wisdom. Motto, *Help.*

GRESHAM COLLEGE—Ar. a chev. erm. betw. three mullets sa.—Crest, on a mount vert, a grasshopper or.

Note.—These are the arms and crest of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt.

MARY, ST. BETHLEM HOSPITAL—Az. an estoile of eight points or.

MORDEN COLLEGE, or HOSPITAL, on Blackheath—Ar. a fleur-de-lis gu. on a canton ar. a sinister hand, coupé, gu. for the distinction of baronet; impaling, az. two swords in saltier ar. hilt and pomel or, within a bordure engr. of the third.—Crest, a lion, rampant, gu.

SCOTS CORPORATION—Hath not any armorial ensign. They use a large seal, representing the emblematical figure of Charity, with one child in her arms, and three others standing near her, naked: on the dexter side, a shield hung in a tree, bearing the arms of St.

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Andrew, viz. ar. a saltier az. to which the figure is pointing with her dexter hand; on the sinister side of the escocheon, a thistle issuing from the ground in base, stalked and leaved; over it a regal crown; round the seal is this legend, *Beati misericordes, quoniam ipsis misericordia tribetur.* [Incorporated on the third of September, 1665.]

SION COLLEGE—Ar. on a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. a leopard's head or.

THOMPSON COLLEGE—Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three crossiers

VIRGINIA COLLEGE—Vert, a college, or edifice, ar. masoned ppr. in chief the rising sun or, the hemisphere of the third. [Granted May 14, 1694.]

WINCHESTER COLLEGE—Bears the same arms as **NEW COLLEGE, Oxford.**

WHITTINGTON COLLEGE—Gu. a fesse, chequy, or and az. in the dexter chief quarter, an annulet or.

WOTTON WAVEN COLLEGE— . . . quarterly; first and fourth, or, a chev. gu.; second and third, or, a hand ppr. issuing from a maunch gu. holding a rose of the last, stalked and leaved vert.

COLLYING. This term, which seldom occurs, is applied to the eagle, when borne holding up the head, stretching itself aloft, or upright. It is a natural position with birds of prey, and when the hawk does so, falconers say she *collyeth*, that is, she noddeth her head, making a motion as if she would take a flight.

COLORYS, ancient orthography for *colours*.

COLOUR, (French, *couleur*, *email opposé au métal*; Latin, *tinctura*.) The *colours* used in coat-armour, anciently termed *tinctures*, and the precious stones and planets by which they are sometimes blazoned, are as follow; yellow and white being more properly considered metals represented by those colours.

Colours.	Tinctures, or Heraldic Terms.	Precious Stones.	Planets.	Marks in Trick or Engraving.
Yellow	Or	Topaz	Sol	Plate VI. fig. 2
White	Argent	Pearl	Luna	Unmarked
Red	Gules	Ruby	Mars	fig. 4
Blue	Azure	Sapphire	Jupiter	fig. 3
Green	Vert	Emerald	Venus	fig. 7
Black	Sable	Diamond	Saturn	fig. 6
Purple	Purpure	Amethyst	Mercury	fig. 8
Orange	{ Tenne, Tawney, or } Brusk	Jacynth	Dragon's Head	fig. 9
Dark Red or Murrey	{ Sanguine }	Sardonix	Dragon's Tail	fig. 10

Note.—For a further imaginary representation of these *metals* and *colours*, see **BLAZON**, and a curious Paradigm annexed.

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COLUMBINE, a flower, in Heraldry drawn as depicted in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 13, and so borne in the arms of the Company of Cooks.

COLUMN frequently occurs both in arms and crests. See Plate XXX. fig. 22. *A column between two wings*, by some vulgarly called *a flying column*.

Column, ducally crowned and enveloped with a snake, or entwined or environed with a snake. See Plate XLIV. fig. 34.

Column, broken. See Plate XXX. fig. 23.

COMB, in a head of hair. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 15.

Comb, in the hand of the mermaid. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 28.

Comb and Wattles of a cock and cockatrice, which are often borne of a different tincture to the animal itself, are excrescences growing on the top of the head, and hanging down under the lower beak, as in Plate XL. fig. 21 and 33.

COMBATANT (French, *affronté*, or *confronté*) is a term applied to lions, or ferocious beasts, when borne rampant, passant, salient, &c. towards each other, or face to face. See Plate XXII. fig. 23, *two lions, rampant, combatant*.

COMBATTAND is a term used in ancient books of heraldry to express assaulting, or lifting up any sort of weapon for assault.

COMBEL. The same as *fillet*, the diminutive of the chief.

COMET, or **BLAZING STAR**, is represented by heralds as an estoile, or star of six points, with a tail or illumination streaming from it in bend, as in Plate XIX. fig. 1.

COMMISSÉ CROSS, or **CROSS TAU**. See **CROSSES**.

COMMIXT, indiscriminately mixed together, without any particular regularity in the disposition.

COMPARTMENT is a partition or division of the coat, when the field is divided into parts.

COMPASSED, or **ENCOMPASSED**, that is surrounded with any thing, as *encompassed* with clouds, &c.

COMPASSES, as used in the Joiners' Arms, and other coats. See Plate XLI. fig. 9.

COMPLEMENT is a term used in heraldry to signify the full moon; as, for example, *az. the moon in her complement*. See Plate XLII. fig. 25. (French, *la pleine lune*, or *la lune en son plein*.)

COMPLEXED. The serpents in the Caduceus of Mercury are sometimes so termed.

COMPLICATE, folded together or let down.

COMPLICATED. This term is sometimes applied to the wings of birds when somewhat raised for flight, so that the pinion or outside of the wing

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is seen on the farthest side of the body. Birds thus borne are termed *surgeant*, or *rising*, and with *wings disclosed*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 9, but not quite so much raised.

COMPON, or **CAMP**, are terms used by French heralds for *compony*; called, also, *campée*.

COMPONE, } or **GOBONY**, (French, *composé*,) is **COMPONY**, } composed of two colours in equal divisions, in one row of a bordure, or any other ordinary, for if it consist of two ranges of checkers it is then termed *counter-compony*; and when of three rows is called *chequy*. See Plate XX. fig. 7.

COMPONY COUNTER-COMPONY is formed by the bordure or ordinary being, divided into two rows of square compartments or checkers, counter-changed of two tinctures, for if it is formed into three or more ranges, it is no longer *compony counter-compony*, but *chequy*. See Plate XX. fig. 8.

CONCAVED. Ordinaries, &c. when bowed in the form of an arch, are sometimes so termed; as a chief *concaved*, called also *arched*, *enarched*, *archée*, *flected*, *flecked*, *champain*, and *champion*, but when bowed outwards or *convex*, it is then blazoned *convexed*, or *shapourned*.

CONCEPTION, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CONCEPTION IMMACULATE, *Knights of St. George, Defenders of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CONCORD, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

CONEY, or **RABBET**, (French, *un lapin*,) for the general position of this well known animal, as used in armorial bearings, see Plate XXVII. fig. 18.

CONFRONTÉ, facing or fronting each other; it is a term used by French heralds, which the English call *combatant*, or *respecting each other*. See Plate XXII. fig. 23.

CONGER-EEL, a large sea eel, the head of which is borne in the coat of *Gascoigne*. See Plate XLIV. fig. 4.

CONJOINED, **CONNECTED**, or **INCORPORATED**, (French, *accolé*, *joint*, *uni*, *assemblé*.) These terms are all occasionally used when charges in arms are borne linked together. See two annulets conjoined, Plate VIII. fig. 19, and three annulets conjoined, Plate VIII. fig. 20.

CONJUNCT is used in the same sense as *conjoined*, and

CONJUNGED sometimes occurs in old heraldic authors with the same meaning.

CONNECTED, the same as *conjoined* and *conjunct*.

CONSPICUOUS, or **CONSPITANT**. These terms

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occur in old blazon to express, as the first implies, any charge or bearing placed particularly conspicuous, or before another.

CONSTANTINE, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CONSTANTINIAN, *Angelic Knights of St. George*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CONTOURNÉ, a French term applied to animals, standing, passant, courant, &c. towards the sinister side of the escocheon, which English heralds blazon counter-passant, &c.

CONTRA, CONTRARY, and COUNTER, in direct opposition, or contrary. See COUNTER.

CONTRA NUAGE, or *nuage contra-nuage*. This is the same as is sometimes called *escallopée*, *escalloped*, and *counter-escalloped*, being covered with escallops, not immediately one under the other, but so that every one should appear to over-lay part of two, like the scales of fish, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 1.

CONTRARY, or CONTRA, opposed, or in opposition one to the other. See COUNTER.

Contrary bowed, that is, bending in a counter or contrary direction.

Contrary composed, counterplaced, or opposite to each other.

Contrary debriused, is in the bowing and embowing of serpents, when the head or tail turns under in a contrary direction one to the other.

Contrary flected, bent in different or opposite directions.

Contrary imbowed, or *embowed*, bending or bowed in a counter, or opposite direction.

Contrary invecked. Invecked on both sides as a cheveron, &c. when the upper and under parts are both invecked.

Contrary posed. Placed opposite, or opposed to each other.

Contrary reflected, turning in contrary directions.

Contrary urdée, that is, when a cheveron, &c. is urdée on the upper and under sides.

CONTRE COMPONÉ. A French term, when the ordinary is composed of two rows of checkers or squares, and each square of different tinctures. See COUNTER-COMPONY, or GOBONY, and Plate XV. fig. 7.

Contre changed. See COUNTER-CHANGED.

Contre bandé. This is a French term, to express what English heralds call *bendy of six per bend sinister counterchanged*. Baron blazons the coat of *Gontin contrebandé de sa. and de ar. de quatorze pieces*, which is made out by counting the number of divisions in the whole shield, which we never do. See Plate XVI. fig. 30.

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Contre barré. This is a French term, the same as we call *bendy sinister per bend counterchanged*. Baron uses *travittatus*, and blazons the coat of *Melec contre barré, de az. and de or, de quatorze pieces*.

Contre chevronné (Latin, *contracanthariatus*) is a division of the field into several pieces cheveronways, and again by some other line of partition which seems doubtful, but which *Guillim* supposes to be *per cheveron reversed*; Baron, in *contrebandé*, *contrebarré*, and *contrefacé*, using the second line of partition directly the reverse of the several divisions of the shield.

Contre ermine, is the reverse of ermine, being black with white spots, called also *ermine*s, as in Plate VI. fig. 12, of furs.

Contre escartelle, the same as *counter-cartélé*, the which refer to.

Contrefacé. See COUNTER-FACED.

Contrepalé. See COUNTER-PALE.

Contrepotence. See COUNTER-POTENT.

Contre pointé, is when two cheverons in one escocheon meet at the points, the one rising, as usual, from the base, and the other inverted, issuant from the chief; so that they are counter or opposite to one another at the points, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 18.

Contre-vairé. See COUNTER-VAIRÉ.

Contreposé. Counterplaced, or opposite to each other.

CONVERTED, turned into. This term is sometimes used where the natural parts of an animal are represented by something unnatural, as a griffin's head, the ears *converted* into horns, &c.

CONVEX, or CONVEXED. Ordinaries, &c. bowed or arched outward, are termed *convexed shaped*, and *invecked*, or *invecked*.

CONYD, or COONYD. Contrary-conyd, or coonyd, is a term used by some old heraldic authors, and is generally applied the same as counter, or contrary-posed; but the *gyron* is by Upton called *contrary coonyed*.

COOTE, a water-fowl, smaller than a duck, all black except the top of the head, and having a sharp pointed beak, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 25.

COPE. A priest's vest worn over the surplice.

COPPED CAP, or HAT. See CAPS.

Copped Tank. See CAPS.

COPPÉE, } are old terms, which imply rising in
COPPED, or } the head higher than ordinary, as in
COPPEDÉE, } Plate XIV fig. 28, which is a cheveron double downsett, or *coppée*.

COPPER, the name of an instrument used by gold and silver wire-drawers to wind wire upon. It

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- is borne by them as part of their armorial ensign. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 17, in the dexter chief point a *copper*.
- CORBIE**, an heraldic name for a *raven* or *crow*.
- CORBYWS**, ancient orthography and heraldic name for *raven* or *crow*.
- CORDALS**, strings of the mantle or robe of estate, made of silk and gold thread, interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends.
- CORDED**, (French, *cablée*,) bales, &c. when banded or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. See Plate IX. fig. 25, a bale, ar. *corded*, *gu*.
- CORDED-CROSS**, or **CABLÉE**. See **CROSSES**.
- CORDELIÈRE**, *Knights*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.
- CORDIROBE**, or **CORDYROBE**, and *cordilans*, a Roman garment so called.
- CORDON**, (French, *cordelière*,) cords or strings with tassels, worn with state, or installation robes.
- CORDON-JAUNE**, or **YELLOW-STRING**, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.
- CORLED**, coiled or turned round.
- CORMORANT**, a sharp billed bird, in shape somewhat like a goose. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 16.
- CORNER-CAP**. See **CAPS**.
- CORNET**, a musical instrument, and a name sometimes given to a guidon. See Plate XLV. fig. 20.
- CORNICHONS**. The branches of the horns of the stag are often so termed by French heralds.
- CORNISH-CHOUGH**, (French, *corneilles*,) a species of crow, black, with red legs and beak, common in Cornwall, as well as other parts of England. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 26.
- CORNISHED**, adorned with a cornice or moulding. Some old authors call the capital of a pillar the cornish. Many crosses are cornished at the extremities, with various other adornings. See **CROSSES**.
- CORNU-COPIA**, (French, *amalthéa*, or *corne d'abondance*,) or *horn of plenty*, being represented filled with *fruits*, *corn*, &c. It is generally placed in the hands of the figures of *Plenty* and *Liberality*. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 19.
- CORONAL**, or **CRONAL-CROSS**. See **CROSSES**.
- CORONATED**, adorned with a coronet.
- CORONET**. It is impossible to ascertain correctly, the period when coronets were first used by princes, dukes, marquesses, earls, and viscounts, nor can the original form of them be given with any degree of certainty. *Selden*, whose researches upon this subject went farther than any other, was incapable of affixing any data or describing those first in use, although he

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has given engravings of the robes and coronets of each degree, taken from Froissart's *Titles of Honour*, written in the time of Henry the Fourth, (about the year 1400,) since which they have continued in the same form, with the exceptions of the coronets of the Blood Royal, which have undergone some alteration.

Coronet of Prince of Wales, or more properly the demi crown of the heir apparent to the throne, according to a warrant of King Charles II. dated 19th February, 1660, is composed of a circle or fillet of gold; on the edge four crosses pattée, betw. as many fleurs-de-lis; from the two centre crosses, an arch, surmounted with a mound and cross, the whole richly chased and adorned with pearls: within the *coronet*, a crimson cap, lined with white sarsnet, and turned up with erm. as in Plate XXIV. fig. 2.

Note.—The Prince of Wales bears also another distinguished mark of honour, viz. a plume of three white ostrich feathers, issuing through the rim of the royal coronet, with the motto, *Ich dien*, on a scroll entwined at the bottom of the feathers.

This badge, or cognizance, was acquired by Edward the Black Prince, at the famous battle of Cressy, in 1346, from John, King of Bohemia, who bore it by way of crest, and was killed in the battle: it was afterwards assumed by that Prince in memory of the victory, and it has ever since been adopted by the heirs to the crown of England. See Plate XLV. fig. 27.

Coronet of the Princes and Princesses, sons and daughters of the late King, and brothers and sisters of his present Majesty, are entitled to coronets, the rims of which are similar to that of the Prince of Wales, but without the arch, the cap closing at the top, with a tassel or tuft of gold, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 3.

Coronet of the Duke of Gloucester, and his sister the *Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester*, cousins of his present Majesty, have coronets of gold, each composed of four crosses pattée, and as many strawberry-leaves, placed alternately, the cap of crimson velvet, lined with sarsnet, turned up with erm. and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 4.

Coronet of a Duke is composed of a rim or circle of gold, richly chased; having on the edge eight strawberry-leaves, the cap of crimson velvet, lined with sarsnet, and turned up with erm. the cap closed at the top by a rich tassel of gold. See Plate XXIV. fig. 5.

Coronet of a Marquis is composed of a rim or circle of gold, richly chased; on the edge four strawberry-leaves and four balls or large pearls, set on short points, with the cap, tassel, &c. as before. See Plate XXIV. fig. 6.

Coronet of an Earl is composed of a rim or

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circle of gold, richly chased; on the edge, eight pearls, raised on as many spires, and betw. each a strawberry-leaf, (the points and pearls being higher than the leaves,) cap, tassel, and lining as before. See Plate XXIV. fig. 7.

Note.—Coronets were first assigned to Earls in the reign of Henry III.

Coronet of a Viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased; having on the edge twelve balls or pearls; the cap, tassel, &c. as before. See Plate XXIV. fig. 8.

Note.—Coronets were first assigned to Viscounts in the reign of King James the First.

Coronet of a Baron of England is composed of a plain circle of gold (not chased) having on the edge six balls or large pearls; the cap, tassel, &c. as before. See Plate XXIV. fig. 10.

Note.—Coronets were assigned to Barons by King Charles the Second, after his restoration: before that period they wore only a crimson cap, turned up with white fur. The balls on the coronets are commonly called pearls, but are usually made of silver. It should be particularly noticed that no coronet, under the dignity of a Prince or Princess of the Blood Royal, should be adorned on the rim with precious stones or jewels.

Coronet or crown of the Kings of Arms is silver gilt, formed of a circle, upon which is inscribed part of the 1st verse of the 51st Psalm, viz. *Miserere mei Deus secundum magnam misericordiam tuam*: the rim is surmounted with sixteen leaves, in shape resembling the oak leaf, every alternate one being somewhat higher than the rest; nine of which appear in the profile view of it, the cap is of crimson satin, closed at the top by a gold tassel, and turned up with erm. See Plate XXIV. fig. 11.

Coronet of the Dauphin of France is of gold, composed of a circle, thereon eight fleurs-de-lis, with two arches, formed by four dolphins, their tails meeting in chief, and surmounted by a fleur-de-lis. See Plate XXV. fig. 25.

Coronet of the Princes and Dukes of the Blood Royal in France is composed of a circle of gold, richly chased; on the edge of the rim, eight fleurs-de-lis. See Plate XXV. fig. 20.

Note.—The crowns and coronets of France and Spain have no cap, ermine, or tassel.

Coronet of an Archduke is of the same form as that in Plate XXV. fig. 19, with the addition of a crimson cap, and surmounted with one arch, springing from the dexter to the sinister, and joining in the centre; thereon a mound, surmounted with a cross, the arch and cross garnished with pearls.

Coronets of the Dukes of France have a like circle, and are ornamented with the same leaves

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as those of English dukes, but without any cap, &c. See Plate XXIV. fig. 13.

Note.—Some of the ancient dukes of France wear the coronet with small pearls betw. each leaf, as in Plate XXV. fig. 19.

Coronet of a Marquis of France is the same as an English Marquis; except that, instead of one ball betw. the leaves, they have three balls on each spire, in triangle, (two and one above,) as in Plate XXV. fig. 17.

Coronet of a Count of France is a circle of gold, chased; on the edge twelve balls, a little elevated, as in Plate XXV. fig. 7. This coronet belongs only to the six ancient Counts of France, Flanders, Thoulouse, Champagne, &c.

Coronet of a Count of France is the same as that of a Viscount in England, except being without the cap, &c. as in Plate XXV. fig. 10.

Coronet of a Viscount of France. See Plate XXV. fig. 16.

Coronet of a Baron of France differs much from all the others, being a plain rim or circle of gold, with rows of pearls entwined around it, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 23, but were formerly like that in Plate XXV. fig. 16.

Coronet of a Judge of a Bishop's temporal Jurisdiction in France, called the Coronet Vidame. See Plate XXV. fig. 13.

Coronet of the Six Ancient Dukes and Princes of France, being Sovereigns, is a circle of gold, chased; on the edge four strawberry-leaves, betw. twelve balls, as in Plate XXV. fig. 6.

Coronet used by the Republic of Lucca is a circle of gold richly chased, on the edge sixteen points, or small spears, and on each a ball, as in Plate XXV. fig. 12.

Coronet used by the Republics of Ragusa and Geneva is made of the same shape as that of an English Marquis. See Plate XXV. fig. 5.

Coronet and Cushion carried at the funerals of great estates. For that of an Earl or Countess. See Plate IV. fig. 10.

Coronet Eastern, or Antique. See Plate XXIV. fig. 14.

Coronet mural, is formed of battlements and are sometimes called *mural crowns*. See Plate XXIV. fig. 17.

Coronet, naval, is composed of a circle, chased; on the edge, four masts of ships, each with a top-sail, and as many sterns of vessels, placed alternately, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 16; it is often termed a *naval crown*.

Coronet pallisado, is a circle, with pointed pales or pallisadoes fastened, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 20; sometimes called a *pallisado crown*.

Coronet, or Crown Vallarie, or Vallor, is

composed of a circle, and thereon small esccheons reversed; it is used by the French. See Plate XXIV. fig. 18.

Coronet, or *Crown Celestial* is formed of points like the *eastern* or *antique crown*, but with a star upon each point, as Plate XXIV. fig. 15.

Note.—The last six coronets or crowns are generally borne with crests, and may be of any of the metals or colours.—See CROWNS.

Corporate Bodies and Societies established in London.

ACADEMY OF THE MUSES—Ar. two bars wavy, az. on a chief of the second, a music-book open or, betw. two swords in saltier of the first, hilted and pomelled of the third.—Crest, a sagittarius in full speed, ppr. shooting with a bow or, and arrow ar. Supporters, on the dexter side a satyr, on the sinister a merman with two tails, both ppr. Motto, *Nihil invita Minerva*.

Note.—Wallis's Arms, &c. of the Companies and Corporations of the City of London. Harleian MSS. No. 1098.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE—Hath not any armorial ensign. The Seal of Office is, an anchor in pale, with a cable passing from the ring, and environing the stock and fluke; the whole circumscribed with the following legend, *Sigil. offi. admiral. Magnæ Britan*, &c. The above device hath, on several occasions, been painted in gold on a blue field; from which circumstance, many persons have supposed that to be the arms of the Admiralty-Office.

ADVENTURERS [MERCHANT,] or HAM-BROUGH MERCHANTS. This Society was incorporated 24th Edward I. 1296; and obtained ample privileges, and a confirmation of their charter, from Queen Elizabeth.—Barry nebulée of six ar. and az. a chief quarterly gu. and or; on the first and fourth quarters, a lion passant guardant of the fourth; on the second and third, two roses gu. barbed vert.—Crest, a pegasus current, with wings indorsed, ar. Supporters, two pegasi ar. with wings indorsed, each charged on the wing with three roses in pale gu. Motto, *Dieu nous adventure donne bonne*.

ADVENTURERS [NEW,] or FRENCH MERCHANTS—Barry wavy of six ar. and az. a chief quarterly gu. and or; on the first and fourth, a lion passant guardant of the last; on the second and third, two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert; over all, on an inesccheon az. a sceptre in pale or.—Crest, two anchors in saltier, and a sceptre in pale, all or. Supporters, two pegasi ar. with

wings indorsed or, maned and hoofed of the last. Motto, *Reddite cuique suum*.

Note.—The above armorial ensigns were granted to the company on the 13th November, 1616, by Sir William Segar, Garter, and William Camden, Clarencieux.

AFRICAN [ROYAL] COMPANY. Incorporated 20th Jan. 14 Charles II. 1662—Or, an elephant az. on his back a quadrangular castle ar. masoned ppr.; on the sinister tower, a flag-staff and banner gu. on the dexter corner of the banner, a canton ar. charged with a cross gu. on the dexter corner of the esccheon a canton, quarterly, of France and England.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, an anchor erect sa. cabled of the first, betw. two dragon's wings expanded ar. each charged with a cross gu. Supporters, two African blacks ppr. vested round the waist with a skirt ar. pearls in their ears and round their necks, banded round the temples or, thereon feathers erect of various colours; each holding in his exterior hand an arrow or, barbed and feathered ar. Motto, *Regio floret patrocínio commercium commercioque regnum*.

AMICABLE SOCIETY. Incorporated by Royal Charter of Queen Anne, 1706.—Az. encircled by a snake or, two hands conjoined, in fesse, coupé above the wrists ppr. on a chief, embattled of the second, an hour-glass sa. betw. two wings expanded of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, a snake nowed, the head debruised towards the sinister, thereon a dove ppr. beaked and legged gu. from the beak an escroll, with the motto, *Prudens simplicitas*. Motto, beneath the arms, *Esto perpetua*.

ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF.—Ar. on a cross gu. a regal crown ppr.—Crest, an antique Roman lamp or; over it, *Non exstinguetur*.

ARTILLERY COMPANY [LONDON]—Ar. on a cross gu. a lion passant guardant or; on a chief az. a portcullis of the third, betw. two ostrich-feathers of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, embowed ppr. garnished or, holding in a gauntlet a trailing-pike or leading staff ppr. tasselled or; all betw. two dragon's wings expanded ar. each charged with a cross gu. Supporters, the dexter, a man ppr. his head and body in armour, his arms habited in buff, breeches gu. stockings ar. shoes ppr. holding in his exterior hand a pike; the sinister, a man ppr. habited as the dexter, except the armour on the body; this having a coat of buff ppr.; over his left shoulder, and under his right arm, a belt strung with cartouches gu. in his sinister hand a musket erect, a resting-staff and match-rope, and at his side a cimitar, all ppr. Motto, *Arma pacis fulcra*.

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Note.—These supporters are habited as in the time of King Charles I. the dexter as a regular warrior, and the sinister as a militia-man of the city.

BANK OF ENGLAND—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal is the figure of Britannia.

BERMUDAS COMPANY—A ship at sea, betw. two rocks on the dexter side, the main-mast and mizen-mast only seen, the top broke off, and sails furled, all ppr.—Crest, on a mount vert, a boar passant, betw. two branches of laurel. Supporters, two young tritons, each blowing a conch-shell. Motto, *Periissemus nisi periissemus*.

BRISTOL MERCHANTS ADVENTURERS—This Society was incorporated by King Edward VI.—Barry wavy of eight ar. and az. on a bend or, a dragon passant, with wings indorsed, and tail extended, vert; on a chief gu. a lion passant guardant of the third, betw. two bezants.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a main-mast of the last, with pennon flying ar. charged with a cross gu. on the round-top a man in armour ppr. on his dexter arm a truncheon, his sinister hand supporting a carved shield of the second; from the round-top, six pike-staves, three on each side the man, issuing bendways, of the first; the rigging, from the round-top to the coronet, sa. Supporters, the dexter, a mermaid in the sea, all ppr. crined or, the middle fins at the joining of the bodies of the last, holding in her sinister hand a mirror of the first, and supporting with her dexter hand an anchor of the second, cabled ppr.; the sinister supporter, a winged satyr ppr. standing on a mount vert, winged and legged or; holding in his sinister hand, a scythe, the blade in base, all ppr. Motto, *Indocilis pauperiem pati*.

CANARY COMPANY. Incorporated the 17th of March, 16 Car. II. 1664.—Ar. a cross gu. on a chief az. a lion passant guardant or, betw. two bunches of grapes erect, stalked and leaved of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a mountain, as representing the Peak of Teneriffe, ppr. Supporters, two falcons with wings indorsed or, belled of the last.

CLERGYMENS' WIDOWS AND CHILDREN, Society for the Relief of.—Lozengy ar. and sa. on a chief purp. a cross pattée or, betw. two books open of the first, garnished and clasped of the fourth.—Crest, a female figure, the emblem of Charity, standing on a wreath, vested in a loose garment sa. her head, breasts, hands, and feet ppr. her hair dishevelled or, accompanied with three naked boys, viz. one on her dexter side, the other two in her arms, all ppr. crined or.

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Note.—The above arms were granted by William Dugdale, garter, and Henry St. George, Clarencieux, on the 29th of November, 38th Charles II. 1684.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY. Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1600.—Az. three ships of three masts, rigged and under full sail; the sails, pennants, and ensigns, ar. each charged with a cross gu. on a chief of the second, a pale quarterly az. and gu. on the first and fourth, a fleur-de-lis, in the second and third, a lion passant guardant, all of the second, betw. two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Wm. Camden, Clarencieux, on the 4th of February, 1600.

Crest, on a wreath, a sphere without a frame, bound with the zodiac in bend or, betw. two split pennons floutant ar. each charged in chief with a cross gu. Over the sphere these words, *Deus indicat*. Supporters, two sea-lions or, the tails ppr. Motto, *Deo ducente nil nocet*.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY, [NEW] established by Act of Parliament in 1698, and united with the former.—Ar. a cross gu. in the dexter chief quarter an escocheon of the arms of France and England quarterly, the shield ornamented and regally crowned or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant guardant or, supporting betw. his fore-feet a regal crown ppr. Supporters, two lions rampant guardant or, each supporting a banner erect ar. charged with a cross gu. Motto, *Auspicio regis et senatus Angliæ*.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, in the county of Hertford—The arms of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, viz. ar. a cross gu. on a shield, in the dexter quarter, the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a compartment adorned with an imperial crown: on a chief of augmentation, az. an olive-wreath, betw. two open books ppr. bound and clasped or.—Crest, on a wreath, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, on his head an eastern crown or, holding betw. the fore-paws a scroll, with a seal pendent therefrom ppr. Supporters, on either side, a lion, guardant, on the head an eastern crown or. Motto, *Auspicio regis et senatus angliæ*. [By Royal Licence, dated 4th December, 1807.]

EAST-LAND COMPANY. Incorporated 21 Elizabeth, 1579, and had their charter confirmed by King Charles II.—Or, on the sea in base, a ship of three masts in full sail, all ppr.; the sails, pennants, and ensigns, ar. charged with a cross gu. on a chief of the last, a lion passant guardant of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, an allocamelus, or according to Holmes, an ass-camel, which is supposed to be a beast engendered betw.

an ass and a camel. Supporters, two bears ppr. Motto, *Despair not*.

FISHERY [ROYAL] COMPANY—Barry wavy of six ar. and az. over all a fishing-vessel with one mast, sans sail, or.—Crest, in a prince's coronet or, three tridents sa. Supporters, the dexter a merman, the sinister a mermaid, both ppr.; each holding in the exterior hand the Union-banner. Motto, *Messis ab alto*.

FRENCH MERCHANTS COMPANY. Incorporated by King Edward IV.—Quarterly, az. and gu. in the first and fourth quarters a fleur-de-lis or; in the second and third quarters, a lion passant guardant of the last; over all a cross ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion rampant guardant or, supporting an anchor sa. beamed of the first. Supporters, two dolphins ppr. ducally crowned and finned or.

FRENCH MERCHANT ADVENTURERS. See ADVENTURERS [MERCHANT,] or HAMBROUGH MERCHANTS.

FREE-MASONS' SOCIETY use the following as Arms, Crest, and Supporters, viz. sa. on a chev. betw. three towers ar. a pair of compasses open, cheveronwise, of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a dove ppr. Supporters, two beavers ppr.

Note.—These are engraved on their public seal.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Incorporated the 2d of May, 21st Charles II. 1670.—Ar. a cross gu. betw. four beavers passant ppr.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a squirrel sejant. Supporters, two bucks. Motto, *Pro pelle cutem*.

INSURANCE. See ROYAL-EXCHANGE-ASSURANCE.

LEVANT, or TURKEY MERCHANTS COMPANY. Incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1579.—Az. on a sea in base ppr. a ship with three masts in full sail or, betw. two rocks of the second; all the sails, pennants, and ensigns, ar. each charged with a cross gu. a chief engr. of the third, in base a sea-horse ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi sea-horse salient. Supporters, two sea-horses. Motto, *Deo, reip. et amicis*.

LYON-OFFICE, or OFFICE OF ARMS AT EDINBURGH—Ar. a lion sejant guardant gu. armed and langued az. holding in his dexter paw a thistle ppr. and in his sinister a shield of the second; on a chief az. a St. Andrew's cross of the first.

Note.—The seal of office is the above arms, betw. two palm-branches; the whole encircled with this inscription, viz. *Sigillum officii leonis regis armorum, 1673*.

MILITARY SOCIETY—Gu. a regal crown

ppr.; on a chief ar. a cross of St. George, of the first.—Crest, on a prince's coronet or, a dexter arm in armour erect, holding in the gauntlet a tilting-spear, thereon a banner, charged with the motto *Ich dien*, all ppr. fringed, lined, and tasselled, of the first. Supporters, two war-horses, completely accoutred; on the head, a skull-plate, with a spike in each armour for the neck, &c. all ppr.; on each head a plume of three feathers.

MINERAL AND BATTERY WORKS, SOCIETY OF. Incorporated 28th May, 1568.—Az. on a mount vert, a square brazen pillar, supported on the dexter by a lion rampant reguardant, and on the sinister by a dragon segreant, both or; in chief, on the top of the pillar, a bundle of wire tied and bound together of the last, betw. a bezant on the dexter side, and a plate on the sinister.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed ppr. both hands holding a calamine-stone ar. spotted with red, yellow, and blue. Supporters, two emblematical figures, viz. the dexter, a female ppr. representing Science, vested in a short bodice, coat, ruff, &c. ar. (being the dress of the ladies in the reign of Queen Elizabeth,) in her dexter hand a pair of compasses, and on her head a crescent, both or, crined of the last; the sinister figure, an old man ppr. representing Labour, vested in a long frock, turned up over his elbows ar. in his sinister hand a hammer or.

MINERS ROYAL, or MINE ADVENTURERS COMPANY. Incorporated 22d May, 1568.—Ar. a mine open, of earth colour, the upper part variegated with various shrubs vert; within the mine a miner ppr. vested sa. on his head a cap ar. round his body a belt of the last, and in the attitude of working the dexter side of the mine with two hammers; on the sinister side, a candle ar. lighted ppr. in a candlestick az. fixed in the mine; on a chief brown, a square plate or, betw. a bezant on the dexter, and a plate on the sinister.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi miner ppr. vested and capped as in the arms, holding in his dexter hand a pointed spade erect ar. betw. two in saltier and in his sinister hand a compass. Supporters, the dexter, a miner; his face, legs, and arms, of a brownish colour, vested in a frock ar. tied above his knees as at work, cap and shoes of the last, holding in his dexter hand erect a hammer az. handled ppr. the sinister supporter, another miner ppr.; the cap, frock, and shoes, ar. the frock loose and down to his ancles; in his sinister hand, a fork az. handled ppr.

NAVY-OFFICE—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal of office belonging thereto is an

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anchor in pale, betw. two small anchors erect within the beam and fluke; with this Motto, *Sigillum officii navalis*.

NEWFOUNDLAND COMPANY—Quarterly, gu. and az. a cross ar.; in the first and second quarters, a lion passant guardant regally crowned or; in the second and third quarters, an unicorn passant of the third, armed, maned, and hooped, of the fourth; gorged with a prince's coronet; thereto a chain affixed and reflected over his back, and betw. his hind legs of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a rein-deer trippant Supporters, two Newfoundland men, in the habits of that country, all ppr. viz. the body covered with skins to the middle of the thigh; round the neck and breast two rows of pearl-shells, and round the body two rows; at the back, shields made of skins, and in their exterior hands, bows; each supporter charged on the breast with a masle or.

ORDNANCE OFFICE—Az. three field-pieces on their carriages in pale or; on a chief ar. as many cannon-balls, sa.

Note.—King Charles II. granted a warrant bearing date . . . December, 1683, to George Lord Dartmouth, to enable him, as Master of the Ordnance, to bear on each side his arms a field-piece mounted, to shew the honour of his office; which said warrant was made to extend to his successors in that department.

PRIVY-COUNCIL OFFICE—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal of office is a rose and a thistle, each stalked, leaved, and conjoined to one stem in base, betw. the royal supporters of England; the lion holding the rose betw. his fore-feet, and the unicorn the thistle. The supporters standing on a scroll; with the words, *Sigill. Priv. Concil.* Over the rose and thistle, the regal crown of England.

ROYAL-EXCHANGE-ASSURANCE. Incorporated on the 22d of June, 1720, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, 6th George I.—Az. on a mount vert, the Royal Exchange ppr. adorned and embellished or; in chief, two ships; the dexter under sail, the hulk of the last, the mast, sail, and rigging, of the third; the sinister ship riding at anchor, sails furled, blazoned as the dexter, all ppr.—Crest, a demi angel ppr. clothed with a crimson garment, girdle of the last, winged or; in his dexter hand the sun, in his sinister the moon, and on his head the north star, issuant from a ducal coronet, all of the last. Supporters, on the dexter side, a figure representing Neptune, ppr. crowned with an eastern crown or; a purple mantle flotant over his body; in the right hand a trident, erect, of the second, the staff of the first; on the sinister side, a sailor ppr. habited in a cheque shirt; waistcoat and

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jacket blue, lined white; breeches and stockings of the last, shoes black, buckles silver; on his head a cap blue, turned up white, holding in his left hand an anchor gold, cabled ppr. Motto, *Trade and navigation*.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN. Established by royal charter, dated 20th January, 1800.—Az. the sun in splendour or, in base the ocean ppr. on a canton ar. an escutcheon gu. charged with a lion, passant guardant, of the second.—Crest, out of a mural crown or, an oak fructed ppr. Supporters, dexter, a figure representing Minerva, habited in a robe, flowing to the feet ar. supervested with a tunic purp. zoned, the zone or, bearing on her breast a gorget, charged with Medusa's head of the last, and on her head a helmet, surmounted by an owl, gold, the plume ar. in her dexter hand, a spear erect ppr.; sinister, a figure representing Vesta, habited in a flowing robe ar. banded from the right shoulder under the left breast, the band or, her head encircled by a golden fillet; her veil thrown back, and her exterior hand holding a torch gold, illumed ppr. Motto, *Illustrians commoda vitæ*. [*These arms, crest, and supporters granted by Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, 31st January, 1800.*]

ROYAL SOCIETY. Incorporated by letters patent, bearing date the 22d of April, 1663.—Ar. on a quarter gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, an eagle with wings indorsed ppr. supporting with his dexter foot an escutcheon gu. charged with three lions passant guardant in pale or. Supporters, two talbots ppr. (i. e. white spotted with liver colour) ducally gorged or. Motto, *Nullius in verba*.

RUSSIA MERCHANTS COMPANY. Originally incorporated, and arms granted thereunto, 1st February, 1555; charter confirmed, and powers enlarged, 1614.—Barry wavy of six ar. and az. over all, a ship of three masts, in full sail, ppr.; her sails, pennants, and ensigns, of the first; each charged with a cross gu. all betw. three bezants; a chief or; on a pale betw. two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert, a lion passant guardant of the fifth.—Crest, on a wreath, a lizard's head guardant and erased ppr. ducally gorged or. Supporters, the dexter, a lizard rampant guardant ppr. ducally gorged or; the sinister, an ape, rampant guardant ppr. ducally gorged or.

Note.—The lizard here mentioned is an animal of the lynx, or wild-cat kind; and of a dark-brown colour, spotted black; the ears and tail are short. These animals are frequently seen in the woods of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway; where they are usually called

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lizards. The apre is an heraldic figure, drawn like a bull, except that his tail is short, and without testicles.

Motto, *God be our good guide.*

SICK-AND-HURT OFFICE—Hath not any armorial ensign. The seal represents the story of the good Samaritan. Over it this Motto, *Fac simile.*

SOUTH-SEA-COMPANY. Established by Act of Parliament, 2d Queen Ann, 1712—Az. a globe, whereon are represented the Straights of Magellan and Cape Horn, all ppr.; in the sinister chief point two herrings haurient in saltier ar. crowned or; on a canton, the united arms of Great Britain, of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a ship of three masts in full sail, all ppr. Supporters, on the dexter side, the emblematical figure of Britannia, with the shield, lance, &c. all ppr.; on the sinister, a fisherman completely clothed, with cap, boots, fishing-net, &c. and in his hand a string of fish, all ppr. Motto, *A Gadibus usque auroram.*

SPANISH MERCHANTS—Az. in base, a sea, with a dolphin's head appearing in the water, all ppr.; on the sea, a ship of three masts, in full sail, all or, the sail and rigging ar. on each a cross gu. in the dexter chief point, the sun in splendour; in the sinister chief point, an estoile of the third; on a chief of the fourth, a cross of the fifth, charged with a lion of England.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed, issuing out of clouds, all ppr. holding in the hands a globe or. Supporters, two sea-horses ar. finned or.

STAPLE MERCHANTS, of London. Incorporated by Edward III. in whose reign they held their staple for wool at Calais, from whence it was removed to England in the year 1389.—Barry nebulée of six ar. and az. on a chief gu. a lion passant guardant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a ram ar. armed and unguled or. Supporters, two rams ar. armed and unguled or. Motto, *God be our friend.*

TRADE AND PLANTATIONS, COMMISSIONERS OF—Have not any armorial ensign. Seal, on a sea, two three-mast vessels, completely rigged and under full sail, in base; on the sinister side an island, and thereon the emblematical figure of Britannia sitting, holding upright in her right hand an olive-branch, her left hand supporting a spear erect, surmounted with a cap of liberty, and her arm resting on a shield charged with the Union cross, and near it several bales of goods lying on the ground. Over all, this legend, *Trade and plantations.*

TRADESMEN AND ARTIFICERS SOCIETY—Quarterly, gu. and az. over all a cross ar. sur-

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mounted with another of the first; in the first quarter a lion passant guardant, in the second a fleur-de-lis, in the third a rose, in the fourth a portcullis, sans chains, all or.

Note.—The rose barbed vert.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi lady ppr. couped below the waist, her hair dishevelled, vested ar. wreathed round the head with a chaplet of roses gu. holding in her hand a dove ppr. Supporters, the dexter, a lady vested in a long robe, holding in her hand a bundle of arrows, all ppr.; the sinister, a man in a working-frock, holding in his hand a drill. [*Arms, crest, and supporters, granted 10th July, 1637, by Sir John Burrough, Garter.*]

TRINITY-HOUSE GUILD, or FRATERNITY. Incorporated by King Henry VIII. 20th May, 1515.—Az. a cross gu. betw. four ships of three masts, each under full sail, all ppr.

Note.—On each sail, pennant, and ensign, a cross gu. and each quarter painted as a sea-piece, with sky, sea, &c. all ppr.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion rampant guardant, and regally crowned or, holding in his dexter paw, a sword erect ar. hilted and pomelled of the first. Motto, *Trinitas in trinitate.*

VICTUALLING-OFFICE—Hath no armorial ensign. On the seal are two anchors in saltier, with their cables interlaced.

VIRGINIA MERCHANTS—Ar. a cross gu. betw. four escocheons, each regally crowned ppr.; the first escocheon in the dexter chief, quarterly, France and England quarterly; the second escocheon in the sinister chief, the arms of Scotland; the third escocheon in dexter base, the arms of Ireland; the fourth escocheon as the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a maiden queen, couped below the shoulders ppr. her hair dishevelled of the last, vested and crowned with an eastern crown or. Supporters, two men in complete armour, with their beavers open; on their helmets three ostrichs' feathers ar. each charged on the body with a cross gu. (i. e. from side to side, and from the gorget to the girdle,) and each holding in his exterior hand a lance ppr. Motto, *En dat Virginia quatram.*

WEST-INDIA-MERCHANTS—Az. three ships, hulks, masts, and rigging, or; the sails all furled, the pennants and ensigns ar. each charged with a cross gu. on a chief of the second, a pale quarterly, viz. first and fourth, az. three fleurs-de-lis or; second and third, gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or; all betw. two roses of the fourth, seeded of the second, barbed vert.

Corporate Companies of the City of London; or, the Twelve First, or Principal Incorporations.

MERCERS. Incorporated 17th Richard II. 1394.—Gu. a demi virgin couped below the shoulders, issuing from clouds, all ppr. vested or, crowned with an eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temples with roses of the second, all within an orle of clouds ppr. Motto, *Honor Deo*. Patroness the Virgin Mary.

Note.—These arms were confirmed and entered in the Visitation of London, taken by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, in 1634.

GROCERS. This Company was, in the 20th of Edward III. 1346, incorporated by the name of Grocers, being before that time called Pepperers. In the 23d year of Henry VIII. they had the following arms and supporters granted to them by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux King of Arms, viz.—Ar. a chev. gu. betw. nine cloves sa. three, three, and three.—Crest, on a wreath, a camel passant ppr. bridled gu. on his back a bale ar. corded gu. Supporters, two griffins per fesse gu. and or. Motto, *God grant grace*. Patron, St. Anthony.

DRAPERS. Incorporated 17th Henry VI. 1439.—Az. three clouds ppr. radiated in base or, each surmounted with a triple crown or, caps gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert; thereon a ram couchant or, attired sa. Supporters, two lions ar. pelletée. Motto, *Unto God only be honour and glory*. Patroness, the Virgin Mary.

Note.—The above arms were granted in 1439, by Sir Wm. Bridges, Knt. then Garter; and the crest and supporters by Wm. Herve, Clarencieux, in 1590. Some alterations were made by Sir Wm. Segar, Garter, in 1614. The arms, crest, and supporters, were approved of, and entered (as here blazoned) in the Visitation of London, by Sir Henry St. George, Knt. 1634.

FISHMONGERS. Anciently there were in London two communities of Fishmongers, viz. the Salt-Fishmongers, and the Stock-Fishmongers. The former were incorporated by letters patent, 11th Henry VI. 1433, and the latter by charter 24th Henry VII. 1509; but this division proving prejudicial to the trade in general, they united, and were incorporated by letters patent, the 28th of Henry VIII. 1536, by the appellation of the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London. At the same time, arms, composed of parts of the armorial bearings of each of the two former Companies, were granted to the new United Society; and afterwards, on the 17th of September, in the year 1575, entered and confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux—Az. three

dolphins naiant in pale ar. finned and ducally crowned or, betw. two pair of lucies in saltier (the sinister surmounting the dexter) ppr.; over the nose of each lacy, a ducal crown of the third; on a chief gu. three pair of keys, indorsed in saltier, or.—Crest, on a wreath, two cubit arms erect, the dexter vested or, the sinister az. both cuffed ar. holding in the hands ppr. a regal crown of the last. Supporters, the dexter, a merman ppr.; on his head a helmet, the body only covered in armour, in his dexter hand a sabre, all of the first: the sinister, a mermaid ppr. crined or; in her sinister hand a mirror of the last. Motto, *All worship be to God only*. Patron, St. Peter.

GOLDSMITHS. Incorporated in the year 1327, by letters patent, which were confirmed in the year 1394; reincorporated, and their privileges increased, by King Edward IV. in the year 1462.—Quarterly, gu. and az. in the first and fourth a leopard's head or; in the second and third, a covered cup, and in chief two round buckles, the tongues fessewise, points to the dexter, all of the third.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi lady, her arms extended, ppr. issuing out of clouds of the last, vested gu. garnished or, cuffed ar. round her neck a ruff of the last; in her dexter hand a pair of scales of the third; in her sinister hand a touchstone sa. Supporters, two unicorns or, armed, crined, and hooped ar. Motto, *Justitia virtutum regina*. Another motto, occasionally used by the company, was, *To God only be all glory*. The crest and supporters were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 13th Elizabeth, 1571; and they, together with the arms, were approved and entered in the visitation of London, taken by Henry St. George, anno 1634.

Note.—The crest is vested in the dress of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Patron, St. Dunstan.

SKINNERS. This fraternity was incorporated in the first year of Edward III. 1327; and confirmed in the 18th of Richard II. 1395.—Erm. on a chief gu. three princes crowns composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis or, with caps of the first, tasselled of the third.—Crest, on a wreath, a lizard ppr. wreathed about the neck with laurel-leaves vert, purfled or. Supporters, the dexter, a lizard, or short-tailed wild cat of Norway, rampant guardant ppr.

Note.—They are of a dark brown colour, spotted with black, and in Sweden and Norway are usually called lizards.

The sinister, a martin sa. each gorged with a wreath of laurel-leaves vert, purfled or. Motto,

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To God only be all glory. Patroness, the Virgin Mary.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Hawley, Clarencieux, the 5th of October, 4th Edward VI. 1551; and the crest and supporters, by Wm. Hervey, Clarencieux, in 1561.

MERCHANT-TAYLORS, anciently denominated **TAYLORS** and **LINEN ARMOURERS**, were originally incorporated by King Edward IV. in the year 1466, a fraternity by that name; but King Henry VII. becoming a member thereof, incorporated them again by the name of Merchant-Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, in the City of London.—Ar. a royal tent betw. two parliament-robos gu. lined erm. the tent garnished or, tent-staff and pennon of the last; on a chief az. a lion passant guardant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a lamb passant ar. holding the banner of the last, staff ppr.; on the banner a cross pattée gu. all within a glory of the third. Supporters, two camels or. Motto, *Concordia parva res crescunt*. Patron, St. John Baptist.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Sir Thomas Holme, Knt. 21st Edward IV. 1481, and confirmed by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Knt. 22d Henry VIII. 1530.—The crest and supporters were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 23d Dec. 29th Elizabeth, 1584.

HABERDASHERS, anciently called indifferently **HURRERS** and **MILLENNERS**, were first incorporated in the 26th year of Henry VI. 1407, by the name and style of the fraternity of St. Catharine, the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the City of London: but at present they are denominated the Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the City of London. On the 8th of November, 1571, Robert Cooke, then Clarencieux King of Arms, granted to the fraternity armorial ensigns as follow, viz.—Barry nebulée of six ar. and az. on a bend gu. a lion passant guardant or.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed ppr. issuing from clouds of the last, holding a chaplet of laurel vert. Supporters, two Indian goats ar. attired and unguled or.

Note.—These goats are to be delineated with large long ears, like those of the talbot; which is the only difference made.

Motto, *Serve and obey*. Patroness, St. Catharine.

SALTERS. Incorporated 22d Henry VIII. 1530.—Per chev. az. and gu. three covered salts, or sprinkling-salts, (i. e. covered cups ar.)—Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm erect, issuing from clouds, all ppr. holding a covered salt, or sprinkling-salt, ar. Supporters, two otters sa.

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bezantée, ducally collared and chained or. Motto, *Sal sapit omnia*.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux King of Arms, in the year 1530; and the crest and supporters, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 29th Elizabeth, 1587, confirmed in 1634.

IRONMONGERS. Incorporated 3d Edward IV. 1463.—Ar. on a chev. gu. three swivels or, (the middle one paleways, the other two with the line of the cheveron) betw. three steell gads az.—Crest, on a wreath, two scaly lizards, erect on their hind feet, combatant, ppr. (i. e. vert) each gorged with a plain collar or, the collars chained together; a chain, with a ring at the end, pendent betw. the two lizards, of the last.

Note.—These arms were granted to the company in the year 1435, and confirmed to them in 1530. On the 1st of September, 1560, William Hervey, then Clarencieux, regranted to the company the same arms, with the addition thereto of two lizards, similar to that on the crest, for supporters; and this last grant was approved and confirmed by Henry St. George, Clarencieux, in 1634.—The original grant, signed by Wm. Hervey, is now in the possession of the company.

Motto, anciently, *Assher dure*; at present, *God is our strength*. Patron, St. Laurence.

VINTNERS, originally denominated **MERCHANT WINE-TUNNERS**, [of Gascoyne,] on the 15th of July, 1365, obtained from King Edward III. a charter for their carrying on an exclusive trade to Gascoyne for the importation of wine; and this charter hath by some persons, although erroneously, been imagined to be their charter of incorporation; whereas the letters patent for incorporating the Company were not granted until the 15th of Henry VI. 1437.—Sa. a chev. betw. three tuns ar. [*Granted to the Company by William Horsey, Clarencieux, in the year 1442.*] Patron, St. Martin.

CLOTH-WORKERS were originally incorporated by letters patent, dated 28th April, 1482, by the style of The Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin of the Sheermen of London; which letters patent were confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1528. Queen Elizabeth reincorporated them by the name of Cloth-Workers, and her charter was confirmed by King Charles I. in the year 1634.—Sa. a chev. erm. betw. two habicks in chief ar. and a tezel in base, slipped or.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a ram statant or. Supporters, two griffins or, pellettée. Motto, *My trust is in God alone*. Patroness, the Virgin Mary.

Note.—The arms above mentioned were granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux King of Arms, 22d Henry VIII. 1530. The crest and supporters were granted by Robt. Cooke, Clarencieux, 29th Elizabeth, 1587; and these were confirmed by Henry St. George, at his visitation

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of London, in the year 1645.—Cooke, in his above mentioned grant, reciting the blazon of the company's arms, says, that the tezel is stalked and leaved vert; but this is a mistake in him, for the original grant expressly blazons the whole of the tezel or.

Other Trading Companies established within the Cities of London, Bristol, Exeter, and Chester.

APOTHECARIES, [London.] Incorporated the 6th of December, 17th James I. 1617; before which time they were united to the Grocers.—Az. Apollo, with his head radiant, holding in his left hand a bow, in his right hand an arrow, all or; supplanting a serpent ar.

Note—These are the words of the grant; but it is likewise blazoned "bestriding a serpent."

Crest, on a wreath, a rhinoceros statant ppr. Supporters, two unicorns or, armed, crined, and hooped ar. Motto, *Opiferque per orbem dicor*.

Note.—The arms and crest were confirmed by Camden, Clarendieux King of Arms, in 1617.

ARMOURERS and BRAZIERS, [London.] The Armourers were incorporated in the reign of King Henry VI. and had for their arms, ar. on a chev. sa. a gauntlet of the first, betw. two pair of swords in saltier of the last, hilts and pomels or; on a chief of the second, an oval shield of the field, charged with a cross gu. encircled with a carved shield of the third, betw. two peers' helmets ppr. garnished or. Motto, *Make all sure*.

The arms granted to the BRAZIERS at the time of their incorporation are—Az. on a chev. or, betw. two ewers (i. e. beakers) in chief, and a three-legged pot, with two handles, in base, of the second, three roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert.—But ever since the union of the Braziers with the Armourers, the United Company hath for its armorial ensign, on the dexter side of the escocheon, the arms of the armourers, impaling on the sinister those of the braziers.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi man in armour, couped at the middle of the thighs, all ppr. garnished or; the beaver up; on his head, a plume of three feathers, two ar. and one gu. round his waist, a sash of the last, fringed of the second; holding in his dexter hand a sword erect of the first, hilt and pomel or. Supporters, two men ppr. in complete armour; the dexter of the first, garnished or; the sinister, all of the last; on their heads, plumes of feathers; round their waists, a sash; and each holding in his exterior hand a sword, as the crest. Motto, *We are one*.

Note.—The ewers in chief in the Braziers' Arms have each one handle, which is turned to the sides of the escocheon.

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BAKERS, [London.] Originally there were two distinct Companies of Bakers in London, viz. the WHITE and BROWN BAKERS. The Company at present is styled the Company of WHITE BAKERS; and was incorporated 1st Edward II. 1307.—Gu. a balance betw. three garbs or; on a chief barry wavy of four ar. and az. an arm embowed ppr. vested gu. cuffed or, issuing from clouds affixed to the upper part of the centre of the chief, of the fifth, radiated of the last, betw. two anchors of the second; the hand supporting the balance.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed ppr. issuing out of clouds of the last, vested gu. cuffed or, holding in their hands a chaplet of wheat of the last. Supporters, two stags ppr. attired or, each gorged with a chaplet of wheat of the last. Motto, *Praise God for all*.

BAKERS, [Exeter.]—Gu. a balance betw. three garbs or; on a chief barry wavy of four ar. and az. a hand ppr. vested gu. cuffed or, issuing from clouds, affixed to the upper part of the chief, holding the balance. Motto, *Praise God for all*.—Vide Izaack's Antiquit. of Exeter.

BARBERS, [London.] Incorporated by letters patent, dated 24th of Feb. 1st Edward IV. 1461, by the name of Masters or Governors of the Mystery or Commonalty of the Barbers of London. Anciently, and at the time when those letters patent were granted, the Barbers were the only persons who exercised surgery in London; but afterwards others, assuming the practice of that art, formed themselves into a voluntary society, which they called the Company of Surgeons of London. These two Companies were, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 32d year of King Henry VIII. entitled for Barbers and Surgeons, united and made one body corporate, by the name of Barbers and Surgeons of London; and received a confirmation and enlargement of their privileges from King Charles I. by letters patent bearing date the 15th day of August, in the fifth year of his reign. In this state they continued until the 18th year of the reign of King George II. when the union and incorporation of the Barbers and Surgeons was by Act of Parliament dissolved, and the latter made a separate company.—Quarterly; first and fourth sa. a chev. betw. three fleams ar. [*These were the original arms granted to the Surgeons, the 22d of Sept. 30th Henry VI. 1452.*] Second and third, per pale ar. and vert, a spatula in pale ar. surmounted of a rose gu. charged with another of the first; the first rose regally crowned ppr.; betw. the four quarters a cross of St. George, gu. charged with a lion passant guardant or.—

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Crest, an opibicus, with wings indorsed, or. Supporters, two lynxes ppr. spotted of various colours, both ducally collared and chained ar. Motto, *De præscientia Dei*.

Note.—These arms and crests were granted to the company on the 10th of June, 1561.

BARBER-SURGEONS, [Exeter.]—Quarterly sa. and ar. over all, on a cross gu. a lion passant guardant or; on the first and fourth quarters a chev. betw. three fleams ar. on the second and third quarters a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert, regally crowned ppr. Motto, *De præscientia Dei*.

BASKET-MAKERS, [London.] is a fraternity by prescription, and not by charter.—Az. three cross baskets in pale ar. betw. a prime and an iron on the dexter, and a cutting-knife and an outsticker on the sinister, of the second.

Note.—The prime and cutting-knife are in chief, and the iron and outsticker in base: they are the tools made use of in the business.

Crest, on a wreath, a cradle, therein a child, rocked at the head by a girl, and at the feet by a boy, both vested, all ppr. Motto, *Let us love one another*.

Note.—This account of the Basket-Makers arms, &c. was received from the Clerk of the Company, with a print of the same, which is the ornament to their summonses, &c.

BLACKSMITHS, [London.] Incorporated the 15th of April, 20th Elizabeth, 1578, by the name BLACKSMITHS and SPURRIERS.—Sa. a chev. or, betw. three hammers ar. handled of the second, ducally crowned of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert; thereon a phoenix with wings indorsed ppr. firing herself with the sun-beams of the last. Motto, *By hammer and hand all arts do stand*. Ancient motto, *As God will, so be it*.

Note.—The arms confirmed, and the crest altered, by Sir William Segar, Garter, the 24th of June, 8th James I. 1610.

SMITHS, [Exeter.]—Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three hammers or, ducally crowned of the last. Motto, *Tractent fabrillia, fabri*.

BOTTLE-MAKERS and HORNERS, [London.] Incorporated the 12th January, 13th Charles II. 1638.—Ar. on a chev. betw. three leather bottles sa. as many bugle-horns stringed of the first.

BOWYERS, [London.] Incorporated the 25th of May, 18th James I. 1620.—Sa. on a chev. betw. three floats or, as many mullets of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, three long-bows interlaced, one erect, and two in saltier, gu.

BREWERS, [London.] Incorporated Feb.

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22, 6th Henry VI. 1438, by letters patent, dated at Windsor, and confirmed at Greenwich the 13th of July, 2d Elizabeth, 1560.—Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three pair of barley garbs in saltier or, three tuns sa. hooped of the third.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi Moorish woman, couped at the knees ppr.; her hair dishevelled or, habited sa. frettée ar. her arms extended, holding in each hand three ears of barley of the second. Motto, *In God is all our trust*.

Note.—The Brewers of the city of Exeter bear the same arms and motto as those used by the Company of Brewers of the city of London.

BRICKLAYERS and TILERS, [London.] Incorporated 10th Elizabeth, 1508.—Az. a chev. or; in chief a fleur-de-lis ar. betw. two brick-axes, palewise, of the second; in base a bundle of laths of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, vested per pale or and az. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a brick-axe or. Motto, *In God is all our trust*.

BRODERERS. See EMBROIDERERS.

BROWN-BAKERS, [London.] Incorporated 9th June, 19th James I. 1621.—Vert, a chev. quarterly or and gu. betw. three garbs gold; the second on a chief, barry wavy of six, ar. and az. an anchor, lying fesseways or, the beam and ring to the sinister, from the bottom of the chief a hand, issuing from clouds, all ppr. holding a pair of scales, which are on the chev. or.—Crest, an arm, embowed, vested quarterly, or and gu. cuff ar. holding, erect, in the hand ppr. a garb gold.

BUTCHERS, [London.] Incorporated the 16th of September, 3d James I. 1605.—Az. two slaughter-axes indorsed in saltier ar. handled or. betw. three bulls' heads, couped of the second, armed of the third, viz. two in fesse, and one in base; on a chief ar. a boar's head couped gu. betw. two block-brushes (i. e. bunches of knee-holly) vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a flying bull ar. wings indorsed or, armed and hooped of the last; over the head a small circle of glory ppr. Supporters, two flying bulls ar. winged, armed, and hooped, or; over each head a small circle of glory ppr. Motto, *Omnia subjecisti sub pedibus, oves et boves*.

Note.—The bunches of knee-holly have been often painted as garbs, by mistake.

BUTCHERS, [Exeter.] bear the same arms, motto, and supporters, as those borne by the Butchers' Company of London.

CARD-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated 5th Charles I. 1629.—Gu. on a cross ar. betw. the four ace-cards ppr. (viz. the ace of hearts and diamonds in chief, the ace of clubs and spades

C O R

in base,) a lion passant guardant of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, an armed arm erect, holding in the hand an ace of hearts, all ppr. Supporters, two men in armour complete, ppr. garnished or; on each a sash gu.

CARMEN, [London.] Were incorporated with the fraternity of **FULLERS**, under the appellation of **Woodmongers**, in the year 1606; but the latter throwing up their charter in the year 1668, the **Carmen** were re-appointed a fellowship of the city, under the title of the **Free Carmen** of the City of London, and bore for their armorial badge the arms of the City of London, as doth the Company of **Porters** also. See **WOODMONGERS**.

CARPENTERS, [London.] Incorporated the 7th of July, 17th Edward IV. 1477.—Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three pair of compasses, expanded at the points sa.

CLOCK-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 22d of August, 17th Charles I. 1632.—Sa. a clock; each of the four corner pillars of the case erected on a lion couchant, and on each capital a mound, thereon a cross pattée, and on the dome of the case an imperial crown, supported by circular arches springing from the pillars, under which arches the bell appears, and on the centre of the dial-plate a double rose, all or.

Note.—This clock is to be drawn in the form of what is at present called a table-clock.

Crest, on a wreath, a sphere or. Supporters, the dexter, an emblematical figure, representing Time; the sinister, the portrait of an Emperor in his robes, on his head an imperial crown, and in his sinister hand a sceptre, surmounted of a dove, all ppr. Motto, *Tempus rerum imperator*.

Note.—The arms were granted by Sir Edward Walker, Knt. Garter, 13th January, 24th Charles II. 1677.

COACH-MAKERS and **COACH-HARNESS-MAKERS**, [London.] Incorporated 31st May, 29th Charles II. 1677.—Az. a chev. betw. three coaches or.—Crest, on a wreath, clouds ppr.; thereon the figure of Phœbus driving the chariot of the sun or, drawn by four horses ar. harnessed, reined, and bridled, of the second. Supporters, two horses ar. harnessed and bridled sa. studded or, garnished gu. housings az. fringed and purpled of the third; each horse adorned on the head with a plume of four feathers of the following colours, viz. or, ar. az. and gu. Motto, *Surgit nubila Phœbus*.

Note.—The arms were granted the 17th of July, 22d Charles II. 1677, by Sir William Dugdale, Knt. Garter, and Sir Henry St. George, Norroy.

C O R

COMB-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated 4th April, 12th Charles I. 1636.—Az. a lion passant guardant, betw. three combs or.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount, thereon an elephant standing against a tree, all ppr.

COOKS, [London.] Incorporated 12th July, 12th Edward IV. 1472.—Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three columbines ppr. stalked and leaved vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert; thereon a cock pheasant ppr. Supporters, the dexter, a buck ppr. attired or; the sinister, a hind ppr.; each pierced in the shoulder with an arrow or. Motto, *Vulnerati non victi*.

COOPERS, [London.] Incorporated 16th Henry VII. 1501.—Gyronny of eight gu. and sa. on a chev. betw. three annulets or, a grose betw. two adzes (i. e. axes) az. on a chief vert, three lilies slipped, stalked, and leaved, ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi heathcock, with wings expanded az. powdered with annulets or; in the beak a lily ar. Supporters, two camels gu. bridled or, powdered with annulets of the last. Motto, *Love as brethren*. The Company sometimes use another motto, viz. *Gaude Maria virgo*.

Note.—The Coopers of the city of Chester bear the same arms as the Company of Coopers of London.

COOPERS and **HELLYARS**, [Exeter.] Incorporated 8th Elizabeth, 1566.—Gyronny of eight gu. and sa. on a chev. ar. a grose or drawing-board betw. two adzes of the second; on a chief of the third, three lilies slipped and leaved az. Motto, *Qui fugit molam fugit farinam*.

CORDWAINERS, or **SHOE-MAKERS**, [London.] Incorporated 11th Henry IV. 1410.—Az. a chev. or, betw. three goats heads erased ar. attired of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a goat's head erased ar. attired or.

CORDWAINERS, [Exeter.] Incorporated 11th Richard II. 1387, confirmed in 1481, again confirmed in 1555. They bear the same arms as the Cordwainers of London. Motto, *Vi nulla invertitur ordo*.

CURRIERS, [London.] Incorporated 12th June, 3d James I. 1605.—Az. a cross engr. or, betw. four pair of currier's shaves in saltier ar. handled of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, two arms embowed ppr. vested to the elbow, ar. issuing from clouds of the first, holding in their hands a shave, as in the arms. Supporters, the dexter, a buck ppr. attired and hooped or; the sinister, a goat ar. armed and hooped or. Motto, *Spes nostra Deus*.

CUTLERS, [London.] Incorporated the 5th

C O R

of Henry V. 1417.—Gu. three pair of swords in saltier ar. hilts and pomels or, viz. two pair in chief, and one in base.—Crest, on a wreath, an elephant's head couped gu. armed or.—Another crest, on a wreath, an elephant ar. armed or; on his back, a castle of the last, the trappings, girts, &c. of the second; in the top of the tower, two pennons, inclining to the dexter and sinister, gu. Supporters, two elephants ar. Motto, *Pour parvenir a bonne foy.*

Note.—The arms and the first crest were granted by Thos. Holmes, Clarencieux, 16th Edward IV. 1476.

DYERS, [London.] Incorporated the 10th of February, 11th Edward IV. 1471.—Sa. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three bags of madder of the last, corded or.—Crest, on a wreath, three sprigs of the grain-tree erect vert, fructed gu. Supporters, two leopards rampant guardant ar. spotted with various colours, fire issuing from their ears and mouth ppr. both ducally crowned or. Motto, *Da gloriam Deo.*

Note.—Sa. a chev. betw. three bales or bags of madder ar. is also borne by the Company of Dyers of Chester.

DISTILLERS, [London.] Incorporated the 9th of August, 14th Charles I. 1638.—Az. a fesse wavy ar. in chief the sun in splendour, encircled with a cloud, distilling drops of rain, all ppr.; in base a distillatory double-armed or, on a fire ppr. with two worms and bolt-receivers of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a garb of barley, environed with a vine fructed, both ppr. Supporters, the dexter, the figure of a man, representing a Russian, habited in the dress of the country, all ppr.; the sinister, an Indian, vested round the waist with feathers of various colours, wreathed about the temples with feathers as the last; in his hand a bow, at his back a quiver of arrows, all ppr. Motto, *Drop as rain, distil as dew.*

EMBROIDERERS, [London.] Incorporated the 4th of Elizabeth, 1562.—Paly of six ar. and az. on a fesse gu. betw. three lions passant guardant or, two broaches in saltier, betw. two trundles (i. e. quills of gold thread) or.—Crest, on a wreath, a dove displayed ar. encircled with glory ppr. Supporters, two lions or, guttée de sang. Motto, *Omnia desuper.*

EMBROIDERERS, [Bristol].—Gu. two broaches in saltier ar. betw. two trundles or; on a chief of the second, a lion passant gu.

Note.—Their old arms were, paly of six erm. and az. on a fesse gu. betw. three lions passant guardant or; two broaches in saltier, betw. two empty quills of the last.

EMBROIDERERS, [Chester].—Bear the same arms as the Embroiderers of Bristol.

C O R

FAN-MAKERS, or FAN-STICK MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 19th of April, 8th Anne, 1709.—Or, a fan displayed with a mount of various devices and colours, the sticks gu. on a chief, per pale gu. and az. on the dexter side, a shaving-iron over a bundle of fan-sticks tied together or; on the sinister side a framed saw, in pale of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a hand couped ppr. holding a fan, displayed or. Motto, *Arts and trades united.*

FARRIERS, [London.] Incorporated 17th January, 25th Charles II. 1670.—Ar. three horse-shoes sa. pierced of the field.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed, issuing from clouds on the sinister side, all ppr. holding in the hand a hammer az. handled and ducally crowned or. Supporters, two horses ar. Motto, *Vi et virtute.*

FELT-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 2d of August, 2d James I. 1604.—Ar. a dexter hand couped at the wrist gu. betw. two hat-bands nowed az. in chief a hat sa. banded of the third.—Crest, on a wreath, a naked arm, embowed ppr. holding in the hand a hat sa. banded az.

FLETCHERS, [London.] Company by prescription, 1487.—Az. a chev. betw. three arrows or, headed and feathered ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi angel ppr. with wings indorsed or, vested of the last, holding a bundle of arrows or.

Note.—These arms were granted by Thomas Holme, Clarencieux, 2d Henry VII. 1487.

FOUNDERS, [London.] Incorporated the 10th of September, 12th James I. 1614.—Az. a laver pot (i. e. vase) betw. two taper-candlesticks or.—Crest, on a wreath, a fiery furnace ppr.; two arms, of the last, issuing from clouds, on the sinister side, of the first, vested az. holding in both hands a pair of closing-tongs sa. taking hold of the melting-pot in the furnace ppr. Motto, *God the only founder.*

Note.—Granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, October 13, 1590.

FRAME-WORK-KNITTERS, [London.] Incorporated by letters patent, dated the 19th of August, 15th Charles II. 1663.—Ar. a knitting-frame sa. garnished or, with work pendent in base gu. Supporters, the dexter, a student of the University of Oxford, vested ppr.; the sinister, a woman ppr. vested az. handkerchief, apron, and cuffs to the gown ar. in her dexter hand a knitting-needle, and in her sinister a piece of worsted-knit, gu. Motto, *Speed, strength, and truth, united.*

FRUITERERS, [London.] Incorporated the

9th of February, 3d James I. 1605.—Az. on a mount in base vert, the tree of paradise, environed with the serpent betw. Adam and Eve, all ppr. Motto, *Arbor vitæ Christus; fructus per fidem gustamus.*

GARDENERS, [London.] Incorporated the 9th of November, 14th James I. 1616.—The field a landscape, the base variegated with flowers; a man ppr. vested round the loins with linen ar. digging with a spade, all of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a basket of fruit, all ppr. Supporters, two emblematical female figures, with cornucopiæ representing Plenty. Motto, *In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.*

GIRDERS, [London.] Incorporated the 6th of August, 27th Henry VI. 1449.—Per fesse az. and or, a pale counterchanged; three grid-irons of the last, the handles in chief.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi man ppr. representing St. Laurence, with glory round his head or, issuing out of clouds of the first, vested az. girt round the body with a girdle of the second, holding in his dexter hand a gridiron of the last, and in the sinister a book ar. Motto, *Give thanks to God.*

Note.—These arms were granted by John Smart, Garter, 32d Henry VI. 1454.

GLASS-SELLERS, [London.] Incorporated by letters patent dated the 25th of July, 16th Charles II. 1664.

Note.—What they call their armorial ensign seems to have been a device of their own, not being heraldry.

GLAZIERS, [London.] Incorporated the 6th of November, 13th Charles I. 1637.—Ar. two grozing irons in saltier sa. betw. four closing-nails of the last; on a chief gu. a lion passant guardant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head coupé or, betw. two wings expanded az. Supporters, two naked boys ppr. each holding a long torch inflamed of the last. Motto, *Da nobis lucem, Domine.* The company have sometimes used another motto, *Lumen umbra Dei.*

GLOVERS, [London.] Incorporated the 5th of September, 14th Charles I. 1638.—Per fesse sa. and ar. a pale counterchanged; three rams salient of the second, two and one, armed and unguled or.—Crest, on a wreath, a ram's head ar. issuing from a basket of the last, betw. two wings expanded gu.

Note.—These arms and crest were granted by John Smart, Garter, the 20th of October, 1464.

GLOVERS and SKINNERS United, [Exeter.]—Erm. on a chief gu. three regal crowns or, as they are usually called, imperial crowns ppr. Motto, *Soli Deo gloria.*

GOLD and SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS, [London.] Incorporated the 14th of June, 21st James I. 1623.—Az. on a chev. or, betw. two coppers in chief of the second, in base, two points in saltier ar. a drawing-iron betw. two rings (i. e. tools used by wire-drawers) sa.—Crest, two arms embowed, vested gu. cuffed ar. holding betw. their hands ppr. an engrossing-block or. Supporters, the dexter an Indian ppr. crowned with an eastern crown or, vested round the middle with feathers pendent alternately ar. and gu. holding over his shoulder a bar of silver: the sinister, a man vested ppr. (called in the grant, a Silk Throwster) in his sinister hand a hank of silk ar. Motto, *Amicitiam trahit amor.*

GREY TAUYERS, [London.]—Erm. on a chev. sa. betw. three squirrels ppr. with beads and chains of gold about their necks, three roses ar.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant ppr. as in the arms. [Granted 11th October, 22d Henry VIII. 1531.]

GUN-SMITHS, [London.] Incorporated the 13th of Charles I. 1638.—Ar. two guns in saltier ppr. in chief the letter G, in base the letter V, sa. each crowned with a regal crown; on the dexter side, in fesse, a barrel, and on the sinister, three balls, all of the second.

Note.—This appears to be a composition of some painter, and not a proper armorial ensign.

HABERDASHERS [Exeter]—Bear the same arms, crest, supporters, and motto, as the Haberdashers' Company of the City of London.

HATBAND-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 1st of December, 13th Charles II. 1664.—Az. on a chev. betw. three hatbands or, as many merillions sa.

HORNERS. See BOTTLE-MAKERS.

INNOLDERS, [London.] Incorporated 6th Henry VIII. 1514.—Az. a chev. per pale and per chev. gu. and ar. counterchanged betw. three garbs or, on a chief ar. two batons crossed at each end sa. in saltier, the dexter surmounted by the sinister, commonly called St. Julian's cross.—Crest, on a wreath, an estoile of sixteen points or, issuing from clouds in base ppr. Supporters, two horses regardant ar. Motto, *Hinc spes affulget.* The original motto, *Come, ye blessed, when I was harbourless ye lodged me.* Patron, St. Julian.

JOINERS, [London.] Incorporated 11th Elizabeth, 1569.—Gu. a chev. ar. betw. two pair of compasses in chief, extended at the points, and a sphere in base or; on a chief of the last, a pale az. betw. two roses, gu. seeded of the third, barbed vert; on the pale an escallop-shell of the second.—Crest, on a wreath,

a demi savage ppr. wreathed about the head and waist with leaves vert, holding in his dexter hand, over his shoulder, a tilting-spear or, headed ar. Supporters, two naked boys ppr.; the dexter holding in his hand an emblematical female figure, crowned with a mural coronet sa.; the sinister, holding in his hand a square. Motto, *Join truth with trust*.

LEATHER-SELLERS, [London.] Incorporated 6th Richard II. 1383.—Ar. three bucks trippant regardant gu. attired and unguled sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi buck gu. attired and unguled sa. Supporters, the dexter, a buck or, attired sa. the sinister, a ram ar. attired or. Motto, *Deo honor et gloria*.

LONG BOW-STRING MAKERS, [London.] —Az. a hank or knot of bow-string in pale or; on a chief ar. three bows—Crest, on a wreath, a man vested ppr. shooting with a bow and arrow of the last. Motto, *Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo*.

Note.—It doth not appear upon what authority the Company use these armorial ensigns.

LORINERS, or BIT-MAKERS, [London.] Were a Company in the reign of Henry VII. as appears by the name of the Wardens of the Art of Loriners being inserted in a deed bearing date the 2d of October, 4th Henry VII. 1489. However, they were not incorporated till the 3d of December, 10th Anne, 1712.—Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three manage-bits or, as many bosses sa.

MARBLERS, [London.]—Gu. a chev. ar. betw. two chipping-axes in chief of the last, and a mallet in base or.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed, vested az. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. an engraving-chissel of the last. Motto, *Grind well*.

Note.—This Company is now united with that of the Masons.

MASONS, [London.] Incorporated 2d Henry II. 1411, reincorporated 17th September, 12th Charles II. 1677.—Sa. on a chev. betw. three towers ar. a pair of compasses of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a castle, as in the arms. Motto, *In the Lord is all our trust*.

MERCHANTS, [Exeter.] Incorporated the 4th of May, 3d Philip and Mary, 1556, by the name of the Governor, Consuls, and Society, of Merchants Adventurers trading to France.—Az. a tower triple-towered or, standing on the waves of the sea in base ppr.; in chief, two ducal coronets of the second. Motto, *Deo duce fortuna comitante*.

MUSICIANS, [London.] Incorporated . . .

James I. 1604.—Az. a swan, with wings expanded ar. within a double tressure flory counter-flory or; on a chief gu. a pale, betw. two lions passant guardant of the third, thereon a rose of the fourth, seeded gold, barbed vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a lyre or.

Note.—These arms and crest were granted by William Camden, October, 1604.

NEEDLE-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 10th of November, 8th Charles II. 1656.—Vert, three needles in fesse ar. each ducally crowned or.—Crest, originally, on a wreath, a tree, ppr.; now, a Moor's head, coupé at the shoulders, in profile, ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and gu. vested round the shoulder ar. in his ear a pearl. Supporters, a man on the dexter side, a woman on the sinister, both ppr.; each wreathed round the waist with leaves of the last; in the woman's dexter hand a needle ar.

Note.—These supporters are commonly called Adam and Eve.

PAINTER-STAINERS, [London.]—United into one Company 17th Henry VII. 1502. Incorporated 19th of July, 24th Elizabeth, 1582.—Quarterly, first and fourth az. three escocheons ar. two and one; second and third az. a chev. betw. three phoenix heads, erased or.—Crest, on a wreath, a phoenix close or, in flames ppr. Supporters, two leopards ar. spotted with various colours, ducally crowned, collared, and chained or. Motto, *Amor et obedientia*.

Note.—These arms were granted by Thomas Holme, Clarencieux, 1st Henry VII. 1486; and confirmed by Thos. Benolt, Clarencieux, the 11th October, 22d Henry VIII. 1531.

PAINTERS, [Exeter.]—Bear the same arms. Motto, *Amor queat obedientia*.—See Izaak's Antiquities of Exeter.

PARISH-CLERKS, [London.] Incorporated 17th Henry III. 1233.—Az. a fleur-de-lis or; on a chief gu. a leopard's head betw. two song-books (shut) of the second, stringed vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a cubit-arm erect, vested az. cuffed erm. holding in the hand ppr. a music-book (open) of the last, garnished or, stringed vert. Motto, *Unitas societatis stabilitas*.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, the 30th of March, 1582, and examined, approved, and entered, by Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, 1634.

PATTEN-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 2d of August, 22d Charles II. 1670.—Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three pattens or, tied of the second, the ties lined az. two cutting-knives conjoined sa.—Crest, on a wreath, a patten, as in

C O R

the arms. Motto, *Recipiunt fœminæ sustentacula nobis.*

PAVIOURS, [London.]—Ar. a chev. betw. three flag-stones sa.—Crest, on a wreath, an arm embowed, vested az. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a pick-axe of the last. Motto, *God can raise to Abraham children of stones.*

PEWTERERS, [London.] Incorporated the 20th of January, 13th Edward IV. 1473.—Az. on a chev. or, betw. three antique limbecks ar. as many roses gu. seeded of the second, barbed vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon two arms embowed ppr. vested ar. cuffed gu. holding in both hands erect a dish of the third. Supporters, two sea-horses or, their tails ppr. Motto, *In God is all my trust.*

Note.—Granted 20th May, 19th Edward IV. 1479.

PIN-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 20th of August, 11th Charles I. 1636.—The arms usually ascribed to this Company are, vert, a demi virgin, couped at the waist ppr. mantled gu. turned down erm.; her hair dishevelled; on her head an eastern crown or.

Note.—This however is to be esteemed the fancy of some painter, and not regular arms, as the Company do not pretend to have any armorial ensign. They have a large silver seal, engraved in the year 1635; on which is represented a demi queen, couped below the waist, and vested in royal robes; on her head a crown, composed of fleurs-de-lis: and the following motto, *Virginitas et unitas nostra fraternitas.*

PLASTERERS, [London.] Incorporated the 10th of March, 16th Henry VII. 1501.—Az. on a chev. engr. or, betw. two plasterers' hammers and a trowel ar. in chief, hammers handled of the second, and a treble flat-brush in base of the third, handled of the fourth; a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert, betw. two fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, habited or, charged with a bend gu. cuffed of the last, holding in the hand ppr. a hammer, as in the arms, ar. handled or. Supporters, two opimaci vert, purfled or, beaked sa. wings gu.

Note.—They are to be drawn like griffins as to the head and body, the fore-feet and wings like those of a dragon, and with short tails.

Motto, *Factum est.* Another motto used by the Company is, *Let brotherly love continue.*

PLUMBERS, [London.] Incorporated the 12th of August, 9th James I. 1612.—Or, on a chev. sa. betw. a cross staff fesseways of the last, enclosed by two plummets az. all in chief, and a level reversed in base of the second, two soldering-irons in saltier, betw. a cutting-knife on the dexter, and a shave-hook on the sinister, ar.—Crest, on a wreath, a triple-fountain or,

C O R

issuing water ppr.; on the top an angel of the last, vested ar. ducally crowned and winged of the first, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister a pair of scales, both or. Over the crest a motto, viz. *Justitia et pax.* The motto under the arms, *In God is all our hope.*

POULTERERS, [London.] Incorporated the 19th of January, 19th Henry VII. 1504.—Ar. on a chev. betw. three storks az. as many swans ppr.—Crest, on a mural coronet, sa. a stork, with wings expanded gu. Supporters, two pelicans or, with wings indorsed, vulning their breasts ppr.

SADDLERS, [London.] Incorporated 1st Edward I. 1272.—Az. a chev. betw. three manage saddles complete or.—Crest, on a wreath, a horse, passant, ar. crined, bridled, saddled, and trappings or; on his head a plume of three feathers, ar. Supporters, two horses ar. maned, hoofed, and bridled, or, on each head a plume of three feathers, ar. Motto, *Our trust is in God.* The Company have sometimes used another motto, viz. *Hold fast, sit sure.*

SCRIVENERS, [London.] Incorporated the 28th of January, 14th James I. 1616.—Az. an eagle with wings expanded or, standing on a book in base, lying fesseways gu. close clasped and garnished of the second; holding in his mouth a penner and ink-horn, sa. stringed gu.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm, issuing from the clouds ppr. vested or, cuffed ar. in the hand a pen, as if writing on the wreath. Over the crest a motto, *Scribere scientis.* Supporters, two counsellors, habited in their gowns and caps as worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; each holding in his hand a parchment-roll ppr.

Note.—The crest and supporters were granted by Henry St. George, the 11th of November, 1634.

SHIPWRIGHTS, [London.] Incorporated the 22d of April, 3d James I. 1605.—Az. an antique hulk, the stern terminating with the head of a dragon; in the hulk the ark with three doors in the side; from the ark, against the side, a step-ladder, all or; on a chief ar. the cross of St. George, gu. charged on the centre with a lion passant guardant of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, a like ark or, on ground vert; on the top of the ark a dove ar. holding in the beak an olive-branch vert.

SILK-THROWERS, [London.] Incorporated the 25th of April, 6th Charles I. 1630.—Ar. three bundles or hanks of silk in fesse sa. on a chief az. a silk-thrower's mill or.

Note.—The middle bundle of silk in the arms must be drawn as engraved in Plate XLVIII. fig. 29, and the bundle on each side as that engraved in Plate XLVIII. fig. 27.

Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a mulberry-tree, with silk-worms variously dispersed, all ppr. Supporters, two Janissary guards ppr. habited in the dress of the country (i. e. with turbans on their heads, coats a little way down their arms, and half-boots rolled, all ppr.) each having a hank of silk hanging over his exterior arm; the dexter holding a battle-axe erect, the sinister, a scimitar, the point downwards, of the last. Motto, *God in his least creatures.*

Note.—The arms and crest were granted by — Smart, Garter, the 20th of October, 1464.

SILKMEN, [London.] Incorporated temp. Charles I.—Ar. a ship of three-masts in full-sail on the sea, in base, all ppr.; on a chief or, a bale of silk, corded ppr. betw. two bundles of silk pendent of the last.

Note.—As that engraved in Plate XLVIII. fig. 29.

Crest, on a wreath, a Janissary guard habited, all ppr. holding in his dexter hand a battle-axe erect, and over his said arm a hank of silk; his sinister hand supporting a shield charged with a sun, all of the last. Supporters, two camels, each bridled, and loaded with two bales of silk, all ppr.

Note.—The above arms were granted by Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux King of Arms, in the year 1631.

SOAP-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 22d of May, 13th Charles I. 1638.—Az. a dolphin naiant, betw. three eel-spears, or.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert; thereon a tree ppr. enfiled with a ducal coronet or.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS. Incorporated the 16th of May, 5th Charles I. 1629.—Ar. three pair of spectacles vert, garnished or, two and one.

STARCH-MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 13th of May, 20th James I. 1622.—Az. two garbs in saltier or; on a chief gu. a lion passant guardant or.—Crest, on a wreath, a woman's head and breast ppr. vested her hair dishevelled, all within a chaplet of ears of wheat. Supporters, the dexter represents a labouring man; on his head a cap; habited in a short jacket and breeches, stockings and shoes, all ppr.; in his dexter hand, a hammer erect of the last. The sinister, a female figure, representing Plenty; in her sinister hand, a cornucopia, and round her temples ears of wheat ppr.

STATIONERS, [London.] Incorporated the 4th of May, 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, 1556.—Az. on a chev. or, betw. three bibles lying fesseways gu. garnished, leaved, and clasped of the second (i. e. the clasps downwards) an eagle

rising ppr. enclosed by two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert; from the top of the chief a demi circle of glory, edged with clouds ppr; therein a dove displayed ar. over the head a circle of the last.—Crest, on a wreath, a bible open ppr. clasped and garnished or. Motto, *Verbum Domini manet in eternum.*

SURGEONS, [London.] Disunited from the Barbers, and incorporated by Act of Parliament, 18th George II. 1745. See COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS, [London.] Incorporated 2d Edward IV. 1463.—Per fesse az. and ar. a pale counterchanged three doves of the last; each holding in the beak an olive-branch or.—Crest, first, on a wreath, a demi angel, issuing from clouds ppr. vested az. wings expanded or, crined of the last; on his head a cap; thereon a cross pattée of the third; holding a dish ar. glorified or; therein the head of St. John Baptist, ppr.—Second, on a wreath, a dish ar. glorified or; therein the head of St. John Baptist, ppr. Supporters, two angels, ppr. vested gold colour, crined and ducally crowned or; the coronet surmounted with an estoile of the last; each standing on a mount vert. Motto, *Ecce agnus Dei, qui tollit peccata mundi.* The Company have sometimes used another motto, viz. *Quæ arguuntur, a lumine manifestantur.*

Note.—The original arms and crest were granted the 24th of September, 1463; the supporters and the second crest were granted, and the arms confirmed by William Camden, Clarencieux, the 29th of January, 1602; and again entered in the visitation of London, taken in 1634. The vestments of these supporters have been usually painted blue, through mistake; for the express words of the patent are, gold colour.

TAYLORS, [Exeter.]—The same with those borne by the Company of Merchant-Taylors within the city of London. Motto, sometimes, *Concordia parvæ res crescunt*; and sometimes, *Discordia maxima dilabuntur.*

TAYLORS, [Chester.]—Ar. a tent, betw. two pieces of scarlet cloth; on a chief az. a holy lamb couchant ar. on a bible gu. garnished or.

TILERS. See BRICKLAYERS.

TIN-PLATE WORKERS, and **WIRE-WORKERS**, [London.] Incorporated the 29th of December, 22d Charles II. 1670. Invested with a livery the 9th of December, 6th George III. 1766.—Sa. a chev. or, betw. three lamps (the two in chief, one light each, facing each other; the lamp in base, two lights) ar. garnished or, illuminated ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a globular ship-lantern, or lamp, ensigned with a regal crown, all ppr. Supporters, two working tinmen ppr. vested in blue coats with red cuffs,

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lined with fur, blue breeches, red waistcoat, white stockings, black shoes, and silver buckles; and on the head a fur cap. Motto, *Amore sitis uniti*.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS, [London.] Incorporated the 29th of April, 1663.—Ar. on a mount in base vert, three plants of tobacco, growing and flowering, all ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a demi Moor; in his dexter hand a tobacco-pipe, in the sinister a roll of tobacco, all ppr. Supporters, two young Moors ppr. wreathed about the loins with tobacco-leaves vert. Motto, *Let brotherly love continue*.

TURNERS. Incorporated the 12th of June, 2d James I. 1604.—Az. a catharine-wheel betw. two columns or; in chief a regal crown ppr.; in base an axe ar. handled of the second, lying fesseways, the blade downward.—Crest, on a wreath, a female figure ppr. representing St. Catharine; her hair dishevelled; her head within a circle of glory of the first, and ducally crowned or; vested az. lined with erm.; supporting with her dexter hand a catharine-wheel of the second; in her sinister hand a sword, the point resting on the wreath, ar. hilt and pomel or. Motto, *By faith I obtain*.

Note.—These armorial ensigns were granted by Sir Richard St. George, Clarencieux, on the 17th of December, 1634.

UPHOLDERS—Sa. three pavilions (in the original grant they are called spurvers) erm. lined az. garnished or, two and one; within the pavilion, in base, a lamb couchant ar. on a cushion or, tasselled of the last; over the head, a cross pattée fitchée gu.

Note.—These arms were granted by William Hawkeslow, Clarencieux, 5th Edward IV. 1465; approved and entered in the visitation-book of London made in 1634, by Henry St. George.

UPHOLDERS, [Chester.]—Sa. three pavilions ar. lined erm.

WATERMEN'S Company. Incorporated 3d and 4th Philip and Mary, 1556.—Barry wavy of six ar. and az. on the middle bar a boat or; on a chief of the second, two oars in saltier of the third, betw. two cushions of the first, tasselled or.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed ppr. vested ar. holding in the hand an oar erect or. Over the crest this motto, *By command of our superiors*. Supporters, two dolphins az. finned or.

WAX-CHANDLERS, [London.] Incorporated 2d Richard III. 1484.—Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three mortcours (i. e. lamps) or, as many roses gu. seeded of the third, barbed vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a maiden ppr. kneeling among

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various flowers of the last, vested or, turned up erm.; in her hand a chaplet, or garland of flowers, of the first. Supporters, two unicorns gu. guttée d'eau; armed, crined, and unguled, or; gorged with a chaplet of roses gu. leaved vert; thereto a flat chain or; at the end of the chain, three rings of the last. Motto, *Truth is the light*.

Note.—The arms and crest were granted by Thomas Holmes, Clarencieux, 2d Henry VII. 1487; the supporters were granted by Hawley; 11th October, 1536. The blazon of the supporters is taken from the words of the grant.

WEAVERS, [London.] Incorporated in the reign of Henry I. and obtained from Henry II. when at Winchester, a confirmation of their liberties. Originally this fraternity consisted of cloth and tapestry weavers.—Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three leopards' heads or, each having in the mouth a shuttle of the last, as many roses gu. seeded of the third, barbed vert.—Crest, on a wreath, a leopard's head or, ducally crowned gu. in his mouth a shuttle of the first. Supporters, two wiverns with wings endorsed erm. purflor or; on each wing a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert. Motto, *Weave truth with trust*.

Note.—The arms and crest were granted by Thomas Holmes, Clarencieux, in 1487, and confirmed by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1590; the supporters granted, and the arms and crest again confirmed, by Sir William Segar, Knt. Garter, 10th of August, 1616; entered and approved at the visitation of London, taken by Sir Henry St. George, in 1634.

WEAVERS, [Exeter.]—Per saltier az. and gu. in fesse two shuttles filled palewise or, in chief a teazel, in base a pair of sheers, lying fesseways ar. on a chief erm. a slea betw. two burling-irons of the third.

WHEELWRIGHTS, [London.] Incorporated the 3d of February, 22d Charles II. 1670.—Gu. a chev. betw. three wheels or; on a chief ar. an axe lying fesseways ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a dexter arm embowed, vested gu. cuffed ar. holding in the hand ppr. a mallet or, Supporters, two horses ar. Motto, *God grant unity*.

WOODMONGERS, [London.] Incorporated the 29th of August, 3d James I. 1605; but, for their mal-practices, they in the year 1668, thought convenient, to avoid a greater punishment, to surrender their charter, and accordingly did so.—Gu. a sword erect ar. hilt and pomel or, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last, betw. two flaunces of the second, each charged with a faggot ppr.—Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a grove of trees, all ppr.; a lion issuing from the grove or. Supporters, two human

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figures: the dexter representing St. John the Baptist ppr. vested with a short coat of camel's hair, belted round the waist; holding in his dexter hand a book, open, on which are the following words, *The axe is layed to the root of the tree*; all ppr.; his arms and legs naked, round his head a circle of glory: the sinister, a female figure, representing St. Catharine, vested and habited, all ppr.; on her head an eastern crown or, resting her sinister hand on a wheel of her martyrdom, of the last. Motto, *Unita fortior*.

WOOL-MEN, or WOOL-PACKERS, [London.]—Gu. a wool-pack, ar.

Corporate Bodies of Trades in the City of Edinburgh, consisting of Fourteen, whose Deacons and Masters are chosen every two years Members of the Town-Council.

SURGEONS—Az. a fesse ar. betw. a dexter hand, issuing from a cloud in chief, charged on the palm with an eye, all ppr.; and in base a rock of the last; thereon a castle ar. masoned sa. a naked man in fesse of the third; on a canton ar. a saltier az. all within a border or, semée of chirurgical instruments of the third.

GOLDSMITHS—Quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a leopard's head cabossed, ar. second and third, az. a covered cup or; in chief two annulets of the last, enriched with stones gu.

SKINNERS—Party per fesse, gu. and ar. a pale counterchanged; on the first, three goats salient of the second.

FURRIERS—Erm. on a chief gu. three imperial crowns ppr.

HAMMERMEN—Az. a hammer erect in pale ar. ensigned with a ducal coronet or.

WRIGHTS—Az. a carpenter's square and compasses, conjoined in pale ar.

MASONS—Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three castles ppr. masoned sa. a pair of compasses or.

TAYLORS—Az. a pair of scissars expanded in saltier, their points in chief, or.

BAXTERS—Az. on a chief wavy or, charged with two bars wavy of the field, a dexter hand issuing from a cloud ppr. suspending a balance and scales, betw. three garbs of the second, two and one.

FLESHERS—Ar. two axes in saltier indorsed ppr. betw. three bulls' heads coupéd sa. on a chief az. a boar's head coupéd, betw. two garbs, or.

Note.—They should be block-brushes (not garbs) as in the arms of the Company of Butchers of London.

CORDNERS—Az. a cutting-knife ppr. ensigned with a marquis's coronet or.

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WEAVERS—Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three leopards' heads cabossed, in each mouth a shuttle, all or; as many roses of the field.

WAKERS—Gu. a chev. ar. betw. two habicks in chief of the last, and a teazel in base or.

BONNET-MAKERS—Ar. a fesse betw. three bonnets az. impaled with, or, a chev. gu. betw. three wood-packs, ppr.

Note.—This list is copied from a gold medal, whereon they are all engraved, which is worn pendent to a gold chain round the neck of the Deacon-Convener, who is the head of the whole Incorporations, and chosen annually.

CORPSE, or DEAD BODY upon a bier, in a shroud or winding sheet, is borne by the name of *Van Leichnam* in Lower Germany.

COST, or COTTISE, a diminutive of the *bend*, containing in breadth one-half of the *bendlet*, and when borne alone is always termed a *cost* by English heralds, but when in pairs are called *cottises*. See COTTISE.

COTICÉ is a term used by the French to express any escocheon divided *bendways* into many equal parts, and does not mean a *coticé*, or *cottise*, to which the word bears so near a resemblance. Example: the coat of *Anois* is thus blazoned by them, viz. *coticé d'ar. et az. de dix pieces*; yet if divided into six parts, instead of ten, they would then term it *bende de six*, bendy of six, as we do.

COTOYÉ is the French term to express what we term *cottised*.

COTTISE, COTICÉ, or COST, (French, *bande diminuée qui cotoyé une autre bande*,) is a diminutive of the *bend*, being one-fourth of its breadth, and one-half the width of the *bendlet*. They are generally borne in couples, with a bend or charges between them. Plate XVI. fig. 33, exhibits a bend, bendlet, and *cost*, or *cottise*. When there are two, as in Plate XVI. fig. 28, they are then termed *cottises*, but when borne one on each side of the bend or fesse, are usually blazoned a bend or fesse *cottised*. *Baron* and others render it in Latin *teniola*, a little bend or bendlet. *Cost* seems to have been derived from the French word *costé*, which signifies a side, being generally borne on the sides of the bend and fesse.

Cottise, or *cost nebulated*. See Plate XVII. fig. 10.

COTTISED, (French, *cotoyé*,) bends, fesses, &c. when borne between two *cottises*, are termed *cottised*. See Plate XVI. fig. 20, a *bend cottised*.

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Cottised double, having two *cottises* on each side, as in Plate XVI. fig. 21, a *bend double cottised*.

Cottised treble, with three *cottises* on each side, as in Plate XVII. fig. 2, a *bend treble cottised*.

COTTON HANKS, or *bundles of cotton*, when borne in coat armour, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XLVI. fig. 31.

COVERED, (French, *couvert*,) is a term applicable to any bearing with a cover or covering over it, as a *cup covered*, or *covered cup*, &c. See Plate XLVII. fig. 20.

COVERTANT. Charges borne side by side, so that a part of one is seen projecting before the other, are sometimes termed *covertant*, or *coereclant*.

COUCHANT, } (French, *couché*,) lying on the
COUCHÉ, or } ground. All beasts, when *couchant*,
COUCHED, } should be represented with the head
upright, to distinguish this position from what is
termed *dormant*. See Plate XXII. fig. 13.
Baron renders it *jacens*; but *Gibbon* more properly
accubans and *cubans*.

Couched is a term sometimes applied to the cheveron, when placed issuant from either the dexter or sinister side of the escocheon, as in Plate XIV. fig. 23.

Couched in point. Cheverons, when borne *couched*, as last described, are sometimes blazoned *couched in point*.

COUÉE is a French term used the same as *coward*, to express the tail of an animal hanging down between the legs.

COULTER OF A PLOUGH is rather a common bearing in coat-armour, and depicted as in Plate XLII. fig. 20, a *coulter* run through the calf of a man's leg; in Plate XLI. fig. 12, in chief a *coulter*, and in Plate XLVI. fig. 27, is a *coulter* attached to the plough.

COUNTER-ATTIRED, when the double horns of animals are borne two one way and the other two in a contrary direction, it is then termed *attired*, *counter attired*.

Counter-barry, (French, *contreburellé*, or *contrefascé*,) This is generally called *barry per pale counterchanged*, dividing the field into several pieces *barways*, and again by one perpendicular line *paleways*. *Baron* renders it *contrafasciatus*. See *Barry per pale*, and Plate IX. fig. 38.

Counter-battled, or *embattled*, embattled on both sides, but the projections on the one side should oppose the indentures on the other, as in Plate XV. fig. 13, a bend embattled *counter-embattled*.

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Counter-barré, is a French term for the division of the field, *bendy sinister per bend counterchanged*.

Counter-bendy, (French, *contrebandé*,) See *Contre bandé*, and Plate XVI. fig. 30. It is a division of the field, *bendy per bend sinister counterchanged*, and might be blazoned *per bend sinister, counter bendy of six*, but the former is the better blazon.

Counter bendy sinister, (French, *contrebarré*,) is the same as *per bend, counter bendy sinister of six*, or what is the same thing and the better blazon, *bendy sinister of six, per bend counterchanged*, as in Plate XVII. fig. 9.

Counter billettée is a division of the field, ordinary, or charge by lines crossing each other, so as to form the compartments into the shape of billets, as in Plate XV. fig. 10, a bend billettée *counter billettée*.

Counter camp, or *campee*, the same as counter-compony or gobony, as in Plate XV. fig. 7, a bend compony *counter-compony*.

Counter-changed, (French, *de l'un en l'autre*, or *de l'un-à-l'autre*,) is a division of the field by any line of partition, whether per bend, per fesse, per cheveron, &c. of two tinctures, (metal and colour,) and the several charges thereon are borne of the same tinctures, counterchanging the metal and colour by making the charge of colour where it falls on the metal, and of metal where it falls upon the colour, which is termed *counter-changed*. See Plate XX. fig. 10, per pale az. and ar. on a bordure, six roundels, *counter-changed*.

Counter cartélé, or *contrecartélé*, in Latin, *contraquadripartitus*, is in English armory called *counter-quartered*, or *quarterly quartered*, that is, when the grand quarterings are quartered. See **QUARTERINGS**.

Counter-changing, (French, *position de l'un à l'autre*, or *de l'un en l'autre*,) is an intermixture of several metals and colours both in the field and charges, occasioned by the apposition of one or more lines of partition. See **COUNTERCHANGED**.

Counter-cheveronny, (French, *contre-cheveronné*; Latin, *contracantharatus*,) is a division of the field cheveronwise.

Counter-coloured, the same as *counterchanged*.

Counter-golorys, or *colerys*, ancient orthography for *counterchanged*.

Counter-compony, or *gobony*, (French, *contre-componé*,) consists of two rows of checkers, as in Plate XV. fig. 7, a bend compony *counter-compony*.

Counter-couchant. This, like *counter-passant*, is applicable to lions, or other animals, borne couchant, and lying with the heads in contrary directions.

Counter-crossed, (French, *croisé*.) See **CROSSES**.

Counter-courrant, or *courant*, animals borne running in contrary directions.

Counter-debruised, is when either the head or tail of a serpent, in the bowing or embowing, is turned under in a contrary direction one to the other.

Counter-embattled, *imbattled*, or *battled*. See Plate XV. fig. 13, a bend embattled *counter-embattled*.

Counter-embowed, embowed contraryways one to another.

Counter-ermined, that is, contrary to ermine, being black with white spots, called also *ermine*. See Plate VI. fig. 12, of **FURS**.

Counter-escartelé, the same as **CARTÉLÉ**.

Counter-faced, or *contrefacé*. According to Menestrier, the French herald, *contrafaciatus*, which signifies what we call *barré per pale counterchanged*, expressing the number of bars the field is divided into.

Counter-fessy, or *barry per pale counterchanged*, (French, *contrefascé*,) is the same as last described.

Counter-fleury, or *flory*, (French, *contrefleuré*, or *contrefleuronné*.) When the edges of any ordinary or tressure are charged with fleurs-de-lis, the top of the fleur-de-lis must be on one edge, and the bottom of the same directly opposite on the other edge, and so reversed alternately, as in Plate VII. fig. 31, and in the tressure in the arms of Scotland borne as a quartering in the royal arms of England in Plate I. and Plate X. No. 2.

Counter-flowered, or *flurty*, same as *counter-fleury*, or *flory*, and sometimes called *floretty*, the word being variously written by different authors.

Counter-gobony, the same as *counter-compony*.

Counter-naiant, fishes borne in the same coat swimming in opposite directions.

Counter-nebulée. The fesse, cheveron, &c. borne nebulée on both edges, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 15, a cheveron nebulée *counter-nebulée*.

Counter-nuagé. See **CONTRA-NUAGÉ**.

Counter opposite, opposed to each other on opposite sides.

Counter pale, or *paly*, (French, *contrepalé*,) by Baron called *contrapalatus*, and is the same

as *paly of six*, *per fesse counterchanged*. The number of divisions into which it is thus parted should be always named.

Counter-passant, (French, *contrepassant*,) animals, borne in the same coat, walking in contrary directions, are termed *passant counter-passant*.

Counter-pendant, hanging on each side.

Counter-placed, (French, *contreposé*,) opposite to each other.

Counter-pointed, (French, *contrepointé*,) as two cheverons *counter-pointed*, or *contrepointé*, the one springing as usual from the base, and the other from the chief, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 18.

Counter-posed, placed opposite to each other.

Counter-potent, (French, *contrepotencé*,) as generally expressed in English, is classed with the furs, but is composed of pieces representing the tops of crutches, called by the French *potences*, in English, *potents*. Leigh and others call this *vair cuppa*, and *vair facy*. See Plate VI. of *furs*, fig. 16.

Counter potente quartered, or *quarterly quartered*, (French, *contrecartelé*,) the same as *escartelé*. See *Counter-cartelé*.

Counter-raguled, raguled on both sides.

Counter-rampant, (French, *contrerampant*,) animals rampant contraryways, but when borne close together, face to face, they are termed *rampant combatant*, or *rampant respecting each other*; and when close, back to back, *rampant endorsed*.

Counter reflected, turned contraryways from each other.

Counter salient, (French, *contre-saillant*,) when two beasts are borne in one coat leaping contraryways from each other, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 23; two foxes, *counter-salient*, in saltier, being the coat of *Williams*.

Counter-scallopée, or *scalloped*, covered with escallop shells, laid like the scales of fish, not immediately one under the other, but each row being so placed that every escallop may overlay part of two, or appear to come from the two above it, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 1.

Counter-triangle, called *barry indented*, the one into the other, or *barry bendy lozengy*, *counterchanged*.

Counter-trippant, or *tripping*, (French, *contre-passant*,) the same as *counter-passant*, the term trippant being applicable to all of the deer kind.

Counter-turned, turned contraryways in opposite directions.

Counter-vairy, or *verry*, (French, *contrevair*

and *contrevairé*,) is considered a fur, and but very seldom, if ever, met with in English armory; it is like *vair* in its formation, but the cups (or whatever else they were intended to represent) are of like tincture immediately under one another, and those of *vair* counterchanged. See Plate XXI. fig. 36, *contrevairé*, and Plate VI. fig. 15, of furs for *vair*.

Counterly. This term is used by some ancient heraldic authors to express the field divided into two equal parts, which modern heralds call *party per pale*, or *per pale*, the word *party* being superfluous in divisions, though often used.

COUNTIES.

Note.—Very few counties in England have regular armorial ensigns, many of them bearing the arms of the principal county-town; and an accurate account of them must, unavoidably, be deferred to the Supplement.

COUPE PARTED, or **COUPED BIPARTED**, is when any thing is cut off, or, as it were, notched or nicked, showing two projecting pieces, but contrary to what is termed *erased*, which is jagged by being forcibly torn off.

Couped, or *coupy*, (French, *coupé*, *retrait*, and *alezé*,) is a term used by heralds for trees cut from the trunk, or for the head or limb of any animal, or other thing, in an escocheon, that is borne cut evenly off, in opposition to its being forcibly torn off, which is called *erased*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 8, a starved branch couped; fig. 9, a trunk of a tree couped and erased; fig. 33, a staff raguly couped, &c. Gibbon, in Latin, uses a *latere disjunctum*; and Chiffletius has *oram scuti minime pertingens*. Crosses, bars, bends, cheverons, &c. which do not extend to the edges of the shield, but are, as it were, cut off from the sides, are termed *couped*, and sometimes *humet* or *humettée*.

Couped at the shoulders. The busts of men, women, and children, are often borne in coat-armour, and for crests. When thus couped, only the very top of the shoulders appear, and no more.

Couped below the shoulders shows some part of the arms and breast.

Couped close, cut off close to the head.

Couped fitched, cut off, yet having a projecting point to stick into the ground. Religious devotees formerly used crosses thus formed, which might be easily elevated for devotional exercise.

COUPÉ, or } are terms used by French heralds
COUPÉE, } for cut off, or *couped*.

COUPLE is a term used instead of *pair*, but it is seldom met with in blazon.

Couple-close is a diminutive of, and often borne with the cheveron, in the same manner as the cottise frequently accompanies the bend. It should contain the fourth part of the cheveron and one-half of the cheveronnel. *Couple-closes* are always borne in pairs; and when a cheveron is placed between them, blazoned either a cheveron between two *couple-closes*, or a cheveron cottised. See Plate XXIII. fig. 35. In Latin it is called *tigillum*, or *cantheriolus*.

COUPLED, (French, *couplé*.) Charges borne in pairs, joined or linked together, are sometimes termed coupled; as two *annulets conjoined*, or coupled. See Plate VIII. fig. 19. *Cheverons* borne in pairs, placed side by side, may, likewise, be termed *coupled*. See **CHEVERONS COUPLED**.

COURANT, **CURRENT**, or **CURSANT**. Terms for a horse, buck, greyhound, or other beast, borne *running*. The word *courant* is used by French heralds; and in Latin it is termed *current*; but English heralds use all three. See Plate XXVII. fig. 2, 16, and 17.

COURLETT, the same as **CUIRASS**. A breast-plate. See Plate XLIII. fig. 33.

COURONÉ, or } A French term, signifying *crowned*,
COURONNÉ. } in Latin *coronatus*, *redimitus*.

COURSE, **IN HIS**. This term is applied to beasts when represented *running at the full strain*, as it is sometimes called.

Course, or *in Course*, (French, *courant*,) running, generally termed *courant*, or *current*.

COURSIE, **CROSS COURSIE**, or **RECOURSIE**. See **CROSSES**.

COURT AND CHANCERY, INNS OF.

BERNARD'S INN—Per pale, indented, erm. and sa. a chev. gu. fretty or.

CHESTER, or **STROUD INN**—Az. on a bend gu. three garbs or, all within a bordure of the second.

CLEMENT'S INN—Ar. an anchor, erect, without a stock, ppr. environed on the centre with the letter C, or.

CLIFFORD'S INN—Chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight bezants.

CURSITOR'S INN—Gu. a bordure, compony, or and az. on a chief ar. two mullets sa.

FURNIVAL'S INN—Ar. a bend, betw. six martlets gu. all within a bordure az.

GRAY'S INN—Sa. a griffin, segreant, or.

KIDDERMINSTER INN, or **SIX CLERKS' OFFICE**—Az. on two chev. betw. three plates, eight pellets.

C R A

LINCOLN'S INN—Or, a lion, rampant, purp.

LION'S INN—Chequy or and ar. over all a lion, rampant, sa.

NEW INN, or OUR LADY'S INN—Vert, a flower-pot ar. with gilliflowers gu. leaved vert.

SERJEANTS' INN, [Fleet-Street]—Gu. two garbs in saltier, or, banded, az.

SERJEANTS' INN, [Chancery-Lane]—Or, a stork ppr.

STAFFORD'S INN, [This was the Office of the Remembrancer of the Exchequer]—Or, a chev. gu. a canton erm.

STAPLE'S INN—Vert, a wool-pack ar. corded of the last.

TEMPLE, INNER—Az. a Pegasus, salient, or.

TEMPLE, MIDDLE—Ar. on a cross gu. a pascal lamb or, carrying a banner ar, charged with a cross gu.

THAIVES' INN—Az. on a bend gu. two garbs or, on a chief sa. the letter T ar.

COUSU, according to Edmondson, is a term used by French heralds, signifying the same as *rempli*, and a chief filled with any other metal or colour, and leaving only a bordure of it to be seen, is called a *chief rempli*, as in Plate VII. fig. 26 of Chiefs. It is rendered in Latin *sutus* or *adsutus*, that is sewed, for the term *cousu* is applied when the chief, bordure, &c. is borne of metal with metal, and colour with colour, which, according to the rules of heraldry, ought never to be placed upon each other, and, in this instance, is not so understood, but as sewed one to the other, as in Plate XXIX. fig. 10, where the chief is of the two metals ar. and or.

COUVERT, is a French term, though seldom met with: it is mentioned by Mackenzie as meaning shadowed, or partly covered by the foot of hangings or tapestry. See Plate XXIX. fig. 8, viz. vert, a chief ar. *couvert d'azur* a French coat.

COW, (French, *vache*.) This animal, so well known, is, sometimes, though not often, borne in coat-armour.

COWARD, } are heraldic terms when the
COWARDISED, or } tail of an animal, usually turn-
COWARDLY, } ed upwards, is borne hanging
down between the hind legs, as in Plate XXII. fig. 10: it is in French termed *diffamé*.

COWL, or CAUL, a monk's or friar's hood.

CRAB, a shell-fish, and, when borne in coat-armour, is depicted as in Plate XLIV. fig. 9.

CRAMPETTE, or } is the chape at the bottom of
CRAMPIT, } the scabbard of a sword, to pre-

C R E

vent the point from protruding. It is a badge borne by the Earl de la Warr, as depicted in Plate XLI. fig. 4, called by the French a *botteroll*, who say it is the tag at the bottom of the scabbard of a broad sword, and, as well as the Germans, form it as in Plate XVIII. on the dexter side of fig. 10.

CRAMPONE and TOURNÉ, or } See CROSSES so
CRAMPONNÉE. } termed.

CRAMPOONS, or } are pieces of iron hooked at
CRAMPS, } each extremity, and used in
buildings to fasten two stones together. See Plate XXXV. fig. 24. These have sometimes been erroneously called *fleams*, the name of an instrument formerly used by surgeons, and now by farriers to bleed horses with.

CRANE, or STORK, is a bird with long neck and legs, well known, and frequently borne in coat-armour. See Plate XL. fig. 7.

CRAWLING, GLIDING, or CREEPING. These terms are applicable to serpents and other reptiles, which, having no legs, are said to glide, creep, or crawl upon the earth.

CREFISH, or CREVICE, is a small shell-fish, found in fresh water rivers. In heraldry they are represented more like a shrimp, which the French call *ecrevise de mer*, or a *sea-crefish*. See Plate XLIV. fig. 12.

CRENEAUX, or EMMANCHE, are French terms for *embattled*; it is also termed *crenellé*, and represents the battlements of a wall or tower.

CRENELLÉ is the French term for what we call *embattled*, and sometimes *kernelled*. It seems derived from the French word *cren*, a notch or interval. *Upton* renders it in Latin *imbatallatum*, which is coined from the English; but others generally give it *pinnatum*, from *pinna*, a battlement, which is more proper. See Plate XIV. fig. 6.

CRESCENT, (French, *croissant*.) A half-moon, with the horns turned upwards, as in Plate XLV. fig. 33, but without the estoile. The moon is considered a *crescent* in its prime, the third day after the new moon; an *increscant*, from the prime till after the first quarter, but not full, and is depicted in heraldry as a half-moon, with the horns towards the dexter; and a *decrescant*, from the last quarter, which is represented as a half-moon, with the horns towards the sinister. See INCRESCANT, and Plate XLII. fig. 26; also, DECRESCANT, and Plate XLII. fig. 27. *Decrements* were formerly painted with a profile face within the horns, and encircled with rays or glory, as depicted in the Plate referred to; but they are now generally formed without either face or glory, as the *crescents* in Plate XLV.

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fig. 34, with the horns towards the proper side to distinguish them. A small crescent, placed on the paternal coat, is the proper mark of cadency or difference for a second son, whose issue, upon that distinction, should likewise bear their proper marks of filiation, as set forth in Plate XI. of *Distinctions of Families, and Differences of Houses*.

Crescent reversed. See Plate XLV. fig. 34, in which there are three *crescents* interlaced, viz. an *increscant*, a *decrescant*, and a *crescent reversed*.

Crescents interlaced. See Plate XLV. fig. 34.

Crescent, Knights of the. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Crescent Double, Ship and, Knights of the. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

CRESCENTED, sometimes termed cressanted and cressanty, (French, *croissantée*.) See CROSSES.

CREST, or COGNIZANCE, derived from the Latin word *crista*, a comb or tuft, which grows upon the heads of many birds, holds the same conspicuous part upon the helmet placed upon a wreath, chapeau, crown, &c. It is called *cognizance* from *cognoscendo*, because the wearers are, by these prominent devices, readily known. French heralds call them *cimiers*. They were originally worn by great men and commanders, who placed on the tops of their helmets the figures of animals, and other things, according to their fancies, in order that, looking much taller, thereby they might appear the more formidable to their enemies, and be easily known by their own men in the heat and confusion of battle, who could rally around them as occasion required: even esquires were not allowed the wearing of crests, whose helmets were merely decorated with feathers or scrolls, which hung down upon their armour. Some heralds trace the antiquity of the use of crests to the Heathen Deities themselves, who, they pretend, wore such devices even before arms were made of iron and steel. *Jupiter Ammon*, it is said, bore a ram's head for his crest. Mars, a lion or tiger, casting out fire from the mouth and nostrils: but, descending lower, it is asserted, that *Alexander the Great* adopted the ram's head, to show his descent from *Jupiter Ammon*, as *Julius Caesar*, it is said, took for his crest a star, to denote his descent from *Venus*, and sometimes used the head of a bull, an elephant, and, also, a she-wolf that suckled *Romulus* and *Remus*. The Christians, in their first religious, or rather unchristian wars, adopted, generally, the cross as a banner, and for arms and crest, as *Prudentius*

CRI

informs us, in the following words:—

Clypeorum insignia Christus
Scripserat, ardebat summis crux addita Christis.

Thus far crests may be said to be derived from the remotest antiquity. Crests have not, however, been generally adopted till latter years, in proof of which the more ancient arms of families, still existing, are borne without this cognizance, or badge, at the present day; and, it is more than probable, that, after their first adoption by leaders, commanders, and great men, who actually wore such cognizances in warfare, in more peaceable times they were afterwards adopted by their followers and dependents, and thus became generally in use, as mere badges of distinction, and, at length, universally adopted with coat-armour. It is supposed that, when actually worn in battle, they were made either of leather stiffened, or of pasteboard painted and varnished, to be proof against rain; but, in all probability, they were formed of some more durable and impenetrable substance, either of iron, or some sort of metal, or of wood; and these devices were used upon the helmet, fastened by thongs of leather, at tilts, tournaments, or pageants, long laid aside, and are now only found adorning the stalls of the knights of some few orders, or the antiquated sepulchre of funeral pomp, in these times little attended to.

Representations of crests are now depicted on wreaths, coronets, or caps of maintenance, termed chapeaus, as in Plate XXII. fig. 18; and Plate XXVII. fig. 27; and when the crest is expressed, without naming the wreath, coronet, or chapeau, upon which it is borne, (which is frequently omitted,) it is then understood to issue from a wreath, which is implied, as the coronet or chapeau is always particularly named.

Crests used at funerals of men are small escocheons either of silk or buckram, whereon the crest of the defunct is painted within a bordure, as in Plate II. fig. 9. If for a peer's funeral, there must be a coronet over the crest, as in Plate III. fig. 9. Crest, helmet, and mantle, as carried at funerals of men, see Plate IV. fig. 1, and Plate V. fig. 1.

CRESTED, (French, *crêté*,) is a term used in speaking of the comb of a cock, or other animal, gifted by nature with this kind of ornament on the top of the head.

CREVICE. See CREFISH.

CRINED (French, *chevelé*), is a term used in heraldry to express the hair of the head of man or woman, the mane of a horse, unicorn, &c.

which is often borne of a different tincture, and is then said to be crined of such a metal or colour.

CROCHET, a note in music, as in Plate XLVI. fig. 24.

CROCODILE, an amphibious animal common in the river Nile, and sometimes borne in coat-armour.

CROISSANT CONTOURNE. The *decrecent*, or *half-moon*, the horns towards the left or sinister side of the shield, as in Plate XLII. fig. 27.

CROISSANT OF ANJOU, *Knights of*. See *KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of*.

CROISSANTÉE. See **CROSS** so called.

CROIX RECROISÉE, French term for the *cross crosslet*.

CRONEL, sometimes erroneously called *cronet* or *coronet*, (French, *morne*, or *fer morné d'une lance courtoise*,) is the iron at the end of a tilting spear, having a socket for the end of the staff to go into, and terminating in three points, as in Plate IX. fig. 33, in base.

CROSE, or **DRAWING-BOARD**, an instrument used by coopers, and borne as part of their arms.

CROSIER, sometimes called a *bishop's staff*, *pastoral-staff*, and *staff-croysee*, in old authors; it is generally depicted of gold, with a crook at the top, and a short point at the bottom. See Plate XLV. fig. 12.

CROSIER-CASE. See Plate XLVI. fig. 23.

CROSS, (French, *croix*; Latin, *crux*, a *cruciando*, or a *cruciatu*, from the torture of those who undergo the sufferings of the dreadful death of crucifixion.) *Leigh* calls it the first honourable ordinary; it is composed of four lines, two parallel lines perpendicular and two transverse, not drawn throughout, but meeting, by couples, in four right angles, about the fesse point of the escocheon. The contents of the cross, when not charged with any other bearing, should be one-fifth part of the field, but, when charged, one-third of its surface. Its adoption as an heraldic bearing had its origin, no doubt, at the time of the first Crusade, and pilgrims took the cross as a badge or cognizance, not only in their pilgrimages, but afterwards, to perpetuate the memory of their mistaken piety and zeal. It was the ensign or banner in those holy, or rather unholy wars against the infidels, from which they derived the name of *croisades*, or *crusades*; and *Mackenzie* states that in those expeditions the Scots carried the cross of St. Andrew; the French, a cross ar.; the English, a cross or; the Germans, sa.; the Italians, az.; and, as *Colombiere* asserts, the Spaniards, gu.; but the red cross of St. George, the Patron

Saint of England, has long been the standard bearing of this country; and, since the union with Scotland and Ireland, the three crosses have been blended, and now form the Union Flag of these United Kingdoms, as depicted in Plate IV. fig. 5, and particularly described under **ARMS, ROYAL, OF GEORGE THE THIRD**.

Crosses are very common bearings in coat-armour, and are variously formed, with different appellations, as after mentioned; but, when the cross is merely so called, without any other description, it is to be understood as *plain*, although some heralds, in ancient blazon, unnecessarily give it that denomination, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 31, ar. a *cross* (or plain cross) gu. which is the *cross of St. George*, and sometimes so called, without naming the colour, as that cross is always plain, and ever painted red.

When crosses, the extremities of which do not terminate in some particular form or device, but the ends of which are generally borne attached to the edges or sides of the shield, are cut off to prevent their joining or extending so far, it is then termed a *cross coupé*, *humette*, or *humet*.

Cross aiguisée, or, as it is sometimes called a *cross urdée*, may, with greater propriety, be termed a *cross coupé and pointed*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

Cross alisée pattée, called, also, globical and convexed. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross almane, or *Theuton's Teutonic German*, or *Allemaigne Cross*. See *KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of*.

Cross anchored, *anchorie*, or *anchory*, (French, *croix ancrée*,) is sometimes confounded with the *cross-cercelé*, and differs but little with the *cross-moline*. It is called a cross anchored because its extremities turn back like the flukes of an anchor, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 21.

Cross double parted, and *anchored*; by *Randle Holme* termed *double parted voided flory*; by *Upton*, *cross molyneé umbre*; and by *Morgan*, a *cross sarcele*, or *recersilée*: some blazon it, *four tuidern irons endorsed in cross*. It resembles the *cross moline* sawed, or cut into four quarters, disposed at convenient distances, and might properly be termed a *cross moline sarcelled*, or a *cross moline voided and disposed*. The French term it a *cross recercellée disjointed*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 24.

Cross anchored and vairy, (French, *croix ancrée et vairée*,) has the surface *vair* or *vairy*, which is depicted in Plate VI. fig. 15, of furs.

Cross anchorites, or, according to *Morgan*, an *anchorite's cross*, or *cross anchored*, in Latin termed *crux furcata*; sometimes called a *cross furchée*, and *forked cross*; and, by the French, *cross encrée*, terminates, at the extremities, like the flukes of an anchor, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 21.

Cross of St. Andrew. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 7.

Cross annulated, or } having at the ends an-
Cross annuled, } nulets, as in Plate XXXVI. fig. 19.

Cross annuled rebated, termed, also, a cross rebated at each end, on both sides, with annulets affixed thereunto; and by some, a cross, the ends *tenantee*, or *tenanted* and *annuled*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 20.

Cross annuly, or *annuletty*, each fretted with a ring; called, also, a cross ringed at the ends, each fretting an annulet, and might be termed a *cross of four anchor-heads*, with *rings* in the eyes. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 21.

Cross of annulets interlaced, (French, *croix annelée*.) See Plate XXXVI. fig. 33.

Cross demi annuled, that is having at the extremities half annulets.

Cross at each end, a demi annulet inverted. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 23. By *Holme* called a *cross anchory*, or *anchored*, because it resembles at each end an anchor sans flukes.

Cross anserated, or *gringolée*. See CROSS GRINGOLÉE, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 21.

Cross of St. Anthony, is a cross tau, represented in Plate XXXIII. fig. 27.

Cross appointée is the same as the cross *aiguisée*, the former derived from the word *point*, and the latter from the French *sloped*.

Cross astrical, adorned, or *corniced*, sometimes called a *cross cornished*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 36, which is so adorned with the addition of a fleur-de-lis at the extremities.

Cross avelane, or *avellane*, sometimes blazoned *four filberts conjoined in cross*, (French, *croix aveline*.) is so called from the Latin *nux avellana*, a filbert or hazel-nut, which it resembles, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 8.

Cross avelane invecked, having the *avelanes* turned inwards at the extremities; called, also, a *cross-avelane*, with the *leaves or points inverted*.

Cross-avelane-pomette, or } that is, having
Cross-avellaned-pomell, } pomets or pomels
 at the extremities of the cross-avellane, depicted in Plate XXXIII. fig. 8.

Cross-avellaned, double *pomette*, or *pomel*, having two pomels at each extremity of the cross.

Cross Avis, borne by the knights of this order, is a cross flory vert, betw. each angle a fleur-de-lis or. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross Austria. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross-ayguisée. The *cross urdée* is sometimes so called by French heralds; it is, likewise, termed in old manuscripts *cross mateley*, *cross flanked*, *cross clechée*, *cross verdee*, and *cross champain*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

Cross-banister, or four banister-staves, fixed crosswise to a plate, each crowned at the ends. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 3.

Cross-barbed, (French, *croix barbée*.) by some called a *cross cramponée*, and *tournée*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 35.

Cross-barry, divided barways.

Cross-barry-nebulée. See Plate XXXV. fig. 30.

Note.—The surface of all crosses, like the field, may be borne of the different furs, and divided, barways, paleways, bendways, &c. of different tinctures.

Cross-baton, or *battoon*, or *cross-potent*, (French, *croix potencie*, *croix clavelée*, or *croix bâtonnée*.) See CROSS POTENT, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 17.

Cross of four batons, (French, *croix de quatre bastons passez l'une sur l'autre*.) or,

Cross of four batunes fretted; sometimes blazoned *four battunes in cross fretted*; and called, also, a *cross double parted and fretted*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 10.

Cross Benedict, or *Bennet, St.* See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross-bezantée, *bezanty*, or *of bezants*, (French, *croix bezantée*, or *de bezants d'or*.) This cross is formed of bezants conjoined, like the cross of Golpes, in Plate XXXII. fig. 20, differing only in tincture.

Cross of St. Blaze, as borne by the knights of that order, was a plain cross. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross-blunted, or *rounded at the ends*, (French, *croix moussée* or *emoussée*.) See Plate XXXII. fig. 26.

Cross-bordered or *fimbriated*, that is, edged with another tincture, and has the appearance of a cross surmounted of another. See Plate XXXII. fig. 18.

Cross-bordered, *couped*. See *Cross-couped*, *fimbriated*, and Plate XXXV. fig. 6.

Cross-bottony, or *buttonée*, (French, *croix trefflée*; by *Leigh* termed a *cross budded*, supposing its extremities to represent *buds of flowers*; but *Edmondson* thinks the French term, *trefflée*, more applicable, it bearing a nearer resemblance to the *trefoil*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 1.

Cross-bottony pattée. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 1.

Cross-bottony in saltier, called also a *saltier-bottony*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 8.

Cross-bourdonnée. See CROSS POMETTÉE.

Cross-brettesed. See CROSS CROSSED, and Plate XXXV. fig. 27.

Cross Burgundian in Tunis, Knights of. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross-buttony, or buttonée. See CROSS-BOTTOMY, and Plate XXXV. fig. 1.

Cross-cable, or cablée, is formed of the rope or cable, and differs from the *cross corded*, which is a cross enwrapped, or bound about with cords. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 30.

Cross Calatrava, as borne by the Knights of this Order, is a cross fleury gu. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross Calvary is the same as the *Cross of the Passion*, it is mounted on three steps, grieces, or degrees, which are said to represent Faith, Hope, and Charity. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 25.

Cross-capital, or corniced at each extremity, it is sometimes called a *cross brick-axed*, from its resembling that instrument. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 8; it is sometimes blazoned a *cross headed after the Tuscan Order*.

Cross caterfoils, or quatrefoils, called, also, a *cross of four leaves, or four leaves conjoined in cross*, and a *caterfoil set in cross*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 34.

Cross with caterfoils in the centre, and at each end, the extremities issuant trefoils. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 2.

Cross-catoosed, that is, adorned with scrolls, called *catoosies*, at the extremities; they are sometimes termed *modilions*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 6.

Cross-cerclée, or sarcelé, (French, *croix cerclée* or *recerclée*.) This cross is nearly like the *cross moline*, but has the points turned round, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 36.

Cross of chains, or four chains, square linked, in cross, fixed to an annulet in the centre, or fesse. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 31.

Cross-champaine. See CROSS-URDÉE, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

Cross-chappé, so termed by French heralds, is what we call a *cross double fitchée of all four, cross forked, or pitchée*, and anciently, a *cross furcée, furchée, and furch*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 24.

Cross, charged, borne with charges thereupon.

Cross checky, or chequered, (French, *croix*

eschiquettée,) is when the whole surface is borne chequy, or chequered, and must be composed of at least three rows of square checkers; one row being termed *compony*, or *gobony*, and two rows, *compony*, *counter-compony*.

Cross Christian Charity, as borne by the Knights of this Order, is a cross-moline ar. edged az. on the centre a lozengé of the last, charged with a fleur-de-lis or. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross of Christ. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 25.

Cross-double-avellaney, or fruitagée, or a masle with four double fruitages, conjoined in cross. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 7.

Cross-double-claved is composed of three double-warded keys, with but one ring or bow, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 16.

Cross-clechée, or cleschée, spreads from the centre towards the extremities, which are very wide, and then end in an angle in the middle of the extremity, by lines drawn from the two points that make the breadth till they join, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 3. English heraldry seldom exhibits this cross, but *Colombiere* mentions that it is borne *voided* and *pomettée* by the city of *Toulouse*, from which it is sometimes called *Croix de Toulouse*; and that it is, likewise, borne in the coat of *Boterels*, in *Brittany*. From this observation of *Colombiere*, that it is borne *voided* and *pomettée*, it should seem that the word *clechée*, which *Guillim*, in his *Display*, calls a French term, signifying any ordinary pierced throughout, and nothing visible but the edges, does not imply a voiding of this cross. *Edmondson*, following *Guillim*, has given it *voided* and *pomettée*, calling it a *cross-clechée*, without the addition of *voided* and *pomettée*, and says that English armorists call it a *cross-masculy* and *pomettée*, when depicted as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 22. *Randle Holme* says that the *cross-urdée* is sometimes called *clechée* in old manuscripts.

Cross-clechée, or cleschée, voided and pomettée, so called by French authors, is, according to *Edmondson*, by English heralds termed a *cross-masculy-pomettée*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 22.

Cross-clechée. The same as *recoursie*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 14.

Cross-commisse; the *cross-tau*, mentioned by the Prophet Ezekiel, in chap. ix. v. 4,—“Mark with tau the foreheads of them that mourn,” is sometimes termed the *cross-commisse*, used as a token of absolution, and with which malefactors were stamped on the hand.

C R O

Cross-compony, or *gobony*, (French, *croix componée*,) divided into checkers or squares by transverse lines, forming only one row, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 15.

Cross-compony, *counter-compony*, is formed of two rows of checkers, but if the cross is divided into three rows, it is then termed *checky*, or *chequy*.

Cross corded, or *cordée*, (French, *croix cordée*,) banded with cords, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 2. *Colombiere* mentions two crosses of this nature, the one, *cordée*, which is thus wound about with cords, and the other *cablée*, made of two ends of a ship's cable. See CROSS CABLÉE, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 30.

Cross-cornished, having a moulding, or cornice, at the extremities, upon which other ornaments are often borne to adorn the ends. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 8.

Cross-cornished flurt, that is, adorned at the extremities with a moulding or cornice of a pillar or capital, terminating in a fleur-de-lis, as in Plate XXXVI. fig. 36.

Cross coronetted, *crownated*, or *crowned*, adorned with crowns, or coronets, at the extremities, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 1.

Cross-counter-quartered, is when the field is quarterly of metal and colour, and the cross-counterchanged, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 4.

Cross-couped is cut off at each extremity, and does not join the edge or sides of the escocheon, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 5; it is, likewise, called a *cross-humettée*, or *humet*.

Cross-couped, at each end an annulet. See Plate XXXII. fig. 34.

Cross-couped, *bordered*. See CROSS FIMBRIATED.

Cross-couped, *crescented*, or, as it is sometimes blazoned, *cressanted*, is a cross terminating at each extremity with a *crescent*, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 36.

Cross-couped, *fimbriated*, that is, edged with another tincture, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 6. This can scarcely be distinguished from a *cross-couped*, surmounted of another, the shading being the only difference, which might show the thickness of the upper cross, and being omitted, would represent only one cross, *bordered*, or *fimbriated*.

Cross-couped and *fitchée* at all points. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 8.

Cross-couped, *fitchée* at all points, and quarterly pierced, as in Plate XXXVI. fig. 9.

Note.—Pierced implies a round perforation; quarterly pierced square, and lozenge ways, of a lozenge form.

C R O

Cross-couped, *flory*, or *fleurette*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 23.

Cross-couped and *pierced*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 30.

Cross-couped and *voided*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 3.

Cross-coursie, *voided*. The same as *recoursie*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 14.

Cross crenellé, *crenelly*, or *bretessed*, (French, *croix bretessée*,) is like the cross crossed, which is *crenellé*, or *bretessed*. See cross so called, Plate XXXV. fig. 27. *Holme* makes his cross *crenellé*, *raguled*, and not with *bretesses*.

Cross-crescented, or *crescenty*, (French, *croix croissantée*,) See Plate XXXII. fig. 36.

Cross crossed, by some termed a *cross-bretessed*, a *plain cross crossed*, and a *cross crossed fixed*: it is sometimes called a *cross nowyed quadrat*, and has been, though very erroneously, termed a *cross raguled*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 27. It might be called a *cross crosslet fixed*.

Cross double crossed, called, also, a *cross crosslet double crossed*, and *cross crosslet crossly*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 3.

Cross crossed pattée, termed, also, a *cross crosslet pattée*, and a *cross pattée crossed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 18.

Cross crossell. See CROSS CROSSLET, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

Cross crosset. See CROSS CROSSLET, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

Cross crosset fimbriated is the cross crosslet embordered, or having a *bordure* round it.

Cross crosset fitchée, or *fitched*. See CROSS CROSSLET FITCHÉE, and Plate XXXV. fig. 2.

Cross crossie, or *crucelett*. See CROSS CROSSLET, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

Cross crosslet, (French, *croix recroisettée*, *croix croisée*, and *croix recroisée*,) that is, having the extremities ending in little crosses, or again crossed, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 11. The *cross crosslet* is variously called by different authors, viz. a *cross crossie*, *cross recrossette*, *cross crossell*, *cross crossett*, *crossett crossed*, and, more briefly, *crossett*, *crucell*, or *crucellet*, and *recroissée*.

Cross crosslet fixed, or *cross crossed*. See XXXV. fig. 27.

Cross crosslet, *mounted on three grieces*, or *degrees*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 26.

Cross crosslet crossed, as given by *Gerard Leigh*, in his *Accidence of Armory*, has the upper and lower limb again crossed, and the

transverse piece recrossed on each side, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 8.

Cross crosslet double crossed represents four cross crosslets, joined to one in the centre. It is sometimes called a *cross double crossed*, *cross crosslet crossly*, and a *cross crosslet crossed*, but it has four more crossings than that last named. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 3. Leigh terms it a *Jerusalem cross*, but gives another to the Knights Templars of Jerusalem.

Cross crosslet fitchée, is when the under limb of the cross is sharp, or the lower end of the pale brought to a point, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 2.

Cross crosslet double fitchée of all four, rebated, debruised, or broken off, but, more properly, a *cross potent, so fitchée*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 23.

Cross crosslet fitchée at the foot, is when the end of the cross is brought to a point, under the transverse piece in base, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 12.

Cross crosslet flory in saltier, called, also, a *saltier saltiered and flory*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 9.

Cross crosslet pattée, is so called when each end of the cross terminates like a *cross pattée*, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 18.

Cross crosslet in saltier, sometimes called a *saltier coupé and crossed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 6.

Cross crowned, crowned, or coronetted, having crowns, or coronets, at the extremities, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 1.

Cross crowned pomell, that is the *cross pomelle* depicted in Plate XXXIII. fig. 13, adorned at each extremity with a ducal crown or coronet.

Cross crucelett, or crossie. See CROSS, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

Cross degraded, (French, *croix perronée*, *croix à degrez*, or *enfermée de quatre degrez*,) a cross, the extremities of which are each fixed on a step, or degree, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 9, or a cross issuing from four degrees.

Cross degraded and conjoined, that is, with three degrees, or grieces, affixed to each end, and brought close to the top, base, and sides of the shield, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 25, by some blazoned a *cross issuing from twelve degrees*.

Cross degraded nowyed. See Plate XXXV. fig. 14.

Cross demi annuled, having half annulets at each extremity.

Cross demi annuled inverted. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 23.

Cross demi sarcelled. See *Cross pattée fixed and notched*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross of St. Denis. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 31.

Cross disjoint. See *Cross voided and coupé*, sometimes termed *recercelée*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 35.

Cross disjoint fitchée pattée. See *Cross pattée fitchée disjointed*, and Plate XXXV. fig. 35.

Cross Dominican, St. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross double. The *cross double portante*, in Plate XXXVI. fig. 29, was anciently called only a *cross double*.

Cross of the capitals of four pillars flurty, and a leopard's head jessant. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 2.

Cross, on each stem a Saxon B. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 8.

Cross coupé at the top and flurt. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 14.

Cross of bezants or roundles, ends tasselled. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 18.

Cross, the foot fastened to the flanke sinister of the base point. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 21.

Cross double fitchée and rebated of all four. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 22.

Cross double fitchée at the four points. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 24.

Cross double fruitagée, or a *mascle with four double fruitages* (or *avellanes*) joined to the points thereof in cross; called also a *double avellaney* or *fruitagée in cross*, joined to a mascle in the centre. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 7.

Cross double parted. See Plate XXXII. fig. 23.

Cross double parted flory, flort, or, as it is sometimes called, *florished*, according to Holme, resembles the *cross pattée double fitched* in Plate XXXVI. fig. 7, but is divided nearly to the centre: it was anciently formed as in the same Plate, fig. 17.

Cross double parted voided flory, called by Upton a *cross molynée umbre*, and by Edmondson a *cross recercelée*; but by others a *cross moline recercelle disjointed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross double parted and frettée, that is, having the bars placed over and under each other, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 19.

Cross double portante. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 29.

Cross edged. See *Cross fimbriated*.

Cross encrée. See *Cross anchored*.

Cross of three endorses, surmounted of as many barrulets. See Plate XXXII. fig. 10.

Cross engrailed. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 36.

Cross enhendée, the same as *Cross potence*, to which refer.

Cross entrailed, according to Leigh, is always sable, and no thicker than a mere stroke of the pen, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 10.

Cross entrailed, or *purpled*, is a cross umbrated or shadowed by a darker outline of the same tincture as the field, which is, as it were, seen through it, and is sometimes called *transparent*.

Cross ermine, (French, *croix d'hermines*,) which, to prevent mistaking it for a *cross* of the fur *ermine*, should rather be called *four ermine spots in cross, their tops meeting in the centre point*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 6. It is merely called a *cross ermine* by several authors, and likely to be mistaken.

Cross of four ermine spots, or *four ermine spots in cross*, (French, *croix de quatre queues d'hermines aboutées*,) See Plate XXXII. fig. 6. It is called by Holme, a *cross of four queens ermine*. [But query, *queues* ?]

Cross escartelle pattée. See *Cross pattée fixed and notched*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross ferrated, that is, with a horse-shoe at each extremity, so called from *ferreus*, being shod with iron. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 17.

Cross estoile, or a *star cross*, (French, *croix étoilée*,) consists of four straight rays like the *cross fitchée* of all four in Plate XXXV. fig. 7.

Cross fendue en pal is a French term, meaning cloven from top to bottom throughout, and having the two parts set at a little distance from each other, which English heralds call *voided per pale*.

Cross fer de fourchette. This cross has irons fixed at each end, in form of the rests formerly used for firelocks. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 32.

Cross fer de moline, *pierced lozengy of the field*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 9; but it is sometimes called a *cross moline nowy lozengy pierced*, and a *cross moline nowy masculy*.

Cross fillet, (French, *croix filet*,) is a cross composed of the fillet, which by French heralds is placed in fesse, in bend, and as in this instance in cross, and contains one-fourth part of such ordinaries. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 17.

Cross fimbriated, or ? (French, *croix bordée*,)

Cross fimbriated, } that is, edged or bordered with another tincture.

Cross, fimbriated, pattée. See Plate XXXV. fig. 16.

Cross fimbriated pointed at the ends, is like

the *cross urdée voided*, if that voiding was filled up with a different tincture from the field. See Plate XXXII. fig. 7.

Cross fitchée, *fitchy*, or, as it was anciently called, *furché*, (French, *croix au pied fiché*,) See Plate XXXV. fig. 11.

Cross coupée fitchée, the top fusil. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 31.

Cross fitchée at all points. See Plate XXXV. fig. 7.

Cross fitchée at all points and quarterly pierced. See Plate XXXII. fig. 35.

Cross fitchée double at the four points, or *double fitchée*, is when the extremities are pointed at each angle, that is, each extremity having two points, whereas the *cross fitchée* is only sharpened away to one point. Leigh calls it *double pitchée*, which seems to be a mistake, or error of the press, unless it is so termed from the points being made to pitch it, or set it upright in the ground. Bara calls it a *cross of eight points*, or *doublement fichée*; and Gibbon, to distinguish it from the *Malta cross*, which has two points at each extremity, but after another manner, describes it *crucem octogonam cujus (ad singulas suas extremitates) binæ cuspidēs parvulo lineari intervallo interne dissociantur*. This seems a correct plain way of expressing it, being in English an octagon cross, the two points whereof, at each of the extremities, are parted inwards by a small space of a line; thus differing from the *cross of Malta*, the two points whereof proceed from a third point, or acute angle between them, whereas these are divided by a small interlineary space. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 24.

Cross treble fitchée, called also *fourchée* of three points. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 33.

Cross fitchée disjoint pattée. See Plate XXXV. fig. 35.

Cross flanked. See *Cross urdée*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

Cross fleur-de-lisée, fleurettée, florencée, flourée, floury, flurt, flory, fleury, and flurtée, thus variously written, is a cross, the ends of which terminate like the *fleur-de-lis*, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 23.

Cross flory double-parted. See *Cross double parted flory*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross flory triparted. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 25; but more anciently depicted as in Plate XXXVI. fig. 18. Of old crosses thus parted were termed *crosses parted into three courses*, or *thrice partée*. Holme maintains that all crosses parted, when disjoined from the sides of the shield, are ever termed *flory*, or *florished*;

and, according to *Ferne*, double and treble partings are incident to all crosses.

Cross with a demi fleur-de-lis on each side, the bottoms towards the fesse point. See Plate XXXII. fig. 33.

Cross forked, or *pitchée*, (French, *croix fourchetée*.) See Plate XXXIII. fig. 24. It is sometimes called a cross double fitchée of all four, and anciently blazoned a cross *furcée*, *furchée*, and *furch*, and by French heralds *chappée*.

Cross formée, the same as cross *pattée*, to which refer, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 3.

Cross fretted, or *interlaced with an annulet*, (French, *croix fretlée*.) This, according to *Randle Holme*, should be depicted as in Plate XXXV. fig. 31. A cross might be thus *fretted* or *interlaced* by *mascles* and other things.

Cross fruitagée with an annulet in the centre, or *four fruitages*, in cross, joined to an annulet in the centre, the grapes *ppr*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 5.

Cross double fruitagée is adorned at each extremity by a double *avellane*.

Cross furchée, *fourchy*, or *furshe*, (French, *croix fourchée*, or *croix fendue* and *anglée de rais*.) has its extremities forked, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 10. It is sometimes called a *cross miller rebated*.

Cross fourchée of three points is a French bearing, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 33.

Cross of five fusils, or *five fusils in cross*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 15. In like manner lozenges and *mascles* may form crosses, or be borne in cross.

Cross fusil at each end. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 27.

Cross fusil rebated, that is, with the points cut off, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 28.

Cross fusily, or a cross of *fusils*, extends to the edges of the shield, which the cross *fusil* does not. See Plate XXXII. fig. 22.

Cross gemelle, or *cross potent crossed*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 15.

Cross of St. George. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 31.

Cross of St. Gerion, a plain cross *sa*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross, globical, pattée. See *Cross pattée globical*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross of golpes. See Plate XXXII. fig. 20.

Cross grady, fixed to, or on steps or degrees, called also *grieces*, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 25, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 25 and 26.

Cross grady pomelled. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 24.

Cross grieced is the bearing of crosses upon

degrees or steps, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 25 and 26.

Cross gringolée, or *anserated*, is a bearing often used in French armory: it is a cross, the extremities of which terminate in the heads of snakes, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 21.

Cross, Holy, or *Teutonic Order, Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross, at each end a horse-shoe, by some termed a *cross ferrated*, from *ferreus*, as being shod with iron like the horse. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 17.

Cross of the Knights of the Holy Ghost. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross humettée, *humetty*, or *coupée*, (French, *croix alaisée*, or *alezée*.) See Plate XXXV. fig. 5.

Cross humettée flurty, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 23.

Cross indented, (French, *croix denchée*, *dentée*, *endenchée*, or *endentée*.) See Plate XXXVII. fig. 11.

Cross ingrailed, or *engrailed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 36.

Cross interlaced, or *fretted with an annulet*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 31, and might be thus fretted or interlaced with many other things.

Cross of St. James is a red sword, formed at the hilt like a cross flory, and charged with an escallop. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of Jerusalem. See *Cross crosslet crossed*, and Plate XXXV. fig. 8.

Cross of Jesus Christ, Knights of. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of St. John of Acre, a cross *pattée ar*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of St. John of Jerusalem is the Maltese cross of eight points *ar*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 21, and KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of St. Julian's is a *saltier saltiered*, by some termed a *saltier crossed*, a *cross crossed in saltier*, and a *saltier coupée crossed*; it is a cross crosslet placed saltierwise, and by *Leigh* called *St. Julian's Cross*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 6, and KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of St. Katherine, and the *Holy Sepulchre of St. Jerusalem*, is a cross potent fretted with a catherine-wheel. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of the Knights of the Holy Bottle. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of Knights of Broom Flowers. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of Knights of Malta. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 23.

Cross of Knights Templars. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of our Lady of Montese is a plain cross humettée, gu. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross lambeaux is the bearing of a cross upon a lambeaux or label, but the particular kind of cross should be named. See *Cross pattée lambeaux*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 9.

Cross lambeaux rebated, that is, when the lambeaux is defective or cut off, upon which the cross is borne, as in Plate XXXVI. fig. 28.

Cross lambeauxed, in all four, Plate XXXVII, No. 2, fig. 12.

Cross L'Avis, or Bird in Portugal, is a cross coupé and floretty vert. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross of St. Lazares is of eight points with four fleurs-de-lis betw. the arms or limbs, and the virgin and child in a circle on the centre. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross of four leaves, or four leaves conjoined in cross, or caterfoil set in cross; called also a *cross caterfoil*, or *quaterfoil*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 34.

Cross of Livonia are two swords in saltier, gu. with a sable cross, bar, and pomel. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross, (Long,) or Cross of the Passion, (French, *croix longue*, or *croix haute*,) it is called a long cross from the middle stem being much longer than the cross piece or arms, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 27.

Cross long coupé, with the felloe of a wheel conjoined at the top. Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 3.

Cross long potent, pomelled of three, the foot plain. Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 6.

Cross long on a globe or ball, the top bent like a Roman P. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 7.

Cross long, raguled, or raguly, and trunked. It is so called by Leigh and Boswell, but Randle Holme terms it a *cross portant*, or *portate*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 30.

Cross of Lorrain voided is like the cross patriarchal. See Plate XXXII. fig. 13.

Cross of Lorrain, the lowermost branch sinister, with a crochet or hook, (French, *croix de Lorrain*, or *croix greque à double traverse, dont la plus basse à senestre est cramponnée*,) This cross has a crotchet or hook at the lowermost branch on the sinister side, instead of the dexter, and is otherwise like that in Plate XXXVI. fig. 28.

Cross lozengée, lozengy, or lozenged, (French, *croix lozengée*,) is a cross composed of lozenges, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 12.

Cross of four lozenges, or better blazoned

four lozenges in cross. See Plate XXXII. fig. 29.

Cross of five lozenges, or five lozenges in cross, are placed as the fusils in Plate XXXVI. fig. 15.

Cross lozengée nowyed, or cross nowy lozengy. See Plate XXXII. fig. 14.

Cross of Malta, or cross of eight points, (French, *croix de Malthe*, or *croix d'étoile blanche à huit pointes*,) Baron says a cross may have its extremities ending in eight, twelve, or sixteen points. See Plate XXXII. fig. 21.

Cross, Mary Magdalen. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross mascle, or four mascles conjoined in cross. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 14. Five mascles may form a cross, or be borne in cross, placed as the fusils in Plate XXXVI. fig. 15.

Cross masclée, at each point a Plate, called also, cross masculy and pomettée, and by French heralds, a cross clechée or cleschée pomettée, and a cross thoulouze. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 22.

Cross mascle, or of mascles, (French, *croix de mascles*,) See Plate XXXV. fig. 13.

Cross masculy umbrated is when the mascles composing the cross are not borne of any particular metal or colour, but merely shadowed of a darker tint of the field.

Note.—Umbrating is by Leigh termed *entrailed* and *purpled*, or *shadowed*, it is sometimes called *transparent* (*quasi transparent*) because the field is, as it were, seen through it, as if made of glass.

Cross masculy, or mascle fruitagée. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 7.

Cross masculy voided, so termed and depicted by Leigh, is merely a cross of mascles conjoined, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 13, and the mention of *voided* unnecessary, as mascles are ever voided, and without such voiding would be *lozenges*, and not mascles. But the cross masculy differs from that of mascles, and is properly a cross, the surface of which is formed of mascles, as in Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 11, and the surface of the different kinds of crosses may be thus borne, as well *chequy*, *lozengy*, *fusilly*, &c. &c.

Cross mateley. See *Cross urdée*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

Cross of St. Maurice is a cross bottonnée. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**

Cross miller, or mill-rind. } This cross takes its name from the resemblance it bears to the mill-rind, the iron placed in the centre of the mill-stone. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 31.

Cross miller rebated. See *Cross furchée*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 10.

Cross mill-rind, or miller voided and disjointed. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 13.

Cross moline, (French, *croix de moulin*,) is shaped like the mill-rind, but without the centre perforation. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 20.

Cross moline invertant, that is, having the ends turned round inwards like scrolls. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 36.

Cross moline angled with the passion nails, (French, *croix de moulin anglée de clous de la passion*,) See Plate XXXVII. fig. 19.

Cross moline per cross, at each side, at the centre, and at the extremities, a leaf of three points. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 4.

Note.—If this cross was borne of one colour it would then be termed a cross moline sarcelled and joined again, having by the mere score or line the appearance of having been sawed asunder, and joined again.

Cross moline nowy lozengy pierced, called also, *Cross moline nowy masculy*. See *Cross fer de moline*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 9.

Cross moline in pale, and *pattée in fesse*, that is, with the extremities of the transverse piece formed like one limb of the cross pattée, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 26.

Crosses are sometimes formed in this manner with the extremities resembling different crosses.

Cross moline pierced lozengy. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 28.

Cross moline quarterly pierced. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 29.

Cross moline pomelled, or *pomettée*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 9.

Cross moline rebated, by Upton called a *cross miller*, from its near resemblance to the mill-rind, and by French armorists of old, a *cross furchée*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 10.

Cross moline double rebated, or *rebated on both sides under the revertings*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 11.

Cross moline in saltier, called also a *saltier moline*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 34.

Cross moline sarcelled, or *voided*, by Upton called a *cross molynée umbre*. See *Cross double parted anchored*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross moline voided and disposed. See *Cross double parted anchored*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross molynée umbre. See *Cross double parted anchored*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross montese, or *mountain*, is a plain cross humettée, gu. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross mousue is a cross used in French ar-

mory rounded at the extremities, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 26.

Cross mountain. See *Cross montese*.

Cross, Knights of the name of Jesus. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

Cross notched. See *Cross pattée fixed and notched*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross nowy. See Plate XXXII. fig. 15.

Cross nowy lozengy. See Plate XXXV. fig. 32.

Cross nowy quadrant, or *square*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 33.

Note.—Nowy implies but one projection, and that in the centre. Not only plain crosses, but the various others may be so borne in the middle. Nowyed signifies that the projections are on the flanks of the cross, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 14.

Cross nowy coupé. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 30.

Cross nowyed lozengy. See Plate XXXII. fig. 14, which differs from a cross nowy lozengy. See Note after crosses nowy.

Cross nowyed, (or *nowed*,) *degraded*, called also a *cross nowed grady*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 14.

Cross nowed grady, conjoined or fixed. See Plate XXXV. fig. 15.

Cross nowed grady conjoined, and fitchée in the foot. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 16.

Cross nyle, anille, nagle, nelle, or nyllee. See *Cross moline*, sometimes so called, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 20.

Cross nyle, or *nylée*, angled with ears of corn, (French, *croix nillée, anglée d'epis de bled*,) having an ear of corn in each angle saltierways, like the passion nails in Plate XXXVII. fig. 19.

Cross per pale counterchanged, (French, *croix partie*,) is dividing the cross by a perpendicular line, or paleways, borne upon a field divided the same way, counterchanging the tinctures, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 14.

Note.—Crosses may be thus divided *per fesse*; and also *quarterly*, or as it is generally termed *quarterly quartered*, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 1, and crosses may be borne *counterchanged* by any divisions of the field upon which they are charged.

Cross pale fece neue is an old English heraldic term for a *treble parted cross fretted*.

Cross pall. See Plate XXXII. fig. 8.

Cross pandall, pendall, or spindle. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 10.

Cross parted, according to Holme, but variously termed by other authors, as a *cross perforated*, a *cross quarterly pierced*, *cross quarter voided*, and *quarter pierced and voided*, is formed as in Plate XXXII. fig. 32.

Cross double parted, or *four battunes in cross*, each joining fretted, tied, or held together with an annulet. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 28.

Cross double parted, or *biparted*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 23.

Cross double parted and fretted. See Plate XXXII. fig. 19; called also a cross of four battunes, or four battunes fretted.

Cross of four battunes, or *staves fretted*, the ends tasselled. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 29.

Cross double parted flory, according to Holme. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 17, who likewise gives a more ancient example, which he says resembles the *cross pattée double fitchée*, in Plate XXXVI. fig. 7.

Cross double parted, voided flory. See *Cross double parted anchored*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 24.

Cross treble, or *triparted*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 16.

Cross triparted and fretted, of old blazoned *croyse pale fece neve*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 12.

Cross triparted flory. See *Cross flory triparted*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 25.

Cross pattée, or *formée*, has the extremities spreading like dove-tails, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 3.

Cross pattée alisée, called also *globical and convexed*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross pattée bottony. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 1, without the voiding, called also a *cross pattée invecked*, and a *cross pomettée*, and by the French a *cross tholouse*, or *toulouse*.

Cross pattée bottony mascléd. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 1.

Cross pattée blemished, or *rebated*, and

Cross pattée crescentwise rebated, or

Cross pattée concaved, termed also *rebated crescentwise*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 15.

Cross pattée circulated, or *circuled*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross pattée concave. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 15.

Cross pattée convexed. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross pattée crenellée. See Plate XXXV. fig. 18, viz. per pale ar. and gu. a *cross pattée crenellée counterchanged*.

Cross pattée crossed, called also a *cross crossed pattée*, and a *cross crosslet pattée*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 18.

Cross pattée engrailed. See Plate XXXV. fig. 20.

Cross pattée, with an engrail in each point, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 19.

Cross pattée fixed, escartelled at each end, or *notched*, by some blazoned otherways. See *Cross pattée fixed and notched*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross pattée entire, or *throughout*, sometimes called *fixed*, and *firme*, being attached to the sides of the shield, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.

Cross pattée fimbriated, or *fimbrated*, that is bordered, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 16.

Cross pattée fitchée, or *fitched*, has the under limb brought to a point instead of spreading, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 6.

Cross pattée fitchée rebated. See Plate XXXV. fig. 34.

Cross pattée double fitchée. See Plate XXXV. fig. 17.

Cross pattée fitchée at the foot. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 5.

Cross pattée fitchée at all points. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 20.

Cross pattée fitchée disjoint, or a *cross pattée disjoint*, *fitchée of all four*, or *disjoint in the center*. See Plate XXXV. fig. 35.

Cross pattée fitchée on a label of three points in base. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 9.

Cross pattée double fitchée of all four. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 7.

Cross pattée firme, or *fixed*, being attached to the sides of the escoccheon, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.

Cross pattée fixed, or *throughout*, *double rebated*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 12.

Cross pattée flanchée, or *flanchéd*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross pattée fleury, *flory*, *florettée*, &c. for it is variously called, has the extremities terminating each in a fleur-de-lis, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 19.

Cross pattée flory patriarchal. See *Cross patriarchal pattée*, *flory at the foot*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 27.

Cross pattée furche, or *fitchée*, (*furche* being the more ancient term.) See Plate XXXIII. fig. 6.

Cross pattée fusile fitchée. According to Holme, by some termed *three fusils in cross*, the *fourth fitched*, but which Holme contends is much better blazoned *pattée fusil*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 13.

Cross pattée globical, termed also *alisée*, and *convexed*, and sometimes *circulated*, or *circled flanchée*, or *flanchéd*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

Cross pattée intire, or *entire*. See FIXED.

Cross pattée invecked. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 17.

Cross pattée lambeaux, or cross pattée fitchée lambeaux, or on a label of three points. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 9.

Note.—Other crosses may be borne in this manner upon lambeaux or labels.

Cross pattée fixed and notched, or escartelled at each end, having a square piece cut out of it; sometimes blazoned *at each end a label issuant*; but if the label and field are alike, termed a *cross demi sarcelled*, by some called a cross charged at each end with a *canton*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross pattée in fesse and moline in pale, that is, with the extremities in pale ending like the cross moline, and the transverse pieces like one limb of the cross pattée. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 26.

Cross pattée pierced of the field. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 4.

Note.—Had the inside of this cross been different from the field, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 16, it would then have been blazoned, a *cross pattée, fimbriated*, or it might have been called, a *cross pattée surmounted* of another.

Cross pattée moline, nearly resembles the cross pattée double fitchée of all four; but in that the points do not turn, but in this they are half turned like the moline. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 36.

Cross pattée quartered, (French, *croix ecartelée and pattée*.) See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 22.

Cross pattée pomettée, charged with another formé. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 1.

*Cross pattée rebated crescentwise, or } See
Cross pattée rebated or blemished. } Plate
XXXIV. fig. 15.*

Cross pattée double rebated. See Plate XXXV. fig. 36.

Cross pattée sarcelled at bottom in the form of a Δ reversed. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 4.

Cross pattée demi sarcelled. See *Cross pattée fixed and notched*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross paternoster, formed of beads.

Cross patonce. Edmondson says, that the ends or extremities of this cross terminate something like the bottom part of the fleur-de-lis, from which some writers have improperly termed it a *cross flory, fleury, flurty*, &c. which terminate like the upper part of a fleur-de-lis. See *Cross patonce* in Plate XXXIII. fig. 1, and *Cross flory* in the same Plate, fig. 23; but Randle Holme says, that the *cross flory* nearly

resembles the *cross patonce*, the latter spreading like the *cross pattée*, the extremities of which are cut into three, the former terminating like the bottom of the fleur-de-lis, the outer parts being more hooked than the *cross patonce*; calling the cross flory of Edmondson, in Plate XXXIII. fig. 23, a *cross coupé flurty*, by some termed a *plain cross flurt*, and by Morgan a *cross flurry*. See *Cross flory*, according to Holme, in Plate XXXVI. fig. 5.

Cross patonce fitchée, (French, *croix enhendée, or croix endentée*.) See Plate XXXIII. fig. 18.

Cross patonce acorned at each angle. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 29.

Cross patonce rebated. See Plate XXXII. fig. 5.

Cross patonce voided, that is, the inside removed, through which the field is seen, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 2.

Cross patriarchal, or double cross, (French, *croix double, or c. patriarchale*;) is composed of one piece in pale and two transverse horizontal pieces, one in chief and the other in base, that in base being the longest of the two, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 19; but the French heralds form their *cross patriarchal* somewhat different, and often call it a *cross lorrain*, to which refer for the difference of these two crosses. Morgan improperly calls the *cross double portante*, in Plate XXXVI. fig. 29, a *cross patriarchal*, but it wants the projecting head.

Cross patriarchal charged with another, or voided. See Plate XXXII. fig. 13.

Cross patriarchal grieced. See Pl. XXXVI. fig. 4.

Cross patriarchal pomettée, on a mound or orb upon three grieces or steps in base. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 9.

Cross patriarchal thrice crossed potence the foot lambeaux. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 10.

Cross patriarchal, a lambeaux on the dexter side. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 28.

Note.—This has the appearance of a *cross with a lambeaux rebated*, that is, with one lambeaux cut off on the sinister side, for when any thing is diminished by cutting away a part, it is called *rebated*.

Cross patriarchal pattée has the extremities formed like the cross pattée. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 26.

Note.—The cross patriarchal may be formed *flory potent, patonce, moline*, &c. in its crossings.

Cross patriarchal pattée flory at the foot. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 27.

Crosses patriarchal pattée, conjoined and annulated in the middle of the bottoms, or in the

C R O

middle of the bottom cross. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 19.

Cross of St. Patrick is a saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 7.

Cross pendall, or *cross spindle*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 10.

Cross per is a division of the field, or charges, by a line paleways and fesseways, forming a cross, but more commonly blazoned *quarterly*. See Plate VI. fig. 3, of *Shields*.

Cross pierced. There are three ways of piercing the cross, which is always in the middle, and when not otherwise expressed, is circular, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 30; the other piercings are, *lozengy* and *quarterly*.

Cross pierced lozengeways. See *Cross moline* so pierced, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 28.

Cross pierced quarterly. See *Cross moline* so pierced, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 29.

Cross pitchée, or *forked*, according to Leigh; *pitchée* being, perhaps, a mistake for *fitchée*, is formed as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 24, which Edmondson calls *double fitchée at the four points*.

Cross plain, (French, *croix pleine*, or *plaine*.) See Plate XXXIV. fig. 31.

Cross plain waved, by some termed a *watery cross*, from its representing water, the waves being shaded of a darker colour, the whole being usually coloured ppr. See Plate XXXV. fig. 29.

Cross platée is a cross formed of *plates*, conjoined, like the cross of *golpes*, in Plate XXXII. fig. 20, which depicts the manner of composing crosses of *bezants*, *torteauxes*, &c. which differ only in the tincture of the *roundles*.

Cross point in point is indented from one side to the other, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 26.

Cross of sixteen points, (French, *croix de seize pointes*,) having each extremity indented into four points, or *fitchée* of four, as in Plate XXXVII. fig. 20.

Cross points pointed and fimbriated, in French termed *croix bordé* and *aiguisée*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 25.

Cross pointed and voided. See Plate XXXII. fig. 7.

Cross pomelle terminates at each extremity with a nob, or ball, and derives its name from the *pomel* of a sword. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 13.

Cross pomelle, or *pomettée*, *avellaned*, or a *cross pomelle flory*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 12.

Cross pomelle crownated, that is, having crowns at each extremity.

C R O

Cross pomelled. See *Cross pomelle*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 13.

Cross pomelle, or *pomettée voided and removed*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 35.

Cross double pomelled, or *cross pomettée*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 14.

Cross pomelled and crescented, or *pomettée and cressanty*, termed also a *cross coupé*, at each end a *crescent*, fixed on a *pomel*, and by French armorists called a *cross fourchée*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 22.

Cross pomelled grady, called also a *cross de-graded pomelle*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 24.

Cross pomelled moline, or *pomettée moline*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 9.

Cross pomellée, or *pommy*, (French, *croix bourdonnée*, or *croix pomée*,) having nobs at the end like a pilgrim's staff, called in French *bourdon*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 13.

Cross of four pomels, or *four pomels conjoined in cross*; it is sometimes taken for, and called a *caterfoil*, or *quatrefoil*, the leaves of which are flat, but these are globular. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 35.

Cross pomettée, or *double pomelled*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 14.

Cross pomettée, or *pomelle avellaned*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 12.

Cross portate, } (French, *croix portée*, or
Cross portante, or } *potence versée au natu-*
Cross portate, } *rel*,) is said to be so called from the way it lays on the shoulders of the person carrying it; it is a French bearing, and formed as in Plate XXXII. fig. 30.

Cross portate double and coupé, see Plate XXXVI. fig. 29, anciently called only a *cross double*; it is also termed a *cross double portante*, and by Morgan, a *cross patriarchal*, but that has a projecting piece at the top.

Cross portate raguled and trunked. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 30. Called by Leigh and Boswell, a *long cross raguled and trunked*, the latter adding the word *coupé*, which is unnecessary, *trunked* implying the same thing.

Cross potence, so termed by Colombier and others, but by Holme called a Saxon F, who says it is the arms of the bishopric of Chemin, a province in Saxony. See Plate XXXII. fig. 28.

Cross potent. This cross, which terminates at the extremities like the head of a crutch, formerly called a *potent*, derives its name therefrom. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 17.

Cross potent crossed. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 15.

Cross potent fitchée. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 18.

Cross potent pomelled and fitched in the foot. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 33.

Cross potent of all four points double fitched and rebated. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 23.

Cross potent, flory, fleury, fleurtée, &c. See Plate XXXII. fig. 4.

Cross potent, the ends rounded, surmounted of a cross coupé. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 34.

Cross (potent) gemell. The cross potent crossed, as depicted in Plate XXXIII. fig. 15, was by ancient heralds termed a *cross gemell*, from the doubling of the crutches, or *potents*, at each limb.

Cross potent engrailed, see Plate XXXVI. fig. 2, should not be engrailed at the *potents*, or cross pieces, but only on the sides.

Cross potent rebated, or cross componée. See Plate XXXII. fig. 5.

Cross potent-repotent in four points, (French, *croix potence, repotence en quatre endroits.*) See Plate XXXVII. fig. 24, which is so depicted in *Boyer's Theatre of Honour*.

Cross potent quadrat in the centre, (French, *croix potencée et quarrée au cœur.*) This cross is borne in the arms of the see of Lichfield and Coventry. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 7.

Cross of four pruning hooks contrary embowed, by some called four culters joined to a ball or bullet contrary bowed in the points. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 13.

Cross perforated,

Cross quarter, or quarterly,

pierced,

Cross quarter pierced and

voided,

Cross quarter voided,

See Plate
XXXII. fig.
32.

Note.—These several terms are applied by different authors to the same cross, depicted in Plate XXXII. fig. 32; but *Randle Holme* contends that it should rather be called a *cross parted*, as piercings or perforations do not take away the whole centre part of the cross, the substance of it being left around the perforation, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 28, 29, and 30. *Edmondson* gives examples of three crosses, all *quarterly pierced*, yet one differing from the others, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 29, representing two, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 32 and 35; and the term *parted*, according to *Holme*, or *quarter voided*, agreeable to *Morgan*, seems more proper than *piercing*, although the latter author calls the same thing, in other parts of his book, *quarter pierced and voided*, and even a *cross quartered*, which has no perforation or voiding in it, being merely divided per cross, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 1.

Cross quarterly quartered. See Plate XXXII. fig. 1.

Cross quarterly quartered coupé, the ends

sarcelled and reverted. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 32. This is somewhat like the cross moline, but if the ends were turned up, it would then be a cross coupé; it is the dividing of the extremities and turning down each side, which gives it nearly the outward shape of the cross moline.

Cross quarterly quartered flory, fleury, &c. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 6.

Cross quaterfoil, or caterfoil, or four leaves set in cross. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 34.

Cross queues ermine, called by *Holme* a cross of four *queens ermine*, is four ermine-spots in cross, the tops meeting in the centre, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 6.

Cross raguled and trunked. See *Cross portante raguled and trunked*, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 30.

Cross raguled, or raguly. See Plate XXXII. fig. 31. It is sometimes called a *cross trunked*; in French, *croix écottée*.

Cross rayonnated, rayonné, or rayonnant, is a cross from the angles of which issue rays, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 17.

Cross rebated, is the cutting off part of a cross, and when borne thus diminished is termed *rebated*, as a *cross pattée rebated crescentwise*, Plate XXXIV. fig. 15; *cross pattée double rebated*, Plate XXXV. fig. 36.

Cross rebated annulled, or rebated at each end on both sides and annulled, called also a cross, the ends *tenantée*, or *tenanted* and *annulled*. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 20.

Cross rebated lambeaux, that is, when the cross is borne upon a lambeaux with one of the feet removed or cut off, like the appearance of the bottom part of the cross in Plate XXXVI. fig. 28.

Cross rebated patonce. See Plate XXXII. fig. 5.

Cross recersile, so called in ancient blazon, is similar to the cross moline, but with the ends turned more round, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 36.

Note.—*Morgan*, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, says, the cross *recersile* is of the same form as the cross moline, but cut into four quarters and disposed at a convenient distance, seeming like the *mill cross voided*, (as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 24,) the word *recersile*, in French, signifying the same as *moline*, but being sewed together again, is then called *recersile*. This seems a contradiction, in first saying that is voided and set apart, and afterwards, that, when sewed together, it is called *recersile*.

Cross recercellée, recersile, or resarcelled disjointed, (French, *croix resarcelée.*) See Plate XXXIV. fig. 24, a cross moline *recercellée disjointed*.

Cross recercelée voided, called also a cross voided and coupé. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 35.

Cross recercelled, or *resarcelled of another*, or a cross voided of another. This is a cross borne within the voiding of another, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 26.

Cross recoursie, is a cross with the inside taken out, leaving only an edge, and which might be blazoned a cross voided of the field. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 14.

Cross recoursie coupé. See *Cross coupé and voided*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 3.

Cross recrossettée, or *recrossie*. See *Cross crosslet*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

Cross reversed, or *inversed*, so called by Upton from its being turned inwards.

Crossways, charges placed in the form of a cross.

CROSSES of the Knights of the following orders. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

St. Andrew.
St. Anthony.
St. Benedict, or Bennet.
St. Blaze.
St. Denis.
St. Dominican.
St. George.
St. Gerions.
St. James.
St. John.
St. John of Jerusalem.
St. Julians.
St. Katharine.
St. Lazares.
St. Maurice.
St. Patrick.
St. Saviours.
St. Stephen.
St. Thomas.

Cross saltire or *saltier*, sometimes called *St. Andrew's cross*, (French, *sautoir croix St. André*, or *croix Bourguignonné*.) It is one of the ordinaries, and variously composed; a plain *saltier* is depicted as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 7; but as the *saltier* is considered one of the honourable ordinaries, independent of the cross, see SALTIRE, for the variations of this ordinary.

Cross and saltire, as borne in the Union Flag of Great Britain, after the Union with Scotland. See Plate XXXII. fig. 18, which is the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. Since the Union with Ireland, the cross of St. Patrick has been added. See Plate IV. fig. 5.

Cross sarcele, *sarcell*, or *sarcelle*, is a cross voided, or, as it were, sawed apart; it is a term not much used, but might be applied to different crosses thus cut asunder. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 32. The cross *sarcell* of Leigh and Boswell is what more modern authors call a cross *moline*, but somewhat more turned round at the ends, and, in old blazon, is sometimes called a cross *recersile*.

Cross demy sarcelled. See *Cross pattée, fixed and notched*, so termed, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25.

Cross, St. Saviour's, a cross *moline*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross, with eight serpents' heads, two at each end, called a cross *gringolée anserated*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 21.

Cross snag, or *snagged*, differs from a cross *coupé*, being formed, as it were, of a plain bough of a tree, cut off, and showing its thickness, which woodmen term snagging or lopping, and differs, also, from trunking, which should have a slip left on one side of the end cut off. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 32.

Cross spindle, or *pendall*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 10.

Cross staff, is a rule used by plumbers, and borne by them as part of their armorial ensign. See Plate XXXV. fig. 22.

Cross, starry, of Vienna, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of Stephen, is a cross *moline*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross, surmounted of another, by some called a cross *edged* or *fimbriated*, but differing from it by showing the thickness of the upper cross, if properly shaded, as it ought to be. See Plate XXXV. fig. 25.

Cross tau, or *Cross of St. Anthony*, derives its name from the resemblance it bears to the Greek letter T. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 27. It is termed the cross *commisse*, being the token of absolution.

Cross tau, ends convexed, mounted upon three grieces, or steps. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 15.

Cross Theutons, *Teutonic*, *German*, or *Tholose*, or *Thoulouse*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*. Holme says that the crosses in Plate XXXIII. fig. 22, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 1, are termed, by French heralds, a cross *Thoulouse*.

Cross, the ends *tenantée*, or *tenanted*, called, also, *rebated at each end*, on both sides. See Plate XXXVI. fig. 20.

Cross of St. Thomas, is a cross *humettée gu*.

charged with an escallop ar. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross of Thunder, (French, *croix foudroyante*, or *croix à la double terreur de Jupiter*.) See Plate XXXVII. fig. 22.

Cross of triangles, or twelve triangles in cross. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 5.

Cross trefoil, (French, *croix de Toulouse*.) is the same as *cross botone*, which terminates in three buds, knots, buttons, or leaves. See Plate XXXV. fig. 1.

Cross triparted, (French, *croix tripartite*.) See Plate XXXVI. fig. 16.

Cross double triparted. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 16.

Cross triparted, flory, or *fleury*, is composed of four fleurs-de-lis, conjoined and united in the centre fesse point. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 25.

Cross triparted and fretted, anciently blazoned *une croyse pale fece neve*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 12.

Cross tron-onnée, is a cross cut into pieces, which are removed a little, but so placed that they still retain the form of the cross before separation. It is a French bearing. See Plate XXXV. fig. 23.

Cross trunked. See *Cross raguled*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 31.

Cross umbrated, is, as the word implies, a mere shadow of a cross by a darker line or shade than the field upon which it is placed. The *cross recoursie* is sometimes, though improperly, termed a *cross umbrated*.

Cross umbrated mascle. This sort of cross, as well as any other that is umbrated, hath no particular colour mentioned, but is merely shadowed of a darker tint than the field upon which it is borne. See *Cross masculy umbrated*.

Cross undée, or *wavy*, (French, *croix ondée*.) See Plate XXXV. fig. 28.

Cross plain waved, sometimes called a *watery cross*, differs from the last, being painted like water, representing waves, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 29.

Cross, Union, of the United Kingdom, viz. az. the crosses saltier of St. Andrew and St. Patrick, quarterly; per saltier, counterchanged, ar. and gu. the latter fimbriated of the second, surmounted by the cross of St. George of the third, fimbriated as the saltier. See Plate IV. fig. 5. Before the Union with Ireland. See Plate XXXII. fig. 18.

Cross urdée, or *urdy*, by the French termed a *cross ayguisée*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 34; called, also, a *cross champain*, and, in old manu-

scripts, a *cross mateley*, *cross flanked*, *cross clechée*, and *cross verdée*.

Cross urdée recoursée, by some called a *cross pointed and voided*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 7.

Cross urdée voided. See Plate XXXII. fig. 7.

Cross vair, or *vairy*, or rather of four pieces of vair, (French, *croix de vair*, or *croix vairée*, or *croix de quatre pieces de vair appointées*.) See Plate XXXVII. fig. 27.

Cross of the Knights of Valentia. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross verdée. See *Cross urdée*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 34. It is variously called by different heraldic authors.

Cross verdée recoursée. See *Cross urdée recoursée*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 7.

Cross voided, sarcelled, resarcelled. See *Cross double voided*, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 23.

Cross Virgin Mary, a cross pattée. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Cross voided of another, by *Ferne* called a *cross resarcelled of another*; it is a cross borne within the voiding of another, as in Plate XXXV. fig. 26.

Cross voided of the field. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 32.

Note.—Some heralds are of opinion that the term *voided* can only properly apply to crosses joining the sides of the shield, or those coupéd from so joining, and which in the voiding have no ends, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 32 and 35, showing the field throughout; and that the term *recoursie* is applicable to all other crosses voided, without altering the outward form of the cross, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 2 and 4.

Cross voided per pale, called by the French *fendue en pal*, see Plate XXXVII. fig. 16, is cloven from the top to the bottom.

Cross voided and coupéd, sometimes termed *recerclée*, or *disjointed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 35.

Cross quarter voided, called also, *quarterly pierced*. See Plate XXXII. fig. 32.

Cross double voided, by some called a *cross voided sarcelled*, or *sarcelled resarcelled*, that is, double or twice sawed asunder. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 23.

Cross watery, or *wavy*, or *undée*, (French, *croix ondée*.) See Plate XXXV. fig. 29, which should be painted of a proper colour, representing water and waves.

Cross wavy. See Plate XXXV. fig. 28.

Cross wyverned, (French, *croix quivrée*.) is a cross, the extremities of which end in wiverns' heads, similar to the *cross gringolée anserated*,

C R U

which ends in serpents' heads, depicted in Plate XXXIII. fig. 21.

CROSSED, charges, &c. borne crossways, or in cross; forming a cross.

CROSSELETTYS, ancient orthography for *crosslets*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

CROSSELL, } See *Cross Crosslet*, and
CROSSETT, or } Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.
CROSSETT CROSSED, }

CROSSLET, (French, *petite croix*.) See *Cross crosslet*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 11.

CROSSWAYS, the position of any charges so placed that they form a cross.

CROSSYS, or CROYSYS, ancient orthography for *crosses*.

CROTELLES, or CROTISING, is the ordure or excrement of the hare.

CROWN OF ENGLAND. See Plate XXIV. fig. 1.
Crown of England, as worn by King Edward I. See Plate XXIV. fig. 19.
Crown of Scotland. See Plate XXV. fig. 1.
Crown of France. See Plate XXV. fig. 4.
Crown of Spain. See Plate XXV. fig. 28.
Crown of the Emperor. See Plate XXV. fig. 21.
Crown of Charlemain. See Plate XXV. fig. 3.
Crown triple, or *tiara*, belonging to the See of Rome, and worn by the Pope on high festivals. See Plate XXV. fig. 24.
Crown of the Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, by some called an *electoral cap*. See Plate XXV. fig. 9.
Crown of Hungary, Ancient. See Plate XXV. fig. 2.
Crown of Hungary, Modern. See Plate XXV. fig. 8.
Crown, or *Turban*, worn by the Sultan of Turkey, or Grand Seignior. See Plate XXV. fig. 27.
Crown of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. See Plate XXV. fig. 11.
Crown, or *Cap of State*, worn by the Doge of Venice. See Plate XXV. fig. 26.

CROWNED, (French, *couronné*.) having a crown or coronet on the head, which is very common with animals borne in coat-armour, and when the kind of crown is not particularly named in the blazon, as a lion gu. *crowned* or, it is generally understood to be *ducally crowned*, and such is implied, but the kind of crown ought to be named in blazon, to prevent all possible mistake.

CROYSYS, ancient orthography for *crosses*.

CRUCELL, or } See *Cross crosslet*, and Plate
CRUCELLETT, } XXXIII. fig. 11.

C U R

CRUCIFIX, is sometimes borne in coat-armour; it is the arms of the kingdoms of India.

CRUSADERS, *Knights*. See *KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of*.

CRUSILLY, (French, *semée de croix*.) that is, strewed or powdered over with cross crosslets, without regard to any particular number or place.

CRY OF WAR, (French, *cri de guerre*.) any sentence or word become a general cry throughout the army upon its approach to battle, sometimes, afterwards, adopted as mottos in memory of victories. The Scots call it a *slughorn*.

CRYSTAL, (*crystallus-argentea*.) this is sometimes used to express *argent*, or silver, in blazoning arms by precious stones; though *pearl* is more generally used.

CUIRASS, (French, *cuirasse*.) a piece of armour; the breast-plate, as in Plate XLIII. fig. 33.

CUISSES, } part of armour
CULLIERS, } which covers the
CULLIVERS, } thighs and knees,
CULLVERS, or CULBOERS, } variously called by
different authors. See Plate XLIII. fig. 7.

CULTER, or PLOUGHSHARE, (French, *coutre de charruë*.) is not an uncommon charge in coat-armour.

CUP, or CHALICE. See Plate XXI. fig. 30.
Cup, covered, called in armory a *covered cup*. See Plate XLVII. fig. 20.
Cup, out of which proceeds a boar's head, erect, and is part of the arms of BOWLES. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 31.
Cups, as in the arms of St. Alban's. See Plate XIV. fig. 33. By some called *lamps*.

CUPPA, one of the furs used in coat-armour; it is composed of pieces formed *potent counter-potent*, anciently called *varry cuppa*, and in French *contrepotence*. See Plate VI. fig. 16, of furs, &c.

CUPPULES. *Barrs gemell*, called, also, *gemulets*, or *gemews*, are sometimes termed *barrs cuppules*, being always borne in couples or pairs.

CUPPY. *Varry cupp*, or *cuppy*, called, also, by ancient writers, *verrey tassa*, implying a fur of cups or goblets, which, Leigh says, is preposterous, is a division *potent-counter-potent*, as in Plate VI. fig. 16, borne of different tinctures, but whether properly considered a fur or not seems a point yet undetermined: it is, sometimes, termed *neirre*, or *bar-meirre*, and, according to Holme, who says it is so well blazoned, is not reckoned a fur, though Guillim deems it such.

CURLING, (French, *tortillé, tortillant*, or *plié en*

rond.) a term sometimes used in the description of serpents, snakes, and adders.

CURRENT, CURRENT, or COURANT, (French, *courant*.) animals borne in a running position are so termed. See **COURANT**, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 2, 16, and 17.

CURRIERS' SHAVES, or PARING-KNIVES, tools made use of to thin the leather. They are borne in the arms and crest of the Curriers' Company. See Plate XLI. fig. 9, in chief a *currier's shave*.

CURVAL, or } curved or bowed.
CURVANT, }

CURVI-LINEAR, a curved line such as a quadrant, the fourth part of a circle, the outer side of which is *curvi-linear*; any thing concave and convex might be also so termed, but whether inwards or outwards must then be named. Octagons are sometimes borne in coat-armour, cut in semi-circles, termed *curvi-linear*.

CURVED, bowed.

Curved recurved, the same as *flexed reflexed*, and *bowed embowed*, in the form of the letter S.

CUSHION, LOZENGY, and TASSELLED, cushions are thus borne in the coat of *Redman*, but they are sometimes borne square. See Plate XLV. fig. 26.

CUTT, or CLOVEN. Animals in Dutch or German bearings are sometimes cut in half, and the halves borne endorsed or saltierways: it is not uncommon in foreign heraldry.

CUTTING IRON is a tool used by patten-makers, and borne in their armorial ensign. See Plate XLVI. fig. 9, in chief a *cutting iron*, in base a *patten*.

CUTTLE-FISH, by some called *ink-fish*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 25.

CYGNET, (French, *petit*, or *jeune cygne*.) properly, a young swan, but swans borne in coat-armour are frequently blazoned *cygnets*.

CYPHERS, used at funerals of women of all degrees, because they are not entitled to crests, are small escocheons of silk or buckram, whereon are painted cyphers of the initial letters of the Christian and surname of the deceased, placed within a border, as in Plate II. fig. 14; and in Plate III. fig. 14, is a *cypher*, and *coronet*, to be used at the funeral of a *baroness*.

CYPRESS. The tree, and branches of it, are frequently borne in coat-armour; it is used emblematically to adorn funeral achievements, escocheons, &c.

CYPRUS, or SILENCE, KNIGHTS OF. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

D

DACRE, knot and badge. See Plate XLVII. fig. 36.

DAISEY, a perennial flower. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 15.

DAMASKED, or DIAPERED, is when the field, or charge, is covered over with small squares, in which is depicted a variety of figures, or having a running ornament all over. See **DIAPRE**.

DANCETTE, by the French called *danché*, and *dentellé*, in Latin *denticulatus*, *serratus*, *runce-natus*, &c. When the teeth or indents of a line drawn zig-zag are large and wide, it is termed *dancetté*, but, when the teeth are small, it is then called *indented*. See Plate VI. partition lines, fig. 16.

Dancette coupé, as a *fesse dancette coupé*, in the form of a Roman W. by *Ferne* blazoned a *fesse emauched coupé*, and by others, a *fesse dancette*, with one point at top, and two under, coupé. See **FESSE DANCETTE COUPÉ**.

DANCHÉ. The Dictionary to *Guillim* makes this the same as *dantelle* in French, but *Colombiere* tells us *danché* is smaller than *dantellé*, and, consequently, is not what we call *dancettée*, but rather that which we term *indented*. See **INDENTED**.

DANTELLÉ, in English termed *dancette*, is a large sort of indenting. The Dictionary to *Guillim* says the French call this *danché*, or *dentelle*, but *Colombiere* says that *danché* differs from *dentelle*, in that the former is much smaller than the latter, so that *dentelle* is what we call *dancette*, and *danché* what we term *indented*.

DATE, SLIPPED, a branch of the date-tree torn off, as in Plate XXXI. fig. 6.

DEANERIES in England and Wales, Arms of.

ASAPH, ST.—Sa. two keys, endorsed, in saltier, ar.

BANGOR—Ar. a bishop in his episcopal habit, all ppr. on his head a mitre or, in his sinister hand a crosier, erect, of the last.

BRISTOL.

Note.—This Deanery hath no proper armorial ensigns.

CANTERBURY—Az. on a cross ar. the letter X sa. surmounted with the letter I, of the last.

D E A

CARLISLE—Ar. on a cross sa. a mitre of the first.

CHESTER.

Note.—This Deanery hath no proper armorial ensigns.

CHICHESTER.

Note.—The Deanery bears the same arms as the See of CHICHESTER.

CHRIST-CHURCH.

Note.—This Deanery bears the same arms as Christ-Church College, Oxford.

DURHAM—Az. on a cross or, betw. four lions, rampant, ar. the letter D sa.

ELY—Gu. three keys, erect, or, two and one, wards to the dexter.

EXETER—Az. a stag's head, cabossed, ar. betw. the attires a cross pattée fitchée of the last.

GLOUCESTER—Az. on a fesse or, three crosses pattée, fitchée, of the first; on a quarter of the second, the sun appearing in chief, environed with a demi circle, wavy, gu.; on each side of the quarter, a demi fleur-de-lis, conjoined to the side, of the first.

HEREFORD—Or, five cheveronels az.

LINCOLN.

Note.—The Deanery bears the same arms as the See of LINCOLN, with an addition of the letter D on the dexter side of the chief, sa.

LITCHFIELD.

Note.—The Deanery bears the same arms as the See of LITCHFIELD.

NORWICH—Ar. a cross sa.

PETERBOROUGH.

Note.—The Deanery bears the same arms as the See of PETERBOROUGH.

PAUL'S, ST.—Gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilted and pomelled or, in chief the letter D of the last.

ROCHESTER—Ar. on a cross gu. the letter R of the first.

RIPPON—Ar. a pascal lamb, passant, ppr. carrying the banner of the last; over his head a circle or.

SALISBURY.

Note.—The Deanery bears the same arms as the See of SALISBURY.

WESTMINSTER—Az. a cross patonce, betw. five martlets, four in the cantons of the cross, and one in base, or; on a chief of the last, a pale, quarterly of France and England, betw. two roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert. The

D E B

Dean of Westminster, being invariably also Dean of the Order of the Bath, bears the arms of the Deanery, (impaling his own paternal coat,) encircled with the ribbon of the Order, with the badge pendent thereto.

WELLS—Az. a crosier, in bend dexter, ar. betw. two keys, endorsed and interlaced, in bend sinister, or.

WINCHESTER—Gu. a sword ar. hilt and pomel or, in bend sinister, betw. two keys, endorsed and interlaced, in bend dexter, of the last; in the centre chief point the letter R of the third.

WINDSOR—Ar. a cross gu.

Note.—The arms of this Deanery are always borne (impaled with the paternal coat of the Dean), encircled with the Garter, as the Dean is always Register of that Order.

WORCESTER—Ar. twelve torteauxes, three, three, three, two, and one; on a canton az. the Virgin Mary, a circle of glory over her head; in her dexter arm the Infant Jesus, head radiant; in her sinister hand a sceptre, all or.

YORK—Gu. two keys, in saltier, endorsed, ar. betw. three plates, two in fesse, and one in base; in chief a regal crown, all or.

DEATH'S HEAD, or HUMAN SKULL, is sometimes borne in arms, and generally blazoned a *Death's head*. See Plate XLII. fig. 3.

Death's head, Knights of. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of.*

Death's head in a cup, is part of the arms of Bethlehem Hospital. See Plate XLII. fig. 23.

DEBASED, reversed, everted, subverted, and subvertant, are terms to express any thing turned over or downwards from its proper position or use.

DEBRUISED is a term peculiar to English armory, denoting any living creature, represented as debarred of its natural freedom by any of the ordinaries being laid over it, as in Plate XXII. fig. 28, viz. a lion, rampant, guardant, *debruised* of a fesse; it is likewise applied to charges over part of which another charge is borne, as a chev. pierced with a barrulet *debruised* on the sinister side, that is, the barrulet enters the chev. under the dexter side and overlays it on the sinister; but had the contrary been the case, *debruised*, without the addition of sinister, would have been sufficient, the dexter being ever implied when the sinister is not particularly named. See Plate XXIII. fig. 22.

Debruised and fretted are terms applicable in

D E F

cases similar to that in Plate XXIII. fig. 20, viz. a chev. debruised and fretted with a barrulet.

Debruised is likewise applicable to express, in the folding of serpents, whether the head or tail is overlaid or debruised by the other part.

DECAPITÉ, or **DEFFAIT**, is a term used by French heralds to signify a beast with the head cut off smooth, differing from *estete*, which implies torn off, leaving the neck ragged, and what we term erased.

DECHAUSSE is a French term for a lion dismembered, but the parts not removed, only cut off from the body, that the whole form may be traced, as in Plate XXII. fig. 25.

DECKED, **ADORNED**, or **ORNAMENTED**.

Decked, or *Marquetté*, is a term used when the feathers of an eagle or other bird are trimmed at the edges with a small line or purfle of another colour.

DECLINANT, or } called also *pendant*, *recurvant*,
DECLIVANT, } and *reclinant*, are terms applied to the serpent borne with the tail straight downward.

DECOLLATED, the head cut off.

DECOUPLE, or **UNCOUPLED**, that is parted or severed, as a *cheveron decouplé*; being divided at the point, and the parts standing at a little distance from each other.

DECOURS is a French term, and signifies what English heralds call a *decrecent*, the moon in its decrease or wane, which would be improperly termed a crescent, that word signifying increase: the horns of the decrecent are always turned towards the sinister or left side of the escutcheon which marks its decrease.

DECREMENT, according to French authors, is the wane of the moon from the time of full to what is called the new moon. This is shown by representing the horns facing to the sinister, or left side, of the escutcheon; it is called in English armory a *decrecent*, and when the horns are reversed, to the dexter, an *increcent*.

DECRESCENT is the half-moon with the horns towards the sinister, or left side, as in Plate XLII. fig. 27, but neither the *crescent*, *increcent*, nor *decrecent*, should have a face within the horns, or illumination around them, except it is particularly expressed in the blazon, as a *decrecent circled*.

DEFENCES are the natural weapons of animals given them for defence, as the horns of a stag, the tusks of a boar, &c.

DEFENDU is a French term, when the tusks of a boar are of a different tincture from the body; but English heralds say *armed* or *tusked* of such a metal or colour, as it may happen to be.

D E L

DEFFAIT, a French term. See **DECAPITÉ**.

DEGENERATE. This term occurs in Holme as applicable to an eagle depicted by him, which he calls degenerated at gaze aloft, wings sur-giant, and holding up his left foot, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 1.

DEGRADATION OF HONOUR. See **ABATEMENT**.

Note.—Seager, in his Honour, Civil and Military, says, "It seemeth that the degradation of Knights hath been used only for offences of the greatest reproach and dishonour, which I conceive partly by the rareness of such actions, and partly for that the men, bereft of that dignity, were not only degraded, but also by law executed. As in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, it appeared a Knight was degraded in this sort. First, after the publication of his offence, his gilt spurs were beaten from his heels, then his sword taken from him and broken. That being done, every piece of his armour was bruised, beaten, and cast aside; after all which disgrace he was beheaded. In like manner, Andrew of Herklay, a Knight and Earl of Carlisle, was in this sort degraded. He being apprehended, was by the King's commandment brought before Sir Antony Lucy, anno 1322, apparelled in all the robes of his estate, as an Earl and a Knight, and so led unto the place of judgement. Being thither come, Sir Antony Lucy said to him these words, First thou shalt lose the Order of Knighthood, by which thou hadst all thy honour; and further, all worship upon thy body be brought to nought. Those words pronounced, Sir Antony Lucy commanded a knave to hew the Knight's spurs from his heels, and after caused his sword to be broken over his head. That done, he was despoiled of his furred tabord, of his hood, of his furred coats, and of his girdle. Then Sir Antony said to him these words, Andrew, now thou art no Knight, but a knave, and for thy treason the King doth will thou shalt be hanged."

Degraded, a cross degraded, has steps or degrees, at each extremity, or at the foot, standing upon them: *Colombiere* calls it *peronnée*, from the French word *perron*, a step, and the English term is derived from the Latin *gradus*, of the same signification. They are sometimes termed *grieces* and ascents. See Plate XXXII. fig. 25, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 25 and 26.

DEJECTED. This term sometimes occurs in old blazon for any thing cast or thrown down, as a garb or wheat-sheaf *dejected*, *dejectant*, or *debased*. Dejectant is also applied to animals looking downward; termed also *despectant*.

Dejected embowed is said of the tail of any thing embowed, with the end downwards.

Dejected debruised having the head reversed and overlaid.

DEL is a square sod of earth, coal, or turf cut up by a spade; the word is derived from *delving* or *digging*. When more than one is borne in coat-armour, they are called *delves*. See Plate XX. fig. 19.

Delf-tenne is a delf of a tawney colour and

D E V

- one of the abatements of honour, or badge of disgrace for revoking a challenge. See **ABATEMENT**.
- DEMEMBRE**, or **DISMEMBERED**, is when the limbs of a beast are cut off from the body, but not taken away, the form still remaining by the pieces being left near the parts from which they were severed. See **DECHAUSSE**, and Plate XXII. fig. 25.
- DEMI**, or **ONE-HALF**, is a word very frequently used in heraldry as a *demi lion*, *demi boar*, &c. Camden uses the Latin word *dimidiatus*, and *Uredus dimidius*, adding *abs summo diruptus*, to signify an halving, per pale.
- DENTALS**, or **DENTELS**, the indents in what is termed **INDENTED**.
- DENTED**. See **INDENTED**.
- DENTEES**, or **DENS**. Teeth, from which the term indented is derived. See **INDENTED**.
- DENTELLE** and **VIURIE** are terms, used by Boswel, for **INDENTED**.
- DENTICULES**, or **DENTICLES**, are small square pieces taken from the entablature in the Ionic order of architecture. See Plate XXIX. fig. 28.
- DESCENDANT**, or **DESCENDING**, an eagle volant descendant is depicted in its flight downwards, with the back part to sight. See Plate XLIX. fig. 2.
- Descendant*, displayed. See Plate XLIX. fig. 3.
- DESCENDING** is a term used for a lion, the head of which is turned towards the base of the shield.
- DESCENT** is a term used by French heralds when any beast is borne as it were descending, as *un lion en descent*; that is, with the hind legs towards one corner of the chief and the head to one of the base points, as if leaping down from some eminence.
- DESPECTANT**, or **DEJECTANT**, looking downwards, or to the ground.
- DESPOUILLE** is a French word for the whole case or skin of a beast, with the head, feet, tail, &c. which being filled up, or stuffed, has the appearance of the proper animal.
- DETRANCHÉ** is a French term which signifies a line bendways, not from the very angle, but either from some part of the upper edge, and thence falls athwart or diagonally; or from part of the side in the same manner, yet always from the dexter side, as the word *tranche* imports. French heralds say *tranché et detranché, et retranché*, to denote two diagonal lines making two partitions in the escocheon, which come from the very angle, but the third from either of the other parts as above.

D I A

DETRIMENT, the moon in her decrease. See **DECRESCENT**.

DEVICE is a representation, emblem, or hieroglyphic, drawn or painted, to express something which ought to be kept in mind. Baron calls it *verbum scutarium*.

Note.—These kind of devices were much used among the Egyptians instead of writing, but in later times have been more used with the addition of a motto, the better to explain their signification, which were otherwise dark and unintelligible. It is very much the custom in Scotch heraldry to bear some applicable motto over the crest explanatory of the device; and some few remarkable instances of devices and mottos may not be unacceptable to the curious. King Henry the Fourth of France took for his device a sword, with the motto, *Raptum diadema reponit*, it recovers the crown taken away; denoting that he was obliged to assert his right by the sword. King Louis the Thirteenth of France, surnamed the Just, had a falcon, with these words, *Aquila generosior ales*, a more generous bird than the eagle; to denote that he was superior to the Emperor. He had also a yoke, with the words *Coget parere rebelles*, it obliges the rebellious to obey, denoting that he compelled his rebel subjects to submit; and Louis the Fourteenth had the sun in his glory, with the motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, signifying his being able to cope with many enemies.

The device of the order of the Porcupine in France was a Porcupine, with the words *Cominus et eminus*, at hand and at a distance; to express how that creature defends itself either way by darting out its quills.

DEVOURING. All fish borne in coat-armour *feeding*, are termed in blazon *devouring*, because they swallow their food whole, without chewing.

DEWLAPS, or **WATTLES**, the excrescences growing under the beak of a cock, cockatrice, dragons, &c.

DEXTER signifies the right hand side of the escocheon and the supporter, and every charge placed on the right hand is called *dexter*.

Dexter base is the right hand of the base or bottom of the coat. See the letter G in the escocheon, Plate VI. fig. 1.

Dexter chief is the angle on the right hand of the chief. See the letter A in the escocheon, Plate VI. fig. 1.

DEZ, or **DICE**. See **DICE**.

DIADEM. The fillets or circles of gold which close on the top of the crowns of sovereigns, and support the mound or globe. The torse, or band, on a blackamoor's head, is sometimes called a diadem.

DIADEMATÉE, or **DIADEMED**, a term applied to, or expressive of a peculiar mark of dignity of the imperial eagle, the two heads whereof are surrounded with an annulet or circle, which is a more sovereign sign, than to be crowned as the eagles of other princes are; and therefore they are said to be *diadematé*, or *diademed*, and not *couronné*.

DIAMOND, a precious stone: the name is used,

in blazon, to express *sable*, or black, by those who blazon by precious stones.

DIAPER, or **DIAPERING**, was formerly much used in arms painted on glass. It was covering the field with little squares, and filling them with a variety of figures as in Plate XLVII. fig. 6, or with a running ornament as in Plate VII. fig. 30; and there is little doubt but that such figures arose from the fancy of the painter, and were never regular bearings.

DICE are often borne in coat-armour. See Plate XXXI. fig. 35; in the chief of which are two dice.

DIFFAMÉ is a term used by French heralds when any animal is borne without a tail, which is a disgrace to it.

DIFFAMED is a term sometimes used for a lion going towards the sinister, as it were out of the field.

DIFFERENCES, or **BRISURES**, are certain additaments to coat-armour, whereby something is added, or altered, in order to distinguish the younger families from the elder. See **DISTINCTIONS of Houses or Families**, and Plate XI.

DILATED, opened as may be said of compasses, &c. when extended.

DIMIDIATED is a term used by some writers to express any thing that has lost a part, as a forest or wood bill, without a handle. The French use the word *dimidiating* for cutting off half of the man's coat, and half of the woman's, when they impale them.

DIMINUTION OF ARMS, (French, *brisure*,) is an expression sometimes used in heraldry, instead of *differences*, or, as the French call them, *brisures*; and is derived from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessenings, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

DISARMED (French, *desarmé, morné*) is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak.

DISCLOSED is a term to express the wings of an eagle, or other bird, spread open on either side the head, but with the points of the wings downwards: it is sometimes called *overt*, *overture*, *flotant*, *hovering*, and *displayed*, and also *wings expanded and inverted*, as if the bird were betaking itself to flight. It is also, though improperly, blazoned *volant*, as in that case the legs should be drawn up close to the body, like birds on the wing. See Plate XL. fig. 28.

Disclosed elevated differs from the last in having the points of the wings elevated; it is sometimes blazoned *overture with the points of the wings elevated*, and *wings extended and stretched out*; it is also termed *rising* or *rowsant*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.

DISHEVELLED, the hair flowing loosely.

DISHES are often borne in coat-armour, as in the arms of *Standish*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 1, three dishes.

DISJOINTED (French, *brisé decouplé*) is said of a chevron, whose branches are asunder or parted at the top.

DISLOCATED REMOVED.

DISLODGING is a term used for rousing or driving a buck from its resting place.

DISMEMBERED, (French, *demembré, estropié*,) a lion or other animal without legs or tail.

DISPLAYED is an heraldic term used to express the position of the wings of eagles and other birds, when they are expanded. The word *disclosed* is sometimes used for the same purpose. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 3, 5, 6, and 11; and Plate XL. fig. 24. The term *displayed* is sometimes applied to beasts borne guardant and extendant, as in the arms of *Bulface*, viz. a demi bull guardant displayed.

Displayed recursant, or *tergiant*, the wings crossing one over the other, sometimes termed backwards displayed the wings crossed. See Plate XLIX. fig. 4.

Displayed foreshortened. Eagles, &c. thus borne are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended, the long feathers thereof being also foreshortened, that little of their length and breadth is perceptible. See Plate XLIX. fig. 5.

Displayed foreshortened in the train, which is so much behind the body that but little of it is discerned.

DISPOSED, placed in any particular position, as two fishes, &c. *disposed* in saltier.

DISTILLATORY, double armed with two worms and bolt-receivers, on a fire, being part of the arms of the Distillers' Company. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 3.

DISTILLING, as clouds are sometimes borne *distilling* drops of rain.

DISTINCTIONS OF FAMILIES, called also marks of *cadency*, *differences*, and *brisures*. The distinctions for the present Royal Family are described under *Royal Arms*, and are depicted in Plate XI. In the same Plate will be found the differences or distinctions of private families, as follow: the *eldest son*, during the life-time of his father, bears a *label*; the *second son*, a *crescent*; the *third son*, a *mullet*; the *fourth son*, a *martlet*; the *fifth son*, an *annulet*; the *sixth son*, a *fleur-de-lis*; the *seventh son*, a *rose*; the *eighth son*, a *cross moline*; and the *ninth son*, a *double quatrefoil*.

As these several *differences*, or *distinctions*, mark the sons of one father, the like filiation should again mark the several houses of each individual son, as the founder of other families, the children of the eldest son severally bearing the label, (the distinction of the father,) and upon it their proper difference, viz. the *first son*, a *label* upon the *label*; the *second*, a *crescent* upon the *label*, &c. &c. In like manner the children of the second son, as founder of another house, bear their several filiations upon the *crescent*, (the father's distinction,) viz. the *first son*, a *label* upon the *crescent*; the *second*, a *crescent* upon the *crescent*, &c. &c. The issue of the third, fourth, fifth, and all and every other sons, founders of other houses, bearing their several proper filiations upon that of their father. The daughters of these several houses should likewise bear the distinctions borne by their fathers, but without any other to mark their own degrees of birth, although the female branches of the Royal Family have particular differences assigned to each of them, as may be seen in Plate XI.

Note.—Differences, says *Morgan*, according to *Camden*, began about the time of Richard the Second. The *label* is the joy of the parents, the *crescent* is the double blessing that gives future hope of increase. The *mullet* doth mystically signify the number of the whole stock, namely, father and mother, himself and brethren. The *martlet* being winged, activity of the fourth brother, moderately used to signify, as that bird seldom lights on the land, so younger brothers have little land to rest on, but the wings of their own endeavours, who, like the swallow, become travellers in their season. The *annulet* may denote the perpetuity of the family, being set on the basis of a fifth house. The *fleur-de-lis* and the *rose*, is the contemplative life that younger brethren lead in the schools of good literature, weaving chaplets for the heads of the muses, educating men fit for the church and state, who, though they have perhaps no more than the lilies of the field; and, as *Guillim* testifieth, these differences are called by some authors *doctrina armorum*; serving to inform our understandings from what line of consanguinity the bearers of such differences are; serving also to prevent and avoid dissensions and debates, the elder house having always the pre-eminence, both of honour and power," &c. *Colombiere* remarks, "that since all nations prefer the elder brothers before the younger, and they in a direct line succeed their fathers, and become masters of their lands and possessions, there is no doubt but that they are to take upon them their coat-armour without any change or alteration, and so transmit the same again to their eldest sons, the younger brothers or bastards not being allowed to bear the same arms, without some additional mark to distinguish them from the elder, who are to succeed in the place of their parents, and to have dominion over the younger; as *Isaac* said to his eldest son, as he thought, when he took *Jacob* for *Esau*, *Be Lord over thy brethren*, which was the blessing belonging to the elder, though God had then otherwise ordained. The custom of giving the preference to the eldest sons has been observed in all ages, and is so still, and therefore some heralds have endeavoured to confine them to certain

fixed and determinate figures, for distinguishing the second from the first, the third from the second, and so on to the sixth, assigning the second a *label*, the third a *bordure*, the fourth an *orle*, the fifth a *baton*, and the sixth a *bend*, or *cottice*. If there were still more, they are made use of for a difference of the *chief*, the *canton*, and the *point*, and their descendants to bear double differences, or one upon another, viz. the eldest son of the second son to retain his paternal coat with the difference of the label of three points, the second the label of four points, the third such a label upon the chief, the fourth a label charged with some figures, as lioncels, aiglets, allerions, martlets, crescents, roses, or diapering. And, for the same reason, the second son of the third son, shall bear a *bordure* engrailed, the third a *bordure* charged with bezants, or *torteaux*, the fourth a *bordure componée*, and the rest may bear those figures *dentelée*, *engrailed*, or else a plain *bordure*, or *orle*, and so the rest." Thus *Colombiere* will not allow that younger brothers should be confined to any particular differences, assigning as a reason that some of them might happen not to be agreeable to the paternal coat and very much deface or blemish it. He further adds, that many other figures, besides those which he has named, might serve for differences, as stars, shells, bezants, *torteaux*, cinque-foil, &c. placed apart from the paternal bearings, and always in chief on the dexter side, the sinister being the place assigned for the differences of bastards, as bars, traverses, and the figures of animals turned and placed on the sinister side of the chief. Some younger families have differenced their arms by diminishing the pieces, or changing their position, and others by retaining the whole, but altering the tinctures.

When differences were first introduced has not yet been ascertained correctly. *Paradin* assigns the year 870, contradicting the opinion of the President *Fauchet*, who says arms were not hereditary in French families till after the reign of Louis the Gross, who came to the throne in 1110. *Philip Moreau* fixes the time in the days of *St. Louis*. Others, that King *Philip Augustus* ordered all the sons of France, when they married, to have their escutcheons semée of fleurs-de-lis, though they took the arms of their wives.

DISVELLOPED, a term used to signify *displayed*, as an ensign or colours when open and flying, is said to be *disvelloped*. See Plate IX. fig. 32.

DIVING, or **URINANT**, is said of a dolphin or other fish, borne with the head downwards.

DIVISION is the dividing of the field by any of the several lines of partitions, or for the purposes of impaling the arms of man and wife, the bearing of quarterings, &c.

DOGS of various kinds are borne in coat-armour, and possess all the good qualities belonging to a servant, fidelity, affection, sincerity, and obedience, for which reason the ancients made them to represent the *lares*, or household gods. Dogs are also bold and resolute in revenging the wrongs offered to their masters; and with respect to their watchfulness and zeal in defending the houses and property of their benefactors, may properly be borne by those entrusted by their princes with the defence and government of important places, or as emblematical of signal services performed with courage and fidelity, when such particular allusions, rather than whim

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or caprice, are consulted in the formation of armorial bearings.

Dog's collar, as borne in armory, should be depicted as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 24.

DOLPHIN, a sea-fish, generally depicted embowed, although in itself naturally straight; when in the position represented in Plate XLIV. fig. 25, it is unnecessary to mention either *embowed* or *naiant*; but if borne as in fig. 26, it should then be blazoned a *dolphin haurient*, or a *dolphin torqued*.

Note.—Many fabulous stories are related of the dolphin, and the Poet *Licophron* says, that Ulysses bore a *dolphin* on his shield, on the pomel of his sword, and for his seal, because his son *Telemachus*, when young, fell into the sea and was taken up by dolphins and laid safely on the shore. The dolphin is borne by the eldest son of the King of France, and four dolphins form the cross diadem of that prince, as depicted in Plate XXXV. fig. 25. The title of *Dauphin* annexed to the eldest son and heir to the crown of France, originated in the *Dauphins of Viennois*, sovereigns of the province of Dauphiné, in France, having assumed the colphin for their arms, and the last of those princes dying without issue, gave his dominions to the crown of France, upon condition that the heir to the throne should be call'd *Dauphin*, and ever bear a *dauphin* (*dolphin*) for his arms, which they have accordingly done ever since, and been so scrupulously nice in preserving that bearing to themselves, as never to permit any other subject to bear it. In England it is very common in coat-armour.

DONJONNÉ. When a castle or tower hath an inner tower rising above its embattlements, it is called by the French a *donjonné*, or *dungeoned*.

DORMANT (in Latin, *dormiens*,) is a term used for a lion, or any other animal, lying down and sleeping with the head resting upon the fore-paws. See a lion in that position in Plate XXII. fig. 14.

DORS and **DORS ENDORSED**, or back to back.

DOSSERS, or **WATER-BOUGETS**. See **WATER-BOUGETS**.

DOUBLE ARCHED, having two arches, or bends, by French heralds termed *nue* and *undée*. See Plate VI. fig. 7, of lines; and Plate VII. fig. 15.

Double beveled, making two turns or angles. See Plate XVI. fig. 1.

Double caterfoil, or *quaterfoil*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 25.

Double downsett, or *dauncettée*, is an old heraldic term not often met with. See *Bend debriused* *fracted*, or *removed*, and Plate XVI. fig. 28.

Double edged. See *Bend double edged*, and Plate XVI. fig. 24.

Double escartelled, as per cheveron double escartelée. See Plate XXIX. fig. 30.

Double fitchée. See *Cross double fitchée*, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 24.

Double fretted. The fret is sometimes so borne, and called also a *fret in a true love's*

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knot, and a *fret fretted*. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 20.

Double headed, having two heads.

Double labels, or *tags*, represent the pieces to which pendent seals were formerly affixed to charters and deeds.

Double nowyed. See *Bend double nowyed*, and Plate XVI. fig. 6.

Double orle, *saltier*, and *cross*, composed of chains passing from an annulet in the centre. See Plate XXI. fig. 28, a field gu. bearing such a charge or, are the arms of the kingdom of *Navarre*.

Double parted, divided into two parts. See **CROSSES** thus parted.

Double plume of ostrich's feathers is generally composed of five at bottom and four at top, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 36.

Double shapournet, according to *Holme*, rises into three projections, somewhat resembling the *chapournet crested*, the which see, and Plate VII. fig. 29, for the *Chapournet*.

Double slipped, as a trefoil double slipped. See Plate XXXI. fig. 26.

Double queued, or *double tailed*, lions and other animals, borne with two tails, are said to be *double queued*. See Plate XXII. fig. 11.

Double topped, sprigs or branches having two tops from one stem.

Double torqued is the folding of a serpent in the form of two Roman S's one above the other.

Double tressure flory counterflory, by the French called *double trace*, is depicted as in the Royal Arms of Scotland. See Plate I. Tressures are likewise borne single and treble, as a tressure flory and a treble, or two double tressures counterflory. See **TRESSURE**.

DOUBLET, or rather **TRAVERSE**, (French, *embrassé droit*,) is a bearing, according to *Guillim*, resembling a cheveron, which issues from two angles of one side of the escocheon, and meets in a point about the middle of the other side of the escocheon, but without touching the line of the shield with its point. See Plate XXIX. fig. 29. It may issue from either side, dexter or sinister, and the point should be named.

DOUBLINGS are the linings of the mantles borne around the shield of arms, as a mantle gu. *doubled* ar. See Plate III. fig. 3, 4, and 5.

DOVE. The dove is too well known to need any description; its general position, as borne in coat-armour, will be found in Plate XL. fig. 26, viz. a *dove*, holding in the beak a sprig of laurel.

Dove displayed in the glory of the sun, see Plate XXXIX. fig. 19, which is part of the arms of the Stationers' Company.

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Dove-cot, or *dove-house*. See **Plate XXX.** fig. 18.

Dovetail is a term used by joiners, and supposed to have been first introduced into heraldry, anno 1720. See **Plate VI.** fig. 17, of lines; **Plate VII.** fig. 22.

DOWNSETT, or **DAUNCETTÉ**, by *Holme* called also *onset*, as more applicable; the separated parts of an ordinary, so termed, being set one upon the other, as in **Plate XVI.** fig. 28, and **Plate XIV.** fig. 28, a cheveron double *downsett*.

DRAGONNÉ is a French term for their bigenerous serpents, to express such whose hinder parts partake of the dragon, especially when those parts differ in tincture from the other part of the body.

DRAGON, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Dragon, a fabulous animal often borne in coat-armour, and generally depicted as in **Plate XXVIII.** fig. 7. The term *endorsed*, applicable to wings in this position, need not be mentioned in the blazon of this animal, as dragons are invariably so drawn.

Dragon's head and wings endorsed. See **Plate XL.** fig. 31.

Dragon's head erased. See **Plate XXVIII.** fig. 29.

Dragon demi is a dragon couped at the lower part of the body, and the tail shown, as in **Plate XXVIII.** fig. 34.

Dragon's wings displayed. See **Plate XL.** fig. 19, viz. a spear betw. two *dragon's wings*, displayed.

Dragon. Two demi dragons, sans wings, interlaced, being the crest of *Langton*, as in **Plate XXVIII.** fig. 30.

Dragon's head is one of the celestial constellations, and implies *tawney*, when arms are blazoned by the planets.

Dragon's tail is another planetary term, which implies the *Murray* colour in blazoning by the planets.

DRAP DE BANNIERE DES NAVIRES, or maritime banner, in Latin *Pannus vexillaris nauticus*.

DRAPEAU, French, an ensign, or standard, in Latin *Vexillum*.

DRAWING-IRON an instrument used by wire-drawers, and borne as part of their armorial ensign; it is formed as depicted in **Plate XXII.** at the base of fig. 26.

DROPS termed *gutté*, and which implies a liquid drop, but varying in colours according to what is intended to be represented, as *gutté de larmes*, *gutté de l'eau*, *gutté de poix*, *gutté de sang*, and *gutté d'or*. See **GUTTÉ**.

D U K

DUCAL CORONET. See **CORONET**, and **Plate XXIV.** fig. 5.

Ducal coronets as borne in arms. See **Plate XLV.** fig. 15, three ducal coronets, two and one.

DUCIPER. The cap of maintenance is sometimes so called.

DUCKS are sometimes borne in coat-armour. Ducks when represented without either beaks, or feet, are by the French termed *cannets*. See **CANNETS**.

DUEL, or **SINGLE COMBAT**, according to *John de Lyniane*, quoted by *Upton*, is a corporal fight premeditated between two, either to clear themselves, or for honour, or through hatred. As to the last it was required that the persons should be sworn before a judge appointed, to proceed only to such a point by him fixed. In the other two cases the combatants were allowed to fight till death; and although such duels were against the laws of God, of nature, and the canon and civil laws, yet were the same permitted amongst Christians, and practised for many ages, but the barbarous custom has been long since discontinued, and the death of an antagonist in a duel is now reputed murder.

DUFOIL, or **TWYFOIL**. Having only two leaves.

DUKE. This is the highest title of nobility in this country. The name is derived from the Latin word *dux*, by which term, under the later Emperors, the Governor of a province was designated. The first who bore this title was the Governor of the *Marchia Rhætica*. When nearly all the institutions of the Roman empire were swept away by the different barbarous nations that obtained possession of it, it was in Gaul only that this title was still preserved.

From being a frequent dignity during the earlier period of the Frank dynasty, it remained under the second race of Kings to only two or three of the most powerful peers who effected and obtained a power independent of the Crown. From these, no doubt, the title was borrowed by the Sovereigns of some minor independent states, such as *Lorraine* and *Tuscany*; the latter, however, assumed the more distinguished appellation of *Grand-Duke*.

Camden says that during the times of the Saxons the name of Duke was employed in this country in its original signification of commander of an army. After the conquest it was entirely disused for some time, because the Normans introduced their own titles with their language, and partly, perhaps, because the Conqueror's own title as Sovereign of Normandy was that of Duke. It was not revived till the reign of *Edward III.* who created his son, *Edward the Black*

Prince, Duke of Cornwall: according to that patent the eldest son of the King of England is Duke of Cornwall, at the time of his birth; as Gwillim quaintly remarks, "he may send that day for his livery of the said Dukedom." Dukes of the blood are considered to rank as Archdukes, and their coronets are composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, not of leaves as those of other Dukes. Of Dukes not of the blood, those who are Marquisses or Earls rank before those who have neither of these second titles: with this exception, seniority of creation gives precedence. The eldest son of a Duke takes by courtesy his father's second title; the youngest sons are styled Lords, with the addition of their christian names, and take place of Viscounts, though not so privileged by the laws of the land. A Duke is commonly addressed by the title of your *Grace*; but in heraldic language is styled most high, potent, and noble prince; if of the blood, most high, most mighty, and illustrious prince; the King generally calls a Duke right truly, or right entirely beloved cousin, with the addition of, and counsellor, if he be a member of the Privy Council. Dukes, at their creation, have a sword girt about them, which ceremony is common to them with Marquisses and Earls, but not to any of lower rank; in addition to this they are invested with a mantle of state, a cap, a coronet of gold, and a verge of gold in their hand. In all places out of the King's or Prince's presence they are entitled to wear a cloth of estate within half a yard of the ground.

DUNG-FORKS, when borne in coat-armour, are drawn as depicted in Plate XLI. fig. 34, viz. in the dexter chief a *dung-fork*, in the sinister chief a pike-stave, at the top of the handle a ring; three such staves, with the rings in chief, being the arms of *Pike*. In base is another *dung-fork*.

DUPARTED, or **BIPARTED**, divided or ending in two parts.

DWAL. A sort of herb called, also, *nightshade*, and by those who were whimsical enough to blazon arms by flowers and herbs, expressed the colour black or *sable*.

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EAGLE is called the king of birds, and is variously borne in coat-armour, viz.

Eagle displayed is when the wings and legs are extended on each side the body, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 3.

Eagle displayed with two heads, commonly called a *spread eagle*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 5.

Eagle displayed, wings inverted. This position seldom occurs but through mistake; when so borne it is represented as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 4.

Eagle displayed with two heads, sans wings. See Plate XL. fig. 23.

Eagle regardant. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 1.

Eagle rising, or rousant. In this position it is supposed to be rising from the ground, to take flight. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.

Eagle, wings expanded and inverted, as in Plate XL. fig. 28.

Eagle preying. The eagle or hawk when represented in the position delineated in Plate XXXIX. fig. 7, is said to be preying.

Eagle perched, crowned with an antique crown, holding in the dexter claw, a sceptre erect. See Plate XL. fig. 10.

Eagle preying on an infant, being the crest of *Stanley*, and also of *Latham*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 28; but the eagle represented at fig. 7 is much the best position when termed *preying*.

Eagle demi, displayed with two heads, ducally gorged. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 6.

Eagle demi, displayed and erased. See Plate XL. fig. 24.

Eagle's head erased. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 10.

Eagle's wings conjoined in base. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 11.

Eagle's wings conjoined in lure, so called from their resemblance to a hawk's lure, when borne in this position. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 12.

Eagle's dexter wing. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 14.

Eagle's dexter wing, according to the French and German method of depicting the imperial eagle. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 13.

Eagle's sinister wing. See Plate XL. fig. 30.

Eagle's leg. Eagles' legs erased at the thigh, termed *à la guise*, often occur in coat-armour. See Plate VIII. fig. 6.

Eagle's leg conjoined at the thigh to a plume of three ostrich's feathers. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 15.

Eagle's leg conjoined at the thigh to a sinister wing. See Plate XL. fig. 29.

Note.—When the legs of men or any animal are borne in coat-armour, the toes, hoofs, claws, or talons should be turned towards the dexter side of the escutcheon, unless particularly expressed to the contrary.

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Eagle's talons, or claws and beak, are properly termed *arms*, and should be blazoned as an eagle ppr. *armed* or.

EAGLET, is a small eagle, and many heraldic authors, when three or more *eagles* are borne in a coat, term them *eaglets*. *Nisbet* contends, that when there are more than three in one field, they should be called *eaglets*, except an ordinary interposes between them in the bearing; but *Edmondson*, differing in this opinion, rejects the word *eaglet* altogether, and calls them all *eagles*, without any regard to the number.

EARED. Animals borne in coat-armour, with their ears differing in the tincture from that of the body, are blazoned *eared* of such a metal or colour. The term *eared* is likewise applied to *corn*, when the *stalk* or *blade* differs from the *ear*, and are not all of their natural hues or colours.

EARL. This is a title of a nobleman next below a Marquis, and above a Viscount. It was one of very high rank among the Saxons; it is the most ancient of any now in use, and is the only one which, existing among the Saxons, has remained to the present time. With them the bearer of it was called *eopl* and had the charge of a shire, the name of which was added to his title. When the Conqueror remodelled the government of his new country he thought fit to retain this office: and whereas it had hitherto expired with the holder, he made it hereditary; and to maintain the state of it, and meet the expenses of travelling which the nature of the office required, he allotted the third penny out of the Sheriff's court, issuing out of all pleas of the shire from which the Earl took his title. As the alteration of society required altered customs, this method of remuneration was afterwards exchanged for a pension, and this in process of time was discontinued. Although the Saxon name continued in common use, and has since entirely prevailed over the other, the Normans introduced into all forms, in which the Latin language was used, the word *comes*, a *comitando principem*; and from this they formed their own word *comte*. This is still to be traced in the name of an Earl's wife, and in the inferior rank of Viscount, *vice-comitis*, an officer who, as his name implies, acted as deputy to the Earl. The original duties of both have long since died away, and the names are now only titles of distinction. With these duties expired also the necessity of confining the number of Earls to that of the counties, and a reference to the Peerage will shew that towns, villages, and even private residences, furnish the titles of many of our present Earls. The distinction of personal,

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local, palatine, and simple, which a difference of duties and privileges formerly occasioned, is now almost forgotten. It is true, some remnants of the once splendid importance of the Earl Marshal are still periodically revived with laborious accuracy; and some unimportant rights are still preserved by the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster, and the bishoprics of Durham and Ely. (The Earldom of Arundel, which belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, is now the only one, not palatine, which can be strictly called local.) William the Conqueror gave the county palatine of Chester to Hugh Lupus, who was the first hereditary Earl. All the sons of the Kings of England are Earls by birth, if they have no other titles; thus John, who, during the life-time of his father Henry II. enjoyed no conferred dignity or property, was called *Comte sans terre*. And as Princes have a right to the title of Earl, so in former times an Earl had the title of Prince; but this has been long disused, and although entitled to be addressed as most noble and puissant Lord, the more common designation is right honourable and truly noble. He is called by the King his well-beloved cousin. When not in the presence of a superior, he is entitled to a cloth of estate, fringed, but without pendants; and his Countess may have her train borne up by a Squire's wife. Like all other titles of nobility, Earldoms are conferred by patent.

Earl's coronet. See CORONETS, and Plate XXIV. fig. 7.

Earl's coronet and cushion, as carried at funerals. See Plate IV. fig. 10.

EARS OF CORN, *Knights of the*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

EAU, or **GUTTÉ DE L'EAU**, sprinkled with, or drops of water.

ECARTELE. A French term for *quartering*.

ECHQUETÉ, } The French term for *chequy*.
ECHQUETTÉ, } *cheque*, or *checky*. See CHE-
ECHQUIER. } **QUY**.

ECLIPSED. The sun and moon are sometimes borne eclipsed, either partially or wholly, the face, beams, and rays being sable. The moon, when *eclipsed*, is also called in her *detrimment*, and must be depicted in her complement, or full, as in Plate XLII. fig. 25, but sable.

ECUSSON. A term used by the French to signify what we call an *inescocheon*.

EDGED. Most of the ordinaries may be borne edged, although in many instances it has the appearance of one charge surmounted by another. See **BEND EDGED**, and Plate XV. fig. 21.

Edged double. Ordinaries, &c. are some-

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times borne with double edges. See **BEND DOUBLE EDGED**, and Plate XVI. fig. 24.

EELS. A species of fish. See Plate XLIV. fig. 6, viz. three *eels* in pale.

EFFEARÉ, or **EFFARÉ**, a French term for a beast when rearing on his hind legs, as if frightened or provoked, and in the attitude which English heralds call *salient*, or *springing*. See Plate XXII. fig. 8, viz. a lion *salient*.

EFFELLONIE is a French term unexplained by *Colombiere*, but depicted in the cut as a lion rampant in a standing posture, but with the two fore-paws together of an equal height, and the hind feet close, as it were leaping, and not in the true rampant position.

EFFRAYÉ, a French term signifying what we term *rampant*.

EGUISÉE, or **AIGUISÉE**. See Cross so called, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 34.

EIGHTFOIL. A kind of grass with eight leaves, by *Morgan* called an *eightfoil*, and by others a *double-quatrefoil*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 25.

ELECTORAL CROWN. See **CROWNS**, and Plate XXV. fig. 9.

ELEPHANT. Elephants with and without castles on their backs are borne in coat-armour, and for Crests see Plate XXVIII. fig. 11.

Elephant, Knights of the Order of the. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

Elephant's head erased. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 36.

Elephant's trunk coupé. See Plate XLIV. fig. 29.

ELEVATED, raised up, a term used to express wings turned upwards, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.

EMANCHE. See **MANCHE**.

EMASCULATED, (French, *eviré*), is said of a lion without the marks of his sex.

EMAUX DE L'ESCU, the metal and colour of the shield, in Latin, *scuti metalla et colores*.

EMBATTLED, or **IMBATTLED**, (French, *crenellé*), is when any of the ordinaries are formed like the battlements of a castle. *Upton*, in Latin, calls it *imbataillatum*, coined from the English word, but by others it is termed *pinnatum* from *pinna*, a battlement; and the French word *crenellé* is derived from *cren*, a notch or interval. See Plate XIV. fig. 6. When the battlements are only downwards the French call it *bastille*.

EMBORDERED is when the border is of the same metal, colour, or fur as the field, it should not then be blazoned a border, but *embordered*.

EMBOWED, (French, *courbé*), bent or bowed.

Embowed contrary, or counter-embowed, bowed in opposite directions.

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Embowed debriused, the tail of a serpent is termed *embowed debriused* when turned round, the end overlaid by the fold, and projecting underneath.

Embowed dejected, that is, bowed with the extremity turned downwards.

EMBRACED, braced together, tied, or bound.

Embraced. See **DOUBLET** and **TRAVERSE**.

Embracing. The serpents in the Caduceus of Mercury on the money of Antoninus Pius the Roman Emperor, are conjoined at the tails, and bowed embowed respecting each other, which Pliny terms *complexus anguium*, an *embracing* of the serpents.

EMBROIDERY is a term in heraldry applied to a hill or mount, with several copings, or rises and falls. It is seldom or ever used in English blazon, but the French say a mount *embroidered*, or enamelled with flowers.

EMBRUED is applicable to any weapon that is depicted bloody, as a spear *embrued*, gu. See Plate XLIII. fig. 19. The term is also used to describe the mouths of lions, bears, wolves, &c. that having been feeding are consequently bloody with devouring their prey; their *mouths* are then said to be *embrued*, and are painted with drops of blood falling from them.

EMERALD. A precious stone of a beautiful green colour, it signifies vert or green, in the blazoning of arms by precious stones.

EMMANCÉE, **VIURÉE**, and **SERRATED**, are French terms for *indented*; but *Ferne* uses the term *emaunchée* for *dancettée*.

Emmanche, or creneaux, the French term for *embattled*; but *Ferne* makes *emaunchée*, *dancettée*.

EMMETS, **ANTS**, or **PISMIREs**, are generally borne in numbers, as eight, ten, or more, upon the field, as in Plate VIII. fig. 23.

EMMUSELLÉE. The French term for *muzzled*.

ENALURON. This term is used when the border is charged with eagles, martlets, or other birds, as a border, az. *enaluron* of eagles, martlets, &c. but most heralds prefer naming the number (generally eight) with which the border is charged, than using the word *enaluron*, *verdoy*, *entoire*, &c. &c. Sir George Mackenzie says it proceeded from the ignorance of the French tongue, and corrupting *en orle*.

ENARCHED, **ARCHED**, or **FLEXED**, on either side. See **CHEVERON ENARCHED**.

ENARCHÉE, *arched*, or *enarched*.

EN ARRIERE is a term, borrowed from the French, to signify an animal borne with the back to view.

ENCEPPÉ, *fettered*, *chained*, or *girt* about the middle, as usual with monkeys.

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ENCLAVE, square pieces let into one another.
ENCOUNTERING, opposed to each other, as three birds, &c. so borne that their bills or beaks unite at one point.

ENDENCHÉE, or **ENDENTÉE**. See **INDENTÉE**.

ENDENTED. See **INDENTED**.

ENDENTÉE, or **ENDENCHÉE**. See **INDENTÉE**.

ENDORSE is a diminutive of the *pale*, of which it is one-eighth part. See **PALE**, and Plate XII. fig. 4, viz. an *endorse*, between two square flaunches. Leigh says the *endorse* is not used but when a pale is borne between two of them, but Ferne contradicts the assertion, affirming that an *endorse* may be borne between birds, fishes, beasts, &c. adding, that it shows the same coat has been at some time two coats of arms, and afterwards conjoined within one escoccheon for some mystery or secret of arms. The *endorse* is like what the French call a *verget*, and when such a bearing occurs on a pale they say a pale charged with another little pale, or *verget*. Mackenzie thinks *endorse* is an old French term, and signifies to put upon the back of any thing; *endossé*, being the French word for endorsed.

ENDORSED. A term used in heraldry to signify two things placed back to back, from the French word *adossé*, which is often used instead of *endorsed*. See lions *endorsed* in Plate VIII. fig. 3, and Plate VIII. fig. 4, two keys in bend, *endorsed*. See **ADORSED**, **ADOSSED**, &c.

ENFILED. When the head of a man or beast, or any other charge, is placed on the blade of a sword run through it, the sword is then said to be *enfiled*, with whatever is borne upon it.

ENGLANTÉ is a French term for an oak-tree when fructed, or bearing acorns. Latin, *glan-dibus opertus*.

ENGOULED is a term derived from the French word *engoulant*, swallowing; it is used to express the act of devouring any thing. See Plate XLIV. fig. 24, viz. an infant *engouled* by a serpent, erect, or a serpent, erect, devouring of an infant.

Engouled, a bend *engouled* is when a bend issues from the mouth of two lions' heads, as in Plate XVII. fig. 22.

ENGRAILED, or **INGRAILED**, by the French called *engreslé*, from the word *gresle*, hail. It is in Latin termed *imbricatus*, and in the Book of St. Albans, *ingradatus*. Guillim gives it *ingrediatu*; and the French, in Latin, use *striatus*, which is followed by Mackenzie and others. Engrailed is the cutting of the edge of a border, bend, fesse, &c. into little semicircular indents, as in Plate VI. fig. 10, of lines,

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and Plate VII. fig. 13, Plate XII. fig. 14, 16, 22, Plate XV. fig. 35. It seems derived from the Latin *ingredior*, to enter or go in, the points of the *engrailed* line entering the field, contrary to the *invected* line which enters the ordinary, having the gibbose or convex parts in the field; but the same may be said of the *indented* and *dancettée*; and though Gibbon rather approves of Guillim's *ingrediatu*, he seems to think it insufficient, and blazons the arms of *Colepepper*, being *ar. a bend engr. gu., baltheum humerale sanguineum, utrinque ingrediatum, in parma argentea, id est, per totam utramque oram semilunulas delineatum*, thus expressing all the edges to be cut into little half-moons or semicircles.

ENGRESLÉ, the French term for *engrailed*.

ENGROSSING-BLOCK is a tool or instrument used by wire-drawers. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 17, the figure in the sinister chief point.

ENGUICHÉ, a word used by *Colombiere* to describe the great mouth of a hunting-horn, when it hath a rim to it of a colour different from that of the horn itself.

ENHANCED, any ordinary, as a fesse, bend, &c. when removed from its proper situation, and placed higher in the field, is then said to be *enhanced*.

ENHENDÉE, a cross so called, is mentioned by *Colombiere*, who says he saw it in a curious manuscript of *Feron*; it is the same as the cross potence.

ENLEVÉ is a French term which expresses any thing raised or elevated.

ENMANCHÉ, from *manché*, a sleeve, is when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge of the chief to the sides to about half the breadth of the chief, as if it had sleeves upon it, wherein it differs from *chappé*, which comes from the top to the bottom of the chief, representing a cloak. See Plate XXIX. fig. 11.

ENPIED. The posture of a bear, when borne in arms, is usually erect on his hinder feet, in which case the French say, that he is *en pied*, erect.

ENRAGED is a term applicable to the horse when borne in a salient form.

ENSIGNED. Crowns, coronets, and other things, borne on or over charges, are said to be *ensigned* with such ornament; as the heart in the arms of Douglas is ensigned with a royal crown, that is, with a crown borne on the top of it. See Plate XXX. fig. 24.

ENTANGLED, bound or knit together, fretted.

ENTÉ is a French word, which signifies any thing

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engrafted. It is used by foreign heralds to express a method of marshalling; frequently to be found abroad, as

Enté in point, gu. a horse courant ar. for Lower Saxony, borne on the escocheon in the Royal Arms of England. See Plate I. *Baron* calls it *enté insitus*.

Enté en rond differs from *indented* in this particular, that the gaps or cuts are made of rounds in and out, whereas indents consist of straight lines in and out.

Enté, a partition of the field like *nebulée*.

ENTIRE, or THROUGHOUT, sometimes called *fixed* and *firm*, being attached to the sides of the shield, as a *cross pattée entire*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.

ENTOIRE, or ENTOYER, a corruption from the French word *entour*, round about, is a term used when the border is charged with any sort of things that are without life, as *bezants*, *plates*, *ogresses*, &c. as in Plate XX. fig. 10; but instead of using the term *entoire*, *verdoy*, *enaluron*, &c. according to the kind of charges upon the border, it is much better to blazon such bearings, a border charged with the number of bezants, plates, &c.

ENTRAILED, PURFLED, or SHADOWED, are terms used by *Leigh*, without naming any colour, it being transparent, as if the field were seen through it. It is sometimes called *umbrated*; any charges may be thus borne. See *Cross mascle umbrated*.

ENTWINED, or ENWRAPPED, as a sword, &c. entwined by a branch of laurel; the term is likewise applicable to snakes, which naturally twist themselves round every thing. See Plate XLII. fig. 10, a boy's head, *entwined* round the neck with a snake, as in the arms of *Vaughan*.

ENTWISTED, called also *annodated*, is a term used for the entwining of serpents, and differs from *wreathing*, the folds of which are close together, like the wreath; *entwisted* being more open.

ENURNY is a term in French blazon applied to all borders charged with beasts, as a border gu. *enurny* of lions; but, as observed before as to *entoire*, *enaluron*, *verdoy*, &c. it is preferable to say a bordure charged with eight lions, (the usual number placed on the border,) than to blazon it a border *enurny* of lions.

ENVECKED. See INVECTED.

ENVELOPED. Animals, when entwined around by snakes, as in Plate XLIV. fig. 34, are said to be *enveloped* with a snake.

ENVIRONED, bound round or about, as a Sara-

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cen's head *environed* about the temples with a wreath, &c.

ENVIRONNÉ, or ENVIRONED. When a beast, bird, &c. is encompassed or surrounded with a number of bezants, plates, &c. it is then said to be environed. *Baron* uses the word *septus*, to express the same thing.

ENWRAPPED is of the same signification as *enveloped*.

ENWRAPPED, or ENTWINED, tied or folded round as a child's head, the neck enwrapped with a snake, as in the arms of *Vaughan*. See Plate XLII. fig. 10.

EPIMACUS, or OPINICUS. See the latter.

EPISCOPAL STAFF, or BISHOP'S STAFF. See Plate IX. fig. 31.

EPITAPH is an inscription on a tomb or monument, which *Garzon* says should remember the name of the defunct and his progeny truly; his country and quality briefly; his life and virtues modestly; and his end christianly, exhorting rather to example than vain glory. How little these rules are now observed is obvious to all men.

EMPLOYÉ, the same as *displayed*. Some French heralds use the word *biceps*, which *Baron* condemns, and uses *expansis alis*, as it regards the action of an eagle, and not the two heads, it being an erroneous idea that an eagle displayed is implied to have two heads. *Gibbon*, in his *Recherches* of the Nobility of Flanders, mentions *aigle*, *single* and *double*; and *Favine*, *aigle simple* and *aigle a seule teste*. When with two heads it must be particularly named; but the Imperial Eagle is ever borne with two heads.

EQUIPOLÉ. Monsieur *Baron* renders it in Latin *alveolis alternatis descriptus*.

EQUIPPÉ, a chevalier armed at all points is said to be *équipé*. See the knight on horseback in Plate VIII. fig. 21. *Baron* has *instructus*, or *ad bellum paratus* may be used.

EQUISÉ. See AIGUISÉ.

ERADICATED, torn up by the root, sometimes called *mooted* up by the root.

ERASED, or ERAZED, signifies any thing forcibly torn off, leaving the separated parts jagged and uneven, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 10, an eagle's head erased, and Plate XL. fig. 25, a pelican's head erased. *Gibbon* observes, in small creatures as birds, ermines, and the like, it may be latinized *distractus*, or *avulsus*; but in lions and other beasts, where a more forcible pull is required, you must describe it by *lacer*, or *laceratus*, which expresseth jagged, and *Baron* has *extirpatus*; but old heralds used *irratu*, and

some a little more refined *erasus*; but that, as *Gibbon* observes, must rather signify *coupy*, if there be such a word, seeing that nothing cuts smoother than a razor. *Coates* maintains, however, that *erasus* does not imply the cutting with a razor, but only a thing in our acceptation *erased*, or *scratched off* in writing, and may therefore denote the rough pulling away some part of a beast, and whether proper or not in good Latin may pass as a term in heraldry.

ERECT. Bearings placed upright or perpendicularly, as a boar's head *erased* and *erect*, depicted in Plate XIX. fig. 8.

ERECTED is a term applicable for the mounting of the following animals, viz. beaver, elephant, lizard, and scorpion, and the crocodile, salamander, camelion, newte, asker, spider, ant, and all other egg breeding reptiles, are said to be *erected*, *mounting*, *leaping*, or *skipping*.

Erected endorsed, any two things borne erect, back to back.

ERMINE, or **ERMIN**, is one of the furs in heraldry, and so called from the animal whose skin furnishes this delicate fur. It is represented white with black spots, or tufts, as in Plate VI. fig. 11, of metals, colours, and furs. The skin of the ermine is wholly white, and the tail black, which furriers sew upon the white, and this kind of fur has been used for the lining of robes of state of emperors, kings, and princes, at an early period. The black spots in ermine are not of any determinate number, but generally left to the discretion of the painter, engraver, or furrier. *Colombiere* says, that the Latins call this little creature the ermine, or water-rat, and that it is met with in Britany. *Upton*, agreeing in the place where it is found, in Latin names it *mustela*, and says it changes its colour; but *Leigh* makes it a native of Armenia. *Gibbon*, in blazoning the coat of *Whetnal*, in Latin, which is *vert a bend ermine* expresses himself thus: *gerentis in clypeo viridi baltheum humeralem muris Armenii vellere impressum*: and again, varying from himself, thus, *muris Armenii (seu Pontici) maculis respersum, sive interstinctum*.

Ermine, or *Ears of Corn*, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Erminée. A cross *erminée* is composed of four ermine spots placed in that figure. *Upton*, in Latin, gives it the name of *crux erminalis*, or *eremitica*, and speaks of it thus: "There is also one very wonderful cross, which is called *crux erminalis*, or *eremitica*, and in French, *il port une crois erminée*." In this bearing it is unnecessary to name the tinctures, which can be only

argent and sable, the field white and the ermine spots black, the proper colours. *Colombiere* blazons it *quatre queues d'hermine en croix*. *Guillim* describes it a cross of four *ermine*s, but it is more properly *four ermine spots in cross*. It is the coat of *Hurston*, in Cheshire, and in Latin blazoned, *in scuto argenteo, quatuor muris Armenii masculas in cruris modum collocatas*, which differs from *Upton*, who says the colours should not be named, as it cannot be otherwise than white and black, it being *ermine*. See *Cross of four ermine spots*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 6.

*Ermine*s is another of the furs in heraldry, directly contrary to the last, being black with white spots or tufts, as in Plate VI. fig. 12, of metals, colours, and furs. The French term this *contre erminée*.

Erminetes, or *erminites*, is another fur in heraldry, differing but little from ermine, being white, with black spots or tufts, and only one red hair in each spot, a difference that cannot be expressed in engraving, and is not very easily observed in painting, being scarcely perceptible.

Erminois is, also, another variation of the furs used in coat-armour, the ground being gold, with black ermine spots, as in Plate VI. fig. 13. The French blazon it, *d'or semée d'hermines de sable*.

ERRANT is an old heraldic term for what is more generally called *haurient*, which is said of fish borne erect with the head upwards. See **HAURIENT**.

ESCALLOP SHELL. See Plate XLIV. fig. 10. Shells are said to be proper bearings for those who have made long voyages by sea, or who have had considerable naval commands and gained great victories. The escallop was a badge much used by pilgrims.

Escallopée, formed all over like escallop shells, not placed immediately one under the other, but each overlaying part of two, each escallop of every row issuing as it were between two on the upper range, as in Plate XV. fig. 11, and Plate XLVII. fig. 1.

ESCARBUNCLE, or **CARBUNCLE**, one of the precious stones, and, when borne in coat-armour, depicted as in Plate XXI. fig. 24. *Gibbon* calls it *carbunculus linearis*, meaning the lines or rays issuing from its lustre.

ESCARTELÉE is when the straight line is cut off in the middle, with a perfect square into an ordinary or partition, as in Plate VI. fig. 4 of lines. See **CHIEF ESCARTELÉ**, and Plate VII. fig. 6.

Escartelée, or *Ecartele*, is a French term implying *quarterly*, or *quartered*.

Escartelée grady doubles or trebles the indents like steps. See Plate L. fig. 1, viz. *per fesse, escartele grady* of three.

Escartelée pointed. See Plate XVII. fig. 26, viz. *per bend in point to the sinister*, blazoned also *per bend escartele pointed*.

Escartelé, cut or notched in a square form. See *Cross pattée, fixed, escartelled at each end*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 25, and also the cross in Plate XXXIV. fig. 22, which may be termed a *cross escartelled coupé*.

Escartelled counter, or double, each having three indents embowed. See Plate XVII. fig. 20, blazoned also *per bend, two piles triple-pointed, bowed, and counterposed, bend sinisterwise counterchanged*.

ESCLATTÉ, from *esclat*, which signifies a shiver or splinter, or any thing violently broken off; is applicable to any of the ordinaries, &c. when represented as forcibly rent asunder. The word *esclatté* implies broken irregularly, like a shield shattered with the stroke of a battle-axe by a heavy blow, and not cut as with a sword.

ESCLOPPE a sort of indenture, mentioned by *Colombiere*, or a gap or cut made in and out upon a bend, so that the colours counterchange, running the one into the other, in only one point of each; it is sometimes termed *escartelé*. See **BEND** so called, and Plate XVI. fig. 9.

ESCROL, a long slip of parchment, paper, pasteboard, &c. whereon crests were formerly placed. It was not till long after the reign of Henry V. that any person, under the degree of a knight, might place his crest upon a wreath. The escrol is now used to write the mottos upon. See **Achievements** in Plate II. and III.

ESCUTCHEON, or ESCOCHEON, is the heraldic term for the shield, on which, under every variety of shape, arms are blazoned. The word is derived from the French *escusson*, a diminutive of *escu*, which they took from the *scudo* of the Italians, and this again is a corruption, or, as the Italians would call it, an improvement of the Roman *scutum*. The first representation of arms was no doubt as an ornament to the shield; the shield afterwards became the appropriate and legitimate instrument for displaying them; hence, in sculpture and painting, they were never separated, and when shields ceased to be employed, their form remained and still continues to be the field on which coat-armour is invariably depicted. The shape of the shield, while it existed as an implement of war, was very different among different nations, and at different periods; but the real utility which was the main object in their formation, as it frequently suggested alteration, so

at the same time it acted as a salutary check to ingenuity and caprice, till new discoveries and alterations in the method of war discarded this part of defensive armour, the painting of the herald, instead of being the sole badge of its owner's gentility, was but a feint copy from it, and so long the herald never dreamt of departing from his model: but when the disuse of the shield removed this restraint, its form in heraldic painting became infinitely diversified with all the capriciousness of inventive ingenuity and fastidious taste. It would be at once tedious and foreign to our purpose to enter into a full description of all the shields used by different nations, or by the same nation at different times. Both Greek and Roman authors have employed a variety of names to express the various shields used by themselves or by barbarous nations: among the former we meet with the terms *ἀσπίς*, *θυρεός*, *πέλτη*, and among the latter with *scutum*, *clypeus*, *parma*, *celtra*. To meet this diversity we have likewise furnished ourselves with different words, such as shield, buckler, targe, but rather to avoid tautology of sound than to express difference of meaning. It is certain that these terms are used indifferently by the best authors, and this is the natural consequence of the want of distinctness in the ideas which we attach to the classical terms which we translate by them. *Ἀσπίς* and *clypeus* are most commonly used in their respective languages as general words for shield; but their more appropriate signification certainly belongs to such as are of a curvilinear form in all their variety, such as fig. 5, 3, 7, in Plate VI. the decorations around the latter two being additions of heralds, more used formerly than at present: *θυρεός* and *scutum* apply with the same latitude to rectilinear shields. The former were most in use among the Greeks, the latter among the Romans. The shield, No. 1, Plate VI. is now the most favourite shape; it is called the Norman shield, from having been generally used by that people. It is indifferent to our present purpose, from whom they derived it; yet some have supposed that excepting the curving of the upper part, it answers the description which Livy, lib. IX. c. 40, gives of the shield of the Samnites. In this description Livy says that it is "*fastigio ad imum cuneatior*;" but this word, "*cuneatior*," admits of two interpretations; had it been "*cuneatus*" we should immediately understand that the shield he was describing represented an isosceles triangle inverted; now "*cuneatior*" may mean either that the vertex of this supposed triangle was cut off by a straight line parallel to the base; or, that the sides of

the triangle approached each other in a curving direction: this interpretation certainly renders it probable that the Samnite shield was a model for the Norman. Figure 6 is a fantastical variation of another shield, the sides of which are carried at right angles to the summit almost to the bottom of the shield, which, consequently, is a very obtuse angle. Figure 4 is the half-moon shield, which poets have assigned to the Amazons. But, in modern times, the use of the shield is not the privilege of Amazons alone; all women, daughters of parents entitled to coat-armour, may bear their father's arms in a lozenge-shaped shield. Fig. 2, and a variety of it, fig. 8, represent the shape to which women are limited in blazoning their arms.

ESCOCHEON OF PRETENCE is the shield on which a man carries the coat of his wife, if she is an heiress and he has issue by her. It is borne in the centre of his own shield, and is generally of the same shape. The French call this manner of bearing "*sur le tout*;" but neither with them nor with any foreign nation does it signify as with us, that the wife is an heiress, nor need there be any offspring to entitle the husband so to bear his wife's arms.

Escutcheon, points of, are the several parts to denote the local position of charges borne on the field. There are nine principal points which will be found marked by letters in the shield, in Plate VI. viz.

- A. Dexter chief point.
- B. Middle chief point.
- C. Sinister chief point.
- D. Honour, or collar point.
- E. Centre, or fesse point.
- F. Navel, or Nombril point.
- G. Dexter base point, called by the French dexter flank point.
- H. Middle base point, and
- I. Sinister base point, called by the French sinister flank point.

Holme and other heralds reckon the *honour* and *nombril points* superfluous, being seldom used.

Escoccheon reversed, is an *abatement* of honour, more particularly described under that head. See **ABATEMENT**, and Plate XX. fig. 20.

Escoccheon, or *Inescoccheon*, is considered part of the same bearing. If there is but one in the field, as in Plate XIII. fig. 20, it is called an *inescoccheon*; if more than one, as in Plate XIV. fig. 12, they are then termed *escoccheons*.

ESQUIRE. In times when every title implied some particular and well-known charge or office, and, consequently, the distinction of ranks was

more easily and more carefully observed, it would have been less difficult to define the title of esquire than it is in the present day. The epithet noble has long been appropriated to peers of the realm, but it was originally synonymous with gentle, and belonged to all such as were entitled to coat-armour. Of these the esquires formed the lowest degree except one, occupying a rank between knights and gentlemen. It is manifest that our word is derived from the French *escuyer*, but the origin of this is variously stated. *Pasquier* traces it up to the later times of the Roman empire, when there were two kinds of soldiery in its armies, the Gentiles and the *Scutarii*, the latter of whom, he maintains, have perpetuated their name with very little alteration. That different bodies of troops in the Roman armies were thus distinguished is very probable, but that one of them was the predecessor of the esquires of the middle ages is an hypothesis which we will leave, as in its proper place, among the "*Recherches*" of that learned antiquarian. But, although I think we may safely reject this etymology, it is not very easy to substitute another which carries more probability with it: if we suppose with some that the earliest esquires were no other than attendants who had the care of the stables and horses, the Latin word *equus* may have been the common origin of equery, and esquire. Or, without going so far back as the *Scutarii* of *Pasquier*, we may trace the word *escuyer* to *scutum*, through *scutifer*, or shield-bearer; for we know that to bear the shield and other arms of a knight was part of the duty of an esquire, and the earliest duty, too, which we know certainly to have belonged to him. This office is expressed by *armiger*, the present established Latin appellation for esquire. But, however this may be with respect to the name, the character formed no inconsiderable figure in the times of chivalry. Whether in history or romance, (and, at that period, they are strangely blended,) we should as soon expect to meet with a knight without his lance or his helmet as without one esquire at least: he was lawfully entitled to two, and this privilege is still retained on the only occasion on which it can be exercised: at all installations of Knights of the Bath, each knight is attended by two esquires; but this is a ceremony in which simple knights have no concern; it is confined to the Order of the Bath. At coronations, also, each Knight of the Bath is attended by his two esquires. As the office of an esquire as a knight's attendant grew less frequent, the name grew more into use, as a title to men of a different kind, and

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seems to have been laid hold of as a ready-made, and then almost unoccupied, term, which would very well serve as a distinction for the younger sons of noblemen, who had no other title, and for such as held any office of importance in the country. Besides the younger sons of peers, who are now called honourable, the rank of esquire belongs to their eldest sons, to the eldest sons of knights, and their eldest sons, to sheriffs of counties, serjeants at law, justices of the peace, and doctors of divinity; these last are excluded from the use of the title by the appellation of reverend which precedes their name. The king sometimes creates an esquire by putting round his neck a silver collar of SS, to which ceremony was formerly added the putting on of a pair of silver spurs. The king can also create an esquire by patent, but we never hear of such a thing being done now. The heads of ancient families are considered esquires by prescription. It is owing, perhaps, to the remnant of feudal privileges contained in the game-laws, which allow the eldest sons of esquires to be qualified, though, by a strange anomaly, esquires themselves, as such, are not, that some knowledge has been preserved of who is and who is not entitled to the rank; for custom has, of late years, created such a swarm of esquires, that people feel almost compelled by the laws of politeness, to confirm what began in the courtesy of friends; and if the privileges I have alluded to should be removed, as, at no very distant period, they probably may, still greater confusion will ensue, and the title become universal, and, therefore, of no value, unless an effort be made, which, however, can hardly be expected to succeed, because so many must contribute to its success, but which still, in this place, I cannot refrain from recommending, an effort to bring back the distinction, if not to its original strictness, at least within the bounds which will make it of some value.

Esquire, equire, or squire, is, by *Edmondson*, considered the same as the *gyron*; but *Randle, Holme*, and other heraldic writers, differ, as the *gyron* cannot extend beyond the centre fesse point of the shield, whereas the esquire, though of the same shape as the *gyron*, runs completely across the field, as in Plate XIII. fig. 36. It is not a common bearing in English armory, nor very clearly defined what it is intended to represent.

ESSONIER, a diminutive of the *orle*, being a smaller tract, but after the same form. *Menes-trier*, in his *Origine des Armes*, says, that the

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essonier represents a girdle, or an enclosure of ground fenced.

ESSORANT, a French term to express an eagle standing on the ground, with the wings somewhat lifted up, as *rising*, or as if expanded to dry them after being wetted.

ESTOILE, or **ETOILE**, is a star, with six waved rays or points, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 14, differing from the mullet of six points, which are straight.

Estoile of eight points should have four waved and four straight, and *estoiles of sixteen points*, eight waved and the remainder straight, alternately, as in Plate XLV. fig. 31 and 32.

Estoile, issuing out of a crescent. See Plate XLV. fig. 33.

Estoilée, or a *cross estoilée*, is a star with only four long rays in the form of a cross, broad in the centre, and terminating in sharp points. It is thus called by French and English heralds, and in Latin it is termed *crux stellaris, e quatuor planis radiis ad diametrum et perpendicularum positis constantem*. See Plate XXXVII. fig. 21.

ETETÉ is a term used by the French to signify a beast borne headless, the head of which has been torn off by force, the neck remaining uneven or ragged, or what is called *erased*.

ETOILE. See **ESTOILE**.

EVIRÉ. Lions are termed by the French *eviré*, when the marks of the masculine sex are not seen.

EWER, a pot, or cream-ewer. See Plate XLVII. fig. 19.

EXASPERATED, depicted in a furious attitude.

EXHALATION, by some termed a pillar of rain, and a sea-spout, a fall of water from the clouds into the ocean. *Holme* mentions that such is the coat of *Drought*.

EXPANDED, or } The same as **DISPLAYED**.
EXPANSED.

Expanded wings. The same as **WINGS DISPLAYED**.

EXTENDANT, or **DISPLAYED**, laid open in full aspect, that is, when any beast stands up, and stretches out the fore-legs on each side the body, so that the full face, breast, belly, and inner parts of the thighs are seen.

EXTENDED, stretched out.

EYES, as well as other parts of the human body, are often borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLII. fig. 28, viz. on an estoile of sixteen points, an *eye*.

EYED is a term used in speaking of the variegated spots in the peacock's tail.

F

FACE, according to *Guillim*, is the French word for what we term *fesse*, and

Facé, or *Fascé*, what we call *barry*.

FACED-LINED, that part of the lining of any thing which turns outwards, or facing.

FAGGOT, a bundle of small wood so called. It is borne in the Woodmongers' Arms, as depicted in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 27.

FAILLIS is a French term, implying a failure or fracture in an ordinary, as if a splinter had been taken from it.

FALCHION, or FAULCHION, a kind of broad sword. See Plate XLIII. fig. 14, and also fig. 15, which last, as there represented, is part of the crest of *Richardson*.

FALCON, the large species of sporting hawk. *Falcons*, when borne as charges in armorial ensigns, are usually represented with bells tied on their legs, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 8; but the bells, although generally placed on the *falcon's* legs, must be particularly mentioned in the blazon, as a falcon ppr. belled or. Some, when speaking of a *falcon* as a crest, call it a *falcon close*, which last word is unnecessary and may be omitted, all birds being supposed *close*, unless particularly expressed to the contrary. *Falcons* are borne in various positions, like the eagle.

Falcon with wings endorsed. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 9.

Falcon's leg erased at the thigh, jessed and belled. See Plate VIII. fig. 6. When the legs of *falcons* are merely termed *belled*, without any other particular, they are then drawn as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 8 and 9; but when they are *jessed and belled*, the jesses must fly loose, as in the above fig. 6, of Plate VIII.

FALSE HERALDRY, any thing contrary to the established rules of the science, particularly the placing of metal upon metal, or colour upon colour, which does, however, sometimes occur in old bearings; but when the chief and field are both of colour or metal, it is termed a *chief cousu*, which implies sewed together, and not one laid over the other.

FAR-ROEBUCK is the proper term applicable to this animal in its fifth year.

FASCÉ, or FACÉ, is a French term in blazonry, and the same as *barry* in English heraldry.

Fascé is the French word for *fesse*.

Fasce, or } from *fascis* and *fasciculus*, a bundle of sticks bound up, or a handful of any thing bound together in a bundle.

FASCIOLÆ GEMELLÆ. } See BAR GEMEL.

FASCIOLÆ DUPLICES. }

FAWN is the young of deer in its first year.

FEATHERS OF BIRDS, especially those of the ostrich, are often borne in armorial ensigns, and frequently by way of crest. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 34, 35, and 36.

FEATHERED is said of arrows when the plumes are of a different tincture to the shafts; it is also termed *flighted*.

FEEDING, generally termed *preying*, and sometimes *lolling*, as an eagle or hawk *lolling* and *feeding* upon its prey.

FENDUE EN PAL, a *cross fendue en pal*, is a cross cloven from top to bottom, and having the two parts set at some distance from each other. It is a French term for what English heralds call a *cross voided per pale*.

FER DE FOURCHETTE. See *Cross de fourchette*, which has at each extremity a forked iron, resembling that which was formerly used by soldiers as a rest for their muskets. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 32.

Fer de moulène, the original name for the iron which is fixed in the centre of a mill-stone; it is commonly called a *millrine*, and by some heralds *ink moline* and *inke de moline*, all of which mean the same thing. They are now usually drawn as in Plate XLVI. fig. 1, but formerly were made of various shapes, as may be seen in fig. 2, 3, and 4, of the same Plate, and Plate XLVII. fig. 30, represents the millrine fixed in the stone. *Gibbon* says, that the French term it *anille*, and sometimes *fer de moulin*. In the *Tresor Heraldique*, it is called *la piece de fer qui soustient la meule tournante d'un moulin*, that piece of iron that upholds the moving mill, which may be rendered in Latin, *ferum molendinarium*. In *Pratique des Armoires*, it is described thus, *il le fait à guise de deux croissans adossex et accouplex de deux plaques de fer*, like two crescents addorsed and coupled by two plates of iron, as in Plate XLVI. base of fig. 4.

FERMAILE, FERMAULX, or FERMEUX, a term often used in armory for a buckle. See BUCKLE.

FESSE, (French, *fascé*,) is one of the ordinaries formed by two horizontal lines drawn across the field, and, according to the opinion of most writers, should contain one-third part of the escutcheon. *Edmondson*, however, differs from them as to its contents, thinking its thickness

would appear clumsy and heavy. The fesse is supposed to represent the middle belt, by some termed *cingulum honoris*, or the girdle of honour, on which account others call it *balthus*, which, with the adjective *transversus*, might do very well, but not otherwise, on account of the bend before spoken of. Many authors use *fascia*; *quod significat vinculum per mediam partem cingens transverse*. Camden uses *area* and *areola*, which are more applicable to the field, and very improper for the fesse. Uredus has *zona*, which is less objectionable, implying the same as *cingulum*, or girdle. The fesse, like other ordinaries, should be wider when charged, than when it is borne plain, and perhaps one-third of the field would then appear proportionable. See Plate XIII. fig. 33.

Fesse angled, having the straight outward line of the fesse turned aside in another direction, as *rect-angled*, *acute-angled*, &c.

Fesse rect-angled, having the straight outward line cut off by another straight line, which, in joining, make a perfect square angle, as in Plate L. fig. 22.

Fesse acute-angled, or *acute beviled*, having the outward line cut off by another line, making an acute or sharp cornered angle inclining to a triangular form, as in Plate L. fig. 23.

Fesse archy, *arched*, or *bowed*, curved somewhat resembling an arch, but not much bent, as it would then be termed a cheveron. See Plate L. fig. 24.

Fesse archy coronettée on the top, or formed like the rim or circle of a coronet borne fessewise. See Plate L. fig. 25.

Fesse arondy, called also *nuée* or *goared*; in French, *tranché nuage* and *fesse arondie*. It is formed like arches, but the number should be specified: it differs little from the *fesse archy*, and if goared on both sides should be so expressed, and if only on one, the side from which the points project should be named, as a *fesse arondy treble arched*, *goared on both sides*. See Plate L. fig. 26.

Fesse between two barrulets. See Plate L. fig. 12. It is generally termed a *fesse cottised*, or between two *cottises*, but as the cottice, or cost, is more properly a diminutive of the bend, it may be more correct to term them barrulets, the diminutive of the bar, or a *fesse closetted*, or *between two closets*, another diminutive of the bar.

Fesse between two barrulets flory. See Plate XIV. fig. 10.

Fesse between two bars gemelle. See Plate L. fig. 14. By some called *double cottised*.

Fesse between two bars gemelle embattled. See Plate L. fig. 16.

Fesse battled, *embattled*, or, as it were, *double embattled*, with one battlement upon another. It is sometimes called a *fesse grady embattled*, and also a *fesse escartelé grady*. See Plate L. fig. 4.

Fesse of a demi belt, or *a demi belt fixed in fesse*, buckled, edged, and garnished, or, by some blazoned a soldier's belt extended in fesse. It is the true original fesse, which was intended to represent a waist-belt, or girdle. See Plate L. fig. 13.

Fesse beviled acute angled. See Plate L. fig. 23.

Fesse double beviled, having two angles or turns, as in Plate L. fig. 27.

Fesse bordered, or *fimbriated*, runs entirely round the ordinary, unlike the *edge*, *hem*, or *welt*, which only appears on the sides. If the border is not continued all round, it is termed a *fesse edged*, *hemmed*, or *welted*, which differs but little from a *fesse voided*, or a *fesse surmounted of another*, nor is the *fesse bordered*, or *fimbriated*, easily distinguished from a *fesse charged or surmounted with another coupé*. See Plate L. fig. 28.

Fesse bottony, or *pometty*, called also a *fesse nowy*. See Plate L. fig. 5.

Fesse billettée counter billettée is a division of this ordinary into the form of billets, by horizontal and perpendicular lines crossing each other, as in Plate L. fig. 29.

Fesse bretessed hath the same kind of indents and embattlements both on the upper and under sides, but unlike *embattled counter-embattled*, in which the projections on one side oppose the indents on the other, the *bretesses*, or projecting embattlements, stand opposite to each other, as in Plate XIV. fig. 5.

Fesse bretessed, or *embattled*, *parted*, or *double parted*, by some termed *three pales coupé and two barrulets conjoined*, the which, like the fesse and canton, when all of one tincture, being invariably blended together, without the distinguishing outlines of each where united. Others term it *three billets and two barrulets conjoined*. See Plate L. fig. 31.

Fesse champaine, or *urdée*, called also a *fesse warriated on the outside*, and a *fesse crenelle points pointed*; but in the latter blazon the projections ought to be set opposite to each other, as in the *fesse crenelle*. It is sometimes, though improperly, termed a *fesse archy* and *shapourne*. See Plate L. fig. 32.

Fesse charged with five music bars is such a

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strange and extraordinary charge, that *Edmondson* remarks, that its first heraldic appearance was in a modern grant of arms, from whence he caused it to be engraven, as in Plate XIII. fig. 37.

Fesse and canton conjoined. See Plate XIII. fig. 16. When these two ordinaries, or the bar, chief bend, &c. are borne together of the same tincture, they are not defined by a line where each unite, though the outward form of both is preserved.

Fesse chequy, or *checkie*, is divided into squares or checkers, and not less than three rows, two being *compony counter-compony*, and one row *gobony* or *compony*. See Plate L. fig. 35. It is borne of alternate tinctures.

Fesse compony, or *gobony*, is divided into one row of squares, as in Plate L. fig. 33.

Fesse compony counter-compony is divided into two rows of square partitions, counter-changing the tinctures. See Plate L. fig. 34.

Fesse coppée, or *coupé*, termed also *rompu*, or *ramped* and *double downsett*. See Plate XIV. fig. 11.

Fesse coronated on the top is a fesse formed of the rim of a coronet, as in Plate L. fig. 25.

Fesse cottised, or *between cottises*, but more properly termed a fesse between two barrulets, or closets, the cottice or cost being a diminutive of the bend, though the term *cost* seems derived from the French word *costé*, which signifies a side. See Plate L. fig. 6.

Fesse double cottised, or more properly blazoned a fesse betw. two bars gemelle. See Plate L. fig. 14.

Fesse treble cottised, or more properly blazoned a fesse betw. six barrulets. See Plate L. fig. 15.

Fesse cottised dancettée, or rather a fesse between two barrulets dancettée. See Plate L. fig. 36.

Fesse between two cottises fleury. See Plate XIV. fig. 10. Fleury meaning only the top part of the fleur-de-lis, as there depicted.

Fesse cottised potentée, or between two barrulets potentée. See Note after *Bend cottised potentée*, and Plate LI. fig. 1.

Fesse double cottised potent counter-potent. See Plate LI. fig. 2.

Fesse coupé, or *coppée*, termed also *ramped* or *rompu*, and *double downsett*. See Plate XIV. fig. 11.

Fesse coupéd, or *humettée*, is cut off at each end, as in Plate XIV. fig. 4. It was anciently termed a *fesse carnelle*, and by some a *humet*, or an *hawmed*. If three are borne in one coat,

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they may be properly termed *humets*, which cannot be placed otherwise than one above the other, and therefore need not to be described in pale.

Fesse crenelle, or *embattled on the top*, the latter words, though generally used by most authors, being superfluous, as the *fesse*, &c. when *embattled* on both sides, are then termed *embattled counter-embattled*. See Plate XIV. fig. 9.

Fesse dancettée, having large indents, seldom exceeding three points on the top, though some say four, the points at the bottom striking into the points at the top, as in Plate L. fig. 9. It was anciently blazoned a *dance*, or *dancée*, and a fesse *counter-indented*. Some authors say, that if the points exceed three, the number should be stated in the blazon.

Note.—The outer edges of these indents may be engrailed, invecked, wavy, &c.

Fesse dancettée fleury counter-fleury on the points. See Plate XIV. fig. 7. As the fesse dancettée is generally of three points on the top, and this has but two, some term it a *fesse dancettée of two pieces florettée*, or having but two points; others, a *double* or *two cheverons conjoined in fesse counterflore*.

Fesse dancettée gobony. See Plate XIV. fig. 8, which might be blazoned *paly of six*, instead of *gobony*, and should ever be drawn from point to point.

Fesse debruised, fractured, or removed, by some termed *double downset*, is a fesse broken, and one piece set above the other, as in Plate L. fig. 10.

Fesse dancettée of two pieces, coupéd in the form of a Roman W, by *Ferne* blazoned a fesse *emaunchée coupéd*. See Plate LII. fig. 13.

Fesse demi is one-half of the fesse, coupéd in the middle, but whether the dexter or sinister half is borne, should be particularly expressed in the blazon. See Plate LI. fig. 3, a demi fesse on the dexter side coupéd.

Fesse double downset, by some termed *rompu* or *ramped*, and *coppée* or *coupé*. See Plate XIV. fig. 11.

Fesse edged differs little in appearance to a fesse surmounted of another, but from which it may be distinguished, the under side of the fesse showing no thickness by shadow, which would appear if one fesse was borne upon another. See Plate L. fig. 17, a *fesse edged*, and fig. 18, a fesse surmounted of another.

Fesse double edged can scarcely be blazoned in any other way, but the tincture of the edging next to the fesse should be first named, and

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then that more remote, as a fesse gu. double edged ar. and az. See Plate L. fig. 19.

Fesse emaunchée, or a fesse dancettée of two pieces, coupé in the form of a Roman W. See Plate LII. fig. 13.

Fesse embattled implies embattlement upon the upper side, although some heraldic writers, very unnecessarily, add, *on the top*. See Plate XIV. fig. 9. When the embattlement is on both sides, it is then termed *embattled counter-embattled*.

Fesse embattled counter-embattled, having battlements on both sides, the projections on the upper part being opposed to the indentures on the under, as in Plate XIV. fig. 6.

Fesse with one embattle on the top, counter-embattled with two in the bottom. See Plate LII. fig. 15.

Fesse embattled grady, called also *battled embattled* and *escartelé grady*, is, as it were, double embattled. See Plate L. fig. 4.

Fesse en devise, a French term for a bar.

Fesse engoulé is a French term for a *bend*, *fesse*, &c. the ends of which enter the mouths of lions, leopards, dragons, and other animals, as in Plate LI. fig. 4.

Fesse enhanced, that is, raised somewhat higher than its proper middle place in the field. See Plate LI. fig. 5.

Fesse eradicated, or *esclatté*, rent asunder or broken, by some termed *splintered*; but whether the dexter or sinister part of the fesse is so borne, must be particularly expressed in the blazon, as it may be thus torn off on either side. See Plate LI. fig. 6.

Fesse escartelé, or *escloppé*, has a sort of indent or cut on each side, as in Plate LI. fig. 7.

Fesse escartelé grady, or *embattled grady*, called also *battled embattled*. See Plate L. fig. 4.

Fesse esclatté. See *Fesse eradicated*, and Plate LI. fig. 6.

Fesse escloppé. See *Fesse escartelé*, and Plate LI. fig. 7.

Fesse per fesse crenellé. See Plate XIV. fig. 12, viz. per fesse crenellé az. and gu. betw. three escocheons.

Fesse flamant on the sides, or *on fire*, or *fired on the sides*. See Plate LI. fig. 8.

Fesse flory, or *feury*, has demi fleurs-de-lis upon the top or upper edge. See Plate L. fig. 20.

Fesse flory counter-flory has the fleurs-de-lis placed alternately each way, one-half appearing on either side of the fesse. See Plate L. fig. 21.

Fesse fretty, having small pieces of a different

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tincture interlacing and crossing each other, as in Plate LI. fig. 9.

Fesse fusil (French, *fusée*) is formed of fusils placed side by side, and should begin and end with a demi fusil, or it may be blazoned so many fusils in fesse. They are sometimes borne of alternate tinctures, but more generally of one metal or colour. See Plate LI. fig. 10.

Fesse fusilly (French, *fuselé*) preserves the outward shape of the fesse, the surface of which is divided into fusils, and borne of alternate tinctures. See Plate LI. fig. 11.

Fesse gobony, or *compony*. See *Fesse compony*, and Plate L. fig. 33.

Fesse gobony counter-gobony. See *Fesse compony counter-compony*, and Plate L. fig. 34.

Fesse grady embattled. See *Fesse escartelé grady*, and Plate L. fig. 4; called also *battled embattled*.

Fesse griee, termed also *double escartelée*, and more properly *grady of three* in fesse to the sinister, as the side to which it decreases should be particularly expressed in the blazon. See Plate LI. fig. 12.

Fesse hemisphere, or *fesse archy adorned with six of the celestial signs of the zodiac*, termed the *hemisphere*, or *hemi-zodiac*, being half the circle of the zodiac, and as much as can be seen of the celestial globe at one view. When only three of the signs are shown, it is then blazoned a fesse with a fourth part of the zodiac. See Plate LI. fig. 13.

Fesse humet, or *humetté*, differs from the *fesse coupé* by showing its thickness, which the other does not. *Guillim* is of opinion that it is more properly called a *table*; others, a *grave-stone*. See Plate L. fig. 3.

Fesse ingrailed, or *engrailed*. See Plate LII. fig. 18.

Fesse indented is notched on both sides, like the teeth of a saw, standing either contrary or opposite one to the other, and unlimited as to number. See Plate L. fig. 8.

Fesse indented embowed, or *hacked and hewed on each side*. See Plate LI. fig. 14.

Fesse invecked, or *invecked*, (French, *canellé*,) having the outer edges cut into projecting semi-circles, exactly the reverse of *engrailed*, the points of which are outward. See Plate LI. fig. 15.

Fesse of a limb of a tree, which is sometimes borne issuing leaves or flowers, and met with in foreign armory, seldom occurs in English heraldry.

Fesse lozenge, formed of lozenges conjoined in fesse, and differs from the fesse fusil in

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having the corresponding angles less obtuse and acute; and the same observations, as to the beginning and ending with a demi lozenge, or calling it so many lozenges in fesse, will apply to this bearing, as mentioned in *bend fusil*. See Plate LI. fig. 16.

Fesse lozengy, or *lozengé*, alters not the outward form of the fesse, but the surface is formed into lozenges by transverse lines, and borne of alternate tinctures. See Plate LI. fig. 17.

Fesse mascle differs from the fesse lozenge in being voided, through which the field is shown; but the same observations equally apply as to the number and manner of placing them. See Plate LI. fig. 18.

Fesse masculy, or *masculée*, is similar to the fesse lozengy, differing only in the voiding or perforation, through which the field is seen. See Plate LI. fig. 19.

Fesse nebulé has outer edges formed by a line, nebulé representing clouds. See Plate LI. fig. 20.

Fesse nebulé on the top and invecked on the bottom. See Plate L. fig. 11.

Fesse nowy, by some authors called a *fesse bottony*, or *pometty*, has but one semicircular projection on each side. See Plate L. fig. 5.

Fesse double nowyed differs from the last in having two semicircular projections on each side, as in Plate L. fig. 6.

Fesse treble nowyed, having three semicircular projections on each side, as in Plate L. fig. 7.

Fesse nowy champaine, or *urdée*, has a projection on each side, like a single battlement with the top pointed. See Plate LI. fig. 21.

Fesse nowy lozengy, that is, with a single projection on each side in the form of a demi lozenge. See Plate LI. fig. 22.

Fesse nowy quadrate, or *quadrangled*, and sometimes called a *fesse single brethesed*, or with one embattlement on either side. See Plate LI. fig. 23.

Fesse nuée, or *nuage*, termed by the French a *fesse tranchée nuage* and a *fesse arondie*. See *Fesse arondy*, and Plate L. fig. 26.

Fesse papellonnée, *pampelletée*, or *pepillotée*, are French terms, which seem to imply spangled, or beset with spangles, or what we term *mailed* or *escallopée*, resembling the scales of a fish, not unfrequently met with in French armory. See Plate LI. fig. 24.

Fesse pattée has the sides projecting, and indented in the form of dovetails, and is termed *pattée*, from its resembling one quarter of the cross so called. See Plate LI. fig. 25.

Fesse per fesse divides it horizontally through the middle by a straight line, but may be thus

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divided by any of the various lines used in heraldry, which must be particularly mentioned, as *wavy*, *indented*, *embattled*, &c. See Plate XIV. fig. 12, viz. a *fesse per fesse crenellé az. and gu. betw. three escocheons*.

Note.—The *fesse* may be divided throughout all the various lines of heraldry, *per pale*, *quarterly*, *per saltier*, *per cheveron*, *barry*, *bendy*, *paly*, &c.

Fesse of three pieces. This is a French blazon for what we should call three bars.

Fesse point is the very centre of the escocheon. See Plate VI. fig. 1, letter E, of the points of the escocheon.

Fesse pometty, or *bottony*, called also a *fesse nowy*. See Plate L. fig. 5.

Fesse potentée is formed on the outer edges like potents, or one limb of the cross potent, in the same manner as the *fesse pattée* resembles on the sides part of the cross so called. See Plate LI. fig. 26.

Fesse radiant, *rayonnée*, or *rayonnant*, having rays issuant from the sides, alternately wavy and straight. See Plate LI. fig. 27.

Fesse raguly, or *raguled*, is irregularly notched or jagged on the sides, resembling the trunk of a tree, with the limbs or branches cut off; by *Guillim* termed *raguled* and *trunked*, but the word *trunked* is seldom added. See Plate LI. fig. 28.

Fesse ramped, or *rompu*, called also *double downsett* and *coppée*, or *coupé*. See Plate XIV. fig. 11.

Fesse rect-angled at both ends coupéd, the *dexter to the base*, called also a *fesse coupéd with one embattle at each end counter-embattled*. See Plate LII. fig. 14.

Fesse shapourne. See *Fesse archy*, and Plate L. fig. 24.

Fesse supported with two stays cheveronwise, by some called a *tressel* in *fesse* supported with two staves issuing from the base, in the form of a cheveron. It forms part of the arms of *Portman*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 36.

Fesse tranchée, the same as *nowy*. See *Fesse nowy*, and Plate L. fig. 5, 6, 7.

Fesse treflée, having trefoils issuing from the upper part. See Plate LI. fig. 29.

Fesse urdée, or *champaine*, called also a *fesse warriated on the outsides*, and a *fesse crenellé points pointed*, but then the projections should oppose each other. See Plate L. fig. 32.

Fesse urdée, *champained*, or *championed*, differs from the last, the *champaigns* being of a different tincture, somewhat resembling a *fesse surmounted* of another. See Plate L. fig. 30.

Fesse voided, by some termed *voided* of the field, which is unnecessary, as all voidings imply

a part cut out, showing the field; for if the part voided is of a different tincture, it would then be a *fesse surmounted of another*: nor can a *fesse voided* be termed two bars, or a bar gemelle, as it is only the outer parts of the fesse shown preserving its proper place and breadth, whereas two bars would be placed at more equal divisions of the field, and bars gemelle would be closer. See Plate L. fig. 2.

Fesse warriated on the outsides. See *Fesse urdée*, and Plate L. fig. 32.

Fesse waved, or *wavy*, termed also *undée*, being alike in signification. See Plate LI. fig. 30.

Fesse wiure, *nebulé counter-nebulé*, or more properly termed a *wiure nebulé counter-nebulé fixed in fesse*; it is much less than either the *barrulet* or *cottice*, being no thicker than a strong stroke made with a pen, and may be formed after any of the lines used in heraldry: it is by some called a *barrulet nebulé*, and by others a *wiure nebulé*. When considered as a charge, and not as the diminutive of an ordinary, and borne fixed or extending to the extremities of the escocheon, either in bend, fesse, or otherwise, its place and form should be particularly expressed in the blazon, as charges do not generally reach the edge or outer line of the shield. See Plate LI. fig. 31.

Note.—The one intended to be depicted in bend, and referred to in Plate XVII. fig. 10, should have been formed in a similar manner, but the neglect of the engraver who made the mistake did not allow time to correct the error.

Fesse per, often, though unnecessarily, blazoned *party per fesse*, the first word *party* being uselessly introduced. It is a dimidiation of the field transverse by a line drawn horizontally, as in Plate XIII. fig. 34. *Gibbon* says, the ancients used the Latin words *partitum ex transverso*, but advises the use of the adverb *transversè*, as *transversè sectum*, or *bipartitum*. The French use only *parti*, which denotes only to themselves the manner of the partition, and is not explanatory enough to be followed.

Note.—The field, or escocheon, may be divided per fesse throughout all the several lines of partition used in heraldry, described in Plate VI. of lines, and by various others, as follow:

Per fesse double arched, or *per fesse double gored*, termed also *per fesse nuée*. See Plate LII. fig. 4.

Per fesse inclave in base, blazoned also *per fesse and a pale*. See Plate LII. fig. 16.

Per fesse treble arched, or *gored*. See Plate

LII. fig. 5. It may be also termed *per fesse of three ingrails*.

Per fesse indented into three points trefoiled. See Plate LI. fig. 32.

Per fesse waved and counter-trefoiled. See Plate LI. fig. 33.

Per fesse counter-pomettée of three; by some blazoned *per fesse nebulé of three*. See Plate LII. fig. 12.

Per fesse pointed with a ball conjoined thereto, by some termed *per fesse archée reversed*, in the middle a *pomel*, *ball*, or *globe*; and by others, a *point champaine in fesse pomelled*. See Plate LI. fig. 34.

Per fesse waved, with three foils, or leaves contrary posed; by some blazoned *per fesse nebulée of three*. See Plate LI. fig. 35.

Per fesse two piles triple-pointed bowed and counter-posed paleways counterchanged, or *per fesse with two triple piles bowed and traversed, one to the dexter chief, the other to the sinister base counterchanged*; and by some blazoned, *two triple piles counter-bowed and fixed to the line of division fesseways, the one to the dexter chief, and the other to the sinister base*. Others term it, *double or counter-escartelé, each having three indents, the upper into the chief, and the lower into the base*; and some blazon them, *two gonfannons, or pennons of three points, bowed and contrary posed*. This bearing also occurs in the division of the field *bendways and paleways*. See Plate LI. fig. 36.

Per fesse in point to the chief, or per fesse escartelée pointed; termed also *per fesse with one indent to the chief*. See Plate LII. fig. 1.

Per fesse urdé, or per fesse champion to the chief. See Plate LII. fig. 2.

Note.—*Urdé* implies a single projection, and differs from *urdée*, or *urdy*, which signifies more than one.

Per fesse with one embattlement arondie. See Plate LII. fig. 3.

Per fesse nuée double gored, or double arched; by the French termed *tranche en nuage* and *arondie per fesse*. See Plate LII. fig. 4.

Per fesse triparted divides the field fesseways into three pieces, and might also be termed *barry of three*. It is a division, the middle part of which is of the same width as the *fesse*, (according to the dimensions of that ordinary as laid down by some heraldic writers,) yet differing from the *fesse*, which by the shade should show its thickness, as if it were a belt or girdle laid across the field, whereas this is a mere partition of the field into three parts by divisional lines, without any under shadowing, as in Plate LII. fig. 6.

FIG

Per fesse arched, enarched, champain, or bowed. See Plate LII. fig. 7.

Per fesse indented bowed, points pomettée. See Plate LII. fig. 8.

Per fesse embattled counter-embattled arondie, or champain. See Plate LII. fig. 9.

Per fesse embattled urdée. See Plate LII. fig. 10.

Per fesse urdée. See Plate LII. fig. 11.

In fesse, or fesseways, implies any charge placed or borne *in fesse*, that is, in an horizontal line across the middle of the field, the place assigned for the *fesse*. *Gibbon*, in Latin, uses *fasciatim, et in loco fasciæ, or ordinatim ad modum fasciæ*, which is very expressive, as borne after the manner of a *fesse*, that is, in a transverse position, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 23, a wear *fesseways*.

FESTOON. Festoons of various fruits and flowers sometimes occur in coat-armour; the first is also termed a *fruitage*, pendant or hanging; and the latter a *flowerage*.

FETLOCK, or FETTERLOCK, a horse fetlock. See Plate XLI. fig. 5.

Fetlocks conjoined, or interlaced. See Plate XLI. fig. 6.

FEUILLE DE SCIE is the French term to express that the *fesse* pale, or any other ordinary, is indented on one side, like the saw. See Plate LII. fig. 19.

FICHÉ, a French term, and what we corruptly call *fitché*. See **FITCHÉ**, or **FITCHED**.

FIDDLES. See **VIOLINS**.

FIELD OF A COAT OF ARMS is understood to be the whole surface of the *escoccheon*, or shield, upon which the several charges, or bearings, are depicted, or of each separate coat, when the shield contains quarterings or *impalements*. The name was, in all probability, derived from the charges borne upon it having originally been acquired or achieved in the field. The ancients Latinized it *campus*; but *Uredus* calls it *area, alveum, and solum*; the last of which *Gibbon* thinks more proper for the groundwork of any painting or embroidery: but of later years it has been more frequently termed shield in Latin blazon, and the words *scutum, parma, clypeus, &c.* generally used.

FIEND, or FURY'S HEAD couped at the neck, in profile. See Plate XLII. fig. 15.

FIERY FURNACE, a furnace with a melting-pot thereon, part of the arms of the Founders' Company. See Plate XLVII. fig. 17, and the arms of the different companies.

FIG LEAF. See Plate XXXI. fig. 8.

FIGETIVE, fitched, from the Latin word *figo*, to fasten or make sure. See **FITCHÉE**.

FIR

FIGURED is a term sometimes used in blazoning charges depicted with human faces, as the sun, crescents, bezants, &c.

FILE, or LABEL, of one, two, three, or more points. See **LABEL**. *Boyer* says, it is improperly called file by English heralds, and should be termed label. See Plate XI. differences or distinctions of the Royal Family upon labels.

File of three points fixed or extending to the base, termed also a chief removed (and a fesse in chief) and three pales conjoined. See Plate LII. fig. 17.

File, an instrument used by smiths. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 14.

FILLET OF BASTARDY is a baton or diminutive of the bend sinister. The fillet is by French heralds borne in *fesse*, in bend, and other positions, and contains one-fourth of such ordinaries.

Fillet, an ordinary containing one-fourth part of the chief. See Plate VII. fig. 24.

Fillet, according to *Boyer*, is the fourth part of the bordure, and in French termed *filrière*.

FIMBRIATED, (French, *frangé*; in Latin, *fimbriatus*,) is a term derived from the Latin word *fimbria*, the skirt or hem of a garment, implying an ordinary or charge edged or bordered all round; and with much deference to the Heralds' College, whose blazon of the Union Flag has been followed verbatim in this work, the crosses are improperly termed fimbriated, as they are not edged all round, which the word fimbriated implies. This only proves a truism, that we are none of us infallible, and that patents cannot make heralds. See *Bend fimbriated*, and Plate XV. fig. 3.

FINNED is said of fishes when their fins are of a different tincture to their bodies.

FIRE. See **BONFIRE**.

Fire-ball, fired in four places. See Plate IX. fig. 29. When in blazon it is said a *ball fired ppr.* the fire always issues from the top.

FIRE BEACON, a machine formerly used to give notice of the approach of an enemy, and to alarm the country. It is used as a crest by the family of *Compton*. See Plate XVIII. fig. 11.

Fire-beacon, a large iron box to hold fire for alarm. It forms the crest of *Pryce*, as delineated in Plate XXX. fig. 21.

Fire-brand inflamed ppr. Firebrands, borne in coat-armour, are generally represented *raguly*, as in Plate XIX. fig. 33.

FIRME is a term sometimes used for a *cross pattée*, that is fixed to each side of the *escoccheon*; it is also blazoned a *cross pattée entire*; and by *Morgan*, a *cross pattée throughout*, which *Edmondson* thinks the best way of describing it. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.

FLA

FISH of all sorts, from the whale to the sprat, as Edmondson observes, are borne in coat-armour, but when of no particular denomination, and represented of a small size, are blazoned by the general appellation of *fish*, as gu. a chev. betw. three fishes ar.

FISH-HOOKS, when used in armorial bearings, are depicted as in Plate XLI. fig. 29, viz. *a trident between two fish-hooks*.

FISSURE is the fourth part of the *bend sinister*, and by some called a *staff*. See Plate XVI. fig. 32, in chief *a scarpe*, in base *a fissure*.

FITCHÉ, or **FITCHED**, according to Mackenzie, is corruptly taken from the French word *fiche*, which signifies any thing fixed, derived, as supposed, from the Latin verb *figo*, to *fix* or *fasten*. The term is used chiefly in crosses, when the lower parts or extremities are sharpened to a point, to fix or pitch in the ground, which may account for the term *pichée* and *double pichée*, used by some authors. Uredus uses *spiculatus*, as *crux in imo spiculata*; some have used *figitanus* and *figitivus*, as in the Book of St. Alban's, which Gibbon disapproves, especially the latter, rather recommending *figibilis*, or *figenda*, as a cross fixable, or to be fastened. Crosses, thus formed, were carried by the primitive Christians on their pilgrimages, or where-soever they went for devotion, which might be easily fixed in the ground. Crosses of various shapes are sometimes borne *fitchée at the foot* only, which is a projecting point from the middle of the extremity, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 5, 12, and 16; *double fitchée*, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 24, and Plate XXXV. fig. 17; *treble fitchée*, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 33, (called also *fourchée of three points*.) *Fitchée* which tapers in the whole limb, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 6 and 18, and Plate XXXV. fig. 2, 7, and 11, and these several crosses are often borne thus, *fitchée at every extremity*, or limb, as in Plate XXXII. fig. 35, Plate XXXIII. fig. 24 and 33, Plate XXXV. fig. 7, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 8 and 9.

FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. See CINQUEFOIL.

FIXED. Crosses which are usually borne in the centre of the escocheon without extending to the sides, when attached thereto are termed *fixed*, as a cross pattée *fixed*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 16.

FLAGONS, when borne in coat-armour, are generally shaped like a *vase*, with a cover.

FLAMES OF FIRE are often borne in coat-armour, and with the phoenix or salamander issuant therefrom, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 27, and Plate XLIV. fig. 27.

FLE

FLAMANT, (French, *flambant*, *ardent*, *allumé*,) flaming, burning, as a firebrand, flambeaux, &c.

FLANCH, **FLANQUE**, or **FLASQUE**, is formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superficies, for they are ever borne double or in pairs, as in Plate XIII. fig. 17, and Gibbon thinks that it might be called *segmentum gibbosum*, or *orbiculi segmentum*, from its formation. Leigh would make flanch and flasque two distinct subordinate ordinaries, but Gibbon very judiciously accounts them both as one, and properly writes it *flanque*, asserting that *flasque* is no word in heraldry, and *flanch* but a corruption of *un flanc*, being *a side* in French, which this ordinary forms to the shield, for which reason it is in Latin termed *latus*, or *latusculum*, to which, on account of its form, the word *gibbosum* is added.

FLANKED, } By these terms, according to
FLANQUÉ, or } Guillim and Edmondson, the
FLANQUED. } French mean what we call *per saltier*. Baron renders it in Latin *in decussim seu decussatè quadrifidus*, or *quadrupartitus*; it may also be rendered *de cussatus*, or *quadrupartitus ad modum literæ X*; and accordingly the Italians say, *in forma della littera X*. Colombiere, however, expresses it quite otherwise, using *flanqué en rond* and *flanqué en point*, both representing sections taken out of the sides of the escocheon, the first rounding from the angles of it, the latter in straight lines, forming an angle at the fesse, without making any *saltier*, which seems to be the true meaning, because *flanqué*, or *flanked*, cannot extend any farther than the taking sections from the side or flanks, and not to the dividing the escocheon into four parts as the saltier does: besides the French call *party per saltier*, *Escartele en sautoir*.

FLANQUE POINT OF THE ESCOCHEON is a term applied by the French to that which we call the *base point*.

FLASQUE, according to Leigh, is not so circular as the *flanch*, and are also borne in pairs, as in Plate XIII. fig. 18. The Dutch bear the flasque or flanch square, as in Plate XII. fig. 4, viz. an indorse between two square *flasques*.

FLAX-BREAKER. See HEMP-HACKLE, which is the same thing, and Plate XLI. fig. 14.

FLECT, **FLECTANT**, and **FLECTED**, any thing bowed or bent, somewhat round or circular.

FLECTED and **REFLECTED**, bowed or bent in contrary directions or turns, in a serpentine form, like the letter S, as a serpent, the tail erected and torqued, (or *flected* and *reflected*.)

FLEECE, the woolly skin of a sheep hung by its middle at a ring in a collar. It is commonly

F L E

called the *golden fleece*, and is the badge pendent to the collar of that order of Knighthood. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 35.

FLEGME, or **FLEAM**, an instrument used by farriers in bleeding horses: some of the ancient heralds represent them as in Plate XXXV. fig. 24; others call them *crampoons*, supposing them to represent *cramps of iron*, used by builders for fixing blocks or pieces of stone together.

Flegme, *Fleam*, or *Flem*, a lancet, or surgical instrument, borne as a part of the armorial ensigns of the Company of Barber-Surgeons. They are represented very dissimilar from the modern *lancets* or instruments now used by surgeons. See Plate XLVI. fig. 6, in base.

FLESH-HOOK, an instrument used for taking meat out of the seething-pot, or caldron. As an heraldic bearing it should be represented with three hooks on one stem, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 10, which exhibits a *flesh-hook* on the sinister side, and on the dexter a *botterole*.

FLESH-POT. A name given by some heralds to the three-legged iron-pot, sometimes borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLVI. fig. 12.

FLEUR-DE-LIS, commonly, although erroneously, called *flower-de-luce*. Some say it represents a *lily*, others the *iris*, or *flag*. It hath, from its first introduction into coat-armour, been the charge in the royal arms of France, and is a very common bearing in English armory. See Plate XXXI. fig. 28. That they are now intended to represent lilies there is little doubt: the French who took them for a regal bearing at a very early period so denominate them, and *Spelman*, in his *Aspilogia*, calls the fleur-de-lis in the French arms *lilia*, lilies; but, nevertheless, authors have much differed as to the origin and nature of the bearing; some supposing that they were intended to represent the top of a *sceptre*, others the French *battle-axe*, called *francisca*, or rather the iron of the *angon*, or *javelin*, of the ancient French, which last seems the most probable conjecture. It is said to be an emblem of the Trinity from its three branchings; and lilies, it is said, were the principal ornament in Solomon's crown: it is stamped on Roman medals of a very early period.

Fleur-de-lis seeded. See Plate XXXI. fig. 29.

Fleur-de-lis Dutch, so called, the Dutch heralds depicting them after the peculiar form in Plate XXXI. fig. 31.

Fleur-de-lis demi, divided per pale. See Plate XXXI. fig. 32.

Fleur-de-lis couped. See Plate XXXI. fig. 33.

F L O

Fleur-de-lis semée is when the whole field, charge, supporter, or crest, is strewed over, or powdered with *fleur-de-lis*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 34; it is generally termed only *semée-de-lis*.

Fleur-de-lis, formed of three lilies. See Plate XXXI. fig. 30.

FLEURONÉE, and } are French terms sometimes
FLEUR-DE-LISÉE, } applied to buds of flowers,
which English heralds call *buttony*, *botone*, and
budded.

FLEURY, **FLORY**, **FLURY**, **FLURT**, **FLURTY**, **FLORETTY**, and **FLEURETTÉ**, are several appellations given by different authors, but all meaning the same thing, that is to say, any bearing ending with a fleur-de-lis, as in Plate XIII. fig. 14, viz. piles *fleury* at the points. The French use the term *florenée*, and Baron has *liliatus*, which is likewise used by *Camden*, *Uredus*, and *Gibbon*, but Chiffletius hath *foliatus*, which is not so proper, because all things flowered or *flory* are adorned only with the *French lily*, or *fleur-de-lis*. Some heralds have attempted a nicety of distinction between *flurt* and *flurdy*, the former implying the head only of the fleur-de-lis, and the latter both the top and bottom of it, set contrary one to the other; observing the same distinction between *flory* and *floretty*, the first for the heads and the latter for the whole flower, set contrariwise, but it is much better to use the term *flory counterflory*.

Fleury contre fleury is fleury on both sides, the top and bottom of the fleur-de-lis alternately projecting on each side, as if the fleur had grown through, as in Plate XV. fig. 9, viz. a bend fleury counterfleury.

FLEXED, bent or bowed, somewhat circular.

FLINT-STONE. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 6.

Flint-stone chained, by some writers called *murdering chain shot*. They were granted as a coat of augmentation to the *Baron Clifford*, in which grant they were depicted spiked, as in Plate XXI. fig. 29.

FLOAT. An instrument used by the bowyers, and borne as part of their armorial ensign. See Plate XLVI. fig. 34.

FLOOK, a fish, called also a *flounder*.

FLORY, the same as fleury, flurt, flourette, fleuronne, &c. variously termed, but of like meaning, adorned with fleurs-de-lis.

FLOTANT, a term used in blazon to express any thing flying in the air, as a banner *floatant*, or displayed. See Plate IX. fig. 32; it is likewise applicable to any thing swimming.

FLOUKE, or **FLUKE**, of an anchor, is the semi-circular barbed part, by which it takes hold of the ground. See Plate VIII. fig. 10.

F O U

FLOURETTÉ, the same as fleur-de-lisée, meaning fleury or flory, adorned with fleur-de-lis.

FLOURISHED, flowered, or adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c. called also *flory*, *florette*, *flurt*, &c. &c.

FLY. Flies and bees are often borne in coat-armour, and are generally depicted as in Plate XVIII. fig. 18, and Plate XL. fig. 16.

Fly. See GAD-FLY, and Plate XL. fig. 15.

Fly. See HARVEST-FLY, and Plate XL. fig. 17.

Fly. See BUTTERFLY, and Plate XL. fig. 18.

FLYING, floating in the air.

FLYING-COLUMN, or a column with wings. See *Column*, and Plate XXX. fig. 22.

FLYING-FISH. See Plate XLIV. fig. 23, which shews the only position in which they can be placed.

FOLDAGE. Leaves having several foldings and turnings one from the other, by some termed festoon head. The turning of the mantle is sometimes called the *foliage*, but more generally the *doubling*, as a mantle gules, *doubled* argent.

FOLIAGE, the leaves of a tree or branch.

FOLIATED, leaved.

FONDANT, a French term for what we call *stooping* for prey, as when an eagle, falcon, or other carnivorous bird flies down to seize its prey.

FONTAL. The gods of fountains and rivers and water nymphs are generally depicted with a water-pot, from which flows the river they represent, which is termed a *fontal*.

FORCENÉ is said of a horse when rearing or standing on his hind legs.

FORE-SHORTENED. Animals, &c. so borne that their whole length is not seen by either turning towards or from you.

FORE-STAFF, a mariner's instrument. See Plate XXXV. fig. 22.

FOREST-BILL, or **WOOD-BILL**, an instrument used for lopping trees, &c. See Plate XVIII. fig. 28.

FORKED, branching into two parts, somewhat like the prongs of a fork.

FORMÉ, or **FORMY**, the same as *pattée*. See **CROSS PATTÉE**.

FORMED or **SEATED**, **FORMETH** or **SEATETH**, terms denoting the resting-place of the hare, called the *form* or *seat*.

FORTIFIED. As a wall *fortified* with towers.

FOUNTAIN, in ancient heraldry, was always depicted as a roundle barry wavy of six, ar. and az. as in Plate XLVII. fig. 12, and the word *fountain* without any addition to the blazon is ever so understood: but in a modern grant it is

F R E

represented and blazoned differently, as in the arms of *Franco*, described in the alphabet, and depicted in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 30, which is perhaps a solitary instance differing from the old heraldic fountain.

FOURCHI. See **CROSS FOURCHE**.

FOX, an animal often borne in coat-armour, but too well known to require any description.

Foxes, two, salient, counter-salient, in saltier.

See Plate XXVII. fig. 23.

Fox's head coupé. See Plate XXVII. fig. 24.

FRACED, broken or parted asunder, as in Plate L. fig. 10, viz. a fesse debruised, *fracted* or removed, and also Plate XIV. fig. 27; and Plate XXIII. fig. 23.

FRAMED-SAW is a saw fixed in an oblong square frame, with a handle at each end, used for cutting large pieces of timber.

FRASIER, in French, signifies a strawberry plant; it is used by Scotch heralds in the blazon of the coat of *Fraser*, bearing allusion to the family name, but English heralds call it a *cinquefoil*. See Plate XXXI. fig. 22.

FRET is a term, in all probability, derived from its form, which consists of six pieces, viz. two long ones in saltier, extending to the extremity of the field, and four pieces conjoined in the centre, in the form of a mascle, interlaced or *fretted* by those in saltier. Some have termed it a *true-lover's knot*, others *Harrington's knot*, it being their arms, and *Nodo firmo* their motto, but the latter term is very insufficient, and in no way explains this bearing to those unacquainted with the arms of *Harrington*, and it should not be used. *Gibbon* is for calling it *heraldorum nodus amatorius*, or *heraldicus veri amoris nodus*, but even this does not sufficiently explain the form of *heralds true-lovers' knots*, and the blazon he gives for those who may object to it is much better, viz. *Retis unicam masculam et duas tæniolas obliquas (dextram scilicet et sinistram) cuncta simul pro veri amoris nodo intertexta*, which he says is mathematical enough. The ancients used *frectum simplex*, which is barbarous Latin. See Plate XIII. fig. 21; and **FRET COUPÉ**, fig. 29; but if there be more than one fret in a coat, the word *coupé* is unnecessary and need not be used, as in that case they cannot touch or reach the extremities of the *escocheon* like one borne singly.

Fret, charged on each joint with a pellet. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 10.

Fret engrailed. See Plate XIII. fig. 31.

Fret fleury at each point. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 11.

F R O

Fret fretted, termed also a *fret double fretted*, and a fret in a true love's knot. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 20.

Fret interlaced, with an annulet in the centre. See Plate XIII. fig. 30.

Fret per, or *parted per fret*, in the form of the fret, as in Plate XII. fig. 26, viz. barry per fret.

Fretted, charges or ordinaries, interlaced one with the other are termed fretted, as in Plate XXIII. fig. 20, viz. a cheveron *fretted* with a barrulet.

Fretting each other, interlacing one another.

Fretty, in French, *fretté*, is composed of six, eight, ten, or more pieces crossing the escocheon bendways dexter and sinister, and interlacing or fretting each other, as in Plate XIII. fig. 22. The dictionary to *Guillim* states that the ancients were wont to say, *Arma fretata* of so many pieces. *Uredus* uses *clathris scuto superpictis*, and some instead of *clathris*, have *cancellis*, among whom is *Baron*, but *Gibbon's* opinion seems preferable, who blazons such a bearing by *baccillis* as after mentioned, for arms latticed, which the French term *treillie*, have their pieces passing all over and nailed in the joints, whereas these bastons or batons pass interchangeably one over and under another; so that laying aside both *clathrus* and *cancellus*, *Gibbon* blazons the coat of the Lord Willoughby, of Parham, viz. az. fretty of eight pieces or, thus, *Gestat scutum cœruleum octonis baccillis aureis impressum obliquis (quatuor dextris, totidemque sinistris) qui alius super alium (vicissim et subter) subalternatim interponuntur*. *Guillim* derives the term *fretty* from the French word *retz*, which signifies a net, and if so *reticulatum* would be a very proper word, as in the coat of the ancient Lords Etchingham, of Sussex, viz. az. fretty of six, ar. *Parmam cœruleam tribus, ex argento, taniolis dextris, totidemque sinistris reticulatum*. But in this variety of opinions, every one must be left to his own way, taking care, however, that the blazon should always fully describe the particular form of every thing, that a drawing or painting may be correctly made from it. *Colombiere* observes that the term *fretty* or *fretté*, without naming any particular number of pieces, is understood to contain six each way crossing one another, but if more, it should be specified.

FRIGHTED is a term sometimes used for a horse rearing.

FRINGED, edged with fringe.

FRONT, or } The front part of any thing, as the
FRONTAL, } *front*, or *frontal* of a cap; it is also

F U N

applied to ornaments which adorn the head of men and women, as his or her *frontal* adorned with a plume of feathers, &c.

FRONTLET, the forepart.

FRUCTED, a term used in blazon to signify a tree bearing its fruit. See Plate VIII. fig. 2, on a mount vert, an oak tree ppr. *fructed* or, i. e. the acorns gold, and in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 3, is a pear tree erased, *fructed* ppr. that is, with its fruit in the natural colour.

FULGENT, having rays as a star fulgent. *Estoiles* are always depicted with the points or rays waved.

FUMANT. Emitting vapour or smoke.

FUMETS, or **FIMASHING**, is the excrement of the hart and all other deer.

FUNERAL. No feature of the human mind seems to have displayed itself more universally, at all times, than the disposition to honour the memory of the dead by every token of respect which the custom of the age or country may have sanctioned, as evidence of the merit of the deceased, or at least, of the admiration and regret of his surviving friends. It seems as if, from an innate horror of death, men are willing to invest the silent and humiliating work of corruption with the imposing display of magnificence and pomp, which leaves the mind no leisure to dwell on the present condition of the cause of all the pagantry; and from reluctance to feel and to acknowledge the nothingness to him who is gone, of the objects which continue to interest so deeply those whom he has left behind, they pursue him into the other world with the honours of this. Perhaps, too, the prejudice, if it be a prejudice, that these honours are not lost upon the object of them, and that the soul does derive some satisfaction from the respect which is paid to the body it has left, is not the least powerful stimulus to the performance of funeral ceremonies. Certain it is that the Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian believed it as a truth, or considered the belief of it to be so general in others that in their codes of laws they appealed to it as a reason and an inducement for treating the dead with honour. It must have been in the enthusiasm of this feeling that the notion originated, so prevalent among the ancients, that the soul of an unburied corse was not allowed to pass the Styx for a hundred years; hence the impiety of passing a body without sprinkling over it sufficient earth to constitute a burial; hence, too, probably the custom of building cenotaphs for those whose bodies could not be discovered, with the pious hope that, by doing all that could be done, divine justice would be satisfied, and

the interdicted spirit be relieved. That the disembodied spirit was the ultimate object of all these rites may be inferred from this, that they were as numerous and as sacred, whether the utmost ingenuity was exercised, as among the Egyptians, to preserve the body from decay, or whether, as among the Greeks and Romans, its destruction was anticipated by the application of the speediest of all consumers, fire. The trial of the dead, the river Styx, and its ferryman, Charon, which, in the religion and poetry of Greece, belonged to the future world, in Egypt constituted a part of the ceremonies actually performed at the funeral of every person of distinction. A belief of a future life is one of those principles of natural religion which are inherent in the human mind, and veneration for the dead could hardly be separated from such a belief. It is not then surprising that we should find these two sentiments exerting their combined influence in every state of society. The same feeling that contemplated the departed spirit as passed from a human to a divine existence, and the deserving object of sacrifice and prayer, religiously guarded its earthly remains from every indignity. To disturb the ashes of the dead was the last act of impiety, and the means which were taken to prevent such a misfortune were proportionate to the worth and rank of the deceased. The followers of Alaric diverted a river from its course to make a tomb for him in its bed, and then turned the waters again into their channel; and while they thus secured his remains from violation gave the strongest evidence of their admiration and esteem. But though the light of reason taught the certainty of a life after death, it gave no intimation of what that life is, of its wants or its enjoyments, and the natural consequence was that those who were ignorant of revelation or the sublimest speculations of philosophy formed all their notions of the next world from what they saw in this; they concluded that the feelings and affections that attended them here would attend them there, and, consequently, that what interested them in this life would interest them in the life to come; that its happiness would be the same in kind though different in degree, and would consist in this, that every individual would be able to follow without interruption, difficulty, or sorrow, the objects of his own particular inclination. The funeral ceremonies of all barbarous nations were consistent with this belief; the favourite dress or arms of the deceased, the instruments of his darling occupations, accompanied him to the grave; the animals that ministered to

his comforts here resigned their lives, that their spirits might attend on the spirit of their master, and frequently his wives disputed the honour of having held the first place in his affections, and the consequent privilege of following him through death to the dwellings of the blessed. The philosophy of Greece and Rome was sufficient to exclude the most revolting of these customs from their funeral ceremonies, but it remained for Christianity, by imparting juster notions of a future life, to remove all the absurdities of mysterious superstition. Yet it was not the spirit of the gospel to raise unnecessary obstacles by insulting the harmless prejudices of those whose improvement it sought, and when the customs of Paganism could be sanctified to the purposes of Christianity a new and better meaning was given to established usages, and a more profitable direction to natural feelings. A recapitulation of the actions of the deceased and an examination into his conduct, in order to form a just estimate of his character, was no doubt the origin of the funeral orations of the Greeks and Romans; and when this task was entrusted to a relative or friend, natural partiality, and the common feeling to extenuate the faults and magnify the virtues of the dead, soon converted candid examination into pure panegyric, and rendered funeral orations, what all the specimens which we have of them are, elaborate eulogies of departed worth. It was not easy, nor was it necessary, to remove this opportunity of giving honour to the dead and consolation to the living, but it was possible to give it a more sacred character and a more beneficial influence: the task of examining the conduct of the deceased and passing sentence upon him was appropriated to the minister of religion and confined to the pulpit, and thus from the funeral orations of Rome arose the funeral sermons of the Christian church. It is the constant aim of the Christian religion to elevate the mind to spiritual things and to inspire it with a contempt of every thing temporary and corporeal, and this idea of the worthlessness of the present body might perhaps have led to a condemnation of funeral pomp, had it not been that the doctrine of the resurrection counteracted such a feeling, and gave an unusual, perhaps an undue, degree of importance to the lifeless corse. It was this that introduced among the early Christians the custom of embalming their dead, but when the mistaken zeal which led to it subsided, the custom was discontinued, or continued only as an extraordinary mark of distinction observed only by the great. However earnestly

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we are urged by our religion to value the soul above the body, there is every thing to encourage the decent ceremonies of sepulture, nothing to condemn even the more splendid performance of them. St. Chrysostom urges three reasons for the solemn interment of the dead: first, to show the mutual charity which we owe one to another; second, to declare our hopes of a resurrection; third, to render as effectually as possible the death of another a proof and warning of our own. While Christianity, by adopting some of the customs of the heathens, preserved a similarity between their burials and our own, similar feelings acting in a similar manner produced other points of resemblance between them. Besides a recital of the honours of the deceased, every outward symbol of them was carefully displayed, and this particularly and in a remarkable manner by the Romans. The descendants of every man who had borne a curule office were entitled to an image of that person, and at the funeral of every member of a family thus ennobled, all the images to which the *jus imaginum* entitled him, were produced and formed the most important part of the procession. As many as three hundred are said to have been displayed at the funeral of one person. The mind is immediately struck with the resemblance which this custom bears to that, which arose after the introduction of armorial bearings, of exhibiting at the funerals of the noble the banners and pennons to which the laws of arms entitled them, and the testimonies of their high descent and honourable connections. The custom of lying in state, which is now observed with all sovereigns and the members of their family, and distinguished public characters, if it may not be traced to a somewhat similar ceremony among the ancient Romans, is still of great antiquity. The first Christian monarch, Constantine the Great, was placed in a gold coffin, covered with purple, and then carried to his palace in Constantinople, where he lay in state several days and nights; torches placed in chandeliers of gold were lighted round him; he wore his imperial robe with the diadem on his head. At certain periods the princes, counts, and barons of his court, came and made their respects to him, as if he had been alive, and the senate did the same.

In this country the rage for splendid funerals was at its height in the reign of Elizabeth: it had been gradually increasing for a length of time, and the vanity of those who, without the same title, endeavoured to equal the proud displays made by ancient and noble families, created

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in them a twofold anxiety to have such processions regulated with the most punctilious conformity to the rules of heraldry. The plebeian ambition which I have mentioned, together with the ignorance of those undertakers whom they employed to regulate their funerals, produced so much confusion and so many abuses, that the officers of arms made great efforts, both to correct the absurdities in the processions themselves, and to confine them to those who were entitled to them. In 1568, the Earl Marshal issued an order, that Garter principal King of Arms should have the ordering of the funerals of Knights of the Garter and their wives, and that Clarencieux and Norroy should, within their provinces, have the setting forth of the funerals of other noble and gentle persons. This monopoly was resisted by the painters and undertakers, and the dispute between them and the officers of arms was one small branch of the grand struggle which was going on for liberty on one side and arbitrary power and privilege on the other. The result was fortunate for England, but unfortunate for the heralds, who, in this as in every other way, gradually lost their authority and importance. When the privileges of the aristocracy might thus be invaded with impunity by all who had the inclination and means to do so, they lost their value to their rightful owners, and of late years we seldom witness, except in the case of some member of the Royal Family or distinguished public character, those splendid funeral pageants which were once considered as absolutely necessary to maintain the dignity of nobility. To give the reader an idea of the magnificence of these processions, and the form of them, as established by the laws of heraldry, I have given a particular account of one celebrated for its splendour, and conducted by the officers of arms.

Edward, Earl of Derby, died on the 24th of October, 1574, and was buried on the 4th of December following.

First after his departure, his body was well seared, wrapt in lead and chested. Then the chapel, the house with the two courts, were hanged with black cloth, and garnished escocheons of his arms. And on Saturday before the funeral, the body was brought into the chapel, where it was covered with a pall of black velvet, garnished with escocheons of arms, and thereon was set his coat of arms, helmet and crest, sword and target, and about him was placed the standard, great banner, and six bannerols.

And on Thursday in the morning, before the

sermon, the Earl of Derby, his son, being present, with a great number of esquires and gentlemen, and the three chief officers of his house, viz. steward, treasurer, and comptroller, standing about the body with white staves in their hands, Clarencieux King of Arms, with his rich coat on his back, published this thanksgiving and style of the defunct in form following:

"All honour, laud, and praise to Almighty God, who, through his divine mercy, hath taken out of this transitory life, to his eternal joy and bliss, the Right Honourable Edward, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, Strange and of Man, one of the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter."

At Ormskirk, in Lancashire, two miles from Lathom, was a stately hearse erected of five principals, thirty feet in height, twelve in length, and nine in breadth, double railed, all garnished in the order and manner following: first, the top part and rails covered with black cloth, the vallance and principals covered with velvet, to the vallance a fringe of silk; the majesty being of taffata, lined with buckram, had thereon, most curiously wrought in gold and silver, the achievements of his arms, with helm, crest, supporters, and motto; and four other buckram escocheons in metal, the top garnished with escocheons and pencils in metal, six great burial paste escocheons at the four corners, and at the uppermost top, the vallance set forth with small escocheons of his arms on buckram in metal within the garter, the rails and posts also garnished with escocheons wrought in gold and silver on paper royal. The which hearse was placed between the choir and body of the church, which church was also hanged throughout with black cloth, escocheons also being set thereon, not only of his own arms within the garter, but also impaled with the three countesses his wives. And this being finished by Wednesday at night before the burial, the order of proceeding, on Thursday, being the day appointed, was in manner following:

First, two yeomen conductors, with black staves in their hands to lead the way.

Then all poor men in gowns, two and two together, to the number of a hundred.

The choir and singing men, to the number of forty, in their surplices.

An esquire bearing the standard, with his hood on his head, and his horse trapped to the ground, garnished with a shaffron of his arms, within the garter, on his forehead; and four

escocheons of buckram in metal, on each side two.

The defunct's gentlemen, mounted on comely geldings, in their gowns, with hoods on their shoulders, two and two, to the number of eighty.

The two secretaries of the defunct riding together, as the other gentlemen afore.

The esquires and knights in like order, two and two, to the number of fifty.

The defunct's two chaplains, with hoods on their shoulders, according to their degrees.

The preacher, his horse trapped, and a doctor's hood on his shoulder.

The defunct's three chief officers of household, the steward, treasurer, and comptroller, with white staves in their hands and hoods on their shoulders, and their horses trapped.

An esquire bearing the great banner of his arms, his hood on his head, his horse also trapped, and garnished with escocheons, as is before specified.

A herald of arms, (Lancaster,) with his hood on his head, his horse trapped as aforesaid, wearing the defunct's coat of arms of damask, did bear his helm of steel, parcel gilt, with mantles of black velvet, the knots gilt, and on a wreath or torse of his colours, stood his crest curiously carved, painted and wrought in gold and silver.

A king of arms, (Norroy,) with his hood on his head, wearing his coat of arms richly embroidered with the arms of England, his horse trapped and garnished as aforesaid, bearing the shield of arms of the defunct within the garter, and thereon a coronet.

Another king of arms (Clarencieux) riding in like order, bearing the defunct's sword, with the pomel upward, the hilt and chape gilt, with a scabbard of velvet.

Another king of arms (Garter) riding in like order, bearing another of the defunct's coat of arms, being wrought as the other was; and on the left side of him rode a gentleman-usher, with a white rod in his hand, his horse trapped, and his hood on his head.

The chariot, wherein the body lay, was covered with black velvet, garnished with escocheons, drawn by four horses, trapped with black, and on each horse was placed four escocheons and a shaffron of his arms, and also on each horse sat a page in a black coat, and a hood on his head: on the fore-seat of the chariot sat a gentleman-usher in his gown, and his hood on his head, and a white rod in his hand.

About the body, it being in the said chariot, rode four esquires, being assistants to the body,

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their hoods on their heads, and their horses trapped down to the ground.

On the outside of them, about the said chariot, rode six other esquires, their hoods on their heads, their horses trapped, each of them bearing a bannerol, not only of the defunct's arms, but also the arms of such noble houses whereof he was descended, viz. the arms of Thomas, first Earl of Derby of that name, Lord Stanley and of Man, impaled with the arms of Eleanor his wife, daughter of Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, and sister to Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury. The second bannerol was of George, Lord Stanley and Strange, the son and heir of the said Thomas, impaled with the arms of Jane his wife, daughter and heir of John, Lord Strange of Knockin. The third bannerol was the arms of Thomas, the second Earl of Derby of that name, Lord Stanley Strange and of Man, impaled with the arms of Anne his wife, daughter of Edward, Lord Hastings, and sister to George, Lord Hastings, the first Earl of Huntingdon of that name. The fourth bannerol was the arms of the defunct, impaled with the arms of Dorothy his first wife, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Surrey, and Earl Marshal of England, Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Bruse. On the fifth bannerol was also the defunct's arms, impaled with the arms of Margaret his second wife, daughter of Ellis Barton, Esq. On the sixth bannerol was impaled with the arms of the defunct, the arms of Mary his third wife, daughter of Sir George Cotton, Knt. Vice-Chamberlain to King Edward VI.

Next after the chariot proceeded the chief mourner in the mourning robes of an earl; and on each side of him rode a gentleman-usher, with white rods in their hands, their hoods on their heads, and their horses trapped.

On the left side of him, and somewhat behind, rode the gentleman of the horse of the defunct, his hood on his head, his horse trapped, and leading in his hand the horse of estate, all covered and trapped with black velvet.

Next after rode eight other mourners, their hoods on their shoulders and heads, and their horses trapped with fine cloth to the ground.

A yeoman bare headed in a black coat, on foot.

Two sons of the principal mourner in gowns and hoods on their shoulders, either of them having a gentleman to lead their horses.

Two yeomen-ushers with white rods, on foot.

The defunct's yeomen, two and two together, to the number of five hundred.

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All gentlemen's servants, two and two together.

And thus being whiffled all the way by certain yeomen in black coats, on foot, with black staves in their hands, proceeded to the church-door, where their servants attended to receive their horses; then being dismounted, all the gentlemen that proceeded before the corse entered into the church, and received their places according to their degrees, leaving the hundred poor men without the church, on each side the way.

Then the body was taken out of the chariot by eight gentlemen in gowns, with hoods on their heads, and assisted by four yeomen in black coats, and borne into the hearse, where it was orderly placed upon a table three feet high, covered with black cloth, and upon him was laid not only a pall of black velvet, but also his coat of arms, sword and target, helm and crest.

And thus the body being placed, the principal mourner entered the hearse, where was prepared for him, at the head of the defunct, a stool with a carpet, and four cushions of black velvet to kneel and lean upon.

Then entered the other eight mourners, and took their places within the uttermost part of the hearse, on each side of the body, each of them having a cushion of black velvet to lean upon, and their stools covered with black cloth, and a cushion of the same to kneel upon. At the feet of the defunct, without the rail, stood the two esquires, holding the standard and great banner; and on each side of the hearse stood the other esquires, with the bannerols, and behind the principal mourner stood three kings of arms, and the four gentlemen ushers; and between the standard, and at the great banner, stood Lancaster, herald of arms, wearing the defunct's coat of arms.

And thus, the body being placed, and every other estate according to their degrees, Norroy, king of arms, pronounced the style of the defunct as is before-mentioned; which ended, the Dean of Chester began his sermon, and, after the sermon, the vicar began the commemoration, and, after the epistle and gospel, the offering was commenced in the manner following:—

First, Henry, Earl of Derby, being principal mourner, did offer for the defunct a piece of gold, having before him Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, king of arms, and Lancaster, herald of arms; and, on each side of Garter, a gentleman usher and an esquire, to bear the chief mourner's train; and after him did proceed the other eight mourners, two and two,

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according to their degrees. And, in like order, he with the other mourners repaired to their places, where he, remaining a small time, went to offer for himself, having Clarencieux and Lancaster only before him, and thus having offered, stayed between the vicar and Lancaster, herald of arms, to receive the noble achievements of his father, offered up by the other eight mourners, in manner and form following:—

First, Lord Stourton and Sir Rowland Stanley offered up the coat of arms, having before them Clarencieux, king of arms.

Secondly, Sir Peter Leigh, Bt. and Thomas Butler, Esq. offered the sword, bearing the pomel forward, having before them Norroy, king of arms.

Thirdly, John Ratcliffe and Alexander Barlow, Esqrs. offered the targe of his arms, and before them went Clarencieux.

Fourthly, Alexander Rigby and William Stopforth, Esqrs. offered the helm and crest, having before them Norroy, king of arms.

Which ended, the principal mourner repaired to his place, and on each side of him a gentleman usher, and his train borne up by an esquire; and before him Clarencieux, king of arms, where he remained till the offering was ended.

Then offered the other eight mourners for themselves, viz.—

The first pair, having before them Clarencieux, king of arms.

The second pair, and before them Norroy, king of arms.

The third pair, having before them Bluemantle, pursuivant of arms.

The fourth pair, having before them Bluemantle.

Thus when the principal mourner and eight mourners assistants had offered, and were placed again as aforesaid;

Then offered the four esquires, assistants to the defunct, having before them Lancaster, herald of arms.

Then the standard, offered by the esquire that bare it, and before him Bluemantle.

Then the great banner, offered by the esquire that bare it, and before him Bluemantle.

Which standard and banner being offered by them that bare them, as aforesaid, they did put off their hoods, and took their places among the rest of the mourners, being gentlemen.

Then offered the steward, treasurer, and and comptroller, with their white staves in their hands, and Lancaster, herald of arms, before them.

Then offered all the other knights, esquires,

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and gentlemen, wearing black, proceeding in order, two and two, according to their degrees.

Then offered the yeomen ushers, and after them the defunct's yeomen, two and two.

When the offering was thus ended, the one hundred poor men were placed to proceed homeward on foot, and after them the knights, esquires, and gentlemen, on horseback; then Garter, principal king of arms; then the principal mourner, with the other eight mourners, two and two; and then the yeomen of foot, two and two.

After whose departure, presently the body was, by the eight gentlemen and four yeomen aforesaid, carried to the grave, and before it Clarencieux and Norroy, kings of arms, and Lancaster, herald of arms, and about the body, the four assistants and the six esquires, bearing the bannerols: and after the body were the steward, treasurer, and comptroller, with two gentlemen ushers, and two yeomen ushers, who, when the body was buried, kneeling on their knees, with weeping tears, brake their white staves and rods over their heads, and threw the shivers of the same into the grave; that done, the six esquires delivered up the six bannerols, which were presently, with the rest of the achievements, orderly placed over and about him, and so the said officers departed to Lathom-Hall, where they received their offices and staves again of the new Earl, their lord and master.

FUR. The furs are by most heralds reckoned only six in number, but three more are mentioned by *Leigh*, all, excepting that which is plain white, artificially formed by sewing the natural skins together, and were used for the doubling or lining of magnificent state-robcs and mantles. They are, likewise, borne on the shield and charges; and, before devices were introduced upon the escocheon, the shield was, no doubt, covered with skins for defence. Furs consist either of one colour alone, or of more colours than one, although the white is seldom borne in coat-armour without the black spots or tails of the ermine. The furs of two colours are:—

Ermine, which is the white with black spots. See Plate VI. fig. 11.

Ermines, black with white spots. See Plate VI. fig. 12.

Erminois, yellow with black spots. See Plate VI. fig. 13.

Pean, black with yellow spots. See Plate VI. fig. 14.

Vair, which is composed of pieces sewed to-

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gether, resembling small shields or escocheons, alternately azure and white. See Plate VI. fig. 15.

Vairé, of the same form but differing in colours, which must be ever particularly named: it is sometimes borne of two, three, or more tinctures, which must be expressed in the order they are to be borne, to prevent all possible mistake.

Varry Cuppy, or *varry tassa*, by *Leigh* called *meire*, but much better blazoned *potent counter-potent*, from its resemblance to the heads of crutches, which *Chaucer* calls *potents*: *Quia potentiam tribuunt infirmis*. See Plate VI. fig. 16.

Erminites, which merely differs from *ermine* by the addition of one red hair on each side of the black powderings, and cannot be shown in engraving.

Leigh mentions that the fur *varry cuppa*, or *varry tassa*, was so called by some old heralds, but which he denominates *meire*, and introduces another fur, which he calls *vairé*, composed of four distinct colours, viz. ar. gu. or, and sa.; but he seems to have been the first writer who attempted such a distinction; heralds of old having classed under the term *vairé* all furs thus formed, though differing in tincture, which was ever particularly named when not ar. and az. and *Sir John Ferne* tells us "that these differences of terms, *verrey*, *varrey*, and *vairé*, are mere phantasies of *Leigh's* blazon, and newly by him devised, without any authority of writers to infer the same; and that, before *Leigh's* time, all authors had called this fur or doubling *vairé*; and, if it be varied, or composed of ar. and az. then it is so called, and no colours named; but if it consists of any other colour, then it is blazoned of such and such colours."

FURCHÉ, or **FOURCHÉE**, called, also, **FOURCHI**, means forked, and was formerly used the same as *fitchée*. See **CROSS FOURCHÉE**.

FURIOSANT is a term applicable to the bull, bugle, and other animals, when depicted in a rage, or madness: it is also termed *rangant*.

FURNISHED is a term used when a horse is borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned; in blazon he is then said to be furnished, or completely furnished. See Plate VIII. fig. 21. It is, likewise, applicable to other things, as the attire of a stag, *furnished* with six antlers, &c.

FUSIL, or, as the French term it, *fusée*, is a kind of spindle used in spinning. See Plate XLI. fig. 18 on dexter. The *fusil* nearly resembles the *lozenge* in shape, but is longer, having the

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upper and lower parts more acute and sharp than the other two collateral middle parts, which acuteness is occasioned by the short distance of the space between such collateral or middle parts, and which space, if the *fusil* is rightly made, is always shorter than any of the four geometrical lines whereof it is composed. Some have called it in Latin *fusillus*, others *fusa*, but the proper name is *fusus*, which signifies the spindle. See Plate VI. fig. 24. The ancient *fusil* was of a rhomboidal form, as being supposed to have the yarn upon it, and was called a *wharrow spindle*: it is thus borne in the coat of *Trefusis*, and depicted in Plate XLI. fig. 17. The *fusil* more generally borne is formed like that in Plate XIII. fig. 24, which is barry of six, ar. and az. over all a *fusil* sa. Its formation should be particularly attended to, as few painters or engravers make a sufficient distinction between the *fusil* and *lozenge*.

FUSILLY, which the French call *fuselé*, is when the field, ordinary, or charge, is covered with *fusils* by divisional lines bendways, dexter and sinister, so as to form *fusils* all over it, which *Upton* calls *fusillatum*, but *Gibbon*, *fusis interstinctum*, or *distinctum*; yet, with all due allowance for coining words for scientific terms of art, *fusillatum* may pass current very well. See Plate XXIX. fig. 27.

Fusilly bendy. See Plate XVI. fig. 17, and **BENDY FUSILLY**.

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GAD-FLY, or **GAD-BEE**, is a fly remarkable for the severity of its sting; it attacks all sorts of cattle, but, in particular, inflicting its sting only when the sun shines, falling to the ground when the sun is obscured by clouds, where it remains inoffensive till again revived by the heat of the sun's rays, it renews its attacks upon the cattle. See Plate XL. fig. 15.

GADS are plates of steel or iron, and borne as part of the arms of the Ironmongers' Company. They are depicted as in Plate XLI. fig. 7.

GALLIES are a kind of ships, with oars, called by *Nesbit* and others *lymphads*. They are depicted as in Plate XLIV. fig. 18, and are thus borne in the coat of **HAMILTON**.

GALTHRAPs, or **GALTRAPs**. See **CALTRAPs**.

GAMASHES, or **BUSKINS**, are a kind of hose or stocking, by the Romans termed *startops*, and are generally laced, buttoned, or buckled down

the outsides of the legs, reaching only to the instep of the foot, and half-way up the leg.

GAMBE is derived from the French *jambe*, a leg or shank; it is a term used in heraldry to express the leg of a lion, or any other beast, and is often borne in coat-armour, and for crests. See Plate XXVII. fig. 27, 29, and 30.

GANTLET. See GAUNTLET.

GARB is derived from the French word *gerbe*, or *jerbe*, a sheaf of any kind of grain. *Gibbon*, from *Ferne*, calls it *fascis frumentarius*, which is a very proper expression. When the charge is a sheaf of wheat, it is sufficient in the blazon to say *garb*, but when the sheaf is of any other grain, the kind should be expressed, as a garb of oats, &c. When the straw is of a different tincture to the ears, this also requires particular notice in the blazon, as a *garb vert*, *eared or*, that is, the ears are gold, and the stalks green.

GARDANT, or **GUARDANT**, is a French word which signifies guarding or preserving, but the term is not often used by French heralds, who say that lions are never so represented, but leopards always, which may be one reason why the lions of England may have been called leopards. English heralds apply the word *guardant* to any beast full-faced, or looking at you, whether *passant*, *rampant*, or otherwise. In Latin it may be termed *obverso ore*, with the face turned forward. See a lion, *guardant*, Plate XXII. fig. 1, 3, 6.

Re-guardant implies the head turned quite round, looking backwards, as in Plate XXII. fig. 4 and 7, and in Latin may be termed *retrospiciens*.

GARDEN-PALES are sometimes borne in coat-armour, generally issuing from the base and fitchée, or pointed at the top, and conjoined.

GARDE-VISURE is a French term for the better expressing the front part of the helmet; called, also, the *vizor*, which serves as a safeguard and defence for the face, and may be lifted up and closed at pleasure.

GARLAND, or **CHAPLET**, is formed of a laurel, flowers, &c. See **CHAPLET**.

GARNISHED, ornamented, as armour ppr. *garnished or*, or a bugle-horn sa. stringed gu. *garnished gold*.

GARTER, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Garter Principal King of Arms is the principal officer of the Order of the Garter, and the senior or principal King of Arms in the Corporation of Herald, or College of Arms. This officer was instituted as the King of Arms of the Noble Order of the *Garter*, though not

at its first foundation, but afterwards by *King Henry V.* as *sovereign*, with the advice and consent of the *Knights Companions*. His peculiar duty is to attend upon the *Knights of the Garter*, at their solemnities of election, investiture, and installation. *Garter and Principal King of Arms* have been considered two distinct offices, but ever united in one person, and, for his services in the Order, is allowed a *sceptre*, *mantle*, and *badge*, and formerly apartments in the Castle of Windsor, where a tower still retains the name, and is called *Garter's Tower*.

As *Principal King of Arms* he is entitled to a rich coat, or tabard of velvet, embroidered with the royal arms, a collar of SS, and a crown; apartments within the College of Arms, and a small salary, or pension, out of the Exchequer; fees upon creations of peers, baronets, &c. *Garter's oath*, which relates to services to be performed in the *Order of the Garter*, is taken upon his admission into the office, before the *King*, as *Sovereign of that Order*, and the *Knights Companions*, in chapter assembled; and his nomination as *Garter* is by the *Sovereign* and the *Knights Companions*, and not by the *Earl Marshal*, who nominates all the other officers of arms.

Garter is sometimes borne in coat-armour, as in Plate XLV. fig. 14. It is also divided, and termed a *demi garter*, in which case it should be depicted as in fig. 13 of the same Plate.

Garter, or *Gartier*, according to *Guillim*, is an ordinary, and the diminutive of the *bend*, containing one-half of its dimensions, representing a *garter*, *narrow bend*, or *bendlet*. See Plate XVI. fig. 33, viz. a *bend*, and under it a *gartier*.

GATE, as of a field, &c. See Plate XLIII. fig. 28.

GAUNTLET, or **GANTLET**, as it is sometimes written, is an iron glove, or armour, for the hand, but whether dexter or sinister should be particularly expressed in blazon. See Plate XLIII. fig. 4, 5, and 6.

GAZE. The hart, stag, buck, or hind, when borne in coat-armour, looking affrontée, or full-faced, is said to be at *gaze*. See Plate XXVII. fig. 1: but all other beasts in this attitude are called *guardant*.

GEMEL. See **BARSGEMEL**.

GEM-RING is a term used in blazon to express a diamond ring, or set with some precious stone or *gem*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 22.

GENET, a small animal of the species of the fox, but not bigger than a weasel. It is very light

and swift of foot, and the skin remarkably fine and soft. There are two sorts, one of which is very valuable from being extremely rare. The common sort is grey mottled, or full of black spots; the other as black as jet, and as glossy as the finest velvet, but speckled with red, which adds greatly to its beauty. The skin, when rubbed and chafed, exhales a most fragrant odour, like musk, and anciently the garments of great personages were lined with the fur of this animal, which is of considerable value. The animal itself is sometimes borne in coat-armour and for crest. It forms the pendent ornament to the collar of an order of knighthood called the *Genet*, and its shape may be seen upon reference to **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Genet, Order of the. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

GENTLEMAN. The terms gentle and noble were formerly synonymous, and were opposed to ignoble and plebeian. All who were entitled to coat-armour were included in the word gentlemen; but it was more particularly applied to the lowest rank of these, because, not having any honour or title, for want of a specific term, it was necessary to employ the general one to distinguish them from the ignoble. It is expressed in Latin by *generosus*, and is now used in a very indistinct and indefinite manner. In cases in which something of the old formality is necessary to be preserved in describing persons, it is applied to all, who, without any recognized title, are not in the known exercise of any trade. In times when the different ranks were more carefully distinguished, there were several shades of gentility. The first and most honourable were those who could boast four generations of gentlemen, both in the paternal and maternal line; these were gentlemen by blood: if they could not prove this, but the contrary was not known within the memory of man, then they were gentlemen by prescription. It was, also, in the power of the king to raise any ignoble person to the rank of gentleman by letters patent, conferring upon him the power of bearing coat-armour. When this was done without any achievement, either in war or peace, of the person thus ennobled, he was insultingly called a gentleman of paper and wax. All officers of the king's household, not in a menial capacity, were considered as raised to the rank of gentlemen, as were all persons holding the king's commission, whether for the performance of civil or military duties. All orders of ecclesiastical preferment constituted a claim to gen-

tility; and, also, any degree taken in the liberal sciences. In feudal times gentility might be acquired by the purchase of a seignior which had in any way lapsed to the king, and the new purchaser became entitled to bear the arms of the last possessor. There was yet another way in which gentility was sometimes obtained, and that was by adoption, when a person not gentle was adopted by one who was, and, as he succeeded to his property and name, was admitted as his offspring, and allowed to bear his arms. *Sir John Ferne* contends that grooms of the king's palace, persons admitted to holy orders, and such as have taken degrees at the universities, are not, for that reason, entitled to bear arms, although they may, by courtesy, be received as gentlemen. The point was never positively decided, and, it is quite unimportant, at the present day, when any one who can pay for it may purchase a coat of arms.

ENTRY are the lesser nobility, as knights, esquires, and gentlemen, possessing personal rank, but no hereditary dignity or title, and who are called in Latin *nobiles minores*.

GENUANT, in a kneeling posture, as an angel *genuant*, or kneeling.

GILLY-FLOWER, or, more properly, the *July flower*, a species of aromatic carnation of a blood-red colour, and depicted in coat-armour as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 12.

GIRL is a term used for the young of the roe in its second year.

GIRONETTE is a term used by the French of towers when topped with spears.

GIRT, or **GIRDED**, bound about with a girdle or band.

GLAZIERS' NIPPERS, or **GRATER**, a tool used by glaziers, and borne by them as part of their armorial ensigns. See Plate XLI. fig. 16, viz. two *glazier's nippers* in saltier.

GLIDING, snakes, or serpents, when represented in coat-armour as moving forward, are then said to be *gliding*. In Latin the word *undans* is used, and in French, *ondy-ante*.

GLOBE TERRESTRIAL is not an uncommon bearing in coat-armour. See Plate XLVII. fig. 8, viz. a *terrestrial globe*, environed with a meridian.

Globe Terrestrial, in a frame, environed with a meridian. See Plate XLVII. fig. 7.

Globe Demi, or the *Northern Hemisphere*, thereon an eagle, rising, is the crest of *Paulk*. See Plate XLVI. fig. 16.

GLOBICAL, or **CONVEX**, circular on the outside. See *Cross pattée*, *convexed* or *globical*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 11.

G O R

GLORIOUS VIRGIN, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

GLORY. Rays or circles of glory, as well as charges issuing rays, termed *rayonnant*, or *radiant*, often occur in coat-armour.

GLOVE, a falconer's glove, pendent, ppr. tasselled or. See Plate XLII. fig. 36.

GOAT, an animal well known, often borne in coat-armour as a crest and supporter. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 13.

GOBONE, or **GOBONY**, is the same as *compony*, and consists of but one row of square chequers, alternately of different tinctures, generally metal and colour, for if the ordinary, &c. is divided into two ranges of chequers, it is then *compony counter-compony*, and when of three rows, *chequy*. See Plate XV. fig. 6, viz. a *bend compony* or *gobony*.

GOBONATED, as a border, charge, ordinary, or collar, divided into equal parts, forming squares, chequers, or gobbits. See **COMPONÉE**.

GOLDEN FLEECE, *Knights of the*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

GOLPES are roundles of a purple colour, by some improperly termed *wounds*. The various *roundles* in English heraldry have their appropriate names, which of themselves imply the tincture; but French heralds call all *roundles tarteaux*, with the addition of the colour of which they happen to be borne.

GONFALONIER. The Pope's standard-bearer, or the person whose duty it is to carry the *gonfalon*. The office is claimed as hereditary by the *Duke of Parma*.

GONFALON, or **GONFANNON**, is the banner of the Roman Catholic Church. This banner is always carried in the Pope's army. It is drawn upon a long pole, with three lines affixed to the rings, in the manner of a sail to the mast, so that it is always pendent, as in Plate XLV. fig. 11. It is generally so very rich with embroidery and fringe, that when carried in procession the wind hath not power to display it.

GORDIAN-KNOT, blazoned, also, a double orle of annulets, linked to each other, and to one in the centre, gyronwise: it is, sometimes, termed the *Navarre Knot*, or the *Double Knot of Navarre*, it being the arms of that kingdom, borne by the French King, impaled with the arms of France. See Plate XXI. fig. 28.

GORE, or **GUSSET**, consists of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, both meeting in an acute angle, in the middle of the fesse-point, as in Plate XIII. fig. 38. It is one of the abatements of honour. See **ABATEMENT**.

G R I

GORED, cut into large arched indents, as in Plate XVII. fig. 29 and 36.

GORÉE, or **GORY**, in old authors sometimes written *goarée* and *goary*, is the same as *double archée*, in Plate VI. fig. 7, of *lines*, and Plate XVII. fig. 29 and 36.

GORGED is a term used to signify any animal having on the neck a crown, or coronet, as a collar. See Plate XXII. fig. 21, viz. a lion's head, erased, *gorged* with a ducal coronet, and which would be improperly termed *collared*, as that word applies only to plain collars, not to rims of crowns and coronets so borne.

GORGET, armour for the breast. See Plate XLIII. fig. 9. A ridiculous and useless ornament retaining this appellation is still worn by officers in the army.

GOSHAWK, a species of hawk, and sometimes so blazoned.

GRADIENT, a term in heraldry applied to the tortoise, supposed walking. See Plate XLIV. fig. 19.

GRADY, represents steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another, sometimes termed *battled embattled* and *grady embattled*. See Plate VI. fig. 12, of *lines*, Plate XVI. fig. 12 and 13, and, also, **CROSSES GRADY**.

GRAIN-TREE, the berries of which are used by dyers to dye colours in grain. Three sprigs of this tree vert, fructed gu. is the crest of the Dyers' Company, a sprig of which is depicted in Plate XXXI. fig. 5.

GRAPPLING-IRON, a warlike instrument, used on board a fire-ship. When represented in armorial bearings, it is usually depicted as in Plate XLIV. fig. 2.

GRASSHOPPER is usually represented as in Plate XE. fig. 11, when borne in coat-armour.

GRATER, an instrument or tool used by **GLAZIERS**. See **GLAZIERS' NIPPERS**, and Plate XLI. fig. 16.

GREYHOUND, CURRENT. See Plate XXVII. fig. 16.

Greyhound, collared, standing on a mount, against a tree. See Plate XXVII. fig. 15.

GREYHOUND'S COLLAR. See **DOG'S COLLAR**.

GRICES, young wild boars, but boars are sometimes called *grices*, and so blazoned in allusion to the bearer's name.

GRIDIRON, as borne in armorial ensigns. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 19.

GRIECE, or } See **FESSE** so termed, and Plate
GRIECÉE, } LI. fig. 12.

GRIECES, steps or degrees, such as those upon

G U N

- which crosses are sometimes placed. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 25 and 26.
- GRIFFIN**, or **GRYPHON**, is an imaginary animal represented by the ancients to be one-half like an eagle, and the other like a lion, a device to express strength and swiftness conjoined. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 12.
- GRIFFIN MALE**, in heraldry is represented without wings, having rays of gold issuing from various parts of the body, as in Plate XXVIII. fig. 20.
- GRINGOLÉ**. See **GUIVRÉ**.
- GRIPING** is a term sometimes used in old blazon when the paws or claws of animals, or the hands of men, hold or grasp any thing.
- GRITTIE**, a term used by English writers to express the field, when composed equally of metal and colour.
- GROANING** is the term used for the cry or noise made by a buck.
- GROSE**, by some called a drawing-board, is a tool used by Coopers, and borne by them as part of their arms.
- GUAY**, as **CHEVAL GUAY**, is a horse in the position of rearing or standing upon his hinder legs.
- GUIVRÉ**, or **GRINGOLÉ**, from *guivris*, a viper or serpent. Crosses, saltiers, and other figures are said to be *gringolé*, or *guivre*, when their extremities finish with heads of serpents, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 21, viz. a cross *gringolé*.
- GUIDON**, or **PENNON**, has generally forked ends, as in Plate IV. fig. 5.
- GULES**, one of the colours in heraldry, and signifies red, in Latin called *ruber*, and in Spanish *roxo*. In engraving, it is denoted by perpendicular lines, and in tricking is marked by the letter G. *Scribonius* defines this colour, *rubedo est color equali simul Albedinis et Nigredinis combinatione constans*; consisting of an equal mixture of white and black. *Mackenzie* supposes the term *gules* to be derived from the Hebrew word *gulude*, a piece of red cloth, or from the Arabic word *gule*, a red rose, as observed by *Manestrier*. *Colombiere* says that ancient heralds have called this colour warlike, vermillion, the colour of blood and scarlet, and *Feron* mentions that the name of *gules* has been given to it, because all beasts when they devour their prey have their throats bloody and full of red: in French called *gueules*.
- GULL**, more properly called a sea-gull, of which there are several species, but usually depicted in coat armour as in Plate XL. fig. 8.
- GUN-SHOT**, or } is a very ancient heraldic term
- GUN-STONE**, } for what is generally called an

G Y R

- ogress or pellet, and is invariably painted sable or black. See **PELLET** and **OGRESS**.
- GURGES**, or **WHIRLPOOL**, is a bearing in coat-armour, and depicted as in Plate XLVII. fig. 3: it is borne in the arms of the family of *Gorges*.
- GUSSET**, or **GORE**, an abatement of honour for adultery when borne on the dexter side of the escocheon; and for drunkenness upon the sinister, bearing one on each side if guilty of both, as in Plate XIII. fig. 39. See **ABATEMENT**.
- GUTTÉ** implies sprinkled with liquid drops, termed *guttés*, and varying in colour according to what is intended to be represented, as follow:
- Gutté d'huile*, or } represent drops of oil, of
Gutté d'olive, } vert or green colour.
- Gutté de larmes*, sprinkled with tears, painted to represent water or tears.
- Gutté de l'eau*, sprinkled with water, and in colour so represented.
- Gutté d'or*, drops of gold.
- Gutté de poix*, sprinkled with pitch, and painted black or sable.
- Gutté de sang*, sprinkled with blood, and painted red to represent its natural colour.
- Gutté reversed*, is placing the drops contrary to their natural position, as in Plate XX. fig. 14.
- Note.*—French heralds do not make these distinctions, which imply the different tinctures, without naming them, but say *gutté* of the particular colour of which they happen to be borne.
- GUZES** are roundles of a sanguine or murrey colour, and so called in English heraldry, without naming the tincture which is implied, but French heralds term all roundles *torteauxes*, adding the particular colour of which they are borne. According to *Holme*, the guze is said to represent the ball of the eye, and it is sometimes so blazoned, although it is a strange colour to be thus applied.
- GYRON** is an ordinary composed of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point, as in Plate XIII. fig. 6. If there is only one gyron in a coat, and that issues from the dexter chief point, a *gyron* is sufficient in the blazon, as its position is implied, but if it issues from any other part of the escocheon it must then be particularly mentioned.
- GYRONNÉ**, **GIRONNÉ**, or **GIRONNY**, for it is variously corrupted by English heralds, and according to *Guillim* is derived from the French word *giron*, which signifies a lap, and supposing one sitting with the knees somewhat asunder, an imaginary traverse line from one knee to the other, with the thighs, makes a *giron*. Ancient heralds expressed such bearing, *arma contra-*

conata of the number of pieces, which is followed by *Fern*, *Mackenzie*, and others; but *Gibbon* thinks the word somewhat barbarous, and advises rather the substantive *conus*, from which the other is coined, saying *Scutum segmentis duodenis in conorum modum ex auro vicissim et cyano, interstinctum*, for gyronny of twelve or and az. but prefers the word *cuneatus*, from *cuneus*, a wedge, the form of the *gyron*, using *scutum segmentis denis, ex auro vicissim et cyano cuneatum*, for gyronny of ten or and az. Sometimes where the gyrons are formed directly by the several lines of partition, such as gyronny of eight pieces, which is formed by lines per cross and per saltier, he describes them by such lines. *Coates*, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, very justly observes, there is no occasion for forming imaginary lines in the lap and other strange notions, when it is more easily and rationally derived from the Spanish, in which language it signifies a *gore* in a garment, which exactly answers to the gyron in heraldry and the ancient family of the *Dukes de Ossuna*, whose name is also *Giron*, bear three *gyrons* in their arms, whence it is more than probable that the French heralds had the word and made use of it in blazoning such arms. *Contraconata*, used by *Upton*, which *Gibbon* calls somewhat barbarous, seems no more so than many other words used by himself, the liberty of coining such words in heraldry being allowable, and there seems no impropriety in this, inasmuch as the gyron resembles the outward form of the cone, though not its rotundity, and ending in a point, which the wedge does not, but the Spanish word *giron*, a gore of a garment, ending in a point without either roundness or edge, is certainly more appropriate. *Colombiere* says that *gyronné* ought to consist of eight pieces, and, speaking of the several partitions, mentions that *Maugiron*, in Dauphine, bears *gyronné* of six pieces, ar. and sa. alluding to the name *Maugiron*, as ill gironed, because *gyronné* should properly be formed of eight pieces. English and Scotch heralds, however, do not confine it to any particular number, and charge the field with gyrons from two to twelve. See Plate XIII. fig. 7; *gyronné* of six, and in the same Plate fig. 8, *gyronné* of eight. The field when divided per saltier, is by some heralds termed gyronny of four.

GYRONWAYS, any thing disposed in the form of the *gyron*. Chains are often so borne, as in the arms of the kingdom of *Navarre*, impaled with the arms of *France*.

H

HABERGEON, (French, *haubergeon*, *corselet*, or *cotte d'armes*,) a small coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves. See Plate XIX. fig. 36, in *Guillim* it is called a little coat of mail, or only sleeves and gorget of mail.

HABICK, an instrument or tool used by the clothiers in dressing cloth. Two of them, differing from each other in make and fashion, are engraved in Plate XLI. fig. 19; that on the dexter is copied from the tool, which is invariably made in that form; the other, on the sinister, shows the form and manner in which they have been painted in armory, even in the arms of the Clothiers' Company.

HABITED, clothed, French, *habillé*, it is sometimes termed *vested*.

HACKED, or **HEWED**, as a bend, &c. indented with the indents embowed. See Plate XV. fig. 34; and Plate LI. fig. 14.

HAIR, (head of hair,) sometimes borne in coat-armour, should be depicted as in Plate XLII. fig. 33.

HAKE-FISH nearly resembles the cod, but is somewhat longer in the body.

HALF-SPEARS, a term used for a spear with a short handle, as in the arms of *Pennyman*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 23; on the dexter side a *half-spear*.

HAMMER, used by plasterers, and borne by them as part of their armorial ensign. See Plate XLI. fig. 35.

Hammer, as used in other armorial bearings. See Plate XLI. fig. 25.

Hammer, ducally crowned, as borne in the arms belonging to the Company of Blacksmiths. See Plate XLI. fig. 12.

HANDS are variously borne in coat-armour. See Plate XVIII. fig. 27, viz. a dexter hand couped at the wrist. Plate IV. fig. 9, a sinister hand couped at the wrist. Plate XLII. fig. 35, a dexter hand, couped at the wrist, and reversed; and Plate XLII. fig. 24, a hand issuing from a maunch.

Hand issuing from a human heart, holding a book, &c. See Plate XLIII. fig. 32, being part of the crest of *Higginson*.

Hand of a lance, or tilting spear, (French, *la poignée d'une lance*,) is the part for the tilter's hand.

Hand in hand, or a faith, (French, *une foy*,) as

H A U

borne in the arms of the *Amicable Society*. See Plate XXX. fig. 25.

HARBOURED, or **LODGED**, is a term peculiar to the stag, hart, &c. when lying down; it is sometimes termed *couchant*.

HARBOURETH is a term used to express the place where a hart takes up his place of abode, or lodges.

HARE. This animal is frequently borne in coat-armour. The Romans bore hares upon some of their colours in the days of the Emperor Valens. See Plate XXVII. fig. 17, *a hare courant*.

HARP, a musical instrument, commonly called a Welsh harp. See Plate XLV. fig. 17.

HARPOON, an instrument used for spearing of whales. See Plate XLI. fig. 30.

HARPY, an imaginary animal, with the head and breasts of a woman, and the body of a vulture. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 3.

Harpy, with wings expanded. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 4.

Harpy, displayed, sans legs. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 5.

HARROW, an instrument used in husbandry. See Plate XXI. fig. 10.

HARROWS, three triangular harrows, conjoined in the fesse point. See Plate XLVII. fig. 24.

HART is a stag in its sixth year, from which age it is called a *hart*.

Hart-Royal acquires this appellation after it has been hunted or chased by the king or queen, and escaped alive.

Hart Royal proclaimed, is a *hart* that, having been hunted by the king or queen, and driven from the forest, to which he is not likely of himself to return, proclamation is made that no person shall kill, hurt, hunt, or chase him, but permit him to return in safety to the forest from whence he came, and is afterwards termed *a hart royal proclaimed*.

HARVEST-FLY. See Plate XL. fig. 17.

HASEL-SPRIG, fructed, ppr. See Plate XXXI. fig. 3.

HATS, adorned with feathers, and otherwise, are borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLIII. fig. 36, as is borne in the armorial ensign of the Felt-Makers' Company. A hat is placed over the arms of the States General, as in the Plate of Coronets, XXV. fig. 18.

Hat-band, as borne in the arms of the Felt-Makers' Company. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 34.

Hat-band, as borne in the arms of the family of *Bury*. See Plate XVII. fig. 22, in the sinister chief.

HAURIENT is an heraldic term applied, gene-

H E A

rally, to fishes of any kind, when placed paleways or upright, as if putting the head above water, to draw or suck in the air, and is derived from the Latin word *ab hauriendo*, whence it may be termed *piscis hauriens halitum*, or *piscis anhelans erectus*. In French this term is the same as used by English heralds. See Plate XLIV. fig. 26, *a dolphin haurient*; also fig. 5, *a Lucy haurient*.

Haurient, *embowed*, borne paleways, but bowed.

Haurient, *torqued*, or *targant*, borne paleways, but in the form of an S. The term is derived from *torqueo*, which signifies to wrest or writh, turning contrary ways in each bending.

HAUSSE is said of the cheveron and fesse, when they are placed higher than their ordinary situations.

HAWK, or **FALCON**, a bird of prey, often borne in coat-armour. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 8 and 9.

HAWK'S LEG, erased, belled, jessed, and varvelled. See Plate VIII. fig. 6.

HAWK'S LURE, a decoy used by falconers. See Plate XLV. fig. 29.

HAWK'S BELL and **JESSES**. The *jesses* are leather thongs, with which the *bells* are tied to the hawk's legs. See Plate XLV. fig. 30.

HAY-HOOK, as borne by the name of *Mettingham*. See Plate XLVI. fig. 13. It is a foreign bearing not very common in English armory.

HEADS, either of men, beasts, birds, &c. are common bearings in coat-armour, looking straight forwards, in *profile*, or *side-faced*; *full-faced*, termed also *affrontée* and *guardant*; and, looking backwards, called *reguardant*. The human head, whether in profile, or side-faced, or full-faced, should be particularly named, although the term head, without any addition, implies side-faced, or in profile.

Beasts, birds, &c. when borne looking forward, and only one side of the head seen, require no particular notice of this position, which is always so implied when not stated to the contrary; but when the whole face is seen, it must then be termed *guardant*, and when looking backwards, *reguardant*, to point out the particular position of the head.

HEARTS are frequently met with in coat-armour, borne in several ways. It is sometimes called a *human heart*, at others a *body heart*. See Plate XLV. fig. 5, viz. a heart, betw. two wings elevated.

HEART'S EASE, or **PANSEY FLOWER**, is a species of tri-coloured violet, well known in gardens. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 14.

HEL

HEATH-COCK. See Plate XL. fig. 9.

HEAULME, or CASQUE, is the old French word for helmet.

HEDGE-HOG, or URCHIN. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 25.

HEINUSE is a term which signifies the young of the roe in its third year.

HELMET, in English heraldry called also *helm*, *casque*, *basinet*, *morion*, and *salade*; in Latin, *galea* and *cassis*; and in French, *heaulme*, *haulme*, *haûme*, and *casque*,—has been made of various forms and compositions, to protect the head in battle. Of those borne over coat-armour, the form and position of which show the quality or dignity of the bearer, only four are used by English heralds, as follow:—

1.—The helmet assigned to the sovereign and princes of the blood royal, is of gold, full-faced, and open, generally, with but six bars, and lined with crimson, as in Plate I. over the royal arms, but in which a seventh, or centre-bar, is introduced, as the more probable way of placing the bars, for the better protection of the face.

2.—The helmet borne by dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, is formed of steel, and generally with five golden bars, lined also with crimson, and placed a little in profile, as in Plate XLIII. fig. 1.

3.—The helmet assigned to baronets and knights is full-faced, of steel, the vizor up, and without bars, ornamented with gold, and lined with crimson, as in Plate XLIII. fig. 2.

4.—The helmet of an esquire and gentleman is, likewise, of steel, with the vizor or beaver down, ornamented with gold, and placed in profile, as in Plate XLIII. fig. 3.

German and foreign heralds, who recognize the use of many crests over one shield of quarterings, place all of them upon helmets, looking from each side towards the centre one; but English armorists, when only one is borne, ever place it, if in profile, turned towards the dexter, but when two crests are depicted, they are sometimes placed vis-a-vis for the sake of uniformity.

The helmet and crest, as well as the banner of the arms, are placed over the stalls of the Knights of the Garter, in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and over those of the Knights of the Bath, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster-Abbey, when the ceremony of installation takes place: and it was formerly the custom thus to decorate the tombs of persons of distinction, these ornaments forming a part of the funeral pomp, being carried in procession with other heraldic trophies, such as the surcoat,

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sword and targe, gauntlet, spurs, &c. a custom still adhered to in all public funerals of distinguished personages. See **FUNERAL TROPHIES**, and Plates II. III. IV. and V.

The custom of France, from whence we derived our heraldry, assigned to persons newly ennobled or become gentlemen, a helmet of bright iron or steel, standing sideways, or in profile, with the vizor a little open. To a gentleman of three descents, by father and mother, a helmet, somewhat more open, but still in profile, or sideways, showing three bars of the vizor. To an ancient gentleman who was a knight, and had been in some considerable employment, a helmet, still in profile, but showing five bars, with the edges of silver. To a baron, a helmet of silver, with the edges of gold, and seven bars, neither quite in profile nor quite affrontée. To earls and viscounts were first assigned the like helmet, the coronet placed above it, showing the distinction of rank; but it was afterwards borne quite fronting, with nine bars. To marquises, a silver helmet, damasked, fronting, with eleven bars, and the proper coronet. To dukes and princes, a helmet damasked, fronting, the vizor almost open, and without bars, with their proper coronets over it. And the helmet of kings and emperors were all of gold, damasked, fronting, the vizor quite open, and without bars, implying that they were to see and know all things, and command all without contradiction.

According to some heraldic authors, the helmets of bastards should be turned to the sinister or left side, to denote their illegitimacy.

Leigh, differing from all other writers upon English heraldry, would have the helmet in profile and close, to belong to knights, but which is that properly assigned to gentlemen and esquires.

Helmet in profile, with vizor up. See Plate XVIII. fig. 25.

HEMP-BRAKE, or } an instrument, formerly used
HEMP-HACKLE, } to break or bruise hemp.
See Plate XLI. fig. 14.

HERALD. The antiquity of heralds have by some authors been traced to Scripture-history; and in Daniel, iii. 4, it is stated, that, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, there was a herald, who proclaimed the king's will and pleasure. *Sir John Ferne* traces its origin in the reign of Priam, King of Troy; but herald, according to *Verstegan*, is derived from *here*, an army, and *healt*, a champion, as the army's champion, whose especial charge was to challenge to battle or combat, rejecting the deriva-

tion from *here*, lord, and *alt*, old, which, nevertheless, agrees with *Upton's* definition, who says they were *veterani*, old soldiers of fame, which agrees very well with the latter etymology. *Herald*, and the whole science of heraldry, we derive from the French, and the Franks, being originally Germans, the word may be considered Teutonic, and not Latin, for the Romans called them *caduceatores* and *feciales*, and the difference between them, as *Francis Philelphus* informs us, was that *feciales* were those among the ancients who declared war, with the usual formalities; the *caduceatores* being messengers of peace, and so called from the *caduceus*, or *wand*, which it was usual for them to carry in their hand. A herald was also called *præco*, because he proclaimed his master's messages; but, at that early period, their duties as to armory were unknown. In former ages, when honour and chivalry were at their height, these officers were held in great estimation, as appears by the ceremonies which attended their creations, which was by the sovereign himself, or by special commission from him, and, according to *Gerard Leigh*, was after the following manner:—The king asked the person to be so created whether he were a gentleman of blood or of second coat-armour: if he was not, the king gave him lands and fees, and assigned him and his heirs proper arms. Then, as the messenger was brought in by the herald of the province, so the pursuivant was brought in by the eldest herald, who, at the prince's command, performed all the ceremonies, as turning the coat of arms, setting the manacles thereof on the arms of the pursuivant, and putting about his neck a collar of SS, and when he was named, the prince himself took the cup from the herald, which was gilt, and poured the water and wine upon the head of the pursuivant, creating him by the name of *our herald*, and the king, when the oath was administered, gave the same cup to the new herald.

Upton sums up the business of a herald thus:—That it was their office to create under officers, to number the people, to commence treaties of matrimony and of peace between princes, to visit kingdoms and regions, and to be present at martial exploits, &c. and they were to wear a coat of their master's arms, wearing the same in conflicts and tournaments, in riding through foreign countries, and at all great entertainments, coronations of kings and queens, and the solemnities of princes, dukes, and other great lords.

In the time of King Richard II. there be-

longed to the king of arms and heralds the following fees, viz. at the coronation of the king, a bounty of £100; when the king first displayed his banners, 100 marks; when the king's son was made a knight, 40 marks; when the prince and a duke first display their banners, £20; if it be a marquis, 20 marks; if an earl, £10; if a baron, 5 marks of silver crowns, or 15 nobles; and if a knight bachelor, newly made a banneret, 3 marks, or 10 nobles; when the king is married, the said kings of arms and heralds to have £50; when the queen has a child christened, a largess at the queen's pleasure, or of the lords of the council, which was sometimes £100, and at others 100 marks, more or less; and when she is churched, such another largess; when princesses, duchesses, marchionesses, countesses, and baronesses, have a child christened, and when they are churched, a largess suitable to their quality and pleasure; as often as the king wears his crown, or holds royal state, especially at the four great festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, and All Saints, to every one of the three kings of arms present when the king goes to the chapel to mass, a largess at the king's pleasure; when a maiden princess, or daughter of a duke, marquis, earl, or baron, is married, there belongs to the said kings of arms, if present, the upper garment she is married in; if there be a combat within lists, there belong to the kings of arms, if present, and if not to the other heralds present, their pavilions; and if one of the combatants is vanquished, the kings of arms and heralds, who are present, shall have all the accoutrements of the person so vanquished, and all other armour that falls to the ground; when subjects rebel, and fortify any camp or place, and afterwards quit the same, and fly, without a battle, there appertain to the said kings of arms and heralds, who are present, all the carts, carriages, and tools, left behind; and, at New-Year's Tide, all the noblemen and knights of the court used to give the heralds new-year's gifts. Besides the king's heralds, in former times, divers noblemen had heralds and pursuivants, who went with their lords, with the king's heralds, when attending the king.

The fees of the king's heralds and pursuivants of arms have since varied, and, besides fees upon creations of peers, baronets, and knights, they have still donations for attendance at court upon the festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, All Saints, and St. George's Day; fees upon installations of Knights of the Garter and Bath, royal marriages, funerals, public solemnities,

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&c. with small salaries paid from the Exchequer; but their ancient fees from the nobility, upon certain occasions, have been long discontinued, and their principal emolument arises from grants of arms, the tracing of genealogies, and recording the same in the Registers of the College of Arms.

The present *heralds* are six in number, viz.—

Windsor Herald, which title was instituted 38th of Edward III. when that monarch was in France.

Chester Herald, instituted in the same reign.

Richmond Herald, instituted by King Edward IV.

Somerset Herald, instituted by King Henry VIII. about the time when that monarch created his son Henry Fitzroy Duke of Somerset.

York Herald, instituted by King Edward III. in honour of his son, whom he created Duke of York.

Lancaster Herald, also instituted by Edward III. when he created his son Duke of Lancaster.

The heralds were first incorporated as a college by Richard III. they are styled the Corporation of Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants of Arms.

The three *Kings of Arms* are—

Garter Principal King of Arms, created by Henry I. King of England.

Clarencieux King of Arms, anciently stiled *South-Roy*, his province lying south of the river Trent, formerly only a Herald, but created a King of Arms by Edward IV.

Norroy King of Arms, anciently called *North-Roy*, from his province lying north of the river Trent; but when first created is not correctly ascertained.

The four *Pursuivants* are—

Rouge-Croix, the first in point of antiquity of creation, and so stiled from the Red Cross of St. George, the Patron Saint of England.

Blue-Mantle, so stiled by King Edward III. in honour of the French coat, which he assumed, being blue.

Rouge-Dragon, so stiled from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the royal arms of Henry VII. who created this *Pursuivant*.

Portcullis, also instituted by Henry VII. from that badge or cognizance used by him.

HERALDRY. The science of heraldry principally consists in emblazoning arms and assigning them to their lawful bearers; and hence necessarily implies the tracing out and preservation of genealogies, and includes the regulation of all those ceremonies which are attended with a dis-

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play of armorial honours. A great alteration must have taken place in the business of the herald, since, from having been employed entirely in war, he is come to be entirely excluded from it. Herald, and their assistants, *pursuivants*, were in earlier times the only messengers between hostile armies, in which capacity their persons were always held sacred, and their coat of office was a sufficient safeguard for them. The use of them has been long discontinued in the army, where their place is supplied by any officer appointed for the occasion, accompanied by a drummer or trumpeter, to give notice of his approach, and secure a friendly reception. It is, however, from this earliest duty of heralds that we must seek for the etymology of the word. In the German language *heer* signifies *army* and *old servant*, and this is the most probable derivation of the word, for heralds might, with great propriety, have been called *servants of the army*. Those people who are desirous of deriving every word, of uncertain origin, from the Latin, make *herus* the parent of our word herald, considering him as the representative of his master. Some authors compound the word of *heer*, *master*, or *army*, and *hold*, *bound*, the herald being bound to his army or master. Others, again, consider it as the same word as *her haut*, *high lord*. From these numerous derivations the reader may choose for himself, and on whichever he may decide, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is supported by respectable authority.

Heralds, as messengers between armies, are as ancient as war itself; and as early as Numa, the second king of Rome, they were formed into a company, or college, possessed of certain privileges, and governed by peculiar laws; but the science of heraldry, under the shape which it has assumed in modern times, is of much later and of very uncertain origin. It is a too common failing in the admirers of a particular study to overrate the real worth of the object which is of so much value to themselves, and an injudicious zeal to exalt the importance of heraldry, has led many to claim for it an antiquity which their arguments are unable to sustain. The doubtfulness of the true period on which to fix its date has allowed unlimited scope to the exercise of ingenuity, and left at the disposal of the learned inquirer every circumstance which could form the basis of an hypothesis, or was convertible into materials for its support. Some, indeed, not contented with this extensive field, or displeased with the unsatisfactory evidence of history, seem to have claimed a right to the

exercise of imagination on a subject where none could advance beyond conjecture, and giving themselves up entirely to their fancies, have discovered in the economy of heaven some of those regulations which afterwards descended upon earth, to form the laws or the mysteries of terrestrial heraldry. If, indeed, preservation of order and distinction of ranks, wherever they exist, are to be entitled heraldry, neither the advocates of its divine origin nor the champions of its highest antiquity among men would be liable to the charge of extravagance; but it is easy to perceive how they have been misled by some slight similarity to connect into one all the artificial systems which, at different periods, have been built on the natural order of things and invariable propensities of men. And when we recollect the fondness of every nation of every age for hereditary rank and ancestral renown, and recollect, also, that, from the earliest mention of wars, it was a universal custom to display on that indispensable part of armour, the shield, some device characteristic of the fortunes or emblematic of the achievements of its wearer, and which thence became a mark of honour,—when, I say, we consider that, from the first, this disposition and this custom have existed, and that the one has, at some doubtful period, been made subservient to the indulgence of the other, it is not to be wondered at that the slightest circumstances should have been seized upon that were likely to imply a connexion between them, and that, while inquirers have been dwelling on the antiquity of these separate subjects, they should have fancied they were tracing a system which, in fact, was formed only from their union. In the Jewish nation, that of which we have the earliest authentic records, we know that the preservation of its pedigree was part of the duty of every family, and was encouraged by the most powerful motives; but its being thus universal reduced all, in this respect, nearly to a level, where a recorded descent did not imply, as in other countries, a proof of superior merit; with them the pride of pedigree was not an individual but a national pride, and the distinction, which made all others of little value, was one which was to ennoble past and not future generations.

It appears, from chapter ii. of Numbers, that each tribe of the Israelites followed in their march a particular standard, and the Rabbis have ventured to describe the symbol which each bore; but, on referring to chapter xlix. of Genesis, it seems that they have merely transferred to the ensigns of the Israelites in the

Wilderness the allegorical description with which Jacob, on his death-bed, characterized the families of his children: thus they give to Judah a lion, dormant; to Issachar, an ass; to Benjamin, a wolf, salient, and so with the rest. But they have not stopped here; they assert that each family had its own peculiar standard and symbol; but the future history of the people does not sanction such a supposition, and we may be satisfied that such things never existed but in the fancy of these imaginative commentators, to which source we may refer, also, the arms which they pretend Noah gave to his sons, Shem and Japhet, and those which Ham, in imitation of them, assumed to himself. The standards mentioned in chapter ii. of Numbers, from which all these notions were derived, were evidently nothing more than marks to divide into portions the vast collection of people, and facilitate their march and encampment. The absolute necessity of some such guiding marks and mustering points, wherever a multitude is collected together, is quite sufficient to account for their universal adoption, without ascribing to a single people the honour of the invention, or explaining the means by which it passed from that one to others the most remote. It were enough to remove the claim of any single nation to the invention of these badges, to remark that they existed among the inhabitants of the New World before its discovery by Europeans, and it is even said that the Incas of Peru bore gentilitial devices. Yet, whenever the claim of superior antiquity was to be decided, the ancients, not without reason, generally gave the palm to the Egyptians, and, in the present instance, we are informed, by Diodorus Siculus, that the Egyptians were the first inventors of military ensigns, and that the figures so used came to be worshipped as gods. The standards which appear in the rudest and most original form are those of the ancient Germans, whose custom it was to elevate on a spear the bloody head itself, fresh torn from the beast which they had killed in the chase. That military ensigns were the first instances of badges employed to distinguish particular parties, there can be no doubt, when we consider that necessity is the source of the first inventions of men; when necessity is satisfied, the fondness for embellishment succeeds with almost as strong a stimulus, and this, in war, would next show itself in the decoration of the shield, a fashion to which the earliest writers bear testimony. When Homer describes the shield of Achilles, though no one ever conceived his representation of it to

be any thing more than an exercise of the poet's imagination, it is clear that he converted to a poetical use the ordinary practice of his own times at least. In imitation of Homer, Æschylus and Euripides have described the blazonry of their warriors' shields, but, like him, seem to be indebted to their own inventions for the subjects; for, if any tradition had existed which could have served as an authority, they would not have assigned such different symbols to the same men. The poets, indeed, seem ever to have considered the shield of their heroes as the undisputed property of their imagination, and have never failed to employ it accordingly; yet their evidence is so far admissible, as it proves the universal existence of a custom of which they thus availed themselves. But, however universal the custom of emblazoning shields may have been, there is no ground for believing that such devices became appropriated to one family, or that they were bestowed on their possessors as rewards of merit, both which are necessary to establish a connexion between them and the coat-armour of modern times. It is true, the honour of a soldier and his shield seemed to be inseparable, insomuch that a Spartan mother was heard to say that she would rather see her son brought home dead on his shield, than return alive without it; but it was on the shield itself, as on the sword among us, and not on the device with which it was decorated, that the honour of its wearer depended. In the days of chivalry, on the contrary, the shield was valued above life and fortune, because it displayed the bearer's hereditary or acquired honours: and if a man entered the lists of single combat with his wife's coat of arms, her uncle or father might forbid it, lest slander should come to those arms; and if he were a younger son, the heir or any of his elder brothers might do the same.

There is nothing among the customs of the ancients which approaches so nearly to the laws of armoury as the *jus imaginum* of the Romans. Whoever among them had attained to a curule office was allowed to keep an image of himself, which remained in his family, and thus conferred nobility upon it. They who had such images to display were called *nobiles*, and those whose ancestors had never obtained the distinction, *ignobiles*; and such as could boast inherited nobility gave the contemptuous term of *novus homo* to the man who was the first of his family to reach the curule chair. The privilege of images was of little consideration while the plebeians were totally excluded from all ennobling offices; but after they were allowed to intermarry with patri-

cians, and became equally entitled to the honours of the state, it rose in importance, as preserving, in some measure, the distinction which had hitherto been maintained by those prohibitory laws which, for above three hundred years, secured to a favoured few all the honours of the state. However the lovers of order might lament over the confusion of ranks that was to follow, the exchange was of infinite advantage; and though it is true that the line of separation which was afterwards to be drawn was always variable, still, in the better times of the republic, at least, it yielded only to the claims of merit; and while it raised to a level with the first in the nation the most deserving among the plebeians, it left the great mass of them as distinct as ever from their nobler fellow-citizens. But when these ennobling offices of republican Rome became the property of an arbitrary emperor, and the most worthless of the people, the servile ministers of his pleasures were the only candidates worthy or willing to accept them, we may believe that such dignities entrusted to such characters conferred as little honour on their descendants as power on themselves. And here we may remark upon the improbability of the hypothesis of those who maintain that armorial bearings were invented to supply the place of images, for the character of the invention at once speaks it of a martial origin, to be sought for any where rather than among the degenerate subjects of Rome; and if we assign it to their barbarian conquerors, as, in justice, we, no doubt, ought, we may safely believe that they were ignorant of the existence of the *jus imaginum*.

Upon the whole, after rightly examining those customs of the ancients that seem most to favour a contrary supposition, it is manifest that hereditary armorial bearings are a modern invention, that is, bear a date posterior to the fall of the Roman empire. When we survey the kingdoms which were formed out of its ruins, as they emerged from barbarism and confusion into a tolerably civilized and settled state, we find heraldic institutions pervading them all, formed on the same principles, and regulated by the same laws, and therefore we conclude that they grew up in those rude and obscure times in which the early history of the present nations of Europe is lost; and that the seeds of it were sown in that chaos of kingdoms from the elements of which arose many of those institutions which continue to distinguish modern Europe. This contracts the limits of the period within which we may safely conclude that armorial bearings

were invented, but there are no grounds for assigning their origin to any particular event or individual. In the silence of history we might be satisfied with tradition, if it were not, that the various stories on the subject mutually destroy the authority of each other. While we are hesitating whether or not to agree with one author in assigning to Charlemagne the honour of the invention, we are solicited by another who claims it for the Spaniards, during the period of their wars with the Moors. In this conflict of equally doubtful testimony as to what was the fact, we are again led to conjecture what it probably may have been, from a consideration of the thing itself, and as we know that the same laws of armories have been almost universally adopted by the nations of Europe, this would lead us to the conclusion that they were formed on some occasion of common interest and union, which obtained for them at once the sanction of the various people by whom they were afterwards observed. The Crusades immediately present themselves as a period favourable for their establishment, and there is every reason to believe that it was in the Crusades that the laws of heraldry received that uniformity which is observable in them, and that they went far towards establishing those imperfect institutions which had originated among one or more of the nations that composed the expedition to the Holy Land. That they existed in some shape previous to this is very probable, since tournaments are believed to have been established in Germany prior to the Crusades, and one of their earliest regulations was, that no man should be allowed to blazon arms who had not served at two tournaments. A writer on this subject has shown how favourable the feudal system was to their introduction. The custom of bearing some device on the shield, for the purpose of distinction, would naturally be more general and more valued in those times when learning was at so low an ebb, and representations which were not invented but for distinction in war, would, in peace, be made a matter of ornament, and be displayed with pride. The amusements of men trained to war only were, of course, in time of peace, of a martial character, and the shield, with its decorations, if less useful, was scarcely less worn, and when unemployed was suspended in some conspicuous part of the mansion to excite admiration and command respect in the dependants of its owner. In some cases, the son might be proud to inherit the shield of his father, and thus it would insensibly become a family emblem; and we are cer-

tain, that, in a later period of the feudal system, it was customary with the nobles, in rewarding their dependants with grants of land to be held as minor fiefs, to give them permission to wear the same armorial bearings as themselves, with some slight alteration, and on this principle the near resemblance of many coats of arms in England might be accounted for. As an infant people settles into a fixed state, it naturally subdivides itself into a diversity of ranks which run one into another, but more distinctly into the two comprehensive portions of noble and ignoble. In the first formation of these, some badge of superior rank in constant observation was requisite to keep from confusion the newly-separated elements, and the symbols of the shield presented themselves a ready means of furthering this object, particularly as in many cases they were commemorative of those very exploits in war which gave their bearers their superior rank and power. The employment of so simple an expedient might, without any agreement, have arisen in more places than one, and at first princes might be satisfied with confirming what had been voluntarily adopted, till, as its utility became more apparent, they would take the management of it into their own hands; and then it gradually assumed a more extensive and settled character, from the additions and regulations which opportunity and convenience might suggest. When the profession of arms became the profession of every gentleman, and the business of his life, at once employment and amusement; when martial exercises formed a part of every pageant, and the combat-camp became the court for love's disputants to decide their claims, and frequently the last supreme tribunal of appeal from the halls of justice; when man knew no other criterion of worth than the sword, and woman no other test of virtue, but cheerfully rested the justification of her arraigned innocence on the prowess of her champion, and her champion on her innocence all his hopes of victory; and when the Almighty was most frequently worshipped by the least amiable of the titles that man has given him, the God of battles,—in such a state of affairs, when all that was dear and valuable so often depended on the issue of a combat, and life and fame, fortune and power, virtue and love, were the stakes for which champions were daily entering the lists, it is natural that the whole proceedings should have been arranged with a caution proportionate to the importance of the event, that every possibility of unfair advantage should be precluded, and every obstacle removed

to placing both parties on the most equal terms, and such laws formed, as by an impartial observance of them, should leave in the minds of the vanquished a full conviction of the unsoundness of their cause, or resignation to the mysterious dispensations of that Providence, to whose especial care they fancied they had entrusted themselves, and by whose immediate interposition they believed it to be, that oppression should triumph and innocence be darkened for a while. To conduct the business of these proceedings required men of judgement and experience, and those to whom authority was first entrusted to arrange all matters of war and chivalry, were men who had seen twenty years' service, and generally such as had been disabled by their wounds. These, when once possessed of such authority, could not fail to increase their own influence by creating, out of their knowledge, a system which none but the initiated could comprehend, and they bequeathed to their successors, not merely the result of their experience, but also the produce of their ingenuity: and as mystery in those times was considered essential to every science, Heraldry, among the rest, was not without its mysteries, which it was an impiety to divulge, and into which the sovereign himself had no right to inquire.

A complete system is never formed by one man, or one generation of men; accident may lay the foundation of it, or it may commence with satisfying a single immediate want, or securing a solitary object; the gratifying of this desire awakens new ones, which the same expedient can be extended to supply; next, casual benefits will be observed sometimes to result from the employment of it, and then it will be re-modelled so as to embrace these, together with its original object; as time develops its excellences and its defects, experience alters, adds, and deducts; uncalculated consequences result, which are turned into the most favourable direction, and, as nothing in society can remain insulated, it soon becomes combined with the established institutions of the country. Thus it was that Heraldry, originating in the earliest times of the feudal system, and, encouraged by the employments and amusements of chivalry, gradually rose into a complete system, and adapted itself to the habits and manners of the times. It became intimately connected with the most important institutions of the state; it followed in the train of peace and war, an attendant upon national glory, and the guardian of private renown. Of the time of the introduction of its several officers into England, there

is no certain information, but it is generally believed to have been in the reign of Henry I. They first acted in a collegiate capacity in the reign of Henry V. and were incorporated by a charter of Richard III. which was followed by another from Edward VI. The body thus established by royal authority was made to consist of three kings, six heralds, and four pursuivants, and in this form it has continued to the present day.

Heraldry, false, (French, *fausseté, fausses armes*,) essential faults contrary to the general practice of blazon, such as the placing of metal upon metal, and colour upon colour, which, however, does sometimes occur in coat-armour, from whence, as observed by *Boyer*, arose the use of coats called *arms to inquire*.

HERD is a term used to express a company or number of harts together, and the same may be used for all manner of deer, as bucks, stags, &c. except roes.

HERISSÉ, in French heraldry, signifies set with long sharp points; the term is derived from *herisson*, a hedgehog, which is covered with such like prickles.

HERNSHAW, or
HERON, CRANE, or STORK. } See **CRANE**.

HIACINTH is given by *Bossewell* to imply *tenne*, or *tawny*, in blazoning by precious stones, although by him described as blue, with the fabulous story of its changing colour as the face of the sky does, which but ill accords with *tawny*.

HILL, or } is sometimes borne in coat-armour.
HILLOCK, } When only one, it is called a hill; but if more than one is borne, they are termed hillocks, or mole-hills.

HIND, the female to the stag, and from its lightness in walking is generally blazoned *trippant*. See Plate XXVII. fig. 9.

Hind's head coupé at the neck, pierced through with an arrow and vulned gu. See Plate XXVII. fig. 10.

HOLLY-LEAF. See Plate XXXI. fig. 12.

Holly-sprig fructed. See Plate XXXI. fig. 4.

HOLY GHOST, *Knights of the Order of the, in France.* See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

HOMAGE, says *Upton*, is an oath of fidelity taken on account of some fee, but of this the civilians are to be consulted, though the word occurs often among heralds.

HONOUR POINT (French, *le point d'honneur de l'écu*) is that part which is next above the exact centre of the escocheon, dividing that upper part into two equal portions, so that the first

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upward from the centre is the *honour point*, and the next above that the *middle chief point*. See letter D, Plate VI. fig. 1, *Points of the Escoccheon*.

HONOURED, or CROWNED. The former term is sometimes used in old blazon when any animal, &c. is borne crowned.

HONOURABLE ORDINARIES. See **ORDINARY**.

HOOD. The coil or hood of a monk.

HOODED (French, *coiffé*) is said of the human face, with the head-dress of a different tincture.

Hooded (French, *chaperonné*) is said of the hawk, or other bird of prey, when borne with a hood over the head, a covering used in falconry.

HOOFED. The particular tincture of the hoofs of animals, when borne of a different tincture to the animal itself, must be expressed in the blazon. Cloven-footed animals are generally termed *unguled*.

HOP, a well known scandent plant. See Plate XXXI. fig. 6.

Hop-pole and bine, viz. on a mount, a hop-pole and bine, that is, a hop-pole with the plant entwining or growing up round it. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 7.

HORNED. Animals borne with horns are said to be *horned* of such a metal or colour, when the horns differ in tincture from the animal itself, or from the proper colour of such horns.

HORSE. The horse is often borne in coat-armour; it is termed *passant* when in a walking attitude, and *current*, or *in full speed*, when represented as running.

Horse spancelled, or *fettered with a stick from the fore-leg to the hind-leg*. Sa. a horse passant ar. spancelled on both legs of the nearer side gu. is borne by the name of *Percival*. See Plate XXVII. fig. 36.

Horse's head, legs, &c. often occur in armory.

Horse-shoes, when borne in arms, should be turned up at the ends, as in Plate XLI. fig. 8.

Horse-shoes interlaced. See Plate XLI. fig. 1, viz. three horse-shoes interlaced in fret.

HOVERING. This term sometimes occurs in old blazonry, as an eagle *flotant* or *hovering*, that is, having the wings displayed, as if betaking himself to flight.

HOUSES and other buildings are borne in coat-armour.

HOUND. A blood-hound on scent is depicted as in Plate XIX. fig. 4.

HOWLING is the term used for the cry or noise made by the wolf.

HUMET, a bar coupé is sometimes so termed, as or, three humets gu. or bars coupé, the arms

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of *Hameydes*, a noble family of Hainault, in Flanders.

Humet, or } This term is applicable to the
Humetté. } cheveron, fesse, bend, cross, &c. when cut off or coupé, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the escoccheon, as in Plate XIV. fig. 4, viz. a fesse humetté.

HUNTING-HORN, or CORNET, is a common bearing in coat-armour. There are two sorts, one of a semicircular form, which is called a bugle-horn, from the animal whose horn is converted to this purpose almost in its natural curve; in Latin termed *litui*, or *buccinæ incurva*, as in Plate XXI. fig. 11, and the other like that represented in Plate XLV. fig. 20, which is still nearer the natural shape of the bugle's horn, termed in Latin *buccinæ porrectæ*. The bugle-horn is sometimes called a *hanchet*, from the French term *huchet*. When the baudrick, or belt, is of another colour, it should be mentioned, as *buccinam incurvam cœruleam cesto appensam rubro in parma aurea*, that is, or, a hunter's horn az. strung gu. See **BUGLE-HORN**.

HURE is the French term for the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf, and other such like wild animal, but not for those of lions, or other creatures said to be noble.

HURTS, HEURTS, or HUERTS, a name given by English heralds to azure, or blue roundles, and by some writers supposed to represent wounds, others the hurtleberry, from which the name is derived. The different tinctures of several of the roundles in English heraldry are implied by the particular names given to them; but the French and other nations call the *hurt*, *tortaux d'azure*, and in like manner add the particular colour to the term *tortaux*, instead of using several names according to the different tinctures, which is more likely to cause confusion and mistake.

HURTY, *charged with hurts*, or *semée of hurts*, that is, strewn over with hurts, without regard to any particular number.

HUSK, the upper part of the stalk from which the gillyflower or pink blows, which need not be named, unless it is borne contrary to its natural colour.

HYDRA, a fabulous monster, represented as a dragon with seven heads. It is the crest of *Barret*, and borne by the Right Hon. Lord *Dacre*. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 9.

I

IBEX is an imaginary beast, somewhat resembling the heraldic antelope, but with two straight horns projecting from the forehead, serrated or edged like a saw. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 10.

ICICLES are sometimes borne in coat-armour, and are depicted in the same form and shape as *guttés*, but reversed; some heraldic authors call them *clubs*, others *guttés* reversed, as well as *icicles*, but as liquid drops without congelation are globular at the bottom, and icicles taper downwards, the latter seems the more proper term. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 26, viz. a pastoral staff betw. two *icicles*.

IMBATTLED, or EMBATTLED, (French, *bretessé, crenellé*,) representing battlements of a wall or castle. Most of the ordinaries may be thus borne, but when the underneath part is only embattled, the French term it *bastillé*. See Plate VI. fig. 11 of *Lines*.

Imbattled christed, called also *champaine* and *urdée*, and *imbattled rebated in its corners*. See Plate VI. fig. 18 of *Lines*, Plate VII. fig. 18, and Plate XXIX. fig. 2.

IMBORDERING is a term used to express a field bordered with the same metal, colour, or fur, and although not often met with in English heraldry, are frequently found in foreign armory. See Plate XX. fig. 20.

IMBOWED. See **EMBOWED**.

IMBRUED, or EMBRUED, (French, *ensanglanté, teint de sang*,) having blood, or drops of blood, upon it, as a spear imbrued, &c.

IMPALING, properly speaking, is the halving or dimidiating any thing by a perpendicular line, or paleways, from which the term is derived. In heraldry it is used to express the manner of marshalling the arms of man and wife, (sometimes called *baron* and *femme*,) by placing the two coats together, that of the man upon the dexter side, and the woman's upon the sinister. In this manner archbishops and bishops impale their paternal coats with the arms of their episcopal sees, but placing their own coat upon the sinister half and the arms of the see upon the dexter. Deans, heads of colleges, and officers bearing arms by virtue of their offices, as the Kings of Arms, &c. also bear their arms in a similar way, contrary to man and wife, placing their paternal coats on the sinister side. It was

anciently the custom in impalements to divide each coat perpendicularly into halves, and to place one-half of each together, which destroyed part of the bearings, and made the whole very confused, but although this mode of impaling has been long discontinued, yet when bordures occur in both or either of the arms, it is not continued all round the coat it belongs to, but is invariably omitted at the line of impalement where the two coats unite, as mentioned under **BORDURE**, and depicted in Plate XX. fig. 6. See Plate II. of *Funeral Achievements*, fig. 4, 7, 8, and 12, and Plate III. fig. 1, 4, 7, 8, 10, and 11.

IMPERIAL CROWN is properly that which is worn only by an emperor; that of the Emperor of Germany is depicted in Plate XXV. fig. 21; it somewhat resembles a mitre, but closes with a diadem, mound, and cross. The crowns of kings are, however, sometimes called imperial as well as royal crowns.

IMPERIALLY CROWNED is a term used to express any charge in coat-armour, crest, or supporter, that is crowned with a regal crown.

INCENSANT is a term applicable to the boar when borne in a furious angry position.

INCENSED (French, *animé, or allumé*) is said of the eyes, &c. of any rapacious creature when borne of a different tincture from the animal itself.

INCLAVE, the same as *pattée*, or *dovetailed*. *Morgan*, in his *Sphere of Gentry*, uses the terms *inclaved* and *lambeauxed*, or *labelled*, because the points represent the ends of labels. See Plate VI. fig. 17 of *Lines*, and Plate VII. fig. 22.

INCREMENT is a term used by some heralds to express the moon in her increase from the new to the full moon; it is often so borne in coat-armour, and called an

INCRESCENT, the moon in her increase, which is represented with the horns towards the dexter, as in Plate XLII. fig. 26; but is not often borne with a face and rays of glory, and which should be particularly expressed when thus borne: it more generally occurs without either.

INDENTED, (French, *dentelé*,) that is, notched like the teeth of a saw, but much smaller than what is termed *dancettée*. The ordinaries are often thus borne, and it forms one of the lines of partition in Plate VI. fig. 15. In Latin it is variously called, as *indentatus*, *dentatus*, and *denticulatus*. See also Plate VII. fig. 19 and 28, a chief *indented*.

It is derived from the Latin word *dens*, a tooth, or *indentura*, a deed or writing, the top

I N F

of which is cut like teeth. It is variously called by different heraldic authors, as *racée*, or *in-rased*, *viurie*, *dentelle*, *lently*; and by the French, *emmancée*, *viurée*, and *serrated*.

Indented at a distance, or *with two dents* or *dentals at a distance*. See Plate LII. fig. 21, viz. a *fesse* with two *dents*, or *dentals* on the higher, and counter-indented on the nether sides.

Indented per long, a term used in old blazon to express the indents or dentals borne longer than common. See INDENTELLY.

Indented in point. See Plate LII. fig. 22, viz. a *fesse* indented *per fesse* in point.

Indented per fesse. *Parted per fesse indented*, as in Plate LII. fig. 23, and Plate VII. fig. 28, viz. a chief *per fesse* indented.

Indented embowed, having the indents or dentals embowed, as in Plate XV. fig. 34, Plate XVII. fig. 32, and Plate LII. fig. 8.

Indented on the upper or lower sides. See Plate LII. fig. 19 and 20.

INDENTÉE, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart, as *indentée borderwise*, called by the French a *bordure canelée* and *dentelée* of each point. See Plate XII. fig. 35.

INDENTILLEY, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined, as a *fesse indentilley* at the bottom. See Plate LII. fig. 20. By some termed a *fesse* with five indents, or *dentels* in the nether side; or it might be blazoned as a partition *per fesse indentilley* with a chief. These kind of indents are, in old authors upon heraldry, sometimes blazoned *indented per long*, meaning with long indents.

INDORSED, or ENDORSED, placed back to back; in French termed *adossé*. See ENDORSED.

INDIAN GOAT, or ASSYRIAN GOAT, resembles the English goat in most respects, but with the horns more bent, and ears like those of a talbot. Two of these animals are the supporters of Viscount Southwell. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 16, for the head of this animal.

INESCOCHEON (French, *écusson*) is a small esccheon borne within the shield in the middle of the coat, or in chief to hold the arms of Ulster for the distinction of baronet, but much smaller than what is termed an esccheon of pretence. See Plate V. fig. 4, 5, and 6. When there are more than one in a coat, they are usually called esccheons. *Guillim* classes it among the ordinaries. See ESCOCHEON OF PRETENCE.

INFAMED, (according to the French, *infamé*,) a term used to express a lion or other beast that hath lost its tail, and by which it is, as it were, defamed or disgraced. English heralds generally blazon it a *lion sans tail*.

I N V

INFLAMED, or, as it is sometimes called, *flamant*, and in French, *ardent* and *allumé*, expresses any thing burning or in flames, as a bend *flamant*. See Plate XVI. fig. 2.

INFULA. Caps of various forms are so termed in old blazon, but they are all generally depicted high, of a pyramidal form, differently turned up.

INGRAILED. See ENGRAILED.

INK-HORN, originally called *penner* and *ink-horn*, is depicted in coat-armour as in Plate XLVI. fig. 29.

INQUIRE, ARMS TO, (French, *armes à enquerre*,) according to *Boyer*, are those coats that seem irregular, because they contain something in them contrary to the strict rules of blazon, as metal upon metal or colour upon colour, and which special bearings *Boyer* maintains to be the most honourable, because they are bestowed (as he says) only for great achievements, and do more effectually perpetuate the memory of them. That such a deviation from general rule may create inquiry is very likely, but how the violation of the science can be considered most honourable seems a strange perversion of it, and may well be termed one of the heraldic anomalies.

INRACED, or RACÉE, are terms used by *Upton* and others, meaning *indented*.

INSIGNED, (French, *armoyé*,) distinguished by some particular charge or bearing. See ENSIGNED.

INTERCHANGEABLY POSED, as fish lying across each other, the heads and tails interchangeably posed, the head of each appearing between the tails of the others, as in Plate XXX. fig. 27, which might be better understood *two in saltier* and *one in pale*.

INTERCHANGED. The same as *counterchanged*.

INTERFRETTED, or INTERLACED, is said of any bearings linked together, one with the other, as keys *interlaced* in the bows, or one linked into the other, as in Plate XXVI. See of *Winchester*; or two sickles *interlaced*, as in Plate XLVI. fig. 18; and horse-shoes *interlaced*, as in Plate XLI. fig. 1. Cheverons are also termed *interlaced*, when placed as in Plate XIV. fig. 25; but more properly called *braced*.

INTERPOSED, alternately disposed.

INTERSICANTS, in heraldry are pertransient lines, which cross each other.

INVECKÉE and GOARÉE, are heraldic terms used by ancient authors for *double arching*, or *archée*; called, also, *nuée* and *undée*. See BENDS, FESSES, &c. so termed, and Plate VI. fig. 7, of *Lines*; Plate VII. fig. 15; Plate XVII. fig. 29 and 36.

INVECTED (by the French termed *canele*) is exactly the reverse of what is called *engrailed*, all the points turning inwards to the ordinary thus borne, with the small semicircles outward to the field. The *Book of St. Albans* and *Guillim* have the Latin word *invectus*, from *inveho*, to thrust in, which *Gibbon* thinks not sufficiently expressive without the addition of *lineis*, *gibbosis*, or *gibbis*, to express the circular lines by which it is formed. See Plate VI. fig. 9 of *Lines*; Plate VII. fig. 12; Plate XV. fig. 23; and Plate XXXIV. fig. 17.

INVELLOPED, or INVOLVED, surrounded by, or issuing from clouds, &c.

INVERTANT, or INVERTED, turned the wrong way: wings, when the points are downward, are termed *inverted*, being contrary to their natural position. See Plate XLII. fig. 35, a dexter hand, couped and *inverted*; and, in the same Plate, fig. 36, a falconer's sinister glove, *inverted*.

INVEKED. *Arched* or *enarched*, and when both sides of an ordinary are answerably bowed, it is generally termed *archée*, *flected*, or *flecked*, but if only on one side, and bowed inward, it is called *invexed*, *concaved*, *champained*, or *championed*; and when the bending is outwards, it is then termed *shapourned* and *convexed*. See Plate VI. fig. 6, of *Lines*.

IRE, angry, exasperated, as a cat, &c. in its ire.

IRON RING, a tool used by wire-drawers, and borne as part of their armorial ensign, as in Plate XLVIII. the base of fig. 17.

ISLANDS, or *tracts of land encompassed by sea*, are sometimes borne in coat-armour, and in such case, when blazoned, the number of islands should be particularly mentioned, though drawn and placed promiscuously upon the shield, as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 36.

ISSUANT, corruptly used from the French word *issant*, issuing or coming up, which French heralds term *naissant*, implying a thing half come out. These terms have been matters of dispute with heralds, some being of opinion that when a lion is termed *issant*, only the head, top of the tail, and fore-feet should be shown, and that *naissant* is generally understood to be the upper half of the lion; and, to avoid the confounding of these terms, *Gibbon* observes, we should express what part of the lion appears, and say either a demi lion, as *Leo dimidiatus emergens*, or *leo emergens ad humeros, ad lumbos, &c.* and *caudam*, or *extremam caudam monstrans*. The words *nascens*, *exeuns*, &c. are as good. The term *issant* is used to express a lion, or any other beast rising from the bottom line of a

chief, as in Plate XXII. fig. 26. The word *issant* is also used to express a charge or bearing, rising or coming out of another charge or bearing. See **NAISSANT**.

ISSUANT ET ISSUANT, or } are terms used to
ISSUANT AND REVERTANT, } *express a lion, &c.*
as if he were issuing or coming into the field in the base part, and going out again in the chief part. *Leigh* terms it *jessant* and *jessant*, but it is evidently a mistake. See Plate XXX. fig. 26.

J

JAGGED, (French, *éclaté*,) is said of the division of the field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

JAMBE, sometimes written *gamb*, is a French word, signifying leg or shank. The term is seldom used to express the leg of any other animal than the lion and bear.

JAMES, ST. an Order of Knighthood in Spain. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

JAMES, ST. OF THE SWORD, an Order of Knighthood in Portugal. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

JAMES, ST. OF THE SWORD, a religious order for ladies. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

JAMES, ST. an Order of Knighthood in Holland. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

JANUS'S HEAD, erased at the neck. See Plate XLII. fig. 16.

JAVELIN, or SHORT SPEAR, with a barbed point. See Plate XLIII. fig. 23, viz. a pheon betw. a half spear on the dexter, and a *javelin* on the sinister.

JELLOP, or JOWLOP, the comb of a cock, cockatrice, &c. is so termed when borne of a different tincture from the head.

JERSEY COMB, a tool so called, used by wool-combers. See Plate XLVI. fig. 28, in the base of the escocheon.

JESSANT (French, *gisant*) is a term which expresses shooting forth, as vegetables spring or shoot out; it is applicable to lions, or any other beasts rising or issuing from the middle of a fesse, as in Plate XXII. fig. 27, which is commonly blazoned *a lion jessant of a fesse*, but to prevent error should be termed *a demi lion*

jessant of a fesse, as no more than half the lion should appear.

Jessant-de-lis, a term used in heraldry to express a fleur-de-lis, shooting or issuing through any charge, as, for example, a *leopard's head jessant-de-lis*, as in the arms *Cantelope, Morley*, and others. See Plate XXVII. fig. 26. In some old manuscripts, the word *vorant* is used, corrupted, no doubt, from *devourant*, devouring the fleur-de-lis. An erroneous practice of placing the leopard's head, reversed, when *jessant-de-lis*, was customary among many heralds, but the contrary position should be invariably observed, unless particularly so expressed in the blazon, as a *leopard's head, reversed, jessant-de-lis*.

Jessant and Debruised. See Plate XXII. fig. 33, viz. *ar. a fesse gu. a lion, rampant, jessant, debruised with two barrulets*, but which will admit of a different blazon, as *a fesse betw. two barrulets, fretted with a lion*; and, according to *Boswell*, *a lion debruised with two barrulets, and fretted with a fesse*. Another instance of *fretted and debruised* will be found in the same Plate, fig. 34, viz. *a lion, rampant, jessant and debruised with two bendlets*.

JESSAMIN is used by florist-heralds, who blazon by flowers to represent *ar.* on account of its whiteness, but the absurdity of this mode of blazonry obtained but few adherents, and it is not often met with.

JESSES are leather thongs to tie on the bells to the legs of hawks. In some arms and crests they are borne *flotant*, with rings at the ends, as in Plate VIII. fig. 6, in which case the blazon should be *jessed, belled, and varvelled*.

JOINANT, a term in heraldry, which signifies the same as *conjoined*.

JEW'S HARP, as borne in the arms of *Scopham*. See Plate XIII. fig. 34.

JUGARIÆ FASCIOLÆ. See **BAR-GEMEL**.

JUMEL, (French.) See **GEMEL**.

JUPITER represents *az.* or blue in the blazon of coat-armour by the planets, a mode adopted by some heralds of old for the greater honour and dignity of princes, whose arms were thus blazoned to distinguish them from the nobility, represented by precious stones; those of the gentry being described by metals and colours.

JUSTS and TOURNAMENTS were military exercises, conducted with great ceremony and pomp, where persons entered the lists to gain reputation in feats of arms. Proclamation was made of the time and place of meeting, and challenges offered to those who desired to signalize themselves. The places where these tilts or tournaments were held had seats erected for the spec-

tators, and the lists, or ground, were railed about in which the champions were to contend. Rewards were appointed for the victorious, and other honours awaited their success in arms. The contending champions were admitted at separate barriers, armed *cap-à-pié*, and mounted on war-horses, richly caparisoned, and, after performing the usual ceremonies, and paying their homage to the sovereign, or judges, and all courteous respect to the ladies, who generally attended these trials of skill, and delivered the prizes to the conquerors, they took their appointed stations in readiness for the conflict, and when the trumpet sounded the charge, couching their lances or tilting spears, by placing the butt-end against their breasts, they set spurs to their horses, and, running fiercely against each other, the first shock was generally attended with disastrous consequences. If neither received any material damage or discomfiture, they both wheeled about, replaced their broken spears with others, and ran a second tilt, which, in like manner, was followed by a third, and if neither sustained any disgrace in the three encounters, they both came off with reputation for their prowess. These exercises were regulated by many laws, and the forfeiture of horse and armour was not the only loss sustained by the vanquished, who sometimes lost his life in this kind of savage pastime, long since laid aside, but which, in the days of chivalry, formed one of the principal pageants of the age.

K

K. This letter is borne in arms as a charge; as, for example, *az. three Roman K's ar.* by the name of *Kocks*.

KEYS, two keys interlaced in the bows and indorsed in bend. See Plate VIII. fig. 4; a key in pale, wards in chief, Plate XLI. fig. 2; a key in pale, double wards, fig. 3; a key in bend, surmounted of a baton, Plate XLVII. fig. 31.

KENNELETH is a term used to express the place where the fox has its abode.

KID is a term for the young of the goat, and is, also, applicable to the young of the roe, in its first year.

KING. This is the most universal of all titles,

and is so, perhaps, because it is the highest. Others are peculiar to a single people, or, if the same is to be found in many nations, it occupies a different situation in the scale of honours in one to that which it obtains in another. But all nations, at some period of their history, and most of them at every period, have been subject to one individual of supreme authority and hereditary right. In every country there must be a gradation of ranks, and, though the number of steps may be different in each, the pyramid must always terminate in a single individual; the natural order of society, the security of government requires it. In some few instances, an excessive anxiety to preserve their independence has led a people to change, as frequently as possible, the possessors of this envied elevation, in order to prevent their becoming oppressive to their fellow-countrymen, in the same manner that the weight of a burden is most easily endured by frequently shifting its position: but the generous confidence of loyalty, and the quiet virtue of submission, have generally counteracted the busy jealousy of a republican spirit, and the prevalence of these dispositions in men seems to point out the nature of the government which is best adapted for them, and, while it accounts for its almost universal adoption, may mark out the limits within which political speculation may be most profitably employed.

In every language, the term which corresponds with our word kingdom is formed like that from the title of the sovereign; a proof of his absolute property in his country and subjects, which his office was supposed to confer. The word king itself is, most probably, derived from the Saxon *Cýning*, and this from *Can*, power, or *Ken*, knowledge, of which every monarch is supposed to be possessed.

The simplest and earliest kind of government was, beyond controversy, the patriarchal; and this, as it resembled the kingly, so it insensibly grew into it. In the first days of the world, when the number of its inhabitants were few, and these blest with an extraordinary length of life, one man saw himself the natural head of an extensive family, all the members of which looked up to him as their ruler, their guide, and their instructor: his authority was founded in the instructive reverence of his children, and, when he exercised it, it was only to perform the duties of a father; he could have no interest in being unjust, and they no provocation to be rebellious: thus were men first habituated to implicit obedience, and taught to venerate one

master. And not only as their governor and lawgiver did they respect him; the simple offices of religion were performed by his hands, and they heard the same voice that reproved their errors, imploring their pardon at the altar of God. Thus he added another claim to their obedience in the sacred character of their priest. But this pleasing picture belongs only to the very earliest days; the evil passions of men soon broke in upon the peaceful scene, and brought with them war and conquest, and the inevitable effect of these is to produce confusion and injustice; and he, whom before we viewed only as a lawgiver and priest, now appears, also, in the equally necessary but less amiable character of a warrior. Motives of mutual advantage and voluntary agreement might sometimes occasion the union of two families or tribes, but, more frequently, success in war enabled the conqueror to exact a willing obedience of the vanquished party. The principle of government now began to change its ground, but the government remained the same. As the community extended, the tie of kindred became partial and remote, but their ruler claimed the same obedience as before, and his subjects were willing to grant it: much of their natural reverence remained, and the deficiency was well supplied by a still stronger feeling of self-interest, which prompted them to seek for security in concord, and submission to the direction of superior talents. This different relation between governor and governed soon suggested a different title of distinction, and the ruler, instead of the father of a family, was called the king of a people. The office of priest was still united to that of king, but was not always appropriated to him, when the increasing number of his people required a proportionate increase of the ministers of religion. Melchizedek, King of Salem, is expressly stiled "The Priest of the Most High God," not because it was unusual for a king to be, at the same time, a priest, but to intimate that he retained the worship of the true God, while the neighbouring nations were sunk in idolatry. He flourished about four hundred years after the earth began to be peopled a second time; and, in the fourteenth chapter of Genesis, mention is made of several cotemporary kings, and, from what is said of them, it appears that a kingdom, in that region, and at that period, was very limited in country and people, and was of that intermediate character between patriarchal government and monarchy, which has been just described. Four of these confederate princes were attacked

and vanquished by Abram, at the head of three hundred and eighteen men. In the same manner that several families became united into one kingdom, the stronger of these small and numerous kingdoms obtained the ascendancy of its weaker neighbours, and gradually absorbed all the power to itself. The same process, continually extended, at length produced those vast empires for which the East is so remarkable, and which are unexampled for the absolute power of the sovereign and unqualified devotion of his subjects. History represents the kings of Assyria, Media, and Persia, of authority as unlimited as unparticipated and as unaccountable, over millions of subjects, as any patriarch could have possessed over his own progeny: the right in which every change of circumstances required a modification, had been artfully perpetuated unaltered, and was maintained after its meaning was forgotten and its utility lost. The main object of governing seemed to the sovereign to be the gratification of his own desires, and for this no sacrifice was considered too great, and no work was undertaken of which this was not the sole or principal purpose. To tolerate such an authority as this required a loyalty approaching to the devotion which is due to a superior being, but which, when paid to a fellow-creature, deserves only the name of abject servitude. As the relation of the king to his people was marked by none of those acknowledged duties, the faithful discharge of which constitutes his best claim to the title, so the submission of the people was marked by none of those generous feelings which alone make servitude venial; if the trappings of royalty were the principal attraction to the monarch, they were equally the charm that fascinated the people, and the same adoration that was given to their rightful owner on one day was as freely offered to a successful usurper on the next.

But while such was the state of things in the East, a very different scene presented itself in the West; the kingly government was established there also, but in smaller divisions; till the time of the Roman empire, there was no engrossing power before which every other melted away; and we may almost trace the patriarchal government in the early history of the Grecian States. Within the limits of these is comprehended all we know of the most ancient state of Europe, and in one of these took place the first known departure from the order of kingly government, which, though intended as a tribute of admiration to a king, contributed to lay the founda-

tion of the most perfect democracy that has ever existed.

Codrus, the seventeenth king of Athens, upon being informed by the Oracle, before a battle with the Heraclidæ, that the victory would remain with that nation whose king should be slain in battle, devoted himself for his country, and thereby secured its independence. The Athenians were at a loss how to testify sufficiently their respect for their deceased monarch, and, at last, determined that the name of king should henceforth be excluded from their government, intimating that no one could be worthy of inheriting the title which Codrus had borne. It is a curious fact that the two most remarkable nations of antiquity, Athens and Rome, by law excluded the name of king from their governments, but for very opposite reasons; the former intended thereby to mark their admiration for the last of the name, the latter their detestation. The ancients do not seem to have had any idea of a limited monarchy; they considered arbitrary power, if not the unalienable right, at least the necessary privilege of a king, and, consequently, they knew no method of securing the independence of the people but by transferring the authority from the one to the many. There is one exception to this remark in the kingdom of Sparta, where the hereditary right of the king was always held sacred, and yet his power controlled by an office which was established to watch over the interests of the people. The peculiar character of the Spartans rendered this institution effectual, which, in any other country, would, most probably, have produced no other effect than a transfer of tyranny; but veneration for the royal family was always predominant in them, and preserved the Ephori from ever attempting to usurp the dignity of their kings; while the public spirit, which was the pride of every individual, equally secured them from any criminal compliance with the desires of the sovereign. This constitutional reverence for the hereditary rights of royalty, which distinguished the Spartan character, occasioned an extraordinary circumstance in their history, as singular as it was impolitic. One of their kings had twin sons, and not being able to decide with certainty which was truly the heir, rather than run the hazard of defrauding the rightful owner of his crown, they had recourse to the sure method of acknowledging both as their sovereigns, and gave to the world the strange spectacle of two monarchs reigning with equal power on the same throne, and adminis-

tering the same government: and, as the acknowledged claims of each were transmitted to their descendants, from that time forward, Sparta had always two reigning kings.

It has been mentioned already that the Romans thought it necessary for their freedom to banish the name and office of king, and, when their race of republican glory was run, and they returned to the dominion of one ruler, their hatred of the name survived their reluctance to the thing, and the new title of emperor was employed without odium to designate an office, the ancient name of which was still heard with a disgust which five centuries had rendered habitual. When this fabric of the Roman empire was overthrown, and the subject nations asserted their independence, a few smaller states endeavoured to restore the likeness of republican Rome; but this form of government, which requires a certain degree of civilization to be practised with any success, was not suited to the rude condition in which a great part of Europe had always remained, or to which it returned under the inundation of barbarians which was poured over it from the north. The kingly government again predominated in the world, and the divisions which were established then have remained, without any material alteration, to the present day. Different laws of succession have obtained in different countries, and various limitation to arbitrary power have been devised for the security of the subject, but in all an hereditary right and a sacred character have been considered as belonging essentially to royalty. Poland, however, while it existed as a kingdom, was an instance of an elective monarchy. It has been the custom with some of the principal monarchs of Europe to add some distinguishing epithet to the title of king; thus, the King of France is called the Most Christian King, and the King of Spain the Most Catholic King: in ancient times, the King of Persia was called the Great King, but Attic writers commonly speak of him as *the King*, which is, perhaps, a greater proof of his superiority over other kings than any epithet could be. The successors of Charlemagne, in the empire of the West, were accustomed to associate with themselves in the government the person whose election they wished to secure to succeed themselves, and this was solemnly performed by crowning him King of the Romans. The history of the ancient empire presents one instance of a similar title, so contrary to the customs and opinions of the Romans that it would not be credited if it were not supported by the strongest testimony.

Constantine created Hannibalianus, one of his nephews, whom he placed on the same level with his own children, King of the Romans. This power of conferring royalty has been claimed by the emperor in modern times, and was exercised by Leopold in the case of the Elector of Brandenburg, whom he raised to the dignity of King of Prussia. The other princes of Europe refused to acknowledge this title for some time, but, at the Treaty of Utrecht, they all agreed to admit it. The late Emperor of France, who wished to restore the dignity of the Western Emperors in his own person, exercised several of the privileges of that office; he created his son King of the Romans, and elevated to the rank of Kings the Electors of Saxony and Württemberg: the title of the latter has been since recognized, and Holland and Hanover have been added to the regal governments of Europe.

By the laws of Hungary, to be governed by a woman is stigmatized as infamous; to avoid the appearance of this, when the right of the crown devolved upon a female, Mary, they gave her the title of king, and she was known as King Mary till her marriage with Sigismund, when she laid aside her kingship, and resumed the name of queen.

In this country the kingly power has ever existed from the earliest period of tradition, with the exception of the short interval when Cromwell usurped the authority under a different name, between the reigns of the first and second Charles. In the first ages, this country, like others, was divided into a number of independent kingdoms, which gradually coalesced and became united under one head. The secret of a limited monarchy, combining the majesty of the crown with the liberty of the people, remained to be discovered in modern times, and no where has it assumed so perfect and beautiful a form as in our own country; in the course of its establishment some violence has been offered to hereditary right, but all which was not necessary was expiated, as far as it could be, and nothing is withheld from the monarch which is necessary to real majesty and supremacy. The most ancient title which can be found of the kings of England, is that by which Edgar stiled himself, and runs thus: *Anglorum Basileus, omniumque Regum, Insularum, Oceanique Britanniam circumjacentis, cunctorumque nationum quæ infra eam includuntur, Imperator et Dominus*.

The title of *Primogenitus Ecclesiæ* has been claimed for the kings of England upon the strength of an old and doubtful tradition, that

Lucius, a very early sovereign of this island, was the first king in the world that became a Christian.

Defender of the Faith is also a title which kings of England very early assumed to themselves, but was considered to be established on better authority when Pope Leo the Tenth issued a bull, bestowing it upon Henry the Eighth, as a reward for a book written by that king in defence of some part of the Romish religion against the attacks of Luther: although the kings of England have long since cancelled this claim to the title, they have established a more meritorious one, and therefore still continue to use it.

The epithet *Christianissimus* was employed by Henry the Seventh, and in the fifth year of the reign of his son, was conferred upon him by the Lateran Council, under Pope Julius the Second: it was soon disused by our sovereigns, and is now appropriated to the kings of France.

After the conquest of France by Henry the Fifth, who was declared heir of that kingdom, it was customary with our kings to call themselves also kings of France, but this boastful style has lately been laid aside, and they merely call themselves, *By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland and of Hanover King, Defender of the Faith*.

The king always talks of himself in the plural number, and in his public instruments styles himself *we*. This custom was not introduced till the time of King John.

The title, by which the king is to be addressed, has been continually rising in respectfulness, as if to keep pace with increased civilization and politeness: the term *Grace* was first used to Henry the Fourth; this, in Henry the Sixth's time, was altered to *Excellent Grace*; Henry the Seventh was addressed by the title of *Highness*, and his son, Henry the Eighth, by that of *Majesty*; this afterwards became *Sacred Majesty*, and is now *Most Sacred Majesty*. There is one title which is never misapplied when employed to persons of superior rank, and that is the word *Sir*. Some derive it from the Greek *κύριος*, a lord, but it is more probably an abbreviation of the Gothic *sihor*, which has the same meaning as the Greek word. It was formerly given to lords, knights, and clergymen, being placed before the Christian name, but it is now employed in this manner only as the distinction of baronets and knights: it is used as the common term of address to all below the rank of peers, and not improperly to them, but the title of Lordship has entirely superseded the use of

it in this case; but it is still frequently used in addressing the king. All his people, in their first addresses to him kneel, and he is at all times served on the knee: all persons, even to the heir-apparent, stand bare in the presence of the king, or in the presence-chamber, though the king should not be there: the privilege of standing covered in the king's presence has, on one or two occasions, been granted for extraordinary services.

The coronation of the king is a very important ceremony, as he then takes the oath to the people to maintain their constitution; and the magnificence of the ceremony has been made equal to its importance,—it is the most splendid pageant that is ever displayed on any occasion. The oath which the king then takes is the following:

The archbishop or bishop says, "Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this kingdom of England, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes of parliament agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same?"—The king or queen replies, "I solemnly promise so to do."

Archbishop or bishop. "Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgements?"—King or queen, "I will."

Archbishop or bishop. "Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by the law? And will you preserve unto the bishops and clergy of this realm, and to the churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them, or any of them?"—King or queen, "All this I promise to do."

After this, the king or queen, laying his or her hand upon the holy gospels, says, "The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep: so help me God." And then kisses the book.

There are many religious ceremonies attending the coronation, one of which is, the anointing with oil, a very ancient custom, of which Thomas à Becket has remarked, "Kings are anointed with oil on the head, breast, and arms; the first to signify their glory, the next their sanctity, and the last their power."

The king is crowned with an imperial crown, which is put on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who claims the office as the prerogative of his see. It is uncertain by which of our kings this imperial crown was first used;

some say by Henry the First, and others, by Henry the Third. The globe and cross, which is still in use, was first introduced by Edward the Confessor: it is placed in the left hand, and is intended to signify, by the cross his faith, and by the globe, his dominion by sea and land. Such allegorical claims to universal empire, or literal assertions of them, which monarchs of very limited territories have sometimes affected, were, many of them, imitated from the ancient emperors, in whom it appeared a less arrogant assumption. The globe and cross were first used by Justinian. The most universal ensign of royalty is the sceptre, with which our sovereign is invested at his coronation as the symbol of justice; and also with a ring to signify faithfulness; a bracelet for good works; and a sword for vengeance.

Lawyers say, that the king is a mixed person, a priest as well as a prince. It has been already shown how these two characters were anciently united, but no man can be a Christian priest, unless admitted to the office by the appointed ceremonial. Yet the king is a sacred person, and some of the privileges of a priest have been accorded him: all extra-parochial tithes belong to him, and he was allowed to partake of the sacrament in both kinds when the Roman Catholic was the established religion of the country, by which the cup is forbidden to laymen.

The laws make it high treason barely to imagine or intend the death of the king; and, because the destruction of the king may ensue that of his great counsellors or officers, it is felony in any of the king's servants to conspire even that; though in other capital cases, it is a rule, that *voluntas non reputabitur pro facto*; and an Englishman shall not in any other case be put to death, unless the deed follow the intent.

The laws esteem the king God's vicegerent on earth, and ascribe various perfections to him not belonging to any other man. No flaw or weakness is found in him; no injustice or error; no negligence, infamy, stain, or corruption of blood. By his crown he is, *ipso facto*, cleared of all attainder: no non-age or minority is allowed in him, and his very grants of lands, though held in his natural capacity, cannot be avoided by non-age. His death is termed his demise, because the crown is thereby demised to another, and he is said not to be liable to death, as being a corporation of himself that lives for ever. *Rex Angliæ non moritur* is a maxim of English law: there is no interregnum, but the minute one king dies, his heir is king fully and abso-

lutely, without any coronation or ceremony whatever. Ubiquity also, as well as immortality, is by law attributed to the king; he is, in a manner, every where, in all his courts, and therefore cannot be nonsuited.

Debts due to him are always to be satisfied in the first place, in case of executorship, &c. and till his debt is discharged, he may protect the creditor from the arrests of others. He may distrain for the whole debt on a tenant that holds but part of the land; is not obliged to demand his rent as others are; may sue in what court he pleases, and distrain where he chooses. In all doubtful cases *semper præsumitur pro rege*: no statute restrains him, unless he be particularly named. In all cases where the king is plaintiff, his officers may enter with an arrest; and if entrance be denied, they may break open a house and seize the party; though, in other cases, a man's house is his castle, and has a privilege to protect him against all arrests.

He has custody of the persons and estates of idiots and lunatics; he is *ultimus hæres regni*, and to him revert all estates when no heir appears. All treasure trove, i. e. money, plate, or bullion found, and the owners of which are not known, belongs to him; so all waifs, strays, wrecks, lands recovered from the sea, gold and silver mines, royal fishes, &c. belong to him.

In the laws of Edward the Confessor the office of king is thus described: "*Rex quia vicarius summi regis est, ad hoc constituitur ut regnum terrenum et populum domini et super omnia sanctam ecclesiam ejus veneretur, regat, et ab injuriis defendat.*" Fortescue still more briefly describes it to be, "*Pugnare bella populi sui et eos rectissime judicare.*" Both these definitions are too brief and general to give any distinct idea of the royal office; it will be better gathered from an account of his most important prerogatives, and the checks which it has been deemed advisable to set upon them.

He is the source of all judicial power in the state; he is the chief of all the courts of law, and the judges are only his substitutes; every thing is transacted in his name; the judgements must be with his seal, and are executed by his officers. But, though the king is the first magistrate, he can make no change in the maxims and forms consecrated by law or custom: he cannot even influence, in any case whatever, the decision of causes between subject and subject; and James the First, assisting at the trial of a cause, was reminded by the judge that he could deliver no opinion.

By a fiction of the law he is looked upon as

the universal proprietor of the kingdom; he is, in consequence, deemed directly concerned in all offences; and for that reason prosecutions are to be carried on, in his name, in the courts of law; but he cannot refuse to lend it to any particular persons who have complaints to prefer.

He can pardon offences, that is, remit the punishment that has been awarded in consequence of his prosecution. But, although the king can pardon offenders, he cannot exempt them from making a compensation to the parties injured. It is even established by law, that, in a case of murder, the widow, or next heir, shall have a right to prosecute the murderer; and the king's pardon, whether it preceded the sentence passed in consequence of such prosecution, or whether it be granted after it, cannot have any effect.

He is the fountain of honour, that is, the distributor of titles and dignities: he creates the peers of the realm, as well as bestows the different degrees of inferior nobility. He, moreover, disposes of the different offices either in the courts of law or elsewhere.

The king is the superintendant of *comme e*; he has the prerogative of regulating weights and measures; he alone can coin money, and can give a currency to foreign coin. But although the king can coin money, he cannot alter the standard.

He is the supreme head of the church. In this capacity he appoints the bishops and the two archbishops; and he alone can convene the assembly of the clergy. This assembly is formed in England on the model of the Parliament: the bishops form the upper house; deputies from the dioceses and from the several chapters, form the lower house; the assent of the king is likewise necessary to the validity of their acts or canons; and the king can prorogue or dissolve the Convocation. But although the king is the head of the church, he can neither alter the established religion, nor call individuals to an account for their religious opinions. He cannot even profess the religion which the legislature has particularly forbidden; and the prince who should profess it, is declared incapable of *inheriting, possessing, or enjoying the crown of these kingdoms*.

He is, in right of his crown, the generalissimo of all sea or land forces whatever; he alone can levy troops, equip fleets, build fortresses, and fill all the posts with them. But although the king has the military power, yet still he is not, in this respect, absolute. It is true, in regard

to the sea-forces, as there is in them this very great advantage, that they cannot be turned against the liberty of the nation, at the same time that they are the surest bulwark of the island, the king may keep them as he thinks proper; and in this respect he lies only under the general restraint of applying to Parliament for obtaining the means of doing it. But in regard to land-forces, as they may become an immediate weapon in the hands of power, for throwing down all the barriers of public liberty, the king cannot raise them without the consent of Parliament.

He is, with regard to foreign nations, the representative and the depository of all the power and collective majesty of the nation: he sends and receives ambassadors; he contracts alliances; and has the prerogative of declaring war, and of making peace, on whatever conditions he thinks proper.

He has the exclusive right of assembling parliaments, proroguing or dissolving them; but he can only prorogue them for a certain time, and once in seven years he must assemble a new one. His assent is necessary to any bill that has passed both houses, before it can obtain the force of a law; and he may refuse it, without assigning any reason.

What seems to carry so many powers to an extreme height is, the fundamental maxim that *the king can do no wrong*; which does not mean that he is incapable of doing ill, or that all he does is lawful, but only that he is above all courts of law whatever; and that his person is sacred and inviolable.

The king of England owns no superior but God, but he always gives the place of precedence to the emperor: his situation among the other crowned heads of Europe has never been fixed, and is always liable to variation. The precedence of nations will always depend upon their importance at the time, and they will occupy that rank which their influence and power will enable them to demand and exact. Nor is it, perhaps, to be desired that any settled order should be considered as established, for the constant variation of national prosperity would inevitably produce the strange union of nominal rank and real weakness, or subject a power to the humiliating circumstance of formal degradation. When it was thought advisable to compose an assembly of deputies from the great powers of Europe, to secure the unanimity of Christendom in putting an end to the schism which for so many years was a scandal to the church, and to assist the college of cardinals in

the election of a new Pope, in whom the jarring interests of the three pretended Popes might be united; England claimed her right to send her proportion of the deputies: France combated that right, and contended that Europe was divided into four great monarchies, Germany, Italy, France, and Spain, and that within one or other of these all the smaller kingdoms were included: it is not to be wondered at that England indignantly resisted this attempt to degrade her to the second rank; the dispute was obstinately and learnedly maintained for a length of time, but at last the arguments of the English ambassador were declared victorious, and England was allowed to send six of the thirty deputies that, on this occasion, assisted the college of cardinals in their duty of electing a successor to the papal chair. Since this decision, the claim of England to be considered a nation of the first rank has never been doubted or disputed, but it has generally conceded the prior place to France.

King in his robes of state sitting in a chair.
See Plate XLII. fig. 2.

KING OF ARMS. The title of King of Arms, or, as it was more anciently written, King of Heralds, was no doubt originally given to the chief or principal officer, who presided over the heralds of a kingdom, or some principal province, which heraldic writers usually termed *marches*; or the title was conferred upon the officer of arms attendant upon some particular order of knighthood. The word *rex*, *roy*, or *king*, has been often applied to the principal, the governor, the judge, the visitor, the supreme, the president, and the chief of some peculiar profession, art, or community, and the principal heralds were anciently denominated Kings of Heralds, a title which, in process of time, was further distinguished by the appellation of their different provinces. And although some writers have limited even the power of the sovereign to the creation of only one King of Arms, with general powers and authority throughout his dominions, the assigning of separate jurisdictions over particular districts or distinct provinces, or as an attendant officer of some peculiar order of knighthood, is undeniable, and the kings of England, like other sovereigns, have, for many ages, assigned officers for such particular duties. Garter, who is immediately attached to that illustrious Order, is likewise Principal King of Arms, and although separate and distinct offices, are united in one person. Upon the revival and new modelling of the Order of the Bath, in the reign of George the First, a King of Arms

was created and attached to it, by the title of Bath King of Arms; and his present Majesty, upon the institution of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order of Knighthood, annexed to that Order a King of Arms, by the appellation of Hanover.

The Kings of Arms of the provincial territories have the titles of *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, the jurisdiction of the former extending over the south, east, and west parts of England, from the river Trent southwards; and that of the latter, the remaining part of the kingdom northward of that river. Kings of Arms have been likewise assigned other provinces over different kingdoms and dominions, and besides Ulster King of Arms for Ireland, and Lion King of Arms for Scotland, others were nominated for particular provinces abroad, when united to the crown of England, such as *Aquitaine*, *Anjou*, and *Guyenne*, who were, perhaps at first creation, intended only for the services of the places whose titles they bore, when the same should be entirely reduced under the obedience of the crown of England, and who, till that time, might have had other provinces allotted to them, either provisionally or temporary, within the realm of England.

There were also other Kings of Arms, denominated from the dukedoms or earldoms which our princes enjoyed before they came to the throne, as *Lancaster*, *Gloucester*, *Richmond*, and *Leicester*, the three first having marches, or provinces, and the latter of similar jurisdiction. Windsor, likewise, was a local title, but it is doubtful whether that officer was ever a King of Arms. *Marche* also assumed that appellation, from his provincial jurisdiction over a territory so called.

The badges of the Royal Family have, at times, given titles accordingly, as *Falcon*, &c. and the glorious victory of *Agincourt* was likewise given to one of the heralds, but whether merely nominally or provincially is uncertain; but it is doubtful whether the titles of *Ferrant*, *Volaunt*, and *Mushon*, Kings of Arms, were christian or surnames, or the proper appellation of their respective officers.

But although anciently there were at different periods several Kings of Arms in England, only two provincial Kings of Arms have, for some ages, been continued in office, viz. *Clarencieux* and *Norroy*, whose provinces, or marches, are, as before observed, separated by the river Trent, the ancient limits of the escheaters, when there were only two in the kingdom, and the jurisdiction of the wardens of the forests.

Norroy is considered the most ancient title,

being the only one in England taken from the local situation of his province, unless *Marche* should be derived from the same cause. The title of *Norroy* was anciently written *Norreys* and *Norreis*, King of Arms of the people residing in the north; *Garter* being styled *Roy des Anglois*, of the people, and not *d'Angleterre*, of the kingdom, the inhabitants of the north being called *Norreys*,* as we are informed by ancient historians.

It appears that there was a King of Arms for the parts or people on the north of Trent, as early as the reign of Edward I. from which, as Sir Henry Spelman observes, it may be inferred that the southern, eastern, and western parts had Principal Heralds, or Kings of Arms, although their titles, at that early age, cannot now be ascertained.

Norroy had not the title of King till after the reign of Edward II. It was appropriated to a King of Heralds, expressly called *Rex Norroy*, *Roy d'Armes del North*, *Rex Armorum del North*, *Rex de North*, and *Rex Norroy du North*; and the term *Roy Norreys* likewise occurs in the Pell-Rolls of the 22d Edward III.; but from that time till the 9th of Richard II. no farther mention is made of any such officer, from which it is probable a different person enjoyed the office by some other title during that interval, particularly as the office was actually executed by other Kings of Arms, immediately after that period, *John Otherlake*, *Marche King of Arms*, executed it in the 9th of Richard II. *Richard del Brugg*, *Lancaster King of Arms*, 1st Henry IV. and *Ashwell*, *Boys*, and *Tindal*, successively *Lancaster Kings of Arms*, until the end of that monarch's reign.

Edward IV. replaced this province under a King of Arms, and revived the dormant title of *Norroy*. But in the statute of resumption, made 1st Henry VII. a clause was inserted that the same should not extend to *John Moore*, otherwise *Norroy*, Chief Herald King of Arms of the north parts of this realm of England, so appointed by King Edward IV. by his letters patent, bearing date 9th July, in the eighteenth year of his reign. It has since continued without interruption.

* "Norreys and Surreis, that service aught the kyng
With horse and harnes at Carlele, made samning."
*See Langtoft's Chron. treating of the Wars
of Edward I. against the Scots.*

"Bot Sir Jon de Waleis taken, was in a pleyne
Throgh spryng of Norreis men that were certeyn."
*Ibid. Australes se Norensibus opposuerunt.
M. Paris under the year 1237.*

Faucon King of Arms, seems the next who had the title of King conferred upon him, and was so named from one of the royal badges of King Edward III. and it was afterwards given to a herald and pursuivant, under princes who bore the falcon as a badge, or cognizance, and it is difficult to ascertain when this officer was considered a King, Herald, or Pursuivant. *Froissart*, in 1359, calling *Faucon* only a Herald, and, in 1364, mentions this officer as a King of Arms belonging to the King of England; but it is certain, that in the 18th Richard II. there was a King of Arms by that appellation, and so continued until the reign of Richard III. if not later; but at what particular period of time the office was discontinued cannot be correctly ascertained.

Windsor has been considered by some writers to have been the title of a King of Arms, from an abbreviation in some old records, which might be otherwise translated. There is, however, amongst the Protections in the Tower of London, one granted in the 49th Edward III. to *Stephen de Windesore*, *Heraldo Armorum rege dicto*, which seems to favour the conjecture, and other records might be quoted for and against this supposition, which might have arisen through mistake in the entries, as they contradict one another.

Marche seems the next in point of antiquity of creation; but although Sir Henry Spelman says, that King Edward IV. descended from the *Earls of Marche*, promoted *Marche Herald* to be a King of Arms, giving him, perhaps, the marches for his province; it is pretty clearly ascertained that it was of a more early date, from the express mention of *March Rex Heraldorum* and *March Rex Heraldus* in records of the time of Richard II. though it may be possible that it was then only a nominal title, and did not become a real one till the reign of Edward IV. as mentioned by *Spelman*.

Lancaster King of Arms was, as the same author informs us, so created by Henry IV. in relation to his own descent from the Lancastrian family, and the county of Lancaster assigned to him as his province; but *Edmondson* contends, "that that monarch superadded the title of Lancaster to that of *Norroy*, or King of the North, having, as it may be reasonably conjectured, given this province north of Trent, within which district Lancaster was situated, to him who had been formerly his officer of arms, by the title of that dukedom, and who might, according to custom, in some instances of former ages, retain his former title and

“ surname of heraldship, styling himself *Lancaster Roy d'Armes del North*.”

Leicester King of Arms was a title similar to that of *Lancaster*, and likewise a creation by the same sovereign, Henry IV. who was also Earl of Leicester before he assumed the crown, and was given to a person who was before that time a herald. It appears that *Henry Grene* was *Leicester Herald*, 9th King Richard II. and in the 13th of the same reign is called a *Herald of the Duke of Guyen and Lancaster*; but prior to the coronation of Henry IV. he was certainly a King of Heralds, and so stiled in a privy seal dated antecedent to that ceremony. A similar instrument of the tenth year of that monarch's reign, also mentions *Henry Grene*, otherwise *Leicester King of Arms*.

As it is evident, that, during the reign of Henry IV. *Lancaster King of Arms* had, under that title, the province of the north, *Mr. Edmondson*, with good reason, supposes that the southern province, or part of that which is now under *Clarencieux*, might at that time be under this *Leicester*, especially as the title of *Clarencieux* was not in being till after the 3d of Henry V. when, or soon after, the title of *Leicester* might have become extinct by the death of that officer; for although *Leicester King of Arms* went over into France with Henry V. in the third year of his reign, yet he is not mentioned in the constitutions made by the Heralds at Roan, in the year 1419-20.

Clarencieux, the next King of Arms in point of creation, is a title generally supposed to have been taken from *Clare*, in Suffolk, the castle at that place being the principal residence of the ancient *Earls of Hereford*, who were, from thence, though very improperly, called *Earls of Clare*, in the same manner as the *Earls of Pembroke* were often named *Earls of Strigoil and Chepstow*; the *Earl of Hampshire*, *Earl of Winchester*; the *Earl of Derby*, *Earl of Tuttebury*; the *Earl of Sussex*, *Earl of Chichester*, &c. King Edward III. created his third son Lionel, *Duke of Clarence*, instead of the monosyllable *Clare*, (from his marriage with the grand-daughter of the late Earl,) but Lionel dying without issue male, Henry IV. created his younger son Thomas, *Duke of Clarence*, who being slain without issue, 9th of Henry V. the honour remained in the crown, until King Edward IV. conferred it upon his own brother. *Mr. Sandford* tells us, that *Clarence* is the country about the town-castle and honour of *Clare*, from which duchy the name of *Claren-*

cieux King of Arms is derived. *Spelman*, however, contends that it is a mistake in attributing the institution of *Clarencieux* to King Edward IV. after the honour of *Clarence* devolved as an escheat to the crown, upon the untimely death of his brother George, as he found William Horsey called by this title in the reign of Henry V. and also Roger Lygh, under King Henry VI.; and it is conjectured that the office of *Clarencieux King of Arms* is not more ancient than the reign of Edward III.

Gloucester Herald, frequently mentioned by historians, was originally the herald of the great Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and of whom mention is made upon record in the 10th of Henry VI. and Richard, brother to Edward IV. was created Duke of Gloucester, is said to have had a herald by that title, during the reign of his brother, and who was attendant as such at the funeral of that monarch. In a manuscript in the Ashmolean collection, it is stated that Richard Champnay attended as Gloucester King of Arms at the coronation of Richard III. upon the 7th July following his usurpation of the crown; but it appears by more authentic record, that this Richard Champnay was, by the style and title of Herald of Arms, on the 18th September, in the first year of his usurpation, by patent, created a King of Arms and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales, by the style and title of Gloucester, giving him license and authority to execute all and singular that by law or custom in former times belonged to the office of King of Arms. It is supposed that the office ceased upon his death, which in all probability took place before that of the usurper.

Richmond King of Arms. A Herald, called *Richmond*, is frequently mentioned as well belonging to the crown as of the nobility. But the records of the reign of King Henry VII. who had, before his elevation to the throne, been Earl of Richmond, contain many entries of *Richmond King of Arms*; but although somewhat vague in the description, sufficiently bear out the conjecture that Henry VII. previous to his coronation, created a new King of Arms by the title of *Richmond*, although no regular patent of creation has ever been found.

Sir Henry Spelman informs us, that in addition to the two Kings of Arms for the two heraldic provinces, bounded north and south by the river Trent, there were also two provincial Kings for the dominions of our sovereign in France, stiled *Guyenne* and *Aqincourt*, (omitting *Aquitaine* and *Anjou*, which were certainly

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in being at the same time,) and another for *Ireland* by that name, altered by King Edward VI. into *Ulster*.

Ireland King of Arms first occurs upon record 6th Richard II. anno 1482, mentioned by *Froissart*, where he is called *Chandos le Roy d'Ireland*. A regular succession of officers, by the title of *Ireland Kings of Arms*, continued from that time till the reign of King Edward IV. but from the death of that monarch till the creation of *Ulster* by Edward VI. it is uncertain whether the title existed, or what became of the office.

Edward VI. altered the title of *Ireland King of Arms* into that of *Ulster*, or rather considered it as a new institution, from the words of his journal:—"Feb. 2, There was a King of Arms made for *Ireland*, whose name was "*Ulster*, and his province was all *Ireland*; and "he was the fourth King of Arms, and the "first Herald of *Ireland*." The patent passed under the Great Seal of England.

Lyon King of Arms, from a very early period, has been the principal herald for Scotland, and still continues such, notwithstanding the union with Great Britain. The office is executed by a deputy, called *Lyon Depute*, and it is much to be regretted that the loss of the ancient manuscript records of the office, and the little attention which has been paid to its utility, have, for many years past, rendered it of trifling importance to that part of the United Kingdom. Heralds and pursuivants are attached to it, but these offices have long remained mere sinecures, and but little duties required.

Guyenne, a part of *Aquitaine*, in France, a province belonging to the British crown, gave title not only to a King of Arms, but to a herald likewise, and Sir Henry Spelman dates its creation in the time of Edward I. although it is somewhat doubtful and thought to be in the reign of Edward III. *Guyenne Herald* appears upon record during the reign of Henry VI. and though Kings of Arms were frequently stiled Heralds in old records, it is more than probable both offices were in existence at the same time. From the time of Edward IV. no such officers belonging to the Crown of England seem to have been continued, and it is doubtful whether they were ever held in constant succession from their first creation.

Aquitaine, which included what were afterwards called *Guyenne*, *Xantaigne*, *Gascoigne*, and some islands, gave title to a King of Heralds as early as the reign of Edward III. and

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is conjectured to have been an officer belonging to the Black Prince, who had the principality of *Aquitaine* given to him by his father; but, although this officer is mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and 3d of Henry V. no record occurs after the latter period.

Agincourt was also a title conferred upon a herald, in memory of that signal victory; and lands were granted to him for life, 6th Henry V. as mentioned by Sir Henry Spelman; but whether the office was continued, or any particular province assigned to this officer, cannot be ascertained.

Anjou King of Arms was likewise an officer of King Henry VI. and attendant upon John Duke of Bedford, when Regent of France, who assumed the title of Duke of Anjou, but upon the death of the Duke of Bedford, this officer was promoted to Lancaster King of Arms, and, in all probability, the title of Anjou, as a King of Heralds, was discontinued.

Volant also occurs upon record in the 28th Edward III. and

Vaillant, le Roy Vaillant Heraud, and *le Roy Vaillant*, are likewise mentioned in 1395.

Henry V. instituted the office of Garter King of Arms; but at what particular period is rather uncertain, although Mr. Anstis has clearly proved that it must have taken place after the 22d May and before the 3d September, in the year 1417.

Stephen Martin Leake, Esq. who filled the office, sums up its duties in the following words: "Garter was instituted by King Henry V. "A. D. 1417, for the service of the Most "Noble Order of the Garter, and was made "sovereign within the office of arms over all "other officers, subject to the Crown of England, "by the name of Garter King of Arms of "England. In this patent he is stiled, Principal King of English Arms, and Principal "Officer of Arms of the Most Noble Order of "the Garter, and has power to execute the "said office by himself or deputy, being an "herald. By the constitution of his office, he "must be a native of England, and a gentleman bearing arms. To him belongs the correction of arms and all ensigns of honour, "usurped or borne unjustly, and also to grant "arms to deserving persons, and supporters to "the nobility and Knights of the Bath, to go "next before the sword in solemn proceedings, "none interposing, except the constable and "marshal; to administer the oath to all the "officers of arms; to have a habit like the

“ register of the order ; baron’s service in the
 “ court ; lodgings in Windsor-castle ; to bear
 “ his white rod with a banner of the ensigns of
 “ the order thereon before the sovereign ; also
 “ when any Lord shall enter the Parliament-
 “ chamber, to assign him his place, according
 “ to his dignity and degree ; to carry the ensign
 “ of the order to foreign princes ; and to do, or
 “ procure to be done, what the sovereign shall
 “ enjoin, relating to the order ; with other du-
 “ ties incident to his office of Principal King of
 “ Arms, for the execution whereof he hath a
 “ salary of one hundred pounds a year, payable
 “ at the Exchequer, and an hundred pounds
 “ more out of the revenue of the order, besides
 “ fees.”

Bath King of Arms was created 11th George I. in conformity with the statutes established by his Majesty for the government of the Order of the Bath, and in obedience to those statutes was nominated and created by the Great Master of the Order denominated *Bath*, and in Latin, *Rex armorum Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo*. Those statutes direct that this officer shall, in all the ceremonies of the order, be habited in a white mantle, lined with red, having on the right shoulder the badge of the order, and under it a surcoat of white silk, lined and edged with red ; that he shall wear on his breast, hanging to a golden chain about his neck, an escocheon of gold, enamelled with the arms of the order, impaling the arms of the sovereign, crowned with the imperial crown, and carry the white rod of the order, having on the two greater squares of the banner the arms of the order, the whole being surmounted with an imperial crown. That at all coronations he shall precede the companions of the order, and shall carry and wear his crown, as other Kings of Arms are obliged to do. That the chain, escocheon, rod, and crown, shall be of the like materials, value and weight, with those borne and used by Garter Principal King of Arms, and of the like fashion, the before specified variations only excepted : and that besides the duties required of him in the several other articles of the statutes, he shall diligently perform whatever the sovereign or Great Master shall further command. On the 14th January, 1725, his Majesty was further pleased by his royal sign manual, to erect, make, constitute, and ordain the then Bath King of Arms *Gloucester King of Arms*, and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales, and to direct letters patent to be made out and pass the Great Seal, empowering him to grant arms and crests to persons re-

siding within the dominions of Wales, either jointly with Garter, or singly by himself, with the consent and at the pleasure of the Earl-Marshal, or his deputy for the time being, and for the future that the office of Gloucester should be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated with the office of *Bath King of Arms, of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Gloucester King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the Parts of Wales*. And also that he, for the dignity of the order, should, in all assemblies and at all times, have and take place and precedency above and before all other Provincial Kings of Arms whatever.

KNIGHT. This title, the value of which is not so great now as it has been at other times, was formerly the next step below the peerage, and is now the lowest honour which the king confers as reward for services performed.

The word is taken, with little variation, from the German *knecht*, which signifies a *servant* ; and is also used for a soldier or man of war. The only instance of the use of the word in its first signification is in the expression knight of the shire, where knight means a person chosen to serve in parliament for some county.

Knights were formerly of two kinds, knights banneret and knights bachelor. The name of banneret is most probably derived from *banner*, a square flag, or from *band*, which also anciently denoted a flag. In Latin writings, *milites vexilliferi* and *vexillarii* are used as synonymous with *bannerarii*, *bannarii*, *banderisii*, and *banerisi*. Spelman says that the *jus vexilli*, or privilege of the square flag, properly belongs to a baron only, and that a *banneret* is therefore sometimes called *vexillarius minor*, and occupies a middle rank between the baron and simple knight : this seems to coincide with the opinion of those who believe the name to have been first given to such as had some portion of a barony assigned them, with the same prerogative as the baron himself. In all disputed subjects, every author will maintain that view of the case to which his prejudices incline him, and thus some authors attribute the origin of *bannerets* to France, others to England ; the name does not occur in either country till about the time of Edward I. ; yet, some of those who give the preference to this country tell us, that when Conan, the Lieutenant of Maximus, who commanded the Roman legions in Britain, under Gratian, in 383, revolted, he divided England into forty cantons, and in these cantons distributed forty knights, to whom he gave a power of assembling, on occasion, under their several banners,

as many of the effective men as were found in their districts ; and hence their name.

But, in whatever manner the distinction arose, and whatever were the general qualifications for it, the established form in which it appears, on the best historical testimony, is as a military honour, which was always conferred on the field of battle : the manner of conferring it was this—the person to be thus rewarded presented his flag to the king or general, who received it, and when he had cut off the train or skirt of it, returned it to its owner square, in which form it was the badge of his new dignity. The title gave a right to bear supporters, and as a badge to distinguish them, their arms were emblazoned on a banner placed in the paws of the supporters ; in this country the title lasted only for the life of the first owner, but in France was hereditary.

After the establishment of the title of baronet by James I. the distinction of knights banneret became of less importance, for there was too much resemblance in the degree of honour conferred by the two to render both necessary. The last person on whom the title of banneret was conferred, according to the ancient custom, was Sir John Smith, as a reward for recovering the royal standard, after the battle of Edgehill. Something like a restoration of the rank took place in 1773, at a naval review at Portsmouth, when George III. conferred, under the royal standard, the title of knights banneret on Admirals Pye and Spry, and Captains Knight, Bickerton and Vernon.

Knights bachelor were the lowest rank of knights when the title banneret was in existence, and the word bachelor is said to be formed from *bas chevalier*. The epithet is now quite out of use, and the simple word knight, by itself, has the same signification, for all other knights are distinguished by the name of the order to which they belong. See KNIGHTHOOD.

KNIGHTHOOD. The practice of horsemanship has ever been considered a noble exercise, and was once almost the privilege, as it has always been the ornament, of the nobly-born. Many of the epithets by which the ancient Greek poets have characterized their heroes, are expressive of their skill in this art ; *tamer*, or *ruler of the steed*, is frequently employed to denote the high rank and martial character of him to whom it is applied. Argos is celebrated by the same poets for its breed of horses ; but notwithstanding this, the southern states of Greece were very deficient in cavalry, and generally borrowed, or hired, this part of their army from

Thessaly, and this may explain, why an office which they so highly esteemed, never constituted, with them, a title of honour or order in the state, as it afterwards did with the Romans, and among all the countries of modern Europe. The word which answers to the German *knecht*, and the English *knight*, is, in Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch, formed from the word, which, in each language, signifies *horse*.

The origin of the equestrian order among the Romans may be discovered in the arrangement made by their first king Romulus, who, after dividing his people into three tribes, selected from each of them one hundred young men, the most distinguished for their rank and accomplishments, who were to serve on horseback and constitute a body-guard for himself. But we must not consider this natural institution, in its first imperfect form, as a society possessed of any privileges, or governed by any peculiar laws ; it was sometime before it assumed this character, and then it became a distinct order in the state. At what exact period this took place is uncertain ; some assign it to the time of Servius Tullius, and it is not an improbable supposition, that, in this respect, as well as others, the Roman people continued to preserve that form into which he moulded it. It is certain that he greatly increased the number, and appointed a certain sum for each man to purchase a horse, and levied a tax especially for the support of their horses. A certain property was necessary to qualify a man for the rank, and the requisite sum varied with the value of money : under the Emperors, it was fixed at four hundred sesterces, or about three thousand two hundred and thirty pounds of our money. At this period, when the severity of ancient manners was quite gone, and the moral character of the Roman people debased, any one who could prove his possession of the sum required, was of course admitted into the order of knights ; but in the better times of the republic, when the office of censor was not an empty title, and public opinion ratified the sentence of an upright judge, none were allowed to continue members of the body, whose conduct could bring disgrace on the whole. If otherwise qualified, they were generally admitted at an age when their characters had not had time to develope themselves, but if they proved unworthy of the elevation, opportunity was given, at certain periods, to the censors to degrade them. While these laws were observed to preserve the purity of the equestrian order, it could not fail to be a most honourable portion of

the people, and as it was filled up from plebeians, as well as patricians, it was of great advantage as an intermediate bond between those two divisions of the state, which in other respects were too widely and injudiciously separated.

The only duty of the order at first was to serve in the army, but afterwards, when the rest of the nation were sunk in a corruption from which their peculiar regulations had, in some measure preserved them, their comparative integrity suggested the advantage of transferring the right of serving as juries from the senators to them: this took place in the year of the city 631; Sylla restored it to the senate, but afterwards it was shared between the two orders. The right of farming the public revenues was also given exclusively to the knights, a profitable privilege, and one which required more than ordinary integrity, and this, perhaps, was the reason of its being bestowed on them, but it unfortunately became one of the most powerful means of corrupting them, and rendered them odious in the provinces, where they too commonly exercised with injustice an office which, even when most honestly administered could not but be invidious.

The badges of a knight were, a horse, given him by the public; a golden ring which was put on his finger when he was solemnly admitted to the rank; Augustus Clavus, an ornament of purple with which their tunics were adorned—it was called *Augustus*, because senators wore a similar distinction of a larger size;—and a separate place at the public spectacles. Of the first of these badges it has already been remarked that it was given and maintained at the public expense, and that certainly was the case in the first establishment of the order; but afterwards, the horse was only furnished by the public, and maintained by the knight himself. In still later times, when the original object of the institution, the supplying of the army with cavalry, was entirely obviated by the indolence and unwarlike character of its members, the Emperors spared the state the useless expense, and deprived the knights of their misemployed ornament. The second badge of a ring became, after this, the distinction of the order.

Part of the outward dignity of the Roman knights consisted in a procession which was annually made by them on July 15th, from the temple of Honour, or Mars, without the city, to the Capitol, riding on horseback, with wreaths of olive on their heads, drest in their *toga palmaria*, of a scarlet colour, and carrying the military ornaments which they had received

from their general, as a reward for their valour. Every fifth of these processions was far more important than the others, because then, instead of an empty pageant, it assumed the character of a judicial investigation. The censor was seated in his curule chair before the Capitol, and each knight, as he approached, dismounted, and led his horse before him, and received judgement on his conduct: any one who was known to have been flagitious in his behaviour, to have reduced his fortune beneath the legal amount, or even to have neglected his horse, was directed by the censor to sell his horse, and was thereby considered as degraded from his rank. Those who were approved of, were directed to lead their horses on, and their title to the rank of knight was thus renewed. There was a less ignominious way of degrading an unworthy knight than that just mentioned, and which was employed on occasion of minor offences: when the procession was ended, the censor read aloud a list of the knights, and the names of those whom he had before publicly degraded were omitted, and also of those, whom it was thought sufficient to remove from their rank in this silent manner. He whose name stood at the head of the list, in the censor's books, was called *Princeps Juventutis*, a title which was afterwards given to the heir of the empire.

An attentive perusal of this historical account of the equestrian order among the Romans will suggest a comparison between it and the similar institutions of modern times, and bring to the mind of the reader many points of resemblance between them, above all, that high sense of honour which was the soul of both; but he must not conclude from these coincidences, that modern knighthood is a continuation of the ancient, or that one was formed in imitation of the other: Roman knighthood was quite extinct before that of modern Europe arose, which had its origin, as we shall presently see, in circumstances of a very peculiar nature. An order in Germany called the *Ordo Equestris*, and of which the members are styled Knights of the Sacred Roman Empire, seems at first sight to favour the supposition that the equestrian order of the ancient Romans might have survived the other institutions of the empire, and been perpetuated in this Germanic society; but an examination into the laws of its constitution will show its origin to have been the same with the other orders of Europe, and it is not difficult to account for the name, when we recollect that the German emperors were fond of considering themselves successors of the

emperors of Rome, and might naturally enough affect to restore some resemblance to ancient customs. The title of the knights of this order is hereditary, and may be conferred by letters patent under the great seal of the empire, but it is necessary to hold a fee of the empire to be admitted a member of the body corporate, which all the knights, so qualified, compose. Here, then, we have a proof of the feudal origin of the order.

Some again have discovered in the barbarous state of early Germany the first traces of modern knighthood, and perhaps the custom and spirit which Tacitus describes, may have been transmitted from generation to generation, and have suggested some of the ceremonies which attended the creation of a knight: in the thirteenth chapter of his Germany, speaking of the inhabitants of that country, he says, "*Nihil autem, neque publicæ neque privatæ rei, nisi armati agunt. Sed arma sumere non ante cuiquam moris, quam civitas suffecturum probaverit. Tum in ipso concilio vel principum aliquis, vel pater, vel propinquus scuto frameaque juvenem ornant.*" "They transact no business, whether public or private, except in arms. But it is not allowed any one to take arms before the state shall have given its approbation of him who is to take them up. Then, in the presence of the assembly, some one of the chiefs, or his father, or a near relation, decorates the youth with a shield and spear." There is not sufficient resemblance in this ceremony to give it a right to be called even a simple form of conferring knighthood, but it is agreeable with that order of things which has been called the feudal system, and to which we must refer the origin of knighthood, as of many other institutions of modern Europe. It is contrary to all reason to suppose that the feudal system was a novel arrangement, then first devised and promulged by the nations of Europe, by whom it was universally established; it must have had its origin in hereditary customs so far varied as was necessary for a people, who, from a wandering life turned to one more settled, and from necessity submitted to a regular government to a certain degree. Obedience is the first principle of every government, and independence was the ruling desire of the petty chiefs of these barbarous nations; the result was, submission to a sovereign on the conditions of exercising sovereignty over their own dependents. The rewards which the sovereign bestowed on his followers were grants of territory, and for these they were bound to bring

their vassals, when summoned, to fight for him in the field. An hereditary title to these possessions was soon established, and the number of men fixed which each could afford for the service of the sovereign, or more immediate lord. He who was required to furnish one man was said to possess one knight's fee, and hence estates came to be measured by the number of knight's fees they contained: different ranks of dignity were claimed by the servers of these knight's fees, according to the number they supplied, and he who held by one knight's fee was entitled, or rather compelled to receive, the title of knight; and as the title and the service were connected, neither was likely to be forgotten. As yet there was nothing extraordinary in the character of knights; they were merely officers in the army, though certainly of more individual importance than the present system of war has rendered subordinate officers in modern times. The men who served as private soldiers were all ignoble; the rest were all noble, and therefore on an equality; the distinction that separated them from the plebeian part of the community, united them among themselves: the knight and the baron might be equally noble; they both served on horseback, and, as the fate of a battle was often decided by individual valour, the greater share of glory might light on the inferior dignity. The strength of an army lay in the noble part of it, and of this the greater number were knights, and hence the name of knight became synonymous with soldier, and the general title of all warriors of every rank. It was the first step of dignity in the service of war, and as the being admitted to it was a consecration to the profession of arms, the ceremonies that attended it were more serious and imposing than those which accompanied any subsequent promotion. The sons of kings and peers commenced their warlike career with this title, and learnt the art of fighting and the laws of honour in the company of experienced knights; and, when they were called to higher rank, were proud still to consider themselves members of a society ennobled by deeds of valour, and endeared by the recollections of youthful companions and exploits; and, amidst the display of acquired and hereditary honour, the name of knight was still a favourite and conspicuous title. But it was not till after the eleventh century, when the crusades began, that knighthood assumed that singular character which, from those events, has adorned the page of history and stored the volumes of romance. Before that period knights were noble, were

brave, but their exploits were confined within too narrow limits to form a conspicuous feature of history; some traces may indeed be discovered of societies, which may be supposed to have been formed to distinguish the most worthy of them, or to perform some particular duty, but there is evidently such a large mixture of fable in these traditionary accounts, that it is impossible to separate the truth from what is false, and therefore unsafe to conclude any thing concerning them.

About the same period that the enthusiasm to rescue the holy city from the infidels began to spread through Europe, a revolution in the manners of the world was just commencing, and the female sex began to acquire an influence and an importance which was totally unknown before. Love, sublimed to pure devotion, and religion, corrupted to a passion, uniting with the ferocity of yet uncivilized warriors, produced that romantic mixture of disinterestedness, enthusiasm, haughtiness, and valour, which, from those in whom it existed, is called the spirit of chivalry. Arrayed with his hauberk and long lance, and mounted on his large and heavy charger; attended by his faithful squire and men at arms, and distinguished by his banner and his armorial coat, the knight pursued his distant pilgrimage to the Holy Land; bound by his oath to despise the allurements of ease and pleasure, and courting, from inclination, hostility and danger; his course was marked by deeds of wanton daring and almost incredible prowess; when his vow was performed or his religious passion satiated in fruitless victories, hardly known at home, but, as he believed, registered as merits in heaven, the holy conqueror returned to his native land, by a route often more dangerous, and through adventures more extraordinary, than had marked his departure from it, and brought home with him a restlessness of disposition and incurable love of martial employments, which such a life could scarcely fail to create. It is not wonderful that from such habits many should have adopted that wandering life which obtained for them the appellation of knights-errant, and who professed to redress the wrongs of the oppressed and maintain the cause of the helpless. Sometimes, too, other vows than those of religion led the enamoured knight to distant and perilous expeditions, where he sought, by deeds of valour, which only one so prompted could achieve, to secure the favour of a capricious mistress; or endeavoured to find relief for hopeless love in the activity of a

soldier's life, or a surer remedy in the self-devotion of desperate war.

The intervals between these foreign employments were spent at home in exercises of the same martial character; single combats were frequently substituted for judicial decisions, and conducted under the sanction of the laws with the pomp and regularity of a pacific exhibition; and in the more friendly, but seldom less fatal, trials of skill in justs and tournaments, all the business of real war was represented. The lists were decorated and the combatants inspired with the presence of beautiful and high-born ladies, from whose hands the conquerors received the appointed prizes, but whose regards were the more valuable guerdons for which the rivals really disputed. These amusements were succeeded by others of a different character, and the festivities of the evening afforded opportunities for the sharers in the exercises of the day to urge their suit with the witnesses of their skill; to relate the performance of exploits vowed before, or to vow the performance of others; to claim the fulfilment of former promises, or to renew the expressions of Platonic affection, which was then much in fashion, and which might, perhaps, exist when the steel-clad lover, in a distant country, was testifying his fidelity by the slaughter of the infidels. Nor were these tender feelings, which excited so strong an influence on the young, confined to them; they were become an habitual enthusiasm which triumphed over the opposition of temper and the unseasonableness of age; no sternness of disposition, or maturity of years, could exempt their possessors from the universal infection, and the grave and the old devoted their valour to the service of beauty with all the affected warmth of a youthful admirer, and perhaps with more sincerity of disinterested esteem.

This cursory view, which has been taken of the causes that produced the prevalence and importance of the title of knight, and the character that belonged to it, is justified by historical evidence. The first reason that was assigned for the importance of the rank, was taken from the circumstance of their forming the real strength of the army, of which no other proof is necessary than that, in the Latin language, the name of *miles* was appropriated to them, and never degraded to signify the plebeian troops, who always and alone served on foot. That admission to the dignity of knighthood was the introduction to the profession of arms, and

indispensable to it, is clear from this, that, among the occasions on which a lord might justly claim aid of his vassals, the calling of his son to the order of knighthood is specified, in a manner that shows it was an ordinary and yet important ceremony, and is classed with the marrying of his daughter. That the duties of a soldier were to be assumed when the title was received may be concluded from this, that in behalf of the vassals it was provided that their lord should not demand assistance from them for the ceremony of knighting his son, till he was fifteen years of age; and a still stronger proof is contained in the law which allowed minors to be released from wardship and all the disabilities of minority when knighted, as the sovereign by so doing had declared them arrived at years of discretion, and fit to perform the duties of a knight. Afterwards, indeed, when the title began to be perverted from its original intention, the honour was conferred on children of the tenderest age, and sometimes immediately after baptism, which was all the qualification required: but this was evidently a corruption. In the earliest times, earls and even knights themselves claimed the power of conferring knighthood, but it ultimately rested with the sovereign, the real source of all honours. To remove the appearance of favour and maintain the purity of the institution, it was customary with kings to send their sons to friendly monarchs to receive at their hands the dignity of knighthood: thus Henry the Second sent his son to be knighted by Malcolm, King of Scotland, and Edward the First sent his to the King of Castile.

The manner of conferring knighthood has been different at different periods, but became more ceremonious and sacred when the cause of religion was believed to be closely connected with it; then, instead of the brief form of earlier times, when the king created a knight, by putting a military belt over his shoulder, kissing his left cheek and saying, "In honour of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, I make you a knight;" or the still briefer form of modern times, the preparations occupied a considerable time, and the ceremonies were numerous. The words which were early in use on the occasion bear a near resemblance to those used at baptism, and, at the period now under discussion, some of the ceremonies also of that sacrament were introduced: a profanation occasioned by the superstitious zeal of those who fancied that the emblems of sanctification and regeneration could not be misapplied to

men who adopted a new mode of life for the defence of religion and virtue. Fasts and vigils preceded the day of the intended knight's admission; he passed through a bath, as a sign of purification, and then was arrayed in a white garment, as an emblem of a new life which he purposed to follow. When the solemn day was arrived, he was conducted in pomp to a cathedral or church, where he was invested with the sword and spurs, and his cheek or shoulder was touched with a slight blow, in token of the last affront which he was to endure: he then offered his sword on the altar, which was blessed by the ministers of religion, and again restored to him; and he took an oath, the tenor of which was, that he would speak the truth, maintain the right, protect the distressed, practice courtesy, pursue the infidels, despise the allurements of ease and safety, and vindicate, in every perilous adventure, the honour of his character.

Such were the ceremonies which, in the times of the holy wars, attended the creation of a knight; but when the duties which the title then required were changed or lost, and the title itself became very general and comparatively insignificant, the solemnity gradually decayed, and all that remains in the making of a knight bachelor, or simple knight, is the slight blow on the shoulder from the sword of the monarch, who says, *Sois chevalier, au nom de Dieu*. He who conferred the honour of knighthood became, in some sense, the father of him whom he thus declared qualified for its duties, and who was therefore said to be adopted by him, in Latin, *adoptatus*; and this word coming to our language, not by translation, but through the intermediate step of *adobato*, was corrupted into dubbed, which still retains its place: some, however, derive the word from the Saxon *subban*.

But it was not alone by the solemn rite of his admission and the sacred obligation of an oath, that the obedience of the knight to the laws imposed on him was secured; a still stronger pledge was the ignominy which was certain to follow a desertion of duty, even though not inflicted with the exquisite cruelty of judicial degradation, which was appointed for such offenders by the laws of chivalry. By these laws it was directed, that every knight who had behaved traitorously should be apprehended, and, after being armed *cap-à-piè*, should be placed on a scaffold erected in a church; then the priest sung some funeral psalms, as though he had been dead, and when these were finished they proceeded to strip him, first taking off his helmet,

to show his face, then his military girdle; next they broke his sword, cut off his spurs from his heels with a hatchet, pulled off his gauntlets, and, at last, all his armour: when this was done, his coat of arms was reversed, and he was thrown down the stage with a rope, the heralds exclaiming, *this is a disloyal miscreant*.

It was very seldom that there was any cause for such a scene, and still more seldom that opportunity was afforded for exhibiting it; but in judicial combats a punishment almost as complete was inflicted on the vanquished, and, by the reasoning of those days, the consequently guilty party. Although he was killed in the combat, the punishment remained the same, for his death was the proof, not the punishment, of his guilt: this was inflicted by stripping the armour from his body, and casting it piece-meal into the lists.

The tournaments also, which were well calculated to improve the skill of the combatants, by their regulations kept up the point of honour at the greatest height: none who were known to have disgraced themselves in the slightest degree were admitted to contend, and of those who were admitted, such as were dismounted, were severely punished for their want of skill in the shame which attended it, and which was sometimes pushed to the extent of making them ride on the rails of the lists. Such were some of the habits of chivalry; and if the same motives could always have acted, if the manners of the world had remained the same, and knowledge and civilization had continued at the same point, they were well calculated to perpetuate the spirit that dictated them.

It has been remarked, that orders of knighthood, previous to the holy wars, are very rare, and information concerning them either very scanty, or very badly authenticated; but the crusades, that contributed so much to elevate the character of knighthood, gave rise also to a number of orders connected with the objects of the expedition. Sometimes a party of knights united for a purpose which required common exertions, and, when the object was achieved, remained bound by the recollection of common dangers, and the evident advantages of co-operation; and the sovereign knew no better way to reward them than by confirming their society, and granting them laws, privileges, and a common badge of distinction. To guard the holy sepulchre, or the tomb of some favourite saint, afforded the business and the name of many of these societies, and others originated with the prince, to commemorate a victory or to secure

the co-operation of a number of knights for some particular duty. Thus the order of Templars began with the union among themselves of some knights, the more effectually to further the cause in hand, and who were rewarded for their services with habitations near Solomon's Temple, from which they took their name. Again, the order of St. Catharine was, at first, but a party of knights bound together by the common resolution of defending the tomb of the saint, from whom they took their name. Some of these societies were purely military, and some partly military and partly religious; such was the Order of the Knights of Malta, which began in a monastery and hospital established in Jerusalem, for the advantage of pilgrims visiting the holy shrine.

When the objects which gave rise to these institutions lost their influence on the minds of men, and the other causes by which knighthood had grown into so much importance were gradually declining, by the alteration which took place in the discipline of war, and the reputation which the arts of peace began to acquire, the usual employment of knights was not sufficient to exercise their talents or procure distinction. The increase of population, and decrease in the value of money multiplied to such an extent the number of persons legally qualified for the title, that it ceased to be sought or conferred as a testimony of merit. The Emperor Charles the Fifth is said to have created five hundred knights in one day, which may give some idea of the commonness of the title. To rescue it partially from degradation, and distinguish the more worthy bearers of it from the crowd, recourse was had to orders; some that were grown obsolete were restored, and new ones established; a victory gained, the marriage or accession of a prince, were the opportunities taken of doing so: those to which the holy wars gave rise were common to all the nations of Christendom, who were united by the same cause; but those which were instituted afterwards, by different sovereigns, were intended more particularly for the encouragement of their own subjects, although foreigners were occasionally admitted, and especially kings complimented one another by an interchange of the honours of knighthood. In this country, the permission of the king is necessary to publicly bearing a foreign order. A list of these orders, with an historical account of them, will be found at the close of this article.

This description of knighthood, in its general features, is applicable to this country; it had

here the same origin, the same causes of advancement and decline as elsewhere. Knight-service, as it afterwards existed, was introduced into England by William the Conqueror, in whose time Stowe says the kingdom contained 60,211 knight's fees. What value of land constituted a knight's fee was a subject of much difference of opinion, and naturally varied at different times. In the reign of Henry the Third, fifteen pounds per annum in land was considered to make a knight's fee: this was increased to twenty pounds in the reign of Edward the Second; and this again was doubled in the time of Edward the Sixth. By this period it was become a financial expedient, to make a proclamation for the attendance of those who might be compelled to receive the title of knight, and then compound with such as declined it. Both Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth appointed commissioners to make composition with all persons who possessed lands to the amount of forty pounds a-year, and who wished to escape the expensive honour of knighthood. Charles the First, who, to meet the novel circumstances into which he was thrown, had recourse to the worst of all expedients, a revival of the obsolete customs of his predecessors, issued a warrant to the sheriffs in 1626, to summons all persons who, for three years past, had held forty pounds per annum, or more, of lands or revenues in their own hands, or the hands of feoffees, and were not yet knights, to come before his majesty by the 31st of January following, to receive the order of knighthood. In 1630, he issued a commission to the Lord Keeper, Lord High Treasurer, &c. to compound with those who had made themselves liable to forfeiture by neglecting to receive knighthood: this brought into the treasury about one hundred thousand pounds, but that was but a poor compensation for the odium that accompanied it. Queen Elizabeth had done the same, without creating any murmurs; but a great alteration had taken place since then in the opinions of the people, and the statute *de militibus*, which had lain dormant during the whole of James the First's reign, was considered a mere dead letter when his successor came to the throne. When Charles discovered the mischief he had done, he hastened to remedy it, and issued a proclamation "for the ease of his subjects in making their compositions for not receiving the order of knighthood according to law." This, though it does credit to the goodness of his intentions, had no other effect than that of adding his own testimony to the public

opinion of the ill-advisedness of the previous step. In the twelfth year of the reign of Charles the Second, knight-service was altogether abolished. From the time that the order of knighthood ceased to be appropriated to war, the honour was conferred as a reward for merit of every kind, at the pleasure of the sovereign, without any regard to qualification from property, and has been entirely so employed since the abolishment of knight's service. While this existed, every one who held by a whole knight's fee was bound to attend the king in war for forty days; he who held by half a knight's fee for twenty days; and so on in proportion, and these did not begin to be reckoned till the army reached the enemy's country. This service was called *regale servitium*, and was due to the king only; but, during the minority of Henry the Sixth, it was decided that the protector, or regent, had the same right to claim it. The fines, or compositions for them, that were exacted of those who declined to serve, was one source of revenue; but this method of raising money was abolished by an act of parliament of the sixteenth year of the reign of Charles the First.

It has been mentioned before, that a minor was relieved from all the disabilities of minority upon being knighted, but by a clause in Magna Charta it was fixed, that in such a case the land of the minor should remain in the usual guardianship of his lord till the legal age of taking it into his own charge. This, it was afterwards determined, did not apply to the case of a man knighted in the life-time of his father, and who afterwards, by the death of his father, became a minor, for then he could claim all the rights of full age.

An instance of an earl creating a knight occurs in this country as late as Richard the Second; since then, the right has never been shared with the king, except by his lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who, in this respect, exercises the privilege of royalty. The title has been gradually growing more general and less honourable, and it was to rescue it partially from debasement, that orders were introduced into this country as into others: the first of these was instituted by Edward the Third, in 1350. The use of sir, prefixed to the christian name, belongs to knights of every kind, baronets, knights of orders, and knights bachelors, which last are simply called knights. The title of baronet is hereditary, but of the others dies with the first possessor, but while he lives always makes a part of his name, and though he should be raised

to higher honours, must be expressed in recounting his titles. The wives and widows of knights have, by courtesy, the title of Lady prefixed to their names, but are not strictly entitled to it. The Knights Commanders, who were added to the Order of the Bath in 1815, are not allowed the prefix of Sir, nor their wives that of Lady.

ACRE, ST. JOHN OF, in Palestine. These knights resided in the city of Acre, where they performed acts of charity to pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. Their exercise of arms were similar to the Knights Hospitallers, and, following the rule of St. Augustine, wore a black garment with a white cross pattée thereon.

After the city of Acre was taken, they removed into Spain, where they flourished, receiving great favour from Alphonsus, the astrologer, king of Castile, but after his death they decayed, and were united to the Knights Hospitallers.

ALCANTARA, a military Order in Spain, deriving its origin from the Order of *St. Julian*, or of the *Pear-Tree*, which was instituted in the kingdom of Leon about the beginning of the twelfth century. From that time until the city of Alcantara was taken from the Moors, this order of knighthood continued to be known by the name of the Order of *St. Julian*; but Alphonso, the ninth king of Leon, after taking the city, made *Martin Fernandez de Quintana*, Grand Master of Calatrava, Governor of it, and in a few years afterwards the Order of Calatrava gave the city and castle over to the Order of *St. Julian*, then under the Grand Master *Nunno Fernandez*, on condition that the same should be held and remain under the subjection of the Grand Master of Calatrava, and his successors.

Alcantara being thus made the chief seat of the Order of *St. Julian*, the knights laid aside the old device of a *pear-tree*, by which they were distinguished, as well as the appellation by which they were known, assuming the name of Knights of the Order of Alcantara. They remained subject to the Order of Calatrava, until the year 1411, when their Grand Master, Don Sanchez de Terreiro, being authorized by Pope Lucius the Second, threw off all obedience to the superior order, and became independent. After this, the Order continued in great estimation under a grand master, elected by the knights, and acquired vast possessions, until the year 1495, when Don Juan D'Estuniga, who was then Grand Master, being made a cardinal and an archbishop, resigned his office, which

Pope Alexander the Sixth conferred on King Ferdinand of Arragon, and his Queen Isabella of Castile, annexing it unalienably to the Spanish crown for ever. Since that period, the kings of Spain have enjoyed the revenues of the Grand Master and of the Commanderies belonging to this Order, of which they are called perpetual administrators. It continues still in very high estimation, and is seldom conferred but on persons of the most illustrious and ancient families. The badge of the Order is a gold cross fleury, enamelled green, and is worn pendent to a broad ribbon on the breast, as depicted in Plate LIII. The knights wear a mantle of red silk, on the left side of which there is embroidered in silver a star of five points; but this mantle is never worn, except on their great festival, which is at Easter, or on other days of extraordinary ceremony.

ALEXANDER, ST. NEWSKI is a Russian Order, instituted by the Czar Peter I. and confirmed by the Czarina Catharine in 1725, and since by succeeding emperors. The ensign of the Order is a cross pattée red, edged with gold; the centre being enamelled white, and thereon St. Alexander on horseback, all ppr. in each angle an imperial eagle, the cross surmounted with an imperial crown ppr. It is worn pendent to a broad red ribbon, sashways from left to right over the left shoulder, hanging down on the right side, with a gold star of eight points embroidered on the outer garment. See Plate LIV.

AMARANTA OF SWEDEN. This Order was instituted in the year 1645, by Christina, Queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, in honour of a lady of the name of *Amaranta*, equally celebrated for beauty and virtue, but the Order did not survive the foundress. The ensign of the Order was a jewel of gold composed of two great A's joined together, one being reversed, enriched on both sides with diamonds, and set within a wreath of laurel leaves, banded with white, bearing the motto *Dolce nella memoria*. This badge was worn either pendent to a gold chain, or a crimson or blue ribbon at pleasure. See Plate LV.

ANDREW, ST. in Russia. This Order was instituted in the year 1698, by the Czar Peter Alexiowitz, called Peter the Great, to animate and reward his nobles and chief officers in the wars against the Turks. It was conferred on those who signalized themselves in this service. St. Andrew being the patron of the Order, that Apostle, according to tradition, having been the founder of Christianity among the Muscovites.

The badge of the Order is, *the image of St. Andrew on the cross, richly chased and enamelled, upon an imperial eagle of gold, the heads of the eagle ducally crowned, and over both the heads one imperial crown, in the right claw a sceptre, and in the left a mound.* It is worn upon ordinary occasions pendent to a blue ribbon, sashwise over the right shoulder, and a star of eight points embroidered on the left side of the outer garment; but upon certain festivals, the badge is worn pendent to a collar of gold, composed of imperial eagles, ducally crowned, and over both heads an imperial crown, having in the right claw a sceptre, and in the left a mound, upon the breast a shield charged with St. George slaying the dragon, and alternately with ovals, charged with a cross saltier az. and shields ensigned with an imperial crown, and charged with the letters GG in a cypher surmounting four banners, two and two in saltier, as depicted in Plate LVI. which was taken from a seal of his late Serene Highness the Prince of Mecklenburg.

ANDREW, ST. in Scotland. See *Order of the THISTLE.*

ANGEL, GOLDEN, or ST. GEORGE, in Italy. The Order of the Golden Angel, or, as it was afterwards called, the Order of St. George, is said to have been instituted by Constantine the Great in the year 312; but it owes its origin, with more probability, to the Princes of the imperial house of Commenes, of whom it is said that thirty-four have successively been Grand Masters of it. But, however doubtful these points, the Order certainly fell, for some time, into disuse, and was revived by Charles V. who declared himself Grand Master, and appointed his natural son, Don John of Austria, his Deputy. The Order was divided into three classes: 1st, The Grand Collars, who were fifty in number, and who had the regulation of all the others. 2d, The Profest Knights and Baristers. And 3d, The Knights in waiting.

The collar is composed of fifteen oval plates of gold, richly chased on the edges, and enamelled blue. On fourteen of these plates is the cypher of the name of Christ, consisting of the Greek capital letters X and P, between the two capitals A and Ω, signifying that Jesus Christ is the beginning and end; but on the centre oval, which is edged with laurel leaves, the cypher X P is placed on a cross patonce gu. edged or, and having on its points the letters I. H. S. V.; pendent from the bottom was the figure of St. George killing the dragon.

The habit of the knights was a long cloak of

sky blue coloured velvet, lined with white silk, tied at the neck with a cord of crimson silk and gold thread intermixed, terminating at each extremity in a large tassel. On the left breast of the cloak was embroidered the cross of the Order. See Plate LVII.

ANNE, ST. of Russia. This Order was instituted by the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, at Keel, in Holstein, in the year 1738. The family of Holstein having ascended the Russian throne since that period, and Paul, Grand Duke of Russia, having become Grand Master, it is generally ranked among the orders of that empire.

The badge of the Order is a cross, composed of four large rubies set in gold, the angles between the cross being set with diamonds, and on the centre a medallion enamelled, with the figure of St. Anne, as depicted in Plate LVIII. It is worn pendent to a broad crimson watered ribbon, edged with yellow.

The knights wear a silver star of eight points embroidered on the outer garment, in the centre of which is a red cross on a gold ground, with the following motto on a red ground, *Amantibus Justitiam Pietatem Fidem.*

ANNUNCIATION. The Order of the Annunciation, in Savoy, was instituted in the year 1355, by Amadeus VI. Count of Savoy, in memory of Amadeus I. who, by his famous defence of the island of Rhodes against the Turks, gained immortal renown, and achieved the arms since borne by the Dukes of Savoy, viz. *gu. a cross ar.* It was first denominated the Order of the Collar, but Charles III. surnamed the Good, changed its designation to that of the Annunciation, and directed that the *mystery of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin* should be represented within a circle of gold, formed of true lovers' knots, pendent to the collar, which was to be of gold, weighing 200 gold crowns, composed of the letters F. E. R. T. intermixed with true lovers' knots, separated by fifteen roses of gold, five of them enamelled white, five red, and five party white and red, and edged with two thorns or, as depicted in Plate LIX.; to the end of the centre rose is pendent, by three chains of gold, the badge, which is oval, encircled by true lovers' knots, the whole enamelled white, and on the oval is represented the salutation, as related by St. Luke, in proper colours. The letters F. E. R. T. have been variously interpreted; some say they are the initials of the words *Frappez, Entrez, Rompez, Tout*, and hold that Amadeus chose those words for his motto, when

he instituted the Order. Others explain them by the words *Fortitudo, Ejus, Rhodum, Tenuit*, in memory of the glorious action of Amadeus the Great, when he compelled the Saracens to raise the siege of Rhodes in 1310; but *Guicheron*, in his History of the Royal House of Savoy, mentions a coin of Lewis of Savoy, Baron of Vaud, who died in 1301, upon which is the same motto FERT, without points or separation of the letters. The knights, who must be of noble family and of the Roman Catholic religion, wear in common the badge pendent to three small chains of gold round the neck. The reigning King of Sardinia is Sovereign of the Order.

ANTHONY, ST. in Ethiopia. This Order of Knighthood was instituted by John, Emperor of Ethiopia, (vulgarly called Prestor John,) in the year 370, by creating into a religious order of knighthood certain monks who lived an austere life in the Desert, after the example of St. Anthony. He granted to these Knights many privileges and revenues. They received the rule of St. Basil, wore a black garment, and for their ensign a blue cross, edged with gold, in the form of the letter T, as depicted in Plate LX.* Their chief residence was in the isle of Merse, where the abbots, both spiritual and temporal, resided, but they had many monasteries and convents in other parts of Ethiopia, with about two millions yearly revenue.

The Knights vowed to defend the Christian religion; to yield obedience to their superiors; observe conjugal chastity; not to marry, or receive any other holy orders, without licence first obtained from the abbot; were to guard the confines of the empire; and to go to war when and where they were commanded.

The ancient monastery of St. Anthony was situated in the Deserts of Thebais, near some mountains, where that famed hermit lived and died. The edifice was surrounded with an oval wall, about five hundred paces in circumference, and nearly forty feet high, to keep out the plundering Arabs. Pilgrims and other visitors were drawn up into it by a rope, let down from a kind of watch-house on the top of the wall, and wound up by a crane, which was turned by the monks within the enclosure. The cells of the monastery, which originally were more than three hundred, were reduced to about forty, time having laid the rest in ruins. These cells were more like sepulchral vaults for the

dead than chambers for the living, being most of them not above four feet high, five in width, and seven in length. Besides these cells, they had a common hall, a kitchen, and a strong tower, where they kept their provisions, and of which they commonly laid up a stock sufficient for two years. The door that led into the monastery was plated with iron, and entered by means of a draw-bridge from a lower tower over against it, where the monks retired when closely besieged by the Arabs: but the greatest curiosity of the place was a subterraneous passage, about fifty paces long, which led to a rock without the walls, from whence issued a stream of excellent water, sufficient for all the uses of the monastery, and serving to water their little garden, which was stored with a variety of herbs and fruits. The beds of the monks were sheepskins spread upon mats, and a bundle of rushes served them for a pillow: their drink was water, and their food chiefly the product of the garden.

ANTHONY, ST. of Hainault, an Austrian Order, was instituted in the year 1382, by Albert of Bavaria, on going upon an expedition against the Saracens. The ensign of it was a gold collar like a hermit's girdle, to which was pendent a small walking staff, or crutch, with a little golden bell, as depicted in Plate LXI.

AVIS. An Order of Portugal, instituted by Alphonso Henriquez, King of Portugal, in the year 1142, as a reward for services at the siege of Lisbon, under Don Ferdinand Rodriguez de Monteyro, who was appointed Grand Master. They were at first called *Nouvelle Milice*, or the New Military; but, in the year 1166, having taken Evora by surprise, the king conferred on them the government of that town, and commanded that they should thenceforward be called Knights of Evora. On the taking of Avis from the Moors, in the year 1181, it was granted to them, on condition that they should build a fort and reside there, to which place they transplanted themselves, and from that time took the appellation of *Frères d'Avis*. In the year 1204, Pope Innocent III. confirmed this order, and it continued independent until the year 1213, when it became under subjection to the Order of Calatrava, then under the Grand Master Don Roderigo Garzes de Assa, and it remained in vassalage until the time of its seventh Grand Master Don John of Portugal, who, on deposing his brother and seizing the crown, threw off its subjection to the Order of Calatrava. The badge of the Order of Avis is a cross flory enamelled vert, betw. each angle a fleur-de-lis or;

* Edmondson, in his Body of Heraldry, makes it a cross flory az. the base point thereof coupé, and the whole edged with gold.

it is worn pendent to a green ribbon round the neck, and is depicted in Plate LXII. The same badge is embroidered on the left shoulder of the robe of state, which is of white satin.

BACHELORS. This, although the lowest Order of Knighthood in England, is, nevertheless, the most ancient. It was formerly accounted the highest military dignity, and the foundation of all other honours. King Henry III. is said to have styled them Knights Bachelors, because the title is not hereditary, descending to the posterity, but dies with the person upon whom it is conferred: and *Mat. Paris* informs us, that such knights were then known by a gold ring on their thumbs, a chain of gold about their necks, and gilt spurs. They formerly held a certain proportion of land, by what was termed knight's service, and for which they were obliged to serve the king in his wars, at their own expense, for the space of forty days. The value of a knight's fee (about which there have been various opinions) seems to have varied from twenty pounds to forty pounds per annum. A Knight Bachelor in old records, is indifferently styled Knight, Miles, Chevalier, Miles simplex, and, from the privilege of adorning their armour and horses with gold, and wearing golden spurs, given to them upon their creation, were termed *Equites Aurati*, Golden Knights. There were anciently two sorts of knighthood, or what was then termed courtly knighthood and sacred knighthood; the first performed by the king, or one commissioned by him, by feasts, and the giving of robes, arms, spurs, &c. and sometimes horse and armour; the other, by sacred ceremonies, by bishops and abbots, who conferred the dignity of knighthood by solemn confession of sin, a vigil or watch in the church, receiving the sacrament and the offering of the sword upon the altar, which was redeemed with a certain sum, and then, with many prayers, termed *benedictiones ensis*, (prayers of the sword,) begirt upon the knight; but the multitude of knights thus made, soon brought about its prohibition, and the privilege of conferring knighthood solely vested in the crown.

The ceremony of simple knighthood was performed by the person kneeling before the king, who, with a stroke of the naked sword over the right shoulder, pronounced the words, *Sois chevalier, au nom de Dieu; Rise up knight, in the name of God*, followed by *Avancez chevalier*; but the command to rise is now given in English, with the addition of the christian and surname of the person thus knighted.

This title of honour, which was formerly mili-

tary, has latterly been conferred indiscriminately upon persons in civil occupations under various circumstances, which not only perverted its original institution, but lessened its reputation in England, although it is still accounted a respectable degree of honour here, as well as in foreign countries.

A clergyman, or any in the order of priesthood, is debarred the honour of knighthood of the sword or spurs, until they have laid aside their spiritual cures, although anciently they were allowed to partake of this dignity.

A knight should have the title of *Sir* prefixed to his christian and surname, with the addition of Knight; and if a knight is ennobled by advancement to higher dignities, he should still retain the name of Knight.

It is a rank of universal honour, and an acknowledged title in every kingdom or state, although higher degrees of hereditary dignity are considered merely local. Formerly the spurs and swords of knights were carried before them in their funerals, the former being hung at the staff of the standard, if the defunct had been knighted in the field.

All civil knights were formerly termed *Miles et Milites*, Knight or Knights of the Carpet, or Knights of the Green Cloth, to distinguish them from knights who were dubbed such for military service in the field, or otherwise; but there is now no distinguishing mark to denote either, the ceremony and title being alike in both cases, and to which equal merit may be implied.

In the age of chivalry, all knights of whatsoever degree, or creation soever, were, according to their power, to excel in the following accomplishments: they were to be faithful, religious, just in engagements, valiant in enterprises, obedient to superiors, expert in military affairs, watchful and temperate, charitable to the poor, free from debauchery, no boaster, ready to help and defend ladies, especially widows and orphans, and to be ever in readiness, with horse and arms, to attend the commands of his sovereign in all wars, civil and foreign.

The ancient degradation of a knight was a ceremony inflicted for the neglect of these duties, which was considered crimes of equal magnitude as to war against the sovereign himself, and for these or any other acts of disloyalty and dishonour, the knight was apprehended, and, when armed cap-à-piè, placed upon a high scaffold in the church, and after the singing of some funeral psalm or dirge, as for the dead, the helmet was first taken off, and then by de-

grees the whole armour, the heralds pronouncing, this is the helmet, &c. of a disloyal miscreant, and with many other ignoble ceremonies; he was then attached to a rope, and thrown from the elevation by twelve knights, and when brought before the altar laid grovelling on the ground, where the priest read over him a psalm of curses. But the more modern way of degradation was not quite so severe. Every thing but his horse became forfeited; his spurs being cut from his heels, and, being deprived of his sword, the herald then reversed his coat-armour, to complete his degradation.

BAND, or SCARF. This Spanish Order was instituted by Alphonso XI. King of Spain, in 1330, at Burgos, the capital of Old Castile, who, having many enemies, created this Order of Knighthood for his better defence, making himself Master, a little before his coronation. The knights were invested with a red ribbon, of the breadth of three inches, crossing the left shoulder, the badge from whence this Order of Knighthood derived its appellation. They were under no monastical restraint, like many of the other orders, and none but younger sons and gentlemen of small fortunes were admitted into it; but they were under the necessity of proving that they had been in attendance upon the court for the term of ten years, or that they had fought three times, at least, against the Moors.

The number of knights was limited to twenty, and the statutes of the Order were as follow:—*

1. That the Knight of the Band stand obliged to speak to the king for the defence of his country and good of the commonwealth.

2. That he must speak to the king nothing but pure truth, without lying or flattery, and must reveal whatsoever he hath heard either against his person or the state.

3. A knight, once convicted of lying, shall walk a month's space without wearing a sword.

4. He is not to keep company but with martial men and soldiers, or such as are advanced to charges and dignities of his own quality; but not with mechanical artizans, and men of base and vile condition.

5. He must keep his faith and promise inviolably to and with all men, of what estate or quality soever they be.

6. He must be provided with arms and a horse well accoutred, under pain of forfeiting the title of his knighthood.

* Favin, Book VI. page 164.

7. And on the same peril he standeth if he be seen mounted on his horse without his band and sword.

8. He is not to make any complaint of wounds received by him in war, neither is to vaunt of his valour or manhood.

9. He is not to make any account if he be mocked, scorned, or railed on by any body; but to have all his carriage discreet and grave, and wholly measured by the level of honesty.

10. He is not to use any gaming at cards or dice, and must not pledge or engage his habits, arms, or horse.

11. He must be courteous towards ladies and gentlewomen, to whom he shall perform honour and service to his uttermost power.

12. If any quarrel happen between him and another Knight of the Band, he standeth bound to commit it to the arbitrament of other Knights of the Band, such as shall be appointed thereto.

13. Any knight that usurpeth to wear the band without having received it from the king's hand, shall stand engaged to defend himself against two Knights of the Order of the band: and if it so happen that he have the victory, he may lawfully keep and maintain it; but if he be vanquished he shall be banished from the court.

14. Every strange knight that winneth the prize in justs, tourneyes, or other actions of arms, against the Knights of the Band, shall be received and admitted into the Order.

15. Any Knight of the Band that setteth hand to his sword against another knight of the same Order shall be banished the court for two months' space, and during the term of two months after he shall wear but a half band: but, if he wound his companion, he shall remain imprisoned half a year, and is to be banished the court for another half year.

16. The king only is to be judge for the Knights of the Band.

17. All the Knights of the Band stand obliged to accompany the king at all times when he shall go to war.

18. The knights of the said Order shall wear the band when they march in war against the Moors only; but if their services shall be required any where else, then they are to abstain from wearing it.

19. All Knights of the Band are to meet together three several times of the year, that they may speak to the king for those things which necessarily concern the Order, when it is to be appointed by the king. That they shall be all

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well mounted and armed ; and these assemblies or meetings are to be in the months of April, September, and at Christmas.

20. They are to exercise jousts, *joco de canna*, and pikes, also to manage their horses on such days as are ordained for them.

21. No knight shall remain in the court, without serving some lady or gentlewoman, to enjoy her in marriage, or otherwise in honour.

22. All Knights of the Band are bound to be present at such tourneyes as shall be performed within ten miles of the court.

23. If it so happen that a Knight of the band do marry within twenty miles distance from the court, the other knights are to keep him company, and honour his spouse with presents, and to perform actions of arms, as it becometh knights to do.

24. All the first Sundays of every month the knights are to be present at the Palace and the Great Hall Royal, to exercise all kinds of arms before the king, without any malice, spleen, or heat of choler.

25. Any knight being sick, or dying, is to be visited, exhorted, and comforted by his companions : and, after his decease, the said companions are to attend at his funeral, and to wear mourning the space of a month, in which month they are to abstain from jousts and sports of arms.

The band of the knight deceased shall be delivered to the king by the other knights, who must intercede and move his majesty that one of the deceased knight's sons may be received into their Order, or to obtain of him some gift and recompense to his widow, for her more honourable maintenance in the degree of nobility, or for marriage of her daughters.

The Order was long disused, but revived by Philip V. Regent of Spain, in the year 1700, who was then Grand Master of the Order.*

BANNERET. The Order of Knights Banneret is certainly the most honourable, having been generally conferred upon the field of battle, for heroic services there performed. *Seldon* states the first account of this dignity of honour to be in the reign of Edward I.: but *Edmondson* mentions a much earlier period, the year 736. It was an honour adopted by different European nations as a particular mark of distinction for valourous actions on the field of battle.

That Knights Banneret were considered next to barons in point of dignity appears by statute

* Edmondson's Body of Heraldry.

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of the 5th of Richard II. stat. ii. chap. 4, by which such Bannerets were anciently called to Parliament by summons. They were allowed to bear their arms with supporters, took place of all baronets, and anciently had knights bachelors and esquires to serve under them. King Charles I. by letters patent, ordained that the wives of bannerets, and their heirs male, should have precedence, as well after as before the deaths of their husbands, if they should happen to survive, before the wives of all those of whom the knights baronets, and their heirs male, had the precedence; and even before the wives of knights baronets.*

Bannerets have no particular badge worn upon their garments; but in England their arms were generally painted on a banner, placed in the paws of the supporters to their arms; but in France they bear two banners, with their arms in saltier behind the shield.

This dignity has not been conferred for many years, but the ceremony of creation was as follows:—

The king or his general, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle, after a victory, under the royal standard displayed, attended by all the officers and nobility, received the knight, led between two other knights, carrying his pennon of arms in his hand, the heralds walking before him, who proclaimed his valiant achievements, for which he had deserved to be made a Knight Banneret, and to display his banner in the field: then the king or the general says to him, *advances toy Banneret*, and caused the point of his pennon to be rent off: then the new knight banneret, having the trumpets sounding before him, with the nobility and officers bearing him company, was sent back to his tent, where they were all sumptuously entertained. The words pronounced by the herald to the king, or his general, upon presenting the knight, were as follow:—" May it please your grace to understand that this gentleman hath showed himself valiant in the field, and for so doing deserveth to be advanced to the degree of a Knight Banneret, as worthy from henceforth to bear a banner in the war."

The heralds who thus conducted him received for their fees three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence, and if he was before a knight bachelor, he then paid to the trumpets twenty shillings.

BARONETS. See particulars of this dignity under the word **BARONET**.

* Chamberlayne's Present State of Great Britain.

BATH. The Order of the Bath seems not to have been of greater antiquity in this kingdom than the reign of Henry IV. who, on the day of his coronation, conferred that dignity upon forty-six esquires, who had watched all the night before, and had bathed themselves; but the learned *Camden* and *Jean du Tillet* suppose it of much earlier antiquity, and to have been practised by the Old Franks, or inhabitants of Lower Germany; and Mr. Anstis is, likewise, of opinion that the Saxons, who descended from them and invaded England, introduced the same method of knighthood upon their settlement here. *Du Tillet* also remarks that those ancient Franks, when they conferred knighthood, observed many solemn rites. Before they performed vigils, they bathed, to signify that such as were admitted to this degree should be of a pure mind and honest intentions; be willing to conflict with any dangers or difficulties in the cause of virtue; take care, both in their words and actions, to follow the maxims of prudence; and, on all occasions, religiously observe the rules of fidelity and honour; which rites and conditions, according to his testimony, still continued to be practised in England, and, from the practise of them, gentlemen were here denominated Knights of the Bath.

Anstis, with his usual precision and clearness, hath fully proved that William the Conqueror, and the succeeding kings of England, conferred this degree of knighthood, as well in Normandy as in England, and we have a very particular detail of the ceremonies used in the creation of Knights of the Bath, at the coronation of Henry V.; and other historians afford ample proof that it has been usual to create Knights of the Bath at or previous to the coronations of our kings, the creation of Princes of Wales, and at the celebration of their nuptials, and those of others of the royal family, from that period to the time of Charles II. who, previous to his coronation, created no less than sixty-eight Knights of the Bath, but from which time the practice was discontinued, and no creation took place until King George I. by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, on the 18th day of May, in the 11th year of his reign, instituted, erected, constituted, and created, a military order of knighthood, to be, and for ever then after to be called by the name of THE ORDER OF THE BATH, to consist, exclusive of the sovereign, of a grand master and thirty-six companions, the statutes of which Order have, from time to time, been added to

and varied, as may be seen by the following documents.

George, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas, our royal predecessors, upon divers wise and honourable considerations, have, on occasion of certain august solemnities, conferred, with great state, upon their royal issue male, the princes of the blood royal, several of their nobility, principal officers, and other persons distinguished by their birth, quality, and personal merit, that degree of knighthood which hath been denominated *The Knighthood of the Bath*; We, being moved by the same considerations, do hereby declare our royal intention, not only to re-establish and support the said honour of knighthood in its former lustre and dignity, but to erect the same into a regular Military Order: and accordingly, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by virtue of our royal prerogative, being the fountain of honour, we have instituted, erected, constituted, and created, and by these our letters patents do institute, erect, constitute, and create, a Military Order of Knighthood, to be, and be called for ever hereafter by the name and title of *The Order of the Bath*; whereof we, our heirs and successors, kings of this realm, for ever shall be sovereigns; which said Order shall consist of a Great Master, to continue during the pleasure of us, our heirs, or successors, and thirty-six companions, to be, from time to time, nominated and appointed by us, our heirs or successors, wherein a succession shall be always regularly continued; which said Order shall be governed by statutes and ordinances, to be, from time to time, made, ordained, altered, and abrogated, by us, our heirs and successors, at our and their pleasure. And, to the end that such statutes may be legally established, we, following the example of our royal predecessor, King Edward the Third, of glorious memory, founder of the most noble Order of the Garter, who gave sanction to the statutes of that Order, by affixing to them the seal, which had been, by his command, made and appointed for the same Order, do hereby direct and appoint that a seal shall be immediately engraven, having upon one side the representation of our royal person on horseback in armour, the shield az. three imperial crowns or, the arms usually ascribed to the renowned King Arthur, with this circumscription, *Sigillum Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris*

de Balneo; and, on the reverse, the same arms impaling our royal arms: and our royal will and pleasure is, that the said seal shall for ever hereafter be the seal of the said Order of the Bath; and that the statutes, to be perpetually and inviolably observed within the said Order, shall be established, and sealed by and with the same seal. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs, and successors, declare and ordain that the said statutes, so to be given by us, our heirs, or successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed, shall be of the same force and validity as if the same statutes, and every article of them, had been verbatim recited in these our letters patents, and had been passed under the great seal of this our realm. And further, we do hereby ordain, constitute, nominate, and appoint, our right trusty and right entirely beloved cousin John Duke of Montagu to be the first Great Master of the said Order, to hold the said office during our pleasure, with such powers, privileges, and emoluments, and subject to such regulations, as shall be for that purpose appointed in the statutes to be established by us, our heirs or successors, as aforesaid. And whereas it is absolutely necessary, for the dignity and service of this Order, that there should be officers peculiarly appropriated thereto, we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will and ordain, that there shall be for ever hereafter a Dean, Register, King of Arms, Genealogist, Secretary, Usher, and Messenger, of and belonging to the said Order, whose respective duties, privileges, emoluments, and perquisites, shall be particularly expressed and declared in the said statutes. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, constitute, create, and appoint, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Westminster, for the time being, to be for ever hereafter Dean of the said Order; and do, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and authority to the Great Master of the said Order, for the time being, to constitute, nominate, and appoint, under the seal hereby appointed for the said Order, a Register, King of Arms, Genealogist, Secretary, Usher, and Messenger, of the said Order; and from time to time to fill up the places of such officers upon vacancies, according to such rules and directions as shall for that purpose be laid down and expressed in the said statutes to be given as aforesaid. And, to the end that the respective fees, to be paid to the several officers of the said Order of the Bath, by such persons as shall be nominated unto, and accept the honour of a companion of the said Order, may be cer-

tain and fixed; we do by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, will and declare, that all such fees shall be specially and particularly ascertained and established in and by the statutes to be given and ordained to and for the said Order, by us, our heirs or successors, under the seal hereby appointed for the said Order, and shall be of the like force and effect as if the same had been particularly expressed and set forth in these our letters patents. And, lastly, we do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, grant that these our letters patents, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be, in and by all things, good, firm, valid, sufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, any omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause, or thing, whatsoever, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Witness ourself, at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, in the eleventh year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,
BISSE AND BRAY.

GEORGE R.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are resolved to advance the honour and splendour of the most honourable Order of the Bath; we, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved to us in the statutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles and explanations are, and shall be always, deemed to be part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed.

First, It is our royal pleasure, and we hereby enjoin, that the Master of our Jewel-house for the time being shall, upon the warrant of the Great Master of this Order, provide for every Companion that is, or shall be, elected into this Order, a collar of gold of thirty ounces troy weight; which collar shall be composed of several imperial crowns of gold, tied or linked with gold knots enamelled white, representing the white laces mentioned in the ancient ceremonies of conferring the Knighthood of the Bath; which said collar, having the badge or symbol of this Order thereto pendent, the Companions are and shall be obliged to wear upon all festivals, processions of installations, and

other ceremonies relating to this Order, and, also, in presence of us, our heirs and successors, upon such other feasts usually termed Collar days, when the Knights of our most noble Order of the Garter attend our royal person, invested with their collars; and that the said collar may for the future be represented upon pictures, limnings, sculptures, and monuments, of these Companions; which collar shall not be alienated for any cause whatever; but the executors or administrators of every deceased Companion shall return the same, within three months, to the Great Master of this Order.

Secondly, We likewise hereby declare it to be our royal pleasure, that the banner, which shall be placed over the stall of each Companion of this Order, shall be two yards in length, and one yard three quarters in breadth, fringed about with red and white silk; and that, in the lowest margin, the name and title of the Companion shall be inscribed with letters of gold, upon a black ground; and that the crest, helmet, and sword, shall likewise be affixed to the stall of every knight, and be removed in like manner as the plates, according to the fourteenth article of the statutes: and that, after the deaths of the Companions, these banners, crests, helmets, and swords, (being first offered in solemn manner,) shall then be hung up about the pillars, or in some other convenient place, towards the west end of the Abbey-church of Westminster, to remain to posterity, for the memorial of the deceased knights, as a public testimony of their honour. And we hereby direct that the banner of our royal arms, being two yards and a half long, and two yards in breadth, shall be embroidered upon velvet, which, with our crest, helmet, and sword, shall be hung over our stall.

Thirdly, Whereas some persons may be elected into this order, who, by reason of our employments in the service of the crown, by sickness, or other unforeseen accidents, may be necessarily prevented from attending their installations in person, within the time limited; we hereby decree, that such persons, having actually received the honour of knighthood, and a dispensation for the non-observance of any rites belonging to the Knighthood of the Bath, and having also obtained permission under the seal of the Order, shall and may substitute and appoint a person of honour, being a knight, to be his proxy or deputy, to be installed for him; which deputy, having the mantle upon his right arm, shall proceed, from the door of the Chap-

ter-house unto the stall of his principal, and shall there be installed in the manner directed by the statutes, holding the mantle on his arm, and shall take the oath in the name of the Companion: and such Companion shall thereby be as fully invested with the said Order as if he had been installed in person, in the manner before-mentioned in the eighth article.

Fourthly, We hereby ordain and enjoin that, over and above the fees determined by these our statutes, every person elected, or to be elected, into this most honourable Order, shall also regularly pay all such other fees as have been settled by our royal predecessors, by grants under the great seal, upon the reception of the Knighthood of the Bath; and until all fees are fully and actually discharged, no banner, helmet, sword, or plate, of any Companion of this Order, shall be set up, or permitted to remain, in the Chapel of King Henry the Seventh.

Given under our sign manual, this first day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

It is our royal will and pleasure that the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath, appointed, by us, our heirs and successors, shall, for their greater distinction and honour, upon all occasions whatsoever, bear and use supporters to their arms: and, therefore, we, by these presents, direct and command our *Garter Principal King of Arms* for the time being, and his successors in that office, to grant supporters to all Companions of our said Order, who are or shall not be entitled to bear supporters by virtue of their peerages.

Given under our sign manual, this second day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to all, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we have been graciously pleased, in and by the statutes of the said Order, to enjoin the Master of our Jewel-house for the time being, upon a warrant from the Great Master of our said Order, to provide for every Companion, who is, or shall be elected into the Order aforesaid, a collar of gold of thirty ounces, troy weight, having the badge or symbol of the Order thereto

pendent (see Plate LXIII.) Now, it is our royal will and pleasure, and we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in pursuance of the powers reserved to us by the said statutes, ordain and appoint that the following article and explanations are, and shall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed within our said Order, viz.

“ That each of the said collars shall be composed of nine imperial crowns of gold, and of eight gold roses and thistles, issuing from a gold sceptre, enamelled in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots, enamelled white.”

Given at our court at Hanover, the sixteenth day of November, 1725, O. S. in the twelfth year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable Order of the Bath, to all persons, to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are firmly resolved, according to our former declarations, to support and advance the honour, dignity, and splendour, of this most honourable Order; we, by virtue of our prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved and vested in us by our letters patent, under our great seal, do hereby ordain and enjoin that the following articles, additions, and explanations, are, and for the future shall be taken and deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be inviolably and perpetually observed within this most honourable Order.

First, Whereas we declared our royal pleasure that the Companions of this our most honourable Order of the Bath should be obliged to wear their collars upon all festivals, processions, installations, and other ceremonies relating to this Order, and also in presence of us, our heirs and successors, upon such other feasts, usually termed Collar-days, when the Knights of our most noble Order of the Garter attend our royal person invested with their collars; in consideration of this our former direction and injunction, we hereby decree, determine, and ordain, that upon all such Collar days the Knights Companions of this our most honourable Order of the Bath, for the time being, shall have and enjoy the privilege of waiting upon the royal person of us, our heirs and successors, in all processions to, and returns from, the royal chapel, in a separate class by themselves, going two in

breast when the companions are fellows, otherwise single, according to the situation of their respective stalls; and shall thus place and range themselves next to, and immediately below Privy Counsellors; with permission however to such Companions who are, or shall hereafter be, entitled to a higher precedency, by their peerages, offices, or the eminencies of their births, to place and range themselves, in such processions, according to the respective state or degree due to them by virtue thereof.

Secondly, Whereas the Great Master of our said most honourable Order of the Bath, in pursuance of our letters patent under our great seal, did constitute a *Genealogist*, create a *King of Arms*, and appoint a *Gentleman-Usher*; and we, for the dignity of the said Order, being resolved to invest these three officers with larger powers than are contained in our former statutes, do therefore, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, hereby for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain, constitute, erect, and appoint, our trusty and well-beloved servant John Anstis, jun. esq. the present *Genealogist* of this our most honourable Order of the Bath, our *Herald of Arms*, with our dear entirely-beloved grandson Prince William, first and principal Companion of our said most honourable Order, and with the first and principal Companion thereof for the time being, by the style and title of *Blanc Coursier*; and by these presents do appoint, commission, empower, and direct, the Great Master of our said Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor General, our royal will and command under the seal of our said Order, forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass under our great seal, containing our grant to the said John Anstis, jun. of the aforesaid office of *Blanc Coursier*, in the manner above specified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predecessors, or of any of them, under any denomination whatsoever, with any Prince of the Blood Royal, or by any other Herald of any Prince, Duke, or Earl, of the Blood Royal, or by any other Herald of any Nobleman whatever; to have and to hold the said office of *Blanc Coursier*, during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto appertaining, with the yearly salary of forty marks, payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our Heralds now receive; in which said bill our royal pleasure is, that a clause be inserted, declaring, that, for the honour of our said Order,

this office of *Blanc Coursier*, our Herald, shall for the future be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of *Genealogist* of our said most honourable Order of the Bath. And we hereby, also, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, do, for us, our heirs and successors, erect, make, constitute, and ordain, our trusty and well-beloved servant, Grey Longueville, Esq. *Bath King of Arms* of our most honourable military Order of the Bath, *Gloucester King of Arms* and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; which said office of *Gloucester* is now vacant, and in our disposal: and we do appoint and direct the Great Master of this our Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor General our royal will and command, under the seal of our said Order, immediately to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass our great seal, containing our grant of the said office of *Gloucester*, in the manner above specified, to the said Grey Longueville, *Bath King of Arms* of our most honourable military Order of the Bath, with all rights, privileges, and immunities, thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the same during his good behaviour, in as full and ample manner as Richard Champney, or any other, ever had, or ought to have enjoyed the same, with the yearly salary of forty pounds payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our provincial King of Arms are entitled to receive; in which said bill our royal will and pleasure is, that there shall be clauses inserted, empowering the said *Gloucester* to grant arms and crests to persons residing within our dominions of Wales, either jointly with our *Garter* principal King of Arms, or singly by himself, with the consent, and at the pleasure of our Earl Marshal, or his deputy, for the time being; and that for the future this office of *Gloucester* shall be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of *Bath King of Arms* of the most honourable military Order of the Bath and *Gloucester King of Arms*, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; and which said *Bath King of Arms*, for the dignity of this most honourable Order, shall, in all assemblies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedence above and before all other provincial Kings of Arms whatever. And we likewise, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and especial grace, do hereby, for us, our heirs and successors, make, ordain, constitute, erect, and appoint, our trusty and well-beloved servant, Ed-

mond Sawyer, Esq. Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod of our most honourable Order of the Bath, our Herald of Arms, with the Great Master of our said Order for the time being, by the style and title of *Brunswick*: and by these presents we do appoint, empower, and direct, the Great Master of our said Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify to our Attorney or Solicitor General, under the seal of our said Order, our royal pleasure and command forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal signature to pass under great seal, containing our grant to said Edmond Sawyer of the office of *Brunswick*, in the manner before specified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predecessors, or of any of them, under any denomination whatsoever, with any duke, or other nobleman, or by any herald of any duke, or other nobleman, to have and to hold the said office of *Brunswick* during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto belonging, with the like yearly salary of forty marks, payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and successors, as other our heralds now receive; in which said bill our royal pleasure is, that a clause be inserted, declaring that, for the honour of our said Order, this office of *Brunswick* Herald shall for the future be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated, with the office of Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod of our said most honourable Order of the Bath: and that in these several bills all such other proper and beneficial clauses shall be recited, as our Attorney or Solicitor General shall judge fit and convenient for making these our separate grants most firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And our will and pleasure being that these three officers shall be formally and regularly created with the ceremonies accustomed in those respective cases, we hereby empower, appoint, and direct, the Great Master of our said most honourable Order of the Bath, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to signify, under the seal of our said Order, our royal will and command, to our Earl Marshal of England, or his deputy, to create the said John Anstis, jun. the *Genealogist* of our most honourable Order of the Bath, to be *Blanc Coursier Herald*; Grey Longueville, *Bath*, to be *Hanover Herald*; and, as soon as that rite is finished, to create him *Gloucester King of Arms*, and Edmond Sawyer to be *Brunswick Herald*, with the due solemnities required on such occasions.

And we hereby decree and ordain, that all

the officers of this most honourable Order of the Bath shall have liberty, at all times, and in all places, to wear their respective escocheons appropriated to them separately by the statutes; and that, for the future, the *Genealogist*, being created an *herald*, shall upon one side of his escocheon bear the impression of the white horse richly enamelled thereon; *Bath*, being created *Gloucester*, upon one side of his escocheon shall bear the arms of Hanover; and the *Gentleman-Usher*, being created *Brunswick*, shall bear upon one side of his escocheon the impression of Charlemagne's crown: for which purposes the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the officers of our Jewel-house for the enamelling thereof.

Given under our sign manual, this fourteenth day of January, 1725.

GEORGE R.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are resolved to advance the honour of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, we by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in consequence of the power reserved to us in the statutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles and explanations are, and shall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the statutes to be perpetually observed.

First, Whereas, in case a war should happen in Europe, we are determined that this realm should be in a posture of defence against the attempts of our enemies, we do hereby declare, ordain, create, constitute, and establish, that always, from henceforth, every Companion of the said most honourable military Order of the Bath, in case of any danger of invasion from foreign enemies, or a rebellion at home, whenever they shall be summoned by the Great Master, under the seal of the Order, in the Sovereign's name, shall maintain, at his own proper cost and charge, four men at arms, and the Great Master shall maintain four trumpeters, for any number of days the Sovereign shall think proper, not exceeding forty-two days in any one year; and shall allow to each man at arms two shillings a day, for himself and horse, during the said term of forty-two days; after which term of forty-two days, if the said men at arms shall be continued in service, they, and their officers, shall be paid in the same manner as all

other the horse of our armies of Great Britain are paid.

Secondly, That the said men at arms shall serve within any part of the realm which the Sovereign shall think proper, but not out of Great Britain.

Thirdly, That the Great Master of our said Order is, and always shall be, Captain and Commander-in-Chief of the said men at arms.

Fourthly, That the Great Master of our said Order shall always appoint, under the Seal of the Order, the following officers, to lead and command the said men at arms; that is, one Captain-Lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of eight of the said men at arms; one Lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of seven of the said men at arms; one Sub-Lieutenant, who shall receive the daily pay of six of the said men at arms; one Ensign, who shall receive the daily pay of four of the said men at arms; one Guidon, who shall receive the daily pay of four of the said men at arms; and three Quarter-Masters, who shall receive, amongst them all, the daily pay of six of the said men at arms; that three of every four of the said men at arms to be so paid by each of the said Companions of the Order, and the four trumpeters to be paid by the Great Master, shall be clothed in scarlet cloth coats and waistcoats, with brass buttons, having the arms of the Order embroidered upon their right sleeve; that they shall each of them have a hat laced with gold lace, a blue cloak, a good and able horse, with a bit-bridle, saddle, holsters, and bucket, cloak-straps, pectoral and crupper, and a housing of blue cloth, edged with gold lace, with the arms of the Order embroidered in the corners of the housing, and a skin fixed to the pommel of the saddle to cover the pistols; the whole at the sole charge of the Companion who is to pay the said men at arms.

Fifthly, That each of the said men at arms shall be armed with a carbine, a case of pistols, a broad sword, an iron back and breast, and an iron scull-cap; and the officers of the said men at arms shall each of them be armed with a case of pistols, a broad-sword, an iron back and breast, and an iron scull-cap; the whole at the charge of the Sovereign of the Order; for which purpose the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the officers of our ordnance to provide the said arms.

Sixthly, That from henceforth there shall always be a standard of the said Order, which shall be borne by the said men at arms; which standard shall be of blue silk, edged with a gold

fringe, with the arms of the Order embroidered on each side of the said standard; for which purpose the Great Master of our said Order is to issue his warrant to the Great Master of our wardrobe to provide the said standard.

Seventhly, That whenever the Companions of the said Order shall be summoned to furnish the said men at arms, the said Companions shall agree upon and appoint a proper person to be their treasurer for the payment of the said men at arms, and their officers; and the Companions shall pay into the hands of the said treasurer the forty-two days pay for the four men at arms, to be provided and paid by each Companion, for which the said treasurer is to be accountable to the said Companions.

Eighthly, That in case when any person shall be admitted a Knight Companion of the said most honourable military Order of the Bath, the Great Master of our said Order should, by sickness, or otherwise, be prevented from officiating in person for the admission of the said Companion; then and in such case the said Great Master shall have the liberty of appointing, under the seal of the Order, one of the Companions of the said Order to act as his deputy; and in case the Great Master shall not appoint such a deputy, then shall the eldest Companion of the Order present officiate as Great Master, nevertheless to be accountable to the Great Master for all fees and profits of the Order.

Given under our sign manual, this twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven.

The Ceremonial of the Knighthood and Investiture of a Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The Dean, the Knights, and the officers of the Order attend in the Privy Chamber, in their mantles, collars, &c. and proceed into the Sovereign's presence in the following order, making the usual reverences.

Gentleman Usher of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the scarlet rod.

Register and Secretary, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Deputy to Bath King of Arms, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the ribbon and badge of the Order on a velvet cushion.

Knights Companions and Knights Elect, according to their seniority; juniors first.

The Bishop of Rochester, Dean of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Knight to be invested is introduced into the

presence by the two junior Knights present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, with reverences as before.

The sword of state is then delivered to the Sovereign; and the elect, kneeling, is knighted therewith; then the senior Knight presents the ribbon and badge to the Sovereign; his Majesty puts them over the new Knight's right shoulder, who, being thus invested, and having kissed his Majesty's hand, the procession returns in the same order.

The Installation of the Knights Elect of the most Honourable Order of the Bath.

The day being appointed for the installation of the Knights Elect of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, several of the Knights Companions, dressed in their surcoats of red taffata, lined with white, girt about with a white girdle, and in mantles the same as the surcoat, made fast about the neck with a cordon of white silk, tasselled of the same and gold, their mantles adorned on the left shoulder with the ensign of the Order, viz. three imperial crowns or, environed with this motto, "*Tria juncta in uno*," upon a circle gu. all upon a star of eight points, silver; which is daily worn on the upper garment of each Knight. See Plate LXIII.

The Knights Elect, in their surcoats, mantles, and spurs, and proxies of the absent Knights Elect, each bearing the mantle of his principal on his right arm, meet in the Prince's Chamber, at Westminster, where their respective Esquires also attend, and go in procession to the south-east door of Westminster-abbey; from thence passing down the south side aisle, and turning through the last arch next the great west door, cross the middle aisle, and proceed up the north side aisle to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the following order:

Six men in crimson silk scarves, with long staves, to clear the way, uncovered.

Drums of his Majesty's Household.

Drum Major.

Kettle-drums and trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.

Twelve Alms-men of the church of Westminster, two and two, in their gowns, having three imperial crowns embroidered upon that part which cover their right shoulders.

The Messenger of the Order in a surcoat of white silk, lined with red, having a hood of the same; and upon his right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the Order; viz. az. three imperial crowns, or.

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Esquires of the Knights Elect, three and three, their caps in their hands.

Esquires of the Knights Companions, their caps on their heads.

Prebendaries of the Church of Westminster, two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulder.

Officers of Arms.

Pursuivants,
in their tabarts.

Heralds,
in tabarts and collars.

Provincial Kings of Arms,
in their tabarts, collars, and badges.

Proxies,
wearing the surcoat, and girt with the sword of the Order, carrying the mantle on their right arms; without spurs, hat, and feather; but walking with the hat in their hands.

Proxies,
Knights Elect,
carrying their hats and feathers in their hands.

Knights Companions,
in the full habit of the Order, with white hats, adorned with a plume of white feathers on their heads.

Gentleman Usher—Register—Secretary,
each in their mantles and surcoats.

Bath King of Arms—Garter—Genealogist,
in their mantles and surcoats and badges of the Order.

The Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster and Dean of the Order, in his mantle and surcoat, like the Companions, with the badge of the Order pendent to a red ribbon, carrying in his right hand the form of the oath and admonition engrossed upon vellum.

The Great Master in the full habit of the Order, with the collar.

It is composed of nine imperial crowns of gold, and eight gold roses and thistles issuing from a gold sceptre, enamelled in proper colours, linked together with seventeen gold knots enamelled white, to the centre knot is pendent the badge of the Order; viz. a rose issuing from the dexter side of a sceptre, and a thistle from the sinister, all between three imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order; viz. "*Tria juncta in uno.*" The whole of pure gold. See Plate LXIII.

Twelve Yeomen of the Guards close the procession.

The Staff Men enter the chapel, and place themselves three on each side.

The Drums, Kettle-Drums, and Trumpets, divide at the doors of the chapel, and form a passage on the outside.

K N I

The Alms-men enter the chapel; and having made joint reverences, first to the altar, and then to the Sovereign's stall, pass six on each side of King Henry the Seventh's tomb to the recesses of the windows.

The Messenger, with like reverences, places himself between the altar and the stall of the junior Knights.

The Esquires make like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stand before their respective seats.

The Prebendaries, after like reverences, pass within the rails of the altar.

The Officers of Arms, making like reverences together, in the middle of the choir, stand near the foot of the stall of the Great Master.

The Proxies, Knights Elect, and Knights Companions, make their double reverences, singly or in pairs, according to the method observed in the procession, and retire under their respective banners, the Knights Companions being covered.

The Register, Secretary, and Usher, make their double reverences in the middle of the choir, and stand before their bench at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

Garter, Genealogist, and Bath, do the same, and stand before their bench.

The Dean does the same, and stands before his chair.

The Great Master, having made his double reverences, stands under his banner, covered.

The doors of the chapel are then closed, and the Yeomen remain on the outside.

The anthem being ended, Bath King of Arms makes his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and then bows to the Great Master, who, thereupon, makes his double reverences under his banner, ascends into his stall, repeats his reverences, and sits down, covered.

Bath then bows to the senior Knight, singly, (if his Companion is not present,) who, thereupon, makes his double reverences, ascends into his stall, repeats his reverences, and sits down, covered.

Bath then bows to each Knight and his Companion, who make their double reverences, ascend their stalls, repeat their reverences, and sit down, covered.

In this manner all the Knights Companions take their stalls, except the two juniors, who remain under their banners to offer the achievement of the deceased Knights.

The Knights Elect and Proxies also remain under their banners.

Then Bath, taking up the banner of the senior deceased Knight, proceeds to the middle of the

choir, where being joined by Clarencieux and Norroy, Kings of Arms, making their double reverences, bow to the Great Master.

The Great Master thereupon descends from his stall, and, making his double reverences, receives the banner from Bath; and being supported by Clarencieux and Norroy, carries it, with the point forwards to the altar, where, with one reverence he delivers it to the Prebendaries, and on the return, making double reverences in the middle of the choir, is reconducted to his stall by Clarencieux and Norroy; and the Great Master sits down covered. The organ and other instruments accompanying this part of the ceremony with the Dead March in Saul.

Bath then takes up the banner of the next senior deceased Knight; and, standing between the door of the chapel and the middle of the choir, bows to the two junior Knights Companions, who, making their double reverences, receive the banner from Bath; and being preceded by two Heralds, carry it between them to the altar, deliver it to the Prebendaries, and, making the usual reverences, return to Bath.

The banners of all the other deceased Knights are offered in like manner by the two junior Knights Companions, preceded by two Heralds; which being done, they ascend into their stalls, making the usual reverences, and sit down covered.

Then Bath bows to the senior Knight Elect, or his Proxy, who, thereupon, makes his double reverences, ascends into his stall, and stands therein, holding his hat in his hand.

Then Bath bows to the Knights Elect, and their Companions, in pairs, who make their double reverences together, ascend their stalls, and stand therein, with their hats and feathers in their hands.

In this manner all the Knights Elect and Proxies ascend to their stalls.

Then Bath, carrying the book of the statutes and the great collar of the Order on a cushion, having the Usher on his left hand, and being followed by the Dean, proceeds to the middle of the choir, where they make their reverences together.

The Great Master then makes his double reverences, descends from his stall, and, being followed by the Dean, enters into that of the senior Knight Elect, and, receiving the book of statutes from Bath, presents it to such Knight, or his Proxy, (if represented by Proxy,) and the Dean administers the oath; viz. You shall honour God above all things; you shall be stedfast in the faith of Christ; you shall love

the King your Sovereign Lord, and him and his right defend to your power: you shall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights; and shall suffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this Order unto you as ever it was to any of your progenitors or others.

The Great Master then places him, or the Proxy, in the seat, whereupon he rises up, and makes his double reverences; and then, the Great Master having saluted him, returns with Bath, the Usher, and Dean, to the middle of the choir, and he sits down, uncovered.

The Great Master then proceeds to the stall of each Knight Elect, and receiving the book of the statutes from Bath, presents it to the Knight, and the Dean administers the oath; then the collar being delivered to the Great Master, he invests the Knight therewith, puts the hat and feathers on his head, and places him in his seat, who, thereupon, rising up, and making his reverences, the Great Master salutes him, and then returns as before to the middle of the choir, and the Knight sits down, covered.

All the Knights and Proxies having been installed in this manner, the Great Master returns to his stall, where, making his reverences, he sits down, covered.

The officers then return to their seats, and the *Sanctus* being sung, the Dean is conducted to the altar by the Usher. During divine service, the Knights put their hats and feathers on the cushions before them. Upon the sentence of the offertory, "*Let your light so shine,*" &c. Bath proceeds to the middle of the choir, and, making his double reverences, then bowing to each Knight and his Companion, (or their Proxies,) they put on their hats and feathers, (the Proxies remaining uncovered,) and both making their double reverences together, descend into the middle of the choir, repeat their reverences, and withdraw under their banners.

In this manner all the Knights are summoned, descend from their stalls, and stand under their banners.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms, then making their reverences, wait on the Great Master, who, going from under his banner, makes a reverence towards the altar, (but not to the Sovereign's stall,) and another reverence at the altar; where, taking off his hat, and kneeling down, he makes his offering of gold and silver; then rising up, and putting on his hat, he returns, making his double reverences as he passes to his stall, wherein he repeats the like

reverences, and sits down, placing his hat on the cushion before him.

The rest of the Knights, or Proxies, singly, or with their Companions, are in like manner conducted to the altar by the Heralds; and, after making their offerings, return, with the like reverences, to their stalls.

Divine service being ended, the Knights put on their hats and feathers; but the Proxies remain uncovered, and Bath summoning them as before under their banners; and the Knights and Proxies then installed, singly, or with their Companions, are conducted by two Heralds to the altar, as at the first offering; where each Knight standing, and drawing his sword, presents it to the Dean, who receives it, and lays it on the altar. The Knight then redeems it of the Dean, who restores it with the admonition, according to the oath; viz. "By the oath you have this day taken, I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power. So help you GOD." Which done, they return under their banners; and the Coronation Anthem, "God save the King," being sung;

A procession is then made back in the same order it came, except that the Prebendaries retire at the abbey door, and the Esquires and Officers of Arms and Officers of the Order, when they come out of the church are covered.

Without the door of the abbey the King's Master Cook makes the usual admonition to each Companion, viz. "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken; which if you keep, it will be great honour to you: but if you break it, I shall be compelled, by my office, to hack off your spurs from your heels."

Officers of the Order; from the Statutes.

There shall be seven officers of this Order; a Dean, a Genealogist, a King of Arms, a Register, a Secretary, a Gentleman-Usher, and a Messenger.

The Dean shall be the Dean of the Church of Westminster for the time being, who in all ceremonies shall be invested with the like mantle and ensign that the Companions are to wear; and in the processions shall be covered: he shall solemnize divine service, receive the offerings, administer the oaths, and give the admonitions; and also declare in the chapters the occasion of calling them, and have right to give his suffrage and vote in all matters therein transacted; and may bear his own coat-arms, empaling those of

the Church of Westminster, surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order.

The Genealogist, whom our Great Master is to nominate and constitute, to continue during his good behaviour, shall examine and enter the pedigrees of the respective persons now elected, and of such who shall hereafter be elected into this Order, and of their Esquires-Governors, and of the young Esquires, with their several coat-arms, and fairly to enter the same into books, to remain to posterity for the memorial of their families; for which he shall receive such reward as shall be determined by the Great Master, with regard to the length of the pedigrees, the authentic proofs thereof, and the pains taken therein: in all ceremonies of this Order he shall be habited in a mantle like to that of the Prebendaries, and shall wear under it a surcoat like to the Esquires-Governors; and on his breast, hanging to a gold chain about his neck, an escutcheon of gold, enamelled, on a field azure, three imperial crowns of gold, having in the centre, between the three crowns, the cyphers or letters G.

The King of Arms, whom our Great Master is also to nominate, and who shall be created by our Great Master with the ceremonies accustomed in the cases of creations of other Kings of Arms, to continue in the said office during his good behaviour, shall be denominated Bath, in Latin, *Rex Armorum Honoratissimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo*: and shall sedulously attend the service of this Order: he shall, in all the ceremonies of this Order, be habited in a mantle like to that of the Prebendaries, and under it a surcoat like to the Esquires-Governors: he shall wear on his breast, hanging to a gold chain about his neck, an escutcheon of gold, enamelled, with the arms of the Order, empaling the arms of the Sovereign, crowned with an imperial crown, and shall carry the white rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares of the banner the arms of the Order, impaling those of the Sovereign; and on the lesser squares the arms of the Order, the whole surmounted with an imperial crown: and at all future coronations he shall precede the Companions of this Order, and shall carry and wear his crown as our other Kings of Arms are obliged to do; which chain, escutcheon, rod, and crown, shall be of the like materials, value and weight, with those borne and used by our Garter Principal King of Arms, and of the like fashion, excepting only the variations hereinbefore specified: besides the duties required of him in the former articles

of these statutes, he shall diligently perform whatever the Sovereign or Great Master shall farther command.

The Register, who shall also be nominated and constituted by the Great Master, to continue during his good behaviour, shall, with the greatest fidelity, enter all transactions whatsoever within the Order, and the decrees and proceedings in every chapter, with the valiant exploits and achievements of the Companions: in all ceremonies of this Order he shall wear the like mantle and surcoat with the King of Arms; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, an escutcheon enamelled, on a field azure, three imperial crowns or, having in the centre the representation of a book bound gules, the leaves thereof or.

The Secretary, to be likewise appointed by the Great Master, to continue during his good behaviour, shall prepare draughts of all instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order, and engross them: and in all ceremonies of this Order he shall wear the like mantle and surcoat as the Register; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, an escutcheon enamelled, on a field azure, three imperial crowns or, having in the centre two pens placed saltierwise.

We likewise authorise the Great Master to constitute and appoint a Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod, surmounted with three imperial crowns, who shall continue in such office during his good behaviour; and in all ceremonies of this Order shall wear the same robe and surcoat with Bath King of Arms, and at a golden chain about his neck, an escutcheon azure, three imperial crowns or, hanging upon his breast: he shall have the custody of the door of the Chapter-room, and of our chapel founded by King Henry the Seventh, during the ceremonies relating to this Order. Besides the duties enjoined in the former articles of these statutes, it shall appertain to him to touch with his rod any Companion that shall be convicted of any crime, contrary to the tenor of the statutes; and, in case of a degradation, to pluck down the escutcheon of such Knight, and to spurn it out of the chapel: and he shall also diligently execute whatever the Sovereign, or Great Master, shall farther enjoin him, relating to the interests of this Order.

The Genealogist, Bath King of Arms, the Register, Secretary, and the Gentleman-Usher of the Scarlet Rod, who attend within our royal palace for the service of this Order, shall continually remain under the protection of the Sovereign, and hereby declared to be servants

of the Sovereign's Household, and shall enjoy all privileges and exemptions belonging, by right or custom, to the Esquires of the Sovereign, or to the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber: and we hereby direct that their robes and ensigns shall be prepared at the charge of the Sovereign, and be issued upon the warrants of the Great Master.

And to the end that all summons, dispensations, letters, and all other instruments, may be safely and expeditiously conveyed to the Companions, the Great Master is likewise empowered to constitute and appoint a Messenger for this service, who shall likewise collect the quarterly payments hereinafter mentioned, from the Companions, the Genealogist, King of Arms, Register, Secretary, and Usher of the Order: he shall wear the same surcoat and badge with the Esquires of the Order; and on his breast, hanging to a golden chain, one imperial crown of gold; he shall also diligently execute whatever the Sovereign or Great Master shall farther enjoin him, relating to the interests of this Order.

All these officers, at their admission, shall take their oaths, which shall be administered unto them by the Great Master, that they shall yield obedience to the Sovereign, and also to the Great Master of this most Honourable Order of the Bath, in such things as appertain to the Order; that they shall not disclose the secrets of the Order, and that they shall be faithful in the executions of their several offices.

On the 14th of January, 1725, his Majesty was further pleased, by sign manual, to erect, make, constitute, and ordain, the then Bath King of Arms, Gloucester King of Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; and to direct that letters patent should accordingly be made out, and pass the great seal, granting to him the said office of Gloucester; and that clauses should be inserted in such grant, empowering the said Gloucester to grant arms and crests to persons residing within the dominions of Wales, either jointly with Garter, or by himself, with the consent, and at the pleasure of the Earl Marshal, or his Deputy, for the time being; and that for the future the office of Gloucester should be inseparably annexed, united, and perpetually consolidated with the office of Bath King of Arms, whose title thereafter should be Bath King of Arms of the most honourable military Order of the Bath, and Gloucester King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales; as also that he, for the dignity of the Order, should, in all assem-

blies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedence above and before all other Provincial Kings of Arms whatever.

Whitehall, January 2, 1815.

Whereas, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contests in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking, in an especial manner, his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion, manifested by the officers of His Majesty's forces by sea and land:—And whereas, His Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of the royal prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits of the said Order, to the end that those officers who have had the opportunities of signalizing themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned:

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows:—

First, The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall, from this time forward, be composed of three classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

Second, The first class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Third, The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not, at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the state by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

Fourth, The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same rules and ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advanta-

ges, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

Fifth, It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear, upon the left side of their upper vestment, the star, or ensign, of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said star, or ensign, shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the collar of the said Order until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

Sixth, In order to distinguish more particularly those officers of His Majesty's forces, by sea and land, upon whom the first class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred, in consideration of especial military services, such officers shall henceforth bear upon the ensign, or star, and, likewise, upon the badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel, encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol, inscribed "*Ich Dien*."

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the knights of the first class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

Seventh, The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall, henceforward, upon no account be conferred upon any officer in His Majesty's service who shall not have attained the rank of major-general in the army, or rear-admiral in the navy, except as to the Twelve Knights Grand Crosses, who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

Eighth, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute those whose names are under-mentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the first class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Military Knights Grand Crosses.

- 1 The Sovereign.
- 2 His Royal Highness the Duke of York, acting as Grand Master.

K N I

- 3 Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent.
- 4 General Sir Robert Abercromby.
- 5 Admiral Viscount Keith.
- 6 Admiral Sir John B. Warren, Bart.
- 7 General Sir Alured Clarke.
- 8 Admiral Sir John Colpoys.
- 9 General Lord Hutchinson.
- 10 Admiral Sir John Thomas Duckworth.
- 11 Admiral Sir James Saumarez.
- 12 General Sir Eyre Coote.
- 13 General Sir John Francis Cradock.
- 14 General Sir David Dundas.
- 15 Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G.
- 16 General the Earl of Ludlow.
- 17 Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood.
- 18 Admiral the Earl of Northesk.
- 19 Vice-Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan.
- 20 Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane.
- 21 Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart.
- 22 Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats.
- 23 General Sir David Baird.
- 24 General Sir George Beckwith.
- 25 Lieutenant-General Lord Niddry.
- 26 Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer.
- 27 Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke.
- 28 Lieutenant-General Lord Beresford.
- 29 Lieutenant-General Lord Lynedock.
- 30 Lieutenant-General Lord Hill.
- 31 Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.
- 32 Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget.
- 33 Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere.
- 34 Admiral the Honourable Sir George C. Berkeley.
- 35 General Sir George Nugent.
- 36 General Sir William Keppel.
- 37 Lieutenant-General Sir John Doyle, Bart.
- 38 Lieutenant-General Lord William Cavendish Bentinck.
- 39 Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith.
- 40 Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton.
- 41 Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
- 42 Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart.
- 43 Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir Alexander Hope.
- 44 Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton.
- 45 Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie.
- 46 Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Stewart.
- 47 Major-General Sir George Murray.
- 48 Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham.
- 49 Admiral Sir William Young.
- 50 General the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

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- 51 Admiral Lord Viscount Hood.
- 52 Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
- 53 Admiral the Honourable William Cornwallis.
- 54 Admiral Lord Radstock.
- 55 Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.
- 56 Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge.
- 57 Lieutenant-General Robert Brownrigg.
- 58 Lieutenant-General Harry Calvert.
- 59 Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Thomas Maitland.
- 60 Lieutenant-General William Henry Clinton.

Civil Knights Grand Crosses.

- 1 Sir Robert Gunning.
- 2 The Earl of Malmesbury.
- 3 Lord Henly.
- 4 Lord Whitworth.
- 5 Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.
- 6 Right Honourable Sir Arthur Paget.
- 7 Sir Philip Francis.
- 8 Sir George H. Barlow.
- 9 Viscount Strangford.
- 10 The Right Honourable Sir Henry Wellesley.
- 11 The Right Honourable Sir Charles Stuart.
- 12

Ninth, And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare that the Princes of the Blood Royal, holding commissions as general officers in His Majesty's army, or as flag-officers in the royal navy, now and hereafter may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number to which the first class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

Tenth, By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz,—

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
 His Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Eleventh, The second class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be

composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy, in all future solemnities and proceedings, place and precedence before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

Twelfth, Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the second class, as Honorary Knights Commanders. But in the event of actions of signal distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

Thirteenth, No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in His Majesty's army or navy; such commission not being below the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army, or of post-captain in the navy.

Fourteenth, The Knights Commanders shall, from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, and shall bear the badge and ensign assigned as the distinctions of the second class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate badge or cognizance pendant by a red ribbon round the neck,—and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate star, embroidered on the left side of his upper vestment. See Plate LXIII. No. 2. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, escocheons and banners of the arms of each Knight Commander, under which the name and title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his nomination, shall be inscribed. The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their arms with the red ribbon and badge, appropriate to the second class of the Order of the Bath. And, for the greater honour of this class, no officer of His Majesty's army or navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

Fifteenth, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the under-mentioned officers of His Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.—

- 1 Admiral George Montague.
- 2 Admiral Lord Gambier.
- 3 Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart.
- 4 Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed.
- 5 Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart.
- 6 Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.
- 7 Admiral John Knight.
- 8 Admiral Edward Thornbrough.
- 9 Admiral George Campbell.
- 10 Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart.
- 11 Admiral Lord Exmouth.
- 12 Vice-Admiral William Domett.
- 13 Vice-Admiral George Murray.
- 14 Vice-Admiral John Sutton.
- 15 Vice-Admiral William Essington.
- 16 Vice-Admiral Eliab Hervey.
- 17 Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.
- 18 Vice-Admiral Richard Grindall.
- 19 Vice-Admiral Sir George Martin.
- 20 Vice-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith.
- 21 Lieutenant-General Gordon Drummond.
- 22 Vice-Admiral Herbert Sawyer.
- 23 Lieutenant-General the Honourable John Abercromby.
- 24 Vice-Admiral the Honourable Robert Stopford.
- 25 Vice-Admiral Thomas Foley.
- 26 Lieutenant-General Ronald Craufurd Ferguson.
- 27 Lieutenant-General Henry Ward.
- 28 Vice-Admiral Charles Tyler.
- 29 Vice-Admiral Lord Gardner.
- 30 Vice-Admiral William Mitchell.
- 31 Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.
- 32 Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Boulden Thompson, Bart.
- 33 Lieutenant-General William Houstonn.
- 34 Lieutenant-General the Honourable William Lumley.
- 35 Lieutenant-General Wroth Palmer Acland.
- 36 Lieutenant-General Miles Nightingall.
- 37 Lieutenant-General Henry Frederick Campbell.
- 38 Vice-Admiral William Hargood.
- 39 Vice-Admiral Robert Moorsom.
- 40 Vice-Admiral Lawrence William Halsted.
- 41 Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, Bart.

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- 42 Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
- 43 Vice-Admiral the Honourable Arthur Kaye Legge.
- 44 Major-General Alan Cameron.
- 45 Major-General the Honourable Charles Colville.
- 46 Major-General Henry Fane.
- 47 Major-General George Anson.
- 48 Major-General Kenneth Alexander Howard.
- 49 Rear-Admiral Thomas Francis Freemantle.
- 50 Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart.
- 51 Rear-Admiral Philip Charles Durham.
- 52 Rear-Admiral Isreal Pellew.
- 53 Major-General Henry Bell, (of the Royal Marines.)
- 54 Major-General John Oswald.
- 55 Major-General William Anson.
- 56 Major-General Edward Howorth.
- 57 Major-General Charles Wale.
- 58 Major-General John Ormsby Vandeleur.
- 59 Major-General the Honourable Edward Stopford.
- 60 Major-General George Townshend Walker.
- 61 Rear-Admiral Benjamin Hallowell.
- 62 Rear-Admiral George Hope.
- 63 Rear-Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk.
- 64 Rear-Admiral James Nicoll Morris.
- 65 Rear-Admiral Thomas Byam Martin.
- 66 Major-General James Kempt.
- 67 Major-General Robert Rollo Gillespie.
- 68 Major-General William H. Pringle.
- 69 Rear-Admiral William Johnstone Hope.
- 70 Rear-Admiral Lord Henry Paulett.
- 71 Rear-Admiral George Cockburn.
- 72 Rear-Admiral Graham Moore.
- 73 Rear-Admiral Henry William Bayntun.
- 74 Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.
- 75 Rear-Admiral Richard Lee.
- 76 Major-General Frederick Phillips Robinson.
- 77 Major-General Edward Barnes.
- 78 Major-General the Honourable William Ponsonby.
- 79 Major-General John Byng.
- 80 Major-General Thomas Brisbane.
- 81 Major-General Denis Pack.
- 82 Major-General Lord Robert Edward Somerset.
- 83 Major-General Thomas Bradford.
- 84 Major-General John Lambert.
- 85 Major-General James Willoughby Gordon.
- 86 Major-General Manley Power.
- 87 Major-General Samuel Gibbs.
- 88 Major-General Lord Aylmer.
- 89 Rear-Admiral William Hotham.
- 90 Rear-Admiral Pulteney Malcolm.
- 91 Rear-Admiral Sir John Gore.

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- 92 Rear-Admiral the Honourable Henry Hotham.
- 93 Rear-Admiral Sir Home Popham.
- 94 Rear-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.
- 95 Rear-Admiral Edward Codrington.
- 96 Rear-Admiral Charles Rowley.
- 97 Major-General Colquhoun Grant.
- 98 Major-General Sir T. Sidney Beckwith.
- 99 Major-General the Honourable Robert W. O'Callaghan.
- 100 Major-General John Keane.
- 101 Major-General Colin Halkett.
- 102 Major-General Henry Edward Bunbury.
- 103 Major-General Richard Hussey Vivian.
- 104 Major-General Henry Torrens.
- 105 Captain Sir George Eyre, R.N.
- 106 Captain Sir Charles Brisbane, R.N.
- 107 Captain John Talbot, R.N.
- 108 Captain Sir Edward Berry, Bart. R.N.
- 109 Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, R.N.
- 110 Captain Edward William C. R. Owen, R.N.
- 111 Captain Sir Thomas Masterman Hardy, Bart. R.N.
- 112 Captain Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. R.N.
- 113 Captain Sir Michael Seymour Bart. R.N.
- 114 Captain Sir Thomas Lavie, R.N.
- 115 Captain Sir Philip B. V. Broke, Bart. R.N.
- 116 Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart. R.N.
- 117 Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R.N.
- 118 Captain Sir George R. Collier, Bart. R.N.
- 119 Captain Sir James Lind, R.N.
- 120 Captain James Alexander Gordon, R.N.
- 121 Captain Sir Thomas Staines, R.N.
- 122 Captain Sir Edward Tucker, R.N.
- 123 Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, R.N.
- 124 Colonel John Elley, Royal Regiment Horse Guards.
- 125 Colonel Charles P. Belson, 28th Regiment.
- 126 Colonel William Howe Delancey, Deputy Quarter-Master-General.
- 127 Colonel Benjamin Durban, 2d West-India Regiment.
- 128 Colonel George Ridout Bingham, 53d Foot.
- 129 Colonel the Honourable Charles J. Greville, 38th Foot.
- 130 Colonel Hoylet Framingham, Royal Artillery.
- 131 Colonel Andrew F. Barnard, 95th Foot.
- 132 Colonel William Robe, Royal Artillery.
- 133 Colonel Henry Watson Ellis, 23d Foot.
- 134 Colonel John Cameron, 9th Foot.
- 135 Colonel the Honourable Robert Le Poer Trench, 74th Foot.
- 136 Colonel Charles Pratt, 5th Foot.

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- 137 Colonel Edward Blakeney, 7th Foot.
- 138 Colonel John M'Lean, 27th Foot.
- 139 Colonel Richard Down Jackson, Coldstream Guards.
- 140 Colonel William Douglas, 91st Foot.
- 141 Colonel Colin Campbell, Coldstream Guards.
- 142 Colonel John Colborne, 52d Foot.
- 143 Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell, Portuguese service.
- 144 Colonel Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th Foot.
- 145 Colonel Henry F. Bouverie, Coldstream Guards.
- 146 Lieutenant-Colonel William Williams, 13th Foot.
- 147 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Bradford, 1st Guards.
- 148 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Leith, 31st Foot.
- 149 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Robert L. Dundas, Royal Staff Corps.
- 150 Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. Arbuthnot, Coldstream-Guards.
- 151 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Sutton, 23d Foot.
- 152 Lieutenant-Colonel James Douglas, Portuguese service.
- 153 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hardinge, 1st Guards.
- 154 Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry F. Berkeley, 35th Foot.
- 155 Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Dickson, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
- 156 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John M. Doyle.
- 157 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Thomas Noel Hill, 1st Guards.
- 158 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Macara, 42d Foot.
- 159 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Alexander Gordon, 3d Foot Guards.
- 160 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Carr, 83d Foot.
- 161 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Broke, Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
- 162 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 1st Guards.
- 163 Lieutenant-Colonel James Wilson, 48th Foot.
- 164 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander J. Dickson, Royal Artillery.
- 165 Lieutenant-Colonel John May, Royal Artillery.
- 166 Lieutenant-Colonel George Scovell, late Staff Corps of Cavalry.
- 167 Lieutenant-Colonel William Gomm, Coldstream Guards.
- 168 Lieutenant-Colonel Ulysses Burgh, 1st Guards.

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- 169 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis D'Oyley, 1st Guards.
- 170 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Williams, of the Royal Marines.
- 171 Lieutenant-Colonel James Malcolm, of the Royal Marines.
- 172 Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. A. Hope, 3d Guards.
- 173 Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Frazer, Royal Artillery.
- 174 Lieutenant-Colonel Hew D. Ross, Royal Artillery.
- 175 Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund K. Williams, 81st Foot.
- 176 Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Grant, 42d Foot.
- 177 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Stovin, 28th Foot.
- 178 Lieutenant-Colonel Jos. Carncross, Royal Artillery.
- 179 Lieutenant-Colonel Rob. Gardiner, Royal Artillery.
- 180 Lieutenant-Colonel John Dyer, Royal Artillery.

List of Honorary Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

- 1 Lieutenant-General Charles Baron Linsingen.
- 2 Lieutenant-General Count Walmoden.
- 3 Lieutenant-General Count Nugent.
- 4 Major-General Sigismund Baron Low.
- 5 Major-General Charles Baron Alten.
- 6 Major-General Henry de Hinüber.
- 7 Major-General Wilhelm de Dornberg.
- 8 Colonel Frederick Baron de Arentschildt.
- 9 Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. de Hertzberg.
- 10 Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Hartmann.

Sixteenth, The third class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of officers holding commissions in His Majesty's service by sea or land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privileges of knights bachelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

Seventeenth, No officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, unless he shall have received, or shall

* *Errata*.—At the conclusion of the article **KNIGHTHOOD**, for *Knights Commanders* read *Companions*.

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hereafter receive, a medal, or other badge of honour, or shall have been specially mentioned by name in despatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against His Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in despatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

Eighteenth, The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the third class, pendent by a narrow red ribbon to the button-hole. See Plate LXIII. No. 2.

Nineteenth, And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights Commanders, and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the rules and regulations which His Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other rules and ordinances as may be, from time to time, made and ordained by His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, kings of this realm.

And His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint that Sir George Nayler, Knight, Genealogist and Blanc Coursier Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights Commanders and Companions; and, also, to command, that the officers hereby appointed Knights Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights Commanders or Companions, shall, immediately after such nomination, transmit to the said Sir George Nayler a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

And His Royal Highness has also been pleased to approve that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights Commanders and Companions.

Whitehall, June 4, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the under-mentioned officers, belonging to His Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, in conformity with the ordinance relating to the third class of the

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said Order, as published in the London-Gazette of the 2d of January, 1815.

Captain Willoughby Thomas Lake, R.N. Colonel of Royal Marines.
 Captain William C. Fahie, R.N. Colonel of Royal Marines.
 Captain William G. Rutherford, R.N.
 Captain Robert Redmill, R.N.
 Captain Henry Digby, R.N.
 Captain William Robert Broughton, R.N.
 Captain William Prowse, R.N.
 Captain Sir James Athol Wood, Knt. R.N.
 Captain Thomas Harvey, R.N.
 Captain Richard Hussey Mowbray, R.N.
 Captain John Bligh, R.N.
 Captain Thomas Baker, R.N.
 Captain William Cuming, R.N.
 Captain James Walker, R.N.
 Captain George Scott, R.N.
 Captain John T. Rodd, R.N.
 Captain Graham Eden Hamond, R.N.
 Captain Volant V. Ballard, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable B. Capel, R.N.
 Captain Edward Brace, R.N.
 Captain Francis William Austin, R.N.
 Captain Patrick Campbell, R.N.
 Captain Edward Rotherham, R.N.
 Captain Charles Grant, R.N.
 Captain George Wolfe, R.N.
 Captain George Mundy, R.N.
 Captain William Bolton, R.N.
 Captain George Sayer (1), R.N.
 Captain Frederick L. Maitland, R.N.
 Captain James Brisbane, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable George H. L. Dundas, R.N.
 Captain William Parker, R.N.
 Captain John Wentworth Loring, R.N.
 Captain Samuel Warren, R.N.
 Captain Charles Bullen, R.N.
 Captain Richard Byron, R.N.
 Captain John Wainwright, R.N.
 Captain William Henry Webley, R.N.
 Captain John Hayes, R.N.
 Captain Samuel Pym, R.N.
 Captain Robert Barrie, R.N.
 Captain Wilson Rathborne, R.N.
 Captain Murray Maxwell, R.N.
 Captain Charles Marsh Schomberg, R.N.
 Captain James Hillyar, R.N.
 Captain Lord William Fitzroy, R.N.
 Captain Lord George Stuart, R.N.
 Captain Joseph Nourse, R.N.
 Captain Charles Richardson, R.N.
 Captain Richard Budd Vincent, R.N.

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Captain Arthur Farquhar, R.N.
 Captain John Pilfold, R.N.
 Captain Peter Rainier, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable Henry Duncan, R.N.
 Captain John Hancock, R.N.
 Captain Alexander Robert Kerr, R.N.
 Captain Edmund Heywood, R.N.
 Captain Francis Mason, R.N.
 Captain Philip Carteret, R.N.
 Captain Lucius Curtis, R.N.
 Captain George Francis Seymour, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable George G. Waldegrave, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable George Cadogan, R.N.
 Captain Edwin Henry Chamberlayne, R.N.
 Captain Edmund Palmer, R.N.
 Captain John Phillimore, R.N.
 Captain George Harris, R.N.
 Captain Thomas Searle, R.N.
 Captain Henry Hope, R.N.
 Captain Thomas Usher, R.N.
 Captain Samuel J. Pechell, R.N.
 Captain the Honourable Fleetwood B. R. Pellew, R.N.
 Captain Charles Gill, R.N.
 Captain Francis Newcombe, R.N.
 Captain William Godfrey, R.N.
 Captain Charles Napier, R.N.
 Captain William Mounsey, R.N.
 Captain Thomas Forrest, R.N.
 Captain John Martin Hanchett, R.N.
 Captain Henry Whitmarsh Pearse, R.N.
 Captain Phipps Hornby, R.N.
 Captain Henry Prescott, R.N.
 Captain Nesbitt J. Willoughby, R.N.
 Captain William Elliott, R.N.
 Captain Jeremiah Coghlan, R.N.
 Captain Edward Crofton, R.N.
 Captain Robert Hall (2), R.N.
 Captain Thomas Fellowes, R.N.
 Captain John D. Markland, R.N.
 Captain Gawen William Hamilton, R.N.
 Colonel Lord Frederick Bentinck, 1st Foot Guards.
 Colonel Arthur Brooke, 44th Foot.
 Colonel Henry S. Keating, Bourbon Regiment.
 Colonel J. M'Nair, 90th Foot.
 Colonel Alexander Wallace, 88th Foot.
 Colonel Hastings Fraser, 86th Foot.
 Colonel R. Lord Blantyre, half-pay, 8th Garrison Battalion.
 Colonel James Campbell, 94th Foot.
 Colonel Charles A. Harcourt, half-pay, 40th Foot.
 Colonel William Aug. Prevost, 67th Foot.

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Colonel the Honourable John Meade, half-pay, 45th Foot.
 Colonel William Kelly, 24th Foot.
 Colonel John M'Leod, 78th Foot.
 Colonel John Taylor, 88th Foot.
 Colonel Robert D'Arcy, Royal Engineers.
 Colonel J. B. St. George, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia, Canada.
 Colonel John Murray, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia, Canada.
 Colonel Sir Loftus W. Otway, Knt, half-pay.
 Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Knt, 7th Dragoons.
 Colonel Hamlet Wade, 95th Foot.
 Colonel George A. Madden, late of 12th Dragoons.
 Colonel John Guise, 3d Foot Guards.
 Colonel James Bathurst, half-pay, Argyle Fencibles.
 Colonel Paul Anderson, 60th Foot.
 Colonel H. H. Mitchell, 51st Foot.
 Colonel James Watson, 14th Foot.
 Colonel John Lemoine, Royal Artillery.
 Colonel Christopher Myers, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Canada.
 Colonel Richard Bourke, half-pay.
 Colonel the Honourable J. T. F. Deane, 38th Foot.
 Colonel the Honourable Henry Brand, Coldstream Guards.
 Colonel James Stevenson Barnes, Royal Scots.
 Colonel George D. Robertson, Sicilian Regiment.
 Colonel John Nugent, half-pay, 38th Foot.
 Colonel H. B. Dolphin, 6th West-India Regiment.
 Colonel Charles Turner, Royal West-India Rangers.
 Colonel the Honourable A. P. Upton, 1st Foot Guards.
 Colonel Francis Hepburn, 3d Foot Guards.
 Colonel Henry Askew, 1st Foot Guards.
 Colonel William Stewart, 40th Foot.
 Colonel the Honourable William Stewart, 1st Foot Guards.
 Colonel Jasper Nicolls, 14th Foot.
 Colonel George Cuyler, 11th Foot.
 Colonel John Ross, 66th Foot.
 Colonel the Honourable Henry King, 5th Foot.
 Colonel the Honourable A. Abercrombie, Coldstream Guards.
 Colonel William Thornton, 85th Foot.
 Colonel W. Edgell Wyatt, late of 23d Foot.
 Colonel Henry Tolley, 16th Foot.
 Colonel J. Macdonald, half-pay, 1st Garrison Battalion.

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Colonel Nath. Blackwell, 62d Foot.
 Colonel David Stewart, half-pay, 96th Foot.
 Colonel William Johnstone, 68th Foot.
 Colonel Patrick Doherty, 13th Light Dragoons.
 Colonel Lewis Davies, half-pay, 36th Foot.
 Colonel Edward Copson, 5th Foot.
 Colonel Alexander Bryce, Royal Engineers.
 Colonel John P. Coffin, Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean.
 Colonel Sir Neil Campbell, Knt, 54th Foot.
 Colonel George Quentin, 10th Dragoons.
 Colonel George Mackie, 60th Foot.
 Colonel Sir John Wilson, Knt, Portuguese Army.
 Colonel Robert Travers, 10th Foot.
 Colonel Sir S. Ford Whittingham, Aid-de-Camp to the Prince Regent.
 Colonel A. G. Woodford, Coldstream Guards.
 Colonel the Honourable F. C. Ponsonby, 12th Dragoons.
 Colonel F. B. Hervey, 14th Dragoons.
 Colonel John Lord Burghersh, half-pay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Fenwick, late of 34th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Baron Bussche, 5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Buchan, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Bromhead, 77th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, 87th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Moore, 35th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Pilkington, Deputy-Adjutant-General in Nova Scotia.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Gardiner, 6th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Middlemore, half-pay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph W. Morrison, 89th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Gabriel Davy, half-pay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Maxwell, 21st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ashworth, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Campbell, 6th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Frederick Brown, 56th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hill, 50th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Amos Godsill Norcott, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bruce, 39th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Fitzgerald, 5th Battalion 60th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander M'Leod, 59th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Erskine, 48th Foot.

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Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baron Bulow, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William C. Eustace, half-pay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Rudolphus Bodecker, 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, 4th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Edward Acheson, Coldstream Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Guy G. C. L'Estrange, 31st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pearson, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon, 28th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Dugald Little Gilmour, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. H. B. Way, Knt, Deputy Adjutant-General, North Britain.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, Assistant-Adjutant-General.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Macbean, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Elder, Knt, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Patrickson, 43d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thornton, 40th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, 32d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Lindsay, 39th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier, half-pay, 50th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Luke Alen, 8th West-India Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Charles S. Manners, 3d Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Carey, 52d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Michael M'Creagh, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Frederick Cooke, 12th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Ward, half-pay, 36th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Mansel, 53d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Hamilton, Inspecting Field-Officer of Militia in Canada.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Williams Blake, 20th Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Miles, 38th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Halkett, 7th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Adolphus Baron Beck, late of King's German Legion.

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Lieutenant-Colonel George James Reeves, 27th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gibbs, 52d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Manners, 74th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomas Napier, 3d Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Piper, 4th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond Pelly, 16th Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel S. R. Chapman, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Philip Hunt, Inspecting Field-Officer, Recruiting District.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Rudd, 77th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Hercules Pakenham, Coldstream Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rowan, 52d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew Shawe, 59th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cameron, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tulloh, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt Holcombe, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Burgoyne, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Jones, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Burke, late Dillon's Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Bacon Harrison, 50th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Harvey, Deputy Adjutant-General, Canada.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Newman, 11th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dalmer, 23d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavus Brown, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, 1st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard Greenwell, 45th Foot.
 Captain John William Andrew, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dick, 42d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Church, late 2d Greek Light Infantry.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, 79th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald MacLaine, 7th West-India Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Hay, 16th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Oswald, 1st Greek Light Infantry.

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Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Robarts, half-pay, 9th Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable James Stewart, 3d Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Plenderleath, half-pay, 49th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward O'Hara, York Light Infantry Voltigeurs.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Ogilvie, 8th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Serjeantson Prescott, 5th Dragoon Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Vigoureux, 30th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan O'Toole, half-pay.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hartwig, 1st Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Dodgin, 66th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexis Duhautoy, late Chasseurs Britannique.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley, 34th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel D. St. Leger Hill, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Marquis of Tweeddale, 100th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John P. Hawkins, 68th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Woodford, 1st Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart, Royal Engineers.
 Captain James Black, R.N.
 Captain John Fordyce Maples, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Grove White, 48th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Armstrong, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Hare, 12th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles F. Smith, Knt, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. Humphrey Edward Hill, 23d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Ellicombe, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Goldfinch, Royal Engineers.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Smith, Royal Artillery.
 Captain Robert Bloye, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Mein, 52d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Cross, 36th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Buckner, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. P. Napier, 43d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Martin Lindsay, 78th Foot.
 Captain William Fairbrother Carrol, R.N.

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Captain William Howe Mulcaster, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Galiffe, 60th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Cowell, 42d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Desbarres, 87th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Herford, half-pay, 23d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John W. Beatty, 7th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Bell, Permanent Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Auchmuty, 7th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Lightfoot, half-pay, 45th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Barclay Macpherson, 88th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Eddins, 4th West-India Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Pynn, Knt, Portuguese Troops.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Percival, half-pay, 67th Foot.
 Captain Colin M'Donald, R.N.
 Captain James John Gordon Bremer, R.N.
 Captain Richard Coote, R.N.
 Captain John Harper, R.N.
 Captain Edward Flin, R.N.
 Captain Fairfax Moresby, R.N.
 Captain John Marshall, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. Dowdson Faunce, 4th Foot.
 Captain Thomas Ball Sullivan, R.N.
 Captain Thomas Alexander (2), R.N.
 Captain Nicholas Lockyer, R.N.
 Captain Rowland Money, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Miller Clifford, 89th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel P. Baron Gruben, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. Krauchenberg, 3d Hussars, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, 42d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Aly, 2d Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Commander Henry Montresor, R.N.
 Commander John Toup Nicholas, R.N.
 Major Thomas Reade, 27th Foot.
 Commander Henry Lorraine Baker, R.N.
 Commander Robert Ramsay, R.N.
 Major Thomas Evans, 8th Foot.
 Major George Macleod, Royal Engineers.
 Commander David Ewen Bartholomew, R.N.
 Major Robert Lawson, Royal Artillery.
 Major James Hughes, 18th Dragoons.
 Major George Lewis, Royal Marines.
 Major George Marlay, 14th Foot.
 Major Samuel Mitchell, 95th Foot.
 Major Samuel Hext, 83d Foot.

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Major Aug. Heise, 2d Light Infantry Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Major Alexander Anderson, Portuguese Troops.
 Major Henry Thomas, 27th Foot.
 Major Thomas Bell, 48th Foot.
 Major Kenneth Snodgrass, Portuguese Troops.
 Commander Timothy Scriven, R.N.
 Major Sir Victor de Arenschmidt, Knt, Artillery, King's German Legion.
 Major John Rolt, Portuguese Troops.
 Commander Samuel Roberts, R.N.
 Major John Gomersall, 58th Foot.
 Commander Alexander Dobbs, R.N.
 Major George Henry Zulke, Portuguese Troops.
 Major Thomas Adair, Royal Marines.
 Major Robert Douglas, Royal Artillery.
 Major Stewart Maxwell, Royal Artillery.
 Major William Robinson, Royal Marine Artillery.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, in pursuance of His Majesty's ordinance of the 6th January last, announced in the Gazette of the 10th of that month, to nominate and appoint the following officers, belonging to the service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Colonel Robert Haldane.
 Colonel William Toone.
 Colonel Lewis Thomas.
 Colonel Robert Gregory.
 Colonel William East.
 Colonel Richard Doveton.
 Colonel William H. Hewitt.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Anderson O'Donnell.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Wittington Adams.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Worsley.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wood.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James L. Caldwell.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Raban.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Grant.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Colebrooke.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Udney Yule.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Grant.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Johnson.
 Major Thomas Wood.
 Major William Elliott.
 Major William Imlack.
 Major William Casement.
 Major John Noble.

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Major William Dickson.
Major Michael D. Keating.

N.B. The Companions of the Bath take rank amongst themselves according to their commissions in the navy and army respectively.

Whitehall, June 22, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir James Kempt, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, vice Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, deceased.

His Royal Highness hath been also pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers to be Knights Commanders of the said Order:—

Major-General George Cooke, vice Major-General Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, deceased.

Major-General Peregrine Maitland, vice Major-General Sir William Ponsonby, deceased.

Major-General Frederick Adam, vice Major-General Sir James Kempt.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has further been pleased to nominate and appoint the Under-mentioned officers to be Companions of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, upon the recommendation of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, for their services in the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th of June last.

Colonel Thomas Reynell, 71st Foot.

Colonel William Nicolay, Royal Staff Corps.

*Colonel Sir Edward Kerrison, Knt, 7th Light Dragoons.

*Colonel H. H. Mitchell, 51st Foot.

Colonel the Honourable William G. Harris, 73d Foot.

*Colonel Francis Hepburne, 3d Foot Guards.

*Colonel Henry Askew, 1st Foot Guards.

*Colonel the Honourable William Stuart, 1st Foot Guards.

*Colonel the Honourable A. Abercromby, Coldstream Guards.

Colonel Sir George A. Wood, Knt, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Joseph Muter, 6th Dragoons.

*Colonel George Quentin, 10th Light Dragoons.

*Colonel A. G. Woodford, Coldstream Guards.

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*Colonel the Honourable F. C. Ponsonby, 12th Dragoons.

*Colonel F. B. Hervey, 14th Light Dragoons.

Colonel James C. Smyth, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Macdonnell, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Sleight, 11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. de Jonquieres, 2d Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Amos G. Norcott, 95th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur B. Clifton, 1st Dragoons.

*Lieutenant-Colonel J. Baron Bulow, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Greenock, Permanent Assistant-Quarter-Master-General.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Brooke, 4th Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel John Ross, 95th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Robert Manners, 10th Dragoons.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Nixon, 28th Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel John Waters, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Hamilton, 30th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hammerton, 44th Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel John Hicks, 32d Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard H. Cooke, 1st Foot Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir R. C. Hill, Knt, Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Henry Murray, 18th Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Lancey Barclay, 1st Foot Guards.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. Rooke, 3d Foot Guards.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Rowan, 52d Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Cameron, 95th Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dalmer, 23d Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell, 1st Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dick, 42d Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Neil Douglas, 79th Foot.

*Lieutenant-Colonel James Hay, 16th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Wissell, 3d Line Battalion, King's German Legion.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Baron Linsingen, 5th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.

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Lieutenant-Colonel George O'Malley, 44th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Tidy, 14th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac B. Clarke, 2d Dragoons.
 *Lieutenant-Colonel C.A. Vigoureux, 30th Foot.
 *Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Hartwig, 1st Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Brown, 79th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Guy Campbell, Bart. 6th Foot.
 *Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Smith, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Elphinstone, 33d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Rice, 51st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Fead, 1st Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel L. C. Dalrymple, 15th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Gold, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Mercer, 3d Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Saltoun, 1st Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonald, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus de Wissell, 1st Hussars, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James Mitchell, 92d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Muttelbury, 69th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Fremantle, Coldstream Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron, 79th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Shapland Boyse, 13th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel N. W. Bailey, 30th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Miller, 6th Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Dorville, 1st Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Money, 11th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel R. Torrens, 1st West-India Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Goodwin Colquitt, 1st Foot Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Williamson, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen G. Adye, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable E. P. Lygon, 2d Life Guards.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Percy, 14th Light Dragoons.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Reh, 4th Line, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Lutterman, 3d Line, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Hans Baron Bussche, 1st Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick de Robertson, 1st Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Dawson Kelly, 73d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Cheney, 2d Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Llewellyn, 28th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Macdonald, 92d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Bridger, 12th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Murray, 16th Light Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. Baron Reitzenstein, 1st Light Dragoons, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Hare, 27th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. Baring, 2d Light Infantry, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Leach, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John M. Cutcliffe, 23d Dragoons.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Parker, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wilson, 4th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Miller, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Beckwith, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Campbell, 42d Foot.
 *Lieutenant-Colonel William Campbell, 23d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel C. de Petersdorff, 8th Line, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John T. Keyt, 51st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel A. Sympher, Artillery, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Fielding Browne, 40th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel L. Arguimbau, 1st Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Smith, 95th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Staveley, Royal Staff Corps.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander C. Wylly, 7th Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Muller, 2d Line Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Latour, 23d Light Dragoons.
 Major Percy Drummond, Royal Artillery.

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*Major Aug. Heise, 2d Light Infantry Battalion, King's German Legion.
 Major L. Walker, 71st Foot.
 Major R. Macdonald, 1st Foot.
 Major Sir George Hoste, Knt. Royal Engineers.
 Major J. Fullarton, 95th Foot.
 Major Thomas Rogers, Royal Artillery.
 Major F. Breymann, 8th Line, King's German Legion.
 Major John Jessopp, 44th Foot.
 Major H. Kuhlmann, Artillery, King's German Legion.

N.B. The names of the officers marked thus (*) will be found also in the list of officers upon whom the third class of the Bath has been conferred for former services.

Carlton-House, October 19, 1815.

This day, His Royal Highness the Prince-Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Major-General Sir George Cooke with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Form of Investiture.

By command of the Prince Regent, Sir George Cooke was conducted, with the usual reverences, to His Royal Highness, preceded by Sir George Nayler, (the Officer of Arms attendant upon the Knights Commanders,) bearing, upon a crimson velvet cushion, the star, ribbon, and badge of the second class of the Order.

The sword of state was, thereupon, delivered to the Prince Regent, and Sir George Cooke, kneeling, was knighted therewith, after which, he had the honour to kiss His Royal Highness's hand.

Then, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having received from the Officer of Arms the ribbon and badge of a Knight Commander, was pleased to invest Sir George Cooke with the same; the Major-General, having again had the honour to kiss the Prince Regent's hand, and having received from His Royal Highness the star of a Knight Commander, retired.

Whitehall, October 20, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint His Excellency the Baron de Muffling, Major-General in the service of His Majesty the King of

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Prussia, to be an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Carlton-House, November 27, 1815.

This day, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to invest Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, and Sir Josias Rowley, Bart. with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Carlton-House, December 4, 1815.

This day, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert Sawyer was invested with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath: and the honour of knighthood was also conferred upon the following officers Knights Commanders:

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Williams.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Robert Arbuthnot.

Whitehall, December 8, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the undermentioned officers, belonging to His Majesty's naval and military forces, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Captain Lucius Hardyman, R.N.
 Captain George Tobin, R.N.
 Captain Charles Baynton H. Ross, R.N.
 Captain William Ferris, R.N.
 Captain Donald M'Leod, R.N.
 Captain William Augustus Montagu, R.N.
 Captain Edward Chetham, R.N.
 Captain Samuel Jackson, R.N.
 Captain Francis Augustus Collier, R.N.
 Captain James Pattison Stewart, R.N.
 Captain Richard Spencer, R.N.
 Captain Booty Harvey, R.N.
 Captain Augustus William J. Clifford, R.N.
 Captain Alexander Renton Sharpe, R.N.
 Captain Joseph Needham Taylor, R.N.
 Captain John Smith, R.N.
 Captain George Barne Trollope, R.N.
 Lieutenant-Colonel James P. Murray, half-pay,
 5th Garrison Battalion.
 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Hugh Arbuthnot, half-pay, 52d Foot.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Woodgate, 60th Regiment.

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Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cother, 71st Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Dowman, Royal Artillery.
 Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilkins, 95th Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Philip de Bosset, Roll's Regiment.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Jones, 71st Regiment.
 Commander John Lawrence (2), R.N.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to nominate and appoint the following officers, belonging to the service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Colebrooke.*
 Lieutenant-Colonel William A. Thompson, 3d Native Infantry, Bengal.
 Major John Ludlow, 6th Native Infantry, Bengal.
 Major Robert Paton, 5th Native Infantry, Bengal.
 Major William Innis, 19th Native Infantry, Bengal.
 Major Thomas Lowray, 7th Native Infantry, Bengal.

Note.—The above were all the nominations gazetted in the year 1815.

The *badge*, or *cognizance*, of the Order of the Bath, worn by the *Grand Crosses*, was altered upon the extension of the Order in 1815, and is now a golden cross of eight points, enamelled white, with a lion of England between the four principal angles: upon the centre is a sceptre, erect, or, having on the sides a rose, thistle, and shamrock, engrafted, between three imperial crowns, all ppr. encircled with a ribbon gu. thereon the motto, *TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*, in letters of gold, surrounded with a wreath of laurel-sprigs vert,† issuing from a scroll az. inscribed *ICH DIEN*, in like letters of gold; and which badge is of the size represented in Plate LXIII. fig. 4. This badge, upon ordinary occasions, is worn pendent by a ring to a broad red ribbon, scarfwise, over the right shoulder, hanging on the left side. On great festivals and collar days, this badge is worn pendent to a collar, composed alternately of imperial crowns

* This officer was omitted in the list which appeared in the Gazette of the 16th of September last.

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of gold, as many knots or, enamelled white, and sceptres erect, engrafted with roses, thistles, and shamrock, ppr. the whole linked together with a double row of small gold links, as in Plate LXIII. fig. 3.

The *star* of the *Knights Grand Crosses*, which is worn upon the left breast on the upper garment, is of silver, formed with eight points of rays wavy, (the four in cross being somewhat longer than the four in saltier,) upon which is a gold cross, also of eight points, formed like the badge, upon the centre of which are three imperial crowns, ppr. upon a glory of silver rays, issuing from the centre, surrounded with the ribbon gu. upon which is the motto of the Order, (*TRIA JUNCTA IN UNO*), in letters of gold, within a wreath of laurel-branches, vert,† issuing from an escroll az. inscribed *ICH DIEN*, the whole of the size represented in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The *badge* worn by the *second class*, or *Knights Commanders*, is exactly similar to that worn by the *Grand Crosses*, but of smaller dimensions, and is worn pendent to a broad red ribbon round the neck.

The *Knights Companions* likewise wear, on the left side of their upper vestment, a silver cross of eight points, of nearly similar form to the badge, with five pointed rays, issuing from the four principal angles. Upon the centre of the star are three imperial crowns, gold, surrounded with the red ribbon and motto, and encircled with a wreath of laurel-branches vert,† issuing from an azure scroll, inscribed *ICH DIEN*, and which star is of the dimensions represented in Plate LXIII. fig. 2.

The *third class*, or *Companions*, wear a similar badge to the *Knights Commanders*, but somewhat smaller, pendent to a narrow red ribbon, from the button-hole on the left side, but without any star.

Note.—These collars, badges, and stars, were taken from originals, politely lent to the Author by Knights of the Order.

BEAR. This Order of Knighthood, sometimes called the Order of St. Gall, was instituted by Frederick II. King of Sicily, who, being elected Emperor in the year 1213, and paying his devotions in the Abbey of St. Gall, Patron of Germany, instituted this Order in honour of St. Ursus, one of the Thebaic Legion, martyred

† This distinction, being of a military nature, is not borne by the *Knights Grand Crosses*, *Knights Commanders*, nor *Companions*, upon whom the honour is conferred for civil services, as mentioned in the foregoing Order, dated January 2d, 1815.

before the Temple of the Sun at Solcource, where it is said the body rests under the high altar, built by Bertha with the Great Foot, wife of Charlemagne. The Emperor Otho IV. granted to the abbot of St. Gall the power of conferring this Order, the ceremony whereof was usually performed on the 16th day of October, being the feast of St. Gall. The Order flourished from its institution until the revolution by which the House of Austria lost the Swiss Cantons, when it was abolished, and it has now been extinct between three and four centuries. The collar of the Order was a gold chain interlaced with a chaplet of oak-leaves, to which was pendent the badge, being a medal of gold enamelled white, thereon a bear sable upon a mount vert, as in Plate LIII. fig. 2.

BEE. The Order of the Bee was instituted on the 4th of June, 1703, at Sceaux, in France, by Louise of Bourbon, the wife of Louis-Augustus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, &c. and to which women as well as men were admitted. The ensign of the Order is a medal of gold, bearing on one side the portrait of the foundress, and upon the other a bee, with this motto, *Je suis petite, mais mes picquaires sont profondes.*

BLAISE, ST. or, as it is sometimes called, *St. Bass.* This Order of St. Blaise in Armenia was founded about the commencement of the twelfth century, under the rule of St. Basil. The habit of the Order was of sky blue, with the badge (being a cross of gold, with the figure of St. Basil, the patron, in the centre) embroidered upon the breast, as in Plate LIV. fig. 2. The knights were officers and servants to the Kings of Armenia, and the Order was at the height when the Armenian kings of the House of Lusignan held their court in the city of Acre.

BLAISE, ST. AND THE VIRGIN MARY, an ecclesiastical as well as military Order of Knighthood, supposed to have been instituted soon after that of the Knights Templars. The badge of the Order was a red cross, with a medallion on the centre, enamelled with the image of St. Blaise; and when the knights assembled in chapter, or set out upon any military expedition, they wore a white habit, with the badge embroidered upon the breast. See Plate LIV. fig. 3.

BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR, called also *the Order of our Redeemer, or of the precious Blood of Jesus Christ*, instituted at Mantua, by Vincentio Di Gonzaga, fourth Duke of Mantua, in the year 1608, on the marriage of his son with Margaret of Savoy. The Order consisted of twenty knights, exclusive of the sovereign, and derived its name in veneration of the three

drops of the blood of the Redeemer, said to be preserved in a most elegant reliquary in the church of St. Andrew, in Mantua. The collar is composed of ovals of gold, extended alternately in length and breadth, interlaced with small annulets: on one oval, placed lengthways, is raised in white enamel the word *Domine*; and on the next oval, placed in the same manner, the words *Probasti me*, and so throughout alternately. On each of the other ovals is enamelled flames of fire about a crucible filled with ingots of gold: at the bottom of the collar is pendent an oval of gold, on which is represented two angels standing upright, holding between them a chalice crowned; on the table of it are enamelled three drops of blood, and round the oval this inscription, *Nihil hoc triste recepto.* See Plate LV. fig. 2.

BOURBON, or KNIGHTS OF THE THISTLE, called also *Knights of our Lady*, as well as *Knights of Bourbon*, and at first *Knights of the Golden Shield*. The Order was instituted by Louis the Good, Duke of Bourbon, in honour of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1370, for twenty-six knights, but became extinct soon after. Their motto was *Allen*, or *Allons*, and on the collar of the Order the word *Esperance*. The collar was of gold, weighing ten marks, fastening behind with a gold buckle; it was formed of whole lozenges, and a double orle of half lozenges, enamelled green, and filled with fleurs-de-lis of gold, the whole lozenges bearing the word *Esperance*, in single letters enamelled red, thrice repeated: pendent to the collar an oval badge enamelled green and red, and thereon the image of the blessed Virgin, encompassed by the sun or, and crowned with twelve stars of silver, with a crescent of the same under her feet, her garments enamelled purple and sky-colour, and at the bottom of the badge a green thistle. See Plate LVI. fig. 2. It was first instituted under the title of the *Golden Shield*, upon the return of Louis II. Duke of Bourbon, from England, where he had remained seven years, as one of the hostages for John, King of France, and each knight, upon his election into the Order, received a golden shield with the device *Esperance*, traversed with a band set with pearls, on which were embroidered the words *Allen, Allen*; which implied, *Allons tous ensemble au service de Dieu, et unissons nous pour la defense de notre pays*: i. e. *Let us go together to the service of God, and unite ourselves for the service of our country.* The habit of the Order was of blue silk, lined with red satin, and embroidered with gold.

BRICIAN, or ST. BRIDGET, of Sweden. This Order was instituted anno 1366, by Queen Bridget, who was afterwards canonized, and though approved by Pope Urban VIII. it was soon after discontinued and never revived. The badge of the Order was a cross of eight points, and between the base points, a flame of fire ppr. embroidered on a short white robe. See Plate LVII. fig. 2.

BROOM FLOWER IN THE HUSK, an Order instituted by Louis IX. commonly called St. Louis, in the year 1234, at Sens, upon his marriage with Margaret, eldest daughter of Raymond Berengarius, Count of Provence, the king having chosen the broom flower, the emblem of humility, as the badge of the Order, adopting the suitable motto, *Exaltat humiles*. During the reign of the founder, this Order was highly esteemed, and was conferred only upon princes of the blood royal and some of the first nobility, but soon after his death it fell into disrepute, and became finally extinct in the fifteenth century. The habit of the knights of this Order was a cloak of white damask, with a violet-coloured hood, and the collar was composed of broom flowers and husks, enamelled in proper colours, with fleurs-de-lis of gold set in lozenges, enamelled white, and pendent thereto a cross flory gold, as in Plate LX. fig. 2.

BURGUNDIAN CROSS in Tunis, an Order of Knighthood instituted on the feast of St. Mary Magdalen, 1535, by Charles V. Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, after he had restored Mulleassus, King of Tunis, to his kingdom, to reward those commanders who had signalized themselves in the victory. The Order was instituted on the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, upon which day he made his pompous entry into Tunis, habited in the coat which he usually wore in battle, whereon was embroidered a Burgundian cross, and which cross he made the badge of the Order, adding a steel striking sparks of fire out of a flint, with the inscription, *Barbaria*; and, for greater ornament, ordained that such badge should be suspended from a collar of gold.

CALATRAVA, a military Order of Spain, instituted by Sancho, the third King of Castile, in the year 1158, and confirmed by Pope Alexander III. in 1164, derived its appellation from the castle of Calatrava, an important fortress in Andalusia, taken from the Moors after 400 years possession, and given to the Knights Templars, who, being unable to maintain the possession of it, restored it to the king, who intrusted the defence of it to Don Raymond, a

native of Bureva, in the kingdom of Navarre, then abbot of St. Mary of Hitero, a convent of the Cistercian Order, through whose valour and enterprising spirit, aided by persons of considerable note, it was successfully defended and bestowed upon them by the king, and the Order of Calatrava first instituted. Its numbers were much augmented under Alphonsus the Noble, King of Castile, and the knights soliciting the nomination of a Grand Master, Don Garcias de Reden was the first invested with that dignity. Pope Innocent III. confirmed the Order in 1193, but their number, strength, influence, and possessions, were so considerable as to render them objects of the jealousy of the crown, to which at length their revenues and the office of Grand Master was unalienably annexed by Pope Innocent VIII. Don Garcias Lopez de Pardilla being the last canonically elected by the knights. After his death, which happened in 1489, Ferdinand and Isabella annexed the Grand Mastership to the crown of Castile.

At their first institution, the Knights of Calatrava wore a white robe and a scapulary, such as were worn by the Cistercians, but Pope Benedict XIII. by dispensation, exempted them from wearing that habit; and Paul III. granted them permission to marry once. The Order now possesses eighty commanderies in various parts of the Spanish dominions.

The habit of ceremony is a mantle of white silk, tied with a cordon and tassels, like those of the Garter, and on the left arm a cross fleury, embroidered gu. The badge is a like cross, worn at the breast pendent from a broad red ribbon. See Plate LX. fig. 3.

CALATRAVA, a religious order for ladies, instituted in the year 1219, by Donna Gazelez Maria Yonnes. It bore the same relation to the foregoing military Order for men, as the religious and female Order of St. James did to the military branch of it, described in that Order of Knighthood. The badge was similar to that worn by the military Order of Calatrava. See Plate LX. fig. 3.

CATHARINE, St. of Mount Sinai. This Order is said to have been instituted about the year 1063 or 1067. It has been disused many years, and authors differ much as to the badge; some asserting that it was a wheel of six spokes gu. nailed ar. traversed with a cross potent or, and cantoned with four plain crosses, as in Plate LXII. fig. 2; others, that it was only a wheel, either whole or broken, with a sword through it.

CATHARINE, St. a Russian Order, instituted

by the Czar Peter I. in 1714, for ladies. The ensign of the Order is a medal of gold, enriched with diamonds; on one side thereof the image of St. Catharine, and on the other a cross pattée enamelled, which is worn pendent to a broad white ribbon, resting on the right shoulder, and thence brought under the left arm. Those of the Order wear also on the left breast of their upper vestment, a star embroidered, having in the centre a cross with the motto round it, *Par l'Amour et la Fidélité envers la Patrie*. See Plate LXI. fig. 2.

CELESTIAL COLLAR OF THE HOLY ROSARY. This religious Order for ladies was instituted in France at the request of Father Francis Arnoul, a Dominican, by Queen Anne of Austria, widow of Louis XIII. King of France, and mother of Louis XIV. for fifty young ladies of the first families in France. The collar of the Order was composed of a blue ribbon, enriched with white, red, and maiden-blush roses, interlaced with the capital letters A V, in cypher, affixed thereunto: and, pendent at the breast by a silk cordon, a cross of eight points pomettée, and in each angle a fleur-de-lis: on the centre upon one side was enamelled the image of the Virgin Mary, and on the reverse that of St. Dominick. See Badge, Plate LIX. fig. 2.

CHASE. The Order of St. Hubert, or the Chase in Wurtemberg, was first instituted in 1702, by Charles Frederic, Duke of Wurtemberg, renewed in 1711 by Duke Eberhard-Louis, and finally confirmed in 1740. The badge of the Order was a gold cross of eight points, enamelled red: in the four principal angles between the branches of the cross, is an eagle displayed gold, and between the points at the extremity of each limb, a bugle or hunting horn: in the middle of the cross is a small green enamelled escocheon, upon the centre of which is the letter W in gold, surmounted with a ducal hat of crimson velvet, turned up ermine. This badge is worn pendent to a broad scarlet-coloured watered ribbon, edged with yellow, passing scarfwise over the left shoulder to the right side; and on the left side of the outer garment, a silver embroidered star of eight points, the four central rays being somewhat longer than those which occupy the angles: in the middle is the badge of the Order, with a small white escocheon, upon the centre of which is an eagle displayed sa. charged on the breast with the letter W in gold, and ensigned with the ducal hat, or chapeau; the whole badge surrounded by a circle of green, bearing the motto, *Amici-*

tiæ virtutisque fœdus, embroidered in letters of gold. On great solemnities the badge is worn pendent from a collar composed of links as follow: the first represents an eagle of gold and black enamel, the wings expanded; the second, a green enamelled shield of gold, of a circular form, upon which was the letter W, ensigned with the ducal chapeau; and the third is likewise composed of a circular shield, upon which are three hunting, or bugle horns, set in a triangular form and slung together. These links are united with small chains, and repeated alternately in the formation of the collar.

The great festival was on the 3d of November, being the feast of St. Hubert, and which was annually celebrated at Ludwigsburg.

In 1806, Frederic I. King of Wurtemberg, (the duchy having been erected into a kingdom,) renewed this Order, gave it new statutes, and denominated it the Royal Order of the Golden Eagle, which it now bears. The badge, star, and collar, at the same time, received some little alteration by the introduction of F R in a cypher, ensigned with the royal crown, instead of the W and ducal chapeau, and at the bottom of the badge is suspended a small circle, with the cypher and crown. See Plate LXIV. fig. 1. The sovereign is the Great Master, and the Order consists of one class only, with the title of Knights, and their number is fixed at fifty, exclusive of the members of the royal family and foreigners.

CHARLES THE THIRD, OR THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. This Order was instituted on the 10th September, 1771, by Charles III. King of Spain, in commemoration of the birth of an infant, and approved by Pope Clement XV. 21st February, 1772. The badge of the Order is a star of eight points of the Maltese form, enamelled white and edged with gold, the two upper points surmounted with the regal crown of Spain chased in gold, and in the four angles as many fleurs-de-lis; on the centre of the cross the image of the Virgin Mary, enamelled in white flowing robes, with an azure mantle; and on the reverse the letters **CS**, enclosing the number III in the centre, surrounded with the motto, *Virtuti et Merito*, in Roman characters. This Order was formerly divided into four classes. The knights, styled Grand Crosses, wearing the jewel, or badge, pendent from a broad sky-blue watered ribbon, with a white border, worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, with a star of silver on the left side of the upper garment, formed like the badge, with the image of the Virgin in the centre.

The knights of the second class wearing the badge in the same manner, but without the star; and the third and fourth classes, a small badge from the coat button-hole, suspended from a narrow ribbon of like colour as the higher class; the third class being called *Knights Pensioners*, and receiving an annual income from the treasury of the Order, which the fourth class did not enjoy. The Order was greatly enriched by the king, who granted thereto the vast estates of the House of Ximenes, which reverted to that family upon the extinction of the Order of the *Oak of Navarre*, instituted by Don Garcias Ximenes, in the year 722, and devolved to the crown upon the death of the last survivor of that family. The Order was of great estimation, and by express command of the king, who was the founder, ranked immediately after the Order of the Golden Fleece, (which his majesty conferred as heir-general to the Houses of Burgundy and Spanish Austria,) and preceding the four Orders of Calatrava, Alcantara, St. James, and Montesa, although of much greater antiquity and not less illustrious.

Charles IV. made some alterations in the statutes, by decree of the 12th June, 1804, and the Order is now composed of sixty Knights Grand Crosses, exclusive of the Great Master, and the royal family, two hundred knights pensioners, who receive annually 4000 reals, and of an indefinite number of an inferior class. The secular officers are a chancellor, a secretary, a treasurer, and a master of ceremonies.

By a decree of the 25th April, 1815, King Ferdinand VII. granted to the knights pensioners the privilege of wearing, in addition to the badge, suspended by a ribbon to the button-hole, a star embroidered in silver, as represented in Plate LXIV. fig. 2 and 3, to be worn on the left side of their upper garment.

On ceremonial days the members of the Order wear a collar, as depicted in the same Plate, No. 4.

CHARLES, ST. of Wurtemberg. This Order was instituted by Charles-Eugene, Duke of Wurtemberg-Stuttgart, 11th February, 1759. In the original statutes it is expressed, "That his Highness was resolved to establish this Order, from a just persuasion that such recompenses were the best suited to reward those officers, who had merited well of the sovereign, by their fidelity and bravery; and that such distinctions were, of all others, the properest to awaken in their breasts a love of martial fame; to excite them, more and more, to a strict observance of their duties; and to

"arouse their zeal and emulation, in the painful, but honourable career of knightly prowess and military renown."

The reigning Duke of Wurtemberg-Stuttgart was the Sovereign Lord Chief and Grand Master, the creation of knights depending upon his will only; but a duke in a state of minority could not confer it, nor had he even a right to name any one to be, in future, invested with the Order.

The princes of the House of Wurtemberg are born knights of this Order; and besides an unlimited number of princely persons in the military profession, it consisted of ten Commanders, or Grand Crosses, and of twenty-four immediate Knights, who enjoyed a yearly pension.

The statutes assigned an annual pension to the ten senior Commanders, or Grand Crosses, and to the senior twenty-four immediate Knights, in the following proportion: the former enjoying each a yearly stipend of four, and the latter of two hundred florins.

In case a stipendiary commander dies, the senior stipendiary knight succeeds to his pension; and the senior knight, who enjoys no stipend, succeeds the one advanced. The sovereign, however, notwithstanding this regulation, reserves to himself the prerogative of conferring, extraordinarily, the pension, or the dignity of Grand Cross; especially whenever uncommon merit, or unusual circumstances, shall induce him to bestow such an evident and unequivocal mark of his princely munificence and favour.

This military Order is not limited with respect to the number of the knights-companions who compose it: every officer in the ducal service, who had well deserved it, was sure to obtain the honour. It was destined as an encouragement for the brave, and as a remuneration well befitting those who should honourably acquire it. Illustrious birth, high descent, and genealogical antiquity, possessed not any particular pretensions towards the obtaining it; nor would such adventitious matters, unaided by long and faithful services, or unsupported by personal merit, authorize the claims of any one to this distinction.

Such persons as aspired thereto, and who were of the rank of subjects, were obliged to exhibit the most evident and incontrovertible proofs of their military talents and acquirements. They must have served the Serene House of Wurtemberg during the space of fifteen years, have taken an active part in two campaigns, or have distinguished themselves

within the limited time; and that to an uncommon degree, by actions of acknowledged bravery and heroic valour. This last restriction was not merely confined to field or commissioned officers; non-commissioned officers, nay, even private soldiers might, upon the same principles, aspire to it, and upon receiving the Cross of the Order, they were advanced to the rank of officers.

The following knights-companions were especially nominated to direct and preside over the internal administration.

The senior Commander shall execute the office of Chancellor.

A Knight-Companion that of Counsellor.

The Quarter-Master of the Regiment of Foot-Guards shall be the Treasurer. And

The two Secretaries of the two companies of Foot-Guards, shall be the Heralds.

Moreover, the following officers, or servants, shall each enjoy a yearly pension or salary in the following proportions:

	Florins.
The Chancellor, inclusive of the pension of Commander.....	500
The Counsellor, inclusive of the pension of senior Knight	350
The Treasurer	150
The Register	100
Each Herald	50

which shall be paid out of the treasury of the Order.

The ceremony of investiture is performed by the Sovereign alone, and no one shall be decorated with the ensigns, unless he has previously and formally received that honour: but this rule admits of certain exceptions, in case a Commander or junior Knight is convinced that any one has well deserved it, they have then the privilege of recommending him in his absence, and of postulating it for him: but all clandestine meetings and associations to such effect are most absolutely and expressly forbidden.

The badge consists of a white enamelled cross of gold of the Maltese form; in the middle, upon an azure field, the name of the founder expressed by two C's interlaced, surmounted with a ducal chapeau. The motto, *Bene Merentibus*, (for the well deserving,) in capital gold letters, is disposed in the chief points of the cross; on the upper limb the word *BENE*, on the dexter *ME*, on the sinister *REN*, and on the base limb *TIBUS*.

The cross assigned to the Commanders, or Grand Crosses, was ensigned or surmounted with a ducal chapeau, and somewhat larger than

the one worn by the junior Knights. It is attached to a pale yellow watered ribbon; and the Commanders, or Grand Crosses, wear it suspended from the neck, pendent on the middle of the breast. Those who are honoured with the great Order of Wurtemberg must connect their crosses with the decorations of the principal ducal order in such manner that they may be worn together; and those who are invested with this Order are obliged to wear the same constantly. The junior Knights wear a small cross attached from the button-hole of their upper garment, and must ever wear a narrow yellow ribbon bound, from the third to the fourth button-hole of their surtouts.

In case a knight of any of the classes wears not his badge, he must pay a fine of twenty rix-dollars, *ad pias causas*; and should he neglect so to do for any length of time, he shall be deprived of it for ever.

No one can wear the badge of any other Order with that of St. Charles, excepting the Great Ducal Order of Wurtemberg, unless he has solicited and obtained permission to that effect.

The founder of this Order being desirous to preserve and maintain its lustre, it was especially enacted, by an article of the Statutes, "That when a Knight-Companion of any one of the three respective classes shall hear or learn any thing relative to the conduct of another knight, which redounds not to his honour, he is, and shall be bound, to communicate the same to the Sovereign. In case he neglects so to do, and that such negligence shall be hereafter discovered, he himself shall be deprived of the Order."

When a Knight-Companion, of any of the classes, dies, the badge must immediately be sent back to the chancery.

The ceremony of investiture into this Order is as follows:

The Sovereign is seated upon a chair of state, which is placed under a ducal canopy; and upon a table adjacent are displayed the ensigns of the Order and the volume of the Statutes.

Behind the Sovereign, and on his right-hand side, stands the chancellor, on his left the counsellor; behind the chancellor, the treasurer; and behind the counsellor, the secretary.

On the side of the Sovereign, upon the right, Grand Crosses, or Commanders; on the left, junior Knights. Opposite the Sovereign, are the candidates or novices, who are to be knighted and formally invested with the ensigns.

Near the door on the inside, the two heralds

in waiting, and on the outside a detachment of life-guards upon duty.

When all are assembled, the Sovereign makes a sign to the chancellor that the ceremony may commence: whereupon the counsellor takes the Statutes from the table, and reads them over with an audible voice: this performed, each candidate, successively, presents himself immediately before the Sovereign, and to each of them the secretary reads the following formula, which each one separately pronounces after him, word for word.

" I promise that I will fulfil and maintain
" whatsoever is enjoined and ordained by the
" laws and constitutions of the Military Order
" of St. Charles of Wurtemberg; and in all
" points, and to all intents and purposes, I
" hereby do take an oath that I will fulfil and
" maintain the same as a true, loyal, and honour-
" able knight."

The candidate then approaches nearer to the Sovereign, and His Highness presents him his hand fraternally, which the former kisses, with the utmost respect. The Sovereign then makes a sign to the chancellor to deliver the badge. This the chancellor presents to the treasurer, who suspends it round the neck of the candidate, or knight elect. This done, the Sovereign gently touches both shoulders of the knight elect with a drawn sword, declares him a true Knight Companion, and again admits him to the honour of kissing his hand. The newly-created knight is then embraced by the senior commander and by the first of the junior knights, in the name of each respective class, and of the whole body, and is congratulated by all upon his advancement to his new dignity: and thus ends the ceremony of investiture.

The time and place of investiture was constantly upon the 11th of February, being the anniversary or birth-day of the founder, and the Chapter held in the Great Audience-Chamber of the ducal residence. But, in case any person should be honoured with the cross during the space of time which intervenes between the festivals of one and of the subsequent year, he can wear the same; but on the 11th of February next ensuing, he must be formally presented to the Sovereign, must go through the accustomed ceremonies, and solemnly take the usual engagements, according to the form and tenor already related.

A particular apartment in the ducal palace is especially appropriated to serve as the Chancery of the Order; and every act or instrument

which relates thereto, shall be deposited and preserved therein.

The especial observance and maintenance of the following duties is, moreover, most particularly prescribed and enjoined.

" Inasmuch as this honourable badge is conferred as an unequivocal mark of the regard
" and favour of the Serene Chief of the Illustrious House of Wurtemberg, so is each
" Knight Companion most solemnly bound to
" observe, and keep inviolate, due respect,
" honour, obedience, and unchangeable loyalty
" towards the Serene Chief and his princely
" house; and to further and promote their advantage, prosperity, and glory, according to
" all lawful means, and as much as in him
" lies."

" Each individual Knight Companion must
" distinguish himself upon every occasion in
" such a manner as to contribute to the successes and military renown of the arms of
" Wurtemberg, by prompt and unceasing examples of true valour, intrepid prudence, the
" most consummate skill in warfare, and of the
" most undaunted bravery in every action."

Finally, " He must live with his brethren on
" terms of peace, friendship, and fraternal
" affection; and with such sentiments and principles as inculcate and ordain the theory and
" practice of philanthropy, humanity, and all
" the social duties, towards all his fellow-creatures; never losing sight of this great law of
" the code of Nature,—*To do to others as you
" would they should do to you!* since that maxim
" is the genuine and generous link of the chain
" which connects man to man, and which, with
" regard to the fabric of civilized society, must
" be considered as '*the head-stone of the corner!*'"

Such was the Military Order of St. Charles of Wurtemberg, which subsisted during a period of forty years and upwards, and which was indirectly suppressed by a more recent institution, or renewal of the ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT OF WURTEMBERG, in 1799: the Knights of the different classes of St. Charles then living, most of whom obtained the cross of that Order during the seven years' war, continued to wear the same ensigns with which they were originally invested at the time of their individual creations, the major part of whom were generals and field-officers. See ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT OF WURTEMBERG, in its proper alphabetical arrangement, under the letter M, in KNIGHTHOOD.

CHRIST OF PORTUGAL. This Military Order of Christ, commonly called *Christus*, according to the best historians, was founded by Dyonisius, King of Portugal, about the year 1317, to encourage his nobles to assist him in his wars against the Moors. It was confirmed by Pope John XXII. March 14, 1319, who gave to the knights the Rule of St. Benedict, reserving to himself the right of likewise nominating knights to this Order, who bear a badge nearly similar, as depicted in Plate LXV. fig. 1, and so far may be considered a pontifical Order. Pope Alexander VI. gave them permission to marry. The Order had been under the control of twelve Grand Masters, nominated by the Knights, when Pope Adrian VI. in the year 1522, conferred that dignity upon John III. King of Portugal, and in 1551, Pope Julius III. vested in the crown a perpetual right to the Grand Mastership, from which time the kings of Portugal have taken the title of Perpetual Administrators of the Order. It acquired great wealth, and may be said to owe its origin to that of the Knights Templars, whose estates, upon their suppression, were given to this equestrian militia.

Spanish historians affirm that the knights were possessed of four hundred and fifty-four commanderies, and, likewise, the ecclesiastical tithes of all the lands and countries which were subject to the crown of Portugal, even of those which were situated in the two Indies.

After the separation of thirty-seven commanderies which they possessed in Africa, Tomar became the chief seat of the Order, a city nearly equi-distant from Lisbon and Coimbra.

The knights were not advanced to a commandery until they had given proofs of their military prowess and valour in those fortresses which Portugal retained on the African coast.

According to the statutes of the Order, the knights are obliged to prove, at least, four degrees of hereditary nobility, which may be dispensed with by the Sovereign, and the knights are under the same regulations, and enjoy the same privileges, as those of the Order of Calatrava, in Spain.

The badge of the Order is a cross pattée gu. charged with a plain cross, coupé, ar. which, upon festivals, is worn pendent to a collar of gold, composed of three rows of chains, as in Plate LXV. fig. 2, but commonly worn round the neck pendent to a broad scarlet ribbon. The knights, likewise, wear a long and ample black mantle, turned up with ermine, and there-

on the crosses before described. The motto of the Order is, *Christiana Militia*.

Since 1789, the knights have been divided into three classes,—six grand crosses, four hundred and fifty commanders, and an indefinite number of knights. Foreigners, honorary knights, are not subject to the statutes, nor receive any part of the revenue.

The Knights Grand Crosses now wear the badge before described, surmounted by a radiant star of eight points, upon the centre of which is enamelled a human heart, with a flame and cross issuant from the top, and which badge, on festivals, is worn pendent from the triple chain collar, but, on ordinary occasions, from a broad red ribbon, sashwise, from right to left. The Commanders suspending the same badge from their necks; the Grand Crosses and Commanders both wearing the star depicted in Plate LXV. fig. 3, on the left side; and the Knights the badge pendent from the button-hole, but without being surmounted by the heart, like that of the two first classes.

Note.—The red enamelled heart, which surmounts the badge of the two first classes of this and the other Orders of Portugal, was an addition made by Queen Marie, intended to represent the sacred heart of Jesus, under the protection of which she placed the Orders of her kingdom.

CHRIST IN ITALY. This pontifical Order, or, more properly, an Order of Portugal, to which Pope John XXII. reserved the right of nominating knights, was founded by Dyonisius, King of Portugal, March 14, 1319, the particulars of which will be found under that Order. The Pontifical Knights, as they are called, being nominated by the Pope, do not wear the star of the Order, but a badge, nearly similar, pendent from a gold chain, or a red ribbon, worn round the neck, which will be found depicted in Plate LXV. fig. 1.

CHRIST JESUS, or CROSS OF CHRIST. This Order, according to *Clark*, was instituted by St. Dominick, in the year 1206, and was partly religious and partly military. The object of the founder was to procure a respectable body to fight against the Albigenses, then called heretics, whom he was desirous to extirpate. When worn out in the service, or having accomplished their object, they devoted themselves to a religious life. The Order became extinct in less than a century after its foundation.

The badge of the Order was a cross flory, quarterly, sa. and ar. See Plate LXII. fig. 3.

CHRISTIAN CHARITY. Henry III. of France, instituted this Order, for the maintenance of those military men who were maimed in his service, but the civil wars of the League prevented him from fully accomplishing the intended object. His successor, Henry IV. adopted the plan with more success, gave them a house in the suburbs of Paris, and assigned them revenues for their support. After his assassination, the Order became neglected, and was wholly discontinued by Louis XIV. who, by founding the Hotel Royal des Invalides, at Paris, and instituting the Order of St. Louis, made a more honourable and better provision for the military than a continuance of the Order of *Christian Charity*.

The badge of the Order, which was borne on the left side of the outer garment, was a cross moline of white satin or taffeta, edged with blue; on the centre, a lozenge of the last, charged with a fleur-de-lis gold, the whole encircled with the motto, *Pour avoir fidellement servi*,—For having served faithfully. See Plate LXVI. fig. 1.

CONCEPTION, IMMACULATE, Order of the. See CHARLES THE THIRD, *Order of*.

CONCEPTION. The Order of the Conception in Germany and Italy was instituted in 1618, by Ferdinand, Duke of Mantua, and Charles de Gonzaguez of Cleves, Duke of Nivernois and Rheteblois, in the wars against the infidels, and confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1624.

The badge of the Order was a cross of eight points or, enamelled az. on the centre a medallion, rayonnated gold, thereon the image of the Holy Virgin, standing on a crescent, and holding in her arms the infant Jesus; round her head twelve stars, all enamelled ppr. the reverse of the badge enamelled as the front; and, on the medallion, St. Michael; the whole of the badge environed with the cordon of St. Francis, tied at the bottom. This badge was worn round the neck, pendent to a sky-blue ribbon. See Plate LXVI. fig. 2.

CONCEPTION, a Brazilian Order, instituted by the reigning king on the day of his coronation, at Rio de Janeiro, February 6, 1818, under similar statutes as the other Orders of Portugal, and consisting of three classes.

The badge is a star of eight points, enamelled white and gold, radiant between each point or, the rays charged with eight estoiles silver; on the centre a cypher, encircled with a sky-blue ribbon, edged, and bearing the motto, *Padroiro Do Reino*, in gold; the badge surmounted

by the royal crown, and suspended by a broad sky-blue coloured ribbon.

The star is the same as the badge, but not surmounted with the crown. See Plate LXVI. fig. 3 and 4.

CONCORD. The Prussian Order of Concord was instituted by Christian Ernest, Margrave of Brandenburg, on his return from Spain, in the year 1660, in memory of the part he had taken in restoring peace and union to many of the princes of Europe.

The badge of the Order was a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, in the centre a medal, bearing two olive-branches passing, saltier-wise, through two crowns, and circumscribed with the word *Concordans*; the cross surmounted with an electoral crown, and worn pendent to an orange-coloured ribbon; on the reverse, the founder's cypher, with the date of institution. See Plate LXVII. fig. 1.

CONCORD. This Order was founded in 1261, by Ferdinand, King of Castile and Leon, to perpetuate the memory of the conquest of Grenada sur le Maur: it consisted of one hundred and fifty four knights, but has been long extinct.

CONSTANTINE, ST. This Order is said to have been instituted A.C. 313, by Constantine the Great; and some historians relate the motives which induced the first of the Christian emperors to create an Order of chivalry to have arisen from the following causes:—Constantine was requested by the senate to assist them against the tyrant *Maxentius*; and he solemnly engaged to espouse their cause. When encamped in face of the enemy, he was apprehensive of hazarding a general engagement, from the superior force which Maxentius had under his command; but a celestial meteor appearing in the air, in the form of a luminous cross, on which were displayed the words—*In hoc signo vinces*, he was encouraged to attack the enemy, and a victory, equally memorable and glorious, crowned with success the efforts of this heaven-inspired adventurous commander.

Providence having thus manifestly declared itself in favour of the emperor, he, after a success so miraculous and unexpected, granted to the Christians the free exercise of their religious worship; and, when drawing towards his latter end, was himself baptized by Usebius, in 337.

After this signal victory, it is said that the emperor not only had this cross embroidered upon his standards and colours, but that he, like-

wise, created the Military Order of St. Constantine, in honour thereof, A.C. 313.

But, however doubtful the origin of this Order, which has sometimes been called the Illustrious Order of the Golden Angel, and also the Order of St. George, the Abbé Giustiniani, who entitled himself a Knight and Grand Cross of this Order, asserted at Venice, in 1692, that it was the most ancient of all others.

Those who wish to prove the antiquity of this Order produce letters from Pope Leo in 456, which were addressed, it is said, to the Emperor Marcian, confirming the Order under the rule of St. Basil: other letters of the year 489, from the Emperor Leo the First, are likewise adduced: but although such letters may have been found in the archives of the Court of Rome, they are not the less spurious, especially as they were first deposited in the archives in 1533, together with other documents and charters, equally suspicious; and it is in vain to attempt the proof of the existence of knighthood previous to the twelfth century.

The emperor Isaac Angelus Comnenus, who, in 1190, ordered the letters before-alluded to be made out, and whom the Abbé Giustiniani calls the Reformer of the Order, is more likely to have been the founder of it, calling it the Order of Constantine, from the Emperor of that name, from whom the Comnenian family considered themselves lineally descended, or naming it after himself *Angelus*, or the angelic, or after St. George, the immediate patron saint and martyr, it might have been denominated the Order of the Golden Angel, and that of St. George, both which appellations it seems to have borne. To the former of which refer for the *collar*, *badge*, and *habit*, of the Order, in addition to the following particulars.

The sign of the Order, which the knights wear on the left side of their mantles, is a red cross, somewhat in the form of four fleurs-de-lis, conjoined at the extremities, surrounded with a border of gold, whereon is embroidered the four letters I H S V, meaning *in hoc signo vinces*. The name of Jesus Christ, expressed by two letters, X and P, is placed on the middle, with the two letters A and Ω, one on each side of the monogram of our Saviour.

The council of the Order is composed of fifty senators, who are Grand Crosses, and when the Grand Master assists in state, his robes are as follow:—the vest and small clothes are of imperial scarlet, with the stockings and shoes the same; above the vest is a cassock of silver, richly embroidered, with wide sleeves descending

as low as the knees. This vest is fastened round the body with a girdle, lined with scarlet velvet, richly studded with silver, and about the neck with two rich cords of gold and scarlet silk, and large tassels at each end, hanging down to the ground; on the left side of the mantle, the cross of the Order is richly embroidered in gold.

The cap worn by the Grand Master is made after the Macedonian fashion; it is one span in height, made of crimson velvet, lined with white satin; the four sides turned up, and on each side the monogram X P is embroidered in gold; the cap is likewise adorned with a black ostrich feather.

The grand crosses, who are fifty in number, wear a blue vest and small clothes, and over it a white vest, which descends as low as the knees; their stockings and shoes are also white, and the girdle of red velvet: their mantles, which are of blue damask, lined with white, are not so long as that of the Grand Master. The grand crosses wear, also, the great collar of the Order, and a cap of blue satin, turned up on the four sides, with the monogram on each before-described, and adorned with a white ostrich-feather.

In time of war, or when they fought for the faith, the knights wore a surcoat over their usual armour: it was of white stuff, in the form of a scapulary; and in the centre the cross of the Order, embroidered in red.

The Popes conferred the Grand Mastership of this Order on the house of Comnenus for ever; but, in 1699, Andrew Angelus Flavius Comnenus, Titular Prince of Macedonia, and Duke of Drivasto, the last of that house, who had enjoyed the dignity many years, resigned the Grand Mastership to Francis Farnese, the then reigning Duke of Parma, to him and his heirs for ever. This resignation and donation were solemnly approved by Pope Innocent XII. and confirmed by brief, bearing date the 29th of October in that year.

In 1735, the Ducal House of Farnese became extinct, in the male line, by the death of Anthony, the last Duke, and Don Carlos, the eldest son of Philip V. King of Spain, by Elizabeth Farnese, sole heiress of that family, succeeding to the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, succeeded, also, to the Grand Mastership of this Order. This Prince afterwards became Grand Duke of Tuscany and King of Naples, and upon quitting Parma commanded that the archives of the Order should be transported to Florence, and afterwards to Naples, upon his accession to that throne. He then declared the Order of St. Constantine a royal Or-

der, and annexed it to the crown of Naples for ever; and, until the creation of the Order of St. Januarius, in 1738, it was the first or sovereign Order of that kingdom, but since that period has been ranked as the second.

Since this Order was annexed to the crown of Naples, it has been divided into four classes, viz. grand crosses, grand commanders, commanders, and knights; and these again into *Cavalieri di Justizia* and *Cavalieri di Grazia*, or knights received in virtue of their being persons of ancient nobility, or by favour of His Majesty.

After the treaty of Paris, in 1814, the Duchies of Parma and Placentia being given to the Arch-Duchess of Austria, Maria Louisa, Ex-Empress of France, this Princess, on the 23d of April, 1816, declared herself Grand Mistress of the Order of Constantine, founding her claim from its having been annexed to the Duchy of Parma for more than a century; and the Order is now considered as belonging to the two courts of Naples and Parma.

The two first classes, upon great ceremonies, wear the badge of St. George, pendent to the collar, but, upon ordinary occasions, the cross of the Order, surmounted by the crown, and pendent from a broad sky-blue coloured ribbon, with a small badge of St. George attached to the bottom of the cross. The two first classes, likewise, wear a star on the left side, as depicted in Plate LVII.

The commanders and knights wear the cross, without the small badge of St. George pendent thereto, and somewhat less than the two senior classes; but the knights suspend it from the button-hole by a narrower ribbon.

The Order has, likewise, its great officers, chosen from the chief nobility of the kingdom, that of Grand Prior being especially attached to the Episcopal See of Nola, a city celebrated in history as the place where Augustus Cæsar breathed his last.

See GOLDEN ANGEL, or ST. GEORGE, amongst *Orders of Knighthood*, and Plate LVII. for the collar, badge, cross, and star of the Order.

CORDELIÈRE, in France. This Order was instituted in 1498, by Anne de Bretagne, after the death of her husband Charles VIII. King of France, for widow ladies of noble families. The ensign of the Order was a Cordelière's girdle ar. which they placed round the escocheon of their arms. It was also worn tied round the waist, with the ends of it hanging down by their sides. They likewise wore a collar of silver of

the same form. The Order did not long survive the foundress, having soon after fallen into disuse. See Plate LXII. fig. 5.

CORDON JAUNE, or OF THE YELLOW STRING. This Order was instituted in France, in the year 1606, by the Duke de Nevers, for Catholic and Protestant knights engaging to protect widows and orphans. It was abolished the same year by King Henry IV. who, in its stead, instituted the Order of *Our Lady of Mount Carmel* and St. Lazarus.

Some ridiculous ceremonies peculiar to this Order was the cause of its being so suddenly abolished.

COSMAS, ST. and ST. DAMIANUS, or KNIGHTS OF THE MARTYRS, in Palestine. These knights, or rather hospitalers, were so denominated from an hospital in Palestine, dedicated to St. Cosmas and St. Damianus, martyrs, where acts of charity were exercised towards sick strangers. They were obliged to other works of charity,—such as to redeem captives and bury the dead. They followed the rule of St. Basil, which was confirmed to them by Pope John XXII. The badge was a cross, coupé, gu. in the centre whereof, upon an oval of gold, was depicted the figures of the two saints. The Order was instituted in 1030, and abolished after the advantages gained by the infidels over the Christians. The cross before described was borne upon a white habit. See Plate LXII. fig. 4.

Note.—Edmondson, in speaking of this Order, remarks, "that Schooneback, upon the authority of Giustiniani, pretends that such an Order was instituted in the tenth century, and afterwards approved and confirmed by Pope Jean XX. in the year 1024. In this, however, Giustiniani blunders egregiously, and turns the religious Order of Canons Regular of the Penitence of the Martyrs, who wear a red cross on their white habit, into an order of knighthood."

CRESCENT. The imperial Order of the Turkish Crescent was instituted in August, 1799, by Selim III. to reward the eminent services of the immortal Nelson, and commemorate the glorious victory of *Aboukir*, upon which depended the very existence of the Ottoman Porte. The distinguished successes of the army under *Abercromby* and *Hutchinson*, on the plains of Egypt, and the meritorious services of *Lord Keith*, and the royal navy under his Lordship's command, induced the Sublime Porte to extend the Order of the Crescent far beyond the bounds of its pristine institution. It has been formed into three classes, and successively conferred upon all the commanders-in-chief and superior

officers, naval as well as military. The insignia of the second class was likewise presented to eight hundred British officers who served in that expedition.

The decorations are composed of a badge, or medallion of gold, of a circular form; on which is represented upon a field enamelled gu. a mullet of eight points, within an increscent ar. (or rather formed with diamonds,) and pendent from a red ribbon, which the knights of the first class wear scarfwise; and on the left side of their upper garment, an oval star of pearls set in gold, in the centre of which is a large splendid ruby of the same form, upon which is set a mullet of eight points, within an increscent, both formed of diamonds. See Plate LXVII. fig. 2 and 3. The knights of the second class wear the same badge suspended by a ribbon round the neck, but without the star; and the third class wear a smaller badge attached to a ribbon from the button-hole.

A medal of honour was likewise presented by Selim III. to about one hundred English officers after the battle of Aboukir and the evacuation of Egypt by the French, which will likewise be found depicted in Plate LXVII. fig. 4.

The following ceremonial of investiture was observed by his Highness the Captain Pacha, when, by command of the Sublime Porte, he conferred the imperial order of knighthood of the Turkish Crescent upon Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and several other naval officers in the service of his Britannic Majesty.

On the morning of the 8th of October, 1801, the admiral, accompanied by the Turkish admiral of the galleys, and suite, and those officers of the navy who had been particularly selected, proceeded from General Hutchinson's tent to the tent of his Highness the Captain Pacha, and were received by the whole Turkish line under arms, with music playing and colours flying. When they alighted and approached the tent, (which was open in the front,) they observed the Captain Pacha seated upon a most magnificent sofa, attended by the Pacha of Egypt, the chief general of his Highness's army, and the Reis Effendi; the three latter were seated upon the same sofa, and rose at their approach, but his Highness received them sitting. They were placed in chairs on each side the sofa, the admiral on the right of the Captain Pacha. The general officers of the Turkish army and navy stood at the back of the chairs; behind them was ranged his Highness's retinue, arrayed in their different badges of distinction,

and round the tent, in front, were drawn up his body guards.

His Highness was dressed in a white robe of beautiful Persian satin, over which was the robe of state, worn only upon particular occasions, made of the finest red cloth; on it, below the breast, two agrasses, or clasps, of large diamonds; and in a sash of rich satin, round his waist, was fixed a dagger, the handle of which was so thickly covered with diamonds, as to render it impossible to discover of what other materials it was made. On his head he wore a superb turban, with rows of pearls placed on the different folds. His rich dress and venerable figure made a most interesting appearance. The other grandees, who were seated on the same sofa, were as magnificently dressed in all respects, excepting the red robe.

Having been served with coffee and sweetmeats, according to custom, the ceremony began by his Highness investing the admiral with a pelisse, the star, and red ribbon, and medal of the Order of the Crescent; all of which being properly arranged, he was desired to kneel; at which time the Grand Signor's Firman was read, empowering his Highness to confer the honour of knighthood, which was immediately performed on the admiral; upon whose rising a royal salute was fired, and other demonstrations of satisfaction, agreeable to the Turkish custom.

The admiral having retired to his seat, the senior post-captain was invested, in the same form, with the pelisse and gold medal, and was afterwards knighted; and then the other three captains in succession.

Four masters and commanders, and Lieut. Withers, were then knighted in the same manner, but receiving only a gold medal of the Order, without the pelisse.

The same ceremony was performed on General Hutchinson, and the general officers of the army, the day before.

General Hutchinson and Sir Richard Bickerton were invested with the insignia of the first class; the other general officers, post-captains, and masters and commanders, with those of the second.

During the whole of the ceremony, music was playing. After it was finished, a long history was read, stating the power and magnificence of the Grand Signor, and consequently the value which was to be set upon the different honours conferred. This finished, the newly created knights were regaled with sherbet: they then arose, wearing the insignia with which they were

invested, and departed mounted upon their horses, in the same form they had observed upon their coming thither, at which time another salute was fired.

The ceremony was performed on the spot where the battle was fought which decided the fate of Egypt.

CRESCENT, an Order of Naples, instituted in the year 1268, by Charles I. King of Naples and Sicily, who gave the first knights a collar of fleurs-de-lis and stars intermixed, and pendent thereto a crescent, with the words, *Donec totum impleat orbem*. Pope Clement IV. granted many privileges to this Order, but it fell into decay, and was revived in the year 1464, by Rene, Count of Anjou, brother and heir to Louis III. King of Naples, for thirty-six knights, including the sovereign. But, like many other Orders instituted about the same time, it continued only a few years, for the House of Anjou having never had quiet possession of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily, from which they were expelled almost as soon as they entered, the Order was neglected and discontinued.

The badge of the Order was a golden crescent, bearing the letters **LOZ** enamelled in red, which implied, *L'oz en croissant*, i. e. *Praise by increasing*. To this crescent were attached as many tags of gold, enamelled with red, as the knight who wore it had been present at battles, sieges of towns, jousts, tournaments, and such like feats of arms.

The collar of the Order was composed of three rows of gold chain, to which the badge was attached, as depicted in Plate LXVIII. fig. 1.

CROWN ROYAL, or KNIGHTS OF FRIEZLAND, an Order instituted by Charlemagne, and confirmed in the Lateran Palace, at Rome, in the year 802, as a reward of honour to the Friezlanders for their valiant behaviour in the emperor's army against the Saxons, and to encourage others in similar acts of valour. This Order took its name from the badge or ensign of an imperial crown, which the knights used to wear upon their breasts. They were invested with a military belt, and a box on the ear, after the manner of administering the sacrament of confirmation by Catholic bishops.

Martinus Hancinius, in his History of Friezland, gives the words of the Emperor Charlemagne himself, in the instrument for the institution of this Order, as follows:

"Moreover we decree, that if they have a maintenance of their own, or are willing to bear arms, the said *Potestat* do girt them with

"a sword, and giving them, as the custom is, a cuff with his hand; he thus makes them knights, and that, at the same time, he enjoins them, that, for the future, they go armed after the manner of the soldiers of the sacred kingdom of France, or the empire; forasmuch as we are of opinion, that if the aforesaid Friezlanders behave themselves in war answerably to the stature of body and mind God and Nature has bestowed on them, they will easily surpass and excel all soldiers in the world, in valour, conduct, and boldness, provided they be armed, as is said above. And the said Friezlanders shall receive the badge of their knighthood from the aforesaid *Potestat*, which shall be an imperial crown, betokening the liberty we have granted them. Given at Rome, in the Lateran Palace, in the year of our Lord 802." See Plate LXVIII. fig. 2, for the badge.

CROWN. This Order of the Crown was instituted in 1390, by Enguerrand Count de Soissons, Seigneur de Coucy. The decoration was a crown, embroidered on the right arm.

CROWN OF LOVE. An Order said to be instituted about 1479, by a king of Scotland, and confirmed by King James; but of which nothing certain can be traced.

CROWN OF BAVARIA, or CIVIL MERIT. Maximilian-Joseph founded this Order 27th May, 1808, to reward the services of persons employed in the civil department of the state, and for other eminent or distinguished acts of patriotism. It is composed of four classes, that is to say, twelve Grand Crosses, twenty-four Commanders, and one hundred Knights. The fourth class is composed of all those who have before obtained, by their merit, either gold or silver medals. Those of the three first classes have the right of bearing a title of nobility and arms assigned by the sovereign.

The council of the Order is composed of a grand chancellor, four Grand Crosses, and four Commanders. They assemble on the anniversary of the foundation, and present to the king the candidates worthy of admission into the Order.

The badge, represented in Plate LXIX. fig. 1, is borne by the Grand Crosses suspended from a broad sky-blue ribbon, edged with yellow, scarfways, over the right shoulder. The Commanders suspend it round the neck; and the knights from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear on the left breast the star No. 2, in the same Plate.

CROWN, IRON. The Order of the Iron

Crown was instituted by Napoleon, the late Emperor of France, 5th June, 1805, as a mark of honour to recompense services rendered to the crown, either military or civil, as well as to distinguish persons eminent in arts and literature.

Francis II. Emperor of Austria, on the 12th of February, 1816, the anniversary of his birth, decreed that the Order of the Iron Crown should, for the future, be considered an Order of his kingdom, and the Grand Mastership inseparable from the crown of Austria, and the nomination of the knights be vested in the Grand Master.

The Order is divided into three classes, distinguished by their rank. The number of the first class being twenty; that of the second, thirty; and of the third, fifty: but persons are admitted into the Order eminent for their attachment to the king or state, or for services and talent, either military or civil, without regard to rank.

The badge depicted in Plate LXX. fig. 1, is borne by the first class, suspended by a broad orange ribbon, edged with blue, scarfways, from right to left, together with the star represented in the same Plate, No. 2, which is placed on the left breast.

The second class bear the badge suspended from the neck, and the third from the button-hole.

The soldiers who were admitted into this Order by Napoleon received only a gold medal.

CROWN OF SAXONY. This Order was founded by Frederick-Augustus, King of Saxony, in July, 1807, after the peace of Tilsitt, in memory of the divine protection afforded to that state during the late war.

The Order is composed of but one class, and none admitted below the rank of general.

CRUSADERS. Although the persons engaged in the expeditions to the Holy Land against the Infidels, in support and defence of the Christians, did not constitute an Order of Knighthood, they were nevertheless distinguished by a badge of the cross, which was generally a cross potent gu.

CYPRUS, or of SILENCE, called also the Order of the *Sword of Cyprus*. This Order was instituted by Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem and Cyprus, about the end of the twelfth century, soon after he had purchased the kingdom of Cyprus from Richard I. King of England.

The Order was discontinued and remained a long time extinct, till the King of Sardinia, upon

his assuming the title of King of Cyprus, classed it amongst the Orders of his kingdom.

This Order, upon its first institution, was conferred upon three hundred barons, who were then created, and it continued to flourish till the island of Cyprus was conquered by the Turks, when it became extinct. The knights were enjoined by oath to defend religion and the sovereign, and not to divulge the affairs of the state. It was a military and religious Order under the rule of St. Basil.

The collar was composed of round cordons of white silk, interwoven in the manner of true lovers' knots, and interlaced with the letters S and R; and to this collar was pendent a medal of gold, enamelled with a sword paleways, the point downwards, the blade environed with the letter S, and round the medal the motto, *Securitas regni*, as in Plate LXXI. fig. 1.

DANEBOG, of Denmark. The original institution of this Order is somewhat uncertain; some historians placing it during the first age of the Danish monarchy, and others under Walde-mar II. in the year 1219, and, as it is said, in commemoration of a miraculous standard, which fell from heaven during a battle with the Livonians, and so revived the courage of Walde-mar's soldiers, that they gained a complete victory over them. Upon this standard, it is pretended, was a white cross, and it was called in the Danish language *Danebrog*, or *Danenburgh*, that is, *the strength of the Danes*.

The Order fell into decay, but was revived by Christian V. in the year 1671, upon the birth of his eldest son, Prince Frederick. This monarch augmented and embellished the ensigns of the Order.

It does not appear that there were any statutes till the year 1693, which remained in force until 1808, when Frederick VI. placed the Order under new statutes, and it became a civil, as well as military Order, to recompense services to the state, and all Danish citizens were considered eligible for admission. The number of knights is indefinite: they are divided into four classes, viz. *Grand Commanders*, who compose the chapter of the Order, and are designated by the title of *Excellency*, and rank with Lieutenant-Generals. *Grand Crosses*, who rank with Major-Generals, and into which second class all knights were admitted who were of the Order prior to the year 1808. *Commanders*, who compose the third class; and *Knights*, forming the fourth, or junior class of the Order, the third ranking with superior officers, and the last with subalterns.

No person can be admitted into the first or second class, unless previously nominated to the third or fourth, (except by especial grace of the sovereign,) and upon being raised to the higher rank, cease to wear the insignia of the lower class.

Besides these four classes, others are admitted into the Order, forming a fifth, called *Men of Dannebrog*, not eligible to admission as knights, and who are admitted to the assembly of the Order, and to whom all sentinels pay the respect of carrying arms. The Grand Commanders, or first class, bear a badge or cross pattée, set with diamonds, the lower limb being somewhat longer than the other three, with an imperial crown of gold between each angle: on the top of the cross the cypher FR, surmounted by the crown, and pendent by a double gold ring from a broad white watered ribbon, with a red border, upon ordinary occasions; but on solemn festivals, it was worn pendent from a collar, consisting of a double chain of three links, uniting alternately; the letter W in gold, ensigned with the regal crown, a white enamelled cross pattée, and the letter C in gold, in the middle of which was the figure 5, and also ensigned with the crown, as depicted in Plate LXXII. fig. 1 and 2.

The Grand Commanders, or first class of the Order, likewise wear a silver star of eight points, upon which is the cross, the three upper limbs reaching almost to the extremities of the rays, and the lower limb somewhat below, covering the bottom point of the star. Upon the centre of the cross is a W, ensigned with the crown, and on the four limbs the motto thus divided, *GUD · OG · KON · GEN*, (*God and the King*,) as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The second class wear a badge, or golden cross, of like form, enamelled and decorated with fourteen diamonds attached to the collar, or suspended by the broad ribbon before described, (also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 4.) worn scarfwise from left to right, together with the star on the left side, but which was anciently worn on the right. The ecclesiastics of this class, and the knights of the Order of the Elephant, who, from being such, are also entitled to the decorations of this Order, suspend the badge from the neck.

The third class bear a badge, or white enamelled cross, edged with blue and gold, with crowns between the angles, and surmounted with the cypher and crown, like that of the Grand Commanders, or first class, with the letter W, crown, and motto upon the cross, as in the star; and which badge (see Plate LXXII. fig. 5) is sus-

pended from the ribbon round the neck. This class likewise wear, on the left side, the star (or rather cross) without rays; and the fourth class wear, from the button-hole on the left side, a similar badge to that worn by the third, which will also be found depicted in Plate LXXII. fig. 6.

DEATH'S HEAD, in Silesia. This Order was instituted by Silvius Nimrod, Duke of Wirtemberg, in the year 1652, who named his mother Grand Prioress, and, at first, both sexes were admitted into it, but it soon fell into disuse, and was revived in the year 1709, by Louise Elizabeth, widow of Philip, Duke of Saxe-Mersburg, the daughter of the original founder.

It was then declared by the statutes, that a princess of the house of Wirtemberg could alone be sovereign of the Order, and that none but women could be received into it; virtue and merit, the only necessary qualifications, and birth and fortune unattended to.

Gaming, theatrical amusements, and luxuries of every kind were strictly prohibited, and punished by fines, which were distributed to the poor upon Good Fridays.

The ladies of this Order were obliged to appear once a year before the sovereign, and to produce a manuscript, containing their remarks upon the lives and deaths of their predecessors of the Order, which compositions were lodged in the archives, under the care and direction of a gentleman, who wore the badge of the Order, and was styled treasurer, trustee, and director of the Order of Death's Head.

The badge of the Order was a death's head, enamelled white, surmounted with a cross pattée sa.; above the cross pattée, another cross, composed of five large jewels, by which it was worn on the breast suspended from a black ribbon, edged with white, and on the ribbon the motto, *Memento mori*; but, upon the death of any of the Order, the survivors wore the badge pendent from a black ribbon, over a white one, on which was the name of the deceased. See Plate LXXI. fig. 2.

DE LA CALZA, or OF THE STOCKING, at Venice, an Order of knighthood instituted about the year 737, by Malamocco, the Doge. It was at first composed of twelve young noblemen, or gentlemen, who bound themselves by oath to the service of the state. Their habit was a crimson senator's vest, and their ensign a sun upon a shield, which was used as a seal, and was painted on their banners. It derived its appellation of the Stocking from the Knights Companions wearing on their right-leg a stocking of

several colours, embroidered in figures with gold and silver, which reached from the upper part of the thigh down to the foot; on their left-leg they wore a green stocking. It is said to have continued until about the year 1589, when it was discontinued.

DE LA JARA. See LILY OF ARRAGON.

DE LA SAINTE AMPOUILLE. See HOLY PHIAL, or SAINT REMI.

DE LA SCAMA, or OF THE SCALE, a Spanish Order, said to have been instituted by Don John II. King of Castile, about the year 1318 or 1320, to reward the services of those who assisted him to drive the Moors out of his dominions.

According to Joseph Michili, the ensign was a cross composed of the scales of fishes, from whence it derived its name, (*scama*, in the Spanish language, signifying the scale of a fish).

During the reign of the founder, the knights of the Order were of great service against the Moors; but, upon his death, it lost much of its splendour, and was at length entirely laid aside, its possessions being secularized and annexed to the crown.

The mantle of the knights was of white silk, with a badge on the left breast, of a blue cross composed of scales, as in Plate LXXI. fig. 3.

DOG AND COCK. The Order of the Dog is said to have been instituted in France, in the year 500, by Lisoye de Montmorenci, who, having been baptized at the same time with King Clovis, thereupon obtained to himself and his successors the appellation of the first Christian, a title which hath ever since attended that of premier Baron of France, which they have likewise always borne. Some writers affirm, that the general estates of the kingdom being assembled at Orleans, this Lisoye de Montmorenci prevailed on several other knights to appear there habited in a gold collar, with the figure of a dog, the ordinary emblem of fidelity, pendent thereto. Their cry of war was the same as the motto of the Order, viz. *Dieu aide au premier Chrétien et Baron du France*; and they bore a dog for their crest, in testimony of their fidelity to the crown of France.

It seems that the Order of the Cock was likewise instituted by the same family, but the time of its institution is uncertain. Philip I. of France, encouraged this Order, and added to it many knights, as is well ascertained upon record.

These two Orders were united by one of the kings of France, and the badge of the united

Order was a dog and cock, pendent to a collar composed of a treble chain of gold.

DOUBLE CRESCENTS, or SHIP AND ESCALLOP-SHELL. This Order, which is sometimes called the *Ship and Double Crescent*, is said to have been instituted by St. Louis, King of France, in 1269, in commemoration of the hazardous naval expedition which he and his three sons, Philip, John, and Peter, undertook to assist the Christians against the infidels. Others assert, that the object of the institution was to engage the assistance of the nobility in forwarding the works at his new built maritime town of Aigue Mortes, in Provence, as well as to induce them, by a particular mark of distinction, to accompany him in his African expedition, which proved unfortunate, and terminating in his death, the Order became extinct in France a few years after its institution, although it flourished for three centuries in Naples and Sicily, where it was introduced by his brother Charles of Anjou, who succeeded to these kingdoms.

The collar of the Order was composed of gold scallop-shells, intermixed with double crescents, to which was pendent a badge, whereon was enamelled a ship rigged ar. floating upon waves of the same. See Plate LXXIII. fig. 1. It is supposed that the scallop-shells were intended to represent the port of Aigue Mortes, where St. Louis and his sons embarked, the crescents to denote his intentions of waging war against the Turks, and the ship signified the voyage about to be undertaken.

DOVE, or HOLY GHOST, in Spain, an Order of Knighthood instituted by John I. King of Castile, about the year 1379, in the city of Segovia, or, according to other authors, founded by his son Henry, in the year 1399: it soon fell into decay, and was discontinued.

The collar was composed of two rows of gold chain, interspersed at equal distances with pieces representing rays of the sun: pendent thereto, was the badge of the Order, being a dove displayed ar. with its head downwards upon rays of gold, as depicted in Plate LXXIV. fig. 1.

DRAGON OVERTHROWN. This Order was instituted by the Emperor Sigismund, in the year 1418, and in order, according to Edmondson, to perpetuate the memory of the condemnation by the council of Constance, of John Huss and Jerome of Prague, for heresy, in propagating their doctrines in Hungaria, Bohemia, and different parts of Germany, and for which they were burnt: others assert, the origin of the foundation of the Order was for the purpose of

engaging the nobility of the kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers against the Turks. The Order was in much esteem during the life of the founder, but it declined after his death, and soon became obsolete.

The collar was composed of double chains of gold, intermixed with crosses of Lorrain enamelled green, to which was suspended the badge, being the figure of a dragon, prostrate on its back, with wings expanded, enamelled with a variety of colours. See Plate LXXV. fig. 1. But in common the knights wore only a green cross flory.

EAGLE, BLACK, an Order of Prussia, instituted at Königsberg, by Frederick, the third Elector of Brandenburg and first King of Prussia, on the 14th January, 1701, the day previous to his coronation, that the knights, by appearing in their installation robes, might render that ceremony the more brilliant. By the statutes of the Order, the number of knights, exclusive of the princes of the blood, is limited to thirty, who must previously have been admitted into the Order of Generosity, unless they are sovereign princes. The knights are required to prove their nobility for sixteen descents, and the kings of Prussia are perpetual Grand Masters of the Order, and the princes of the House of Brandenburg are born knights of it. The officers are, a chancellor, who is also a knight, a secretary, a master of the ceremonies, and a treasurer. The badge of the Order is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled blue, having in the four principal angles the Prussian eagle, enamelled black, and upon the centre the letters FR in a cypher, as depicted in Plate LXXVI. fig. 2. This badge, upon ordinary occasions, is worn pendent to a broad orange* coloured watered ribbon, scarfwise over the left shoulder; but upon ceremonial days, pendent from a collar of gold composed of round pieces, each enamelled blue, with four cyphers of the letters FR, the centre of the piece being set with a large diamond, encircled with the motto of the Order, *Suum quique*; and over each cypher, on the outer circle, a regal crown, all richly chased, and intermixed alternately with eagles, displayed, enamelled black, holding in each claw thunderbolts of gold, as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The knights likewise wear, embroidered on the left breast of their upper garment, a silver

star of eight points, the four central rays being somewhat longer than the four angular: upon the middle is an orange-coloured circular esccheon, and thereon a black eagle, with beak and claws of gold, wings expanded, the head surmounted with the regal diadem, holding in the dexter claw a crown of laurel, and in the sinister a thunderbolt, surrounded with a circle of silver, upon the upper part of which is the motto, *Suum quique*, in letters of gold; and upon the lower part are embroidered two branches of laurel, fructed, and tied together with a golden knot, as in Plate LXXVI. fig. 3.

The habits, or robes of the Order, which are worn only upon great solemnities and high festivals, are composed of a sky-blue velvet vest, with long sleeves: above this is worn a long carnation-coloured velvet mantle, with rich cords and tassels hanging down before. This mantle is lined with blue mohair, and above the vest is suspended the orange-coloured ribbon of the Order—the star is embroidered on the left side of the mantle, and the great collar arranged above the whole.

The knights wear a black velvet hat surrounded with a bandeau of diamonds, turned up on one side with a button and loop of brilliants, and adorned with white feathers.

The sword is of a particular shape, the pomel having neither bow nor guard, but made after the antique fashion, like those worn by peers at the ceremony of coronation, and state swords.

All the knights wear the same kind of robes, the trains of the mantles of princes being somewhat longer than the rest; and the knights, without distinction, enjoy the rank of lieutenant-general of the king's forces, and surround the esccheon of their family arms with the collar and badge of the Order.

EAGLE, WHITE. The Order of the White Eagle in Poland is generally acknowledged to have been instituted, in the year 1325, by Uładislaus V. (surnamed Loctius) upon the marriage of his son Casimir the Great with Anne, daughter of the Duke of Lithuania, although, from its short duration, no mention is made of it even by the historians of Poland. It was revived by Augustus, the second King of Poland and Elector of Saxony, in 1705, to conciliate and attach to his interest the Polish nobility, whom he feared might favour the cause of Stanislaus, his competitor.

Upon its revival it was held in high estimation, and was conferred on the Czar, Peter the Great, and Grand Duke of Russia, and all the principal nobility of Poland.

* This was in compliment to the memory of the founder's mother, who was born Princess of Orange and Nassau, the eldest daughter of Frederick-Henry, Prince of Orange and Stadtholder of the United Provinces.

The badge of the Order is a gold cross of eight points enamelled white: in the four principal angles are four large diamonds in the midst of rays of gold; the cross, on one side, surmounted with a white Polish eagle, beak and claws of gold; and, upon the other, or reverse, the King's cypher, with the motto, *Pro fide, rege, et lege*, the badge ensigned with an imperial crown, and which, upon ordinary occasions, is worn pendent to a broad sky-blue watered ribbon, scarfwise, over the right shoulder and under the left arm; but, upon great festivals, it is attached to a collar composed of double links of gold and eagles in white enamel.

The knights also wear, on the left side of their outward garment, an eight-pointed star, of gold embroidery, the four central rays, or points, being somewhat longer than the others, and upon this star is embroidered, in relief, a cross pattée, in silver, bordered with red, bearing the motto, *Pro fide, rege, et lege*, in letters of gold, disposed upon the four limbs, from the principal angles of which issue as many rays of silver.

The collar, badge, and star, will be found depicted in Plate LXXVII. fig. 1, 2, and 3.

The robes which were assigned by the first founder consisted of a sky-blue velvet mantle, lined with white satin, upon which was at first embroidered a white eagle, which was afterwards removed, and the star embroidered in its place.

Under this mantle they wore a long surcoat, of ponceau-coloured velvet, lined with white satin, with a cap, after the fashion of Poland, made of the same velvet.

When Poland ceased to exist as a sovereign state the Order was for a time discontinued: but when the Emperor Napoleon created the Duchy of Warsaw, in the Constitutional Act of the 21st July, 1807, the Polish Orders of knighthood were revived, and the King of Saxony declared Duke of Warsaw and Grand Master of them.

Since its submission to Russia the Orders of knighthood have been continued, and the Emperor Alexander is now Grand Master of this and the other Polish Orders. It is composed of only one class, who are likewise knights of the Order of St. Stanislaus.

EAGLE, RED, *the Order of Sincerity*, or *of the Red Eagle of Bayreuth*, now considered a Prussian Order, is said to have been instituted by Christian-Ernest, Margrave of Bayreuth, in the year 1705; it was an Order military and civil, and the Margraves of Bayreuth declared Sovereigns of the Order. The badge was an eight-pointed white enamelled cross of gold, the

centre, on one side, having the red eagle of Brandenburg, bearing on its breast a shield, charged with the arms of Hohenzollern, encircled with the motto of the Order, *Toujours le même*; upon the reverse, the name of the reigning Margrave, in letters of gold, upon red enamel, surmounted with an electoral cap of red velvet, turned up with ermine, and, upon the quarters of the cross, *L'Ordre de la sincérité*. See Plate LXXVIII. fig. 1.

This badge was worn round the neck, pendent upon the middle of the breast, suspended from a rich broad ponceau-coloured watered ribbon, with a border of gold, in chain-work embroidery. The knights, likewise, wore upon the left side of their upper garment an eight-pointed star of gold, the four central rays, or points, of which were longer than the others; in the middle was a cross pattée, embroidered in silver, and upon it the motto of the Order, *Toujours le même*, embroidered in letters of gold, as in Plate LXXVIII. fig. 2. The dress of the Order consisted of a full suit of superfine cloth, of an amaranth colour, lined with white silk; the coat and waistcoat bordered with gold twist, the buttons of gold, and the button-holes likewise of gold twist; the sword was of gold, with a rich sword-knot; the hat bordered with a gold edging and adorned with a cockade and white feather.

Such was the state of this Order in 1756: from that period until 1791 it underwent many changes under succeeding Margraves, but of which no trace appears in the statutes.

In 1791, Alexander, Margrave of Bayreuth, having resigned his states to his kinsman and immediate successor, Frederick William II. King of Prussia, His Majesty, by letters patent, dated June 12, 1792, declared himself Grand Master of the Order, giving it the rank next after that of the black eagle in his dominions, and attaching the dignity of Grand Master to the Crown of Spain for ever.

The insignia of this Order was totally altered after 1756, and was now composed of an eight-pointed white enamelled Maltese cross of gold, having in the four principal angles an eagle of gold, in red enamel, with wings expanded, and on the head an antique crown; on the centre, upon white enamel, a red eagle, charged on the breast with a shield of the arms of Hohenzollern, and standing upon a crown of laurel. On the centre, upon the reverse, the letters F W R the initials of His Majesty's name and title in italic characters of black upon white enamel. This badge, or cross, was surmounted by a regal diadem of gold, by which it was suspended from

a broad rich watered ribbon in three stripes, the middle white and those on the sides deep orange colour, and worn scarfwise over the right shoulder. See Plate LXXVIII. fig. 3.

The star was in all respects the same as that of the Order of the black eagle in Prussia, save that the red eagle, bearing the arms of Hohenzollern upon its breast, and standing upon a crown of laurel, was embroidered upon silver in the centre of the star, encircled with a fillet of silver, bearing the motto of the Order in letters of gold, and which star was worn upon the left breast of the upper garment. See Plate LXXVIII. fig. 4.

Upon the 18th of January, 1810, Frederick-William III. King of Prussia, added a second and a third class to this Order, and changed again the insignia; the knights of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia being declared members of the first class of this order of the Red Eagle. The badge of the premier class is a plain cross pattée, gold, enamelled white, and upon the centre the red eagle, imperially crowned, bearing on its breast the arms of Hohenzollern, and standing upon the crown of laurel, with the initials F W upon the reverse, pendent by the ribbon before described, and worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, see Plate LXXIX. fig. 1, together with a silver star of eight points on the left breast, having, upon a centre of gold, the red eagle, as mentioned before, encircled with a fillet of silver, with the motto, *Sincère et constanter*, in letters of gold, upon the upper part, and two branches of oak on the lower. See the same Plate, fig. 2.

The second class bear the same badge, somewhat smaller, suspended from the neck; and the third class the like badge, but of still smaller dimensions, from the button-hole.

Those of the second class, who have been promoted from the third, bear, as a mark of distinction, three oak-leaves, in gold, upon the ring of the badge or cross; and those of the first class, who have passed through the two inferior ranks, have the same distinction upon the badge, and also the same decoration upon the upper ray of the star.

It appears that the knights of this Order of the red eagle, created by the Margraves of Bayreuth, Frederick, Christian-Frederick, and Alexander, were not recognised by the King of Prussia when he became Grand Master of the Order, unless they paid the fees of honour a second time, which many of them refused to do, and who continued to wear the insignia as first described, whilst those who submitted to the

imposition, and the knights nominated by the king, wore the badge and star as altered by the Court of Berlin, each styling themselves Knights of the Red Eagle, of which nothing but personal degradation could deprive them; of course, as these first-created knights dropped into the grave, these petty feuds ceased to exist, and it is not likely that any of them are still living to complain.

ELEPHANT, WHITE. The Order of the White Elephant of Denmark, according to some historians was founded by Canute, the fourth King of Denmark, in the year 1190, when he marched in person against the Pagans, and it is said to have been renewed by Christian I. anno 1458; but the chronicles of the kingdom assert that it was instituted, in the year 1478, by Christian I. to commemorate and celebrate the nuptials of Prince John, his son, with the Princess Christiana, a daughter of the Elector of Saxony; since which period it has flourished, undiminished in splendour, and is considered to rank with the first orders of knighthood in Europe.

The number of knights is limited to thirty, besides the royal family, who are born knights of the Order, but not admitted into it till they attained the age of twenty years: other knights must be thirty years of age before admission; all profess the Lutheran religion, and have been, at least, for eight days, Knights of the Order of Dannebrog, although no other decoration can be worn with that of the elephant. The knights must not appear without the insignia of the Order, under the penalty of twenty ducats.

These statutes are not, however, rigorously enforced, as there are now fifty knights, and most of them wear the Order of Dannebrog in addition.

Since 1808, the principal festival of this Order is on the 1st of January, but which was formerly observed on the third day of Pentecost.

The collar of the Order was, at first, composed of elephants and crosses, linked together, and from thence was suspended an image of the Virgin Mary, surrounded with glory, and holding the infant Jesus in her arms. But this badge and collar were afterwards changed, and the badge is now an elephant, of gold and white enamel, with tusks and trunk of gold; on the back a tower, or castle, and upon the side of the elephant a cross of Dannebrog, in diamonds. Upon the neck of the animal is seated a Moor, in black enamel, holding in his right hand a spear of gold, as in Plate LXXX. fig. 2. This badge is suspended from a double gold

ring, and, upon ordinary occasions, attached to a rich broad sky-blue coloured watered ribbon, worn scarfwise, over the right shoulder; but, on great festivals, it is worn upon the breast, suspended from the great collar of gold, composed of elephants and towers, placed alternately, the elephants being enamelled white, with tusks and trunks of gold, all linked together by a double row of chains, as in the same Plate, fig. 1.

Upon the left side of the upper garment the knights likewise wear a star of eight points, embroidered in silver, the four central points being somewhat longer than the angular ones: in the centre is an escocheon of ponceau-coloured velvet, upon which is embroidered a cross of silver, the lower part of which is longer than the other three; this is surrounded with a laurel crown, bordered with a narrow silver edging; and a fillet of silver encircles the whole, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The robes of ceremony consist of a long ample mantle of crimson velvet, lined with white satin, the train of which is two yards long, and a knightly hood hangs down behind; the mantle is tied with tassels of silver and red silk intermixed. The vest and small-clothes are of white satin, and the stockings of a pearl colour. Upon the left side of the mantle is embroidered the star before-described. The hat is of black velvet, adorned with two rows of white ostrich-feathers.

The king's mantle, as Sovereign of the Order, is lined with ermine, and a black plume of heron's feathers is placed in the midst of the white ones, by way of distinction, but it is the only difference perceptible between the robes of the Sovereign and those of the Knights Companions.

The motto of the Order is—*Magni animi pretium*.

ELIZABETH, ST. an electoral Order for ladies, instituted at Manheim, 13th October, 1766, by Elizabeth Augusta, Countess Palatine of the Rhine, Electoress, Duchess of Bavaria, &c. It is composed of three classes, viz.—princesses, ladies of the court, or of honour, particularly attached to the Electoral Bavaro-Palatine Court, and to that of the Duke, (in which number are included those ladies who are governantes to the young princesses of those families,) and of six ladies, either married or widows, the number of the last being alone limited.

All ladies who are admitted members must exhibit and prove sixteen descents of uninter-

rupted and uncontaminated nobility. The nomination of the ladies, who are esteemed worthy of being invested with the Order, and the days of ceremony, depend absolutely upon the will of the Grand Mistress.

In a will, made in the year 1778, the foundress of this Order, her late Most Serene Electoral Highness Elizabeth Augusta thought proper to nominate the Serene Princess Maria Amelia, then reigning Duchess of Deux-Pont, and born Princess of the Electoral House of Saxony, to be, after her death, her immediate successor, so far as regards the supreme government of the Order; and that, from a principle of the most singular affection, excited by the greatest esteem for the rare virtues, the goodness of heart, and the greatness of soul, of this excellent and incomparable Princess.

On the 17th of August, 1794, upon the demise of the foundress, Her Highness, who became Duchess Dowager of Deux-Pont, succeeded to the administration, and, having established her residence at Neuburg, on the Danube, that city became the chief seat of this institution.

Statutes of the Order of Ladies in Honour of St. Elizabeth, and for the Assistance of the Poor and Needy.

We, Elizabeth Augusta, Countess Palatine of the Rhine, &c. &c. do hereby make known, that, from a motive of particular devotion towards St. Elizabeth, our Patroness, we have been induced to establish an Order of Ladies, in honour of that Saint, the principal object of which shall be to afford help and assistance to the needy; and, having obtained the consent of our most dear Consort, the Elector, to that effect, we have, therefore, established the said Order, and have thought proper to ordain the following constitutions for its better maintenance and government.

First, This Order shall be conferred only upon such ladies as profess the Catholic faith, and who are in a state of exhibiting and proving sixteen quarters of uninterrupted and unsullied nobility, as well on the behalf of themselves as on that of their husbands, in case they are or have been married.

Second, With an exception, so far as relates to Princesses of our Electoral House, and those of other ancient and princely families, this Order is limited to the Great Mistress of our household, to the ladies of our court, especially attached to the service of our person, and to

six ladies, who are married, or in a state of widowhood.

Third, No lady whatsoever, beyond this number, shall be received.

Fourth, Easter-Day, and the anniversary feast-day of St. Elizabeth, being the only days appropriated to and destined for the observance and performance of the ceremonies of reception, all the Ladies Companions must on those days assist at mass, and bestow alms according to the extent of their pecuniary ability.

Fifth, The distinctive badge of this Order is a cross pattée of white enamel. On the principal side, upon a field azure, is a representation of St. Elizabeth bestowing alms, the figures are enamelled ppr. The reverse is distinguished by our cypher in gold, upon a field ar. and the same is surrounded with three circles, that in the middle is green, and the two lateral circles, and the contours of the cross, are of burnished gold. The whole is surmounted with an electoral crown.

Sixth, The ladies shall wear this cross attached to the left breast, and it shall be suspended from a blue ribbon, with a small border of red.

Seventh, No lady shall appear in public without this cross: in case she does, she shall be fined one ducat for every such omission.

Eighth, Each lady of this Order shall, upon her reception, pay the sum of four ducats to the treasury.

Ninth, Upon the demise of a lady, the cross must be transmitted to the treasurer, and all the surviving ladies must cause two masses to be said for the soul of the departed. On our part, we, in the quality of foundress, will, in such cases, cause a solemn service of *requiem* to be sung, at which all the Ladies Companions then inhabiting the place of our residence shall be obliged to assist in person.

Tenth, If a lady should lose her cross, she must have a new one made at her own expense.

Eleventh, We reserve to ourselves for ever, not only the choice of the officers, that is to say, of the secretary and the treasurer, but, also, the care of giving them their respective instructions; and,

Twelfth, Likewise, the power and the liberty to ameliorate, augment, and change, all and every these present constitutions, according as we shall think proper for the good and advancement of the Order.

In witness whereof, we have signed the said

constitutions, and have caused our electoral seal to be put thereto.

Given at Manheim, the 13th of October, 1766. (L.S.)

ELIZABETH AUGUSTA, ELECTRESS.

By a bull of Pope Clement XIII. bearing date the 31st of January, 1767, which was given to the intent that this Order and its statutes might receive spiritual confirmation, permission was granted to the Grand Mistress to assemble the Ladies Companions in such wise, that they shall assist at divine worship, and at such processions as may tend to the honour and glory of the faith, and to the edification of the faithful. His Holiness likewise assures the ladies, especial indulgences on the days of their receptions, on those of their deaths, on the anniversary feast-day of St. Elizabeth, and for all pious and devout works of charity and beneficence.

On account of political circumstances, the Serene Grand Mistress having demanded the Papal permission that the crosses to be distributed whensoever receptions take place should not absolutely and indispensably be consecrated by the High-Almoner of the Order, or by a bishop, but, in like manner, by any other ecclesiastic in priest's orders on whom her choice might fall, on the 22d of December, 1794, Her Highness obtained the same from Pope Pius VI.

Ceremonial of Reception observed when a Lady is invested with the Electoral Order of St. Elizabeth.

The first reception took place at Manheim, 19th November, 1766, (being the anniversary feast-day of St. Elizabeth,) at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Great Audience Chamber of the Electress, who was seated under a magnificent canopy of state, the whole suite of her court being in waiting; and after causing the institution of the Order, and the statutes, to be expounded by the secretary, she was pleased to confer the same in manner and form following:—

The ladies named to be received on this occasion, or their proxies, successively advanced towards the Electress, and, on their knees, received from her hands the crosses, which, placed upon a large salver, were carried, by the treasurer of the Order, to the Great Master of the household, and, by him, were, upon a small salver, presented to the Grand Mistress.

The ceremony terminated with a discourse of thanks pronounced by the secretary.

On the 26th of April, 1787, the ceremonial of reception, as observed in the Chapel of the Electoral Palace at Manheim, was attended with still more pomp. Her Electoral Highness the Grand Mistress being then seated under a rich and magnificent canopy of state, elevated near the high altar, distributed the crosses in manner above-mentioned; and, during the ceremony, the hymn *Te Deum Laudamus*, chanted by the Prince-Bishop of Worms, was accompanied by the band of music in the service of the Elector.

Towards the commencement of the ceremony, the crosses had been consecrated by the Prince-Bishop, and afterwards, in the presence of the whole Court, His Highness celebrated high mass, with the accustomed solemnities.

These ceremonials have been often observed, but, generally speaking, the receptions, or investitures, have taken place without any ceremonial, other than the simple nomination of the Grand Mistress, accompanied with the cross, and ribbon, and statutes of the Order, being sent to the ladies admitted into the Order.

See Plate LIII. fig. 3, for the badge of this Order, which is worn at the left breast, and particularly described in the statutes before-given.

ELIZABETH THÉRÈSE. This Order was founded by Elizabeth Christine, widow of the Emperor Charles VI. of Austria, in the year 1750, for twenty officers only from the rank of Colonel to that of General, who had served the House of Austria for a period of thirty years.

It was formerly divided into three classes;—those of the first received 1100 florins; the second, 800 florins; and those of the third class, 500 florins.

The Order was called *The Theresian Military Establishment of Elizabeth*.

In the year 1771, the Empress Maria Thérèse renewed the Order, changed its form, and added one more to the number, making it to consist of twenty-one knights, of whom six receive an annual pension of 1000 florins, eight receive 800 florins, and the remaining seven 500 florins.

The Aulic Council of War propose the candidates for admission, and the Emperor makes his selection.

The Order now consists of but one class of knights, although in receipt of different sums, without distinction as to birth, religion, country, or possession of other Orders of Knighthood.

The badge or cross is worn suspended from a

black silk ribbon at the button-hole, on the left side, and which will be found depicted in Plate LIV. fig. 4.

EMPERORS, FOUR, Order of the. See **NOBLESSE, ANCIENT.**

ERMINE. Ferdinand I. King of Naples, in the year 1463, having ended the war against John of Lorraine, Duke of Calabria, his brother-in-law Marinus Marcianus, Duke of Sessa, and Prince of Rosiano, entered into a conspiracy to assassinate Ferdinand, in order that the Duke of Calabria might possess himself of the kingdom of Naples; but the plot being discovered, and the Prince of Rosiano apprehended, the king, instead of inflicting summary justice upon him, by depriving him of life, granted him a pardon, and, in memory of the event, instituted this Order, into which not only the Prince himself was admitted, but all the nobles of his dominions.

The collar was of gold chains, and, according to *Clarke*, intermixed with mud, which seems very immaterial, as it has been long extinct. The badge was an ermine, and the motto *Malo mori quam fœdari*.

ERMINE AND EAR OF CORN, in France. The Order of the Ear of Corn and Ermine was instituted in the year 1381, by John IV. Duke of Brittany, surnamed the Valiant; according to other authorities, it is said to have been founded by Francis, Duke of Brittany, in the year 1405, to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather, John the Conqueror, and upon which institution he rebuilt his castle, called Ermine.

The knights were twenty-five in number, and ladies were admitted into this Order, which at first was only called the Order of the Ermine; but there is little on record concerning it. It became extinct upon the union of Brittany with the monarchy, by the marriage of Anne de Bretagne with Charles VIII. of France.

The collar was composed of ears of corn, two and two, saltierwise, and interlaced with each other, as depicted in Plate LXXXI. fig. 1, and from which it derived the additional appellation of the Ear of Corn and Ermine.

The badge, which was borne pendent to the collar, was an ermine, on a mount, enamelled, ppr. and round the mount, upon an escrol, the motto *A ma vie*, also depicted with the collar.

FALCON, WHITE, OR OF VIGILANCE. This Order was founded on the 2d of August, 1732, by Ernest Augustus, Duke of Saxe-Weimer, to the end that those who were in-

vested therewith might be encouraged and disposed to avoid all manner of vice, and to exercise and maintain that virtue which is the chief object all Orders of Knighthood must especially have in view; and, secondly, that the knights so invested should observe the strictest fidelity towards the Emperor of Germany, as the Supreme Chief of the Holy Roman Empire, in honour of whom this Order was purposely instituted. Those persons who were not under the guidance and governance of such principles, could not be admitted as Knights Companions.

The badge consisted of an eight-pointed gold cross, enamelled green, and thereon was disposed a falcon of white enamel, its beak and talons of gold; between the four principal angles of the cross were rays enamelled red, with the extremities of white enamel.

The reverse of the cross is enamelled white, and the rays between the angles green; in the centre was the Duke's name, represented by a cypher of E A, upon blue enamel, surrounded with military trophies of gold, and upon the cross was the title of the Order, *L'Ordre de la Vigilance*; and the motto, *Vigilando Ascendimus*.

The badge was surmounted by the ducal crown, by which it was suspended from a dark red, or ponceau-coloured ribbon, with a narrow embroidery of gold, worn round the neck.

The reason assigned for its appellation of the *White Falcon*, was that the founder had especially in view the imperial eagle, which particularly decorates and characterizes the arms of the emperor, and was desirous that the Knights Companions of this Order should adhere as faithfully to its interests, and to those of the August Chief of the Empire, as those birds are wont to adhere to, and accompany each other; the falcon emblematically representing the candour, attachment, and vigilance of the Knights Companions towards their founder, or Grand-Master, upon every occasion.

The five principal vows were as follow:—

First, Each knight shall be faithful to God, his Almighty Creator.

Second, He must bind himself, as much as in him lies, to practise every virtue, and to avoid all manner of vice.

Third, He must endeavour to promote the prosperity and glory of the Emperor; and circumstances rendering it necessary and indispensable so to do, he must sacrifice even his blood and fortune to that end.

Fourth, The Knights Companions shall live

together in peace, harmony, fraternal concord, and unceasing amity; and, upon all needful occasions, shall administer due assistance to each other.

Fifth, They shall not neglect the poor and helpless, particularly distressed officers and soldiers who are in a state of indigence.

The number of the Knights Companions shall amount to twenty-four. They shall be divided into princes, persons of high and illustrious birth, persons of ancient and honourable equestrian families, who are entrusted with eminent offices or employments in the civil or military line, and of gentlemen, who are of such noble descent, as, according to the principles of ancient chivalry, entitles them to measure their lances with those of the most renowned knights, and to dispute the prize in the jousts and combats of tilt and tournament.

When this Order was instituted, it was solemnly and expressly ordained that, after the death of the founder, the Serene Chief of the Weimarian branch of the House of Saxony, shall never change or alter any of those rules which were then established, as already mentioned: and, in case this branch should become extinct, then is the future successor of any other branch most earnestly supplicated and conjured inviolably to preserve and maintain the original statutes and regulations in their full force, entire vigour, and pristine virtue.

The feast-day shall be kept annually upon the one which is observed as the anniversary, or birth-day, of the reigning emperor; and each Knight Companion (although he cannot assist or be present at the ceremonies which are practised upon that occasion) shall be nevertheless bound to the due observance thereof, by a performance of such works as tend "to the glory of God in "the highest, and on earth of peace, and good- "will towards men."

As soon as a Knight Companion dies, his heirs must immediately notify that circumstance, and, without loss of time, transmit the ensigns of the deceased to the reigning duke.

A chancellor and a secretary are the principal officers of this Order; to the end and intent that all transactions relating thereto may be regularly registered, and that all acts and instruments respecting this equestrian body be ultimately deposited in the archives destined for that purpose.

The premier minister of Saxe-Weimar shall always be invested with the office and dignity of chancellor, provided he can prove that he is of equestrian descent and extraction.

*Translation of the Statutes of the Order from
the Original, in Latin.*

I. We think that no one will be so unjust as to deny that the Order of Vigilance of Saxe-Weimar is among the most illustrious of the present age, as it may claim this prerogative for various reasons, partly on account of the eminent dignity of its serene founder, and partly on that of the knights who shine therein, (since they are equally illustrious for high birth and greatness of their virtues,) above all, on account of its object tending to consecrate the glory of the most invincible Emperor of the Romans, Charles VI. and their fidelity to him. This being the case, we shall endeavour to put in execution our purpose of giving a brief account of this august Order.

II. The glorious founder of this Order is the Serene Prince and Lord, the Lord Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Saxony, Juliers, Cleves, Bergen, Ingria, and Westphalia; Landgrave of Thuringia; Margrave of Misnia; Prince Comte of Henneberg; Comte of Mark and Ravensberg; Lord of Ravenstein; General in actual service of his Sacred Imperial Majesty, (and Commander of all the imperial cavalry and infantry, and also of a regiment of cuirassiers,) our most clement Lord; a prince whose name, on account of his transcendent merits, will not only be inscribed on marble, but engraved in the hearts of the age.

III. Our Duke, descended from the most ancient family of Saxony, gave in early youth a flattering promise of a great mind; and having finished his travels through Germany, Holland, France, and part of Hungary, showed to foreign nations a prince, whom they deservedly admired for the greatness of his virtues: he not only visited other cities and courts, and conversed with the most powerful kings and princes, but adorned by his presence, for a space of some years, the learned seats of the muses, Jena, Hall, Leyden, Utrecht, and Paris. At length, having attained the government of his own dominions, he spread his glory far and wide; being made knight of the Polish Order, by the most glorious King of Poland, Augustus II. and first honoured with the dignity of Field-Marshal-Lieutenant-General, and afterwards, before the expiration of a year, with that of General of all the Imperial Cavalry, by His Most Invincible Majesty the Emperor Charles VI.

IV. The Serene Duke, therefore, acknowledged, with gratitude and devotion, these distinguished marks of peculiar imperial favour,

which were then more particularly shown, when the prince went to Vienna, was introduced into the presence of the Emperor, and was received with the most flattering testimonies of kindness; and that the most clement Duke might, by some public monument, notify his desire of testifying his fidelity to the supreme head of the empire, he chose, at last, in preference to all others, the institution of some order of knighthood.

V. The object of this institution is reduced by its illustrious author to two principal points, in the rules of the Order themselves. 1st, That the knights of the Order of Vigilance may be sedulously incited to the promotion of virtue and the avoiding of vice. 2d, That they may be bound to perpetual loyalty and submission to his Sacred Imperial Majesty; so that no one can become a knight who shall decline to make the last sacrifices of loyalty to the Emperor.

VI. The form of the insignia will clearly appear from the account affixed to the beginning of the statutes, and the description of them may be read in the constitutions hereto annexed: but we cannot so far pass over the memorable symbol of the Order *Vigilando Ascendimus*, as not to submit it to examination in a few words. The statues seek their application from the very nature of the *hawk*, or principal symbol of our Order, it being known to the amateurs of falconry that the hawk is always a faithful attendant of the eagle, and endeavours, with the greatest efforts, to follow in his flight that king of birds, as he is commonly called.

VII. Perpetual praise is therefore due to this imitation, kept up in this august Order, by which the princes of the empire, and its other most faithful vassals, endeavour earnestly to follow the imperial eagle; and at the same time declare, with all suitable expression of veneration, their constant feeling of sincerity. For what can be conceived more glorious, than that so many powerful members of the body of German princes should emulously desire to be the hawk's attendant on the Romano German eagle; at once his indefatigable, and if it should appear necessary, strenuous defenders? Follow, therefore, all ye princes of the empire, equally the prop and ornament of Germany, the heroic example of the Saxe-Weimar hero, and defend the most august imperial eagle, against the most rapacious birds of the king of France, and every invader of your native country; with valour and your usual courage; with the sure expectation, not only of eternal glory to arise from thence, but also more certain security for the future.

VIII. But that we may not wander from our purpose, we are also to consider the number of the knights of the Order of Vigilance. Twenty-four princes, or others equally illustrious by their birth and official functions, may obtain admission into this celebrated Order by the favour of its most serene founder. The first rank is held by the Serene William-Henry, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach, (the most magnificent Governor of the Academy of Sall, and our most clement Lord,) who is connected by the ties of the most exalted friendship and of affinity with the Serene House of Saxe-Weimar. The names of the rest of the illustrious knights will follow hereafter.

IX. But for the better preserving the state of the Order of Vigilance, there are certain constituted persons, to wit, a chancellor and secretary of the Order, whose duty it is to reduce into writing, and when written, to preserve, for a perpetual memorial, those things which relate to it. The office of chancellor is attached to the dignity of first minister of state of Saxe-Weimar, unless he should happen to be destitute of those requisites, by the want of which, he is rendered incapable of attaining the honour of the Order; which restriction is read in express words in the constitution, that is, if he cannot, as is required, trace the nobility of his family. The office of chancellor is at present exercised by the most illustrious and most excellent George-William de Reinbaben, Knight of Silesia, hereditary Lord in Rohrbach, President and Chief Director of the Privy Council of the Serene Dukes of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Saalfeldt, and Saxe-Coburg. This incomparable Mæcenas exercises this office with so much the more glory, as he is equally illustrious by the splendour of his birth and his perfection in the higher sciences.

X. Nothing then remains, but to implore the supreme Deity, with sincere prayers, to support more and more the serene founder of the Order of Vigilance, and all the knights invested with it, in the most perfect attachment and fidelity to the most august Emperor; and to all the conditions expressed in the statutes; and that, "ascending by watching," the illustrious knights of the Order may acquire to themselves the common applause of all nations, as the most worthy reward of a great mind, never to decay!

Weimar, August 2d, 1732.

For twenty years prior to 1815, the Order was not conferred on any one, and in the beginning of that year there remained but one single

knight. After the congress of Vienna, the Dukes of Saxe-Weimar having received an increase of territory, the Grand Duke Charles-Augustus renewed this Order, on the 18th October, 1815, and made it the reward of civil and military merit, dividing it into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. The first class is composed of the Grand Master, who is always the reigning Grand Duke, the princes of his family, and twelve other Grand Crosses, chosen from amongst major-generals and actual privy-counsellors. The second class is limited to twenty-five, who must have the rank of privy-counsellors or majors; and the third class consists of fifty knights.

The cross or badge, depicted in Plate LXXXV. fig. 1 and 2, is worn by the Grand Crosses, pendent from a broad ribbon, scarf-wise over the right shoulder; and by the Commanders round the neck. The Knights wearing the same badge from the button-hole. The civil members, instead of the trophies upon the centre of the badge, have a crown of laurel surrounding the middle device.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left breast, a silver star of eight points, formed like feathers, upon which is a cross pattée az. surmounted with a falcon upon rays of gold in the centre, encircled with a green fillet, bearing the motto, *Vigilando Ascendimus*, in letters of gold, as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 3.

FAN. This Order, which was instituted by Louise-Ulrique, Hereditary Princess of Sweden, in the year 1744, was at first established for ladies only, but into which both sexes were afterwards admitted. It was called the Order of Louise-Ulrique, or the Fan.

On the badge are represented the sun and noah's ark, encircled with the motto, *La liaison fait ma valeur, la division me perd*, surmounted by the crown.

FERDINAND, ST. AND OF MERIT, a Sicilian Order of knighthood, instituted April 1, 1800, by Ferdinand IV. King of the two Sicilies, after his re-entrance into Naples, in testimony of his gratitude for divine protection, to recompense the services of his adherents, and to excite others of his Neapolitan subjects to similar acts of loyalty and fidelity.

By the statutes of the Order, the number of the Knights Grand Crosses was limited to twenty-four; and the immortal Nelson, who had safely conveyed the Royal Family of Naples to the more friendly shores of Sicily, when Bonaparte and his victorious army overran almost every state in Europe, was nominated one

of the senior knights, together with Souwaroff, Rimnisky, Prince Italisky, and the late Emperor of Russia, Paul I. his Sicilian Majesty, his two sons, all the ministers of state, and the chief nobles of the court, to the number of twenty-one, forming the first class, or Knights Grand Crosses of the Order.

The second class, or Knights Commanders, was unrestricted as to number, and the late Sir Thomas Trowbridge and Sir Alexander John Ball, Baronets, Sir Samuel Hood, Sir Thomas Lewis, and Sir Benjamin Hallowell, then Post-Captains in the British navy, were invested with the badge of Knights Commanders, and His Britannic Majesty granted these officers his royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Order.

The badge is of gold, in the form of a star of six points, or rays, and between them fleurs-de-lis, all issuing from a centre of gold, whereon is depicted the image of St. Ferdinand, in his robes and crown, his right hand resting upon a drawn sword, and holding in his left a crown of laurel, all encircled with a blue fillet, bearing the motto, *Pro fide et merito*. The badge is surmounted by the crown, to the top of which is attached a ring, by which it is suspended from a dark blue ribbon, with a small red border, or edge, and worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, by the Grand Crosses of the Order, and which will be found delineated in Plate LXXXII. fig. 1.

The Knights Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left breast of their upper garment, a silver star, corresponding with the badge as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The second class, or Knights Commanders, wear the same badge as the Grand Crosses, but it is suspended by a narrower ribbon round the neck, but they are not entitled to wear the star.

In 1805, this and the other Neapolitan Orders were abolished by Joseph Napoleon in Naples, but it continued to exist in Sicily, where the King and royal family had taken up their residence.

In 1810 this Order, which was at first composed of only two classes, as before-mentioned, was augmented by a third, called Knights, who wear a similar badge, rather smaller, suspended from the button-hole.

FERDINAND, ST. This royal and military Order of St. Ferdinand was instituted August 21, 1811, by the General Assembly of the Cortes of the kingdom of Spain, and ceased with their authority, but was revived by King Ferdinand VII. as a reward for military merit.

The King is sovereign Grand Master, who nominates the knights and are divided into five classes. The first class is composed of officers, from the rank of sub-lieutenant to that of colonel, inclusive. The second is formed of officers of the same rank who have particularly distinguished themselves in the service. The third class are general officers. And the fourth of the same rank, but who must have performed some heroic action. And the fifth class must have been commanders-in-chief, and more eminently distinguished for their services. These are denominated Grand Crosses, and have the title of *Excellency*. Sub-officers and soldiers, whose heroic actions would otherwise have entitled them to admission into the first class, are attached to the Order as followers or attendants upon it.

The knights who particularly distinguish themselves after admission are rewarded with pensions, which, upon the third action, extends to their widows or fathers, if unmarried.

The knights of the first class wear a badge composed of a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, upon the centre of which is represented the king in his robes of state, crowned, holding in his right hand a mound, and in the left a sceptre, encircled with a fillet, azure, bearing the motto, *Al merito militar*, in letters of gold, and which is suspended from the button-hole by a red ribbon, edged with orange-colour. See Plate LXXXIII. fig. 1.

Upon the centre, on the reverse of the badge, is inscribed *El rey y la patria*.

The second class wear, in the same manner, a similar badge, but the cross is surrounded with an olive-crown, and surmounted with a wreath of laurel, by which it is suspended from a ribbon, before described, as in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The third class wear the same badge as the first, but are likewise entitled to a star of gold, being a cross of eight points, with fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles; upon the centre is the king, in his robes, encircled with the fillet and motto, as upon the middle of the badge before described, and which star is worn upon the left breast of the outer garment, and will likewise be found depicted in Plate LXXXIII. fig. 3.

The fourth class wear the badge of the second, with the star of the third, ornamented with a crown of laurel, and

The fifth, or Knights Grand Crosses, wear the same badge as the fourth, suspended from a broad ribbon, of the colours before described, worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, together

with the star, ornamented with the crown of laurel.

Sub-officers and soldiers attached to the Order wear the badge of the first and second class, in silver, pendent from the button-hole.

FIDELITY, or PERFECT UNION, an Order of Denmark, instituted, in the year 1732, by Sophia, consort of Christian VI. King of Denmark. It flourished during the life of the foundress, but was discontinued, upon her death, in the year 1770.

It was conferred on both sexes, and there were lately living nineteen knights of this Order.

The badge of the Order was a star of eight points, enamelled white, cantoned with rays of gold: on the centre an escocheon, quarterly, first and fourth, gu. a lion, rampant, or, supporting a Danish axe, ar.; second and third az. an eagle, displayed, or. It was worn pendent to a crimson ribbon, edged with gold, round the neck of the ladies, and from the button-hole of the gentlemen. See Plate LXXVIII. fig. 3.

FIDELITY, or the Order of the **WHITE CROSS** in Tuscany. Instituted, in the year 1814, by Ferdinand III. Grand Duke of Tuscany and Archduke of Austria, and intended to reward military service; the particulars of which, or of the insignia, are not known.

FIDELITY. This Order of knighthood was founded on the 17th of June, 1715, when the Margrave Charles-William of Baden-Dourlack laid the first stone of the Castle of Carlsruhe.

The Order preserved its first statutes until the year 1803, when the electoral dignity was granted to the house of Baden. On the 8th May, in this year, the Grand Duke Charles-Frederick renewed the Order, and divided it into two classes, viz. Grand Crosses and Commanders. The Elector of Baden is Grand Master, and the Princes of that house are born Knights of the Order.

Each knight, upon his reception, pays twenty ducats, and the officers of the Order consist of a secretary, treasurer, and keeper of the records.

The badge of the Order which is worn by the Grand Crosses, suspended by a broad orange-coloured ribbon, edged with blue, scarfwise, from right to left, and by the Commanders, round the neck, is a cross of eight points, enamelled red, with the letters C C, in gold, interlaced back to back, between the principal angles: upon a circular centre are the same initials upon a mount, or rock, and over the letters the word *Fidelitas*: the cross, surmounted

by the electoral crown, from the top of which it is pendent by a gold ring. On the reverse, upon the centre, which is of gold, is a fesse gu. See Plate LXXXIV. fig. 1.

Both classes wear, on the left side of their upper garment, a silver star of eight points, upon which is a cross pattée gu. with two C's in gold, as before described; between the principal angles, and upon the centre of the cross a circular medallion of gold, on which is the cypher, upon a rock, and over it the motto, *Fidelitas*, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

FLEECE, GOLDEN. This Order of knighthood, which is both an Austrian and Spanish Order, was instituted on the 10th of January, 1429, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant and Earl of Flanders, being the day of his marriage with his third wife, the Infanta Isabella, of Portugal. The Duke set so high a value upon this Order that he took for his motto the words *Autre n'auray*, which, in the old French language, means "*I will have,*" or "*I will wear none other;*" and, contrary to the rules generally observed in most orders of knighthood, especially on the continent, the Knights of this Order, at least the Austrian branch of it, are not precluded on account of family or rank, it being particularly set forth in the statute, "that whoever is the object of the choice of the sovereign, possesses, in virtue of his so being, every requisite which may entitle him to his admission therein."

At the second festival of the Order, which took place in 1431, the statutes were promulgated, in one of which it is declared that in case the house of Burgundy should leave no male heir, the husband of the female inheriting the Earldom of Flanders, shall be chief of the order.

After the death of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, his only daughter, Mary, married Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, afterwards Emperor of Germany, upon which the sovereignty of the Low Countries, and the Grand Mastership of this Order, passed to the house of Austria.

In 1556, after the abdication of Charles V. grandson of Maximilian, the Spanish branch of the house of Austria remained in possession of the Low Countries, and continued Grand Masters of the Order till that branch of the family became extinct by the death of Charles II. King of Spain, when Philip, Duke of Anjou, and Charles, Archduke of Austria, disputed the Spanish crown, and both assumed the Grand Mastership of this Order. Charles could not maintain himself in the possession of Spain, but

he obtained the Spanish Netherlands, and immediately exercised the right of conferring the Order of the Golden Fleece, upon the fundamental principle of the original institution, that the Grand Mastership appertained unalienably to the prince in possession of the earldom of Flanders, and upon which principle the Archduke Maximilian, in right of his wife, the heiress of Burgundy and Flanders, Philip the Handsome, King of Castile, the Emperor Charles V. Philip II. Philip III. Philip IV. and Charles II. Kings of Spain, had all conferred this Order, as actual possessors of the earldom of Flanders.

Upon the return of Charles, Archduke of Austria, to Vienna, in 1713, from the Spanish Netherlands, (whither he had taken the archives of the Order upon quitting Spain,) he celebrated the re-establishment of the Order with great pomp; but Philip, Duke of Anjou, who had disputed with him the crown of Spain, and had become sovereign of that kingdom, likewise declared himself Grand Master, and at the congress, held at Cambray in 1721, presented a solemn protest against the Archduke of Austria (who had become Emperor of Germany) exercising the prerogatives attached to the Grand Mastership, which he contended appertained solely to the crown of Spain.

In the treaty signed at Vienna, in 1725, it was agreed, that each of them, during his life, should enjoy the titles assumed, but that their successors should assume none others, save those which appertained to the states which they really possessed, and amongst these titles, the Grand Mastership of this Order was tacitly included. Upon the death of the Emperor, Charles VI. Philip V. again presented a protest against the Archduchess Maria-Thérèse, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Duchess of Brabant, and Countess of Flanders, (the eldest daughter and sole heiress of the emperor,) for having transferred to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, her consort, her claims or rights to the dignity.

In 1748, when peace was concluded, by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle, France proposed, that the dispute relative to this object should, on that occasion, be laid aside. Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, strenuously maintained, however, that the Grand Mastership belonged to Spain alone, and Maria-Thérèse holding the same claim in favour of the Emperor, Francis I. the matter remained *in statu quo*, since the parties concerned would not come to any settlement.

Austria and Spain have since enjoyed an

equal right with respect to the creation of Knights of this Order.

The number of knights is not limited in Spain, but it has seldom exceeded seventy or eighty. Upon its first institution it consisted of only thirty knights, including the sovereign, and although the occasion of its institution has been the subject of controversy amongst antiquaries, it has ever been ranked with the most illustrious and distinguished Orders of Knighthood in Europe.

The knights usually wear a Golden Fleece, pendent to a broad red ribbon round the neck, but on ceremonial days it is attached to a collar composed of double steels, interwoven with flint stones, emitting sparks of fire, the whole enamelled in their proper colours. The fusils are joined two and two together, somewhat resembling double B's, the cyphers of Burgundy, and the flint stones represent the ancient arms of the sovereigns of Burgundy of the first race, with their motto, *Ante ferit quam flamma micet*. The motto of the Order is, *Prælium non vile laborum*. See Plate LXXXVI. fig. 1. There are four great officers, viz. a chancellor, treasurer, registrar, and king of arms, called *Toison d'or*.

The Austrian part of the Order is limited to fifty-one, the number appointed by Charles V. but in all other respects, the statutes, insignia, &c. are exactly the same in both, and excepting the augmentation of its number, and the substitution of a ribbon upon ordinary occasions, instead of the collar, which was formerly worn daily, but afterwards only upon particular festivals, or days of ceremony,—the order underwent little or no change during the space of nearly four centuries.

The habit of the Order consists of a long mantle, and a cap of crimson velvet, which are lined with white lustring; the mantle is entirely bordered with the insignia of the Order, viz. flint-stones and fire-steels, disposed alternately, the former surrounded with sparks, or flames of fire, and pendent gold fleeces, worked in rich embroidery. The vest and small clothes are of plain white silk.

FOOLS, Order of. Instituted by Adolphus, Duke of Cleves, on the feast of St. Rumbert, in the year 1380. It consisted of thirty-five Knights Companions, chosen from among the nobility. The badge, which was embroidered in silver on the left side of a short silk mantle, was the figure of a man, habited like a fool, in a short waistcoat, a cowl of red and yellow patch-work, with morrice bells of gold, yellow stockings, and

black shoes, holding in his hand a bowl filled with fruits.

FORTUNE. The Order of *Fortune* was instituted in Palestine, about the year 1190, to defend the cross, the standard of the army; and when these knights assembled, they each held in the hand a lighted flambeau and wore an upper robe of cloth of gold, with a silver breast-plate, ornamented with flames and figures of animals in gold, and a collar or chain of the same metal.

FRIEZLAND KNIGHTS, see CROWN ROYAL.

GARTER. The most noble Order of the Garter was instituted by King Edward III. of England, but the exact period of its foundation, and the occasion of its creation, have been matters of controversy and various reasons assigned for its institution, some of which it may not be out of the way to mention. The loss of the original statutes of the Order, together with the silence of contemporary writers, have left the subject to conjecture, upon which no reliance can be placed. Notwithstanding these difficulties in determining the precise period of time, or in what year of the founder's reign this Order had its birth, the event is generally allowed to have taken place either in the 18th or 23d year of that monarch's reign, that is to say, in the year 1344 or 1350.

The origin of its institution, according to some writers, is said to have arisen from the garter of Joan, Countess of Salisbury, accidentally dropping off whilst dancing at a ball, which was picked up by the king, who, aptly at the moment, applied the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, adding, that he would shortly advance the Garter to so high an honour, that most of his nobles would be proud to wear it. *Du Chesne* has handed down a similar account of its origin, from the dropping of a lady's garter, but relates the circumstance of the queen having met with this accident in retiring from the court to her own apartment.

Other writers attribute its institution from Richard I. at the siege of Acon, having tied thongs of leather about the legs of a number of his officers, with the promise of a future reward if they proved victorious; and *Micheli Marquez* relates, that this order, termed from the Greek language *Periscelidis ordo*, was erected to the memory of one *Periscelide*.

These and such like whimsical conjectures (for Joshua Barnes attributes its derivation from the Cabiri, among the Samothracians) have been advanced by different authors, and it is said, that King Edward, being of a military genius, and engaged in a war for the recovery of France,

which he claimed in right of his mother, was anxious to draw to his standard the best soldiers of Europe, and for that purpose, at first projected the restoration of King Arthur's round table, and proclaiming a magnificent tilting, invited foreigners of quality and courage to the tournament. The place of meeting was fixed at Windsor, and King Edward published his royal letters of protection for the safe coming and returning of such foreign knights as intended to take part in such exercises, which were fixed for the 19th January, 1344.

A feast, or supper, began the solemnity, and the king ordained, that this feast should be annually kept at Whitsuntide, for which purpose his majesty erected a particular building in the castle, wherein was placed a round table of two hundred feet diameter, in imitation of King Arthur's, at Winchester, where his majesty entertained the knights, at his own expense, of one hundred pounds per week.

The King commended himself and his companions to the patronage of St. George, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian the Emperor, and was a person of greater eminence in both the eastern and western churches, than any other military saint; and, that his memory might be preserved, he gave them the image of that saint sitting on horseback, encountering the dragon, with a tilting spear, to be worn pendant to a blue ribbon round the neck. But afterwards, when King Edward III. gained a decisive battle (supposed that of Cressy) in which it is said, that he used his garter for a signal, his majesty instituted this Order of Knighthood, giving the garter pre-eminence among its ensigns, from which the select number of knights at first chosen were styled *Equites Aureæ Periscelidis*, or, Knights of the Golden Garter.

But however various and contradictory these accounts may be as to its origin, the Order of the Garter has ever been considered, by all nations, as the highest in rank and dignity in the world.

The Order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five Companions, called Knights of the Garter; and for their better regulation and governance a body of statutes was compiled and ordained by the founder, since which two other bodies of statutes have been established, one by King Henry V. and the other by King Henry VIII. and command to be added to those of King Edward III.

The principal officers of the Order are five in number, viz. the *Prelate*, whose office is inseparably annexed to the see of Winchester;

the *Chancellor*, whose office is annexed to the see of Salisbury; the *Registrar*, whose office is annexed to the deanery of Windsor; *Gar*ter King of Arms; and the *Usher*, or *Black Rod*.

The *Prelate* is the first and premier officer of great honour, but without either salary or fees attached to the office. He had apartments allotted to him in Windsor-Castle, and as often as he went thither was allowed court livery for himself and servants, according to the degree of an earl.

By his oath, he is to be present at all chapters whereunto he is summoned, to report all things truly, to take the scrutiny faithfully, and present it to the sovereign, to keep secret the counsels of the Order, to promote and maintain the honour of it, and by his office he takes place in Parliament next to the Bishop of Durham.

By warrant under the signet of the Order, dated 19th February, 13 Charles II. the Prelate had assigned him for his livery of the Order, one robe of purple velvet, containing eighteen yards, and ten yards of white taffeta for lining, as also the cross of St. George, within the garter, having laces, buttons, and tassels of purple silk and Venice gold; he is to wear this robe yearly, on the vigil and day of St. George, whether it be in parliament, or any other solemn occasion or festival whatsoever.

The honours attached to this officer are, that his place in all proceedings and ceremonies of the Order is on the right hand of the Chancellor. His arms are impaled with those of the see of Winchester, surrounded with the garter.

His apartments in the castle of Windsor were situated on the north side, called Winchester-Tower.

The *Chancellor* of the Order is to keep the great seal, and has place and precedence in all ceremonies and proceedings, next the Prelate, in all places and assemblies, is ranked after the Knights Privy Counsellors, and before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The statutes allow him apartments in Windsor-Castle, in the south-west tower of the lower ward, called Chancellor's Tower.

His oath, robe, and livery in the sovereign's court are the same as the Prelate's. His office is not only to seal original statutes, appointed to remain perpetually in Windsor-Castle, but also those copies, of which each Knight Companion is obliged to have one, are in his keeping, with letters of license, mandates, and certificates, relating to the Order.

The Chancellor's badge, which was first assigned in the reign of William and Mary, is a medal

of gold, enamelled, with a red rose encircled with the Garter and motto, and on the reverse is enamelled the figure of St. George, within the Garter, which is worn pendent to a ribbon or gold chain around the neck. He likewise bears his arms impaled with the see of Salisbury, encircled with the Garter like the Prelate's.

At the first establishment of the Order, the office of Chancellor was vested in one of the Knights, but Edward IV. thought fit to give it to a person distinct from the Knights Companions, and annexed the office to the see of Salisbury.

The *Registrar* was one of the three officers constituted at the first institution of the Order. His mantle is of satin, lined with taffeta, with an escocheon of the cross of St. George, embroidered on the left shouldered, but not encircled with the Garter; with tassels the same as the Prelate and Chancellor. He had also apartments assigned to him in the castle of Windsor, and carried, as a symbol of office, a scroll, and afterwards a book,* the red book of the Order, covered with crimson velvet, ornamented with two pens in saltire, interlacing the Garter, over which was the royal cypher and crown.

Garter, the fourth officer of the Order, was so created by King Henry V. with the advice and consent of all the Knights Companions, and is also Principal King of Arms of the Corporation of Heralds; considered a distinct office, but ever united with that of Garter in one person.

The services enjoined him relating to the Order were, in preceding times, performed by Windsor Herald, an officer created by King Edward III.

His robe is the same as the registrar, and he wears, pendent to a gold chain or ribbon, a medal or badge, enamelled with the sovereign's arms impaled with the cross of St. George, encircled with the Garter and surmounted with an imperial crown. He likewise bears a golden sceptre of office, and, as Principal King of Arms, is entitled to a crown, or coronet, of gold, which will be found more particularly described under *Coronet*, or *Crown*, of the *Kings of Arms*, and depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 11.

Black Rod, the fifth and last officer of the Order, was instituted by the founder, and, by the statutes, should be a gentleman of blood and arms, born within the sovereign's dominions, and if not a knight at his admission into the office, is to be knighted, and for the honour

* This book he was ordered to bear before his breast on all solemn occasions, when he wore his mantle, and for his better convenience he had a belt and ouch to hang it by.

the Order, is appointed the Chief Usher in the kingdom.

In a Chapter, held at Whitehall, the 13th February, sixth Charles I. it was decreed that the office of Black Rod should from thenceforth successively, as soon as the same should become void, be annexed to some one of the Gentlemen-Ushers, Daily Waiters, whom the sovereign should appoint.

The oath taken by this officer (temp. Henry VIII.) was, "truly and faithfully to observe and keep all the points of the statutes of the Order, as to him belonged and appertained." His mantle is the same as the Registrar and Garter, and it was ordained that he, or his deputy, should carry a black rod (from which he has his title) before the Sovereign at the feast of St. George, within the castle of Windsor, and at other solemnities and chapters of the Order. On the top of this rod should be set a lion of England; it is used as a mace, and has the same authority to apprehend delinquents, and such as have offended against the statutes of the Order, which is done by touching them with the rod, his fee for which is five pounds.

This officer likewise wears a gold badge, pendent to a chain or ribbon round the neck, which is a knot (like those in the collar of the Order) encompassed with the garter and motto, and alike on both sides.

There was a house in Windsor-castle granted to this officer by letters patent, during life; it was situated on the south side of the Castle in the middle ward, and, by the Constitutions, he is granted baron's service at the church, and livery thereto appertaining.

King Charles I. annexed to this officer the Little Park of Windsor for ever, and not to be disposed of but under the Great Seal of the Order, and that only to the Usher of the Order, for the time being.

The habit and ensigns of the Order have, at various times, undergone some little alteration in form, materials, and colour. They consist of the *Garter*, *Mantle*, *Surcoat*, *Hood*, *George*, *Collar*, *Cap*, and *Feathers*: the four first were assigned by the founder, and the rest by King Henry VIII.

The *Garter* has the pre-eminence, from which the Order derives its name: it was at first formed of sky-blue coloured velvet, but was altered to a darker hue, edged with gold, and bearing the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, in letters of gold, with a buckle, and pendent, richly chased of the same metal. It is worn on the left leg, a little below the knee.

The *Mantle* is also of blue velvet, lined with white taffeta, which fastens or ties at the collar with two long strings, called cordons, with large tassels at the ends, made of blue silk, enriched with gold. On the left* shoulder, or breast, of this mantle is richly embroidered the star of the Order, which is formed of silver, with eight points or rays, the four principal points being somewhat longer than the angular ones, upon the centre of which is the red cross of St. George, encircled with the blue Garter, edged with gold, bearing the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, in golden letters. The mantle worn by the Sovereign being the same, differing only in the length of the train, which is longer than that of the knights. The Mantle worn by the founder and knights, at the first feast of the Order, was of fine woollen cloth, and no mention is made of the mantle being of velvet, till the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. The colour of it, appointed by the statutes of the Order, was blue, and it so continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it was changed to purple, and remained of that colour till about the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles I. when he restored the colour of the mantle to its pristine hue.

The *Surcoat*, or *Kirtle*, as well as the mantle, was originally composed of woollen cloth, and so continued, at least, till the reign of Edward IV. about which time it was made of velvet; and anciently the colour varied every year, and was of blue, scarlet, sanguine, and white, but it is now made of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta.

The *Hood* was formerly worn upon the head at all public ceremonies, and was made of the same materials as the mantle, and sometimes adorned with embroidery of garters; it is now of crimson velvet, affixed to the mantle as part of the habit, and instead of the head being covered with it, the sovereign and knights now wear a cap or hat of black velvet, lined with white taffeta, and adorned with a large plume of white ostrich feathers, in the centre of which is a tuft, or aigrette, of black heron's feathers, and this plume is generally affixed to the cap, or hat, by a band of diamonds. The custom of wearing this cap and feathers at the great solemnities of the Order had been some time omitted in, and before, the time of James I.; but at a Chapter held on the 13th April, in the tenth year of his reign, it was again re-established.

* The Prelate and Chancellor have this badge on the right shoulder, or breast.

The *Collar* of the Order is of gold, weighing thirty ounces troy: it is composed of twenty-six* pieces, in the form of the Garter, enamelled blue, with the motto of the Order in letters of gold: in the centre of each garter is a rose, enamelled red, seeded gold, and leaved vert. These twenty-six garters are fastened together with as many knots of gold. From one of these garters in the middle of the collar, is pendent the badge of the Order, being the figure of St. George, armed, sitting on horseback, and with a spear encountering a dragon, which lies on his back beneath the feet of the horse, as depicted in Plate LXXXVII. fig. 1. The Sovereign and Knights wear in common the above badge, or figure of St. George, within the garter, all of gold, (called the lesser George,) pendent to a broad deep coloured blue ribbon, scarfwise over the left shoulder, hanging on the right side.†

On the left breast of their upper garment, they also wear a star of eight points embroidered in silver, upon the centre of which is the red cross of St. George upon a silver field, encircled with the blue garter, the edge, buckle, and pendent of gold, bearing the motto, *Honi soit qui*

* This alludes to the number of knights—the sovereign and twenty-five companions.

† Charles II. altered the colour of the Order from light to dark blue, out of compliment to the celebrated and beautiful Hortensia Mancini, Duchess of Mazarine, who visited England during his reign, this kind of blue being her favourite colour, and from whom it derived the appellation of Mazarine blue.

King James I. substituted the ribbon for ordinary occasions, which was of light blue, and the badge was worn pendent round the neck, till the time of Charles II. who not only altered the colour, as before observed, but the manner of wearing it; and his Majesty's son, the first Duke of Richmond, was the first knight who wore the ribbon scarfwise.

"His Grace was elected on April 7th, 1631, a Knight-Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, on the 20th of the same month. At that time, and formerly, as pictures show, the Knights of the Garter wore the blue ribbon round the neck, with the George appendant on the breast: but the Duke's mother (the Duchess of Portsmouth) having, some time after his installation, introduced him to the King, with his ribbon over his left shoulder, and the George appendant on the right side; his Majesty was so pleased with the conceit, that he commanded all the Knights-Companions of the Order to wear it the same way."—*Collins's Peerage*, vol. i. p. 184. Edition, 1779.

Some peculiar circumstances of knightly gallantry are remarkable in this Order. Its institution is said to have originated from the accidental dropping of a lady's garter, or, with more probability, to unite and encourage the nobles of his court to assist Edward III. in his claims to the throne of France in right of his mother; and Charles II. was induced to change the colour of the Order, and alter the manner of wearing the ribbon, in compliment to the taste of two French ladies of great beauty and accomplishments, the Duchess of Mazarine and the Duchess of Portsmouth.

mal y pense, in golden letters, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The stockings and small-clothes, which are united like pantaloons, are of pearl-coloured silk: on the outside of the right knee is affixed a knot of open silver lace and ribbons intermixed, in the form of a large rose; and a little below the left knee is placed the garter before described.

The shoes are of white shamois leather, with red heels, with knots or roses like that upon the right knee. The doublet is of cloth of silver, adorned before and behind, and down the sleeves, with several guards or rows of open silver lace, each lace having a row of small buttons set down the middle: the cuffs are open, and adorned with the same kind of lace and ribbons, set in small loops: at the bottom of the upper seam of each cuff, is fixed a knot of silver ribbons that falls over the gloves, which are of white kid leather, laced at the top with silver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, like that on the cuff. The trousers (which are of silver tissue, or cloth of silver, the same as the doublet, and adorned with two rows of lace and ribbons intermixed, and set at a small distance, that the cloth of silver appears between them) are buckled round the waist, and formed like puffed small-clothes, reaching to the middle of the thigh, after the antique fashion of the time of Henry VIII.

For the convenience of travelling, the knights of the Order were permitted to wear a blue ribbon under their boot, instead of the garter, but are never to appear in public without this blue ribbon and the lesser George and star, except upon the principal feasts in the year, when they wear the collar and badge, and then the ribbon and lesser George is not worn.

The first twenty-five Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter made by King Edward III.

1. Edward, Prince of Wales, commonly called the Black Prince.
2. Henry, Duke of Lancaster.
3. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
4. Peirs Capiton de la Bouch.
5. Ralph, Earl of Stafford.
6. William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.
7. Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.
8. Sir John Lisle.
9. Sir Bartholomew Bergherst.
10. Sir John Beauchamp.
11. Sir John Mohun.
12. Sir Hugh Courtenay.
13. Sir Thomas Holland.

14. Sir John Grey.
15. Sir Richard Fitz-Simon.
16. Sir Miles Stapleton.
17. Sir Thomas Wale.
18. Sir Hugh Wrottesley.
19. Sir Nele Loring.
20. Sir John Chandos.
21. Sir James Audley.
22. Sir Otho Holland.
23. Sir Henry Eam.
24. Sir Sanchet Dabridgecourt.
25. Sir Walter Pavely.

Ceremonial of Investiture of Knights of the Garter.

St. James's, Thursday, January 17, 1805.

A Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter having been summoned for this day, the Knights Companions, in their mantles and collars, with the officers of the Order hereafter mentioned, in their mantles, chains, and badges, attended the Sovereign in his own apartment; and being called over by Garter Principal King of Arms, a procession was made from thence to the Great Council-Chamber, in the following order:—

Earl Camden.

Earl Spencer.

Earl of Carlisle.

Earl of Westmoreland.

Earl of Chatham.

Marquis Cornwallis.

Prince William Frederick.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Garter. The Register.

The Prelate.

The SOVEREIGN.

The Sovereign and Knights Companions being seated, the Register, in the absence of the Chancellor, read a new statute, by which it is ordained, that the said Order shall henceforth consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions, together with such lineal descendants of the late Sovereign, King George the Second, as shall have been elected, and may hereafter be elected, into the same, always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the original institution.

The Register then signified to the Chapter

the Sovereign's pleasure for filling up the vacant stalls in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor; and as, by the Statutes, none but a Knight can be elected, Garter was commanded to introduce the Duke of Beaufort, who was knighted by the Sovereign with the sword of State. The Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were thereupon successively introduced, and knighted with the like ceremonies.

The Knights Companions then proceeded to the election; and the suffrages being collected by the Register and presented to the Sovereign, Henry Charles, Duke of Beaufort, was, by His Majesty's command, declared duly elected. His Grace was thereupon received at the door of the Chapter-room by the two junior Knights Companions, and conducted between them to the Sovereign, preceded by Garter, bearing the ensigns of the Order on a cushion.

Garter presenting the Garter to the Sovereign, His Majesty, assisted by the two senior Knights Companions, buckled it on His Grace's left leg, the Register pronouncing the admonition.

"To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr St. George, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this noble Garter; wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious Order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that thereby thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and, having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer."

Garter then presented the ribbon with the George to the Sovereign; and, his Grace kneeling, the Sovereign, with the assistance of the said two senior Knights Companions, put it over His Grace's shoulder, the Register, in the mean time, pronouncing the admonition.

"Wear this Ribbon about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that, having stoutly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

His Grace, having kissed His Majesty's hand, and saluted the Knights present, withdrew.

After which, John James, Marquis of Abercorn, George, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, George, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, were

severally elected, and invested with the like ceremonies.

The Chapter ended, Garter called over the Knights, and a procession was made back to His Majesty's apartment in the order as before.

*Ceremonial of Installation of the Knights of the Garter, as observed at the Installation of the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, and the Earl of Chesterfield, in presence of the Sovereign, at Windsor, on Tuesday, the 23d of April, 1805, being St. George's Day.**

The Knights Companions, in the complete habit of the Order, the officers of the Order in their mantles, the Knights Elect in the under habit of the Order, having their caps and fea-

Kettle-Drums and House-Trumpets.

Poor Knights, two and two.

Prebends, two and two.

Pursuivants and Heralds at Arms, two and two.

Norroy King of Arms.

The Knights Elect, two and two, having their caps and feathers in their hands, viz.

Earl of Chesterfield. Earl of Winchilsea.

Earl of Pembroke. Marquis of Abercorn.

Duke of Beaufort.

Duke of Rutland.

The Knights Companions, in their Order, viz.

Earl Camden.

Earl Spencer.

Earl of Westmoreland. Marquis of Salisbury.

Earl of Chatham.

Duke of Devonshire.

Prince William Frederick.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Two Ser-
jeants-at-
Arms.

Deputy Gentleman Usher
of the Black Rod, with
his rod.

The Register, with the
Book.

Deputy Garter, with the
Rod or Sceptre of Gar-
ter.

Two Ser-
jeants-at-
Arms.

The Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order.

Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Dartmouth.

The Sword of State, borne by the
Duke of Montrose.

The SOVEREIGN,

in the full habit of the Order ;

His Train borne by the Marquis of Worcester, eldest Son of the Duke of Beaufort, and the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, and by the Honourable George Villiers, in the absence of the Master of the Robes.

Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners.

Band of Gentlemen
Pensioners.

* The Author was present at this Installation.

thers in their hands, and the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke in his ordinary habit, attended the SOVEREIGN in the royal apartment. The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants-at-Arms with their maces, in the Presence-Chamber; the Prebends and Poor Knights, as also the Kettle-Drums and House-Trumpets, in the Guard-Chamber.

The Proxy, not going in the procession, retired privately to his chair at the back of the altar.

At half-past ten o'clock, Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, officiating, with His Majesty's permission, for Garter, (who was prevented from attending the processions and performing his duties in the choir by an accident two days previous to the installation,) called over the Knights, and a procession was made from the Royal Apartment in the following order:—

In this manner, moving to the chapel, the procession entered at the south door, passed down the south isle, and up the north isle, to the Chapter-House; the poor Knights dividing, on either side, at some distance from the Chapter-House, then the Prebends next above, and the Officers of Arms nearest to the Chapter-House.

None entering with the SOVEREIGN into the Chapter-House but the Knights Companions and the sworn officers of the Order, the Knights Elect retired to their chairs in the isle behind the altar.

Deputy Black Rod and the Register, not having been sworn, remained in the isle, opposite to the Knights Elect.

The SOVEREIGN and the Knights Companions being seated, Garter acquainted His MAJESTY that Robert Quarme, Esq. Deputy Black Rod, humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, knelt near the SOVEREIGN on the left hand, when Garter administered the oath. Deputy Black Rod, having kissed the SOVEREIGN's hand, retired to his place.

Then Garter, in the absence of the Chancellor, acquainted His MAJESTY that the Dean of Windsor, the Honourable and Reverend Doctor Edward Legge, prayed admittance to take the oath as Register of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod, the latter carrying the ensigns of the Register's office; Garter administered the oath; and the Register being invested, and having kissed the SOVEREIGN's hand, withdrew to his place.

Then, by the SOVEREIGN's command, the Register, (in the absence of the Chancellor,) standing on the left hand of His MAJESTY, read the new statute.

Garter then, by the SOVEREIGN's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland, who was received at the door by the two junior Knights, and conducted to the table where the surcoat, girdle, and sword had been placed; and Garter presenting the surcoat, His MAJESTY was graciously pleased, with the assistance of the two senior Knights, to invest His Grace therewith, the Register reading the admonition.

"Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also to offer yourself to shed your blood for Christ's faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

Then Garter presented the girdle and the sword, which were put on His Grace.

Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke (who had received the honour of knighthood on the 21st instant, in the Royal Apartments) was then introduced as Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Garter then introduced, severally, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchilsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, who were invested with the like ceremonies.

The Knights Elect and the Proxy continued in the Chapter-House while the procession to the chapel was made down the north isle and up the middle isle into the choir, in the following order:—

First, the Poor Knights; who, coming into the choir, made their reverences, and placed themselves on each side near the altar.

The Prebends, making their reverences in like manner, went to their places under the stalls.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, stood next to the Poor Knights.

The Knights Companions, in the order in which they had walked, made their reverences, and retired under their banners.

The Register, Deputy Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The Prelate did the same.

The SOVEREIGN made one reverence to the altar, and being in his stall, repeated the same, the train-bearers standing upon the steps leading up to the SOVEREIGN's stall. The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain, on the steps before or under the SOVEREIGN's stall.

Deputy Garter then going into the middle of the choir, and making his double reverence, waved his sceptre towards His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who thereupon, coming from under his banner, made his reverences, and ascended into his stall, where, repeating his reverences, he sat down.

All the other Knights continued standing under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the altar by the Serjeant of the Vestry; and two Prebends by the Verger of St. George's Chapel.

Then Deputy Garter, with the usual reverences, took up the banner of His Serene Highness the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha; and, holding it up, Norroy King of Arms and the senior Herald joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to their Royal Highnesses the

Dukes of York and Clarence, who thereupon joining, and making their reverences together, received the banner from Deputy Garter, and, being preceded by the said Officers of Arms, advanced to the first step of the altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the altar; then, kneeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate, who, assisted by the Prebends, placed it at the south end of the altar.

The two Knights then returned, with like reverences, and stood under their banners.

The sword was then delivered by Deputy Garter to their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Cumberland, who, attended by the said Officers of Arms, offered the same with like ceremonies.

The Helm and Crest were offered by their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge with the same ceremony.

	Poor Knights.	
	Officers of Arms.	
	Deputy Garter,	The Register,
Deputy Black Rod.	{ carrying on a cushion the Mantle,	{ carrying in his hand the New
	Hood, Great Collar, and Book of	Testament and the Forms of the
	Statutes.	Oath and Admonitions.

The two Knights, having between them the Duke of Rutland, in his Surcoat and Sword, carrying his cap and feather in his hand.

All entering the choir with the usual reverences, Deputy Garter placed the cushion upon the desk of the lower stall. The two Knights, with the Duke, entered into the lower stall, where the Register administered the oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Gospels.

"You being chosen to be one of the honourable company of this most noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that, wittingly or willingly, you shall not break any statute of the said Order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant, to the laws of Almighty God and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth. So help you God, and his holy word."

Then the two Knights conducted His Grace into the upper stall, the Register and Deputy Garter entering into the lower stall, and Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area.

Deputy Garter then presented the Mantle to the Knights, who invested His Grace therewith, the Register reading the admonition.

"Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent Order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou

The Achievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and of the late Duke of Roxburghe, were offered with the same ceremonies by the six senior Knights, not of the Blood Royal, attended each time by two Heralds in rotation.

Deputy Garter then summoned the Knights to ascend into their stalls.

All the Knights being in their stalls, Deputy Garter summoned the two senior Knights under their banners, in order to instal the Duke of Rutland; and they proceeded to the Chapter-House in the following order:—

Poor Knights, Officers of Arms, the Register, Deputy Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, the two Knights.

And from the Chapter-House His Grace was conducted to the choir in the following order:—

mayest safely pierce troops of thy enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and, being in this temporal warfare glorious in egregious and heroic actions, thou mayest obtain eternal and triumphant joy."

Next, Deputy Garter presented the Hood, and afterwards the great Collar and George, with which the Knights invested the Duke, whilst the Register read the admonition.

"Wear this Collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of Christ, St. George, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that, having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but also, at the last, the endless and everlasting reward of victory."

Deputy Garter then presented the Statute-Book, which the Knights delivered to His Grace; and then, placing the cap and feather on his head, they seated him in his stall, and His Grace, rising up, made his double reverence; the Knights, after embracing and congratulating him, descended, and making their reverences, went up into their stalls, and the officers to their places.

Then Deputy Garter summoned the two

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Knights next in seniority, in order to instal the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, who was thereupon conducted with the same ceremony into the stall under that appointed for his Principal, where the Register administered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper stall; and the Mantle being presented by Deputy Garter, the Knights put the same over his left arm, so that the cross, embroidered within the Garter, might be seen. They then seated the said Proxy in the stall, with the ceremony as before mentioned, and returned to their stalls; the Proxy, immediately rising, made his reverences, and remained standing during the rest of the ceremony with the Mantle on his arm.

The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were severally introduced, and installed in the same manner as the Duke of Rutland.

Divine service then began, and, at the words of the offertory, "*Let your light so shine,*" &c. the organ playing, the Officers of the Wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps of the altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeisances, went up to the rails of the altar on the north side, where he received from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the Yeoman, he laid down for the SOVEREIGN to kneel upon.

In the mean time Deputy Garter summoned the Knights from their stalls, and, being all under their banners,

The SOVEREIGN, making one reverence to the altar, descended from his stall; and then, making another reverence in the middle of the choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:—

Deputy Garter. The Register.
The Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State.

The SOVEREIGN,

His MAJESTY's train borne as before.

As the procession passed, the Duke of Devonshire, (being the senior Knight not of the Blood Royal,) making his reverence, placed himself a little behind His MAJESTY on the right side. The SOVEREIGN, coming to the rails of the altar, made a reverence, when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the Knight, who delivered it to the SOVEREIGN; and His MAJESTY, taking off his cap, and kneeling, put the offering into the basin; then, rising, made his reverence to the altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the choir (all the attendants turning as His MAJESTY did, and making their reverences at

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the same time); and, being in his stall, another. The Knight who delivered the offering retired under his banner, when the procession came opposite to the same.

During the SOVEREIGN's return the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon His MAJESTY had kneeled, leaving the first carpet, and placing two cushions for the Knights; and Deputy Black Rod returned to his place.

All the Knights standing under their banners, Norroy King of Arms and the senior Herald joined with usual reverences, and went to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, in the middle of the choir, making his double reverence, was conducted to the altar; where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he knelt, and offered gold and silver in the basin; and, returning in the same order, went into his stall, where, making his reverence, he sat down.

Then the next Knights in seniority (those of the Blood Royal being attended by Norroy and the senior Herald, and the other Knights by two Heralds in rotation) offered in like manner, and so on till all the Knights and the Proxy had offered; whereupon they ascended into their stalls.

Divine service proceeded; and, being ended, Deputy Garter summoned the Knights under their banners, juniors first; which done, the Poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the choir; then the Prebends; the Officers of Arms; the Knights; the Officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the SOVEREIGN, as before. The procession moved to the great west door of the Chapel, up the south isle, and out at the south door to the Upper Castle; but the Proxy went in the procession no farther than the south door, where the Mantle of his Principal was delivered to the sexton.

The drums and trumpets continued in the procession until the return to the King's Guard-Chamber. The Poor Knights and Prebends filed off on either side in the Guard-Chamber. The Officers of Arms and the four Serjeants-at-Arms in the Presence-Chamber. The Knights Companions divided on either side in the Royal Apartment. The SOVEREIGN, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the state, where he saluted the Knights by pulling off his cap, and then retired till dinner-time.

When the first service was placed on the tables of the SOVEREIGN and Knights, a pro-

cession was made to Saint George's Hall, in the following order:—

The Officers of Arms; the Knights, in their order; the Officers of the Order; the Lord Chamberlain; the Sword of State; the SOVEREIGN.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the hall, the Knights above them in a line, according to their seniority, the senior nearest to the State, taking off their caps and feathers as the SOVEREIGN passed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the SOVEREIGN to the haut-pas, and then went behind the Knights.

The SOVEREIGN, being under his state, saluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal ascended the haut-pas, and stood at the ends of the table; the Prince of Wales on His MAJESTY's right hand, and the other Princes of the Blood according to their rank.

Grace being said by the Prelate, the SOVEREIGN sat down, and the Knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to their places at the table. The Proxy took his place below the junior Knight.

A table was placed at the lower end of the hall for the Officers of the Order.

Towards the latter end of the first course, a large gilt cup being brought to the SOVEREIGN by the Earl of Uxbridge, acting as cup-bearer, His MAJESTY commanded Garter to signify to the Knights that he drank to them, who, thereupon, standing up uncovered, altogether pledged the SOVEREIGN; during which time the trumpets sounded, and there was a discharge of cannon. The Knights then sat down and put on their caps.

The second course was then brought to the SOVEREIGN's table, with the usual ceremony, preceded by the Lord Steward and by several Officers of His Majesty's Household; and to the table of the Knights by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the Hall, with the usual reverences to the haut-pas; and he, ascending the lowest step, and crying "*Largesse*," thrice, proclaimed the SOVEREIGN's style in Latin, French, and English.

The Officers of Arms then retired backwards, with the usual reverences. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried "*Largesse*" thrice.

Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who, standing up uncovered, Garter, with one "*Largesse*," proclaimed His Grace's style in

English. Garter and the Officers of Arms then cried "*Largesse*" once.

In like manner, Garter proclaimed the styles of the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchilsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield.

The banquet was afterwards brought up to the tables of the SOVEREIGN and Knights with the same ceremony as the second course.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Blood were each attended during the dinner by a Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in the Collar of that Order.

Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themselves in a line as before dinner, and grace being said by the Prelate, and the SOVEREIGN having washed, the Knights altogether made their reverences to His MAJESTY, who put off his cap and saluted them.

Then the Knights and Officers returned to the Presence-Chamber before the SOVEREIGN, in the same order in which they came from thence.

GENEROSITY, a Prussian Order, instituted in 1685, by Frederic III. Elector of Brandenburg, afterwards King of Prussia. The badge was a gold cross of eight points, enamelled blue; on the upper part or limb was the letter F, ensigned with an electoral cap in enamel; on the dexter limb GENE, on the sinister ROSI, and TÉ on the bottom. In the four principal angles, as many golden eagles, with wings expanded. This badge was worn on the breast pendent round the neck from a blue ribbon. See Plate LXIX. fig. 3.

Voltaire was a knight of this order, but it has been long since discontinued.

GENET. The Order of the Genet was instituted in the year 726, by Charles Martel, to commemorate a great victory over the Saracens, under their leader Abdiramo. Favin mentions it as the first Order of Knighthood known in France, though other authors assert the contrary; it nevertheless continued in great estimation from the time of its institution until the Carlovian race were driven from the throne by Hugh Capet, when it sunk gradually, and at last became extinct in the reign of his son King Robert, who founded in its stead the Order of the Star, in honour of the Holy Virgin.

The number of Knights were limited to sixteen, and were of the first rank in the kingdom.

The badge of the Order was a genet, sejant, enamelled az. spotted or, freckled gu. collared or, upon a mount vert, enamelled with flowers ppr.

This badge was worn pendent to a collar composed of three chains of gold, interlaced with red enamelled roses, to the centre of which the badge was affixed by two smaller gold chains, as depicted in Plate LXXXVIII. fig. 1.

GEORGE, ST. D'ALFAMA. A Spanish Order, instituted in the year 1201. It was so named from a town in Tortosa, and approved by the Papal See anno 1363, but, in the year 1369, it was united to the order of our Lady of Montesa.

GEORGE, ST. an Austrian Order, instituted, according to *Giustiniani Schoonebeck* and other authors, by Randolph, Count of Hapsburg, the first Emperor of the House of Austria, about the year 1273 or 1290; or, as other writers affirm, founded in the year 1470, by Frederick III. Emperor of Germany, to unite and encourage the nobility to defend the frontiers of his hereditary dominions against the then frequent harassing invasions of the Turks.

The founder and his successors were entitled Protectors of the Order, who appointed a Grand-Master for the government of it. Upon its first foundation, it was highly esteemed, and the knights were of great service, but in less than a century it began to decline, and, notwithstanding the endeavours of Maximilian, the Emperor, to revive and restore it to its original splendour, it was at length discontinued. The badge was a cross bottonée gu. the upper limb encircled with a ducal coronet or. It was worn pendent from a collar composed of treble chains of gold, as in Plate LXXXIX. fig. 1.

The seat of the order was at Mildstadt, in Carinthia, a rich Benedictine abbey, granted to the Knights by Frederick III. upon the revival or foundation of the Order by that monarch.

GEORGE, ST. This Bavarian Order, called the Order of *St. George, Defender of the Immaculate Conception of the blessed Virgin Mary*, was instituted at a very early period, as these knights were much esteemed on account of the courage displayed by them in the tournaments of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In 1487, the last tournament was held at Worms, and from that period the Order seems to have remained dormant until the year 1729, when his Imperial Majesty, Charles-Albert VII. Emperor of Germany, Elector of Bavaria, renewed it in the third year of his reign, and his Holiness Pope Benedict XIII. solemnly confirmed the same, and the revival of the Order was celebrated at Munich with great pomp in the collegiate and chapteral church, dedicated to the mother of our Redeemer.

In the year 1778, this Order was again revived by the Elector Charles Theodore, and is now considered second in rank among the Bavarian orders.

The Order is now divided into three classes, viz. Grand-Crosses or Grand-Commanders, Commanders, and Knights; and the members of the Order, upon admission, are to prove gentility for five generations, as well on the mother's as the father's side, and are sworn to defend the Catholic religion, the Immaculate Conception, and to take up arms at the command of the Grand-Master.

The principal festivals are on the 23d of April (the feast of St. George) and the 8th of December (the Conception).

The badge of the Order is a sky-blue enamelled eight-pointed cross of gold, with a white border. In the centre is a circular compartment of gold, somewhat raised, whereupon is depicted the Virgin Mary, standing upon a crescent and serpent, in clouds, her hands extended, the head encircled with five stars. In the four principal angles of the cross are four small compartments of a lozenge-form of blue enamel with a narrow border of white, and thereupon the letters in gold V. I. B. I. (meaning *Virgini Immaculæ Bavaria Immaculata*), each point of the cross terminating with a small button or bead of gold.

On the reverse of this badge, the cross is enamelled red with a white border, on the centre is the figure of St. George on horseback slaying the dragon, and upon the four compartments which occupy the principal angles are the four letters J. U. P. F. for *Justus ut palma florebit*, as depicted in Plate XC. fig. 2 and 3.

This badge is suspended by a ring pendent from the head of a lion of gold, and upon ordinary occasions is worn by the Grand-Crosses pendent from a broad sky-blue coloured watered ribbon, edged with two narrow stripes, the outer white, the inner dark blue, scarfwise over the right shoulder. The commanders wear a smaller badge, suspended round the neck from a narrower ribbon; and the knights suspend a still smaller badge from a more narrow ribbon from the button-hole. Upon particular festivals, the badge is suspended from a collar, composed of three links, renewed alternately; the first being a rectangle of gold, upon which are the words *in fide, justitia, et fortitudine*; on the sides of this rectangle are flames of gold, and on the two extremities are placed princely caps in red enamel. The second link is formed by two lozenge-shaped compartments united toge-

ther, alternately enamelled blue and white, the outsides adorned with a rich foliage of gold. The third link consists of two lions rampant of gold, double queued, upon a mount of the same metal, each supporting, with one fore-paw, a pillar, or column, surmounted with a globe, and holding with the other paw a cimeter, all gold, which will be found also depicted in Plate XC. fig. 1.

The Grand Crosses of this Order likewise wear upon the left-side of their upper garment a star composed of a blue cross of eight points, edged with silver, with quadrated compartments of blue and silver checkerwise, between the principal angles: upon a circular centre the cross of St. George gu. upon a field ar. as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 4. The Commanders wear the same star, but somewhat smaller, but the knights do not wear the star.

The habit of the Order consists,

1. Of a straight coat, turned up with silver tissue.
2. A ponceau-coloured velvet belt, embroidered with silver.
3. A sky-blue coloured velvet scapulary, with a rich border of silver, over which is worn the collar of the Order.
4. Small-clothes of ponceau-coloured velvet.
5. White kid shoes, with red heels, tied with roses of red and silver.
6. Mantle of sky-blue-coloured velvet, lined with silver tissue, and adorned with the star in embroidery.
7. Hat of black velvet, turned up in front, adorned with a rich diamond button and loop, the whole surrounded with plumes of red and white ostrich feathers.

The reigning Elector of Bavaria is always Grand Master of this Order, next to him are three Grand Priors, two of which dignitaries appertain to the electoral princes, and the third to the eldest of the princes of the younger branches of the Bavarian family, and in case there be none it remains vacant.

The established number of Grand Crosses was six, and the Grand Chancellor was selected from amongst them. The Commanders were limited to twelve, from whom were chosen the Treasurer and Master of the Ceremonies.

The Knights were twenty-four in number, and from this class were nominated the Secretary, Cashier, and Master of the Ceremonies.

GEORGE, ST. in *Burgundy*, an Order founded in the year 1400, by Philbert de Miolans, a gentleman of Burgundy, who pre-

tended to have brought from the east some relics of St. George, which he deposited in a small chapel built for their reception, near the parish church of Rougemont.

The badge of the Order was St. George on horseback, overthrowing the dragon: it was borne pendent to a blue ribbon from the button-hole; and women, as well as men, were admitted into the Order.

In 1485, the statutes were enlarged, and the members of the Order vowed to assist in the deliverance of prisoners, and to protect widows and orphans. Previous to admission, it was necessary to prove sixteen descents of nobility.

Louis XIV. is said to have changed the colour of the ribbon of the Order to blue, which before that period had been red.

As late as the year 1814 some persons have worn the insignia of this Order, but which seems not to have been recognised by any authority.

GEORGE, ST. in *England*. Vide GARTER.

GEORGE, ST. in *Genoa*. Instituted in the year 1472, by Frederick III. Emperor of Germany, who dedicated it to St. George, the titular saint and patron of Genoa, in proof of his attachment to that Republic. The Doge of Venice is perpetual Grand Master.

The badge of the order is a plain cross enamelled gu. which is worn pendent to a gold chain, or ribbon, round the neck, and the like cross embroidered on the cloak. See Plate LXIX. fig. 4.

GEORGE, ST. in *Italy*. See ANGEL, GOLDEN, and CONSTANTINE, ST.

GEORGE, ST. in *Ravenna*. An Order supposed to have been instituted in the year 1534, by Pope Paul III. who assigned the city of Ravenna for the residence of the knights, that they might the more readily defend that city and the marches of Ancona from the corsairs.

The Order was abolished by Pope Gregory in the year 1572.

The badge was a star of eight points gu. over it a ducal coronet or, as in Plate LV. fig. 3.

GEORGE, ST. in *Rome*. This Order is, by some writers, said to have been instituted by Pope Alexander VI. about the year 1492 or 1498; and, according to *Michaeli*, by Pope Paul III. to encourage naval men to defend the coast of the Adriatic against pirates.

The collar of the order was a gold chain, and pendent thereto the figure of St. George on horseback, overthrowing the dragon, and piercing it with his lance, all enamelled in proper colours.

The badge was a gold cross, within a circle

of gold, like an open crown, as depicted in Plate LVIII. fig. 3.

GEORGE, ST. in Russia, an Order instituted by the late Empress Catharine II. in the year 1769, to reward the services of her military and naval officers.

The Order is divided into four classes: the first class receive an annual pension of 700 roubles; the second class 400; and the third 200 roubles. One hundred of the oldest members of the fourth class likewise receive an annual pension of 100 roubles each. The widow of a knight also receives the pension of her late husband for one year after his demise.

The knights of the two first classes have the rank of major-general, and those of the two last, that of colonel.

For admission into the first class it is necessary, as a commander-in-chief, to have gained some great victory, and to have been in effective service twenty-five years; and naval men must have been eighteen years in the service.

No one can be admitted into the Order without having previously taken a vessel, battery, or some post occupied by the enemy; or having sustained a siege without surrender; or having, at least, made some very extraordinary defence; or having gained, or contributed to gain, a victory; or having undertaken and executed some perilous enterprize; or having first mounted at an assault; or having first set foot upon an enemy's land at the debarkation of troops.

This Order has no Grand-Master: two councils, the one composed of military and the other of naval men, at the end of each campaign, prepare a list of officers who have the right of admission.

The Order was not granted during the reign of Paul I. because that monarch had projected great alterations in its organization. The Emperor Alexander re-established it by a ukase of the 12th December, 1801.

The Chapter of the Order begged their Sovereign to accept the insignia, as a testimony of their gratitude, which Alexander declined, until regularly qualified for admission; and he was not received into the fourth class until after the campaign of 1805.

An addition may be considered to have been made to this Order on the 13th of February, 1807, by the institution of Crosses of St. George, for the purpose of rewarding inferior officers and soldiers, who may distinguish themselves by some brilliant action, and which cross is accompanied with one-third additional pay.

There are, at this time, about 1915 knights belonging to this Order.

The badge is a golden cross pattée, enamelled grey, with a small red border, upon the centre of which is a medallion, with the figure of St. George, killing the dragon, and on the reverse is an inscription and date, in Gracco Russian characters, as represented in Plate XCI. fig. 1. It is worn pendent to a rich black and orange striped watered ribbon, in five stripes. The first class wear it scarfwise over the right shoulder, and on the left breast of their outward garment a star of silver rays, of a lozenge form: upon a circular centre gu. the cypher T. C. in golden letters, surrounded by a fillet az. edged with gold, bearing an inscription in Gracco Russian characters, in letters of gold, as depicted, also, in Plate XCI. fig. 3.

The second class wear the badge pendent from a narrower ribbon, round the neck, and a star, like those of the first class.

The third class wear, in the same manner, a badge somewhat smaller, and a ribbon somewhat narrower than the second, but without any star.

The fourth class wear the badge pendent to a still narrower ribbon, at the button-hole, on the left side.

The cross of silver, represented in Plate XCI. fig. 2, is that given to inferior officers and soldiers.

GERION, ST. The exact period of institution of this Austrian Order is uncertain. Some writers assert that it was founded in the year 1190, by Frederick Barbarossa; and others, that it was instituted by Frederick II. in the year 1228. It is said to have been composed of German gentlemen, engaged in the Holy Wars in Palestine, who observed the rule of St. Augustine, and chose for their Patron St. Gerion, who, with three hundred and eighteen of his companions, suffered martyrdom at Cologne.

The knights wore on the right breast of their habit, which was white, the badge of the Order, viz. a cross patriarchal gu. upon three mounts vert, as depicted in Plate LVIII. fig. 4.

GOLDEN FLEECE, of Austria and Spain. See FLEECE.

GOLDEN LION. See LION.

GOLDEN SHIELD. See SHIELD.

GOLDEN SPUR. See SPUR.

GOLDEN STOLE. See STOLE.

GRIFFIN. The Order of the Griffin, called *Florida*, is said to have been instituted in the

year 1489, by Alphonso, King of Naples, the particulars of which are unknown, or when it ceased to exist as an Order of Knighthood.

GUELPHS. This Hanoverian Order was founded on the 12th of August, 1815, by his present Majesty, George IV. then Prince Regent, to commemorate the raising of Hanover into a kingdom, and its admission into the number of sovereign states. It is intended to reward those persons who have performed any signal service to their king and country, without any limitation of number.

It derives its name from that of the royal family of England, whose ancestors have long possessed the sovereignty of Hanover, and as early as the time of Charlemagne were distinguished as Counts of Altorf.

The King of Hanover is Grand-Master of the Order, which is composed of three classes, and into which both civil and military men are admitted, viz. Grand-Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. The military grand-crosses must, before admission, have attained the rank of lieutenant-general at least, and the commanders that of major-general, but the third class, or knights, are without restriction as to rank.

The Minister of the Court of Hanover in London is Chancellor of the Order; the senior Privy-Counsellor in Hanover, Vice-Chancellor; and the Secretary of Chancery in Hanover, resident in London, is Secretary of the Order.

A chapter is held once a year, to decide the claims of candidates for admission. No usual service, however exemplary and honourable, constitutes a claim to this distinction, but only such exploits as are out of the regular course of duty, and which might have been omitted without incurring any blame.

The arms of all the members of the Order are placed in the chapel of the Castle of Hanover, and in the hall of the knights.

The badge of the Military Grand-Crosses, Military Commanders, and Military Knights, only differ in size according to the class, and is a golden cross of eight points: on the top of the upper limb are two swords in saltire, and above them the Hanoverian crown, by which it is suspended from the collar or ribbon: between the principal angles of the cross are four lions passant guardant; the two in chief, and those in base respecting each other; upon a circular centre gu. a horse current ar. upon a mount vert, encircled with a fillet az. bearing the motto *Nec aspera terrent*, in letters of gold, and surrounded with a chaplet of laurel vert. See Plate

XCV. fig. 1. On the reverse, upon the centre is a double cipher of G. R. ensigned with the crown; and upon the bottom of the fillet, which is of gold, the year of foundation, viz. MDCCCXV. as in the same plate, fig. 2.

The badge of the Civil Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights, are also alike, but differing only in size according to the class. This badge has the crown upon the top of the upper limb of the cross, without the swords, by which it is suspended, and excepting that a wreath of oak-leaves is substituted in the place of the laurel-chaplet, the whole is every way similar to that of the military members of the Order before described. See Plate XCVI. fig. 4. The badge upon ordinary occasions is worn by the Grand Crosses pendent from a sky-blue coloured ribbon, scarf-wise from left to right, and Commanders suspend the badge from the ribbon worn around the neck. The badge of a knight is worn pendent by a sky-blue ribbon and gold buckle from the button-hole, as in Plate XCVI. fig. 5. The collar, which is worn by the Grand Crosses, both military and civil, is of gold, formed alternately, first of the royal crown of Hanover with a lion passant guardant on either side, and secondly of a double cipher G. R.: these are linked together by small chains, and from the centre crown is suspended the badge before described, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The star worn by the Military Grand-Crosses is of eight points, or rays, embroidered in silver, surmounted by two swords of gold in saltier, the hilts and blades forming the centre of the four angular rays; on the middle of the star is the horse ar. upon a mount vert, in a field gu. encircled with the fillet az. bearing the motto *Nec aspera terrent*, and surrounded with the chaplet of laurel vert, as in the badge, and which will be found depicted in Plate XCV. fig. 4.

The star of the Civil Grand-Crosses differs from the last in the omission of the swords in saltier, and a wreath of oak-leaves being substituted in the place of the chaplet of laurel, as in Plate XCVI. fig. 3.

The star worn by the Military Commanders is a silver cross of eight points, with two swords in saltier, the hilts and blades appearing between the principal angles; the centre of the cross being the same as that in the star of the Military Grand-Crosses. See Plate XCVI. fig. 1.

The star of the Civil Commanders differs from the last in the omission of the swords and the

substituting a wreath of oak instead of the laurel chaplet, as in Plate XCVI. fig. 2.

The first and second classes encircle their arms with the ribbon and motto, surrounded by the laurel or oak chaplet, to denote whether military or civil members, and the Grand-Crosses likewise encompass the arms with the collar.

HAPPY ALLIANCE OF SAXE-HILDBURGHAUSEN. This Order was instituted the 1st of October, 1749, by his Serene Highness Frederick-Christian-Ernest, Duke of Saxe Hildburghausen, to commemorate his nuptials with Louisa, Princess Royal of Denmark, daughter of Christian VI. and of the Princess Sophia-Magdaléna of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, who instituted the Order of FIDELITY.

It was conferred only upon general and field-officers, and actual privy counsellors of state, chamberlains, and gentlemen of the chamber.

The badge of the Order is a small Maltese cross of gold, enamelled white: upon the upper and lower quarters appear the Duke's cipher F. C. E. in golden letters, and the extremities are surmounted with two regal crowns; upon the other quarters are the ciphers of the Duchess, L. L. likewise in gold letters, and the extremities are each surmounted with a ducal crown of red enamel, turned up erm. In the four principal angles is a radiant glory of gold, and in the middle an escocheon of gold, on which are the arms of Saxony impaled with those of Norway. On the reverse of the centre is a star; upon the upper and lower quarters of the cross are engraved the words *Fidélité et constance*, the motto of the Order, and upon the lateral quarters 1st October, 1749, the date of the foundation. The badge is worn pendent round the neck from a rich rose-coloured watered ribbon, of the breadth of two fingers, with a narrow border of silver.

HATCHET, Ladies of the Order of the. Instituted in the year 1149, by Raymond Berenger, Count of Barcelona, in honour of the women of Tortosa, who had saved the town and repulsed the Moors who besieged it.

The badge was a small hatchet.

HELMET, or IRON CASQUE. This Order was instituted on the 18th of March, 1814, by George-William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, on a plan similar to that of the Iron Cross of Prussia, to recompense faithful services rendered during the war of 1814.

The Order was divided into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights, of the first and second class.

No person could attain the first class of this

Order without having passed successively through the inferior classes, nor could any one be nominated to the first class but general officers who had commanded Hessian troops in battle, or taken or defended some post of importance, or other brilliant achievement.

The Order has not been given to any person since the conclusion of the war (for which it was purposely created), and no grand crosses were ever made of this Order.

The badge was a cross buttonée of iron, edged with silver, upon the centre of which was an open-fronted helmet of the same metal garnished with silver. It was suspended by a ring from a red ribbon, edged with blue, and worn at the button-hole on the left side. See Plate LVIII. fig. 5.

HENRY, ST. of Saxony. Instituted 7th of October, 1736, by Augustus III. King of Poland; but upon the death of the founder, in the year 1763, his son, the late Elector, surviving only a few months, the Order became dormant till the 4th of September, 1768, when his Royal Highness Prince Xavier of Saxony (Regent during the minority of Frederick-Augustus) deemed it expedient to renew it as a reward for brave actions, and a proper recompense for officers who had served in the troops of the Elector. It was divided into three classes, viz. Grand-Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. The King is Grand-Master, and the princes of the royal family knights by birth.

The badge, upon its foundation, was a red-enamelled cross pattée, on the centre of which was the portrait or effigy of the Emperor Henry II. surrounded with the words *Sanctus Henricus Imperator*; and upon each of the four branches of the cross was his Majesty's cipher A. III. R. in gold letters, and between the four principal angles of the cross were as many white eagles of Poland. On the centre of the reverse were these words, *Pietate et Bellica Virtute*. Upon each of the branches of the cross were disposed the swords of Saxony, placed cross-wise, on an escocheon of pretence per fesse sa. and ar. being the arms borne by the Elector as Hereditary Arch-Marshal of the Holy Roman Empire. This badge was suspended from a columbine-red ribbon, edged with a narrow border of silver.

The badge of the Order was altered, upon its revival, to an eight-pointed cross of gold, edged with white enamel, the four principal angles having green branches and garlands of rue, (the ancient devices of the Electoral House of Saxony:) upon the centre, which is circular, and of gold, or yellow enamel, is the pedestrian

figure of the Emperor St. Henry, completely armed, and decorated with the ornaments and attributes of the imperial dignity, encircled with a blue fillet, edged with gold, upon which is inscribed, in golden letters, *Xaverius Princ. Polon. Dux et Administrator Saxonie instituit* 1768. On the centre of the reverse, per fesse, sa. and ar. two swords, saltierwise, surrounded with a crown of laurel, and which arms are encircled with a fillet az. upon which is inscribed the motto of the Order,—*Virtuti in Bello*. This badge is surmounted with the regal crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a blue ribbon, edged with yellow, as depicted in Plate XCII. fig. 2.

The badge is borne by the Grand Crosses, scarfwise, over the right shoulder, pendent on the left side, together with a silver star of eight points, upon the centre of which is the figure of St. Henry, encircled with the fillet and inscription described in the badge, and which is also depicted in Plate XCII. fig. 1.

The Commanders wear the badge in the same manner as the Grand Crosses, but without the star; and the Knights wear the badge at the button-hole, with a rosette.

HERMENEGILDE, ST. This Order was founded by Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, November 28, 1814, to reward the services of military and naval officers.

The King is Grand Master, and the Order is divided into three classes. All Captains-General are, by virtue of such rank, Grand Crosses; and general officers who have served forty years compose the first class, who have the title of *Excellency*.

The second class is composed of officers of the rank of brigadier, and under it, who have, likewise, been in the service forty years. And

The third or last class must have served twenty-five years, and for ten of which they must have held the rank of officers. But the King can nominate for especial acts of heroism, and dispense with the regular time of service.

After having been ten years members of the Order, and still in effective service, they enjoy the following pensions, viz.—Grand Crosses, ten thousand reals; the second class, four thousand eight hundred reals; and the third class, two thousand four hundred reals.

A chapter of the Order is assembled annually by the Grand Master, or, in his absence, by the Captain-General of the Province.

The badge of the Order is a cross pattée of gold, enamelled white; upon a circular centre az. is an equestrian figure of St. Hermenegilde

or, encircled with a blue fillet, inscribed with the words—*A la Constancia Militar premio*. The cross is surmounted with the crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a red ribbon, edged with white, as in Plate XCII. fig. 4.

The Grand Crosses wear the badge scarfwise, together with a star, formed of a golden Maltese cross of eight points, with rays of silver between the principal angles; upon the centre is the figure of the Saint, encircled with the fillet and inscription, which is surrounded with a chaplet of laurel, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The second class wear the like star and badge, the latter suspended round the neck, and the third class wear the badge from the button-hole, but are not entitled to the star.

HOLY CROSS. See **TEUTONIC ORDER**.

HOLY GHOST, in France, an Order instituted on Whitsunday, in the year 1578, by Henry III. King of France, a day particularly auspicious to him, from having, on that day, in the year 1573, been elected King of Poland; and, in the following year, on the same day, succeeded to the throne of France, on the death of his brother, Charles IX.

Upon the first institution of the Order, the King conferred upon the Knights the title of Commanders, it being His Majesty's intention to bestow upon each of them a Commandery, assigned upon the ecclesiastical benefices, in the same manner as practised in Spain; but the Pope and Clergy refused their consent to the measure.

The King declared himself Grand Master, and annexed that dignity to the crown of France; but, owing to the civil wars which distracted the kingdom during the reign of this Prince, the Order was considerably diminished. King Henry IV. renewed it in 1590, and augmented and embellished the characteristic ensigns. The Order is, in France, simply designated *Le Cordon bleu*.

The principal festival was observed on the 31st of December; the King and the Knights formerly assembling in the Church of the Augustins, at Paris, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The collar of the Order, upon its first institution, was composed of a fleur-de-lis or, cantoned with flames of the same, enamelled gu. interspersed with three ciphers, or monograms, of gold, composed of the letters H and L, enamelled white, being the initials of the founder's name, and that of his wife, Louisa,

of Lorrain; but Henry IV. altered the cipher into a trophy of arms.

The Collar worn by the Knights and Lay-Commanders is now composed of fleurs-de-lis or, cantoned with flames, enamelled gu.—an open helmet, surrounded with military trophies, enamelled ppr.—and the letter H surmounted with the crown, and with ducal coronets on each side, in gold, cantoned with flames, the which devices are alternately linked together by golden chains, as depicted in Plate XCIII. fig. 1.

The Badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled, with an edge or border of white, with a fleur-de-lis in each angle or; upon a circular centre vert a dove, ar. the wings, tail and head (downwards) extended over part of the principal quarters of the cross. On the centre of the back, or reverse of the cross, is represented St. Michael, trampling upon the dragon, all ppr. See the same Plate, fig. 3. This cross is attached to the collar, but on ordinary occasions worn by the Lay-Commanders and Knights pendent to a sky-blue coloured ribbon, scarf-wise from right to left; but officers not Commanders and Ecclesiastic Commanders wear it pendent from the neck; and the badge has a dove on each side, and not St. Michael and the dragon on the reverse, as that worn by the Lay-Commanders and Knights. The star is of silver, formed exactly like the cross, and represented in the same Plate, fig. 2. It is worn on the left side of the upper garment by all the members of the Order.

On particular ceremonial days the under-dress of a Knight is of white silk and silver tissue; over it is a long mantle of black velvet, lined with rich orange-coloured tabby. This mantle is bestrewed with gold flames in embroidery, and surrounded with a border, composed of fleurs-de-lis of gold, and silver lacs d'amour and other ornaments ranged alternately; besides which, they wear a short green mantle of cloth of silver: it is bestrewed with doves in silver embroidery, and lined with rich orange-coloured tabby.

The device, or motto, is—*Duce et auspice.*

The number of persons admitted into the Order is limited by the statutes to one hundred, exclusive of the Sovereign, or Grand Master. Of these, four cardinals, four archbishops, or bishops, and the grand almoner of France, are styled Commanders, and are of no other Order.

The Knights must profess the Roman Catholic religion, and cannot enter the service or receive pension, pay, or estates, from any foreign prince, nor make engagements with any person,

without especial permission from the King. They must likewise prove the nobility of their descent for one hundred years; but this proof is unnecessary with Commanders, whose offices or honours are commonly sold at a regulated price. For admission as a Knight it is necessary that the person should have attained the age of thirty-three years, and have been first admitted into the Order of St. Michael; but, although this restriction as to age does not apply to Princes of the Blood, even such cannot be admitted until they have been received into the Order of St. Michael, the Dauphin excepted, who, on the day of his birth is considered of both Orders. The Commanders, if ecclesiastics, are called—*Commandeurs de l'Ordre du St. Esprit*; if laymen—*Commandeurs des Ordres du Roy*; and the Knights—*Chevaliers des Ordres du Roy*.

The Kings of France are, unalienably, Sovereigns or Grand Masters of this order, but cannot exercise the functions until after coronation, when he is installed sovereign of the Order with much ceremony.

The revenues arising from the *Droit du marc d'or* were appropriated to this order, and every Knight and Commander received a pension sufficient to pay his poll-tax, or capitation, and, being considered as the first nobility, were rated accordingly, and taxed at three thousand livres tournois.

The oath and vow made by the King.

“ We, Henry, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Poland, do solemnly swear and vow on this book in our hands, to God, the Creator, to live and die in the Holy Catholic and Apostolic faith and religion, as to every good and most Christian King it belongeth, and rather to die than fail at any time therein. We swear also to maintain for ever *The Order of the Holy Ghost*, founded and instituted by us, without suffering it to shrink, fall, or diminish, so long as it remaineth in our power to help it. To observe the statutes and ordinances of the said Order truly and entirely, according to their tenure and form; and to cause them to be kept exactly by all such as are and shall be received into the said Order hereafter. Moreover, never to contradict, nor dispense, nor attempt to alter and change the irrevocable statutes thereof, particularly those which are here mentioned.”

The Commanders answer to the King:—

“ I swear and vow to God, in the face of his church, and promise to you, sir, upon my faith and honour, that I will live and die in the faith and religion Catholic, without ever departing

from it or the union of our Holy Mother, the Church Apostolic.

" 1. That I will bear to your Majesty entire and perfect obedience, without failing in any part of my duty as a good and loyal subject ought to do.

" 2. That I will keep, defend, and maintain, (to my uttermost power,) the honour, the quarrels, and rights of your Royal Majesty, to all and against all whatsoever.

" 3. That, in times of war, I will yield myself to follow you in the furnishment or equipage of horses and arms, as I am bound to do by the statutes of the Order.

" 4. In the times of peace, when any occasion of importance shall present itself, at all times, and as often as you shall please to command me, I will do you service, against any person that can live and die, without exception of any, and even to death itself.

" 5. That, on such occasions, I will never leave or abandon your person, or the place where you have appointed me to do you service, without your express leave and license or command, signified with your own hand, or of him whom you shall ordain me to obey, standing free from all other objections, but upon just and lawful occasions.

" 6. That I will never go forth of your kingdom, especially to go into the service of any strange prince, without your command. And I will never take pension, wages, or benefit, of any other king, prince, potentate, or lord whatsoever, nor bind myself to the service of any other person living, but to your Majesty only, except it be by your express permission.

" 7. That I will faithfully reveal to you whatsoever I shall know hereafter to import your service, the estate and conversation of this present Order of the Holy Ghost, wherewith it hath pleased your Majesty to honour me.

" 8. That I will never consent, nor ever permit (so much as in me lieth) that any thing shall be innovated or attempted against the service of God, nor against your royal authority, nor to the prejudice of this Order, which I will labour to my uttermost power to augment and maintain.

" 9. I will keep and observe most religiously all the statutes and ordinances thereof.

" 10. I will continually wear the cross upon my uppermost garments, and that of gold about my neck, as I am enjoined by the statutes.

" 11. And I will be personally present at all the assemblies and general chapters of the Order so often as you shall please to command me, or

else acquaint you with my just excuses, which I shall never hold for good or lawful except they be approved and authorised by your Majesty, with the advice of most part of the Commanders which shall be nearest to take knowledge of them; signed with your royal hand, and sealed with the seal of the Order, whereof I am to have an act. All these things I vow and swear, so help me God, and on this book of his blessed Evangelists."

GHOST, HOLY. This Order was instituted at Montpellier, in France, in the year 1198, under the appellation of Hospitalers, by Count Guy, to relieve sick and poor: and Pope Innocent III. formed, at the celebrated Hospital of St. Mary, at Rome, a similar establishment, under the direction of the said Count. These Hospitalers were soon afterwards changed into Military Knights, but the office of Grand Master became a subject of dispute, which contributed to the decay of the Order, and Clement XIII. united it to the Order of St. Lazarus.

The badge of this Order was a cross of twelve points enamelled az. the centre circular, and upon it a dove, with wings expanded, the head downwards ar. as in Plate LIX. fig. 3.

HOLY GHOST, in Spain. See **DOVE**.

HOLY GHOST, in Naples; or, *De l'Ordre du St. Esprit au Droit Desir*. See **KNOT**.

HOLY GHOST, in Italy. An Order instituted in the year 1207. The Knights followed the rule of St. Augustine, and are said to have worn a plain cross pattée for the badge of this Order.

HOLY PHIAL, or *DE LA SAINTE AMPOUILLE*, called also the Order of *St. Remi*. It was instituted by Clovis, King of France, in the year 499; the reigning kings of France being always sovereigns of this Order, and the Knights-Companions only four in number, an honour which has been generally conferred on the *Barons Terrier, Belestre, Venestre, and Louverse*, who stile themselves Baron Knights of the Holy Phial, and are the bearers of the canopy under which the Phial is carried from the abbey of St. Remi to the cathedral of Rheims, for the inauguration of the kings of France at their coronations.

They wear, pendent to a black ribbon around their necks, a cross of gold, enamelled white, cantoned with four fleurs-de-lis: on the cross a dove descending, wings expanded, dipping its head into a phial, held in a hand, all ppr. as depicted in Plate LXIX. fig. 5.

At the coronation, these barons, or knights, are delivered to the dean, priors, and chapter of

the cathedral church of St. Remi, as hostages for fulfilling the engagements entered into by the great officers of the crown, to return the holy phial, in which the oil for anointing the king at the coronation is kept.

This custom is said to have arisen from a superstitious legendary tale, that this phial and oil were brought from Heaven by the Holy Ghost, under the form of a dove, and put into the hand of St. Remi, at the coronation of Clovis, and has been ever since preserved and considered as a precious relic by the bigots of the Romish church.

HOLY SEPULCHRE OF JERUSALEM. This Order, according to *Favin*, was instituted by Baldwin I. King of Jerusalem, in 1103, who made the regular canons, then residing in a convent adjoining to the Holy Sepulchre, knights of this Order. Other authors have asserted, that it was founded on the 17th July, 1099.

The knights were to guard the Holy Sepulchre, and to relieve and protect pilgrims. The Patriarch of Jerusalem was appointed Great Master, with power to confer the Order and receive the vows made by the knights, which were of chastity, poverty, and obedience.

The habit of the Order was a white cloak, or mantle, with a gold cross potent, cantoned with four similar crosses, without enamel, pendent at the breast from a black ribbon round the neck, and this badge was embroidered on the left side of the mantle. See Plate LIX. fig. 4.

When the city of Jerusalem was taken by the Saracens, these knights retired into Italy, and settled at Perugia, and were afterwards united to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

HOSPITALERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM. This is the earliest and most correct title of an Order, which, from circumstances that will be related, has also been known by the name of Knights of Rhodes, and Knights of Malta. It may be said to have had a double foundation, from the first of which it took its name, and from the second that form under which it afterwards became so famous in history. Some time before the first crusade, several merchants of Melphis, in the kingdom of Naples, who traded to the Levant, obtained leave from the Caliph of Egypt, to build a house at Jerusalem for themselves and countrymen who should go in pilgrimage there, upon condition of paying an annual tribute. Having thus gained an establishment there, they built two oratories, and received pilgrims according to their original design, with a charity, which, in the circumstances of the times, was very serviceable. The

example was followed by others, and it was found that their charitable purpose would be more completely fulfilled by providing for the relief of the sick, whom, no doubt, the privations and difficulties of a long journey caused to be very numerous. An hospital, therefore, was founded, and at the same time a church, which was dedicated to St. John, and hence the community took the title of *Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem*. After the conquest of the Holy Land by the crusaders, they undertook a more active assistance of the pilgrims, whom they bound themselves by a vow to defend against their enemies the Saracens, as well as to succour in sickness. This alteration, which may be considered as the foundation of the Order of Knighthood, took place in the year 1104, when Baldwin was King of Jerusalem; and from that time they became a partly military Order, and changed their name to *Knights*, or rather added that to their original title. Now that the profession of arms became part of their duty, many men of quality became members of the Order; but the laws by which it was made exclusively noble, and many other of its regulations, were not framed till afterwards. Their first body of written statutes was given them by *Raymond du Puy*, and confirmed by *Pope Boniface*. When the affairs of the Christians were ruined in the east, and Jerusalem retaken, they were obliged to quit the seat of their first establishment, and retired to Margatt, and then to Acre, which they valiantly, but unsuccessfully, defended in 1290. Having now no abode of their own, their services recommended them to John, King of Cyprus, who gave them Limisson in his dominions: here they remained for twenty years, and then, in 1310, under their Grand Master, *Folques de Villaret*, conquered for themselves Rhodes, which a year afterwards they nobly defended against an army of Saracens, under their then Grand Master *Ame, Duke of Savoy*; and in memorial of his bravery, his successors have borne as a device the letters F.E.R.T., being the initials of the words *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*. They now took the title of *Knights of Rhodes*; and their noble defences of that island are recorded in history; but at last the Turks succeeded, and *Solyman* took the island in 1522. The *Knights of Rhodes* then retired into Candia, thence to Sicily, and *Pope Adrian VI.* granted them the city of *Viterbo*, where they remained till 1530, when the Emperor *Charles V.* having conquered Malta, offered it to them, which they accepted with the consent of other princes in whose dominions they had possessions. *Charles*

wished to make *Malta* a bulwark for his Italian dominions against the Turks, and the *Knights* proved they were equal to the charge, when their Grand Master, *John la Valette Parisot*, successfully maintained a siege of four months, in which the Turks suffered an immense loss. For the assistance which the Knights furnished to Charles V. in his African war, that Emperor granted them the privilege of importing corn and other provisions from Sicily, duty free. From this time they remained the acknowledged possessors and protectors of the island of Malta, of which the Grand Master of the Order, assisted by his council of Grand Crosses, was Sovereign, though subordinate to the kings of Spain, to whom he was bound to present a falcon every year; and suppression of pirates was part of his duty, stipulated for by *Charles V. Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria*, deprived the knights of their privileges, and sequestered their estates; but *Paul, the Emperor of Russia*, constituted himself Grand Master, took them under his protection, and, at his instigation, all their rights were restored. This took place in 1799, in which same year *Malta* was taken by Bonaparte's Egyptian expedition, and the *Knights* retired to *Trieste*, and afterwards to *Messina* and *Catanea*. At the treaty of Amiens, Malta was in possession of British troops, and, by that treaty, was to have been restored to the Knights; but the war that followed, rendered the fulfilment of that clause unadvisable; and, by the treaty of 1814, the island, with all its dependencies, was ceded in full sovereignty to Great Britain, and the Order of St. John, in a very reduced state, has continued under the protection of Russia.

Raymond de Puy, who, in 1130, first took the title of Master of the Order, divided it into three classes, *Knights*, *Chaplains*, and *Servants at Arms*. There are members attached to the Order, called *Donnes*, or *Demi Crosses*; others called *Priests of Obedience*, who officiate in the churches; and *Friar-Servants*, who assist at the offices. None of these are considered constituent parts of the Order, and such of them as are laymen, are, therefore, allowed to marry. The first class must give proof of being nobly descended for four generations, both on the father's and mother's side; a condition which is sometimes dispensed with, more frequently for a defect on the mother's side; but, in both cases, the dispensation must be obtained by the Pope's brief, or a General Chapter of the Order. Legitimate birth is, of course, included in the condition of nobility; but an exception is made

in favour of the natural sons of kings and princes. The second rank of *Chaplains*, or *Conventional Priests*, are, also, of noble extraction, or, at least, of considerable families; the ecclesiastical dignities of Malta were conferred upon them, and many of them have been *Cardinals*. The third rank, consisting of *Servants at Arms*, or *Knights-Servants*, are, also, of noble extraction; but it is not necessary that they should be so for four generations. The *Knights* consisted once of eight languages, or nations, of which England was sixth, but, after that country withdrew, the number was not filled up, and continued to be seven. Of these the first is *Provence*, whose chief is *Grand Commendator of the Religion*; the second, *Auvergne*, whose chief is *Mareschal* of the Order; the third, *France*, whose chief is *Grand Hospitaller*; the fourth, *Italy*, whose chief is *Admiral*; the fifth, *Arragon*, and their chief *Grand Conservator*; the sixth, *Germany*, and their chief *Grand Bailiff* of the Order; the seventh, *Castile*, and their chief *Grand Chancellor*. When *England* was one, its chief was *Grand Turcopolier*, or *Colonel of the Cavalry*. Each nation has several Grand Pories, and every Grand Pory a certain number of Commanderies. As Sovereign of the Island of Malta, the Grand Master had the power of coining money and pardoning criminals; and, as Head of the Order, he had the nomination of *Grand Priors*, *Bailiffs*, *Commendators*, and *Knights*, who are all obliged to obey him in whatever is not contrary to the rule and statutes of the Order. Before the loss of Malta, his revenue was 10,000 ducats, besides a liberal allowance from the common treasury. In affairs of importance, the absolute power resides in the Sacred Council, in which the Grand Master has two voices. This Council is ordinarily composed of the *Grand Crosses* only, but, on extraordinary occasions, is attended by the two eldest Knights of each nation. The *Grand Master* was accustomed to be served by sixteen pages, from twelve to sixteen years of age, of whom a constant succession was kept up.

While the privileges of the Order remained, their method of electing a *Grand Master* was as follows:—As soon as the *Grand Master* was known to be dead, all communication from the island was stopped, to prevent any attempt at the exercise of improper influence from other powers; the several seminaries immediately appointed two Knights, each of their own nation; and of these sixteen, by agreement among themselves, eight withdrew, and left the other eight to pro-

ceed with the election; these eight then nominated a *Knight*, a *Priest*, and a *Serving Brother*, who, from among the sixteen Grand Crosses, chose their *Grand Master*.

The statutes require that candidates should be sixteen years of age before they can be received into this Order; they enter into the novitiate at seventeen, and make profession at eighteen. They must first present themselves to the Grand Chapter, or the Provincial Assembly of their Grand Priory; and the proofs of nobility for four descents on both sides, if not dispensed with, must be made by arms and registers, signed by the Grand Prior, within whose jurisdiction the candidate was born, by whom they are sent to the seat of government, and there undergo another examination by the knights of that particular nation, who have the power to reject them. If they pass, the standing of the Knight is reckoned from that day, and a fee of 250 crowns, in gold, must be paid by him into the treasury of the Order; besides the right of the language into which he is admitted, according to the rank in which he enters, as of full age, page, or minor. For, although sixteen is the legal age, their names and proofs are frequently received before, sometimes as pages to the Grand Master, for which service they are qualified from twelve to sixteen, and, sometimes, without any such duty: the fees are greater in proportion to the youth of the minor, for the admission of whose name, when only one year old, (which has been the case,) the expenses are 4000 livres. It is not enough that the candidate's predecessors, during four generations, have been nobly born; they must not have derogated from their nobility by merchandize or traffic, excepting natives of Genoa and Sienna, to whom such things are not considered debasing. None of the other classes, nor yet ecclesiastics, though qualified in other respects, are eligible for the rank of Knights.

The *churchmen*, of whom the second rank consists, are first admitted as *Deacons*, or *Clerks Conventual*, to serve in the church from ten to fifteen years of age; they must prove that they have been legally baptized, and that their parents are respectable: their fee is 100 crowns, in gold, besides the right of the language: when admitted as *Chaplains*, this fee is doubled; and the same sum is required of the *Servants at Arms*. The three vows of the Order, required of every member, are obedience, poverty, and chastity, that is, celibacy, and temperance in every thing. The *Priests of Obedience*, who are so called because they obey

the *Grand Prior*, or *Commander*, and are appointed to officiate in cures belonging to the Order, are received without any of the before-mentioned formalities. The badge of the Order is a white cross of eight points, which all the members of the Order, after taking their vows, are required to wear, in waxed cloth, on the left side of their cloak or waistcoat. See Plate XCIV. fig. 1. By permission of the *Grand Master*, the members of the three constituent classes may wear an ornamental golden cross of four branches, enamelled white: and the *demi crosses*, a similar ornament, but of only three branches, as in the same Plate, fig. 5. This badge is surmounted with an *imperial crown*, for such knights as belong to *Germany*; and a *regal one* for all the rest: it is, also, decorated, between the principal angles, with a device, to distinguish the nation of the wearer:—an *imperial spread eagle* denotes *Germany*; a *fleur-de-lis*, *France*, and, of course, *Provence* and *Auvergne*; a *castle*, *Castile*; a *lion*, *Leon*, or *Arragon*, (see Plate XCIV. fig. 2, 3, and 4;) and the distinction of the knights of Italy varies according to the sovereign whose authority they acknowledge.

When they go to war with the Turks they wear, over all, a red cassock, with a large white cross before and behind, without points. The ordinary habit of the *Grand Master* is a sort of cassock of tabby or cloth, open before, and tied around him with a girdle, from which hangs a purse, intended to denote charity to the poor; over this he ordinarily wears a velvet gown, which, on solemn festivals, is exchanged for a long cloak, decorated, on the left side, with a white cross of eight points.

This country, when included among the nations of the Order, formed a Grand Priory, the head of which was styled *Prior Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Anglia*; and, by this title, he was summoned to Parliament as a *baron* of the kingdom; and in time came to rank as *first baron*, and took place, accordingly, above all other barons. There is extant the oath of fealty which one of them, John de Raydington, made to Richard I.

Their seminary in this country was suppressed by Henry VIII. but they continued to appoint one, whom they called Grand Prior of England.

HUBERT, ST. an Order of the Duchy of Juliers, instituted in the year 1444 or 1447, by Gerard V. Duke of Juliers, Berg, and Cleves, to commemorate a signal victory gained by him over Arnold, of Egmont, on the feast-day of St. Hubert, from which the Order derived its ap-

pellation: but some writers affirm that it was instituted in honour of St. Hubert, Bishop of Liege. It has been also styled the Order of the Horn, as the knights formerly wore a hunting-horn, suspended from a chain, as the peculiar and distinctive badge of the Order.

The Order continued to flourish till the year 1609, when the family of the founder became extinct in the male line; and, the duchies being claimed by the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Brandenburg, were put into sequestration by the Emperor, which, amongst other things, was one of the causes of a long war of nearly thirty years' continuance, during which time the Order was greatly neglected and almost forgotten.

In 1709, it was revived by John or Philip William, Elector-Palatine of the Rhine, who declared himself Grand Master, and a new code of statutes was digested for its better government, by which it was enacted that the number of counts and barons who enjoy the feudal rights of the domains appertaining to the Order shall not exceed twelve; but that the number of princes and private gentlemen shall not be limited. Every person, without exception, on whom this Order is conferred is obliged to exhibit proofs of sixteen generations of nobility by paternal and maternal descent; and, when invested therewith, must make a free gift of one hundred ducats *ad pios usus*.

The Elector, at the revival of the Order, bestowed on such knights who were not distinguished by princely rank, Commanderies in Commendam; but to those princes invested with this Order were appropriated the title of Chief of an Electoral Legion, and the annual emoluments arising from it.

The Elector-Palatine of the Rhine is Grand Master of the Order, but the knights are elected by the Chapter, which is held in his presence. All the knights have either military employment or pensions.

The badge of the Order is an eight-pointed enamelled cross, with golden beads at each extremity, and rays of gold issuant from the principal angles; in the middle is a circular shield or, upon which is a tuft of trees, in green enamel, out of which appears the fore-part of a deer, bearing a red cross between his antlers; opposite to the deer is the figure of St. Hubert, kneeling, with a glory round his head, and a dog, horse, and man standing by him; the whole encircled with a fillet of red enamel, bearing the motto of the Order, in old Teutonic golden characters—*In Trau Vast*, i. e. *Be firm in Fidelity*, as in Plate XCVII. fig. 3. This badge

the knights are obliged to wear constantly; and, upon ordinary occasions, it is suspended from a broad rich ponceau-coloured watered ribbon, with a narrow bordure of dark green, scarfwise, over the left shoulder; but, upon particular festivals and ceremonials, the badge is suspended from a collar composed of old text *Œ's*, enamelled red, from which flames of gold are issuant, and oblong plates of gold, enamelled white, upon which is depicted St. Hubert kneeling to the stag, with the cross between the antlers, issuant from trees, and a dog, horse, and man standing near, as in Plate XCVII. fig. 1.

The knights also wear, on the left side of their outer garment, a silver star of eight points, somewhat of an octagon form, upon which is a cross pattée, extending nearly to the extremities, embroidered in silver, embellished and edged with burnished gold, the points adorned with golden beads; in the middle of the cross is a circular piece of ponceau-coloured velvet, edged with gold, with the motto—*Constans in Fidelitate*, in the Runic language, in golden letters, as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The dress of ceremony consists of a vest of white satin, with long white silk hose, and above the whole, is worn a short mantle of black velvet, lined with black silk, upon which is embroidered the star before described. This dress is made after the ancient Spanish fashion.

HUBERT, ST. *Golden Eagle*, or *Chase*, of Wurtemberg. See CHASE.

HUBERT, ST. of Lorraine and of Bar. This Order, which is but little known, is said to have had its origin from several seigneurs of the Duchy of Bar having, in the month of May, 1416, united themselves together, and raised troops in defence of their sovereign. This association was at first called the *Order of Fidelity*, and was to have continued only five years; but, at a Chapter, holden in 1423, it was decided that it should continue under the appellation of St. Hubert, as the Patron Saint.

Proof of nobility was necessary for admission, and it appears that Louis XIV. XV. and XVI. all granted certain privileges to this Order.

During the French Revolution the chief seat of the Order was established at Frankfort-sur-le-Mein. In 1815, it was re-organized conformably to its statutes; and, in 1816, his Majesty Louis XVIII. acknowledged the Order.

The Order is composed of a Grand Master, six Grand Crosses, thirty Commanders, and an indefinite number of Knights, who, upon reception, pay a considerable fee. They swear to live in the Catholic faith, and to take up arms,

under the Grand Master, when required by the king.

The badge of the Order is a cross pattée, gold, (rounded at the points,) enamelled white; upon a circular centre az. edged with gold, is represented the figure of St. Hubert, kneeling to a stag, with a red cross between the antlers, his horse standing behind him. Upon the centre, on the reverse, are the following arms, viz. az. two dolphins, endorsed, contrary embowed, betw. four crosses, patriarchal, or, which is surrounded with a blue fillet, inscribed A·N·S·HUB·BAR·REN·INS·AN·1416, as in Plate XCVIII. fig. 3. It is suspended from a broad blue ribbon, edged with red, worn, scarf-wise, from right to left, by the Grand Crosses and by the Commanders, round the neck, the Knights wearing it suspended from the button-hole by a narrower ribbon. Upon certain festivals, or ceremonial-days, the Grand Crosses suspend this badge from a collar, composed of the united letters SH, often repeated, linked together by a chain of gold, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders likewise wear, on the left side, a silver star, formed of a cross pattée, edged with gold, the points adorned with golden beads, rays issuant between the principal angles, and from the upper and lower limb of the cross; upon a circular centre az. is represented St. Hubert, kneeling to the stag, with a red cross between the antlers, and a horse standing behind him, the which is encircled with a blue fillet, edged with gold, inscribed with the motto—*Virtus et Honos*, in golden letters, as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 2.

INTEGRITY, in Germany. An Order instituted in the year 1690 by Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

IRON CROSS, a Prussian Order. Founded by Frederick-William III. March 10, 1813, as an honourable distinction for military and civil services during the campaign of that year, for which it was purposely created, and not conferred after the war.

The Order consists of Grand Crosses, (bestowed only upon such as have performed some very heroic achievement,) and of two other classes, through the inferior of which they must pass to the superior.

By royal ordonnance of the 15th of May, 1813, it was directed that the names of the military officers who had fallen in actions which would have rendered them worthy of this Order, had they survived, should be inserted upon tablets,

affixed in the church of each garrison, and that the state should provide for their widows and orphans.

The badge is a cross pattée of iron, edged with silver, which is worn by the military knights of the second class, suspended from the button-hole by a black ribbon edged with white; and by the civil members, from a white ribbon edged with black. The first class, in addition to this badge, wear a similar cross, placed as a star upon the left side of their upper garment, and the Grand Crosses wear a cross double the size of that of the first class, suspended from a ribbon around the neck. See a representation of the badge in Plate LX. fig. 4.

ISABEL, THE CATHOLIC, *Royal American Order of*, instituted by Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, March 24, 1815, to reward the loyalty and zeal shown in the preservation of His Majesty's Indian possessions. Isabel, Queen of Portugal, is Patroness, and the King of Spain Sovereign of the Order.

The number of its members is not limited. It is divided into three classes; viz. Grand Crosses, (who have the title of Excellency,) Commanders, and Knights; and for admission into this Order it is necessary to be of the rank of noblemen: but Indian subjects, worthy of honourable recompense, are admitted into the suite of the Order.

The badge is a cross pattée of gold, enamelled white: upon a circular centre, az. is an equestrian figure of the King in gold, surrounded with a blue fillet, inscribed with the motto—*Premio a la Constancia Militar*, as in Plate LXXIII. fig. 3. The cross is surmounted with an imperial crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring, both gold, from a red ribbon edged with light blue. It is worn by the Knights from the button-hole, by the Commanders round the neck, and by the Grand Crosses scarf-wise from right to left; but the Prelates and Ecclesiastics, who are Grand Crosses, suspend the badge from the neck, and the Knights wear it from a black ribbon. The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left side, a star, formed of a golden cross of eight points, with buttons at each extremity, and between the four principal angles short rays of silver: upon a circular centre az. an equestrian figure of the King, encompassed with a golden fillet, inscribed with the motto—*Premio a la Constancia Militar*, surrounded with a laurel-chaplet, vert, as in Plate LXXIII. fig. 2.

The Indians wear a gold medal, upon which is a representation of the King, which is sus-

pended upon the breast by a violet-coloured ribbon.

ISABEL, ST. of Portugal, an Order of ladies, instituted in the year 1804 by the reigning Queen, by authority of the King. The Queen is Grand Mistress, who confers it only upon ladies of the highest rank in that kingdom.

The badge is a medal, representing thereon the image of St. Isabel, Queen of Portugal, suspended from a pale rose-coloured ribbon, worn scarfwise.

JAMES, ST. of France. This Order had its rise in the fifteenth century, and was instituted for the service of the Hospital of Lucques; but Louis XIV. in the year 1672, re-established the Hospital of St. James at Paris, and united the possessions of this Order to those of the Order of St. Lazarus. The badge was a plain red cross tau, fitchée, the extremities of the arms somewhat concaved, as in Plate LXI. fig. 3.

JAGO SAN, DI COMPOSTELLA, or } Amidst
JAMES, ST. of the Sword, in Spain. { the conflicting accounts given by different authors as to the origin of this Order, it is scarcely possible, with any degree of accuracy, to fix the data of its institution. Some writers ascribe its foundation to Ramiro, King of Leon and Galicia, about the years 837 or 846, after a victory over the Moors at Logrono, which was attributed to the miraculous interposition of St. James, who was seen, during the battle, holding in his hand a white banner, on which appeared a red sword in the form of a cross, which induced the King to institute a brotherhood, under the title of the Order of St. James, to reward the services of those who fought with him in this memorable engagement; to whom he granted, as arms, a red sword upon a field of gold, with the motto—*Rubet ensis sanguine Arabum*, (red is the sword with the blood of the Arabs,) and it is pretended that the Pope, some short time after, made it an order of knighthood; but, as armorial ensigns were not in use until the tenth or eleventh century, this fabulous account refutes itself, and the origin of the Order is with more plausibility fixed at a much later period, and the generality of Spanish writers attribute the institution either to Alphonso IX. who reigned in Castile from 1158 to 1214, or to Ferdinand II. who was King of Leon from 1157 to 1188, and it is stated that the incursions and depredations of the Moors, who attacked and disturbed the devotions of the pilgrims in their way to Compostella, to visit the shrine of St. James,

gave rise to the establishment of this Order, under the following circumstances:—

The Canons regular of the Order of St. Augustine, established at St. Eligius, possessing a convent in Galicia, which was endowed with considerable revenues, were induced, from motives of piety, to erect two hospitals upon the road called the Highway to France, which were capable of lodging and protecting their pious visitors.

Not long after, thirteen gentlemen, choosing the same apostle for their protector, after the example of the good fathers, made a vow to secure the road and repel the incursions of the infidels.

These gentlemen made a proposal to the Canons regular of St. Eligius to unite their possessions with those of the Canons in the formation of one community.

As these Chevaliers were then masters of more than twenty castles, the Canons united with them, and, in the course of time, they became subjected to the Knights as their Chaplains.

This union took place in 1170, and in 1175 the order was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. Don Ferdinand Fuentes Encalada being the first Grand Master.

Pope Alexander III. gave rules to the Order for its internal government. He ordained that the Dignitary, who, in their language, is denominated *El Treze*, or *the Thirteenth*, should, henceforward, and for ever, be the next in rank immediately after the Grand Master, enjoying precedence before all commanders.

The second dignity is that of *Grand Prior*, which is especially attached to the Canons of St. Eligius.

The third is that of *Grand Commander*. Previous to the Grand-Mastership being unalienably united to the crown of Spain (which happened in 1523, under the Pontificate of Adrian VI.) the Knights possessed the privilege of electing their chief, and had the power of degrading or deposing him if they thought proper.

The Emperor Charles V. as King of Spain, ordained a Council to be formed, which he denominated “the Council of the Orders,” which was the superior General, not only of that of St. James, but likewise of those of *Calatrava*, *Alcantara*, and *Montesa*. This Council consisted of a President and eight Knights, two of each Order; and, in all matters relative to the ecclesiastical or secular jurisdiction, or with respect to the ecclesiastical alone, it possessed just the same power over these Orders as the King himself did as *Administrator*.

The authority of this tribunal extended over two cities, two hundred and twenty burghs, and seventy-five villages; and of these, two cities, and one hundred and seventy-eight, as well burghs as villages, were the peculiar property of the Order of St. James. It was the richest and most powerful of the four, possessing eighty-four Commanderies, amongst which were the Grand Commanderies of Castile, Leon, and Montaluan, in the kingdom of Arragon. These eighty-four Commanderies enjoyed a revenue amounting to the sum of 230,000 ducats, and their right of patronage extended over two hundred priories, rectories, and benefices, of inferior value. The Order was classed into four provinces, viz. Castile, Leon, Old Castile, and Arragon.

The Knights take the vows of poverty, obedience, and conjugal chastity; to which they add a fourth—"to defend and maintain the immaculate conception of the holy mother of Jesus Christ."

For admission as a Knight it is necessary to exhibit proof of four descents of uninterrupted and uncontaminated nobility, as well on the father's as the mother's side; the latter was not required formerly, but since 1653 it was ordained by general Chapter that such proof should be made on both sides.

Novices are obliged to serve on board the galleys for the space of six months, and during one month must reside in a convent, to learn the rules of the Order.

The number of Knights, not many years ago, amounted to about six hundred. They have the privilege of seating themselves and remaining covered in the presence of the King.

Upon the death of a Knight the Commander of the nearest Commandery is obliged to nourish and maintain a pauper during the term of forty days, in addition to the performance of the usual service of requiem observed on such occasions.

The badge of the Order is a red enamelled cross of gold, in the form of a sword, the pomel shaped somewhat like a heart reversed, the extremities of the guard terminating as a fleur-de-lis; and upon the centre an escallop as in Plate LXX. fig. 3. It is suspended on the breast from a rich plain red ribbon, worn round the neck, but upon ceremonial-days from a triple gold chain.

The robe of ceremony is a long white mantle, with the cross embroidered upon the left shoulder; the rest of the dress is of black silk or velvet, made in the old Spanish fashion; the hat is of black velvet, adorned with a plume of

white ostrich-feathers, in the midst of which is one small red feather.

This Order is likewise conferred upon ladies of quality, but they have not, like the Knights, permission to marry. Their habit is black, and the badge the same as the Knights.

JAMES, ST. of the Sword, in Portugal. This Order, by some authors, is said to have been instituted, in the year 1310, by Denys VI. King of Portugal, in honour of St. James; but it may rather be considered to be a branch of the Spanish Order of the same name, observing the same rules and regulations.

John III. King of Portugal, annexed the Grand-Mastership to the crown of that kingdom.

The Order is divided into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, only six in number; Commanders, of which there are one hundred and fifty; and Knights of an indefinite number.

In 1789 this Order was secularized, and became an Order of civil merit.

The badge of the Order is similar to that of Spain, but without the escallop-shell, yet, like the other Orders of Portugal, it is pendent from a heart gu. issuing flames or. It is borne by the Grand Crosses from a broad violet-coloured ribbon, scarfwise, over the right shoulder, and by the Commanders round the neck, the Knights wearing it from the button-hole and without the heart borne by the two first classes. See Plate LXX. fig. 4.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders likewise wear, on the left side of their habit, a star, similar to that of the Order of Christ.

JAMES, ST. in Holland. An Order of Knighthood instituted in the year 1290 by Florentius, Earl of Holland and Zealand, at his Palace of the Hague, in honour of St. James. He created twelve of his principal nobles Knights of this Order, whom he invested with collars of gold chains, wherein, at equal distances, were placed six escallop-shells, to which was pendent a medal of gold, with the image of St. James enamelled thereon, as in Plate LXXXIX. fig. 2. The Order was abolished with the Roman Catholic religion in Holland.

JANUARIUS, ST. of Naples. This Order was instituted in July, 1738, by Charles, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies, afterwards Charles III. King of Spain, who extended the number of knights to sixty, though, by the statutes of the Order, they were not to exceed thirty. The number is now indefinite.

The founder was to remain Sovereign Grand

Master as long as he lived, and upon his demise, that dignity was to be enjoyed by the kings of Naples and their successors.

The knights, upon admission into the Order, are to prove the nobility of their ancestors for four centuries. They are addressed by the title of *Excellency*.

The badge of the Order is an eight-pointed white enamelled cross of gold, with fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles: upon the centre is the figure of St. Januarius, in his episcopal robes, as patron of the Order, holding in his left hand an open book and crosier; below his waist is the motto, *In sanguine fœdus*. On the reverse is a book, upon which are two phials red, surrounded with two palms, all enamelled in proper colours, as in Plate XCIX. fig. 3. This badge is suspended from a broad rich ponceau-coloured watered ribbon, worn, scarfwise, over the right shoulder. They likewise wear, upon the left breast of their upper garment, an embroidered silver star of eight points, formed like the badge, with gold fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles: upon the centre is represented St. Januarius, as before described, encircled with a blue fillet, upon which is inscribed, in letters of gold, the motto, *In sanguine fœdus*. See Plate XCIX. fig. 1.

Upon great festivals, or ceremonial-days, the Knights wear a mantle of crimson and mohair, bestrewed with fleurs-de-lis in gold embroidery. This mantle is lined with pearl-coloured taffeta, richly beset with black spots, after the manner of ermine. On each side hang down rich tassels of gold and silver. The hat is of black velvet, adorned with a white feather.

The dress worn with this mantle is a coat and vest of cloth of silver, or white and silver tissue, and the star is embroidered on both coat and mantle.

The badge is then worn pendent from a collar of gold, composed of castles, banners, mitres, roses, &c. as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

JARA, DE LA. See LILY OF ARRAGON.

JESUS. See SERAPHIM.

JESUS CHRIST AND ST. PETER, in *Spain*. This Order is said to have been instituted by St. Dominick, in the year 1216, at the time of the crusade against the Albigenses, and approved by the Pope in the same year. The Knights engaged to war against the heretics.

Popes Urban IV. Clement IV. Gregory IX. Adrian IV. Clement VII. Pius V. and Paul V. granted many privileges to this Order. Pius V. instituted in Rome the Congregation of St. Peter the Martyr, composed of Cardinals, In-

quisitors-General, and Officers of the Holy Office, since which time the Knights of this Order, and the members of the Congregation of St. Peter, have formed one body.

King Ferdinand VII. on the 17th May, 1815, ordained that the ministers of the Holy Office should be distinguished and honoured by always wearing the insignia of this Order, which is a cross flory, per cross and saltier, ar. and sa. the sides of the fleurs-de-lis much hooked: upon a circular centre, also ar. a cross Calvary erect, and on the dexter base, a sword, bendways.

The badge is surmounted by the royal crown, and suspended by a ring of gold from a red ribbon at the button-hole by the Knights, and a black ribbon by the Ecclesiastics. See Plate LIX. fig. 5.

JESUS CHRIST, in *Italy*. See CHRIST.

JESUS AND MARY, in *Italy*, an Order instituted in the year 1615, by Pope Paul V. The Knights were sworn to defend the Holy See of Rome against infidels and heretics, for which purpose each Knight was obliged constantly to keep ready a horse completely accoutred, a sword, a lance, and a servant armed with a fusée.

The badge of the Order was a Maltese cross of eight points, enamelled red, edged with gold: across the centre, the letters I.H.S. and over the middle letter, the Greek character Ω, the symbol of the Virgin Mary. See Plate LXX. fig. 5.

JOACHIM, ST. This equestrian, secular, and chapteral Order was instituted on the 20th June, 1755, by several princes and nobles in Germany, and was at first called the Order of "*Jonathan, Defenders of the Honour of Divine Providence*;" but, in 1767, the name of Jonathan was suppressed, and instead of being stiled *Defenders*, the Order was then said to be in *Honour of the Divine Providence*, which was not confirmed till 1773.

His Serene Highness Christian-Francis, Duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld, was the first Grand Master, who was elected and installed on the 20th June, 1756, the first anniversary of the foundation. He resigned the Grand Mastership in 1773, and Francis-Xavier, reigning Comte of Montfort and of the Holy Roman Empire, was elected by the general Chapter to succeed to that office. He died suddenly on the 20th March, 1780, and George-Charles-Louis, reigning Comte of Leiningen-Westerbourg, was elected Grand Master, who dying on the 19th March, 1787, Charles-Gustavus, his son, the next reigning Comte, (elected coadjutor, 4th

November, 1784,) succeeded to the Grand Mastership, 16th May, 1787.

In 1785, by a decree of General Chapter, the Order was denominated "*The Equestrian, Secular, and Chapteral Order of St. Joachim, the blessed Father of the Holy Virgin Mary, the Mother of our Lord and Redeemer Jesus Christ.*"

By the statutes of the Order, both sexes are admitted, and the number unlimited: it is composed of Grand Commanders, Commanders, Knights Immediate, or Junior Knights, and Expectants: Ladies Grand Crosses, Ladies wearing the small cross, and Ladies Expectant.

The badge of the Knights Commanders and Grand Commanders is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white: upon a circular centre, surrounded with a laurel crown, is the figure of St. Joachim in a green vest, with a white sash round the body, and from the left shoulder is suspended a scrip: on his head a green cap of oriental fashion, in his left hand a shepherd's crook; upon the reverse of the centre is a cross pattée vert. See Plate LXXXII. fig. 4. This badge is surmounted by a knight's helmet, and by a ring at the top, (both of gold,) suspended from a dark green-coloured watered ribbon. It is worn by the Grand Master scarfwise over the right shoulder, and by the Secular Grand Commanders in the same way, but the Ecclesiastical Grand Commanders suspend it around the neck.

The badge worn by the Commanders and Knights is somewhat smaller, suspended from the neck. But the Grand Commanders, Commanders, and Knights, excepting upon particular festivals, or days of ceremony, may all of them wear merely the badge or cross of a knight only, pendent from a ribbon attached from the second to the third button-hole.

The Grand Master and Grand Commanders likewise wear, upon the left breast of their outward garment, a silver embroidered star, or cross of eight points, formed like the badge, upon a circular centre of white satin, a cross pattée vert, surrounded with a fillet of dark green velvet, inscribed with the motto, *Junxit amicus amor*, 1755, (date of creation,) in letters and figures of gold, and which fillet is encircled with a laurel crown, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The Commanders wear the same kind of star, but somewhat smaller.

The Ecclesiastical and Secular Grand Commanders, whether possessed of a Commandery or not, are at liberty to wear the decorations of a Knight or Commander at their pleasure.

The Expectants wear only the ribbon passed from the second to the third button-hole of their coats, formed into a knot, upon which is embroidered in silver the words, *Crescam ut proxim.*

The habit worn by the Grand Master, and the other members of the Order, consists of a waistcoat and small-clothes of superfine white cloth: the coat is of scarlet cloth, lined with white, with cuffs and collar of dark green velvet, the buttons white, with a cross pattée vert engraved thereon.

The coat has two silver embroidered epaulets, with a green cross pattée. The Grand Master has four such crosses upon each epaulet; the Grand Commanders, three; the Commanders, two; and the Knights, one. The sword is decorated with a knot of green and silver. The Grand Master wears his hat bordered with a point d'Espagne of silver, and adorned with a white feather. The Expectants wear the same uniform, but the epaulets are not ornamented with the green cross.

There is likewise a class of *Honorary Members* attached to this Order, into which persons in civil capacities are admitted, distinguished for merit and learning, but they are not advanced to the dignity of Knight, Commander, or Grand Commander, nor obtain Commanderies. These members wear a cross nearly similar to that worn by the knights; it is only half an inch in length, and worn at the button-hole of the waistcoat, pendent from a ribbon: it is not surmounted with the helmet; and has no laurel crown round the circular part, which is merely bordered with green, on one side bearing the inscription, *Nobili*, and upon the other, *Cordi*.

Ladies are likewise admitted into this Order, and are divided into three classes, viz. Ladies Grand Crosses, Ladies wearing the small Cross, and Ladies Novices, to whom are assigned the same insignia as those worn by the knights, with the exception, that instead of the golden helmet, the cross is surmounted with a death's head, placed upon two cross bones, in gold.

The Ladies Grand Crosses wear the cross attached to a ribbon round the neck, of the same colour as that worn by the knights; and upon the left breast wear a silver star like the Grand Commanders. The Ladies wear the small cross attached to a narrower ribbon, with a knot and loop, at the left breast: and the Ladies Novices wear upon the left breast a knot of ribbon, upon which is embroidered in silver the word, *Virtuti*. Upon particular festivals, or days of ceremony, the married ladies or widows must be dressed

in black silk, and the unmarried ladies in white.

There are likewise ladies attached to this branch of the Order, called the class of *Honorary Relatives* of the Order, but into which no unmarried lady can be received.

JOHN, ST. of Acre. See HOSPITALERS.

JUBILEE, BRETHREN OF. See *Order of St. Marie-de-Mérude*.

JULIAN, ST. See ALCANTARA.

KNOT, in Naples, an Order instituted in the year 1352, on the marriage of the Queen of Naples with Prince Lewis of Tarentum, and in memory of his coronation as King of Jerusalem and Naples, on Whit-Sunday in that year. It was at first denominated *l'Ordre du St. Esprit au droit désir*, and afterwards more commonly called *L'Ordre du Nœud*, or of the *Knot*, from the knights wearing for a badge a *knot*, like that termed a true lover's knot, embroidered on the right arm or breast of their coats, in purple silk, intermixed with gold, bearing the motto, *Le Dieu plait*. See Plate LX. fig. 5.

It was at first composed of sixty knights, which number was afterwards increased to three hundred, but the Order became extinct amidst the revolutions which happened after the death of the founder.

LADY, OUR, of Mount Carmel, and ST. LAZARUS, of Jerusalem. This Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was instituted by King Henry IV. of France, in the year 1607, and confirmed by the Pope, who empowered the King to nominate the Grand Master. Henry IV. by letters patent, dated July, 1608, abolished the dignity of Grand Master of the Order of St. Lazarus, and all the commanderies, priories, and prebendaries, belonging to it, and the collation to which depended upon the Grand Master, were annexed to that of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The King conferred the dignity of Grand Master of these united Orders upon *Philibert de Nerestan*, his chamberlain, who had previously been Grand Master of the Order of St. Lazarus. His descendants succeeded to that dignity; and in 1645, Louis XIV. invested *Charles Achilles de Nerestan* with the Grand Mastership, confirmed by Pope Innocent X. when the Order was denominated *Knights of Our Lady of Mount Carmel* and of *St. John of Jerusalem*.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled red, edged with white: upon a circular centre or, are the figures of the Virgin and child: between the principal angles of the cross, four fleurs-de-lis, and upon each of the points a

small gold ball. The reverse is green, and in the middle is represented St. Lazarus rising from the tomb. The badge was suspended by a ring from a broad crimson-coloured ribbon, see Plate LXXIX. fig. 3, and was worn either upon the breast or scarfwise.

Previous to the year 1695, the Order had no particular uniform, but the following habit was then settled by the Grand Master.

That of Grand Master consisted of a Dalmatic of silver tissue, over which was worn a long mantle of amaranth-coloured velvet, bestrewed with fleurs-de-lis of gold and monograms, or ciphers, and trophies of victory, all richly embroidered in gold and silver: the monogram, or cipher, was the name of Maria, placed between two regal crowns.

That of the Knights was a Dalmatic of white satin, upon which was the cross of proportionate length and breadth. Above this was worn a mantle of amaranth-coloured velvet, and on the left side was embroidered the cross bearing the effigy of the Virgin Mary in the centre. A cap of black velvet, adorned with black ostrich feathers, and a small white heron's plume in the midst.

Although no particular collar was assigned, the knights generally surrounded their arms with one of gold, with the letters M A in ciphers interlaced.

In the year 1779, *Louis-Stanislaus Xavier, Comte de Provence*, brother of Louis XVI. then Grand Master of these united equestrian confraternities, with the consent of the king, separated them, and *St. Lazarus* became the first, and *Our Lady of Mount Carmel*, the second Order. The former was divided into two classes, viz. *Grand Commanders* and *Commanders*.

The badge of St. Lazarus (which merely varies in size to distinguish each class) is a golden cross of eight points, enamelled vert, edged with white, upon the points a small ball, and between the principal angles, four fleurs-de-lis or: on a circular centre is represented St. Lazarus rising from the tomb, surrounded with a green fillet, edged with gold, and inscribed with the words, *Atavis et armis*, in golden letters. See Plate LXXIX. fig. 4. This badge is suspended by a ring from a broad green-coloured watered ribbon, worn round the neck by both classes, who likewise wear, (differing only in size to denote the class,) upon their habits, an embroidered green eight-pointed cross, edged with gold, charged on the centre with a plain cross humettée ar. pomettée or, upon which is inscribed the

motto, *Atavis et armis*, depicted in the same Plate, fig. 5.

The Order of *Our Lady of Mount Carmel* was thenceforward annexed to the *Elèves* of the *Ecole Militaire*, and the badge and ribbon remained as before described.

Since the return of Louis XVIII. to the throne of France, these Orders have not been conferred, and may be considered extinct.

LADY, OUR, OF THE LILY. See LILY OF NAVARRE.

LADY, OUR, OF MERCY, in *Spain*, instituted by James I. King of Arragon, about the year 1218, in consequence of a vow made by him to the Virgin Mary during his captivity in France. The object was the redemption of captives from the Moors, in which the Order laid out considerable sums of money. At the first foundation, only men were admitted, but in the year 1261, it was extended to both sexes, by Mary du Secours, a lady of quality at Barcelona. The badge common to both was a small shield per fesse, gu. and or, in chief a cross pattée ar. in base four pallets of the first, for *Arragon*. The shield ensigned with a ducal coronet, from the top of which it was suspended by a ring. See Plate LXI. fig. 4.

LADY, OUR, OF THE ROSARY, of *Toledo*, in *Spain*, instituted by Roderic, Archbishop of Toledo, in the year 1212, for the defence of the Roman Catholic religion against the Moors.

Several of the nobility and principal persons of the city entered the Order upon its first institution, but it soon fell into disrepute. It is said to have derived its appellation from the knights being obliged daily to repeat a rosary to the Virgin Mary.

The badge of the Order was a cross patonce, per cross and saltier, counterchanged, ar. and sa. surmounted on the centre with a medal or, enamelled with the image of the Virgin, supporting the infant upon the left arm, and holding in the right hand a rosary, all ppr. See Plate LXXIII. fig. 4.

LADY, OUR, of *Bethlehem*, an Order instituted in the year 1459, by Pope Pius II. for the defence of the island of Lemnos retaken from the Turks.

LADY, OUR, OF THE THISTLE, or OF BOURBON, in *France*. This Order was first instituted in the year 1369, by Louis II. Duke of Bourbon, and then called the Order of the *Golden Shield*, and conferred upon gentlemen who assembled at Moulins. In the year following its appellation was changed to that of *Our*

Lady of the Thistle, from which time none but the nobility were admitted into it.

The number was fixed at twenty-six, and the knights at all times wore a sash of sky-blue velvet, upon which was embroidered in gold the word *Espérance*.

LADY, OUR, OF GRACE, an Order instituted in the year 1223, by James I. King of Arragon, to assist in the deliverance of Christian slaves.

LADY, OUR, OF LORETTO. Pope Sextus V. instituted this Order in the year 1587, upon the creation of a new see at Loretto, and raising that church to the rank of a cathedral. The knights were numerous, and enjoyed many privileges. They were stiled *Chevaliers Dorez*, and were distinguished by a badge, or gold medallion, enamelled with the image of the Virgin, which was suspended from the button-hole.

The Order was confirmed by Pope Paul III. but abolished by Gregory XIII.

LADY, OUR, OF THE VICTORY. An Order said to have been founded after a famous victory at Lepanto, gained by the Christians over the Turks, on the 11th October, 1571.

LADY, OUR, OF MONTESAT. An Order instituted by James II. King of Arragon and Valence, and confirmed by Pope John XXII. in the year 1317, to replace the Order of Templars, and oppose the incursions of the Moors.

This Order was seated in the town of Montesat, placed under the rule of St. Benoist, endowed with the possessions of the Templars, and put under the jurisdiction of the Order of *Calatrava*, from which the first Knights were created.

In 1399 this Order acquired the endowments of that of *St. George d'Alfama*, which had been founded about the year 1201, in the diocese of Tortosa.

The Grand Mastership of the Order of Montesat was annexed to the Crown of Spain in 1587.

The badge is of gold, in the shape of a lozenge, upon which is a cross humettée, within a bordure gu.; upon the top is an open fronted or Knight's helmet, with banners, in saltier, placed behind it, and by a ring, all of gold, it is suspended by a red ribbon. The cross is likewise worn in stuff or cloth, sewed upon a white habit. See badge, Plate LXXIV. fig. 2.

LADIES SLAVES TO VIRTUE. An Austrian Order, instituted in the year 1662 by Eleanora Di Gonzaga, widow of the Emperor Ferdinand III. for thirty ladies of noble families to promote piety and religion in her Court. The Empress was Sovereign of the Order.

The badge was a golden sun, in splendour, within a chaplet of laurel enamelled vert, and over it the motto—*Sola ubique triumphat*. It was worn pendent at the breast either to a small chain of gold or a plain narrow black ribbon. See Plate LXXIV. fig. 3.

LADIES OF THE HATCHET. See HATCHET.

LADIES, ORDER OF, IN HONOUR OF THE CROSS. See STARRY CROSS.

LADIES, ORDER OF MALTA. See MALTA.

LADIES, ORDER OF THE SCARF. Instituted by John I. King of Castile, in the year 1390, in memory of the inhabitants of Placentia having forced the English to raise the siege of that town. The Order was united to that of the band, the ladies wearing a scarf of gold over their habit.

LAKE, OR OF THE ENTERPRISE. An Order instituted in the year 1351 by Louis, King of Hungary, and Titular King of Jerusalem, when he undertook the expedition against Greece.

LAMB OF GOD. This Order was instituted, at Upsal, by John the Great, King of Sweden, on his coronation, in the year 1564, but soon after discontinued.

The collar of the Order is said to have been composed of wreaths of laurel, surmounted by royal crowns, supported by lions and lizards, and intermixed with columns with cherubim.

The badge affixed to the collar was a medal, upon which was represented the Saviour of the world, supported by two angels, kneeling, inscribed with the motto—*Deus protector noster*; and pendent to the medal was the Paschal Lamb, in enamel; but as no exact representation of the collar and badge is extant, a correct Plate cannot be given.

LAZARUS, ST.; or OUR LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL. This military Order is said to have arisen from the association of a number of Knights for the support, maintenance, and protection of poor lepers in lazars and hospitals set apart for their reception, particularly in the Holy Land. These Knights likewise took under their protection pilgrims resorting to Jerusalem.

The first formation of this Order is by some writers said to have been as early as the latter end of the fourth century; but, with more probability, fixed by others about the year 1119.

These Knights, being driven out of the Holy Land in 1253, followed St. Louis into France; who, in return for their services in the east, confirmed the donations made to them by his predecessors, and placed them in possession of

several houses, commanderies, and hospitals, which he had built and endowed with ample privileges and revenues, and procured from Pope Alexander IV. permission for them to observe the rule of St. Augustine.

In the year 1490 Pope Innocent VIII. suppressed this Order, and united them to the Order of *St. John of Jerusalem*, but the bull issued for that purpose was not received in France.

In 1572, Pope Gregory XII. united those of this Order in Italy with that of *St. Maurice*, then newly instituted by Emanuel-Philibert, Duke of Savoy. And in the year 1608 this Order was united in France to that of *Our Lady of Mount Carmel*, which had been instituted by Henry IV. The Knights of St. Lazarus and those of Our Lady of Mount Carmel are allowed to marry, and, at the same time, to possess pensions charged upon ecclesiastical livings.

The badge of this Order is a cross, like that of Malta, of eight points, made of gold, edged with white enamel; upon a circular centre is the image of the Virgin and Child ppr. On the reverse is a representation of St. Lazarus. Between the rays of the cross are four fleurs-de-lis, and on each of the points a small gold ball. See LADY OF MOUNT CARMEL, and ST. MAURICE.

LEGION OF HONOUR. Instituted by Napoleon, Emperor of France, May 19, 1802, to recompense civil and military services. It was approved and confirmed by Louis XVIII. July 6, 1814; who, by royal ordonnance of March 26, 1816, regulated its present constitution.

The King is *Sovereign* and *Grand Master*, and the administration of it is entrusted to a *Grand Chancellor*.

The Legion is composed of twenty-four Grand Crosses, one hundred and sixty Grand Officers, four hundred Commanders, and two thousand Officers, besides an unlimited number of Knights, into which class persons must first obtain admission before they can be received into the higher ranks. The Princes of the Royal Family and foreigners are not included in the numbers above stated; and no person is admitted into the Legion under twenty-five years' service, either in civil or military capacities, unless he has rendered some distinguished service to the King or State, or received severe wounds.

Persons distinguished in sciences or arts are likewise admitted into this Order.

The following is the oath taken by each Knight upon admission.

"I swear to be faithful to the King, to

"honour, and my country: immediately to reveal whatever may come to my knowledge that may be prejudicial to the service of His Majesty and the good of the State: not to undertake any foreign service without the express consent of the King: to observe the laws, ordonnances, and regulations, and in general to do all which is the duty of a brave and loyal Knight of the Legion of Honour."

The feast of the Order is observed on July 15, being St. Henry's day.

The badge of the Knights is a silver cross of ten points, enamelled white, surmounting a chaplet formed of a branch of laurel and another of oak ppr.; upon a circular centre are the Arms of France, surrounded with a fillet az. upon which is inscribed the motto—*Honneur et patrie*. On the centre of the reverse is a sword in pale; and upon the fillet—*Pro virtute bellica*. Each point of the cross is adorned with a small silver ball, and upon the top is the imperial crown, by which it is suspended from a ring, all of silver, to a broad red ribbon at the button-hole. See Plate LXXV. fig. 3.

A similar badge, but of gold instead of silver, the centre having the head of Henry IV. in gold, and upon the fillet—*Henry IV. Roi de Franc et de Nav.* and on the middle of the reverse a sword, in pale, surmounting a chaplet of laurel and oak, with the motto—*Bellicæ virtuti præmium* inscribed upon the fillet, as in the same Plate, fig. 4, is worn by the superior classes, viz. by the Officers, from the button-hole with a rosette; by the Commanders and Grand Officers, round the neck; and by the Grand Crosses scarfwise from right to left.

The Grand Officers and Grand Crosses likewise wear a silver star formed of a ten-pointed cross, like the badge, with fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles, having, on a circular centre, the head of Henry IV. surrounded with a fillet, inscribed—*Honneur et patrie*, also depicted in Plate LXXV. fig. 2. The Grand Crosses wear such star upon the left, and the Grand Officers upon the right side of their upper garments.

LEOPOLD, of Austria. An Order founded by the Emperor Francis on January 7, 1808, the day of his nuptials with the Archduchess Louisa. It was instituted in honour of the memory of the Emperor Leopold, as a reward of merit for services to the state, an eminence in arts or sciences, and other national improvements. It is obtained without distinction of rank, and both civil and military persons are admitted into it.

Although the statutes of this Order bear date

July 14, 1808, the complete establishment of it and the first admission of Knights did not take place until the 8th of January following.

The Emperor of Austria is Grand Master, who nominates at his pleasure, and the honour of admission is never solicited.

The members are divided into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders have admission at Court at all times, but the Knights only upon particular festivals.

The Commanders receive the title of Baron, and the Knights are admitted amongst the noblesse of the kingdom. The Grand Crosses are styled by the Emperor cousins.

The feast of the Order is celebrated on the first Sunday after the Epiphany, at which all the Knights in Vienna must assist.

The Officers are a Prelate, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a Greffier, a Herald, and a Registrar.

The badge of the Order is a cross pattée, gold, the extremities somewhat concaved, enamelled gu. with a white border. Upon a circular centre, red, is the cipher F. A. 7, surrounded with a chaplet of laurel, the reverse of the centre being inscribed *Opes Reg. Cord. subdit*. See Plate C. fig. 2. This badge is suspended by a ring from a crown of gold placed on the end of a broad red ribbon edged with blue, and is worn scarfwise by the Grand Crosses, from right to left; by the Commanders round the neck; and by the Knights from the button-hole on the left side.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear on the left side a silver star of eight points (those in saltier being straight, the others wavy). Upon the centre is embroidered the cross or badge of the Order, but with three leaves or ornaments, in gold, between each of the principal angles, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

LILY OF ARRAGON, or DE LA JARA, instituted in the year 1410, by Ferdinand of Castile, Duke of Pognafiel, brother of Henry III. King of Castile, in commemoration of a victory obtained by him over the Moors, and the taking of the strong city and castle of Antequiera, or Antequora, which for several ages had been considered impregnable, and in which place Don Ferdinand held the first chapter of the Order.

The collar of the Order was composed of pots of lilies and griffins, intermixed, to which was pendent a medal, upon which was represented the image of the Virgin and Child, enamelled in proper colours, as delineated in Plate C. fig. 1.

The Order was removed from Castile to Arragon, where it continued to flourish for a considerable time under the descendants of the founder.

LILY, in Italy. Instituted in the year 1546, by Pope Paul III. and confirmed in 1556, by Paul IV. who placed it above all the other Italian orders.

The badge was an oval medal of gold, upon which was enamelled a lily az.

LILY OF NAVARRE, or OUR LADY OF THE LILY. An Order instituted in the city of Nagera, by Garcias VI. King of Navarre, son and successor of Sanchez the Great, about the year 1043, in consequence of a superstitious belief that he had been miraculously delivered from distemper by an image of the Virgin Mary, issuing out of a lily, said to have been discovered in that city.

The Order was composed of thirty-eight knights of the most illustrious and ancient families of Navarre, Biscay, and Old Castile.

The badge of the Order was a lily, embroidered in silver upon the breast.

The collar was composed of a double chain of gold, interlaced with the Gothic capital letter, and pendent thereto was an oval medal, with a lily of gold, springing from a mount, supporting on the top of the letter, ducally crowned, enamelled upon a white ground, as in Plate LXXXIII. fig. 4.

LION, GOLDEN, of Hesse-Cassel. Instituted August 14, 1770, by Frederic II. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, K.G. who married the Princess Mary, daughter of his Britannic Majesty, George II.

The reigning Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel is invariably sovereign Grand-Master.

The badge, prior to 1815, was a lion rampant within a ring or broad fillet of gold, of an oval form, inscribed on one side with the motto *Virtute et Fidelitate*, and on the other, *Fredericus II. D.G. Hassiæ Landgravius Inst. 1770*, as in Plate LXXXI. fig. 3.

The Order, which is both civil and military, was at first composed of only one class, limited to the number of forty-one Knights, but on the 1st of June, 1816, the Elector, William I. added a second class, for admission of persons of less elevated rank, the first being of high birth, occupying some important office, and with military men, not conferred under the rank of Lieutenant-General, and who must have previously obtained the Order of *Military Virtue*.

The badge, before described, was borne by the Grand Crosses, scarfwise from right to left, pen-

dent to a broad deep crimson-coloured watered ribbon. The Commanders wearing it suspended from around the neck.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear a silver star of eight points, the four central rays of which are somewhat longer than the angular ones; in the middle, upon an azure field, is the Hessian lion, rampant, barry of ten, ar. and gu. encircled with a fillet of deep crimson-coloured velvet, with the motto *Virtute et Fidelitate*, embroidered in silver letters, also depicted in Plate LXXXI. fig. 2.

This star is worn on the left side of their mantles, or upper garments, the habit of the Order being of the ancient German knightly costume.

In 1816, another badge was given to the Grand Crosses, viz. a golden cross of eight points, enamelled gu. with a bordure ar. upon a circular centre, also ar. a lion, rampant, or. with an imperial crown over the head, surrounded with a fillet of crimson, bearing the inscription *Virtute et Fidelitate*, encircled with eight points or rays az. the cross suspended from a crown of gold, attached by a ring from a broad red ribbon, as in Plate LXXXI. fig. 4. And to the Commanders a similar badge, the centre being oval-shaped instead of circular, omitting the rays round the fillet, and the crown over the cross, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 5.

LION OF THE PALATINATE, an order instituted by the Elector-Palatine Charles Theodore, January 1st, 1768, being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his reign, upon which account the knights were limited to that number, including the Chancellor, and for admission into this Order it was necessary to have served the electoral house twenty-five years.

The badge was an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled blue, with flames of gold issuant between the principal angles; upon the centre, a lion, rampant, surrounded with a fillet ar. upon the upper part of which is the word *Merenti*: the cross suspended from a crown, attached by a ring to a white watered ribbon, with a broad border of dark blue, as in Plate LXXXIV. fig. 4. It is suspended scarfwise, but the ecclesiastics of the Order wear it round the neck.

The star is a silver cross of eight points, the centre of each limb chequered, bearing the word *Ins-ti-tu-tor*, thus divided, and in the middle, the cipher T. C. ensigned with the crown; between each of the principal angles of the cross five wavy rays of gold, as in the same Plate, fig. 3.

King Maximilian Joseph, in 1808, declared the Order extinct, and no more knights have

since been made, nor has the decoration been worn but by very few persons.

LION OF LEMBOURG, OR OF MERIT, and Order of the Four Emperors, or Ancient Noblesse.

These Orders were founded in the year 1768, in honour of the memory of the four Emperors of the House of Lembourg-Luxembourg, Henry VII. Charles IV. Wincleslaus, and Sigismond.

The Order of the *Four Emperors, or of Ancient Noblesse*, created for the support and preservation of nobility in general, is composed of Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

The Grand Master must be some sovereign prince of the empire; and for admission into this Order it is requisite, according to the statutes, to produce proof of nobility; but this is very little attended to.

The Order of the *Lion of Lembourg, or of Merit*, dedicated to St. Philip, was instituted to reward science, talents, and virtue, in all classes of society. It is divided like that of the Four Emperors.

After the death of their founder, these Orders remained many years without a Chief; but, since 1818, a younger Prince of the House of Saxony has been named Grand Master.

The badge of the Order of the Four Emperors, or Ancient Noblesse, is a golden cross of eight points, enamelled white, with rays of gold between the four principal angles, and the letters H·C·W·S· disposed one upon each limb: upon an oval centre az. edged with gold, the figures of an angel conducting a child, also gold; the cross ensigned with a crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring, from a sky-blue coloured watered ribbon, edged with yellow; and on the limbs of the reverse of the cross are the four letters P·D·E·P· and the words—*Illustri et Nobi.* upon the blue oval centre. See Plate LXXXVI. fig. 3. This badge is worn by the Grand Crosses, scarfwise, from right to left; by the Commanders, suspended from the neck; and by the Knights, from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders wear, on the left breast, a silver star, formed of a cross of eight points, edged with gold, and having balls upon the extremities, of gold, with golden flames between each of the principal angles, and the letters H·C·W·S· disposed, singly, upon the limbs: upon a circular centre az. the figures of an angel leading a child, or, upon a mount vert, surrounded with a blue fillet, inscribed—*Illustribus et Nobilitati*; the motto, edge of fillet, and surrounding letters, of gold, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The members of the Order of the Lion bear the badge following, in the same manner as that worn by those of the Order of Ancient Noblesse, viz. a golden cross of eight points, enamelled white, with chaplets of laurel vert, between the principal angles, and the letters H·C·W·S· disposed, singly, upon the limbs; on a circular centre az. surrounded with a blue fillet, bearing the motto—*Bene Merentibus*, the figure of St. Philip, enamelled ppr. Reverse, the letters P·D·E·P· upon the limbs of the cross, the centre charged with a lion, rampant, gu. the fillet surrounding it bearing the inscription—*Virtuti Beneficentia*, in letters of gold. This badge is suspended by a ring, from a red watered ribbon, edged with yellow. See Plate LXXXVI. fig. 4.

LION, of France, an Order instituted in the year 1080, by Enguerrand de Coucy, who, having killed a lion which had made great ravages in a forest, instituted this Order in memory of the action.

The badge was a golden medal, upon which was a lion rampant, with a crown above the head: it was worn suspended from the neck.

LION FOR CIVIL MERIT. This Order was instituted in the month of September, 1815, by William-Frederic, the first King of the Netherlands, to recompense persons in the civil service of the state; and in order to bestow it where due, it was divided into four classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, Knights, and Brothers, the latter of whom have an annual provision of 500 francs, one-half of which is continued to their widows.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders wear the following badge, suspended from a broad blue-watered ribbon, with a narrow orange stripe at each edge, the former scarfwise over the right shoulder, and the latter round the neck, viz. a golden cross of eight points, enamelled white, with small balls at each extremity, and between the principal angles four knots, formed somewhat like a W, in gold: upon a circular centre az. a lion, rampant, or, with a crown above the head; on the reverse of the centre, *Virtus nobilitat*, upon the top of the cross, an imperial crown, by which it is suspended from a ring attached to the ribbon. See Plate XCI. fig. 5.

The Knights and Brothers wear a similar badge, the former in gold, and the latter in silver, suspended from the left button-hole.

The Grand Crosses, likewise, wear, on the left breast, a silver star of eight points, or rays, upon which is embroidered a cross of as many points, edged with gold, upon the middle, encircled with a blue fillet, are the words, *Virtus nobilitat*,

inscribed upon an azure ground, as in the same Plate, fig. 4.

The Commanders also wear a kind of star composed of the cross without the rays, and ensigned with an imperial crown, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 6.

LION, of *Zähringen*, was instituted 26th December, 1812, by Louis-Frederic, Duke of Baden, in honour of his marriage with Stephania-Louisa-Adriana.

The title was in memory of the House of the ancient Dukes of *Zähringen*.

It is divided into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

The badge is a golden cross pattée, enamelled vert, the principal angles being filled up with an ornament of gold: upon a circular centre gu. edged with the same metal, a lion, rampant, or, and upon the reverse a landscape, with a tower or castle, as in Plate LXXXV. fig. 5. It is suspended from a green-watered ribbon, edged with orange, and worn by the Grand Crosses scarfwise from right to left; by the Commanders round the neck; and by the Knights from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left side of their habit, a silver star of eight rays, upon the centre of which is the lion, rampant, or, upon a field gu. encircled with a fillet, bearing the inscription, *Fur Ehre Und Wahrheit*, as in the same Plate, fig. 4.

LION AND SUN, of *Persia*. See SUN.

LIONESSE, or REEL. It is said that this Order was instituted under the following circumstances. Ladislaus, son of Charles Duras, having been proclaimed and crowned King of Naples, at Gæta, the Neapolitans set up Lewis II. Duke of Anjou, which laid the foundation for the sanguinary wars that followed that event, in 1386 and 1390. These troubles divided the Neapolitan nobles into two factions: those who declared for the House of Anjou, wore, on the left arm, a golden reel embroidered on a red ground, out of contempt to Queen Margaret, widow of Charles III. who wanted to hold the government during the minority of Ladislaus, calling themselves *Knights of the Reel*; whilst others wore on the breast the figure of a lioness, with her feet tied, pendent to a ribbon round the neck, indicating that the Queen was thus shackled, and stiled themselves *Knights of the Lioness*.

LORETTO, Order of. See OUR LADY OF LORETTO.

LOVE, CROWN OF, an Order but little known; said to have been instituted in the year

1479, by the King of Scotland, and confirmed by King James.

LOUIS, ST. of *France*. This royal and military Order was founded, in the month of April, 1693, by Louis XIV. to recompense, by a particular distinction, the services of the officers of his army. It was confirmed by Louis XV. in 1719.

For admission into this Order, it was requisite to have served as officers twenty-eight years, and to have achieved some heroic action.

The knights were sworn to live and die in the Catholic religion; to be faithful to the king and those in command under him; to defend the honour of the sovereign, his rights, and those of the crown; never to quit the service of the king, or go into that of any foreign prince, without permission; to reveal every thing that may come to his knowledge against his person or state; strictly to observe the statutes of the Order, and to bear himself as becomes a good, wise, and loyal knight.

The King is Grand Master, and the Order divided into Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. The number of Grand Crosses upon its first institution was limited to twelve, the Commanders to twenty-four, and the Knights left indefinite; but the numbers of Grand Crosses and Commanders have been since augmented.

By Royal Ordonnance of the 30th May, 1816, the Keeper of the Seals of the kingdom is to fill the office of Chancellor of the Order.

The administration is confided to the Secretary of State for the War Department. In all public ceremonies, the knights of this Order rank in equality with the members of the Legion of Honour, that is to say, the Grand Crosses of each together, the *Commanders* with the *Grand Officers*, the *Knights* after the *Commanders* of the Legion of Honour, but with the *Officers* of that Order, and before the *Knights* of it.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, with a white enamelled border, beads at the points, and four fleurs-de-lis of gold between the principal angles: in the middle is a circular shield gu. with the effigy of St. Louis, in gold armour, with a royal mantle, holding in his right hand a crown of laurel, and in his left, one of thorns; the shield is encircled with a blue fillet, inscribed *Ludov. Mag. Inst. 1693*, in gold letters. On the centre of the reverse is a similar shield, charged with a drawn sword, erect, passing through a crown of laurel, tied at the bottom with white ribbons. This device is surrounded with a fillet az. upon which is the motto, *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*, in letters of gold. See

Plate LXXXVIII. fig. 3. This badge is suspended by a ring from a broad flame-coloured watered ribbon, and worn by the Grand Crosses and Commanders scarfwise from right to left, the Knights suspend it from the button-hole with a rosette of red ribbon.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear an embroidered star of gold, in every respect formed like the badge, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

LOUIS, of *Hesse Darmstadt*, an Order instituted by the reigning Grand Duke, in 1807, the first nomination of knights having taken place on the 25th August in that year, being the feast-day of St. Louis. It was founded to reward civil and military merit in all ranks; and is divided into five classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders of a first and of a second rank, and Knights divided in the same manner.

The Grand Cross is given only to princes or public functionaries of the highest rank; the second class is bestowed upon general officers or privy-counsellors; the third to superior officers; the fourth to subaltern officers; and the fifth to under officers, soldiers, persons in civil departments, citizens, and yeomen. Promotion sometimes takes place from the lower to the higher classes of the Order.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled black, with a red border: upon a circular centre gu. is the letter L, betw. two laurel branches, encircled with a fillet of silver, edged with gold, inscribed *Fur verdienste*, the middle of the reverse is purple with the inscription, *Gott-ehre-vater-land*, and on the fillet two laurel branches vert. The cross is suspended from a crown attached by a ring to a broad black ribbon, bordered with red. See Plate CI. fig. 1.

The badge is the same for all the classes, differing only in the embellishments. The first class wear it scarfwise, from left to right; the second and third suspend it from the neck; the fourth from the button-hole; and the fifth bear it in the same manner, but made of silver.

The Grand Crosses and first class of Commanders also wear, on the left side of their habit, an embroidered silver star of eight points of rays, with a circular centre, and the words, *Gott-ehre-vater-land*, upon a purple ground, surrounded with a silver fillet, edged with gold, upon which is a branch of laurel and one of oak, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

LOUISA, of *Prussia*, an Order established for ladies by Frederic-William III. as a mark of honour for such as were distinguished for their patriotism and humanity during the wars. It

was bestowed upon one hundred ladies, single or married, without regard to birth or rank.

The badge is a golden cross, enamelled black, upon the centre of which is a circular medallion of celestial blue, bearing on one side a starry crown, and upon the other the dates 1813 and 1814. It is suspended by a white ribbon, edged with black, and attached to the left side.

LOUISE-ULRIQUE. See FAN.

MADELAINE. See MARY MAGDALEN.

MALTA. See HOSPITALERS.

MALTA, LADIES, *Knights of*, an Order instituted in the year 1107, by Agnes, Abbess of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, who, with her companions, made profession of the same rule, took the habit, and bound themselves to observe the same vows as Gerard de Dedier had done in 1099. The badge of this Order was the same as that of the Knights of Malta. The ladies, according to ancient custom, were styled *Sisters Hospitalers*, and afterwards denominated Dames. There are likewise Dames Grand Crosses. See KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

MARIA-THERESA, an Order of Austria, instituted in June, 1757, by the Empress, and, at first consisted of only two classes, viz. Grand Crosses and Knights; but, in 1765, the Emperor Joseph II. added an intermediate class, styled Commanders.

The Order is not limited as to number, and is conferred upon officers of the imperial army, from the highest to the lowest rank, for the honourable discharge of their duty, and signal acts of valour, and distinguished bravery.

To be received into the Order three essential points are requisite: first, the brave action which entitles the candidate thereto must be properly described; secondly, the description confirmed by competent proof; and, thirdly, the Chapter must constitute an impartial inquiry whether such proofs are in anywise defective; and whether the action described is of a nature to merit the grand or smaller cross.

The election is as follows:—

1stly. Every one of the Grand Crosses, &c. present, beginning with the junior, and advancing to the senior, shall deliver his opinion respecting the merits alleged in the memorials, as well as on the validity of the certificates to be entered on the minutes.

2dly. The President of the Chapter shall then collect the suffrages, decree according to the opinion of the majority, and transmit to us (the Sovereign or Grand Master) the sentiments of the Chapter, together with the original me-

morials, certificates, and minutes, in which the vote of each shall be particularized, in order that we, as Grand Master, may found our resolution thereupon, and either confirm or reject the proposition of the Chapter, or issue further orders in respect thereof; we reserving to ourselves, as Grand Master, the ultimate decision, to which the decree in Chapter is only preparatory, and by no means conclusive.

3dly. But, as we shall always entrust the commission of presiding at the Chapter to one of the Grand Crosses present with the army, according to our pleasure, we deem it, at the same time, necessary, in order that the said Chapter of the Order may never be rendered inactive, to provide such Grand Crosses with a power of substitution in case of indisposition, which substitution, however, must always be granted in writing, and to none other than to a Grand Cross, preferring the senior, if he be not absent, or prevented from attendance.

4thly. When the confirmation of the decree in Chapter shall have been issued by us, as Grand Master, and the advancement of the candidates for the Order signified upon a list under our signature, it is our gracious will that our favour as Grand Master be assured to such candidates in the most solemn manner. In pursuance whereof, he who may have received from us the authority to preside at the Chapter, or whosoever he may substitute and empower for that purpose, shall notify, in a particular missive to the candidates, their approaching promotion to Knighthood, observing, at the same time, the day and hour when this solemn transaction is to take place.

5thly. On the day preceding the ceremony, notice shall be publicly given upon guard, that we deemed the generals and officers whose names will be then mentioned, on account of their prudent and gallant conduct, worthy of being received into the Order, either as Grand Crosses or as Knights; and that, in pursuance of our gracious command, the promotion is to take place at the appointed time, on the following day, at head-quarters; for which purpose, the other generals and the staff, and other officers, are to attend there, in order to assist at the solemn reception of the candidates into the Order.

6thly. On the following day, the Grand Crosses, duly authorized, shall make known to the assembly, in a short speech, our decree, as Grand Master, in respect to the particular merits of the candidates; and, at the conclusion, he shall decorate the Grand Crosses with the en-

sign of the Order, scarfwise, and the other Knights by appending the same to a button-hole of the coat or waistcoat, amidst the sound of trumpets and kettle-drums, and read the following admonition:—

“Receive, by the most high command of the Emperor, Grand Master, from my hands, the Ensign of the Military Order of Maria-Theresa. This shall serve as an evidence of your achievements, and your reception into this Order, dedicated solely to prudence and valour. Avail yourself of it to the honour of God, to the service of the most illustrious Arch-House, and the defence of our country.”

Whereupon the candidates shall congratulate and embrace each other; and the same ceremony will then, also, be observed among themselves by the Grand Crosses and Knights.

Ceremonial observed at the Installation of His Royal Highness the Most Serene Charles, Duke of Lorraine, Governor-General of the Austrian Netherlands, and of the Commanding Field-Marshal Leopold Comte de Daun, into the Military Order of Maria-Theresa, in the Imperial and Royal Palace at Vienna, on the 7th of March, 1758.

His Majesty the Emperor, as Grand Master of the newly-founded Military Order of Maria-Theresa, having graciously resolved to confer, in person, this Order upon the two first Grand Crosses, viz. His Royal Highness the Most Serene Charles, Duke of Lorraine, and His Excellency Field-Marshal Comte Leopold de Daun, the Chancellor of the Order.

1st. Notified, in a separate letter to each of the candidates, his nomination, by command of His Majesty, appointing, at the same time, the day and hour their solemn installation should take place.

2dly. Due notice was thereupon given to all the Generals and Staff-Officers present to appear, on the appointed day and hour, at Court, in the respective uniforms of their rank, in order to assist at the said solemn ceremony of knighthood. The door-keepers of the chamber were commanded to admit all superior military officers, and all those persons who have entrance into the drawing-room, into the second anti-chamber, where the solemnity was to take place.

3dly. At the time appointed, His Majesty, the Emperor, as Grand Master, habited in uniform, and preceded by the Officers of the Order, Chamberlains, Privy-Counsellors, and High Officers of the Court, (to whom the proper notification had been made for their appearance, at

the appointed hour, in their military dress,) and, more immediately, by the Grand Marshal of the Court, bearing the Sword of State, erect and unsheathed, and attended, as usual, by the Captains of the Guards and the Great Chamberlain, repaired to the second anti-chamber, where the Generals, Staff, and other military officers, were assembled, and where this solemn act was to be performed, and, his head being covered, ascended the throne, which had been erected upon an haut-pas, or broad step, under a canopy, and was of three degrees, in the same form as at Investitures of Fiefs of the Empire; the Officers of State, the Chancellor of the Order, the Generals, and Staff-Officers, as, also, the Officers of the Order, retiring to their respective places.

The Imperial Great Chamberlain was then sent to bring in the candidates, who had till then remained in the Arch-Ducal Josephine anti-chamber, and, having conducted them to the haut-pas, or broad step of the throne, in the second anti-chamber, (which haut-pas was then ascended by His Royal Highness the most illustrious Duke Charles, of Lorraine,) they took their station; and, standing there, they attended to the speech of the Chancellor of the Order, and remained so during the ceremony of receiving Field-Marshal Comte Leopold de Daun into the Order; the said Field-Marshal de Daun continuing to stand in his place below the haut-pas, and opposite to His Imperial Majesty, until the Chancellor called him to be invested with the Ensign of the Order.

4thly. On the right side of the imperial throne, and below the haut-pas, there was placed against the wall a table, covered with red velvet, embroidered with gold, and thereon the two patents and ensigns of the Order: near the said table stood the Treasurer and Registrar of the Order.

5thly. As soon as the candidates were arrived at their above-mentioned stations, and the Great Chamberlain had retired to his place, the Chancellor of the Order approached the throne, and, having knelt on the highest step, to receive the imperial commands, he thereupon retired, and remained at his place on the haut-pas. He then addressed a short speech to the assembly, and particularly to the two candidates for the Order, in which he chiefly dwelt upon the institution and general object of the Order, as well as upon the merits of the candidates who had been nominated thereto.

6thly. Whereupon the first candidate for the Order, namely, His Royal Highness the Most Illustrious Duke Charles, of Lorraine, being,

by a given sign of the Chancellor, called to the throne, knelt, with both knees, upon a cushion of red velvet, embroidered with gold, which had been previously placed, by the Great Usher of the Chamber, on the highest step of the throne, at the feet of His Imperial Majesty.

7thly. The Chancellor then received the ensigns of the Order from the hands of the Treasurer, and delivered the same to His Majesty, the Grand Master, who invested the above-mentioned most illustrious candidate therewith, pronouncing the following words:—

“Receive from our hands the Ensign of the Military Order of Maria-Theresa. This shall bear witness of your achievements, and constitute you a member of this Order, dedicated solely to prudence and valour. Avail yourself of it to the honour of God, the service of our house, and the defence of the country.”

8thly. His Majesty thereupon embraced the most illustrious Duke, he still kneeling; and the latter, retiring to his former station upon the haut-pas, the cushion upon which His Royal Highness had knelt was removed by the Great Usher of the Chamber.

9thly. The installation of the second Grand Cross having been performed in like manner, and the solemnity ended, His Imperial Majesty descended from the throne and retired to the closet in the order as before.

Directions relative to the solemn observance of the Annual Feast of the Military Order of Maria-Theresa, at Vienna.

I. The Grand Crosses and Knights, residing there, are to be formally invited, by the proper persons, to the Feast of this Order.

II. On the Day of the Feast all the Knights of the Order of Maria-Theresa, as well as the Grand Crosses of the Order, shall have admittance into the Council Chamber, whence they will have the honour of accompanying His Imperial Majesty, the most illustrious Grand Master, to the chapel or church of the Court.

III. The procession to the Chapel of the Court shall be in the following order:—

1st. Pages of Honour.

2d. The Chamberlains and Privy-Counsellors, in their regimentals.

3d. The Knights and Grand Crosses, according to seniority, wearing the ensign of the Order attached to their respective ribbons, habited also in the general's uniform, or their regimentals.

4th. The most illustrious Grand Master of this

Order, likewise in rich uniform, wearing, besides the Golden Fleece, pendent from a red ribbon, the great ribbon of this Order; the two senior Grand Crosses present will accompany His Imperial Majesty, their most gracious Grand Master; and then follow the Great Chamberlain and the Captains of the Guard of Halberdiers and Life Guard, in the same manner as they usually attend His Imperial Majesty to Chapel.

5th. The Ambassadors follow immediately the person of His Imperial Majesty, who thus proceeds to the chapel or church of the Court.

IV. The choir of the chapel or church of the Court shall be hung with red damask, as on Christmas and Twelfth days; and the anthem shall be prepared for His Majesty the Emperor.

V. The rest of the preparation in the chapel or church of the Court shall be made as usual, with this difference only, that a long bench shall be placed for the Grand Crosses, and several benches, crosswise, for the Knights, as is usually done in the church of St. Stephen when the military attend at the Feast of Thanksgiving, and *Te Deum laudamus*.

VI. After the sermon and high mass, the procession returns in the same order as it came.

Note.—On the 19th of June, 1798, His Imperial Majesty Francis II. conferred this Order on the following British officers, who served in a detachment of His Majesty's Fifteenth Regiment of Light Dragoons, in a brilliant action at Villers en Couché, near Cambray, on the 24th of April, 1794, viz:—

Major William Aylett.

Captain Robert Pocklington.

Captain Edward Michael Ryan.

Lieutenant Thomas Granby Calcraft.

Lieutenant William Keir.

Lieutenant Charles Burrell Blount.

Cornet Edward Gerald Butler.

Cornet Robert Thomas Wilson.

Vide Official Notification, dated Downing-street, June 2, 1801, in the London Gazette.

MARIA-ELEONORA, a Swedish Order for Ladies, instituted by Maria-Eleonora, Queen of Sweden, upon the death of her husband, Gustavus-Adolphus, who was killed at Lutzen, in Saxony, the 16th November, 1632. It appears that this Order was conferred only upon princesses of the blood royal. The badge was a heart crowned, and the motto, *Post mortem triumpho et morte vici multis despectus magna feci*.

MARIA-LOUISA, an Order for Ladies, instituted 19th March, 1792, by Charles IV. King of Spain. The ladies who compose this Order are nominated by the Queen, and they must, at least, once a month, visit some hospital for females. The badge is a cross pattée, enamelled white, edged with lilac; between the prin-

cipal angles a castle and a lion, placed alternately, and united by chains, in gold: upon an oval centre, surrounded with a lilac fillet, is a figure representing the image of St. Ferdinand in enamel; on the reverse the cipher of Maria-Louisa, upon the top of the cross a wreath of laurel in gold, as in Plate XCII. fig. 6. It is worn scarfwise, suspended by a ring from a rich white-watered ribbon, with a broad border of lilac.

MARK, *St. of Venice*. This Order of Knighthood is said to have been instituted in the year 737, when the body of St. Mark was brought from Alexandria to Venice. The Knights who were honoured with this Order enjoyed all the rights of patricians and free citizens. It became in great esteem, and the reigning Doge was Grand Master.

The badge was a medallion of gold, richly chased, with a winged lion, sejant, the wings elevated, holding in the sinister paw a sword, erect, the dexter resting upon an open book, thereon the words—*Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*,—being the Arms of the Republic of Venice: on the reverse, the portrait of the reigning Doge, with the image of St. Mark delivering a standard to him. See Plate LXXXV. fig. 6. It was worn pendent at the breast from a gold chain. The habit of the Order was an ample black robe, with long sleeves, such as was usually worn by the nobility of the Republic.

The Order was never conferred upon any one who had not done great services to the Republic, and those invested with it bore upon their own paternal coat an escocheon of pretence or, charged with a winged lion gu. and surrounded the shield with a fillet, bearing the motto—*Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus*.

The ceremony of creating these Knights was much the same as Knights-Bachelors, being dubbed with a sword, and their title a mark of honour only, having no revenue assigned to them, nor were they under any particular obligations or vows, like many other Orders of Knighthood.

The honour was conferred by the Doge and by the Senate: absent persons were invested by letters patent, and styled Knights of St. Mark.

MARTYRS, *in Palestine*. See ST. COSMAS and ST. DAMIANUS.

MARY DE MERCED, *or DE MERUDE*. See LADY OF MERCY.

MARY, ST. THE GLORIOUS, an Order proposed by John-Baptist Pedro and Bernardo-Petigna to Pope Paul V. who approved of it in

the year 1618. Its object was the suppression of the Barbary corsairs infesting the Mediterranean; and, in order to enable the knights the more speedily to effect it, the Pope gave them the command of his galleys, assigned to them the town and harbour of Civita Vecchia, and bestowed upon them the palace and convent of St. John of Lateran.

The badge, which was worn upon the left side of their mantles, was a cross flory of blue satin, embroidered with silver, and bordered with gold, having in the middle the letters SM, interlaced, ensigned with a celestial crown, and encircled with a fillet, inscribed *In hoc signo vincam*: between the four principal angles of the cross, twelve rays, in allusion to the twelve Apostles, and upon each arm a star, for the four Evangelists, as in Plate LXXXIX. fig. 4.

MARY, ST. or DES FRERES DE LA JUBILATION, in Italy, an Order founded by Bartholomew, Bishop of Vicenza, in the year 1233, to arrest the disorders of the Guelphes and the Gibelins, and to support the interests of religion and the state. This religious and military Order followed the rules of St. Augustine, and possessed rich commanderies in Italy. The knights became prodigal of their fortunes, relaxed in their duties, and led such dissolute lives, that they acquired the appellation of *Fratres Guadentes*. The Order was abolished upon the death of Camille Volta. The badge was an eight-pointed cross, enamelled blue; and upon an oval centre, rayonnée, of gold, the figure of the Virgin and Child, as in Plate XCII. fig. 5.

MARY MAGDALEN, an Order of Knighthood planned by a private gentleman, named Chemel, or Chesnell, of the province of Brittany, in France, whose benevolence and humanity induced him to attempt the suppression of the barbarous practice of duelling, which, in his time, had arisen to an alarming height, and of which he had seen many fatal consequences. On these beneficent principles he framed the statutes of this Order. Whoever entered it was by them enjoined to pardon past injuries, to renounce all causes of quarrel, and to abjure duelling. He was to avow in his whole conduct chiefly to regard the honour of God, the service of his prince, the interests of mankind, and the good of his country. These statutes he presented, in the year 1614, to the Regents and States of the kingdom, then assembled at Paris; and he had the satisfaction to see them approved, and to receive the King's commands to devise the ensigns and badge of the Order: but the turbulence of the times prevented its formal

establishment, and the humane projector having lost all hope of seeing his favourite plan succeed, gave all his fortune to his friends, and retired from the world to an hermitage built in a pleasant situation in that part of the forest of Fontainebleau, which is next the Gatinois, where his remains are still talked of by the country people, by the name of *Le Hermité pacifique de la Madalene*,—The peaceable Hermit of St. Mary Magdalen.

The badge of the Order was to have been a cross fleury, the foot resting upon a crescent, in each of the principal angles a fleur-de-lis, and from the extremities eight palm-branches issuant, uniting at the tops, denoting the pilgrimage of the projector: on the centre of the cross, an oval, upon which was represented the figure of St. Mary Magdalen in devotion before a cross, as in Plate CV. fig. 2.

The collar was to have been composed of the letters M·A·R·Y, united and linked alternately by double hearts, interlaced with darts of gold, the shaft of each forming a cross pattée, the ciphers enamelled in white, carnation, and blue, as delineated in the same Plate, fig. 1. The motto, *L'Amour de Dieu est pacifique*.

MAURICE, ST. of Savoy. This Order was instituted by Amadeus the Eighth, Comte of Savoy, in whose favour that state was erected into a Duchy. Being disgusted with the world, after the death of his consort, Mary, of Burgundy, he retired to Ripaille, where he formed the design of founding a knightly confraternity, and becoming the Superior, or Grand Master, and choosing six gentlemen of his own age, who had borne part in most of the important affairs of the state, created them Knights of this Order.

The place destined for their retreat was to be an hermitage which he had resolved to build at Ripaille, near the Hermits of St. Augustine, who were to be their spiritual directors, and St. Maurice being the Patron of Savoy, he ordained that the Order should bear his name.

The habit was a long robe of grey cloth, with a hood of the same, similar to the dress of the ancient hermits. The girdle was gold, and the cap and sleeves of the cassock were of red camel: upon the mantle was a cross pomettée of white taffety, and from the neck was suspended a gold cross bottonée, as the badge of the Order.

The Knights were at first limited to six and a Dean, who had their separate lodgings, and each apartment had a tower, that of the Dean being somewhat more elevated than the rest. They

were to suffer their hair and beards to grow long, and to carry a knotted staff of a twisted form, such as pilgrims were wont to use. One day of the week was devoted to solitude, and the rest to state affairs, and the Knights were obliged to observe the rule of chastity.

The houses being built, and the revenues provided, (which amounted only to two hundred florins of gold for each Knight, and to six hundred for the Dean,) the Duke resigned the government of his states to his son Prince Louis, and retiring to his pavilion, accompanied by his six Knights, the next day, in the church of his Convent of Ripaille, he, together with them, took the habit of an hermit from the hands of the Prior. This Prince, some few years afterwards, when the Fathers of the Council of Basil had deposed Eugenius IV. was elected Pope, by the name of Felix V. The Order became nearly extinct, but was revived, in 1572, by Duke Philibert Emanuel, who obtained from Pope Gregory XIII. the incorporation of the Order of St. Lazarus, of which he was Grand Master, with that of St. Maurice. Upon which union the crosses of each were blended together, and the badge, formed of a cross pomettée ar. upon a cross of eight points vert, equally disposed in the four angles; and, when Victor Amadeus became King of the two Sicilies, the badge was surmounted by a regal diadem, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring, as in Plate LXXIV. fig. 4.

The Order was abolished during the re-union of Savoy with France, but it is now a civil and military Order, composed of two classes, viz. Grand Crosses and Knights; and, for admission, proof must be made of ten descents of nobility; and, before obtaining the rank of Grand Cross, it is necessary to be a Knight. The members of the Order take an oath of obedience to the Grand Master, and of chastity. The badge is attached to a green ribbon, and worn by the Grand Crosses round the neck, and by the Knights from the button-hole.

The officers of the Order are—a Grand Conservator, Grand Hospitaler, Auditor, Secretary, Fiscal, and Herald of Arms.

The mantles of ceremony are of carnation-coloured taffety, trimmed with tufts of green and white silk, and the lining is also white. The Knights likewise wear a cassock of carnation-coloured damask, upon the front and back of which are embroidered the united crosses of both orders, but the general uniform is green.

MERIT, CIVIL, of the Netherlands. See LION.

MERIT, CIVIL, of Saxony. An Order instituted by Frederic-Augustus, upon re-entering his dominions, 7th June, 1815, after an absence of eighteen months, and intended as a reward for public services. The statutes of the Order were published on the 12th of August, 1815. The King is Grand Master, who nominates the Knights, who are not confined as to rank.

The Order is divided into Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights, besides which there is a fourth class, who are decorated with the Royal Civil Medal; and the affairs of the Order are conducted by a special council.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled white, with ducal coronets vert, betw. the principal angles, and upon a circular centre ar. surrounded with a civic wreath, are the words *Fur verdienst und treue*, as in Plate CI. fig. 4; it is suspended by a ring from a broad blue-coloured watered ribbon, and worn by the Grand Crosses, scarfwise; by the Commanders, round the neck; and by the Knights, from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left side of their habit, a star of eight points, embroidered in silver, the centre being similar to the badge, also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

MERIT, CIVIL, of Wirtemberg, instituted 8th November, 1806, by Frederick I. to recompense, in a distinguished manner, persons employed in the civil service of the kingdom, as well as other subjects meriting reward. The King is Grand Master, and nominates the members, composed of Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights.

In the month of November, annually, a list of candidates for this Order is submitted to the King; and twenty-five years' service as Counsellor to His Majesty, constitutes a claim.

The badge is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, upon the centre is the letter F, ensigned with the crown, surrounded with a red fillet, inscribed with the words *Furchtlos und treu*; on the centre of the reverse an imperial crown, the fillet inscribed with the same motto, as in Plate CII. fig. 2; it is suspended by a ring, from a black-watered ribbon, edged with yellow, and worn scarfwise by the Grand Crosses, around the neck by the Commanders, and from the button-hole by the Knights.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left side of their habit, a silver star of eight points, upon the centre of which is a representation of the badge, surrounded with the red fillet and motto, also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 1.

MERIT, CIVIL, in Portugal. See ST. JAMES OF THE SWORD.

MERIT, CIVIL, of Bavaria. See CROWN OF BAVARIA.

MERIT, of Holstein. See LION OF LEMBOURG.

MERIT, of Denmark. See FIDELITY, or PERFECT UNION.

MERIT, MILITARY, of France. A Protestant Order of Knighthood, instituted in the year 1759, by Louis XV. to reward Protestant officers of foreign regiments in the service of France: the *Order of St. Louis*, founded by his predecessor, Louis XIV. excluding, by the statutes, all Protestants.

Protestants in French regiments, and Roman Catholics in foreign ones, were excluded this Order; but in all other points the statutes are similar to that of *St. Louis*.

By royal ordinance, of the 25th of November, 1814, officers of the navy, as well as army, are admitted into this Order.

It is divided into three classes, the number of Grand Crosses being limited to four, and the Commanders to eight; but the number of Knights is indefinite.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross, with balls on the points and fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles, all of gold; the limbs bordered with white enamel: upon the centre is a laurel crown ppr. encircled with a fillet az. inscribed *Ludovicus XV. instituit 1759*: on the centre of the reverse is a sword in pale or, and on the blue fillet, *Pro Virtute Bellica*, as in Plate CII. fig. 4. The badge was at first suspended by a ring, from a blue ribbon, but, since 1814, it has been changed to red, the same as that of the *Order of St. Louis*.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders wear the badge scarfwise from right to left; the Knights suspend it from the button-hole with a rosette.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear, on the left side, a gold embroidered star, formed like the badge, with the laurel-crown in the centre, but the fillet inscribed—*Pro Virtute Bellica*; also delineated in the same Plate, fig. 3.

MERIT, MILITARY, of Baden. An Order instituted 4th April, 1807, by the Grand Duke Charles-Frederick. It is composed of three classes; Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. The Sovereign is Grand Master, and the princes of the royal family are members from birth. The Grand Crosses must be of the rank of general, but the other classes are not restricted as to rank; and difference of religion

forms no exemption. The number of members is unlimited, and claims to admission for heroic or extraordinary services must be verified by testimonials, and submitted to a Chapter of the Order. Twenty-five years' faithful service, and inviolable attachment to the Sovereign, are considered titles for admission; and a Chapter assembles annually, under the Grand Master, or Senior Grand Cross, as President; but, in all cases, the nomination is approved by the sovereign, who can make promotions without assembling the Chapter; and all members of this Order receive annual pensions.

The officers are a Chancellor, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled white, surmounting a chaplet of laurel, and ensigned with an imperial crown; upon a circular centre or, on a mount is a griffin, segreant to the sinister, regardant, wings endorsed, holding in the sinister-claw a shield or, charged with a bend gu. (the arms of Baden,) and in the dexter a sword, erect, ppr. around this device is a fillet az. inscribed *Fur Badens Ehre*: the centre of the reverse having the letters C F, in a cipher. See Plate CIII. fig. 2. The badge is suspended from the mound on the top of the crown, by a ring attached to a crimson ribbon, edged with orange colour. It is alike for all classes of the Order, with the exception of being more costly according to the degree. The Grand Crosses wear it scarfwise; the Commanders, round the neck; and the Knights, from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders, of the rank of General, likewise wear, on the left side, a silver embroidered star, formed of an eight-pointed cross, with rays between the principal angles, and the centre and fillet like the badge, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 1.

MERIT, MILITARY, of Portugal. See AVIS.

Note.—In the year 1385, the Grand Mastership of this Order was attached to the crown of Portugal, and, in 1789, the then Queen divided the Order into three classes, viz. six Grand Crosses, forty-nine Commanders, leaving the number of knights unlimited.

To the first and second class were likewise assigned a silver star of eight points, with the cross upon the centre, encircled by a fillet, on the top of which is a heart enflamed, which distinguishes the other Orders of Portugal. See Plate LXII.

MERIT, MILITARY, of Poland, founded in the year 1791, by Stanislaus-Augustus, to reward the services of the officers of his army, who had distinguished themselves in defence of the independence of Poland against the Russians.

Upon the King's acceding to the Confederation of Torgowitz, this Order was suppressed, and those who had been admitted into it were obliged to give up their rank. It ceased to exist until 1807, when it was again recognized by Frederic-Augustus, and the present Emperor Alexander of Russia, as King of Poland, is considered Grand Master, and the Order is divided into three classes, and considered as nobility.

The first class is decorated with the following badge, which is worn scarfwise, attached to a broad ribbon in stripes of black and blue, viz. a golden cross pattée, enamelled sa. with balls on the points: upon a circular centre or, surrounded with a wreath of laurel, is the white eagle of Poland, with wings expanded, and upon the four arms of the cross is inscribed, *Vir-tuti Mili-tari*, as in Plate CIII. fig. 4. The first class also wear a silver star of eight points, upon which is represented the badge, as in the same Plate, fig. 3.

The second class suspend from the button-hole a similar badge to that worn by the first, but the cross is of gold.

The third class wear, in the same manner, a badge of the same formed cross in silver, with the letters S. A. R. P. disposed on the four limbs, and upon the circular centre, the figure of St. George slaying the dragon, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 5.

MERIT, MILITARY, of Wirtemberg, instituted in the year 1759, by Duke Charles-Eugene of Wirtemberg, and renewed 6th November, 1799, by King Frederic I. This Order is divided into three classes, viz. Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights. To be admitted into the first, it is necessary to have had a chief command in the army during a campaign; and for admission into the third, it is requisite to have served as an officer for twenty-five years.

A general Chapter of the Order is held annually on the 6th November, to receive the claims of candidates for admission, which are submitted to the King, who has the sole nomination.

The oldest, or senior Grand Cross enjoys a yearly pension during life of 400 Rhenish florins, which is paid to him, although he may have resigned his commission. The two eldest, or senior Commanders, receive likewise annual pensions of 200 florins each; and each of the four oldest, or senior Knights, also receive annually pensions of 100 florins.

Upon the renewal of this Order, which was intended to supersede that of St. Charles of Wirtemberg, it was expressly ordained that the

Knights of the Order of St. Charles might exchange their Crosses for those of Military Merit, in case they thought proper so to do; if not, they were at liberty to retain them as long as they lived, but upon the demise of the last knight, the Order of St. Charles was to exist no longer.

To the senior knight is perpetually confided the Protocol of this Order of Military Merit. He is, as it were, invested with the dignity of Chancellor, and superintends the business of the official department.

The badge is a cross pattée, gold, enamelled white: upon the centre is a crown of laurel, encircled with a blue fillet, inscribed *Furchtlos und treu*; on the centre, upon the reverse, which is blue, is a W, with a regal crown over it in gold. On the top of the cross is a ducal coronet, with raised points from the leaves, like an eastern crown, by which it is attached to a ring and suspended from a yellow ribbon, edged with black. See Plate CIV. fig. 2. It is worn by the Grand Crosses scarfwise from left to right, and by the Commanders round the neck, who, as a particular mark of distinction, have a small golden sabre placed above the crown. The Knights suspend the badge from the button-hole. The Grand Crosses also wear, on the left side of their habits, a kind of star formed like the badge, but without the crown, as in the same Plate, fig. 1.

MERIT, MILITARY, in Hesse-Cassel, an Order instituted by the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. The badge was a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white: on a fillet in the centre the motto, *Pro virtute et fidelitate*. It was worn at the button-hole pendent to a blue ribbon, edged with silver. See Plate C. fig. 4.

MERIT, MILITARY, of Prussia, instituted in the year 1740, by Frederic the Great, to reward the services and valour of military men.

It was founded instead of the Order of Generosity, which had been discontinued, and is composed of only one class of knights. The badge is a cross of eight points, enamelled blue; upon the upper limb is the letter F, ensigned with the regal crown, and upon the other limbs the words, divided and disposed as follow, *Pour-le me-rite*: between the principal angles are four eagles of gold, with wings elevated, as in Plate CIII. fig. 6. The badge is worn suspended round the neck from a rich black-watered ribbon, with a narrow border of silver. Three oak-leaves in gold are attached to the ring at the top of the badge, as a particular mark of honour for any extraordinary merit.

MICHAEL, ST. an Order of France, instituted at Amboise, in the year 1469, by Louis XI. At the first foundation, the King was Grand Master, and the number of knights thirty-six. It was held in estimation for about a century, but fell into disrepute, from the easy way in which it was acquired, in the reigns of Charles IX. and Henry III.

In 1665, Louis XIV. fixed the number of knights at one hundred; and at present the Order of St. Michael is generally given to subjects of France distinguished for literature, arts, and sciences, and for inventions and discoveries useful to the state. By ordonnance of the 16th November, 1816, persons desirous of obtaining this Order, are to apply to the Minister of the Royal Household, who makes his report to the King of such as are eligible for admission.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross, with balls upon the extremities, and a fleur-de-lis between each of the principal angles, all of gold, the limbs of the cross bordered with white enamel: upon an oval centre az. is St. Michael, trampling upon the dragon. See Plate CIV. fig. 3. The badge is suspended by a ring from a black-watered ribbon, and worn scarfwise from right to left; but it is in general attached to the button-hole on the left side of the habit.

There is also a grand collar, which is worn on particular occasions, composed of escallop shells, connected or linked together with round cords of gold, twisted in a peculiar manner, and to which collar is suspended a medallion of the same metal, upon which is represented, in enamel, St. Michael trampling upon the dragon, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 4.

The mantle was of white damask, bordered all round with embroidery in gold and colours, representing the collar of the Order, and lined with ermine. The chaperon was of crimson velvet, embroidered like the mantle, under which the knights wore a short coat of crimson velvet.

The King of France is still Grand Master of this Order, but from the little consideration in which it is held, never officiates as such in person, but deposes some nobleman, who is a knight of the Holy Ghost, to act as his representative.

The following is a copy of the Patent of Institution.

“ Louis, by the grace of God, King of France, to all present and to come, greeting. We make known, that for the most perfect and sincere love which we bear to the noble order and estate of knighthood, whereof (in most

ardent affection) we desire the honour and increase, that according to our hearty wish, the Holy Catholic faith, the blessed condition of our Holy Mother the Church, and posterity of the public weal, might be kept and maintained as they ought to be: we, to the glory and praise of God, our Almighty Creator, and reverence due to the glorious Virgin Mary, as also in the honour and reverence of St. Michael, the prime and chief Knight, who (in God's quarrel) fought against the ancient enemy of mankind, and made him fall from heaven; who hath likewise always kept his place, preserved and defended his oratory, named the Mount St. Michael, without suffering it, at any time, to be taken, subdued, or brought into the hands of this kingdom's ancient enemies: and to the end that all good, high, and noble courages should be incited and moved the more to virtuous actions:

“ The first day of August, in the year of Grace one thousand four hundred three-score and nine, and of our reign the ninth, in our Castle of Amboise, we constitute, create, and ordain, and by these presents do constitute, create, and ordain an Order of Brotherhood, or loving company of certain number of knights, which we will shall be named the Order of my Lord St. Michael the Archangel.”

The form of the oath given to the knight.

“ You shall swear, that to your loyal power you shall assist, guard, maintain, and defend the eminency, rights, and greatness, of the crown of France; of the majesty royal, and authority of the sovereign, and of his successive sovereigns, so long as you live, and shall be of the said Order and honour thereof; taking what pains you can to augment it, without suffering it to decay or diminish, so long as your strength may remedy and support it.

“ And if it shall so come to pass, (which God forefend,) that in you there shall be found some such fault, whereby (according to the statutes of the Order) you are to be deprived, summoned, and required to re-deliver back the collar; in such case, you must send it to the Sovereign, or the Treasurer of the Order, without evermore (after the said summoning) wearing the said collar. And all penalties, pains, and corrections, which (in meaner matters) may be censured and appointed to you, you are to undergo and bear patiently without rancour, spleen, or hatred (for or in that respect) in you, either against the sovereign, brethren, or any officers of the said Order.

“ You must, over and beside all this, duly pear at the chapters and assemblies of the

Order; or else you must send thither (according to the statutes and ordinances thereof) your sufficient deputy or attorney, as testifying thereby your obedience to the Sovereign, and to his Deputies or Committees, in all things reasonable, concerning the duty and affairs of the Order; and your own loyal power, for accomplishing all the statutes, points, articles, and ordinances, which you have seen and read in writing, and shall hereafter hear read unto you. To them you shall promise and swear, as well generally as particularly, and to each point you are to take an especial oath. All these things, as you are a Knight of the Order, you must swear and promise on the Sovereign's hand by your faith, oath, and honour, and on the Cross and Holy Gospels of our Lord."

This being done, the elected knight shall kneel reverently before the Sovereign, who shall take the collar of the Order and put it about his neck, uttering these, or the like words, or causing them to be spoken by some other.

"The Order receiveth you as a loving companion, and in sign thereof giveth you this collar. God grant that you may long wear it, to his praise and service, and exaltation of his Holy Church, increase and honour of the Order, and your own well deservings and good fame, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Whereto the knight shall answer: "So be it, amen; and God give me his grace to do it."

MICHAEL, ST. *in Germany*, an Austrian Order, instituted at Mantua in the year 1618, and in the following year received at Vienna. It was confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1624, but it soon fell into disuse.

The badge or ensign was a cross of eight points, embroidered with blue silk and gold on the left side of the mantle; in the middle of it was the figure of the Virgin Mary, with Christ on her left arm, and a sceptre in her right hand, crowned with twelve stars, surrounded with rays of the sun, and a crescent under her feet, as in Plate LXXXIX. fig. 3.

MICHAEL, ST. *of Bavaria*, instituted in the year 1693, by James-Clement, Duke of Bavaria and Elector of Cologne.

In 1777, the Elector Charles-Theodore, named his nephew Charles, Duke of Deux-Ponts, Grand Master.

King Maximilian-Joseph confirmed this Order in 1812. The King is Chief, and the Grand Master a prince of Bavaria.

The Order is composed of Grand Crosses, (who form the Chapter,) Officers, Knights, and

Honorary Knights. To obtain the three first classes, it is necessary to prove nobility. The members of the Order assemble annually in the church of St. Michael, at Munich.

The badge is a golden cross pattée, enamelled blue, with flames and lightning, in gold, issuant between the principal angles: upon a circular centre, is St. Michael trampling upon the dragon: over the cross is an archducal crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a broad blue-watered ribbon. See Plate CIV. fig. 6. It is worn scarfwise from right to left by the Grand Crosses. The Officers suspend it from the neck, and the Knights from the button-hole.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear on the left side a star of gold, formed like the badge, the limbs of the cross, chequy, and upon the centre, which is circular, the words *Quis ut Deus* also delineated in the same Plate, fig. 5.

MICHAEL, ST. WING OF, an Order instituted in the year 1172, by Alphonso, King of Portugal, to commemorate a victory which he gained over the Moors, and from a superstitious belief that it was achieved by the interposition of St. Michael.

The badge was a cross fleury, fitchée, gu. cantoned in base with two fleurs-de-lis, and over the cross upon an escrol, the motto, *Quis ut Deus*. See Plate CIV. fig. 7.

The habit of the Order was of white silk, on the left breast whereof was embroidered a wing purple, within a circle of rays of gold.

MILICE DE JESUS CHRIST, an Order established in the north of Italy and the middle of France, by St. Dominic, to preserve the rights of the Church, and employ arms in defence of religion. It survived the founder but a short time. The badge was a plain black cross.

MILITARY ORDER *of Savoy*, instituted by Victor-Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, 14th Aug. 1815, to reward military services. There are two badges, one a plain cross of gold, with the letters V·E upon the centre, ensigned with the crown. The other is a plain cross of gold, enamelled crimson, voided, surrounded with a wreath of laurel ppr. with an imperial crown of gold upon the top, and suspended by a ring from a broad blue-watered ribbon, as in Plate XCIII. fig. 4.

MILITARY BRAVERY, *or HESSIAN ORDER POUR LA VERTUE MILITAIRE*, instituted 5th March, 1769, by His Serene Highness Frederic II. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, as a recompense for military merit. The Sovereign is Grand Master, to whom belongs the sole right

of nomination. It is not limited as to number or rank, and foreign officers are likewise admitted for meritorious services in the time of war, but in peace the Order is conferred only upon field-officers. There is only one class, and the badge is an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled of pale crimson, with golden lions rampant between the principal angles: upon the upper limb is the cipher of the founder, FL, and on the other three the motto, thus divided, *Vir—tu—ti*, in letters of gold. The cross is surmounted by a crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a broad blue-watered ribbon, edged with white or silver embroidery. See Plate XCIII. fig. 5. It is worn round the neck.

MIRROR, an Order instituted in the year 1410, by Ferdinand of Castile, after a victory obtained over the Moors. The knights were decorated with a chain of fleurs-de-lis, intermixed with griffins.

MONT CARMEL. See **OUR LADY OF**.

MONTESAT. See **OUR LADY OF**.

MONT SINAI. See **ST. CATHARINE OF**.

MONT JOIE, in *Palestine*. In the year 1180, a society of gentlemen, who devoted themselves to the protection of Monte Gioia, or Mont Joie, where they built a castle for the protection of pilgrims, and from whence they had the first view of the Holy City, were the founders of this Order. They formed other establishments in Syria, Castile, and Catalonia, and the institution was confirmed by Pope Alexander III. They were sometimes called Knights of Mofrac, from a town in Castile, which was part of their possessions.

According to some writers, the badge was a red cross, like that of the Knights Templars; others, that it was a red star of five points placed on a white mantle; but *Palliot* is positive that it was a white cross of five rays, and that their mantle was red. They at first observed the rule of St. Benedict, which was afterwards changed to that of St. Augustine, and their vows were those of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

In war they bore on one side of their ensign the figure of the Holy Virgin, and upon the other, the cross or badge of the Order.

King Ferdinand, surnamed the Saint, united the Order with that of Calatrava.

MOTHER OF GOD. See **ST. MARY**.

Note.—Edmondson says, "the badge of this Order was a cross pattée, somewhat longer than wide, gu. surmounted with two stars of the last; and not as Michaelis would have it, a cross of eight points gu. edged or, (like that of the Knights of Malta,) cantoned with four stars."

NAME OF JESUS, an Order instituted in the year 1656, by Charles-Gustavus, King of Sweden, in memory of his coronation.

The badge is a glory of gold, encircling the letters I·H·S upon a silver centre, as in Plate LXXXVIII. fig. 4. It is suspended from a ribbon of silver mohair, and the same badge is embroidered in silver upon the left side of the habit.

NATIONAL ORDER OF FRANCE. This Order was projected in the year 1789, by one of the Committees of the Constituent Assembly.

The badge was an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled white, with four fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles: upon a circular centre az. the letters R.N. (signifying *Recompense Nationale*) surrounded with a fillet, inscribed *Institué en 1789*. On the centre of the reverse, two hands conjoined in fesse, and upon the fillet, *Prix de vertu*, as in Plate LXXXVIII. fig. 5. It was suspended by the tri-coloured ribbon, blue, white, and red.

NAVARRÉ, OAK OF. See **OAK**.

NEIGHBOURLY LOVE, a German Order, instituted in the year 1708, by the Empress Elizabeth-Christina, when Archduchess of Austria. Both sexes of noble families were admitted into it. The badge was an eight-pointed cross of gold, enamelled white, the middle red, encircled with a fillet, inscribed *Amor proximi*, as in Plate LXXXII. fig. 5. It was borne pendent at the left breast by a red ribbon.

NICHOLAS, ST. a Neapolitan Order, founded in the year 1382, by Charles III. King of Naples, at the coronation of his wife Margaret. It was also called the Order of the *Ship*, or *Argonauts of St. Nicholas*.

The number of knights was limited to three hundred; but the Order was abolished in 1386, at the death of the founder, who had not provided any revenue for its support.

The badge of the Order was a ship in a storm, with the motto, *Non credo tempori*.

The habit was a white garment, and the grand feast was held in the convent of the church built by St. Nicholas, Bishop of Smyrna.

NOBLE HOUSE, or STAR, in *France*. See **STAR**.

NOBLE PASSION, a German Order, instituted in the year 1704, by John-George, Duke of Saxe-Weissenfelds and Querfurt, to recompense the services of, and to inspire great and elevated sentiments among the nobility of his dominions.

The badge of the Order was a gold medal, enamelled white, upon which is a golden star of

eight points, charged with a cross humettée gu. surmounted with an oval az. upon which the cipher J.G. in letters of gold: a glory issuant between the principal angles of the first named cross, and surrounded by the motto, *J'aime l'honneur qui vient par la vertu.* (See Plate LXXXII. fig. 6.) On the reverse, the arms of the principality of Querfurt, encircled with the inscription *Société de la Noble Passion, instituée par J. G. D. D. S. Q. 1704.* This badge is worn scarfwise over the right shoulder, pendent to a broad white ribbon, edged with gold.

The Duke of Saxe-Weissenfelds of the Albertine branch of the Electoral family of Saxony, is Sovereign of this Order, who holds his court at Weissenfelds, where all the Knights of the Order assemble once a year on the grand festival of St. John, when each contributes, according to his ability, to the maintenance of the maimed or decayed soldiers in the service of the Sovereign.

NOBLESSE, ANCIENT, or FOUR EMPERORS. See LION OF LEMBOURG.

OAK OF NAVARRE, a Spanish Order, said to have been instituted by Don Garcias Ximenes, as early as the year 722, from the superstitious belief that he had seen a cross on the top of an oak, worshipped by angels, which inspired him with courage to obtain a victory over the Moors. The Order continued to flourish for two centuries, when it fell into disuse, and its large possessions reverted to the family of Ximenes, on the failure of which they came to the crown, and the King of Spain assigned a part of them to the then new instituted Order of Charles III.

The badge of the Order was a plain red cross issuant from the top of an oak-tree, which was worn on the right side of the garment. See Plate LXXXIV. fig. 5.

OLIVES, GARDEN OF, an Order said to have been founded in the year 1197, by Baudouin, King of Jerusalem, but of which nothing particular is known.

ORDO EQUESTRIIS of the Roman Empire. See end of the ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

PASSION OF JESUS CHRIST. This Order was instituted, in the year 1380, by Richard II. King of England, and Charles VI. King of France, on the plan of the other holy and military Orders of Templars, St. John, Teutonic, &c. and for the same purpose—the expulsion of the infidels from the Holy Land, and establishing in it the Christian religion.

The number of knights was to have been one thousand, and each attended by an esquire and

three servants, properly armed; the whole under the command of a Grand Justiciary and Grand Bailiff, but the Order was not of long duration.

The badge was a red cross, of the breadth of four fingers, edged with gold, and charged on the centre with an octagon shield sa. thereon a holy lamb. It was sewed upon a white habit. See Plate LXXXIV. fig. 6.

PATRICK, ST. This most illustrious order was instituted by his late Majesty, George III. King of Great Britain, February 5, 1783. Composed of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, a prince of the blood royal, and fifteen knights, making in the whole eighteen members of the Order, and seven officers. The Lord Lieutenant or Viceroy of Ireland, for the time being, is the Grand Master.

The officers of the Order are, the Lord Primate the Archbishop of Armagh, *Prelate*; the Archbishop of Dublin, *Chancellor*; the Dean of St. Patrick, *Registrar*; a *Secretary*; a *Genealogist*; an *Usher of the Black Rod*; *Ulster King of Arms*; and *Athlone Pursuivant of Arms*, attendant upon the Order.

The Knights have each three esquires, and are installed in the cathedral of St. Patrick, in Dublin, with great ceremony.

The star is of silver embroidery, with eight points or rays, the four central being somewhat longer than the angular ones; upon a circular centre ar. a cross saltier gu. surmounted by a trefoil, or shamrock, slipped, ppr. each leaf charged with an imperial crown or, within a circle or fillet of gold, inscribed with the motto, *Quis seperabit?* (Who shall separate us?) MDCCLXXXIII. all within a wreath of shamrock; as in Plate CVI. fig. 2. It is worn upon the left side of the coat or cloak.

The collar is of pure gold, composed of six harps and five roses, joined alternately by twelve knots, in the centre is a crown, and pendent thereto by a harp is the badge or jewel of the Order, of an oval form, enamelled similar to the device in the centre of the star, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The badge is likewise worn pendent from a light blue ribbon, scarfwise, over the right shoulder.

Ceremonial of the first investiture of the Knights of this Order, which took place at Dublin-Castle, March 11, 1783, that day having been appointed for the ceremony by Earl Temple, then Lord Lieutenant, the noblemen named in his Majesty's letter to be Knights

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Companions of the Order, having been summoned to attend, in order to be invested with the ensigns thereof, previous to their Installation.

Being assembled in the Presence-chamber, a procession was made from thence to the great ball-room as follows:—

Pursuivants,
and officers attending the state.
Peers named in the King's letter, viz.
Earls
Bective and Charlemont,
Courtown and Mornington,
Clanbrassil and Shannon,
Tyrone and Drogheda,
Inchiquin and Westmeath,
Earl of Clanricarde and the Duke of Leinster.
Officers of his Excellency's household, viz.
Pages,
Gentlemen at large.
Gentlemen of the Chamber.
Master of the Ceremonies,
Gentlemen of the Horse.
Comptroller and Steward of the Household.
Officers of the Order, viz.
Pursuivants,
Heralds,
Registrar and Usher,
Secretary and Genealogist,
Chancellor,
Ulster King of Arms,
bearing his Majesty's Commission,
and the badge and ribbon of the Grand Master
upon a blue velvet cushion.
Lord Viscount Carhampton,
bearing the sword of state.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
with ten aides-de-camps on each side.
Gold stick,
Yeomen of the Guard.

On their arrival in the great ball-room the different persons who composed the procession proceeded to the places assigned them; and his Excellency being covered and seated in the chair of state, Ulster King of Arms presented to him his Majesty's letter, which his Excellency delivered to the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, Secretary of State, who read the same aloud, during which time his Excellency and the assembly remained standing and uncovered. His Excellency being again seated, Ulster presented to him the blue ribbon and badge of Grand Master, with which his Excellency invested himself.

His Excellency then signified his Majesty's

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pleasure that the great ball-room should be styled the Hall of St. Patrick, which was done by proclamation made by the King of Arms, at the sound of trumpets, and with the usual formalities; after which

His Excellency directed the King of Arms and Usher of the Black Rod to introduce his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, to whom the Secretary of State administered the oath, as Chancellor of the Order, and his Grace kneeling was invested by the Grand Master with the proper badge, and received from his Excellency's hands the purse containing the seals.

The Dean of St. Patrick's was then introduced, to whom the oath of Registrar of the Order was administered by the Chancellor, and he was invested in like manner by his Excellency, who delivered to him the statutes and register of the Order. Lord Delvin was next introduced, and, having taken the oath, was invested as Secretary; and in like manner Charles Henry Coote, Esq. as Genealogist, John Freemantle, Esq. as Usher, and William Hawkins, Esq. as King of Arms of the said Order, (the oath being first administered to them by the Chancellor,) were severally invested by the Grand Master.

His Excellency then signified his Majesty's pleasure, that, in consideration of the tender age of Prince Edward, his Royal Highness should be invested in England, and that his Majesty's dispensation for that purpose should be entered upon the register of the Order; and in consequence of his Majesty's direction, the Lord Baron Muskerry was knighted, and declared proxy to his Royal Highness Prince Edward.

His Excellency then directed that his Grace the Duke of Leinster should be called in; and as by the statutes of the Order, none but a knight can be elected or invested, his Grace, being introduced by the Usher and King of Arms, was knighted by his Excellency with the sword of state, and immediately delivered to the Genealogist the proofs of blood required by the statutes, whereupon the oaths were administered by the Chancellor, and his Grace kneeling was invested, by the Grand Master, with the ribbon and badge. His Grace then joined the procession, to introduce the Earl of Clanricarde, who being sworn, was invested in like manner, and both knights joined the procession to bring in the Earl of Westmeath; after which the two junior knights performed this duty, and the senior knight took his seat as Companion of the Order. The Earls of Inchiquin, Drogheda, Tyrone, Shannon, Clan-

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brassil, Mornington, Courtown, Charlemont, and Bective, being severally introduced by the two junior knights, were each of them sworn by the Chancellor, and invested by the Grand Master, and took their seats as Knights Companions.

The ceremony of investiture being ended, his Majesty's pleasure was declared and registered for appointing his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, to be Prelate of the said most illustrious Order.

A procession was then made from St. Patrick's Hall to the Presence-chamber, where the Lord Lieutenant received the compliments of the Knights of the Order, and of a numerous assembly of the nobility and gentry, who testified their satisfaction on this distinguished mark of the royal favour to the kingdom. St. Patrick's hall was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and the galleries belonging to it were crowded with ladies of the first rank and fashion; and the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmost propriety, and with the most splendid magnificence.

Ceremonial of the Installation of the Knights of St. Patrick.

The day appointed for the installation was the 17th of March, when the Lord Lieutenant, preceded by his own carriages, containing his household, the esquires of the Sovereign, and the Peer who carried the sword of state, and attended by a squadron of cavalry, set forward from the Castle of Dublin, followed by the Knights Companions, each in a coach attended by their esquires.

At the door of the cathedral of St. Patrick his Excellency was met by the officers of the church and of the Order, who attended him to the robing room: his Excellency alone being in the full mantle, habit, and collar of the Order, the other knights in the surcoat only, and with their caps and feathers in their hands; their mantles, collars, and swords having been previously sent to the chapter-room.

As soon as his Excellency had notified his pleasure, the procession was made to the choir in the following manner, viz.

Singing Men,
Prebends,
Messengers,
Kettle Drums,
Trumpets,
Pursuivants,
Pages,

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Gentlemen at large,
Gentlemen of the Bedchamber,
Gentlemen of the Horse, Chamberlain, and
Gentleman Usher,
Steward and Comptroller,
Esquires,
Heralds,
Knights,
Ulster, Registrar, and Usher,
Genealogist, Chancellor, Secretary,
Prelate,
Sword of State, carried by a senior Peer,
Aide-de-Camp, Lord Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp,
Peers' sons,
Train-bearer,
Colonel of Battle-axes,
Battle-axe guards.

Upon entering the choir, the trumpets, pursuivants, and other officers attending the procession, proceeded to their proper places, as did his Excellency's suite. The esquires, three abreast, made their reverences to the altar when they came opposite the stall of their knight, and then wheeled off to their respective places; the knights then entered, two and two, and after the same reverences proceeded to their stalls, where they remained standing till his Excellency was seated, when they bowed all together, and seated themselves. The choir then performed the Coronation-anthem; after which the Usher, King of Arms, Heralds, and Pursuivants, attended with the three esquires of the senior knights, went out with the usual reverences for the insignia of the Order, with which they returned in manner following, viz.

The principal esquire, bearing the banner
furled.

The two other esquires bearing the mantle and
the sword.

Ulster carrying the great collar of the Order
upon a blue velvet cushion.

When they had proceeded to the centre of the choir, they remained there while the four great officers of the Order proceeded to the stall of the said senior Knight, after the usual reverences to the Sovereign's stall; the knight then descended into the middle of the choir, where he was invested with the sword, the mantle, and the collar, by the Chancellor and Registrar, after reading the admonitions prescribed, viz. upon putting on the sword,

"Take this sword to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the most illustrious Order which you have received, where-

with you being defended may be bold strongly to fight in the defence of those rights and ordinances to which you be engaged, and to the just and necessary defence of those that be oppressed and needy."

Upon putting on the mantle, "*Receive this robe and livery of this most illustrious Order, in augmentation of thine honour, and wear it with the firm and steady resolution, that by your character, conduct, and demeanour, you may approve yourself a true servant of Almighty God, and a worthy brother and Knight Companion of this most illustrious Order.*"

Upon putting on the collar, "*Sir, the loving company of the Order of St. Patrick hath received you their brother, lover, and fellow, and in token and knowledge of this they give you and present you this badge, the which God will that you receive and wear from henceforth to his praise and pleasure, and to the exaltation and honour of the said illustrious Order and yourself.*"

They then conducted him to his stall, with the usual reverences to the Sovereign; and he seated himself with his cap upon his head; immediately after which the esquire unfurled the banner, and the knight standing up covered, Ulster repeated his style in English, and a procession was made to the altar, by the Registrar and Officers of Arms, attended by the esquires with the banner, which was delivered to Ulster, who presented it to the Registrar, to be placed by him within the rails of the altar. After which, with the usual reverences, the esquires proceeded to their places, and the Officers of Arms proceeded with the esquires of the second knight in like manner as before. And when those ceremonies were finished, the choir performed the *Te Deum*; after which a procession was made in like manner as before to the chapter-room, and from thence to the Castle, where the knights reposed themselves till dinner was served; when a procession was again made from the Presence-chamber to St. Patrick's Hall, where the knights took their seats covered, viz. the Grand Master in the centre, the Prince's chair on his left hand, the Prelate and the Chancellor at the two ends of the Sovereign's table, and the knights on each side; and the esquires remained standing till after grace was said, when they retired to the seats prepared for them.

Towards the end of the first course, when his Excellency stood up uncovered, the knights rose uncovered, and the King of Arms proclaimed by the sound of the trumpet, that the Grand Master and Knights Companions

of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick drank the Sovereign's health. The second course was then brought in with the usual ceremonies; after which his Excellency again stood up, and the knights uncovered, Ulster again proclaimed that the Grand Master, in the name of the Sovereign, drank the healths of the Knights Companions. And at the end of the second course, all rising again uncovered, the Queen's health was drunk and proclaimed in the same manner. The dessert was then brought in, and during it the Officers of Arms, with the usual reverences, cried *largesse* thrice, and first proclaimed the style of the Sovereign, and afterwards of each Knight Companion, who successively stood up during the said proclamation. After which the knights, esquires, and officers, attended the Grand Master to the presence-chamber, where the ceremony finished, and the esquires and officers retired to the dinner prepared for them.

PEACE, an Order founded in France, in the year 1229, by Ameneus, Archbishop of Auch, and some Nobles of Gascony, to restrain the violence of the Albigeois and the brigands, called Routiers. It was abolished in 1260.

PEAR-TREE, or ST. JULIAN. See **ALCANTARA**.

PERFECT UNION. See **FIDELITY**.

PETER AND PAUL, SAINTS. The Order of St. Peter was first instituted at Rome, in the year 1520, by Pope Leo X. to defend the sea-coasts of his territories against the ravages of the Turks.

The number of Knights was limited to four hundred, and they wore a gold medallion, with the image of St. Peter, pendent to a gold chain.

In the year 1534 or 1540 Pope Paul III. instituted the Order of St. Paul, which was united to that of St. Peter; after this union, the Knights wore three gold chains, and one side of the medallion, pendent thereto, was the image of St. Paul, and on the other that of St. Peter, enamelled in proper colours. See Plate **LXXXVIII.** fig. 6.

PHŒNIX. This Order, but at what period cannot be correctly ascertained, was instituted by Prince Hohenlohe Waldembourg Bartenstein, who attained the age of one hundred years, and reckoned four emperors in his family, to commemorate which he founded this Order, originally intended to be conferred upon his own family, but since which it has been given to persons who have rendered particular services to his house.

Several persons, distinguished by their birth and rank, solicited admission into this Order,

which induced the princes of whom it was composed to found a second class under particular statutes; and some officers of the army of Condé were likewise admitted, under the obligations of attachment to the House of Hohenlohe, and this second class consisted of Commanders and Knights. The Prince of Hohenlohe is Grand Master.

The badge of the members of the family, or first class, is a gold cross of eight points, enamelled white, with three drops of gold upon each limb, and flames of the same metal between the principal angles: upon a circular centre az. surrounded with a red fillet, the words *In senio* in letters of gold. See Plate CV. fig. 3. It is suspended from a broad red ribbon, with a border of white and yellow.

This class likewise wear a silver star of eight obtuse points, upon which is a cross like the badge extending to the angles of the points, as in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The badge of the second class is a kind of cross pattée of gold, the centre part of each extremity rounded, enamelled white; upon a circular centre, az. surrounded with rays of gold in eight points, a phoenix, in flames, ppr. see the same Plate, fig. 5, it is suspended by a ring from a red ribbon with an outer border of black and an inner one of white, and worn round the neck by the Commanders, and by the Knights from the button-hole.

The Commanders likewise wear on the left side of their habit a star of gold: upon the centre, which is circular, is the phoenix in flames, surrounded with a fillet of silver edged with blue, upon which is inscribed *Ex flammis clarior*, also depicted in Plate CV. fig. 4.

PHIAL, HOLY. See HOLY PHIAL.

PIUS, an Order so called was instituted in the year 1560, by Pope Pius IV.; the number of Knights was at first limited to three hundred and seventy-five, but was afterwards increased to upwards of five hundred and thirty. The badge of the Order was the figure of St. Ambrose, worn pendent to a gold chain round the neck.

POLAR STAR. Frederic I. King of Sweden and Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, instituted this Order, April 17, 1748, as a reward for civil merit. In 1751 it was renewed, with some alterations, by Adolphus-Frederic, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, his immediate successor. The reigning King of Sweden is always Grand Master, and those who are nominated or elected as Knights must be faithfully attached to the King, and distinguished for talents, learning, and works

of general utility, and must be of the Lutheran communion.

At the first institution of the Order the number was limited to thirty-six, twelve of whom had the title of Commanders, exclusive of the Senators of the Realm and Knights of the Seraphim, who were also Commanders of this Order; and Princes of the Blood Royal of Sweden are born Knights, and may receive the ensigns of it whenever the Sovereign of the Order thinks proper. It was afterwards unrestricted, but still divided into two classes, Commanders and Knights, the higher honour being only attainable by promotion from the lower.

The badge is a golden cross of eight points, enamelled white, with ducal coronets between the four principal angles: upon a circular centre az. surrounded with a fillet inscribed with the motto—*nescit occasum*, is a star of five points ar. (the reverse the same, omitting the fillet and motto). On the upper points of the cross the regal crown of Sweden, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a broad rich black-watered ribbon, and worn round the neck by the Commanders, and the Knights suspend the same badge, but somewhat smaller, from the coat button-hole. See Plate CVII. fig. 1.

The Collar, which is worn only upon particular festivals, is composed of gold chased ornaments, linked together, encompassing mullets of five points, enamelled white and edged with gold, and two letters F, back to back, enamelled blue, edged with gold, alternately; the letters crowned with the regal crown of Sweden, richly chased. To the centre of this collar is attached the badge before described. See Plate CVII. fig. 1.

The Commanders likewise wear, on the left side of their upper garment, a star of silver embroidery, formed like the badge, omitting the regal crown at the top of the cross, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

In the year 1783, King Gustavus III. ordained and decreed that eight ribbons of Commanders should especially be assigned and appropriated to so many Bishops, and that twelve small crosses should be conferred upon an equal number of Dignitaries of the Church, who, by seniority, sound learning, and acknowledged merit, were (or might henceforward be) deemed worthy of being invested with this ensign of honour.

Note.—The great Linnæus was a Knight of this Order.

PORCUPINE, in France, an Order instituted in the year 1393, by Louis, of France, Duke

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of Orleans, second son of Charles V. to grace the solemnity of the baptism of his eldest son, called Charles of Orleans.

It consisted of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights, who were sworn to defend the state, the religion, and the sovereign; but the number was augmented by Louis XII. son of Charles of Orleans, after whose death the Order was discontinued.

The Collar of the Order was composed of three rows of gold chain, and pendent thereto was a porcupine of the same metal, standing upon a tuft of grass in green enamel, ornamented with flowers, as in Plate XCIII. fig. 6. The motto was *Cominus et eminus*.

The habit consisted of a cloak of violet-coloured velvet, with an ermine chaperon and tunic.

The Order was sometimes called *L'Ordre du Camaïeu*, or *the Order of the Cameo*, because the Knights, at the time of their admission, received a ring set with a cameo, whereon the figure of a porcupine was cut in relief.

PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST. See REDEEMER.

RAISON, DE LA, or THE DOVE. See DOVE.

RED EAGLE. See EAGLE.

REDEEMER, or PRECIOUS BLOOD OF CHRIST. An Order instituted in the year 1608, by Vincent de Gonzague, fourth Duke of Mantua, in veneration of the three drops of the blood of our Redeemer, which are said to be preserved in a most elegant reliquary in the church of St. Andrew in Mantua. The collar was composed of gold ovals, extended some in length and some in breadth, interlaced with small gold annulets, alternately: on the ovals, lengthways, are the words *Domine* and *Probasti me*, raised on white enamel; and on those in breadth is a crucible, full of small twigs, or rods of gold, placed on a trivet of black over flames of fire: at the bottom of the collar is a pendent badge, or oval medallion of gold, upon which is enamelled ppr. two angels, holding a pix, crowned, and circumscribed with the words *Nihil hoc triste recepto*, as in Plate XCVII. fig. 4.

The number of knights was limited to one hundred.

REEL, or LIONESS. See LIONESS.

REMI, ST. See HOLY PHIAL.

RE-UNION. An Order instituted by the Emperor Napoleon, October 18, 1811, at the time of the Re-union of Holland with France, and to replace the *Order of the Union*. It was

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founded to reward those subjects who had distinguished themselves in the exercise of any civil or military functions. The Order was composed of 200 Grand Crosses, 1,000 Commanders, and 10,000 Knights. The Emperor was Grand Master, and the Council of the Order composed of seven Grand Crosses, a Grand Chancellor, and Grand Treasurer.

The badge was a silver star of twelve points, placed upon rays, or glory, of gold, and the motto, *A Jamais*, twice repeated, appearing between the points, which terminate with small golden balls: upon a circular centre gold, the letter N, between two branches of laurel, which are surrounded with a blue fillet, also inscribed *A Jamais*. On the top of the badge is the imperial crown, with the name of *Napoleon* on the rim. Upon the centre of the reverse is a chair or throne of state, and on the fillet *Tout pour l'Empire*. See Plate XCVII. fig. 5.

This badge was suspended by a ribbon, and worn scarfwise, from right to left, by the Grand Crosses, round the neck by the Commanders, and by the Knights from the button-hole. The Grand Crosses likewise wore a silver star upon the left side.

The King of France abolished the Order in 1815.

RHODES, KNIGHTS OF. See HOSPITALERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

ROMAN EMPIRE, ORDO EQUESTRIS. See end of KNIGHTHOOD.

ROSARY OF TOLEDO. See LADY, OUR, OF THE ROSARY.

ROSARY, HOLY. See CELESTIAL COLLAR.

ROUND TABLE, an Order said to have been founded by Arthur, King of England, in the year 516, who, upon his return from the wars, in which he had conquered the Saxons, Norwegians, Scotland, and part of Wales, caused a large round table to be made, whereat he entertained twenty-four of his principal warriors, instituting them *Knights of the Round Table*; and this identical table, it is pretended, is still in the Castle at Winchester, where, it is said, the Knights used to assemble.

ROYAL ORDER, of Spain, instituted, in the year 1809, by Joseph-Napoleon, when placed upon the throne of that kingdom, to attach the Spaniards, and reward the services of those who had been zealous in his cause. The Order was both civil and military, and divided into three classes.

The badge was a star of five points, enamelled red, edged with gold, with balls on the points,

and a circular centre, of the same metal, charged with a lion, rampant, and over his head a regal crown, surrounded with a blue fillet; on the centre of the reverse a castle. It was suspended by a ring from a red ribbon.

ROYAL ORDER, of Westphalia, instituted 15th December, 1809, by Jerome Napoleon, when declared King of Westphalia, to reward services rendered to the state and his person by useful discoveries, traits of humanity, and heroic actions. It was both a civil and military Order, and divided into three classes, but abolished, in 1813, with the new Westphalian Government.

The badge was a crown, and thereon an eagle, with wings expanded, imperially crowned, supported, upon the dexter side, by a lion, and upon the sinister by a horse, and above, another eagle, in the same position, imperially crowned.

RUPERT, ST. a German Order, instituted, in the year 1701, by John-Ernest-Louis De Thun, Archbishop of Saltzburg, in Bavaria, in honour of St. Rupert, the first bishop of that city, and to perpetuate the memory of the treaty of Carlowitz.

The Emperor Leopold I. confirmed this Order, and endowed it with a revenue of twelve thousand crowns. The Knights were selected from amongst the most illustrious of the nobility.

Upon the 15th of November, 1701, the Prince, Archbishop, in consequence of such confirmation by the Emperor, chose twelve illustrious personages, and held a Chapter, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, where, with great pomp, he invested each Knight with the ensigns of the Order, the ceremony concluding with a magnificent banquet.

The Order was limited to twelve Commanders, and as many Knights; and the badge, which is suspended from the neck by a dark crimson ribbon, edged with black, is a cross of eight points, enamelled white, and upon a circular centre az. the image of St. Rupert, holding up the right hand, and supporting, with the left, a crozier; a mitre upon his head, as in Plate XCVIII. fig. 4; on the centre, upon the reverse, are the initials J. E. surmounted with a prince's cap, or crown.

The Commanders, likewise, wear a rich gold star upon the left side of their usual habit. It is nearly of the same form as the badge, embroidered in spangles, with the initials J. E. in gold, upon a sky-blue escocheon in the centre.

Each Commander enjoys a prebend to the an-

nual amount of two hundred pounds sterling; and this Order is considered one of the most honourable of the empire.

SAMPSON, ST. of Constantinople and of Corinth. An Order but little known, excepting that it was united, in the year 1308, to that of St. JOHN, of Jerusalem.

SAVIOUR, ST. A Spanish Order, instituted, about the year 1118 or 1120, by Alphonso I. King of Arragon, for the purpose of expelling the Moors from his dominions. These Knights, for their good services, were established in the room of the Templars, who had been abolished. Their reformed statutes somewhat resembled those of the Order which they replaced.

The badge of the Order was originally a representation of God, the Father, habited in Papal vestments, and with a triple crown upon his head. After the reform of the Order, this badge was laid aside, and they wore, pendent at the breast, from a red ribbon, a cross moline of gold, enamelled gu. which, on days of ceremony, was attached to a collar, composed of three rows of chains of gold. The badge was, likewise, embroidered on a white garment.

Some years after the expulsion of the Moors, the revenues of the Order were annexed to the crown, but it continued to flourish long after.

SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD, or ST. SAVIOUR. A Swedish Order, instituted in the year 1561, by Eric XIII. King of Sweden, upon his marriage with the Princess Catharine, sister of Sigismund, King of Poland.

The collar of the Order was composed of cherubim and columns of gold, from which was suspended an oval badge, bearing the image of our Saviour. The Order was abolished upon the reformation under Gustavus Vasa.

SCALE. See DE LA SCAMA.

SCARF. See BAND.

SEPULCHRE, ST. Military Hospitalers of. An Order of Knighthood, upon the origin of which authors have differed in opinion; but its institution is generally attributed to Godefroy de Bouillon, in the year 1099, after the entry of the Crusaders into Jerusalem, to guard the Holy Sepulchre, protect pilgrims, and for the rescue of Christian slaves.

Louis VII. upon his return from Palestine, brought with him twenty of the brotherhood of this Order, and established them at St. Sampson d'Orleans, where they continued until 1254, at which time St. Louis removed them to the Church of the Holy Chapel in Paris, where pilgrims and others, intending to visit the

Holy Land, were required to inscribe their names.

In 1489, Pope Innocent VIII. united this Order, with all its possessions, to that of Malta; which union was never regularly established; but the Order has not ceased to exist in France, and the Guardian of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem has always preserved the privilege of creating the Knights.

On the 19th of August, 1814, Louis XVIII. promised his protection to the Order of the Holy Sepulchre, which, in France, is composed, independent of the king and the princes of the blood royal, of four hundred and fifty members, viz.—Grand Officers, Officers, Knights, and Novices. At their reception into the Order, they swear to support the honour and religion of the king, and engage to pay a droit of three thousand francs.

The Administrator-General wears, on the left side of his habit, a silver star, formed of double points and half-circular projections alternately, upon which, encircled with two branches of palm-gold, are the arms of Jerusalem, viz.—a cross potent, betw. the principal angles of which are four similar crosses gu. as depicted in Plate CVII. fig. 3.

The officers suspend the following badge from the button-hole, viz.—a golden cross potent, with four fleurs-de-lis betw. the principal angles; upon a circular centre ar. edged with gold, a similar cross, cantoned with four others gu. on the top of the badge a crown, by which, from a ring, it is attached to a broad black ribbon, as in the same Plate, fig. 4.

The officers, likewise, wear, on the left side of their habit, a cross potent, with a like cross between each of the principal angles, embroidered in red silk, as in the same Plate, fig. 5.

The badge of the Knights differs from that of the Officers, in having the arms of Jerusalem upon the medallions, and they do not wear the embroidered cross upon the habit.

The Serving Brothers wear a gold medal of a lozenge form, enamelled white, upon which is a cross potent or, charged with a circular centre ar. bearing a cross potent, with a like cross betw. each of the four principal angles gu. as represented at fig. 6.

The Knights who received their institution at Jerusalem wear a badge composed of a cross potent of gold, with the four similar crosses between the angles, enamelled red, and which badge is suspended by a ring from a broad black watered ribbon. See fig. 7.

The collar of the Order is composed of red

crosses potent, with similar crosses between the angles, linked together by a chain of gold, and from which is suspended the badge, also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 8.

Note.—This account of the Order was obtained after that given under HOLY SEPULCHRE OF JERUSALEM

SERAPHIM, or JESUS. An Order of Sweden, instituted by Magnus II. in the year 1334, after the siege of Upsal, the metropolitan city of that kingdom. It flourished from the æra of its foundation until the reformation under Gustavus Vasa, when it was discontinued, and remained dormant (excepting during a short interval in the reign of Charles X.) until 1748, when it was revived by Frederick I. on the 17th of April in that year, who reformed the statutes which still remain. The Order could only be conferred on sovereigns, princes, or persons of high station, equal in rank to that of Lieutenant-General. The number of Knights, besides the king and princes of the royal family, is fixed at twenty-four natives of Sweden and eight foreigners, and is only composed of one class, who swear, upon admission, to defend the honour and statutes of the Order, to die for God, the Christian faith, and the prosperity of the kingdom, and to protect widows, orphans, and the poor.

Natives of Sweden cannot be admitted into this Order, until they have first obtained either the Order of the Sword or of the Polar Star; and upon receiving this Order of the Seraphim, they are entitled to promotion to rank of Commanders in the one previously obtained.

The annual festival of this Order is held upon the 28th of April, and upon ceremonial days the king dines with the knights, who wear their hats; and the arms and day of reception of the knights are engraved upon copper plates, affixed in the church of Ritterholm.

The badge of the Order is an eight-pointed white enamelled cross of gold, with seraphim disposed between the principal angles in carnation-coloured enamel, and upon each limb of the cross is a patriarchal cross of gold. Upon a circular centre az. are the letters I. H. S. in gold, with a cross over the H, between three crowns, under the lowest of which are represented the passion nails, as in Plate CVIII. fig. 1. The badge is ensigned with the regal crown of Sweden, by which it is pendent on ordinary occasions, from a sky-blue-coloured watered ribbon, and is worn scarfwise from right to left; on the reverse of the centre of the badge is *Fredericus, Rex Sueciæ*.

The knights also wear upon the left breast a silver-embroidered star, formed like the badge, but not ensigned with the regal crown, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The Treasurer, Secretary, and Master of the Ceremonies likewise wear the star, but suspend the badge from the neck, which the inferior officers of the Order wear from the button-hole.

Upon ceremonial days, the badge is suspended from a collar composed of eleven golden seraphim heads, and the like number of patriarchal crosses of enamelled bright carnation colour, placed alternately, united by chains of gold.* See fig. 1.

The habit of ceremony consists of a white satin dress, bordered with black silk lace, made after the Spanish fashion, and above it a short white satin mantle, (upon which is embroidered the star,) lined with black, and bordered with a deep black silk lace. The hat is of black velvet, round, with a narrow brim, adorned on the left side with two large white ostrich-feathers. The motto of the Order is *Jesus Hominum Salvator*.

The following are copies from the original documents upon the renewal of this Order, preserved by M. Archenholtz, in his Memoirs of Christina, Queen of Sweden.

Charles Gustavus,† by the grace of God, King of Sweden, of the Goths and Vandals, Great Prince of Finlande, &c.

As there is nothing more great nor more elevated amongst men than the dignity of royal majesty, so likewise is there nothing more thorny nor more difficult than for a monarch to acquit himself worthily of the duties of royalty, the prudence of princes being of itself too feeble to govern their people according to justice, of which they are the dispensers on the part of God. We ought to acknowledge that just and equitable kings are the pure works of that divine Majesty of whom, in fact, they are the living images upon the earth.

This truth has been confirmed by the examples

* This description of the collar and badge given by several authors, does not agree with the statutes of the Order, which follow.

† This Prince was the only son of John Casimir, Prince Palatin, of the branch of Deux-Ponts and of the Princess Catharine, the only sister of the great Gustavus-Adolphus. Upon the abdication of Queen Christina, in 1654, he succeeded to the Throne of Sweden by the title of Charles X. He was the father of Charles XI. and the Grandfather of Charles XII. and of the Princess Ulrica-Eleonora, who, dying without issue, in her became extinct this branch of the Palatin-family. She was married to Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and King of Sweden, the paternal great uncle to the reigning Landgrave.

which we have of so many potentates who have signalised their reigns by their virtues, but particularly in the persons of those illustrious princes of the royal house of Vasa, whose diadem has descended unto us. It is not without confusion that we see ourselves elevated upon the same throne, with qualities so inferior to those with which they were endowed, and which have rendered their reigns so celebrated throughout all nations. In this sentiment, and daring not to presume any thing of ourselves, we have judged that we cannot undertake anything more advantageous for our people, nor more glorious to the reputation of our crown, than to walk in the footsteps of these great men, and to consider their laudable actions as the sole rule for our own; and as they constantly established the foundation thereof on that piety and honour which they rendered to God as the author and the source of all good, we should entertain a belief that we had degenerated, did we not attempt to imitate them in a matter so essential, and the first of all others; wherefore, having learnt, in the ancient chronicles of our realm, that they, in times past, had instituted the Order of the name of Jesus, which they wore, and conferred upon their most dear, most zealous, and most faithful subjects, as a mark that they did not look for the greatness and glory of their reigns and of their states as forthcoming from the prudence of their government, nor from the force and puissance of their people and their armies, but from the sovereign virtue of that holy name which penetrates even to the throne of the Most High, to obtain his grace and illumination, to suspend his justice, to award his choler and the thunders of his vengeance; we have therefore resolved to revive in us the virtue of our forefathers; and to follow so pious an example, by instituting, or rather re-establishing, an Order so laudable and so holy, to the end we may obtain from God, by the sacred name of Jesus, the wisdom of his spirit to reign over the nations which are intrusted to us according to the rules of his divine will; to incite those of our states who occupy the places the most eminent, and who ought to serve as examples to others, to live in that peace and union of which our Saviour Jesus himself traced the model for us; to have continually before our eyes the memory of our ancestors, and to be animated, one and all, with the praiseworthy design of imitating them; in short, to the end that, leaving to posterity an eternal mark of the piety of the kings our predecessors, we may at the same time leave an immortal testimony of our gratitude towards the

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illustrious royal house of Vasa, from which, by the liberality of our most dear and most honoured lady and mother, the Queen Christina, we have received this crown.

The Form of the Order.

To this effect our intention is, that the Order be permanent and immutable; and that it shall remain, as to form and figure, in manner following, and that without ever undergoing any alteration, change, innovation, or retrenchment on the part of the Kings our successors.

The badge shall be a radiant sun of gold, the beams of which are of burnished gold, and the interior circle must be enamelled white. In the centre of the disk of this sun shall appear the name of Jesus, the characters of which shall be traced and embellished with diamonds. This sun, in its dimensions, shall altogether be equal to a rix-dollar, shall be suspended from a double collar, of which the first shall be as a chain of cherubim, the extremities of whose wings shall be united with small chains of gold; which collar, being an ancient institution of the Kings of Sweden, our predecessors, we will inviolably preserve the same. The second collar shall be composed of four crowns, disposed in such a manner that they shall divide the collar into four equal parts, in memory of that crown which was ceded to us. In the middle of the space which shall be observable betwixt the crowns shall be inserted a sheaf, or vasa, and in the intervals the ciphers of the four illustrious Princes of this house who have reigned, to wit, those of Gustavus the First, of Charles the Ninth, of Gustavus-Adolphus, and of Christina: these two collars shall be of gold, and such parts as may require it shall be enamelled. To the end that the same may be a most distinguishing embellishment, this double collar shall form a circumference equal to a Swedish ell, but so disposed that the upper part be something smaller in circumference. In the place of this collar (which shall be worn only on great solemnities) the sun shall be suspended from a watered ribbon of silver tissue, of the breadth of four fingers, denoting by that colour the purity of Jesus, to whose example all Christians ought to conform. The same sun shall be made and represented in embroidery, and be affixed to the left side of the cassocks, or mantles, which are usually worn; the embroidery shall be fine, and entirely of silver, and one half-quarter of an ell in diameter.

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The Officers of the Order.

The Kings of Sweden shall be the perpetual Grand Masters of this Order. Afterwards shall be classed the Knights; who, as princes, enjoy precedency according to the rank they shall hold by birth; as senators, according to that which they hold in the senate; and in default of the senatorial dignity, according to the priority of their reception into the said Order.

From the body of the Knights the Grand Master shall name whomsoever he pleases, and shall honour him with the dignity of Chancellor; to have the care to explain the intentions of his Majesty, to pronounce the panegyrics of the Knights, and to perform all suitable functions in the assemblies of the Order. From the same corps his Majesty shall select another to be the Marshal, who, in this quality, shall superintend the ceremonies of creation, shall convoke the assemblies, shall place every one according to his rank, and execute all the other duties which are attributed to that employment. Besides these officers, one or two Secretaries shall likewise be elected by the King; they shall have it in charge to read aloud all matters which are deemed necessary to be made public, to keep the acts of this equestrian body, and an exact matricular register of the creation of Knights, and to do all other matters which appertain to the employment aforesaid.

The Ceremony of the Reception of Knights.

The King and all the Knights being assembled, and his Majesty placed upon the throne, a Knight of the Order, after having obtained the permission of the King, shall pronounce a discourse upon the sanctity, the nobleness, and the antiquity of this equestrian brotherhood; upon its institution; upon the honour which the subjects have, to participate in such a mark of the affection of their Prince; and afterwards shall recapitulate the merits and notable actions of the Knight-postulant, demonstrating publicly the causes and reasons which have induced the Grand Master to aggregate him to this Order. This oration being terminated, the Marshal shall go and take the Postulant, and shall conduct him before his Majesty, when he shall bend one knee on the ground, upon a cushion prepared for that purpose. Then the Chancellor and one of the Secretaries advancing towards his Majesty's left hand, the Secretary, by command of the Chancellor, shall read the

rules and statutes ; after which the Chancellor, telling the Postulant to raise his hand, shall demand of him—" Do you promise to accept, maintain, and respect these ordonnances inviolably and in all their points ?" The Postulant shall answer—" Yes." " To live and to die faithful to the King ?" He shall answer—" Yes." " To nourish and maintain peace and concord with your brethren ?" " Yes." " To do nothing unworthy of the honour and of the grandeur of so sacred a knightly fraternity ?" He shall answer—" Yes ; yes ; yes."

After that, the Marshal presenting the Order to the King, his Majesty shall rise and descend from the throne, and, with the aid of the Marshal and Chancellor, shall come and put the Order upon the shoulders of the Postulant, who is kneeling, saying to him—" The King creates thee a Knight of the name of Jesus ;" and at the same time embracing him and saluting him on the cheek, with these words—" The peace of Jesus Christ be with us." This done, the King shall replace himself on the throne, and the Chancellor, conducted by the Marshal, shall raise the new-created Knight, who shall go and make his obeisance to the King, putting one knee on the ground, and kissing the hand of his Majesty. Afterwards, constantly accompanied by the Marshal, he shall go and embrace and salute all the Knights-Companions, the one after the other, saying to them what the King has said to him—" The peace of Jesus Christ be with us." Then the Marshal shall conduct him to his proper place. The same ceremony shall be practised with respect to each individual Knight ; except, to save time, (in case the King creates many,) the Chancellor, after the reception of the first Knight, shall only demand of the others—" Do ye promise to accept, maintain, and observe the statutes of the Order, which you have just heard read ?" And this ceremony being terminated, the King shall rise, and, preceded by his Court and the Knights, marching two and two, shall go to church, where *Te Deum* shall be solemnly chanted. This finished, the College shall reconduct his Majesty to his apartment, and when he is entered the company shall separate, and each one, apart, shall go and divest himself of the collar, and resume the usual decorations.

The Statutes of the Order.

I.—The King, as Grand Master and Restorer of the Order, shall be a Knight born, and so shall be the Princes his sons,

II.—His Majesty shall choose such subjects as to him shall seem good to honour them with this mark of distinction, and in such numbers as to him shall seem meet,—Swedes or foreigners.

III.—His Majesty shall create and invest the Knights at such times as he shall think proper ; he shall create one or more at a time, according to his will and pleasure.

IV.—When his Majesty shall send the Order to persons absent, doing them the honour to declare them Knights by letter, they shall be recognised as true Knights, even as much so as those who shall have been so created by his royal hand.

V.—The Knights who shall once have been aggregated to this equestrian corps shall never quit the insignia from the moment they have received it until the last of their existence, under pain of forfeiting those honours which have been conferred upon them by this royal grace ; but must constantly wear the same on their persons, on their garments, and around their arms ; even at their funerals the Order shall be worn, as well as all the other appendages and attributes of their nobility.

VI.—At public solemnities, as at the coronations of Kings, at their marriages, at their interments, at the creation of Knights-Companions, and at their obsequies, the Knights shall be bound to wear the collar in the same manner as when they were invested therewith ; except on these great ceremonies, and others of a similar kind, the Knights shall wear the badge attached to a white ribbon, as already described, and so suspended that it shall fall near the hilt of the sword.

VII.—All the Knights, in whatsoever part of the world they may be, shall not fail to perform their devotions on the second of June, in memory of the accession of us, Charles-Gustavus, to the throne ; imploring the Holy Ghost for the prosperity of this state, and in testimony of thanksgiving for the grant made to us thereof by Queen Christina, our most dear and most honoured lady and mother.

VIII.—If any Knight, of whatsoever condition he may be, shall in the smallest degree emancipate himself from that respect and honour which he owes to the Order, he shall be degraded for ever.

IX.—All those of this knightly fraternity who, through indiscretion, shall censure the election of any of those Knights upon whom the choice of the King may have fallen, or those who shall murmur that they themselves have not

been nominated, if it can be proved by three unexceptionable witnesses, shall, during the remainder of their lives, be incapable of enjoying this sovereign badge of honour.

It being our will that all these articles, laws, ceremonies, and statutes be accepted and maintained inviolably by us and the Kings our successors, we have thought proper, on this account, to declare and specify the same, word for word, by these letters patent, to be guarded in the Archives of the Chancery of the said Order, to the end that recourse may be had thereto, in time and place, and to the end that no one shall pretend or plead cause of ignorance, we have signed the same with our hand, and have caused the royal seal of our arms to be affixed thereto.—A.C. 1656. See "Appendice des Pices justificatives, annexé aux Mémoires concernant la Reine Christine de Suede: par Archenholtz," p. 75, et les suivantes.

SHIELD GOLDEN. See **OUR LADY OF THE THISTLE.**

SHIP AND ESCALLOP-SHELL. See **DOUBLE CRESCENT.**

SHIP, or ARGONAUTS OF ST. NICHOLAS. See **NICHOLAS, ST.**

SICILIES, TWO, an Order instituted February 24, 1808, by Joseph Napoleon, to reward services rendered to the king and state, and as a recompense to such as had contributed to the conquest of the country. It was divided into three classes, consisting of fifty dignitaries, one hundred Commanders, and six hundred Knights.

Each member swears to sacrifice his life and fortune in the defence of the crown and state.

The successor of Joseph Napoleon, Joachim Murat, continued the Order with some trivial alterations.

In 1815, King Ferdinand IV. upon being re-established on the throne of Naples, from political motives, preserved this Order, and by decree of the 4th of June, in that year, re-organized it, and changed the decoration.

On the 1st of January, 1819, the King declared that the Knights of this Order should exchange the decoration for that of the Order of St. George of the Re-union.

The badge is a star of five points, enamelled red, with golden balls on the points; upon a circular centre or, are three legs, conjoined at the thigh, surrounded with a blue fillet, bearing the words *Felicitate Restituta Kal! Sun: MDCCCXV:* between the upper points is a fleur-de-lis, ensigned with the regal crown, both

of gold, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a red ribbon, with a broad blue border, and on the centre of the reverse is a horse, salient to the sinister, and upon the fillet *In Sanguine Fœdus*, as in Plate CVIII. fig. 3. It is worn scarfwise from right to left by the first class, from the neck by the second, and by the third from the button-hole.

The premier class likewise wear on the left side a silver star of a mullet form, with short rays between the points, terminating in a circular form; in the centre are two chaplets of laurel, conjoined, enclosing a fleur-de-lis, surrounded with a blue fillet, inscribed *Pro Virtute Patria*, also depicted in the same Plate. fig. 4.

SILENCE. See **CYPRUS.**

SINCERITY. See **EAGLE RED.**

SLAVES TO VIRTUE. See **LADIES SLAVES TO VIRTUE.**

SPUR OF NAPLES. An Order founded in the year 1266, by Charles of Anjou, brother of St. Louis and King of Naples and of Sicily, to perpetuate the memory of the battle gained over Manfred, and to recompense the nobility who declared in his favour.

SPUR, GOLDEN, in Rome. An Order supposed to have been instituted in the year 1559, by Pope Pius IV. They are styled in the brevet of nomination *Chevaliers de la Milice Dorée*, and at other times *Comtes-Palatins du sacre Palais de Latran*, but no benefice or pension is attached to the Order. It is granted as a mark of distinction to those employed in the pontifical government, artists, and others, whom the Pope should think deserving of reward. It is likewise given to strangers, no other condition being required but that of professing the Catholic religion.

The Pope's nuncio, the prelates members of the supreme court, and some other Roman prelates, have each the right of nominating two Knights of the Golden Spur.

The badge of the superior class is an eight-pointed cross, with a pointed ray between each of the principal angles, and upon the upper limb *Bene*, dexter limb *Mer*, and on the sinister *enti*. The limbs on the reverse bearing *Ex Dono*, with the name and date when presented. On the top of the cross, an imperial crown, (by which it is attached to trophies of war, affixed to a red ribbon,) and at the bottom of the badge is a small spur, the whole being of gold, as in Plate CII. fig. 5, and is worn round the neck.

The smaller badge, worn from the button-hole, pendent to a narrow red ribbon, is of the same form, but the cross is enamelled white, without

inscription, and is suspended by a ring from the top of the crown, and not from trophies as in the larger; also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 6.

The superior class of the Order likewise wear a silver star, with rays in the form of the badge, upon a circular centre azure, bordered with white, is a golden spur, surrounded with a red fillet, edged with gold, bearing the inscription *Bene. Mer. enti*, in letters of the same metal, also delineated at fig. 7.

STANISLAUS, ST. a Polish Order, instituted 7th May, 1765, by Stanislaus-Augustus Poniatowski, King of Poland, in honour of the patron of that kingdom.

The number of knights, exclusive of the king, the knights of the White Eagle, (who, in consequence of being such, are knights of this Order,) and foreigners, were fixed at one hundred.

For admission it was necessary to prove four descents of nobility, both in the paternal and maternal line, before one of the Chancellors of the kingdom, or of the great duchy of Lithuania.

Each knight pays annually four ducats, or forty francs, to the Hospital of the Infant Jesus, at Warsaw.

His Majesty was declared Grand Master and Sovereign of the Order, and that office attached to the crown of Poland.

On the feast-day of St. Stanislaus, being the 8th of May, and on the anniversaries of the elections, coronations, and birth-days of reigning kings, all the knights, who are attendant upon the Sovereign, and are at that time present at court, wear the habit of the Order and the higher insignia, under certain penalties for non-compliance.

One of the prelates executes the office of Secular Chaplain, as well as Secretary, and is decorated with the insignia. His duty consists in the performance of the public rites of the Order at their assemblies. He must keep a correct register, or list, of all the knights, and must preserve an account of the receipts and expenditure of monies deposited by the knights, rendering the balance yearly.

Upon the decease of a knight, the heir is to give notice of his death, and deliver into the King's hands, within three months, the insignia of the deceased knight.

The knights take precedence according to the date of admission, at the assemblies of the Order, and not according to rank or official dignity.

Upon the festival of St. Stanislaus, an appro-

priate solemn mass, with a collect and sermon suited to the solemnity, is celebrated in the Church of the Congregation of the Mission, in the Cracow suburb, by one of the bishops, then included in the number of knights, or in his absence, by the ordinary of the place, dignified priest, or prelate of the Order. At this celebration, the King, seated upon a throne, and accompanied by all the knights, residing at Warsaw, assist in person. Upon a table, near the throne, covered with rich tapestry, are placed the insignia of the Order for such new knights as are to be then invested.

When the solemnities of the mass are concluded, one of the Chancellors of the kingdom addresses the knights to be created to the following effect, in their native tongue.

" His royal and sacred Majesty, our most clement Lord, equally desirous of rewarding the services already rendered to him and his kingdom, and to incite to the performance of future ones; invites you to his throne, to invest you with the insignia of the Order of St. Stanislaus, when you shall have first entered into the engagement to perform the obligations following."

Then the Secretary reads the following obligations:

I. " That the knights shall inviolably observe fidelity and attachment to the king and republic, so long as they live.

II. " That they shall relieve the poor according to their power, and assist the oppressed, as much as they are able.

III. " That each of the knights created, shall, at the time of his admission into the Order, pay into the hands of the Almoner twenty-five ducats, and every year four ducats, for the public Hospital of the Infant Jesus, situated in Warsaw, and two ducats to the Chancery. The national knights shall moreover pay what may be deemed proper for the prayers offered up for the deceased brethren, on a day within the octave of All Saints. They shall deposit every year one ducat with the Almoner.

IV. " When a knight of the Order shall happen to die, each of the national knights shall cause thirty masses to be celebrated for the deceased brother; and they shall endeavour to assist the departed soul by pious prayer and devout intercessions, such as are customary on similar occasions.

V. " No one of the knights shall accept or bear any other Order, without the consent of the King; otherwise he shall be expelled

“ from the number of the knights : and hence—
 “ forward no citizen of the kingdom, of those
 “ who shall have obtained a foreign Order,
 “ without the said consent, shall be admitted a
 “ knight of the Orders of Poland.”

Then the knights approaching the King's throne, after they shall have pronounced these words,—“ I promise, on my word of honour,
 “ that I will fulfil all these articles which have
 “ been just read;” each being called by the Almoner, one after another, shall bend their left knee before the King, who shall, in the manner above described, put the insignia of the Order upon each, and touching the arms of the knight with a drawn sword, shall embrace each of them; and the knight having kissed the King's hand, shall retire from the throne.

This Order was at length bestowed with such profusion, that it lost its consequence, but regained new lustre at the creation of the Duchy of Warsaw, in 1807. It was renewed with great solemnity by the Emperor Alexander, 1st December, 1815, but was changed in its form, and divided into four classes.

The badge is an eight-pointed cross, enamelled red, beaded at the points gold, with the Polish eagle between each of the principal angles ar. imperially crowned or : upon a circular centre white, surrounded with a wreath of laurel vert, is the figure of St. Stanislaus enamelled ppr.; and upon the centre, on the reverse, are the letters SA in a cipher, between two small ss's. See Plate CX. fig. 5. This badge is attached by a ring to a broad watered red ribbon, edged with white, and is worn scarfwise, from left to right, by the first class of the Order, who likewise wear on the left breast a silver star of rays in eight points: upon the centre of which are the letters SAR in a cipher, encircled with an ornamental fillet of gold, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 4.

The second class of the Order suspend the badge from the neck collarwise, and wear the same star as the first class.

The third class wear the badge like the second, but without the star; and the fourth class suspend the badge from the button-hole.

The Knights of the Order of the White Eagle wear the badge of the third class of this Order.

Formerly the cipher upon the centre of the star was encircled with a fillet, inscribed *Premiando incitat.*

STAR, of the noble House, in France. An Order instituted in 1351, by John II. king of France, in imitation of the Order of the Garter,

then lately established in England by King Edward III. It consisted at first of thirty knights, including the sovereign, and continued in high esteem for a considerable time, but in the reign of Charles VII. the treasury was so exhausted by the great expenses attendant upon the then war with England, that that prince was obliged to have recourse to extraordinary methods of procuring money, and, amongst other expedients, made the sale of this Order subservient to that purpose, and being thus prostituted, it fell into disrepute, and was entirely discontinued in the reign of Louis XI. when the Order of St. Michael was instituted to replace it.

The ensign of the Order was the four capital letters M·R·A·V· embroidered in gold, within a square, upon the left breast of the knight's garment, between the letters, a mullet of eight points, the point in base wavy and longer than the others; over the mullet a crown composed of fleurs-de-lis and balls.

The collar was three rows of gold chains, uniting roses, enamelled white and red, and placed alternately, from one of which was suspended a mullet, as in Plate CIII. fig. 7.

The Knights were obliged by oath to say daily the third part of the rosary, being fifty Ave-Maries and five Pater-nosters, in honour of the Virgin Mary, and also the following anthem, said to have been composed by the founder of the Order:—

I.

*Solem Justitiæ, Regem paritura supremum,
 Stella Maria Maris, hodie processit ad ortum.
 Cernere divinum lumen, gaudete fideles.*

II.

*Stirps Jesse Virgam produxit, Virgæque florem,
 Et super hunc florem requiescit spiritus almus.
 Virgo Dei genetrix Virga est, flos filius ejus.*

III.

*Ad Natum Domini nostrum Ditantis honorem,
 Sicut Spina Rosam genuit Judæa Mariam,
 Ut vitium virtus operiret, gratia culpam.*

They were to conclude their devotion with a prayer of his wording, for himself and the kings his successors, sovereigns of the Order, which, translated, ran thus:—

“ Virtue and King of Kings, at whose beck
 “ the heavens move, the earth stands, and ages
 “ roll, grant that King Robert, born of most
 “ noble race, may so subdue the haughty, and
 “ show mercy to those who submit, that, having

"reigned here gloriously, he may at length live in heaven. Amen."

The letters patent of Charles V. King of France, taken from Favin. lib. iii. p. 347.—

"Charles, by the grace of God, King of France. To all such as shall see these our present letters, salutations. We make known that, in regard of the good relation which hath been made unto us concerning the lords John de Roche-Chouard, and of John de Beaumont, gentlemen of our chamber, we have this day (in a good and gracious hour we hope) given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, of our especial grace and favour, leave, licence, and authority, that henceforward they may, and at their pleasure, bear *la Royal Éstoil* in all battles, tournies, and combats, and in all fields, places, feasts, and companies, (as they shall think fit to carry the same.)

"Given at Paris, the fourteenth day of January, in the year of grace 1376, and of our reign the eleventh.

"Signed by the King,

"DE SCEPEAUX."

STAR, in Sicily. This Order was instituted in the year 1351, after the house of Anjou had been driven out of the kingdom of Naples, and Sicily fell again under the dominion of the Kings of Arragon. It was established instead of that of the crescent, which was then abolished, but in the year 1394 became extinct.

The badge was an eight-pointed cross, surmounted upon the centre by a mullet of eight points, as in Plate XCVIII. fig. 5.

The Order was composed of sixty knights, all gentlemen of Messina, and the motto was *Monstrant regibus astra viam*.

STAR POLAR. See POLAR STAR.

STAR, RED. An Order instituted in Bohemia about the year 1217, which was confirmed by the Emperor Leopold, in 1697, but of which nothing more is now known.

STAR OF OUR LADY, an Order of Knighthood said to have been instituted in Paris in the year 1701, by Aniaba, a supposed African king, who had been given as hostage to Louis XIV.

The badge was a golden mullet, enamelled white, having upon a circular centre the figure of a monarch; but further particulars of this Order are unknown.

STARRY CROSS, an Austrian Order for ladies, instituted in the year 1668, by the Empress Eleanora de Gonzaga, to perpetuate the memory of a miraculous preservation of a part

of the cross upon which our Saviour suffered, which was discovered uninjured in the ruins after the conflagration of the imperial palace at Vienna. The Empress was Grand Mistress of the Order, into which none but ladies of noble families are admitted, who must devote themselves to the service and adoration of the Holy Cross, and profess the Roman Catholic religion. Pope Clement IX. approved this Order by Bull, dated 27th July, 1668, and on the 9th of September following, the Emperor Leopold I. confirmed the statutes by letters patent. It is called the Society of noble Ladies of the Starry Cross. The number is unlimited, and the Order bestowed at the will of the Grand Mistress, who must be a princess of the House of Austria. The Archduchess Maria-Louisa, Duchess of Parma, is now Grand Mistress. The feast of the Order is celebrated twice in the year, and the officers are a Prelate, Treasurer, Secretary, and Keeper of the Archives.

The badge of the Order is a golden medal, chased and pierced; in the centre, the imperial eagle, over all a cross, surmounted with the letters I·H·S, and a small cross over the letter H, with the motto, *Salus et gloria*, at the top of the medal, and over it an imperial crown, from which it is suspended by a ring attached to a black ribbon, with a rosette, and worn upon the left breast. See Plate XCIX. fig. 4.

STEPHEN, St. of Tuscany, or St. Stephen, Pope and Martyr, a military Order, instituted at Florence about the year 1562, by Cosmo di Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, to commemorate a victory gained over Marshal de Strozzi, at Marciano, in August, 1554, upon the feast-day of St. Stephen, and for the expulsion of pirates who infested the Mediterranean. The chief residence of these knights was at Pisa, since at Cosmopolis, in the island of Elba. Pope Pius IV. confirmed the Order, and acknowledged the Duke of Tuscany as Grand Master.

These knights have, at various times, given great proofs of their bravery: they took many vessels from the Turks, and fought in defence of the island of Malta. They likewise, in 1678, rescued nearly six thousand Christians and fifteen thousand slaves; and their last expedition was in defence of Venice against their old enemies the Turks, in 1684, when they took a great number of cannon, from which they cast statues of Cosmo I. and his grandson Ferdinand I. which are still preserved at Florence.

The Order was revived in 1764, and the statutes underwent some alteration; it then con-

sisted of twenty Grand Crosses, thirty Commanders, and fifty Knights, exclusive of the Emperor, who is Sovereign, princes of the blood, and cardinals; and much resembling the Order of Malta, or Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, has chaplains, serving brothers, or servants at arms. The dignitaries of the Order are Grand Commanders, Grand Constable, Admiral, Grand Prior, Grand Chancellor, Treasurer, Conservator-General, and the Metropolitan Prior, who are all, excepting the first, elected every three years at a General Chapter, which is held on Whit-Sunday, and then all the knights are obliged to appear in person. At these General Chapters, twelve knights are chosen, who form a permanent council. The Order possessed twenty-three priories, thirty-five bailiwicks, and a great number of well endowed commanderies.

The festival of the Order is observed on the 3d of August, being the anniversary of St. Stephen of Tuscany.

The badge of the Order is an eight-pointed cross, enamelled red, edged with gold, with fleurs-de-lis between the principal angles, and an imperial crown upon the top, also of gold. It is suspended by a ring from a red ribbon. See Plate CIX. fig. 2. The star is all of silver, formed like the badge, omitting the imperial crown on the top, as in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The Chaplains wear only the cross in red stuff; and the badge of the serving Brothers has but three limbs, or branches. The members are habited in a particular uniform, after the Spanish fashion. The hat is black, adorned with one white and one red feather.

STEPHEN, ST. an Austrian Order, instituted 5th May, 1764, by the Empress Maria-Theresa, in honour of St. Stephen, the first Christian King of Hungary, and to reward services rendered to the state. The Order is considered as a civil or diplomatic Order, and is divided into three classes, viz. twenty Grand Crosses, thirty Commanders, and fifty knights, but the number is not scrupulously adhered to, nor the ecclesiastics comprised in it. The dignity of Grand Cross is conferred only upon the archdukes, princes of sovereign houses, and noblemen of old and distinguished families, but the rank of Commander and Knight is bestowed for merit alone, and by the statutes of the Order, the degree of Baron or Lord is granted upon demand to all such as do not possess that dignity, and the usual diploma is issued gratuitously, and the title hereditary.

The festival of the Order is celebrated on St. Stephen's day; and the officers are an Almoner, or Prelate, being the Archbishop de Gran, a Chancellor, being the Chancellor of State, a Treasurer, Secretary, Herald of Arms, and a Keeper of the Records.

The badge is a cross pattée gold, enamelled green: upon a circular centre red, is a patriarchal cross, thrice crossed, ar. issuing from a ducal coronet or, placed on a mount of three ascents vert, (being the arms of Hungary,) between the letters MT, also ar. surrounded with a fillet, enamelled white, inscribed *Publicum meritum præmium*, in letters of gold: above the cross is an antique regal crown, peculiar to the kingdom of Hungary, from the top of which it is attached by a ring to a red ribbon, with a broad border of green. See Plate CIX. fig. 4. It is worn scarfwise from right to left by the Grand Crosses, round the neck by the Commanders, and by the Knights from the button-hole.

The collar worn by the Grand Crosses, upon particular occasions, is of gold, and composed of the regal crown of Hungary, double S, and a single M repeated, and united alternately: in the centre is a dove volant, surrounded with a fillet, inscribed *Stringit amore*, from which is pendent the badge before described. See Collar with Badge, fig. 4.

The Grand Crosses likewise wear on the left side a silver star of eight points of straight rays, with a short one wavy between each point: the centre the same as the badge, surrounded with a green fillet, edged with gold, and an outer ornamental border of rose colour, encircled with a wavy edge, likewise of gold, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 3.

A particular uniform is worn upon ceremonial days, when the Grand Crosses suspend the badge from a collar, composed of SS's, surmounted with Hungarian crowns, and of the letters MT in a cipher, ensigned with the imperial diadem, linked together alternately, and from a rose placed in the middle, hangs the badge.

STOCKING, *Order of the*. See DE LA CALZA.

STOLE GOLDEN, or STOLA D'ORO, of Venice, an Order of Knighthood conferred by the Senate of the Republic of Venice upon persons descended from the oldest nobility of the state, or those who have filled with honour the important post of ambassador on some extraordinary occasion.

These Cavalieri della Stola D'Oro, or Knights of the Golden Stole, are so called on account of the decoration they wear, which consists of a

stole of gold tissue, richly embroidered with flowers of gold in relief. It is of the breadth of the hand, worn over the shoulder, and hanging down before, as low as the knees. The Knights likewise wear a habit, called a ducal robe, consisting of a long gown of red stuff, taffeta, or damask, with long sleeves reaching to the ground. Their under garments are of crimson; and in winter the robe was lined and turned up with rich furs. They were formerly obliged to wear this habit during eight days following their promotion, and to attend upon the person of the Doge, or pay a fine of 500 ducats, but in 1631 this custom was dispensed with, and the habit only worn upon particular ceremonial days. On other occasions, they clothed themselves as they pleased, but always wearing a long surtout over their usual apparel, which in summer was made of crimson lustring or taffeta; and in winter, of cloth or velvet, made fast round the waist, with a fringed girdle of the same, with buttons of gold, wearing every day the embroidered stole before described. The cap is of cloth, with silk fringe, and lined with taffeta, all black, like that worn by other persons of distinction.

SUN AND LION, an Order instituted in the year 1808, by the Persian Monarch Feth Aly Chah, to reward strangers who may render important services to the state, and as a mark of distinction conferred upon ambassadors, and others in their suite, but into which Order Musselmén are not admitted. It is divided into three classes. The badge is a kind of cross of six obtuse points, enamelled white, edged with gold, united at the middle by a wreath: upon a circular centre is the sun rising. See Plate XCIX. fig. 5. This badge is suspended by a ring from a broad red-watered ribbon, and worn from the button-hole on the left side by the third class, but the second wear it from the neck, with a prince's crown on the top of the badge; and the first class suspend the same scarfwise from right to left, and wear likewise a star enriched with jewels, of no particular form, but according to the taste of the wearer.

SWAN. An Order, by some writers attributed to Salvius Brabo of Brabant, about the year 500, and according to others by a Knight of Flanders, named Elie, who had rescued the daughter of the Duke of Cleves from an attack of an enemy, and whom he afterwards married, to perpetuate which event he instituted this Order. The badge is said to have been a swan, enamelled white, upon a green ground or mount, decorated with flowers, which was worn pendent

at the breast to a treble row of chains, gold. See Plate CI. fig. 5.

SWEDEN, ALLIANCE OF, an Order instituted in the year 1527, by Gustavus, King of Sweden, upon his marriage with a daughter of the Elector of Brandenburg, but of which nothing more is known.

SWORD, of Cyprus. See CYPRUS, or of SILENCE.

SWORD OF SWEDEN. This Order was instituted in the year 1522, (or, according to some writers, in 1525,) by Gustavus-Vasa, King of Sweden, and revived by Frederic I. 17th April, 1748. Until the reign of Gustavus III. it was only composed of three classes, but that prince added another, called Commanders Grand Crosses, which is now the first class, and only conferred in the time of war for some signal victory. According to the statutes of the Order, the king cannot attain to that class until, commanding the army, he shall attain such a victory. The Order is bestowed upon naval and military officers for heroic services, and princes of the blood are Knights by birth. The Order is composed of four classes, viz. Commanders Grand Crosses before-mentioned, Commanders, Knights Grand Crosses, and Knights. The number of each is indefinite, and no one can solicit admission which it is considered would for ever render them unworthy of it. The nomination depends solely upon the king, who makes his choice known at a chapter.

Officers of twenty years standing in the time of peace may be made Knights, and one campaign is considered equivalent to many years upon a peace establishment, and to attain either of the two first classes they must have been previously admitted into the junior class, and hold the rank of Colonel, at least.

The badge of the first class is an eight-pointed cross, saltierwise, enamelled white, edged with gold; upon a circular centre, enamelled az. is a sword, erect, enfiled with a wreath of laurel ppr. between the principal angles of the cross are four ducal coronets, and upon the upper limbs two swords in saltier, the points downwards, surmounted with a regal crown, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a yellow ribbon, edged with blue, as in Plate CX. fig. 2. It is worn scarfwise from right to left. The first class likewise wear, upon the left side, a silver embroidered star, formed like the badge, omitting the regal crown, and having on the centre a sword, erect, ar. hilt and pomel or, betw. three ducal crowns of the last, also depicted in the same Plate, fig. 1.

The members of the second class, or Commanders, wear a similar badge to the first, but somewhat smaller, and, instead of the star, wear, on the left side, an embroidered sword, in silver, with the point upwards.

Those who pass from the third class to the second, wear two swords, in saltier, embroidered on the left breast.

The third class, or Knights Grand Crosses, wear a similar badge to the first, but with swords in saltier, above the ducal coronets in the principal angles; the circular centre being charged with a sword between three ducal crowns, as on the centre of the star, before described, and also delineated in the same Plate, fig. 3. This badge is worn suspended from the neck.

The fourth class, or Knights, wear a similar badge from the button-hole, but somewhat smaller. Upon particular ceremonial days the badge is suspended to a collar of gold, composed of swords, sword-belts and the guards of swords conjoined by chains; on the sword-guard is enamelled a helmet blue, as depicted with the badge at fig. 3.

SWORD-BEARERS, or KNIGHTS OF THE TWO SWORDS, in Livonia, sometimes called the Order of Christ, is said to have been instituted by Albert, Bishop of Livonia, about the year 1197 or 1200, in imitation of the Teutonic Knights, for the purpose of extirpating idolatry and promoting the Gospel. The founder prescribed to these Knights the Cistercian rule and habit, viz. a long white mantle and black hood, and on the breast, by way of badge, two swords, in saltier, points downwards, suspended, by the pomels, by a chain attached to a ribbon, as in Plate CI. fig. 6, from whence they were called Brethren Sword Bearers.

The statutes were something like the Knights Templars. Pope Innocent III. confirmed the Order, but, in 1237, it was united to the Teutonic Order, and became subject to their rules and habit, until Walter de Pietemberg, the Great Master, again separated them.

In 1561, Gothard de Ketler, the last Great Master, became subject to the Crown of Poland, and, surrendering to King Sigismund II. the city and castle of Riga, with all the lands, charters, privileges, &c. of this Order, received in exchange the Dukedom of Courland to him and his heirs for ever, upon which the Order became extinct.

SWORD AND TOWER. See **TOWER AND SWORD.**

TABLE, ROUND. See **ROUND TABLE.**

TEMPLARS. An Order instituted in the year

1119, by Hugh de Peganes and Godfrey de St. Amor, who, with seven gentlemen, went to the Holy Land, and, formed themselves into a brotherhood for the protection of pilgrims resorting to the Holy Sepulchre, acting in concert with the Hospitalers against the infidels, and guarding the Temple of Solomon, Baldwin II. King of Jerusalem, having, for their encouragement, assigned them lodgings in his palace adjoining, from which they were called Knights Templars.

Notwithstanding the assistance they received from Baldwin and the Patriarch Guarimond, they were, for the first nine years, under the necessity of accepting the charitable donations of well disposed persons. Pope Honorius, at the request of Stephen, patriarch of Jerusalem, prescribed for them an order of life, whereby they were to wear a white garment, to which Pope Eugenius added a red cross. They made their vows in the presence of the before-mentioned patriarch, which were of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and to live under the rule of the regular canons of St. Augustine. When at war, their banner was the one half white, and the other black, signifying white and fair to Christians, but black and terrible to their enemies.

According to Dugdale, the Knights Templars wore linen coifs, (like the serjeants-at-law,) and red caps close over them; on their bodies, shirts of mail, and swords girded on with a broad belt; over all they had a white cloak, reaching to the ground, with a cross on their left shoulder; they used to wear their beards of a great length, although most other orders shaved.

The Templars became numerous and famous in enterprize by sea and land against the infidels, and were highly favoured by the Christian princes, who assigned them great revenues. In process of time they became exceedingly wealthy and powerful, and joining the Pope, withdrew themselves from the obedience of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, but under their new master, upon being charged with some infamous crimes, their lands and possessions were seized upon and confiscated, their Order suppressed, and they themselves imprisoned, condemned, and cruelly executed; unjustly, according to the opinions of many authors, merely as a pretext to gain their vast revenues, which Dr. Heylin states to have been not less than sixteen thousand lordships in Europe.

Dugdale mentions the first settlement of this Order in England was in Holborn, in London; but their chief residence, in the reign of Henry II. was the Temple in Fleet-Street, which was

erected by them, and the church (built after the form of the Temple at Jerusalem) dedicated to God and our blessed Lady, by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, in the year 1185.

On Wednesday after the feast of the Epiphany, in the year 1307, the 1st of Edward II. by the King's special command, and a Bull from the Pope, the Knights Templars were generally throughout England taken and cast into prison, and, in a General Council held at London, being convicted of various impieties, all their possessions were seized into the King's hands.

The Order was condemned in a General Council at Vienna, under Pope Clement V. anno 1311, 4th of Edward II. and by a general decree of the same Pope, in the seventh year of his Papacy, they were annexed and incorporated with the Knights Hospitalers.

The badge of the Order was a patriarchal cross, enamelled red and edged with gold, worn at the breast pendent to a ribbon. See Plate CVIII. fig. 5.

TEUTONIC ORDER, or KNIGHTS OF THE HOLY CROSS. This Prussian Order is said to have originated in the piety of a German and his wife, who, in the time of the holy war, lived in Jerusalem, and built there an hospital for the reception and maintenance of such pilgrims as were their countrymen; and to which hospital, by permission of the Patriarch of Jerusalem, they afterwards added an oratory, dedicated to the Holy Virgin. Soon after, several German gentlemen contributed towards the enlargement of this charitable foundation, and in the year 1191 were joined by several merchants' adventurers, who came from the Hanseatic towns of Bremen and Lubeck, whereupon, at the joint expense, they erected a most sumptuous hospital at Acre, and assumed the title of *Teutonic Knights, or Brethren of the Hospital of Our Lady of the Germans at Jerusalem*. Pope Caelestin III. gave them permission to elect a chief from amongst their own members, whereupon they unanimously nominated Henry De Wallpott, a person descended from an ancient and noble family, who, in the year 1191, had become a professed monk of the Order of St. Augustine, and whose lineal descendants became reigning Counts of Passenheim, and the Chief of that House is always a Knight of the Teutonic Order.

These Knights wore a white mantle, and had for their badge, which was worn at the breast, a cross potent sa. charged with another cross double potent or, surcharged with an escocheon of the empire, the principal cross surmounted by a

chief az. semée of France, as in Plate CVIII. fig. 6.

The original badge assigned by the Emperor Henry VI. was a cross potent sa. to which John, King of Jerusalem, added the cross double potent gold: the Emperor Frederic gave them the imperial eagle, and St. Louis augmented the badge with the chief az. semée of fleurs-de-lis.

About the year 1230, Conrad, Duke of Suabia, invited the Teutonic Brethren into Prussia, and assigned to them the territory of Culm. Soon after they grew very powerful, conquered Prussia, built the towns of Elbing, Marienburgh, Thorn, Dantzic, and Koningsburg, and at length subdued Livonia. This prosperity was not, however, of long continuance; the Order became divided against itself, and the Kings of Poland, benefited by their dissension, Prussia revolted, and Casimer IV. received the homage of the Knights. At length, Albert, Marquis of Brandenburg, Grand Master of the Order, abjured the Roman Catholic religion, abdicated the Grand Mastership, subdued Prussia, and expelled such of the Knights as refused to follow his example, who retired to Mariendal, in Franconia. It was once the most powerful Order in the universe: it became divided into two branches, the first for Roman Catholics, who take the oath of celibacy, and had a house at Mergenheim, in Germany, wherein their affairs were transacted. The badge of this branch was a cross patonce sa. thereon a cross fleury or: over all, on the centre, an escocheon gold, charged with an imperial black eagle, as in the same Plate, fig. 7. This badge was worn round the neck, pendent to a gold chain.

The other, or second branch of the Order, had a house at Utrecht, in which the Secretary resided, and as the ceremony of admission into this branch was somewhat singular, it may not altogether be unworthy of remark. The nobles of Holland who proposed a son, went to Utrecht, and entered his name upon the Register, paying a large sum of money for the use of the poor maintained by the Order, and the person thus registered succeeded in rotation. When a knight died, the first on the list for admission, was summoned to attend the Chapter, and bring with him proof of his nobility for four generations, on both the father's and mother's side, and failing so to do, his name is struck out of the list.

The badge of this branch was a cross pattée, enamelled white, surmounted with another, sa.; above the cross was a ball, twisted white and black, as in the same Plate, fig. 8. It was worn,

pendent to a broad black-watered ribbon, round the neck. The same cross was likewise embroidered on the left breast of the upper habit of each knight.

Like the Order of Malta, that of the Teutonic has Knights, Chaplains, and Serving Brothers.

By the treaty of Prestbourg, bearing date the 26th December, 1805, the Grand Mastership of this Order is attached to the Imperial House of Austria.

THERESA-MARIA. For the particulars of this Order, see **MARIA-THERESA**, wherein the description of the badge and star, which are as follow, was by mistake omitted.

The badge is a cross pattée of gold, enamelled white: upon a circular centre, the Arms of Austria, viz. gu. a fesse, ar. which are surrounded with a fillet, inscribed *Fortitudine*. It is pendent to a scarlet ribbon with a broad white stripe down the centre, and is worn scarfwise, from right to left, by the Grand Crosses, by the Commanders from the neck, and by the Knights from the button-hole upon the left side, the size of the badge differing according to the class. See Plate CIX. fig. 6.

The Grand Crosses of this Order likewise wear, upon the left side, the following star, which was assigned to them by Joseph II. in the year 1765, viz. it is of silver, formed like the badge, surmounting a circular wreath, or crown of laurel, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 5.

THISTLE, or ST. ANDREW, in Scotland. This most ancient Order, according to John Lesly, Bishop of Ross, in his History of Scotland, had its origin from a bright cross in the form of that whereon St. Andrew the Apostle suffered martyrdom, which appeared in the heavens to Achaius, King of the Scots, and Hungus, King of the Picts, the night before the battle fought between them and Athelstane, King of England, as they were upon their knees at prayer, when St. Andrew, their tutelary Saint, is said also to have appeared and promised to these Kings that they should ever be victorious when that sign appeared. The next day these Kings gaining the battle over Athelstane, they afterwards went in solemn procession, barefooted, to the kirk of St. Andrew, to return thanks to God and his Apostle for the victory, making a vow that they and their posterity would ever bear the figure of that cross upon their ensigns and banners. The place where this battle was fought was in Northumberland, and still retains the name of Athelstane's Ford.

Favin, in his *Théâtre d'Honneur*, says that

Achaius instituted the Order on account of the famous league, offensive and defensive, concluded by him with Charlemagne; whilst some have fixed the date of its foundation in the reign of Charles VII. King of France, when the amity was renewed between both kingdoms; and Nisbet gives the year 1500 as the period of its institution.

This Order was revived, in the year 1540, by James V. of Scotland, who had received from the Emperor Charles V. in 1534, the Order of the Golden Fleece, in 1535, that of St. Michael from Francis I. King of France; and, in the year following, also, that of the Garter from Henry VIII. King of England, to commemorate which, he kept open Court, and solemnized the several Feasts of St. Andrew, the Golden Fleece, St. Michael, and St. George, and set up the Arms of these Sovereign Princes, encircled with their respective Orders, over the gate of his palace, at Linlithgow, together with the Order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, as a mark of the high estimation in which he held these Orders.

The sudden death of James V. of Scotland, the rebellion against Queen Mary, and the troubles which ensued in Scotland, nearly extinguished the Order, which was greatly neglected, until again revived by King James II. of England, and VII. of Scotland, who assigned the Royal Chapel at Holyrood-House to be the Chapel of the Order, which, by his Majesty's direction, was repaired for the purpose, having a fine organ, with stalls for the Sovereign and Knights-Brethren, and their respective banners hung over them.

On the 29th of May, 1687, the King issued his warrant for letters patent to be made out and passed, *per saltum*, under the Great Seal of Scotland, for reviving and renewing the Order of the Thistle; and, at the same time, promulgated a body of statutes and ordinances for regulating the same. These statutes ordain, *inter alia*, "That the habit of the Sovereign and twelve Brethren should be a doublet and trunk-hose of cloth of silver, stockings of pearl-coloured silk, white leather shoes, blue and silver garters and shoe-strings, the breeches and sleeves of the doublet decently garnished with silver and blue ribbons, a surcoat of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, girt about the middle with a purple sword-belt edged with gold, and a buckle of gold, at which a sword, with a gilded hilt, whereof the shell to be in form of the badge of the Order, and the pomel in the form of a thistle, in a scabbard of purple velvet, should be placed.

That over all should be worn a mantle, or robe, of green velvet, lined with white taffeta, with tassels of gold and green; the whole robe *par-semine*, or powdered over with thistles of gold: and that upon the left shoulder of such mantle should be embroidered, in a blue field, *the image of St. Andrew, the Apostle, bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom of silver embroidery*. That about the shoulders should be borne *the collar of the Order*, consisting of *thistles and sprigs of rue going betwixt*: that in the middle thereof, and in the front, should hang *the St. Andrew, in gold enamelled, with his gown green and the surcoat purple, having before him the cross of his martyrdom, enamelled white*; or, if of diamonds, consisting of the number of just thirteen: *the cross and feet of St. Andrew resting upon a ground of green*: and that the collar should be tied to the shoulders of the robe with a white ribbon. That, on days of solemn procession or feasting, where the Sovereign himself is present, or his Commissioner for that effect, the Knights, at these times of permission, should wear upon their heads a cap of black velvet, faced up with a border of the same, a little divided before, wide and loose in the crown, having a large plume of white feathers, with a black aigrette, or heron's top, in the middle of it; and the border of the cap to be adorned with jewels. That the Sovereign's cap, for difference, should have two rows of diamonds across the crown thereof, in form of a royal crown. That the Sovereign's robes should be of a length proportionable to his royal dignity, and the badge on the shoulder adorned with pearl, besides such other distinctions as he should think fit to appoint."

The same statutes then take notice, "That it was the ancient custom for the Sovereign and Knights Brethren, on their daily appearance, to wear the jewel of the Order in a chain of gold, or precious stones; and that the use of ribbons had been brought in since the most noble Order of the Thistle was left off; and that chains are not now in use: and therefore they ordain and appoint the jewel of the said Order to be worn with a *purple blue ribbon, watered or tabbied*. The jewel to have on the one side *the image of St. Andrew, with the cross of his martyrdom before him, enamelled as above said, or enriched with precious stones on the cross and round about*; and on the back thereof, in enamel, on a blue ground, *a thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish*; with a motto written round it, *Nemo me impune lacessit*."

Lastly, these statutes direct, "That upon the

left breast of the coat and cloak of each Knight, shall be a *badge* of proportionable bigness, being *St. Andrew's cross of silver embroidery, having on the middle thereof a circle of gold, thereon the motto of the Order in letters of blue*, and on the centre thereof *a thistle of gold upon a blue field*."

In consequence of this revival, several new Knights were created, and the Order continued to flourish during the remainder of King James II.'s reign; but on his abdication, and the advancement of King William to the throne, the Order was again laid aside, and continued dormant till the reign of Queen Anne, when the following statutes passed under the royal signet and sign manual for its revival, since which it has continued to flourish.

"Statutes and Orders of the most Ancient Order of the Thistle, revived by her Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the said Order, for the better regulating the proceedings and solemnities thereof in all the circumstances thereunto belonging.

"In the first place, we think fit to continue the ancient number of Knights, to wit, twelve brethren, with ourself the Sovereign of the said most noble Order, to be the precise number of that Order in all time coming.

"That the Sovereign's habit be such as they shall think fit at any time hereafter to appoint. That the habit of the brethren of this Order be a doublet and trunk-hose of cloth of silver, stockings of pearl-coloured silk, with white leather shoes; garters and shoe-strings of green and silver; the breeches and sleeves of the doublet decently garnished with silver and green ribbons; a surcoat of purple velvet, lined with white taffata, girt about the middle with a purple sword belt, edged with gold, and a buckle of gold, at which a sword with a gilt hilt, whereof the shell is to be in the form of the badge of the Order, and the pomel in the form of the thistle, in a scabbard of purple velvet; over all which a mantle or robe of green velvet, lined with white taffata, with tassels of gold and green, upon the left shoulder of which, in a field of green, St. Andrew the Apostle his image, bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom of silver embroidered, with a circle of gold round it, upon which the motto—*Nemo me impune lacessit* in letters of green; and at the lower part of it a thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish;

about the shoulder is to be worn the collar of the Order, consisting of thistles and sprigs of rue going betwixt; at the middle of which, before, is to be hung the St. Andrew of gold, enamelled white, or of diamonds consisting of the number of thirteen just, the cross and feet of St. Andrew resting upon a ground of green, the collar to be tied to the shoulder of the robe, with white ribbons; upon their heads, on days of solemn procession or feasting, where the Sovereign is present, or has a commissioner for that effect, they are to wear (at the times of permission) a cap of black velvet, faced up with a border of the same, a little divided before, wide and loose in the crown, having a large plume of white feathers, with a black egret or heron's tip in the middle of it, the borders of the cap adorned with jewels. That the jewel of the said Order is to be worn at a green ribbon over the left shoulder, cross the body, and tied under the right arm. The jewel to have on the one side the image of St. Andrew, with the cross before him, enamelled as is above said, or cut on stone, enriched with precious stones round it; on the back of which shall be enamelled a thistle of gold and green, the flower reddish, with the before-mentioned motto round it, the ground upon which the thistle is to be done shall be enamelled green. That the medal of the Order be all gold, being the St. Andrew bearing before him the cross of martyrdom, with a circle round, on which to be the motto of the Order, and at the lower part of the circle, between the joining of the words, a thistle, and to be worn in a green ribbon as the jewel, at times when the jewel is not worn.

"That upon the left breast of the coat and cloak, shall be embroidered a badge of a proportionable bigness, being St. Andrew's cross of silver embroidery, with rays going out betwixt the points of the cross, on the middle of which a thistle of gold and green, upon a field of green; and round the thistle and field a circle of gold, having on it the motto of the Order in letters of green.

"That her Majesty and her royal successors, Sovereigns of the said most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, shall, in all time coming, wear the said Order on the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, or otherwise, in any manner that her Majesty shall think fit, and shall wear the Collar of the said Order on the day of the feast of St. Andrew, being the 30th of November yearly.

"That the Knights Brethren of the said

Order shall wear their collars on all collar days, wherever the Sovereign is, and within Scotland, by obligations, upon all days of public solemnities, whether the Sovereign be there or not.

"That the collar days be the same ordinary collar days, now observed by her Majesty. That the collar, with the St. Andrew belonging to it, and the medal of the Order, given by her Majesty and successors, Sovereigns of the said Order, to the Knights Brethren thereof at their admission, be returned at their deaths to the Sovereign.

"The Order is to have a great seal in the custody of the Chancellor thereof, having on the dexter side St. Andrew's cross, and on the sinister the arms of Great Britain, as they are carried by us in Scotland, encircled with the collar of the Order, with the image of St. Andrew hanging at it, with the motto of the Order going round the seal. On the other side the image of St. Andrew, bearing a cross before him, with a glory round his head, written round, *Magnum sigillum antiquissimi et nobilissimi ordinis Cardui*.

"That there be a Secretary of the Order, to transmit the Sovereign's orders to the Knights Brethren, and that he attend her royal person for that effect. He shall have, on days of solemnity, a mantle of green satin, lined with white; on the left shoulder of which the badge of St. Andrew's cross; his ordinary badge is to be hung in a chain of gold, being a thistle of gold and green, upon two pens crossed saltier ways, with the motto round about it, and an imperial crown upon the top. The Lion shall have robes and badges upon the shoulder, conform to the Secretary; in his hand his staff of office, and about his neck his badge, with the St. Andrew turned outward. The Usher conform to the Secretary in all things, except his badge, which is to be two sprigs of rue, in form of St. Andrew's cross, vert, upon a ground white, upon which a thistle of gold; and round, the motto, upon which an imperial crown: and in his hand the baton of his office.

"Before any can be admitted to the most noble Order of the Thistle, he must be a Knight Bachelor.

"Here follows the form of the oath to be taken by all as shall be admitted into this Order as brethren.

"I shall fortify and defend the true reformed Protestant religion, and Christ's most holy Evangel, to the utmost of my power. I shall be loyal and true to my Sovereign Lady the

Queen, Sovereign of this most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle. I shall maintain and defend the statutes, privileges, and honours of the said Order.

"I shall never bear any treason about in my heart against our Sovereign Lady the Queen, but shall discover the same to her. So help me God.

"The oath being taken by the elect Knights, before any whom the Sovereign shall appoint, they may actually wear the badge and other ornaments belonging to the Order; and in regard we have not as yet named a person to be Chancellor of the said Order, and that there is no great seal belonging thereto, we do therefore ordain that our signet of the said Order, which is to be in the custody of our Secretary to the said Order, shall serve for any warrant or order that we shall think fit to grant or emit, for the nominating any of the Knights brethren or officers, or any other thing relating to the said Order.

"The royal chapel of our palace of Holyrood-House, to be the chapel of the Order in time coming. That no alteration of the habit, jewel, collar, badge, or other ornaments belonging to the said Order, or of the using or wearing of them, be offered to her Majesty by any of the brethren, without a concurrence of the major part of them. Given under our royal hand and signet of our court, at St. James's, the 31st day of December, 1703. Years of our reign the second.

A. R.

"By her Majesty's command,

"CROMERTIE."

The Fees appointed by her sacred Majesty Queen Anne, Sovereign of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, to be paid by those who shall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the said Order, at their admission thereto.

Sterling Money.

<i>Imp.</i>	To the Secretary of the Order	£55	11	1½
	To the Commissioners' servants	8	6	7½
	Church-fees, viz. ringer of bells	5	11	1½
	To the Usher of the Order ..	8	6	7½
	To the Lion's Office, Heralds, Pursuivants, Trumpets, &c.	27	15	6½
	[It is said their present fees are now £72 sterling.]			
	To the Queen's Usher,	5	11	1½
		£111	2	2½

"A. R.

"We do hereby order and require all who are, or shall be admitted, as Knights Brethren of the most ancient and most noble Order of the Thistle, to pay the fees according to the above distribution upon their being admitted to the said Order. Given under our royal hand and signet of the said Order, at our court of St. James's, the 29th day of October, 1705, and of our reign the fourth year. This is a true copy of the statutes and orders signed by her Majesty, examined and compared with the originals by me,

"DAVID NAIRN, *Sec. nob. ord. Cardui.*"

King George I. on the 17th February, 1714-15, was pleased to confirm the statutes signed by Queen Anne, as above-mentioned, with the addition of several more, amongst which, was that of adding rays of glory to surround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar; and though from the time of the Reformation to the year 1714-15, both elections and instalments had been dispensed with, his Majesty was graciously pleased to ordain for the future, that chapters of election should be held in his royal presence; to which end he ordered the great wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and officers of the Order with such mantles as the statutes of the said Order appointed. It was likewise declared that the thistle in the middle of the star to be worn on the coat or cloak, be green, heightened with gold, upon a field of the same metal, and that the circle round the thistle and field be green, and the motto in letters of gold.

The collar which the Knights of St. Andrew wear upon the day of their grand feast and other extraordinary occasions, is made of gold, consisting of thistles, and sprigs of rue, enamelled vert, (being the two ancient symbols of the Scots and Picts,) appendant to which is the image of St. Andrew irradiated, bearing before him the cross of his martyrdom. See Plate CXI. fig. 1.

The star is a cross saltier, surmounted by a star of four points, all of silver, adorned upon the centre with a green fillet, bordered with gold, and lettered of the same, containing this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*; and in the centre is a thistle ppr. heightened with gold, upon a field of the same metal, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 2.

The ordinary insignia worn by the Knights are the star, which is embroidered on their left breast; a green ribbon over their left shoulder

(like the Knights of the Garter); appendant to which is the jewel, bearing the image of St. Andrew with his cross before him, in a circle of gold enamelled vert, with the motto of the Order. See same Plate, fig. 3.

The Knights are now never installed; but the ceremony of investiture is as follows:

On the day appointed for the investiture, his Majesty signs the several instruments for that purpose, which are generally presented to the Sovereign by the Gentleman-Usher of the Green Rod, in the absence of the Secretary of the Order. The new Knight is then called into the royal presence, being preceded by one or two of the Knights Companions, and supported on each side by a Knight Companion of the Order, one of the Scotch heralds (supplying the place of the Gentleman-Usher of the Green Rod) carrying the sword of state.

At the entrance a low reverence is made, a second about the middle, and on being advanced up to the Sovereign, a third.

The new Knight being presented by the two supporters, and kneeling down, the herald draws the sword, and (kneeling) delivers it to the Sovereign, who thereupon confers the honour of knighthood upon the newly-elected Companion, who kisses his Majesty's hand; Green Rod then administers the oath, and having received the ensigns of the Order, presents the same (kneeling) to the Sovereign, upon a velvet cushion, who puts the ribbon over the left shoulder of the newly-elected Knight Companion, upon which he has again the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; after this the Knight rises, and, making a low reverence, withdraws in the same manner as he entered.

THISTLE OF BOURBON, in France. See **LADY, OUR.**

THREE GOLDEN FLEECES. An Order instituted by the Emperor Napoleon, of France, August 15, 1809. It was to have been composed of one hundred Grand Knights, four hundred Commanders, and one thousand Knights; the Imperial Prince alone being a Knight by birth, and Princes of the Blood were not to be admitted until they had served one campaign, or completed two years' service in the imperial army. Grand dignitaries and ministers, after having "*Conservé le portefeuille*" for six years, and ministers of the state, after twenty years' service, were to have been entitled to this Order. No other persons were to be admitted unless engaged in warfare, in which they had been thrice wounded; and, to obtain the rank of Grand-Knight, they must have had a chief

command, or been engaged in some general action in the imperial, or grand army. The decoration of Commander was to have been conferred upon captains, lieutenants, and sub-lieutenants of regiments forming such army, and who had distinguished themselves by their bravery. The insignia of Knight was to be given to sub-officers and soldiers, for heroic conduct.

The Emperor was to have been Grand Master, and to nominate the Knights on the 15th of August annually, in an assembly of the Grand-Knights; but the nomination never took place, and the decorations, which were to have been worn around the neck by the Grand-Knights only, and from the button-hole by the Commanders and Knights, were not determined upon.

TOWER AND SWORD. An Order of Portugal, first instituted in the year 1459, by Alphonso V. who created twenty-seven Knights, the number of years which he had attained when he took the possession of Fez from the Moors.

The Prince Regent, under the name of John VI. restored this Order at Rio de Janeiro, the 8th November, 1808, upon the removal of the royal family, and the consequent change of the seat of government to the Brazils.

The King assigned to this Order all the privileges and prerogatives granted to other Orders, and it was designed to recompense the services and fidelity of Portuguese, as well as strangers, during the war in support of the kingdom.

The Sovereign is Grand-Master; the Prince-Royal, Grand-Commander; other princes, Grand-Crosses; and the Members are divided into two classes, the one effective, and the other honorary.

The number of effective Commanders is eight; but the number of honorary Commanders, as well as Knights, is indefinite.

The endowment of this Order consists in the concession of lands made to it in the kingdom of Brazil.

The badge is of gold, formed of a circular band, surmounted by a star of seven points, the eighth, or upper point, being covered with a tower, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring from a broad purple-watered ribbon; on the centre of the badge is a wreath, or crown, of laurel, enfiled with a sword, or cutlass, paleways, the blade being somewhat curved, surrounded with a fillet, upon which is inscribed *Valor e lealdade*, as in Plate LV. fig. 5. It is worn by the Grand Crosses and Commanders

scarfwise, from right to left, and from the button-hole by the Knights.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders, likewise, wear a silver star of sixteen points, or double Maltese cross; the centre the same as the badge; the wreath of laurel vert, the sword ar. pomel and hilt gold, the fillet az. edged with, and having the motto in letters of, gold; upon the top of the fillet a tower of the same metal, projecting above the upper limb of the star, as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 4.

TRUXILLO. A Spanish Order, which received its appellation from the city of that name, but the time of its institution is uncertain. *Guillim* mentions the Order to have existed in the year 1227; for one Don Arias Perez Dallego, then Master of the Order, took the city of Truxillo from the Moors, and therē settled a brotherhood of Knights and priests; but the badge, habit, and rules observed by them are unknown. *Favin* says, the brethren of Truxillo joined with the Order of *Alcantara*, by which means the memory of this Order is lost.

TUNIS, Order of, supposed to have been founded by Charles V. in 1535, at the time when he re-established Muley Hassan on the throne of Tunis.

The badge was a cross saltier raguly, vert, enriched, upon the centre, with precious stones, suspended from a collar of gold.

TUSIN. An Austrian Order, but the time of its institution and the founder are both uncertain, although it is generally supposed that the Emperor Albert II. founded it, in the year 1562. The Knights of this Order are by some writers called Hungarian Knights.

The badge was a plain cross, embroidered in green, on the left breast of the Knight's mantle, which was red.

VASA, or WASA. A Swedish Order, instituted in May, 1772, by Gustavus III. King of Sweden, the day of his coronation, to recompense artists, agriculturists, merchants, and manufacturers.

The title is a Swedish word, signifying *sheaf*, and is, likewise, the name of the ancient family from which Gustavus I. descended, who came to the throne in 1523, the sheaf being a part of the family bearings.

The Order is composed of three classes, viz. six Grand Crosses, the King and the Chancellor included, eight Commanders, and fifty Knights, in which number strangers are not included. The first pay 800 rixdollars, as fees of honour, and the commanders, one-half of that

sum; but the junior Knights are exempt, the King discharging all their fees.

The King, as Grand Master, nominates the Knights; and persons may be admitted into the first class without previous admission into either of the others; and it seldom happens that those of the third class gain promotion.

The collar of the Order is of gold, richly chased and enamelled, composed of four garbs, or wheat-sheaves, eight shields of the arms of Sweden, (viz. az. three ducal crowns or,) each regally crowned, and embellished with two caducei, and as many cornucopiæ, reversed, and four of the arms of Holstein, (viz. a shield per fesse, ar. and gu.) between three nettle-leaves and three passion-nails, all white, the whole joined with small chains of gold: to the centre is pendent a medal of gold, chased, and pierced with a garb, as in the collar, encompassed with a fillet gu. inscribed, *Gustaf. Den. Trédie. Instiktare* MDCCLXXII. as in Plate LIII. fig. 4.

This badge, upon ordinary occasions, is attached to a broad green-watered ribbon, and worn scarfwise by the Grand Crosses, by the Commanders and Knights from the neck.

The Grand Crosses and Commanders, likewise, wear, on the left side, a silver embroidered star of eight points; in the four angles, the arms of Holstein, as in the collar, and, on the centre of the star, a garb, ensigned with the regal crown of Sweden.

The chancellor, the treasurer, the secretary, and the master of the ceremonies of the Order of the Seraphim, are attached to this Order, in the same capacities.

VENEZUELA, DELIVERERS OF. An Order of Knighthood, projected in May, 1819, by Bolivar, General-in-Chief of the Independents of South America, the insignia and regulations of which were left to the Republic to settle.

VIRGIN. See **MARY, ST. THE GLORIOUS.**

WHITE CROSS, in Tuscany. See **FIDELITY.**

WHITE EAGLE. See **EAGLE, WHITE.**

WING OF ST. MICHAEL. See **MICHAEL, ST. WING OF.**

WIRTEMBERG, CHASE OF. See **CHASE.**

WOLODEMIR, ST. An Order instituted, 22d September, 1782, by the Empress Catharine II. of Russia, being the anniversary of her coronation. It is both civil and military, and founded in memory of Wolodemir the Great, who first established the Christian religion in Russia.

The Order is composed of four classes, and

it is not necessary to pass through the inferior to the first. Persons in the civil departments of government, who have served with fidelity for thirty-five years successively, are entitled to this Order; and a certain number of the Knights receive pensions.

A chapter of the Order is held annually, to decide upon the claims of candidates; and the Feast of the Order is celebrated on the 22d of September.

This Order was not conferred during the reign of Paul I. The Emperor Alexander revived it at the same time with that of St. George, and ordained new statutes, and the number of Knights amount to several thousands. The insignia of the Order must not be ornamented with diamonds. The badge is a cross pattée, gu. bordered with black, and edged with gold; upon a circular centre sa. surrounded with a rim of gold, is a mantle, with a regal crown over it, enclosing a Russian character, and upon the reverse the date of the foundation. See Plate XC. fig. 6. This badge is suspended by a ring from a red ribbon, edged with black, and worn scarfwise, from right to left, by the first class; the Knights of the second and third class suspend it from the neck, the badge of the latter being somewhat smaller; and those of the fourth class wear it from the button-hole; and, by way of distinction, those who obtain the Order for military service, wear a rosette upon the ribbon.

The first and second classes of the Order, likewise, wear, on the left side, a star of eight points of rays, the four in cross of silver, and those in saltier of gold; upon a circular centre sa. is a cross pattée, between four Russian characters, signifying,—*St. Prince Wolodemer, who resembled the Apostles*; surrounding this device is a red fillet, edged with gold, inscribed with like Russian characters, which signify *utility, honour, reputation*. See Plate XC. fig. 5.

YELLOW STRING. See CORDON JAUNE.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, of the Ionian Islands. This order of Knighthood, the particulars of which could not be obtained in time for insertion in its proper place, was instituted by His present Majesty King George the Fourth of England, on the 27th of April, 1818, when Prince Regent, by letters patent, under the great seal of the United States of the Ionian Islands and for Malta. It is composed of only two classes, viz. Grand Crosses and Commanders. His Majesty is Grand Master.

The star is formed of silver rays, every sixth and eighth being double, and somewhat longer than the rest, with a single one of gold between them, the five intermediate rays shortening towards the middle one. This star is surmounted by a large red cross of St. George, extending nearly to the extremities, edged with gold, upon the centre of which, in a circular compartment, is the figure of St. Michael, overcoming and trampling upon Satan, holding in his right hand a flaming sword, and chains in the left, by which the fiend lies bound beneath the angel's feet, all in proper colours. Around this device is a blue fillet, edged with, and having also an outer ornamental border of gold, upon which is inscribed, in letters of the same metal, *Auspicium melioris Ævi*, as in Plate XCIV. fig. 6. The badge will be found depicted in the same Plate, fig. 7.

FISH, in Mogul, a kind of order (which can scarcely be called Knighthood) instituted by the Mogul Emperor Shah Allum, in the year 1804, intended as a reward for military bravery, and an honourable distinction conferred upon those who had or might render services to the Emperor against his enemies.

This mark of distinction was given to the late General Lord Lake, when in Hindostan, and several others, who, as an Omrah of the Mogul Empire, had likewise what is termed the *Ullum* borne before him; the Asiatic custom being that these honorable badges, or insignia, should be borne before, and not worn by, the persons dignified with such honours.

The *Ullum*, which will be found depicted in Plate LVII. fig. 3, is always carried upon an elephant, as a special sign of respect paid to this kind of sceptre, which seems to represent the long-venerated plant the Lotus, the which, perhaps on account of its fecundity, or some other reasons unknown to us, has been, from time immemorial, worshipped allegorically by the Hindoos, from whom the Egyptians derived their religious tenets.

The *Goog*, also represented in the same Plate, fig. 4, is another mark of distinction carried before other dignitaries of the empire, which somewhat resembles, in its formation, bulbous seeds, alluding to the fertility of the land, and, in all probability, has some other mysterious meaning which the Brahmins still keep secret.

The *Punja* is another symbol, or badge, represented at fig. 5, representing a hand, the emblem of industry; and the *Mahi*, also depicted at fig. 6, is the representation of a fish of an immense size, borne in public ceremonies

before the principal officers of state. This fish is made of copper, and covered with green brocade; but the reason of its adoption is matter of mere conjecture.

ORDO EQUESTRIS of the ROMAN EMPIRE, This order is in its origin quite distinct from all others, and is no less distinguished from them in its nature, the title being an hereditary honour, while in all others it seems to be an invariable principle, that real personal merit alone can obtain admission. The notion of a regular order of knighthood also implies certain ceremonies at the admission of its members, and certain peculiar laws by which those members are bound. But neither of these exist in the present case; the members are appointed by letters patent, and they are bound by no laws but those which extend to all the empire. This difference gives to the dignity now treated of, more the appearance of a rank in nobility, than an Order of knighthood, but its name and correspondence of rank justly entitle it to a place among other Orders.

It has been already shown, under the head *Knighthood*, that one division of the people in ancient Rome, was distinguished as the *Ordo Equestris*, and in the same place were described the privileges and badges of this class. It is not possible to state, with accuracy, what time elapsed between the extinction of this dignity and the origin of its name-sake, but certainly it was sufficient in duration, and in change of circumstances, to do away with the supposition that one was but a continuation of the other, or even an invention to supply its loss. The *Ordo Equestris* of ancient Rome shared the universal degeneracy of the Empire, and was involved in its destruction. When, after a long interval, a new empire rose out of its ruins, it rose in a totally different form, and a totally distinct people predominated. They had brought in with them new modes of government, new sentiments, and a new language. This last was too inferior to that which it found established to displace it entirely or immediately: the Latin language was corrupted in a two-fold manner; new words were introduced into it, and its own classical terms were applied in a sense little corresponding with their original signification. They were employed to distinguish officers unknown to the old government, and from these have been formed many of our modern titles. The German Emperors were fond of considering themselves as the successors of the Roman Emperors of the west, and indulged this vanity in many ways, of which the most decided was the assumption of the

title of Cæsar. When this is considered, it will be no matter of astonishment, that the name of the *Ordo Equestris* should have been revived by them, without the existence of any close resemblance between the things signified in its ancient and modern application. Thus much may be said in favour of their similarity, that the original institution of the Equestrian Order at Rome was intended to supply the army with cavalry, and, for a length of time, did so entirely; and the being raised to the Equestrian Order, in Germany, was an admission into a rank which, in the early period of modern history, was entitled to serve in war on horseback, and constantly did so, forming the only noble and the most efficient part of every army.

Of the two grand divisions of noble and ignoble with which all modern nations commenced their existence, the former was subdivided into many gradations of dignity, each of which was distinguished by some title, and of which the limits became every day more clearly defined. The criterion by which the above-mentioned principal division was at first effected, was, beyond all doubt, personal merit, and this same qualification continually rendered it advantageous to add to the numbers of the noble from the most deserving of the ignoble, and we find that a power of doing so was always vested in the sovereign. In the exercise of this power, it might frequently be advisable to add to the number of the noble, those whom it was not necessary to reward with a title of honour, and this class of men was, in every nation, distinguished by some general term, equivalent to our word gentleman.

It was this rank that, in Germany, was distinguished as the *Ordo Equestris*, and naturally in precedence followed next after the dignity of Baron, the lowest title of honour, and this place it occupies at present. Germany is the only country in which this body of men has continued separate, and retained a legitimate and acknowledged title: and the reason is this.—In all other countries, the being ennobled included nothing more than the simple act; it made a man a fit companion for all of that half of the community into which he was admitted, and entitled him to look down with contempt upon that half which he had just quitted; but unless he made his way into the higher ranks of nobility, he belonged to no well-defined and united order. The consequence was, that when gradual civilization and freedom removed the degrading marks from the ignoble portion of society, the distinction of the others was at first encroached

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upon and finally lost. In Germany a different result was partially produced; the free gentlemen of the empire, which signified the same as the *Ordo Equestris*, composed a corporate body, and as the numbers of those increased who were admitted into the ranks of gentility, they soon became a distinct class, and partook rather of the dignity of the titled nobility above them, than of the untitled gentry beneath. In the first formation of the Order, it is most probable that the dignity was never extended to any who did not before hold, or, upon his admission, obtain, a fee of the empire, and these members formed a body corporate, into which none were admitted who did not, like them, hold fees of the empire. As the Emperors have granted the rank of the Order to numbers who were not thus qualified, it may be said to consist of two branches, differing in the respect just mentioned, and the same in honours, privileges, and precedence. The admission is by *codicilli honorarii*, or letters patent of ennoblement, under the great seal of the empire, in which the person intended to be honoured, is constituted a Knight of the sacred Roman Empire, and it is commanded that he be classed in that society of Knights in the same manner as if he had been born of the Equestrian Order. He is also granted the full enjoyment of all honours, offices, rights, privileges, and immunities, to which all other Knights are entitled, whether born of the Order, or created by stroke of the sword, or by word of mouth. The patent makes the title hereditary through all direct branches, whether male or female; and contains a command to all dependent princes, and a request to others, to receive him as a member of the Equestrian Order.

From what has been said, it is manifest, that this Order was an entirely civil institution, and very different in its origin from those which, at a later period, were established in every state. That it existed much earlier than the others, is certain; but that it in no wise formed the model from which they were constructed is equally clear, both from the constitution of the Orders themselves, and a consideration of the circumstances in which they originated. See KNIGHTHOOD.

KNOTS of Silk Cord, tied in various modes, are borne as badges by sundry families, and distinguished by their names; as *Bouchier Knot*, a badge of the family of that name, see Plate XLIV. fig. 35. *Stafford Knot*, which is depicted in the base of the shield, with the *Bouchier Knot*. *Wakes Knot* is borne by that

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family, on a wreath, as their Crest, see Plate XIII. fig. 42, in the base of which shield is the *Harrington Knot*. The family of *Dacre* hath also a peculiar Knot as a badge, see Plate XLVII. fig. 36; and the *Heneages*, of Lincolnshire, use an antique Knot and motto, recorded in the visitations of that county, by Cooke, which is delineated in Plate XLIX. fig. 24.

Note.—Any omissions or inaccuracies which may be discovered in the foregoing account of the various Orders of Knighthood, will be noticed and rectified in the Supplement to this Work.

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LABEL, LAMBEAUX, or FILE, is a brisure or particular figure, of three (or more points) which is usually added to coat-armour, as a difference or distinction of the first son. It was anciently borne throughout, or across the shield, from side to side, which seems to be the proper way of bearing it, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 25 and 26; but in modern heraldry it has been much reduced, and is often, however improperly, painted of the diminutive size delineated in the centre of the same figure, which is ill adapted for the display of certain devices with which it is often charged for distinction, as in the royal differences depicted in Plate XI. The label, when not particularly expressed to the contrary, is implied to be of three points only, and when borne as a filial distinction, may be of metal or colour, contrary to the tincture of the field. It is the difference of an eldest son during the life of the father. A file, or label, of five points, is the distinction of the heir, whilst the grandfather is living; a file, or label, of seven points, the difference for the heir in the life-time of his great grandfather; and a file, or label, of nine points, that of the heir, the great grandfather's father being alive; beyond which there is no distinction, and scarcely a possibility of it being wanted: but when borne as a difference, it is unnecessary to name the number of points of the label, which are implied by stating the father, grandfather, or great-grandfather being living. The label is sometimes termed a file coupé, the file generally extending quite across the field, which labels for difference seldom do. When the file, or label, is borne as a charge, and with less or more than three points, the number should be expressly stated. Upon the origin of this bearing authors have much differed, as well as in its appellation. *Upton* calls them *points*,

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such as men used for fastening their garments. *Budaëus* affirms them to be *tongues*. *Alciatus* calls them *plaits* of garments. *Bartolus*, *candles*; and others, *tags*, to which are affixed the seals of deeds, to which they certainly bear the greatest resemblance. *Camden* uses the term *lemniscus quintuplex, triplex, quadruplex, &c.* *Uredus* calls it *lemniscatus tribus palis lemniscatum, et quatuor vacerris lemniscatum*. *Chiffletius* uses *limbus triplex*; *Uredus*, *limbus quinque partium, et lambella quinque partium*, which last word is a barbarism, and the other more proper for a bordure. *Uredus* hath also *fasciola trifida* (in capite), to distinguish it from a fesse of three points; but *Gibbon* approves of *fasciola tripliciter, lemniscata, or quadrupliciter, &c.* *Upton*, from the points of the label, calls it only *lingulas sive labellas*; and, like many others, makes this the difference of the second son.

Labels of three points, each charged with a fleur-de-lis, or other figures, borne as distinctions of the Royal Family. See Plate XLVII. fig. 28.

Labels of one, two, three, four, or five points, each charged, are proper bearings. The label of three points is that now generally used for the distinction of families, except those of the Blood Royal, the differences or distinctions of which are settled by royal sign manual registered in the College of Arms.

Label of one point. See Plate XLVII. fig. 29.

Label of three points, in bend. See Plate XLVII. fig. 27.

Label of four points. See Plate XLVII. fig. 26.

Label, or Lambeaux, issuing out of chief. See Plate XLIX. fig. 25.

Label, or File, coupé, with two points. See Plate XLIX. fig. 25, base.

Label, or File, of three lambeaux, issuing out of chief. See Plate XLIX. fig. 26.

Label of five points in bend sinister. See Plate XLIX. fig. 27.

Label, or File, of three points crossed. See Plate XLIX. fig. 29.

Label, or File, with three bells pendent, or of three campanes, or points campaned, so called from campana, a bell. See Plate XLIX. fig. 28.

Label, or File, with three tags pendent, or double labels, representing exactly such as are affixed to deeds for seals. See Plate XLIX. fig. 30.

Label, or File, with three pomegranates pendent, enwrapped with a wiure, or ribbon. See

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Plate XLIX. fig. 31. After which manner *flowers, leaves, and the like*, are sometimes borne pendent to the file.

Label, or File, in fesse, of three points, each charged with a canton sinister. See Plate XLIX. fig. 32.

Label, or File in fesse, counter-posed with another, the points erect, or two files in fesse, endorsed; sometimes called a bar gemelles (or fesse voided) pattée. See Plate XLIX. fig. 33.

Labels issuing out of chief embowed. See Plate XLIX. fig. 32.

Note.—If there is but one file in an escocheon, and it stands in chief, its place need not be named; but if it stands elsewhere, its station should be particularly pointed out. When there are more than one in the field, placed barways one above another, it is unnecessary to mention the position of them; but if bendways, it should be noticed in the blazon. English heralds of old made the points or labels straight on each side; but in later times, they were widened at the bottom of the dove-tail or pattée form; the French make them thick and short dovetailed; and the German and Dutch heralds make them short, and as thick as the file, from which they are pendent.

Label, a name given to the ribbons that hang down from a mitre or coronet.

LACED, adorned with lace.

Laced, fastened together with a lace, or lacing.

LACS D'AMOUR, (French,) true love-knots.

LADY. This is a title being wide in its legal, and still wider in its ordinary signification. It properly belongs to the daughters of all peers above the rank of a Viscount, and is, by courtesy, now amounting almost to law, extended to the wives of Baronets and Knights of every degree. It does not descend lower than this, as a title attached to the name, but, in the language of politeness, it is the term by which every woman is spoken of who holds a respectable rank in life. When once a title comes to be employed beyond its lawful extent, it is impossible to set any limits to its application: those who seek to distinguish themselves by borrowing the title of the class above them, put it within the reach of that below them; and in this way it will soon be worked down to the lowest degree of society.

In the present instance, the etymology of the word is favourable to its originally general application, but its literal meaning is equally inapplicable to its legal possessors and to the usurpers of it. It is said to be compounded of two Saxon words, one of which, *hlæf*, signifies *loaf*, and the other, *dæg*, *day*, because, in very early times, it was the custom for the mistress of an affluent house to distribute bread, with her own hands, to her poor neighbours, once or oftener in the course of the week. It has been con-
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tured that, from this ancient custom has been derived the practice of ladies in this country serving the meat at their own table.

As in common conversation the terms *Lord* and *Lordship* are indiscriminately used to all peers under the rank of Duke, so the parallel titles of *Lady* and *Ladyship* are employed with a corresponding latitude. It has been remarked already, that the female title descends much lower, and the distinction of *your Ladyship* may, without impropriety, be employed through all the variety of intervening ranks, from a Marchioness to the wife of a simple Knight, inclusive.

LAMB, with a banner of St. George, and circle over the head, usually called the pascal lamb, and sometimes the holy lamb. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 6.

LAMBEAUX CROSS. See **CROSSES** so called.

Lambeaux, per long, are so called by ancient heralds when the drops, or points, fall as low as the fesse points.

Lambeauxed, same as *dovetailed*.

LAMBREQUIN, or **LAMEQUIN**, is the mantle, or hood, which is placed on the head between the helmet and crest, and is depicted flotant behind the person who carries it, as in Plate IX. fig. 21.

Lambrequin is also a name given by heralds of old to the points which hang from the file or horizontal line of the label; by *Baron* called *lambrequins pennæ seu lemnisci*.

LAMP, as borne in the Tin-Plate-Workers' Arms. See Plate XLVI. fig. 17.

Lamps, as charges in coat-armour, are borne of different forms; the one in Plate XLVIII. fig. 35, is the form used by Segar, Guillim, and others.

Lamp, globular, made for ships, see Plate XLVII. fig. 10, in chief, an empty quill, as borne in the Embroiderers' Arms, and in base a *globular lamp*, as the crest borne by the Tin-Workers' Company in London.

LAMPASSÉ, (French,) is what we term *langued*, that is, when the tongue of a beast appearing out of the mouth, is of a different colour from that of the animal itself.

LANCE, a spear to thrust or tilt with.

LANDSKIP, or **LANDSCAPE**, so termed in heraldry, is when the base of the escoccheon is painted as a field, with a tree, &c. therein, as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 1, which is thus given by Edmondson in his *Body of Heraldry*, with this observation: "A modern grant of arms gives the following blazon: *in a landskip, a palm-tree issuant from the midst of a fountain*

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"*playing, ppr.*; as it would be impossible for any painter or engraver to draw this coat from the words of the grant, I have engraved it (see Plate XXXVIII. fig. 30) in the same manner as it is usually borne. For this grant see the name of *Franco*."

LANGUED, (from the French word *langué*, or *lampassé*,) is a term to express the tongues of beasts and birds when borne of a different tincture to that of the animal. As, ar. a lion, rampant, az. langued gu. but it should be noted, that all beasts and birds (except such as are borne gu.) are langued gu. and when the animal is of that colour, it is then invariably langued and armed az. unless particularly expressed to the contrary. When beasts or birds are represented without either tongue or claws, it should be particularly expressed in the blazon, *sans langué and arms*.

LAPPED, or **WRAPPED**, as a line, &c. wound round any thing.

LARMETTES, or } *guttée de*, a liquid drop representing tears, and derived from the Latin word *lacrymæ*. See **GUTTÉ**.

LATTICE, or **LETTICE**, sometimes called *portcullised*, *batunes fretted*, *cross parted over all the field*, and by *Ferne* termed a *troillis*, or *trellis*, from resembling a grating or bars of a prison. It is formed of perpendicular and horizontal bars, unlike *fretty*, which crosses bendways dexter and sinister, and the lattice may be either interlaced, or not, and which should be expressed when intended to be so. See Plate XLIX. fig. 34.

LAVER, a culter or ploughshare. See **CULTER**, and Plate XLII. fig. 20, leg pierced with one.

LAVERPOT, or **EWER**, as borne in the arms of the Founders' Company. See Plate XLVII. fig. 19.

LAUREL-SPRIG. See Plate XXXI. fig. 15.

LAUREL-BRANCHES in saltier. See Plate XIX. fig. 32.

LAUREL-LEAF. See Plate XXXI. fig. 14.

The laurel is well known as the emblem of victory and triumph, for which reason the Romans gave crowns or garlands of laurel-branches to such as had vanquished their enemies, and particularly to their generals, who were honoured with a triumphal ceremony.

LAZARO, or **LAZARUS**, St. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

LEAD-LINE, an instrument used by mariners to sound the depth of the sea, and sometimes borne in coat-armour.

LEAPING, or **SKIPPING**, a term applicable to the

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crocodile, salamander, camoleon, newte, asker, spider, ant, and all other egg-breeding insects or reptiles, which are also borne erected and mounting. Beasts of chase are likewise said to *leap*.

LEASH, or **LEASE**, is a term used for three bucks, foxes, hares, &c.

LEASE, or **LASH**, is a small long thong of leather, with a button at the end, by which falconers (having run it through the vervels) hold the hawk fast upon the hand, folding it several times round the finger.

LEASHED, or **LEISHED**, is a term used by some heraldic writers to express the line which passes from the collar of a greyhound, or any other dog.

LEATHER BOTTLE, as borne in the arms of the Bottle Makers and Horners' Company. See Plate XIX. fig. 16.

LEG. The human leg is variously borne in coat-armour, as—

Leg in armour, couped at the thigh, the knee bent, garnished and spurred or. See Plate XLIII. fig. 7.

Leg, couped in the middle of the thigh, and erased at the ankle ppr. pierced through the calf with the coulter of a plough. See Plate XLII. fig. 20.

Legs, in armour, three, conjoined in the fesse point, spurred and garnished or, being the arms of the Isle of Man. See Plate XLII. fig. 19.

Leg, man's, erased at the thigh. See Plate XLII. fig. 22.

Note.—If the blazon of either coat or crest expresses a man's leg, erased, or couped at the thigh, it must always be represented, in drawing or painting, as bent at the knee, whether clad in armour or not.

LEGGED, or **MEMBERED**, (French, *membre*,) a term used in blazon when the legs of birds, &c. are borne of a different tincture.

LENTALLY, a term used by *Leigh*, the same as *indented*, which is, also, variously called by different writers, as *racée*, *inrased*, *wiurie*, or *viurie*, and *dentelle*; and, by the French, *emmancée*, *viurée*, and *serrated*. See **INDENTED**.

LEOPARDS, which are common bearings in coat-armour, in the same positions as those of the lion, are generally expressed in the same terms of blazon, as *passant*, *guardant*, &c. See Plate XXVII. fig. 19; but, according to French heralds, they differ in three particulars from lions, viz. first, that they are ever depicted full-faced; secondly, their posture is never *rampant*, as in that position they are then termed, *leopards liones*; and, thirdly, that the

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end, or brush, of the leopard's tail is always turned outwards, and that of the lion inwards, although this nicety is not always attended to. In like manner, *lions passant*, are blazoned *leopardes*, by French heralds; but, in English armory, both lions and leopards preserve their proper names, and the terms of blazon, as to their position, are the same, the head of the leopard being turned variously, and the tail generally depicted without a tuft at the end, or any peculiarity of difference in its turning either inwards or outwards, although, in ancient bearings, the tail of the lion was usually turned up, with the tuft inwards, as may be seen in old paintings; but, in modern armory, the tuft is invariably turned outwards, the tail taking the form of the letter S.

Leopards' heads, which should rather be termed faces, unless part of the neck is shown, are blazoned, by *Chiffletius*, in Latin, *pardorum rostra*; but a *rostrum*, strictly speaking, is applicable to birds, and *Gibbon* uses *ora leopardorum*, according to *Camden*.

Leopard's head, guardant, erased at the neck. See Plate XXVII. fig. 20. When the leopard's head is erased, or couped, at the neck, it should be particularly blazoned a *leopard's head*; but if no part of the neck appears, and the position of the head is *guardant*, it should then be blazoned a *leopard's face*, omitting the word *guardant*, which is implied. See Plate XXVII. fig. 25 and 26, which represent a leopard's face, *jessant-de-lis*. Leopards' heads thus borne, were often, though improperly, reversed by ancient heralds, which should not be done unless particularly so described in the blazon.

LEOPARDY, or **LEOPARDÉ**, a French term for the lion, *passant*.

LESSES, is the ordure, or excrement, of the boar.

LETTERS, either single or formed into words, are sometimes found as bearings in coat-armour; and, though frequent in foreign heraldry, does not often occur in English armory. The house of *Althan*, in Germany, bears gu. on a fesse ar. the letter A sa. The family of *Belloni*, in Venice, bears az. a capital B or. The ancient Earl of *Mascon*, in France, bore az. an antique capital M or. The noble family of *Mendoza*, in Spain, bears, per saltier, or and vert, on the two side quarters the angelical salutation *Ave Maria* on the dexter, and *Gratia plena* on the sinister, az. a device given to one of the family, who was the first that advanced the Christian colours, bearing those words, on the walls of

the city of Grenada, then in the possession of the Moors. So, likewise, the house of *Nadler*, in Germany, bears gu. on a fesse ar. the word *Ave*, sa. The house of *Pieroni*, at Venice, per fesse, or and gu. a capital P, counterchanged. *Messenau*, in Silesia, az. a capital S ar. the extremities sa. *Magalotti*, in Florence, per fesse of six pieces, or and sa. in chief the word *libertas*, or: and *Zachareis*, in Germany, az. a fesse ar. charged with the word *lieb*, gu. which, in the German tongue, signifies love.

LEVEL, an instrument well known, and sometimes borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 21.

LEVER, a name sometimes given to the cormorant, and from which Liverpool derives its appellation, Lever-pool.

LIE is a term used by French heralds to express *strings*, which, in English heraldry, is called *stringed*.

LIGHTER. See **BOAT**.

LIGHTNING, clouds, from which issue lightning, sometimes occur in coat-armour.

LILY OF THE GARDEN, or **WHITE LILY**, a well-known plant. Its flower-stem is borne in armory as an emblem of the Holy Virgin.

Lily of the flag is such as are borne in the arms of France.

Lily of Navarre, an Order of Knighthood. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Lily-Pot. See **COVERED CUP**.

LIMB OF A TREE, is sometimes borne raguled and trunked, as well as leaved.

LIMBECK, **ALEMBIC**, or **STILL**, used by chymists, distillers, &c. forms a part of the Pewterers' Arms. In heraldry, it is generally called an *antique limbeck*, and is depicted as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 3.

LINES OF PARTITION. See Plate VI. of **LINES**.

Line horizontal, or *straight line*, fig. 1.

Line angled, fig. 2.

Line bevilled, fig. 3.

Line escartelé, fig. 4.

Line nowy, or, as the French call it, *tranché*, fig. 5.

Line arched, or *enarched*, fig. 6. This line, when borne on both sides of the escocheon, is then termed *flecked*; but if it is only on one side of an ordinary, and bowed inward, it is then termed *inverted*, *concave*, *champaine*, and, by some heralds, *champion*. If bent outward, it is then called *chapourned*, or *converted*. See Plate VII. fig. 29, a chief vert, *chapourned*, erm. and, same Plate, fig. 9, a chief

arched, sometimes called *champion*, and *champaine*.

Line double arched, fig. 7.

Line wavy, or *undée*, fig. 8.

Line invected, fig. 9.

Line engrailed, fig. 10.

Line, battled, embattled, or *crenellé*, fig. 11.

Line battled embattled, having one degree upon another, by some called *battled grady*, from the ascents, steps, or degrees of which it is composed, fig. 12.

Line nebulé, or *nebulous*, a form somewhat resembling clouds, fig. 13.

Line potent, fig. 14.

Line indented, fig. 15.

Line dancetté, fig. 16, which differs from *indented*, the indents being much larger.

Line dove-tailed, fig. 17.

Line urdée, fig. 18.

Line rayonnaled, *rayonned*, or *radiant*, fig. 19.

LINED. Lines, as well as chains, are often affixed to the collars of animals borne in coat-armour, and are then termed *collared* and *lined*.

Lined, the inside lining of a mantle, garment, cap, &c. borne of a different tincture.

LINKED, one within another, as annulets, rings, chains, &c. are often so borne in coat-armour.

LION of England, a term often used in blazonry, particularly when describing a canton or augmentation of arms, in which case, instead of saying he bears *on a canton gu. a lion, passant, guardant*, or, as an honourable augmentation, the blazon should run thus, *on a canton gu. a lion of England*, which implies a lion, in the same position and metal as those borne in the royal arms.

Lion, statant, is in a standing posture, as depicted in Plate XXII. fig. 1.

Lion, passant, in the act of walking, fig. 2.

Lion, passant, guardant, (termed, by the French, *un leopard*, or *lion leopardé*,) is in the same position as the last, but full-faced, as in fig. 3.

Lion, passant, regardant, that is, with the head turned quite round, looking, as it were, backwards, fig. 4.

Lion, rampant, fig. 5, termed, by the French, *un leopard lionné*, *un lion, rampans*, and *ra-vissant*.

Lion, rampant, guardant, fig. 6.

Lion, rampant, regardant, fig. 7.

Lion, salient, or *springing*, fig. 8.

Lion, sejant, in a sitting position, fig. 9.

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Lion, rampant, coward, that is, with the tail hanging down between the hind legs, which is termed *coward*, or *coué*, and is applicable to other beasts having the tail in that position, fig. 10.

Lion, rampant, double queued, having two tails, fig. 11.

Lion, rampant, tail nowed, that is tied in a kind of knot, fig. 12.

Lion, couchant, or lying down, fig. 13.

Lion, dormant, or sleeping, fig. 14.

Lion, rampant, collared, and chained, fig. 15.

Lion, naissant from a fesse, fig. 27.

Lion, tricorporate, a lion, with three bodies, issuing from the three angles of the escocheon, conjoined to one head, guardant, fig. 16.

Lion, sejant, guardant, affronté, fig. 30.

Lion, sejant, guardant, affronté, with the fore legs extended, fig. 24.

Lion, rampant, dismembered, or disjointed, fig. 25.

Lion, rampant, guardant, bicorporate, or with two bodies, fig. 29.

Lion, rampant, with two heads, fig. 19.

Lion, issuant from a chief, fig. 26.

Lions, combatant, with the fore legs extended, fig. 23. The same term is, likewise, applicable to other beasts, borne in this position, and face to face.

Lions, endorsed, that is, placed back to back. See Plate VIII. fig. 3.

Lion, diffamé, without a tail.

Lion, sejant, dexter paw extended. See Plate XXII. fig. 31.

Lion, rampant, sejant, fig. 32.

Lion, rampant, jessant, and debriused, fret-wise, with a fesse and two barrulets, fig. 33.

Lion, rampant, jessant, and debriused with two bendlets, fig. 34.

Lion, sea, fig. 35.

Lion, statant, winged, fig. 36.

Lion, issuant et issuant, or *issuant* and *revertant*, that is, issuing, or coming into the field in the base and going out again in the chief. See Plate XXX. fig. 26.

Lion's head, erased, and ducally gorged. See Plate XXII. fig. 21.

Lion's head, coupé, and ducally crowned, fig. 22.

Lion, demi, rampant and erased, in which the tail must be shown, although not joined to the body. See fig. 17.

Lion, demi, rampant, on a wreath, fig. 18.

Lion, demi, passant, fig. 20.

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Lions' tails, erased, should be depicted as in Plate XXVII. fig. 28.

Lion dragon, is delineated in the same manner as the *Sea-lion*, but with this difference, that the fore-part of the lion is to be conjoined to the hinder part of a wivern.

Lion poisson, a French term for the *Sea-lion*. See Plate XXII. fig. 35.

Lion Morné, is a lion represented without teeth, tongue, or claws.

Lion eviré, is so termed when the marks of the masculine gender are not seen.

Lion's gambe. See JAMBE.

Lion's paws. See PAWS.

Lion's jambe, erased, grasping a laurel-branch. See Plate XXVII. fig. 30.

Lion's jambe out of a ducal coronet. See Plate XXVII. fig. 27.

Lion's jambes, or gambs, erased, in saltier. See Plate XXVII. fig. 29.

LIONCED, or LEONCED, adorned with lions' heads, as a cross, the ends of which terminate in lion's heads.

LIONCEL, or LIONEL, (French, *lionceau*,) a name given to a young lion by some heraldic authors, who maintain that when two, three, or more lions are borne upon one field, they should be called *lioncels*; too great an absurdity to be followed, for as most animals borne in coat-armour must be greatly diminished in size to be represented as charges upon the shield, the number cannot imply that they are consequently the young of such animal under a different appellation; an observation equally applicable to eagle and eaglet, an unnecessary distinction, which Edmondson rejects altogether, calling them lions and eagles without regard to number.

LIONNÉ is a term used by French heralds instead of *rampant*, when they speak of a leopard in that posture, which is then termed a *leopard lionné*.

LIS, meaning fleur-de-lis.

LISTON, a French term, signifying the scroll or ribbon upon which any motto or device is inscribed.

LITRE, a French term for an armorial cineture or funeral girdle, depicted on the wall of a church, with the arms of the lord of the manor.

LITVIT'S SKIN is a pure white fur.

LIZARD, or LEZARD, a beast somewhat like a mountain, or wild cat, with a short tail, and long dark brown hair, spotted. They are very common in Denmark and Sweden. It is the crest and dexter supporter to the arms of the Skinners' Company of London, and is also the

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dexter supporter of the arms of the Muscovy Merchants. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 24.

N.B.—The collar of the Order of the Lamb of God, instituted in the year 1564, by John, King of Sweden, is composed of *lions* and *lizards*.

LIZARD, a small animal of the crocodile species. These lizards are generally painted green; two such form the crest of the Ironmongers' Company; the arms of which company are supported by two similar lizards.

LIZARÉ, or LISERÉ, a French term for bordered or edged.

LOBSTER, when borne in armorial ensigns, is always placed as in Plate XLIV. fig. 7.

LOBSTER-CLAWS in saltire, see Plate XLIV. fig. 8.

LOCHABAR-AXE. An axe with a long handle and a broad long blade. See Plate IX. fig. 20, viz. a *Lochabar-axe* betw. a wolf-trap and a point.

LODGED, a term used for the buck, hart, hind, &c. when at rest and lying on the ground. See Plate XXVII. fig. 3. Beasts of chase are said to be *lodged*, but those of prey are in this position termed *couchant*.

LOLLING is a term sometimes used to express the position of an eagle or hawk, in the act of feeding upon its prey, when the wings hang down, termed *lolling*.

LOOKING BACK, this term is found in old blazonry when a lion is rampant towards the sinister, with the head turned, looking backward, it is then said to be a lion, rampant, defamed, *looking back*; this position to the sinister is called *diffamed*, because he is fleeing as it were from the field.

LOOP-HOLES, long and square, are often borne in battlements, castles, towers, turrets, &c.

LONDON, CITY OF. Cap of Maintenance, borne by the Lord Mayor. See MAINTENANCE, CAP OF, and Plate XXIV. fig. 27.

LONG, PER, is a term used by ancient heralds when any charge exceeds the usual length, as a cross, couped, fitchée, *per long*, that is, the part fitched is much longer than the other limbs of the cross.

LOPPED, or SNAGGED, differs from coupling, which does not show the thickness, whereas, this is cut off to sight. See CROSS SNAGGED, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 32.

LORD. An etymology is given of this word similar to that of **LADY**, and from the circumstance of the noble and rich being accustomed in Saxon times to contribute bread for the support of the poor. The two words *hlæf*, a loaf, and *ford*, to give or afford, are said to have been compounded

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into the appellation of *hlæford*, as the distinction of these affluent friends of the indigent. This may seem to some a fanciful derivation, and is not sufficiently ascertained to be placed beyond the reach of controversy. The meaning which the word seems to convey in its present application is two-fold, and is either that of nobility, or of power and authority. In the first sense, which is its highest, and is commonly considered its proper signification, it is confined to peers of the realm, who, collectively, in their legislative capacity, are called the *House of Lords*, or *Lords of Parliament*. In its second signification, it is bestowed on several high officers, and denied to others in a manner not to be reduced to rule, and which seems capriciously partial. In this sense it is more common in Scotland than with us. In England it is considered as a personal title only in peers who may be so addressed at all times; and in familiar conversation *your lordship* is the general term by which they are all spoken to under the rank of Duke. In other cases it belongs to the office and not to the man, who claims it only when in the exercise of that office. In one instance it is an hereditary title, and yet is never used as a distinction of the bearer, except descriptively; this is the case of Lords of Manors, to whom the forms of law have still continued the title, while a change of customs has abolished the exercise of it. It is a local dignity, carrying with it a remnant of feudal privileges for a certain extent of country, and, with those privileges, is transferable at the will of the possessor.

Many of the great officers of the crown are distinguished by the title of Lord, as the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, &c. The Lords of the Treasury and Admiralty, if they be commoners, derive no personal distinction from their office. It has been observed, that in Scotland the title thus applied is more common; there the first advocate of the crown is called Lord Advocate; and the rectors of the universities, Lord Rectors.

With us, judges are lords only on the bench, but on their circuits take precedence of all other lords, being then the representatives, and exercising one of the most important prerogatives of the King. In Scotland, the judges more fully enjoy this title; they are styled Lords of Session, and generally take for their title the name of their property or residence.

The Mayors of London and York are distinguished from the same officers in all other places by the title of Lord, which they enjoy at all seasons during the continuance of their mayoralty.

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To this list of persons who, without being peers, enjoy the title of Lord, should be added those who, though truly noble, possess only by courtesy; these are the sons of Dukes and Marquesses, and the eldest sons of Earls, if their fathers have no second title, for then they adopt that in the same manner as the heirs of the two higher titles.

The House of Lords constitutes one of the three estates of the kingdom, and is divided into Lords Spiritual and Temporal; a distinction which has no place in their legislative acts, as they form together but one body, and vote in the same manner; and an act would not be defective because the majority that sanctioned it was composed entirely of Spiritual Lords, or because they were all found in the minority: several instances of the latter circumstance have occurred, but none of the former. All acts relating to the privileges of peers, originate in their own assembly, and cannot be altered by the Commons. It is the peculiar privilege of a peer to vote, if he chooses it, without being present, by deputing another peer to declare his sentiments. He has also the power of recording his dissent from any act that passes, by entering a protest against it on the journals of the house. They are attended, when sitting, by the judges, not with the power of voting, but only for the purpose of affording such information as their knowledge of the law enables them to afford. The secretaries of state, attorney-general, and serjeants-at-law, likewise receive summonses to attend, but as they generally form part of the lower house, their service is dispensed with by the upper. A very curious privilege of ancient date, and certainly more suitable to ancient than modern times, was confirmed to them in the ninth year of the reign of Henry III.: this is, that any Lord, spiritual or temporal, upon being summoned to Parliament, either in going or returning through a royal forest, may there kill one or two deer in the presence of the keeper; or, if he be absent, after blowing a horn, to show that the deed is not done by stealth.

Before their union with this country, the peers of Scotland and Ireland formed the same part of the legislature as in England; and since those events, have been represented in Parliament by a certain number of their own body, elected by themselves. By the articles of union, they are not allowed to assemble for any other purpose than this, and are bound to disperse as soon as the purpose of their meeting is effected.

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LORRAIN CROSS. See **CROSSES**.

LOUP-CERVIER is a very large sort of wolf.

LOWERED, (French *abaissé*,) is said of ordinaries, abated from their common situation; as the chief may be lowered under another chief of concession, or augmentation, though it usually possesses the upper angles of the shield. The fesse and cheveron may likewise be lowered. See **CHEVERON**.

LOZENGE is an heraldic bearing, which Mackenzie says are exact four squared parallelograms. The *Lozenge* differs from the *Fusil*, in that the latter is much the longer. The *Lozenge* has two obtuse and two acute angles, but the *Fusil* has two angles much more obtuse, and the other two much more acute. They can neither of them be called square figures, which must consist of right angles, which these have not. Some heralds of old, in Latin, use the term *Lozangias*; and *Upton* calls them *Losengas*, words coined from the English or French. *Chiffletius*, *Fern*, and others, use the word *Tessera* and *Tessella*, and *Baron*, *Plinthium*, signifying a tile, which seem equally improper, as implying square things; but *Baron* also uses *Rhombus Oxigoni*, which is approved by *Gibbon*, together with its diminutive *Rhombulus*. See Plate XIII. fig. 23. The arms of maidens and widows should be borne in shields of this shape.

Lozenge Fleury, borne by the name of *De Calshill*, is depicted as in Plate XXXV. fig. 21.

Lozenge in point, (or extending itself to all points of the escocheon.) The French term this *clad*, or *slaved* and *shot*, others call it *four points*. See Plate XLIX. fig. 35.

Lozenges in cross. See **CROSS** of *four Lozenges*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 29.

Note.—Lozenges may also be placed in fesse, bend, pale, and the like.

Lozengé, or *Lozengy*, is used to express the whole field, or charge, when covered with lozenges, as in Plate XIII. fig. 25. Thus the bend, pale, cross, cheveron, saltire, or any other ordinary, charge, crest, or supporter, when covered with lozenges, is generally termed *Lozengé*, or *Lozengy*, which in Latin may be expressed *rhombulis interstinctus*, as *clypeus rhombulis argenteis et rubeis interstinctus*, and the like. These lozenges with which the field or charge, is covered, must be borne alternately of different tinctures, metal, colour, or fur.

Lozengy coupé, as a pale lozengy coupé; that is, the upper and lower lozenge, which

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form the pale, is cut off in halves, leaving at each extremity a demy lozenge, cut horizontally; although the lozenge may be dimidiated paleways, cutting it by a perpendicular line.

Lozengy, nowy, a projection in the form of the lozenge. See **CROSS NOWY LOZENGY**, and Plate XXXV. fig. 32.

Lozengy, bendy, may be either dexter or sinister. See **BENDY**, **LOZENGY**, and Plate XVII. fig. 24. Some heralds form it otherwise by perpendicular lines, crossed by others bendways, which should rather be termed *palybendy*. See **BENDY PALLY**, and Plate XVII. fig. 11.

Lozengy, barry. This is *Lozengy* formed by bend lines, dexter and sinister, and again crossed by other lines barways. See **BARRY**, **LOZENGY**, and Plate IX. fig. 37.

Lozengy, barry bendy, called also by *Morgan*, *Bendy Lozengy*, which other heralds make somewhat different, as above, is formed by crossing lines in bend; by others, barways, which form lozenges lying bendways, and may be called only *barry, bendy*; but as the lozenges may be formed by lines bend sinisterwise, it should be particularly expressed when such is the case; *bend*, or *bendy*, always implying *dexter*, when the word *sinister* is not mentioned. See *barry, bendy*, and Plate XII. fig. 21, and *barry, bendy, sinister*, and the same Plate, fig. 23.

Lozengy, masculy, is formed like *lozengy*, but every alternate one is perforated, and forms a mascle, through which the field is seen, and the tincture of it should be expressed. See Plate XLIX. fig. 36.

Lozengewise, any thing placed in the form of the lozenge.

LUCY, an heraldic name given to the fish called a *pike*. For the *lucy*, see Plate XLIV. fig. 5. **LUMIERES**. The eyes.

LUNA. The Latin name for the moon, and when arms are blazoned by the planets, instead of metals and colours, signifies *argent*, or *silver*, because she is the second resplendent planet to our sight, and silver is the second in value among metals. Some heralds of old use this method of blazon for the arms of sovereign princes, to distinguish them from the subject.

LUNEL. Four crescents in cross, which, according to the plate given in *Boyer's Theatre of Honour*, should all have their horns turned inwards towards each other, and in that position, are improperly termed crescents.

L'UN EN L'AUTRE, French, to signify what we term *counterchanged*, that is, when the *escoccheon* is parted of two colours; and hath a

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charge extending over both, the upper part of which charge being of the colour or metal of the lower part of the *escoccheon*, and the lower part of it, of the colour or metal of the upper part: or, if *party per pale*, then one side is of one colour, and the other of another, answerable to the two sides of the field. See **COUNTER-CHANGED**, and Plate XX. fig. 10.

L'UN SUR L'AUTRE, French, signifying *in pale*, as three fishes, naiant, in pale, or one above another.

LURE, a decoy, used by falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up into the air. For the shape of the lure, see Plate XLV. fig. 29. Wings conjoined with their tips turned downwards, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 12, are said to be in *Lure*.

LUTES sometime occur in coat armour. Gu. two lutes, argent in fesse, is a quartering borne by the ancient Dukes of Northumberland.

LYMPHAD is an old-fashioned ship with one mast, and rowed with oars. See Plate XLIV. fig. 18.

LYRE, or **HARP**, a musical instrument, borne in coat armour, and generally depicted as in Plate XLV. fig. 24.

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MACE, formerly an offensive weapon, somewhat resembling a club, and used in warfare. Maces are now carried before sovereigns, official dignitaries, chief magistrates of corporations, &c. as tokens of their dignity, power, and authority. **MACLES**, or **MASHES**. These terms occur in ancient books of armory, meaning the same as **MASCLES**, the which see.

MAÇONNÉ, French. See **MASONED**.

MADDER BAGS. See **BAGS OF MADDER**.

MADELAINE, or **MARY MAGDALEN**, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

MAGNETIC NEEDLE, the needle of the mariner's compass. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 6, in chief.

MAIDEN'S HEAD, a term used in heraldry, for the head and neck of a woman, couped below the breast; the head wreathed with a garland of roses, and crowned with an antique coronet.

MAIL, a dress, or piece of defensive armour for the body and arms, wrought in small close rings, called *Mails*, linked together as if woven in a loom. *Mail*, when represented in painting or engraving, is generally made like the scales of fish, that form coming nearer than any other,

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or best resembling the *Mail*. See Plate IX. fig. 6.

Mailed, covered over with *Mail*.

MAIN, from the Latin *Manus*, a hand.

MAINTENANCE, CAP OF, or CAP OF DIGNITY, anciently belonging to the rank of *Duke*. It is formed of crimson velvet, turned up ermine, and frequently called a *chapeau*, and by the French bonnet ducals. It often occurs borne under the crest instead of a wreath. See Plate XXIV. fig. 28.

Maintenance, or Honour, Cap of. Borne by the Lord Mayor of the City of London, is of brownish fur, and of the form depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 27.

MAJESTY. This term is applied to the eagle when crowned, and holding a sceptre. It is then blazoned an eagle in her *Majesty*. See Plate XL. fig. 10.

MALE-GRIFFIN. See **GRIFFIN**.

MALLET, a tool used by masons, carpenters, &c. when borne in coat armour it should be represented as in Plate XLI. fig. 22.

MALTA, KNIGHTS OF. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

MALTESE CROSS. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, and Plate XXXII. fig. 21.

MALTHE CROSS, so termed by the French, and called also *Cloche*, *Crowche*, and *Potency*, which *Randal Holme* makes the same as *Potent*; but the French term the Maltese Cross, *Croix de Malthe*. See **CROSSES**.

MAN, and the head, arms, hands, and legs of man, are very common bearings in coat armour.

MANACLES, or HAND-CUFFS, single and double, are no uncommon bearing in coat armour. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 12.

MANACLES, ANCIENT, as in the badge of the house of *Percy*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 11.

Note.—The swivels borne in the arms of the Ironmongers' Company are formed in this manner.

MANCHE, or MAUNCH, an ancient sleeve, called by the French *Manche Mal Taillée*. In blazon it signifies an old fashioned sleeve, with long hanging ends to it, and, according to *Guillim*, may properly be termed *Manica Antiquæ Formæ*. It should be represented as in Plate XXX. fig. 28. and in Plate XLII. fig. 24. is a *Manche* with a hand and arm in it, as borne by the family of *Mohun*. Plate XXX. fig. 29 and 30 represent two very ancient *Manches*, from a manuscript of great antiquity, they were called *Maunchmale*, *Maunchmale-tale*, and *Monchée*.

MANCHERON, is a sleeve, a term used indifferently with *Manche*, by French heralds, and

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signifies any sort of sleeve, and not confined to that which English heralds call a *Manche*.

MANCHET, a cake of bread, not unlike a muffin.

MANDRAKE, a vegetable root. The heraldic *Mandrake* is always drawn as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 10.

MANED, is said of a unicorn, horse, or other beast, when the *mane* is of a different tincture to the body; it is often termed *crined*.

MAN'S HEAD, in profile, coupé at the neck, as in Plate XLII. fig. 9.

Note—When a man's head is mentioned in the blazon of coat armour, or by way of Crest, that of an old man with a beard is always to be understood as the one meant, unless otherwise expressed.

Man's Head, affrontée, coupé at the shoulder, on the head two short horns. This in blazon is generally termed a *Whittal's head*, that is, a cuckold's head. See Plate XLII. fig. 11.

Man's Head, in profile, coupé below the shoulders; on the head a ducal coronet, therein a cap turned forwards, and tasselled, is the crest of *Walpole*. See Plate XLII. fig. 17.

Man's Head, affrontée, erased at the neck. See Plate XLII. fig. 14.

Man's Head, in profile, with ass's ears, coupé at the neck, termed in heraldry, a *satyr's head*. See Plate XLII. fig. 12.

Man's Head, in profile, with small dragon's wings at the side of it, and coupé at the neck. This is called a *Satan's*, or *fiend's head*. See Plate XLII. fig. 15.

MANTELLÉ, is when the two upper angles of the shield are cut off by lines drawn from the upper edge to that part of the sides where the chief line should part it, forming two triangles, of a different colour or metal of the field, as if a mantle were thrown over it, and the ends drawn back. See Plate XIV. fig. 39.

MANTLE, or ROYAL CLOAK. See Plate XLV. fig. 6.

Mantle, a name given to the foldage, or great cloak, whereon achievements are painted, and may be termed *Mantelium*, or *Pallium*, according to *Gibbon*, which rather applies to the cloak-mantle, than the foliage-ornament, which *Mackenzie* maintains was never intended as a covering to the bearer, or his shield, but merely to the helmet; mantle being also another name for the *Lambrequin*, or covering to the helmet, and was anciently carried by warriors, jagged and fluttering in the wind, to show the variety of cuts it had received in battle. *Mantle*, in *Guillim's Display*, is said to be derived of the French word *Manteau*, with us taken for a long robe. It was a military habit

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used in ancient time by great commanders in the field, to manifest their high place, and being cast over their armour, preserved it from rust. Like the difference of helmets, which mark the rank of those over whose arms they are depicted, it was likewise customary, in ancient time, to mark the distinction between the greater and lesser nobility, by the particular form of mantling. *Franc de Rosiers*, in mentioning the charter of Charles II. Duke of Lorain, to the abbey of Belprey, in 1420, speaking of the seal thereof, says, "*He bears in crest an eagle, with a ducal mantle,*" a proof that dukes, at that early period, were distinguished by a different form of mantle from persons of inferior rank. In the course of time, these distinctions were little attended to, and the painter seems to have used his own fancy in the whimsical formation of the mantle, which preserved little or nothing of its original shape, and with the utility of which it was at complete variance; for nothing can be more ridiculous than to suppose that the shreds which are now depicted by way of mantle, twisted and turned in every fanciful direction, according to the taste of the painter, could be of the least possible use for the purposes for which the *mantle* was evidently intended; nor is the idea of it being thus cut and hacked in battle less absurd, for if the *lambrequin* over the helmet was actually worn in the field, which might receive the cuts of the sword of the enemy, it is not likely that the cloak-mantle was ever worn in battle, (which must have prevented the free use of the arms,) any more than that our heroes at Waterloo, the dragoons and hussars, fought in their large red cloaks and extra-fur jackets hung over the left shoulder. The cloak-mantling is certainly the most proper, upon which to display the achievement, the others being rather flourishings than mantles. The mantle was formerly but seldom represented of any other colour than red, with a white lining of fur, or cloth of silver, but like the liveries, which should be ever formed of the principal metal and colour of the armorial bearings, and of which the wreath is composed, the principal colour and metal should likewise govern that of the *mantle*; the colour forming the outer part, and the metal or fur, the inner or lining of it, the metal, in this case, being considered as a cloth of gold and silver: nor would it be at all improper to adorn the whole outside of the *mantle* with the arms, in like manner as the *surcoat* is decorated, showing a part of the armorial bearing on each side, where the mantle doubles forward. Peers, and Knights of Orders should likewise

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enclose their arms in their proper mantles, or robes of estate, which would mark their degree of dignity and rank, without violating the laws of heraldry, or outraging common sense, in the adoption of any ridiculous whimsies, with neither reason nor allusive affinity to bear them out as to what should be really represented. See Plate IX. fig. 21. See also the *Mantlings* over the arms in the Plates of *Achievements* II. and III.

MANTLET, (French, *mantelet*,) a wide and short cloak with which Knights formerly covered their shields.

MANTLING, a term applicable to an eagle, when stretching out both its leg and wing, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 6.

MAN TIGER, or **MANTICORA**, an imaginary beast or monster, supposed to have the body like that of a lion, the head and face of an old man, and horns on the head like those of an ox: some make the feet like a dragon. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 19. Holmes asserts that the first *Baron Paget* had two such monsters for supporters.

MAPLE-LEAF. See Plate XXXI. fig. 9.

MARINED, (French, *mariné*,) a term used for an animal with the lower parts of the body like a fish.

MARCASSIN, a young wild boar, differing from the old not only in size, which cannot be distinguished in arms, but in having its tail hanging down, whereas that of the old boar is always turned round in a ring, with only the end pointing downwards.

MARIA-ELEANORA, *Knights of*. } See **KNIGHT-**
MARIA-LOUISA, *Knights of*. } **HOOD**, *Orders*
MARIA-THERESA, *Knights of*. } *of*.

MARINE, is a term sometimes used when the upper part of the bearing is a beast, and the hinder part of it terminates like the tail of a fish.

MARK, *St. Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

MARQUESS. This title, which has been adopted by nearly all the nations of modern Europe, has obtained every where the same rank, being placed immediately below that of Duke, and above that of Count or Earl. The same name has prevailed throughout, with only such variation as the nature of the different languages required. In Germany, the word is written *Marckgrave*; by the later Greeks, *Μαρκισσιος*; in France, *Marquis*; in Italy, *Marchese*; in Spain, *Marquez*; and in England, *Marquess*: the French word has been introduced into this country, and of late years has almost universally prevailed; but the authority of all the old Eng-

lish writers is in favour of Marquess, and in so spelling it they approach more nearly to the Greek, the Italian, and the Spanish. It is evident that these words had one common origin, and it is equally clear what that origin was. Some have pretended that the word properly signifies a man skilled in the use of the horse, and derive it from *Marca*, an old Gaulish term for that animal; but this etymology is only mentioned to be condemned, and a short review of the circumstances in which the title rose, and of some of the authorities that bear upon the question, will place its real derivation beyond dispute.

In the later times of the old Roman Empire, the generals, who had the care of frontier provinces, were called *Duces limitanei*; and such continued to be their distinction under the government of the barbarous nations that succeeded to the Empire of Rome; it was then that the word *comes* was first employed in a sense very different from its meaning in purer Latin, and was used promiscuously with *Dux*, as the title of military governors; hence *Comites limitanei* is as commonly to be met with as *Duces limitanei*. So far the barbarians did not depart from the words of the Latin language, however much they had perverted them; but they also introduced and established a word entirely their own, to express a border or frontier; this was *marc*, or *march*, and sometimes *marca*, when a Latin termination was convenient. From this word, in course of time, was formed another, *marchio*, employed first as a substantive epithet in the place of *limitaneus*, or as an official distinction without the addition of *dux* or *comes*; and afterwards as a separate title.

The earliest use of this word was during the reign of Charlemagne. In relating the disposition of affairs made by that monarch for the protection of his dominions, where he was not himself present, Aimónius says, "*relictis Marchionibus qui fines regni tuentes, omnes, si forte ingruerent, hostium arcerent incursus.*" In this instance it was only a temporary title, and, at that time, was never employed but to distinguish officers in command on the frontiers from others of the same rank elsewhere: the titles of *Dux* and *Comes* were not yet distinctly fixed, and that of *Marchio* could not have an earlier date. It was not till the time of the Emperor Henry I. that *Marchio* was conferred as a title of itself, retaining still its original signification. Crantzius says of this sovereign, that he placed a governor in Sleswich, "*cui simile indidit honoris vocabulum ut Marchio diceretur.*" Whether

it was granted in this case as an hereditary distinction, is not known, for the Marquess and all his forces were soon after cut to pieces by an inroad of the enemy. It is, however, clear that the title began to be employed about this time, in the manner in which it has continued to be used to the present day, and was assigned its rank when the two terms of *Dux* and *Comes* came to be distinguished from each other, and bestowed as titles of nobility. Of the promiscuous use, at first, of the two last-mentioned words, history affords abundant testimony; and while this was the case, *Marchio*, in its original official signification, was joined indifferently with either. There is an instance in which, before this word came into use, the other two were combined to express it: in some old French annals a governor of a frontier province is stiled, *Comes et Dux Sorabici limitis*. The title of Marquess having thus had, in the first use of it, something in common with both Duke and Earl, it naturally obtained a middle place between them, and this has been and is its rank in every country into which it has been introduced. The coronet also presents the same idea of the two other titles having combined to form an intervening one, being decorated with leaves borrowed from the ducal coronet, and points from the earl's. In Germany only, the name is a compound word, Margrave being formed of *March*, a limit, and *Grave*, which corresponds to Earl or Count.

In other countries the progress of the title was such as that just described, and its establishment as a noble distinction of nearly the same date. In England, the marches or borders, which most required the presence of such an officer, were those of Wales, and it is in connexion with these that we most frequently meet with the first official signification of the word. At the coronation of Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry III. John Fitz-Alan, Ralfe Mortimer, John of Monmouth, and Walter of Clifford, claimed a certain *jus marchie*, as *Marchiones de Marchia Wallie*. At this time the title had not yet obtained its last form, nor was it so introduced till the reign of Richard II. as Walsingham plainly testifies: his words are, "*Creata est in hoc parlamento nova dignitas, Anglicis insueta; nempe Comes Oxoniæ, Robertus de Vere appellatus et factus est Marchio Dunlinæ in Hibernia, cæteris comitibus hoc indigne ferentibus quod viderent eum gradum celsiorem ipsis, regis munere percepisse, et præcipue quia nec prudentia cæteris nec armis valentior extitisset.*" By the same

King, the Earl of Somerset was made Marquess of Dorset; but the title was taken away in the beginning of the reign of Henry IV. The high character and popularity of the Earl induced the Commons to petition the King and House of Lords that it might be restored to him; but he himself begged that it might not, on the grounds of its being so strange and new in this country. Doubtless, a recollection of the effect which Walsingham describes to have been produced by the elevation of the Marquess of Dublin, and perhaps the manifestation of a similar feeling in his own case, prompted him to this conduct. The nation afterwards grew more reconciled to the novelty, and the title became naturalized in England.

A Marquess is addressed Most Noble, and is called by the King, right trusty and well-beloved cousin. His eldest son ranks as an Earl, but takes place below all Earls who are peers of the realm; and his wife below all Countesses and above Marquess's daughters. His eldest daughter ranks as a Countess, but takes place beneath all Countesses.

A Marquess is created, like all other peers, by patent, the form of which has varied at different times, but has long been exactly similar to that of an Earl. He is admitted "*per gladii cincturam et circuli aurei suo capiti positionem*;" he wears, on the occasion, his surcoat and hood, and must be led by a Duke or Marquess, and his sword and cap are borne by Earls. He takes place among other Marquesses, according to the date of his creation.

Marquess, Coronet of, is composed of a rim, or circle of gold, richly chased; on the edge four strawberry-leaves, and as many balls, or large pearls, set on short points, with a cap of crimson velvet, lined with sarsnet, and turned up with ermine, the cap being closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold, as depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 6.

Marquess of France. The coronet is the same as that of an *English Marquess*, excepting, that instead of one ball between the leaves, it has three balls on each spire, in triangle, (two and one above,) as in Plate XXV. fig. 17.

MARS. The planet used to signify red, when the tinctures and metals in the arms of sovereigns and princes are blazoned by the planets.

MARSHAL. Of this title we have several in England, some of which it will be superfluous to mention here. That of Marshal of England is of great antiquity and honour, and is now hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. William Fitz-Osborn, whose advice, aided by

that of Roger de Montgomery, is said to have induced William, Duke of Normandy, to attempt the conquest of England, which proved successful, were not only rewarded with a share of the spoil by rich grants of lands, but the Conqueror, in further proof of his esteem, advanced the first to the dignity of Earl of Hereford, and the latter was created Earl of Arundel, Chichester, and Shrewsbury, at the same time constituting them his first marshals in the kingdom. Montgomery built the castle of Shrewsbury, and endowed the abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul there; built the church of Quadford, near Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and at last became a shorn monk in the abbey of Shrewsbury, where he died about the year 1094; or, according to other historians, was slain by the Welsh between Cardiff and Brecknock. Fitz-Osborn, joint marshal with Montgomery, was constituted governor of Winchester Castle, and obtained a grant in fee of the Isle of Wight. He founded the two abbeys of Lira and Cormeiles in Normandy; and being sent in the year 1070 to assist Ernulph, Earl of Henault in obtaining possession of the Earldom of Flanders, to which he laid claim, was slain in battle, together with Ernulph, by Robert de Frison, the competitor for the earldom, and was buried in the abbey of Cormeiles, which he had founded.

The successors to the Marshals of England are not accurately known; *Hugo Grantemeisneil*, *Gulielmus filius Gulielmi*, or *Fitz-William*, *Robert Fitz-Ede*, a natural son of King Henry I. and *Walter Giffard*, Earl of Buckingham, have been severally named by different writers; but, however this might have been, it is certain that, in the year 1138, Gilbert de Clare, Lord of Striguil, surnamed Strongbow, was made Earl of Pembroke by King Stephen, and was seized in fee of the office of Marshal, probably by grant from that monarch, who, upon the treason of the Earl of Buckingham, in taking part with the Empress Maude, had seized the office into his own hands, and bestowed it upon the Earl of Pembroke, who was a great favourite; he died in 1148, and was succeeded in his office by his son Richard de Clare, who dying in 1175, or the following year, left issue only one daughter Isabella, who afterwards married William Marshal, and with her obtained the earldom of Pembroke and office of Marshal of England, from King Richard I. before his coronation: dying in 1219, he was succeeded in the title and office of Marshal by his eldest son William, who married Alianore, sister to King Henry III. and died without

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issue in 1231, being succeeded by his brother Richard, as Earl of Pembroke, and Marshal of England.

This Richard dying, in 1233, without issue, the office of Marshal of England descended to his next brother Gilbert Marshal, who was killed by accident in 1241, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by Walter, his next brother, as Earl of Pembroke and Marshal; but also dying without issue, in 1246, was succeeded by his brother Anselm in his titles and office, which he held but a short period, dying in the year following, also without issue. Thus the five sons of the first William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, having all died without issue, the earldom became extinct, but the office of Marshal of England then descended to their five sisters and co-heirs.

Maud, the eldest, married first Hugh Bigod, the fourth Earl of Norfolk of that name, by whom she had issue three sons; Roger, who succeeded as Earl of Norfolk, and Hugh and Ralph, who died without issue. She married secondly William, Earl Warren and of Surrey, who died in the year 1240, and by whom she had issue John, who succeeded his father in the earldom of Surrey, and Isabel, married to Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel.

Upon the death of Earl Anselm, each of his five sisters contended for the office of Marshal, which was at length allotted to Maud, the eldest, Countess of Warren and Norfolk, who appointed her son Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, to execute the office, which he performed until the death of his mother, in 1248, when he became Marshal of England in his own right. In the fifty-fourth of Henry III. he nominated his nephew Roger Bigod to be his deputy as Marshal, and dying the same year without issue, this Roger Bigod, who was the eldest of the two sons of Hugh Bigod, Justicier of England, the second son of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, by Maud, daughter of the first William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded his uncle as Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England, his father having died the preceding year. Having no issue, he by a formal surrender not only granted and yielded up to the King his vast estates in England and Wales, but also the Marshalship, and in token thereof delivered up his Marshal's rod, upon condition that the same should be restored to him in case he should have any children; immediately after this surrender the King re-granted the Earldom of Norfolk unto the said Roger Bigod and the heirs of his body, together with the *Marshalship of England*,

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re-granting unto the said Roger, and Alice his wife, and the issue of their two bodies, lawfully begotten, the several estates which the Earl had conveyed and yielded up to the King; but in default of such issue, the same to revert to the King and his heirs. This extraordinary surrender by the Earl is accounted for by historians as occasioned by some disgust taken by the Earl to John his younger brother and heir apparent, whilst others assert that it arose from fear of the King's resentment for having formerly opposed his prerogative. The Earl died without issue in 1297, and the office of Marshal, in consequence of the before-mentioned surrender, reverted to the crown.

Robert de Clifford, in 1307, was then appointed Marshal of England during the King's pleasure, but, as supposed, merely for the purpose of executing the functions of the office at the coronation of the new king, for in the same year Nicholas de Segrave was constituted Marshal of England, to hold the same during pleasure. How long he held the office is uncertain, but it is supposed that he enjoyed it till the 9th King Edward II. when he then resigned it to Thomas de Brotherton, whose daughter and heir Margaret was just then married to his nephew John de Segrave.

This Thomas de Brotherton, who was fifth son of King Edward I. by Queen Margaret, his second wife, was constituted Marshal of England, 10th February, in the ninth year of King Edward II. to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, which grant was so made to him, not only in consequence of the affection which his half-brother King Edward II. bore to him, but in compliance with the intentions of his father King Edward I. as declared by him to his attendants whilst he lay upon his death-bed.

This Thomas was on the 16th December, 6th Edward II. being then only thirteen years of age, created Earl of Norfolk.

Edward II. in the seventeenth year of his reign, upon a remonstrance for neglect of duty, seized the office of Marshal of England into his own hands, and fined the Earl for the default, but it was soon after restored, and the fine remitted.

Edward III. confirmed the grant of the office, and the Earl dying in the 12th year of that monarch's reign, without issue male, the office of Marshal of England again reverted to the crown, although his widow, in several charters granted by her after his death, styled herself Countess Marshal of England.

William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury,

succeeded to the office of Marshal of England, for life, in the year 1339, and dying in 1344, Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, one of the first Knights of the Garter at the institution of that order, was, in the 18th year of Edward III. constituted Marshal of England.

In 1350, but on what account is not mentioned by historians, he resigned the office of Marshal of England in favour of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who was appointed Marshal by patent *durante bene placito*, and dying in the same year, the before-mentioned Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, was again constituted Marshal of England during pleasure, in the 40th year of Edward III. and dying three years afterwards, Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, was constituted Marshal of England, but in the 50th year of King Edward III. being sent into France in order to protect Calais and its environs, he surrendered the office into the King's hands, whereupon Henry Percy, then commonly called Hotspur, was constituted Marshal of England, in which official situation he attended the coronation of Richard II. and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Northumberland, but soon after resigned the office of Marshal, whereupon John Fitz-Alan, Lord Maltravers, second son of Richard Earl of Arundel, was constituted Marshal of England, who being wrecked on his passage to Brittany, on St. Nicholas' day, in the 3d year of the reign of King Richard II.

Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, half-brother of Richard II. was then advanced to the dignity of Marshal of England, during pleasure, but the young king dismissed him from the office of Marshal of England, in the 9th year of his reign, and conferred the honour for life upon

Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas de Brotherton, before mentioned. This Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, having shortly afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard, Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, obtained a further grant of the office, together with the then new and additional title of *Earl Marshal*, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body. And further by patent, dated 5th February, in the 20th year of his reign, and granted in full parliament, not only confirmed to him, and the heirs male of his body, the office, title, and honour of Earl Marshal of England, together with the union thereunto of the offices of Marshal in the King's Bench, Marshal in the Exchequer, Marshal-crier before the Steward, and Marshal of the Household, but also further

granted and ordained, that the Earl, and the heirs male of his body, Earls Marshal of England, should, by reason of such their office, bear a golden truncheon or rod, enamelled with black at each end, having engraved thereon at the upper end the King's arms, and at the lower end his own arms, instead of the baton of wood, which till that time the Marshals of England had been accustomed to carry in their hands.

This favourite of the monarch ingratiating himself by joining in a plot which brought his father-in-law, the innocent Richard, Earl of Arundel, to the block, where, it is said, he even assisted in the execution, and by some that he struck the very blow himself, and was likewise employed by the King to procure his uncle Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, to be privately murdered at Calais, was further rewarded for these execrable deeds of blood, with grants of the late forfeited lands of the Earl Arundel and Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and was created Duke of Norfolk, the King likewise advancing, at the same time, his grandmother Margaret, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, to the title of Duchess of Norfolk. Being accused of speaking disgraceful words of the King, by Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, who challenged him to single combat, they were both banished the kingdom, the Duke of Norfolk for life, and Hereford for ten years. Norfolk died at Venice in September, 1399, only a few days before King Richard resigned his crown.

Upon the banishment of the Duke of Norfolk, Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, then lately created Duke of Surrey, being appointed to supply the Earl Marshal's office, he was constituted Marshal of England, during pleasure, and being in the succeeding year made Lieutenant of Ireland,

John de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, was appointed Marshal of England during the Duke of Surrey's residence in Ireland, where he continued till Richard, being in Ireland, attended by the Earl of Salisbury, received the news of the Duke of Lancaster being landed in England. Upon the King's return to England, he was accompanied by the Duke of Surrey and the Earl of Salisbury, who were likewise present when he resigned his crown. Henry IV. soon deprived Surrey of his dukedom, and he afterwards lost his head.

Thomas Mowbray, eldest son of the banished Duke of Norfolk, never had the title of Duke, but constantly enjoyed that of Earl Marshal, though he never executed the office, for

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Ralph Nevil, created Earl of Westmoreland by King Richard II. was by King Henry IV. immediately upon his attaining the crown, constituted Earl Marshal of England, during pleasure. Thomas Mowbray, who claimed the title of Earl Marshal of England in right of his father, the banished Duke of Norfolk, was himself beheaded at York, 6th of Henry IV. being not twenty years of age, and

John Mowbray, the second son of the banished Duke, on the death of his elder brother Thomas, took the title of Earl of Nottingham, and Earl Marshal of England, but being then a minor,

John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards created Duke of Exeter, obtained a grant of the office of Earl Marshal of England, to hold during the minority of the said

John Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, who, in the 14th year of King Henry VI. making proof of his age, had restitution of the Earl Marshal's office, and was restored to the title and dignity of Duke of Norfolk. He died 19th of October, 1433, leaving issue

John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, and dying in 1460, was succeeded by

John Mowbray, then Earl Warren and Surrey, (being so created in the lifetime of his father,) as Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England. He died 15th of Edward IV. leaving an only daughter, Anne, married to

Richard, Duke of York, second son of King Edward IV. and, in right of his wife, Earl Marshal of England; but both dying without issue the office of Earl Marshal once more reverted to the crown.

John, Lord Howard, son of Robert, Lord Howard, by his wife Margaret, one of the two daughters of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was, by King Richard III. on 28th June, in the first year of his reign, constituted Earl Marshal of England, and at the same time advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk. He was slain in Bosworth-Field, and was afterwards attainted, in the first Parliament of Henry VII.

William Berkley, Earl of Nottingham, son of James, Lord Berkley, by his wife Elizabeth, the other daughter of Thomas Mowbray, the first Duke of Norfolk, was, by King Henry VII. soon after he obtained the crown, constituted Earl Marshal of England, to hold to himself for life, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. He was advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Berkley, and died, in 1491, without issue.

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Henry, Duke of York, was then constituted Earl Marshal of England by his father, King Henry VII.

Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, was the next constituted Earl Marshal of England, for life, by King Henry VIII. in the second year of his reign. He was the only son and heir of the last-named John, Duke of Norfolk, and had been created Earl of Surrey by Richard III. on the same day that his father was advanced to the dignity of Duke. He fought valiantly for Richard III. at the battle of Bosworth, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, and, after a confinement of three years, obtained his liberty, and was restored to his title of Earl of Surrey, 4th Henry VII.

This Earl of Surrey defeated the Scotch at the battle of Flodden-Field, where James IV. King of Scotland, was slain, upon which King Henry VIII. granted to the Earl, and the heirs male of his body, an augmentation to his arms, viz. on the bend an escocheon or, charged with a demi lion, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, gu.; and he was also advanced to the dignity of Duke of Norfolk. He died in 1524, and was succeeded by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who was constituted Earl Marshal of England for life, which office he resigned 25th Henry VIII. whereupon

Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, son of the above-named Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, who became second Duke of Norfolk, and died in 1524, was constituted Earl Marshal of England by patent, bearing date 28th May, 1533. He was attainted, in 1546, with his son Henry, Earl of Surrey, who was beheaded, but the Duke escaped, in consequence of the death of the King, which happened within eight days after the passing the act for his attainder.

Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, was, on the 7th of February, 1547, constituted Earl Marshal of England for life; but, being deprived of the office 5th Edward VI.

John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, was, on the 20th of April, 1551, appointed Earl Marshal of England, and, on the 11th of October following, advanced to the dignity of Duke of Northumberland. Upon the death of Edward VI. and the accession of Queen Mary to the throne, he was arrested for high treason, soon after arraigned and convicted, and, on the 22d of August following, beheaded on Tower-hill.

Thomas Howard, eldest son of the before-mentioned Henry, Earl of Surrey, and grandson of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, who were both at-

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tainted, and the Earl of Surrey beheaded, was, in the first year of Queen Mary's reign, fully restored in blood, the act for the attainder of the Duke, his grandfather, being then made void, and he became Earl Marshal of England. In 1572 this Duke of Norfolk was attainted for high treason, and, on the 2d day of June in that year, beheaded on Tower-hill, whereupon

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, was constituted Earl Marshal of England. He died on the 18th of November, 1590.

From the death of the Earl of Shrewsbury, the office of Earl Marshal of England continued vacant until the year 1592, when it was put in commission to William, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral, and Henry, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, who continued to execute the office until the 28th December, 1597, when

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was advanced to the office of Earl Marshal of England, from which he was suspended, and not long after beheaded; and, thereupon, Queen Elizabeth granted a commission to Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral, and Edward, Earl of Worcester, Master of the Horse, for the execution of the office of Earl Marshal of England, which so continued till the death of the Queen.

Upon the accession of King James to the throne, Edward, Earl of Worcester, was constituted Earl Marshal of England, for the day of his coronation, the which being over, the King appointed Lodowic, Duke of Lenox, and the Earls of Dorset, Nottingham, Suffolk, Devonshire, and Northampton, to be joint-commissioners with the Earl of Worcester, for executing the office.

In the beginning of the year 1621, the office of Earl Marshal of England was again commissioned to Edward, Earl of Worcester, then Lord Privy Seal, Lodowic, Duke of Lenox, Lord Steward of the Household, George, Marquess of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, and Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey; but it remained in commission but a short space of time, for Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was, on the 29th of August following, constituted Earl Marshal of England for life. On the 6th of June, 20th of Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Norfolk, and died October 4, 1646.

James Howard, Earl of Suffolk, executed the office of Earl Marshal of England at the coronation of King Charles II.

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Henry Howard, Baron Howard, of Castle-Rising, and Earl of Norwich, was, by letters patent, dated 19th of October, 1672, constituted Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, with limitation, in default of issue male, to the heirs male of his grandfather, the last-mentioned Thomas, Earl of Arundel, &c. with remainder to the late Earl of Suffolk, and his heirs male, remainder to Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, and his heirs male. On the death of his elder brother, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, &c. which happened in the year 1677, he succeeded to the Dukedom, and all other his honours and estates, and died on the 11th of January, 1683. He had issue two sons,—first, Henry Howard, who, on the 27th of January, 1677, was summoned to Parliament as Baron Mowbray; secondly, Thomas Howard, Lord of the Manor of Worksop, in the county of Nottingham.

Henry Howard, Baron Mowbray, succeeded his father as Duke of Norfolk and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England on the 11th of January, 1683, and, dying without issue, April 2, 1701,

Thomas Howard, the eldest son of the before-mentioned Thomas Howard, Lord of the Manor of Worksop, succeeded his uncle as Duke of Norfolk, &c. and as Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, and, dying without issue, December 23, 1732,

Edward Howard, third son of Thomas Howard, Lord of the Manor of Worksop, succeeded his elder brother Thomas as Duke of Norfolk, &c. and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, who, dying without issue, September 20, 1777, was succeeded by

Charles Howard, tenth Duke of Norfolk and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, grandson of Charles, son of Henry-Frederick, Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I. His Grace dying, in 1786, was succeeded by his only son,

Charles Howard, eleventh Duke of Norfolk and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, who, dying without issue, in December, 1815, the title devolved upon

Bernard Edward Howard, Esq. (descended from Bernard Howard, Esq. brother of Thomas and Henry, fifth and sixth Dukes of Norfolk, and Charles Howard, the great-grandfather of the last Duke) who is now twelfth Duke of Norfolk, &c. and Hereditary Earl Marshal of England, 1825.

MARSHALLING, in heraldry, is understood to be a regular arrangement or disposal of various coats in one shield, thereby to denote the several

matches and alliances of the family; in Latin termed *cumulatio armorum*. See QUARTERING.

MARTLET, (in Latin, *mercula*; French, *merlette*; which seem to imply a blackbird and little blackbird.) It is a fictitious fabulous bird, shaped like a martin or swallow, and always depicted without legs, with short tufts of feathers in the stead, divided in two parts, somewhat like an erasure, and forming, as it were, thighs. The martlet is not only a very common bearing in coat-armour, but is the peculiar distinction of the fourth son. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 23, and the Filiations or Distinctions of private families, in Plate XI. Fourth House, thereby implying, that as these birds have no legs to alight upon, so younger sons, having little land to settle upon, must trust to the wings of virtue, merit, and industry, to raise and support themselves.

MARYGOLD, a flower. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 16.

MARTYRS, in *Palestine*, or ST. COSMAS AND ST. DAMIANUS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

MARY DE MERCED, DE MERUDE, or LADY OF MERCY, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

MARY, ST. THE GLORIOUS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

MARY, ST. or DES FRERES DE LA JUBILATIONS, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

MARY MAGDALEN, *Knights of*. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

MASCLE, (in French, *macle*; and written by the ancients *mascula*; Legonius, *le trophée d'armes*. Baron, Mackenzie, and later authors, using the same term; and sometimes written *macula retium*, *cassium*, or *rhombulos evacuatos*. It is of a lozenge form, but always perforated or voided, so that the field appears through the opening. It differs from the shape of the fusil, in being shorter, with the angles less obtuse. Some writers have imagined that *mascles* represent the meshes of a net. See Plate XIII. fig. 26.

Coats, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, is of opinion that the Lords of Rohan were the first who bore *mascles* in their arms, and although descended from the ancient kings and princes of *Brittany*, adopted this bearing, because in the viscounty of Rohan, afterwards erected into a duchy, there were abundance of small flints, which being cut in two, present the figure of the *mascle* upon the inside of them: and that the

carp in the fish-ponds of that duchy, have the same kind of mark upon their scales, the which, being very extraordinary and peculiar to that country, the ancient lords of it, observing this wonderful natural appearance upon the stone and fish, took them as bearings in their arms, to transmit them to posterity, giving them the name of *mascles*, from the Latin word *macula*, signifying a spot or blemish, and from which some of their descendants took for device or motto, these words, *Sine macula macula*, a *mascle* without a spot.

Mascle square, formed square, and so placed horizontally, and not with the angles crossways.

Mascle, each corner *bottonyed*, or *buttoned*, that is, adorned at the corners with one, two, or three buttons.

Mascle-head, or *top*, as a cheveronel with the top fretted over, in the form of a *mascle*. See Plate XLIX. fig. 21.

Mascle cross, formed of *mascles*. See CROSSES.

Mascles conjoined, are *mascles* the points of which touch each other, as in Plate XIII. fig. 27.

MASCLÉE CROSS. See CROSSES.

MASCULY CROSS. See CROSSES.

MASCULY NOWY, a projection of an ordinary, forming a *mascle*. See CROSS MOLINE *nowy masculy*, and Plate XXXII. fig. 9.

Masculée, *masculy*, or } as a bend, pale, &c.

Mascleways, } the outer form of which is not altered, but the whole surface formed into *mascles*. It differs from the *bend* and *pale mascle*, which is formed of a single row of *mascles* placed *bendways* or *paleways*, and should terminate with half *mascles*. See BEND MASCLE, and Plate XVI. fig. 34; BEND MASculy, or *Masculée*, and Plate XV. fig. 25.

Masculy-lozengey, or rather *masculy* and *lozengey*, is when the field, ordinary, or charge, is covered over with *mascles* and lozenges alternately; or it may be blazoned by naming the colour of the lozenges, as that of the field: for example, supposing the lozenges to be red and the *mascles* gold, the blazon then might properly run thus, *gu. masculy, ar.*

Masculy, that is, covered with *mascles* conjoined, resembling net-work. See Plate XLVII. fig. 2, viz. *masculy counterchanged ar. and gu.*

MASONED, or MAÇONNÉ, and sometimes *masonnée*, by the French; and in Latin, *lapidum juncturis fuscis*, according to *Chiffletius*; but by Baron, *glutinatus*, is when the field, or charge, is divided with lines in the nature of a wall, or building of stones. See Plate VII. fig. 1.

M E R

MATCH, used by artillery, fired proper. See Plate XLIV. fig. 33.

MATCH-LOCK of a gun, as borne in the arms of *Leversage*. See Plate XLVI. fig. 11.

MATELEY CROSS, or *Crossurdée*. See **CROSSES**.

MAUNCHE,

MAUNCHMALE,

MONCHEE, and

MAUNCHMALE-TALE.

Ancient terms for the

MANCHE, the which see.

MAURICE, St. *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

MEIRE, or } is the same as *potent*, or *potent coun-*

MEIRRE, } *ter-potent*, and by some heralds termed *varry cuppy*, or *cuppa*, and *varrey tassa*, as mentioned by *Randle Holme*. See *Bar per base*, or *bar meire*, and Plate XIII. fig. 5.

MEMBERED, (from the French, *membre*; in Latin, *tibiatus*,) a term used in heraldry to express the legs of a bird, when borne of a different tincture to the bird itself, which often occurs, and is then blazoned, beaked and *membered*, of such a colour or metal, as the case may happen to be, and when the claws are particularly noticed, it is termed armed.

MEMBRÉ, the French term for *membered* or *legged*.

MENIVER. See **MINIVER**.

MENU OF VAIR, or **MENIVER**, from the French *menu-vair*, is said when the *vairy*, which is usually of four rows, consists of six or more.

MERCURY, the name of a planet, which, in blazoning of arms by the heavenly bodies, signifies *purpure*, or *purple*.

MERILLION, an instrument used by the hat-band makers, and borne as part of their armorial ensigns. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 16, in chief, a *merillion*.

MERIT, CIVIL, of Wirtemberg, *Knights of*.

Merit, Civil, in Portugal, *Knights of*.

Merit, Civil, of Bavaria, *Knights of*.

Merit, of Holstein, *Knights of*.

Merit, of Denmark, *Knights of*.

Merit, Military, of France, *Knights of*.

Merit, Military, of Baden, *Knights of*.

Merit, Military, of Portugal, *Knights of*.

Merit, Military, of Poland, *Knights of*.

Merit, Military, of Wirtemberg, *Knights of*.

See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

M I C

Merit, Military, of Hesse-Cassel, *Knights of*. } See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.
Merit, Military, of Prussia, *Knights of*.

MERLETTE, or **MERLION**, an heraldic term used by French heralds for the *martlet*, but which they represent without beak, thighs, or legs. See Plate VIII. fig. 7.

Merlette displayed, as in the arms of *Montmorency*. See Plate VIII. fig. 8.

MERLION. See **MERLETTE**.

MERMAID. This animal, which is depicted as half a woman and half a fish, is generally represented with a comb in one hand, and a mirror in the other, as in Plate XXVIII. fig. 28.

MERMAN is an imaginary sea-man. See **NEPTUNE**, the ideal god of the sea.

MESLÉ. This term, which is used by *Sir John Ferne*, is French, signifying *mingled*, and applied by him in the same sense as *triangled*.

METALS used in heraldry are only two, viz. *gold* and *silver*, called from the French *or* and *argent*; the one being a yellow tincture, and the other *white*. In engravings, *gold* is represented by dots overspreading the surface of the field or charge when *or*, as in Plate VI. fig. 2, of metals; and silver, or *argent*, is left plain or unmarked, as at fig. 3.

Note.—It is a fixed rule never to place any ordinary, charge, &c. of metal upon metal, that is, silver upon gold, or gold upon silver, which is termed false heraldry. The same observation equally applies to colour, one colour should never be put upon another, although animals borne of their natural colours are exceptions to this general rule. Furs may likewise be placed upon either metal or colour, or *vice versa*, the furs being neither. False heraldry, nevertheless, does sometimes appear in old coats of arms, and, often in a trivial way, cannot well be avoided, as in pomels, hilts, and blades of swords, the heads of spears, lances, arrows, axes, and the like, which in the blazon may be termed *proper*, and thus the allowable exception to animals borne of their natural colour, then termed *proper*, may extend to inanimate things in the same manner.

METAMORPHOSED. This term is sometimes used descriptive of any part of an animal which is unnaturally changed to something different to what it should be, as a demi talbot, the feet converted, turned, or *metamorphosed* into the trunks of elephants; or a man, his head *metamorphosed* into that of a stag, and the like.

MEW. This term occurs in Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, wherein it is stated, that the sur-royal, or top of the hart's horn, is said to *mew*, when the horn falls.

MICHAEL, St. of France, } See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.
Michael, St. in Ger- }
many, Knights of.

Michael, St. of Bava-
ria, Knights of.

Michael, St. and St.
George, of the Ionian
Isles, Knights of.

Michael, St. Wing of,
Knights of.

See KNIGHTHOOD,
Orders of.

MI-COUPPÉ, a term among French heralds to signify that the escocheon is parted *per fesse* only half way across, where some other partition line meets it, and must be expressed, as well as whether on the dexter or sinister side, that such partition takes place.

MIDDLE BASE POINT, } See ESCOCHEON,
MIDDLE CHIEF POINT. } POINTS OF, and Plate
VI. letters H and B.

MILL-CLACK. See Plate XLV. fig. 3.

MILICE OF JESUS CHRIST,
Knights of.

MILITARY ORDER, of
Savoy, *Knights of.*

Military Bravery,
Knights of.

See KNIGHT-
HOOD, Orders of.

MILLER CROSS. See CROSSES.

MILL-PICK, a tool used by millers and millwrights in dressing of mill-stones. See Plate XLI. fig. 28.

MILL-RINDE, or } is the iron affixed to the cen-
MILL-RINE, } tre of the mill-stone, by which
it is turned by the wheel. See Plate XLVI.
fig. 19, a *mill-rine* in chief, as borne in the arms
of *Mill*, and also Plate XLVI. fig. 3, an antique
mill-rine. The *mill-rinde*, or *mill-rine*, is like-
wise termed a *fer de moline*. See FER DE
MOLINE.

Mill-rine, mill-rinde, or miller-cross. See
CROSSES, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 31.

MILL-STONE, *charged with a mill-rine.* See
Plate XLVII. fig. 30.

MINIVER, a plain white fur, said to be the belly
part of the skin of the Siberian squirrel. It is
used in ornamenting the parliament robes of the
peers.

MINSTER, or CATHEDRAL. See CHURCH.

MI-PARTY is a term used by French heralds to
denote the division of the escocheon half way
down *per pale*, and then crossed by some other
partition.

MIRROR, a looking-glass, and when borne in coat-
armour is represented framed and with a handle,
as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 9. For a *mirror* in
the hand of a mermaid, see Plate XXVIII.
fig. 28.

MIRROR, *Knights of.* See KNIGHTHOOD,
Orders of.

MIRTLE, or OVAL GARLAND, given to those

who were victorious at the Julian games, insti-
tuted by the Thebans in memory of their hero
Jolaus near his tomb, and consequently was a
mournful garland. The Romans bestowed the
same sort of garland on their generals who had
vanquished their enemies without bloodshed, or
surprised some place of importance without
striking a blow; and also upon those who had
subdued slaves or pirates, not reckoned worthy
of the Roman valour, and therefore undeserving
a triumph.

MI-TAILLÉ is used by the French to express that
the escocheon is cut only half way athwart, in
bend sinister, for if it is divided bend dexter-
wise, it is then termed *mi-tranché*. These divi-
sional lines, together with those called *mi-party*
and *mi-couppé*, form three girones. See Plate
XLIX. fig. 23.

MI-TRANCHÉ is the French term to denote that
the escocheon is cut athwart but only half way,
bendwise, that is, bend dexter, for the sinister is
called *mi-taillé*, which should be carefully ob-
served.

MITRE. The cap of dignity borne over the arms
of archbishops and bishops, but never actually
worn by those of the Protestant Established
Church in England, who merely depict them
over the impalement of the arms of the see and
their own paternal coat, as a mark of distinction,
as in Plate II. fig. 7 and 8. See also Plate
XXIV. fig. 12, for Mitre. An erroneous cus-
tom has crept in of placing the cap of the mitre
within the circle of a ducal coronet for the arch-
bishops, to which they are not entitled; the
mitre should be encircled with a plain rim of
gold, excepting for the Bishoprick of Durham,
which being a principality, should alone have the
peculiar distinction of a ducal circle. See Plate
XXIV. fig. 9.

MODILION, CATOUSE, or SCROLL, the foliage
ornament of a pillar, &c. so termed in masonry.

MOLE, an animal so well known, that description
is unnecessary; but when borne as a charge in
heraldry, is generally depicted as in Plate
XXVIII. fig. 33.

MOLE-HILLS sometimes occur as bearings in
coat-armour. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 23.

MOLINE CROSS, (Latin, *crux molendinaria*,) so
called from its shape resembling the *mill-rine*.
It is borne both *inverted* and *rebaté*, and some-
times saltierways, or in saltier. See CROSSES,
and Plate XXXIII. fig. 20. *Gibbon* calls it
ferrum molendinarium in crucis modum disposi-
tum.

MOLYNÉE CROSS. See CROSSES.

MONCHÉE, the same as *manché*.

MONTANT, a term used by French heralds to express the same as we do by the moon in her increment, that is, in her increase, when she always faces with her horns to the dexter, or right side of the escutcheon.

Montant, a French term descriptive of the position of the craw-fish, scorpion, swords, and other things, when placed in pale, that is, perpendicularly, with the head in chief. The term signifies the same as we term *erect in pale*; but, according to *Guillim*, implies lying upon the back, with its belly upwards in a careless manner: in Latin termed *resupinus*.

MONT-CARMEL, *Knights of*. } See **KNIGHT-MONTESAT**, *Knights of*. } **HOOD**, *Orders of*.

MONTESAT, *Knights of*. } **HOOD**, *Orders of*.

MONTESAT, *Knights of*. } **HOOD**, *Orders of*.

MONTESAT, *Knights of*. } **HOOD**, *Orders of*.

MONT SINAI, *Knights of*. } See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

MONT JOIE, *Knights of*. } **Orders of**.

MOON *illuminated*, that is, with rays around the face, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 22.

Moon, *an increscent, illuminated*. See Plate XLII. fig. 26.

Moon, *a decrescent, illuminated*. See Plate XLII. fig. 27.

MOOR-COCK. The male of the black game, or large black grouse. See Plate XL. fig. 27.

MOOR'S HEAD is the heraldic term for the head of a black, or negro man, placed in profile, couped at the neck, wreath about the temples, and having a pearl pendent at his ear. See Plate XLII. fig. 8. It is sometimes called a *black-moor's head*.

MOOTED, or **MOULTED**, is a term sometimes used in the same sense as *eradicated*, or torn up by the roots: in Latin, *eradicatus*.

MORION. The name of a steel cap, anciently worn by foot soldiers. See Plate XXI. fig. 16.

Something of this sort of cap is borne over the crest of the Marquis of Salisbury. See also Plate IX. fig. 33, in chief.

Morion, or *steel cap*, as borne in the arms of *Brudenel*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 8.

MORNÉ, or **MORTNÉ**, (French, born dead or still-born; in Latin rendered *mutulus*, by *Baron*,) a term applied by heralds to express a lion rampant, when depicted in coat-armour, without either tongue, teeth, or claws. The reason of calling it *morné*, or *still-born*, is because it is in a dead state, having no weapon to get or tear its prey, nor tongue to turn the meat in its mouth.

MORSE. The sea-lion. See **SEA-LION**.

MORTCOURS are lamps used at funerals: they are borne as part of the arms of the Wax-Chandlers' Company. See Plate XXX. fig. 19.

MORTIER, a cap of state, or cap of maintenance,

as formerly worn by the President of the Parliament, and the Chancellor of Paris. See Plate XXIV. fig. 21.

Mortier, a cap of state, or cap of maintenance, as formerly worn by the Chief-Justice of Paris. See Plate XXIV. fig. 25.

MORTISED, (French, *enclavé*,) any thing jointed, or let one into the other, the same as *enclave*.

MORTISES, (French, *mortaises*,) square figures hollowed so as to admit other like pieces to be jointed into them, like a small square let into the middle of a larger; it is a foreign bearing seldom, if ever, occurring in English armory.

MOSES' BURNING BUSH, a bush on fire.

MOTHER OF GOD, or **ST. MARY**, *Knights of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

MOTTO, an Italian word, which signifies *verbum*.

According to *Guillim*, a word, saying, or sentence, which gentlemen carry in a scroll under their arms, and sometimes over the crest.

Camden renders it in Latin *inscriptio*; others, *epigraphe*, and also *dictum*. *Mottos* sometimes allude to the name of the bearer, and often to the bearings, but frequently are short quaint sentiments, according to the whim or caprice of the person who first adopts it, or in allusion to some particular circumstance it is meant to perpetuate. *Mottos* are, perhaps, more ancient than the origin of coat-armour itself, both sacred and profane history furnishing us with proof of their very early use. They were chosen to express the predominant passions of piety, love, or war, and in many families have become, as it were, hereditary, although at the arbitrary will of the bearer to change them as often as he pleases. They are frequently puns upon the surname; and a great deal of point and wit is to be found in many of them, excellent sentiment, and the most honourable and refined ideas. To enumerate a few will scarcely suffice in a work of this sort; a collection of them in English, Latin, and French, will be found at the end of this Dictionary of Heraldic Terms.

The absurd practice of placing mottos upon garters, fillets, or ribbons, resembling those of the Orders of Knighthood, cannot be too much condemned, as highly improper. It can only be done to gratify the silly vanity of wishing to be thought a Knight of one of them at the first glance, although upon a closer inspection, the deception cannot escape detection.

MOULTED, *eradicated*.

MOUND, a corruption from the French word *monde*, or the Latin *mundus*, the world, a particular name given to a ball or globe, which forms part of the regalia of an emperor or a king, and

M U L

is the sign of sovereign authority and majesty. This ball, or globe, is encircled with a horizontal band, enriched with diamonds and precious stones; from the upper edge whereof springs a semicircular band, enriched in like manner; and having on its top a cross, which, according to some writers, should be a *cross avellane*, (see Plate XLVII. fig. 11.) but according to others, and that more properly, a cross pattée.

MOUNT. When the bottom, or base of the shield, is represented green, as a field, and curved somewhat semicircularly, or arched, it is then called a *mount vert*. See Plate VIII. fig. 2.

Mount grieced, or *in degrees*, mounts cut in the form of steps.

Mount mounted, called also a *shapournet shapourned*, *mounted*, or *crested*, and a *mount with a hill upon it*. The Dutch heralds generally make their mounts after this form, and even six mounts surmounting one another, is a Dutch bearing to the name of *Van Lerch*.

MOUNTAIN-CAT. See CAT-A-MOUNTAIN.

Mountain, enflamed. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 26.

Mountain, or Montese Cross. See CROSSES.

MOUNTED, a term applicable to the horse bearing a rider, and also used for the placing of a cross, &c. upon steps, as a cross *mounted* upon grieces, or degrees.

MOUNTING, an heraldic term, said to be applicable to beasts of chase, in the same sense as *rampant* is applied to those of prey, but it is very seldom met with in blazon, and by old writers the term is used generally for the various positions of different animals, as borne in coat-armour, in which way it is mentioned by Randle Holme, viz. in enumerating the *mounting* of various beasts, such as *rampant*, *salient*, *segreant*, &c. &c. yet Holme says, that the crocodile, salamander,ameleon, newt, asker, spider, ant, and all other egg-breeding reptiles, are said to be erected, *mounting*, leaping, or skipping; and he calls a demi ram, with the legs somewhat raised before, *mounting*, a proof that the term may be applicable to beasts of chase, in the same way as *rampant* is applied to those of prey.

MOURN, (French, *morné*,) a term given to the blunted head of a tilting-spear, and sometimes applied to the blunted spikes in the top of the coronel.

MOURNED, (French, *morné*,) blunted.

MOUSSUE, a term used by some heralds to express the particular circumstance of any figure being rounded off at its extremities, as a *cross moussue*, &c.

MULE, *passant*. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 18.

M U S

MULLET is the rowel of a spur, called in French *molette*. English heralds depict the mullet with only five points, as in Plate IX. fig. 24, and Plate XLV. fig. 35, in the dexter chief point, but the French make it of six points, as that in base of fig. 35. When the mullet is borne of six, eight, or more points, the number should be particularly expressed in the blazon. See a mullet of eight points in Plate XX. fig. 7. Some authors are of opinion that the mullet of five points, when pierced, represents the rowel of the spur, and when of more points and not pierced, is a star.

Mullet, pierced, which seems more nearly to resemble the spur-rowel, having the hole or perforation through which the pin passes, upon which it turns. See the *mullet* in the sinister chief point, Plate XLV. fig. 35.

A *mullet* is used as the filial distinction of the third son. See Plate XI. *Distinctions of third House*.

MURAILLÉ, is a term used by French heralds to express any ordinary that is represented as walled, or, rather, embattled and masoned.

MURAL CROWN, was made of gold, having on the edge of the circle battlements, resembling those of a fortification. It was given among the ancients to him who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city, or entered by the breach. (See Plate XXIV. fig. 17;) and for this heroic act was claimed alike by the meanest soldier and the greatest commander. The fillet or circle was engraved with lions, to express the undaunted courage of the bearer, but the rim and battlements are now *masoned*.

MURREY colour, a dark brown, or dun, colour, the same as what is termed *sanguine*. When this colour is blazoned by precious stones, it is called *sardonix*, and if by planets *dragon's tail*.

MUSCHETORS, or **MUSHETOURS**, (French *mouchetures*,) are those black spots resembling the end of the ermine's tail, which are painted without the three specks over them used in depicting *ermine*. See Plate VII. fig. 18, viz. ar. six *muschetors*, three, two, and one, a chief, *urdée*, *vert*.

MUSIC LINES or **BARS**, being part of the arms of *Tetlow*. See Plate XIII. fig. 37; viz. gu. on a fesse ar. five *music-bars*. Upon this bearing *Edmondson* has the following remark;—"I will presume to assert, that music-bars were never placed in any armorial bearing before those granted to the name of *Tetlow*."

MUSSELED, or **MUZZLED**, is said of a bear, dog, or other animal, whose mouth is banded, or tied up, so as to prevent biting. See Plate XVIII.

N E B

fig. 14; viz. a bear's head, muzzled, and erased.

MUSIMON is an animal mentioned in *Guillim's Display*, where it is said to be a bigenerous beast, of unkindly procreation, and engendered between a goat and a ram, like the Tityrus, the offspring of a sheep and goat, as noted by Upton.

N

NAIANT, or **NATANT**, (From the Latin *natare*, to swim,) swimming, an heraldic term, applicable to all sorts of fish, (except flying-fish and shell-fish,) when placed horizontally, or across the field, as it were, in the act of swimming. See Plate XLIV. fig. 6; viz. three eels, *naiant*.

The French use the terms *nageant*, and *flotant*.

NAIL. See Plate XLI. fig. 11, dexter side.

NAISSANT is a French term in blazon, signifying rising or coming forth. It is peculiarly applicable to all living things when represented as issuing out of the middle of a fesse or other ordinary. See Plate XXII. fig. 27. This term differs from that called *issuant*, which implies any living creature arising out of the bottom line of the chief. See **ISSUANT**.

NARCISSUS, a plant with a bulbous root, of which there are great varieties. The flower consists of six petals, each resembling in shape the leaf of the cinquefoil. Three of these flowers form the armorial bearings of *Lambert*, Earl of Cavan. See Plate XXXI. fig. 23.

NATAND. Old English term for *Naiant*.

NAVAL CROWN, or **GARLAND**. This was a rim or circle of gold, the upper edge of which was adorned with the heads or beaks of ships and sails placed alternately. The Romans are said to have bestowed a naval crown on the person who first boarded the ship of an enemy. The naval crown is now formed with the sterns and square sails of ships, placed alternately upon the circle or fillet, as in Plate XXIV. fig. 16.

NAVETTY, (French, *navetté*.) semée of shuttles.

NEBULÉ, } The former, according to the
NEBULOSE, or } French, from *nebuleux*, cloudy;
NEBULY. } and the latter, as expressed by
English heralds, from the Latin word *nubes*, a cloud; is a term applied to the outside line of any ordinary, of a kind of elliptic form, alternately projecting and indenting such ordinary, somewhat resembling clouds, as in Plate XX.

N O B

fig. 15; viz. a border *nebulé*; also in Plate VI. fig. 13, of lines. The ancients used the term *nebulatum*; but *nebula* signifying rather a mist than a cloud, *nubes* and *nubium* are more proper. The French sometimes use the word *nuancé*, from *nuaux*, a cloud, or cloudy.

NEPTUNE, when depicted in coat-armour is generally drawn with a trident in his hand, as in Plate XXVIII. fig. 27.

NERVED (French, *nervé*) is said of leaves and plants, the fibres of which are borne of a different tincture.

NETTLE-LEAVES. See Plate XXXI. fig. 10.

NEWE, or **NEVE**, old English terms for *fretted*.

NEWT, a small water-animal of the lizard kind, called also an *effet* or *eft*.

NEVE, or **NEWE**. Old English terms for *fretted*.

NISLÉE, or **NYLLÉE**, slender, narrow, or reduced almost to nothing. *La croix nyllé*, according to some heraldic writers, is like the cross *cercellée*, but somewhat narrower, and never pierced; though, according to others, is always to be pierced, as being derived from *anille*, a mill-rine, and no more than a slender cross moline.

NOBILITY. This word properly signifies grandeur of soul, and the possession of superior virtues, which distinguish him that is adorned with them from the rest of mankind. It is more usually understood to designate that class of the community who, by a selection, supposed to be founded on this distinction, are elevated above the rest by titles, rank, and other privileges. The word is formed from the Latin *nobilis*, which was the distinction of those who had held any of the highest offices in the Roman state, and was transmitted by them to all their descendants, and secured from oblivion by the *jus imaginum*. The division of the people into patrician and plebeian was prior to this, and was that which more nearly corresponded with the modern classification into noble and ignoble. During the aristocratical period of the Roman republic, when only patricians were eligible to the highest offices, the title of *nobilis* only implied an additional dignity in certain members of an already elevated order; but when these offices were thrown open to plebeians also, it became more strongly opposed to its contrary, *ignobilis*, and this division took place, in public estimation, of that of patrician and plebeian, and the more speedily as the intermarriage of of those two orders soon rendered imperceptible or uncertain the boundary line between them.

The nobility of modern Europe had its origin in that system which the Goths, and other north-

ern nations, established every where, with little variation. By the right of conquest, they possessed themselves of the greater part of the invaded country, and, reserving to the most worthy or most fortunate among themselves all offices of honour, respect, and power, they left to the remainder, and to the original inhabitants, all menial and laborious employments, together with the badge of slavery, or insurmountable inferiority; and care was taken to perpetuate this state of things by rendering both conditions necessarily hereditary. The impolicy and injustice of a nobility founded on this principle is apparent. All the arguments which have been unwisely urged against nobility of every kind, apply with all their force to such an one as this. Unless the gifts of providence, talents, and integrity are supposed to belong to some favoured few, such a system must deprive a nation of the benefits of a large portion of its ability and virtue, and frequently leave in unworthy hands the conduct of the most important and difficult affairs. Wherever this system was persevered in, or only partially corrected, the evil effects have been felt in a greater or less degree, sometimes by cramping the energies of a people, and sometimes, when the opportunity has offered, by the levelling of all distinctions and privileges whatever. This, however, is but running to the opposite extreme, and is founded on a principle equally untrue, namely, the equality of all men in wisdom and virtue, for in no other case can an equality of rank be preserved. If some men are superior to others, that superiority ought to be encouraged and rewarded,—and no better rewards can be devised than such as constitute nobility of some kind. It may be said that this argument does not justify but rather condemns the transmission of such rewards from generation to generation, without regard to personal merit; but that also is sufficiently defended if it can be shown to be in itself no trifling part of the original reward, for an hereditary nobility ought not and need not to be approved upon any other ground than that of drawing out and sufficiently rewarding as much virtue and talent as possible. But it cannot be denied that an hereditary nobility possesses, from the antiquity of its descent and its stability, more dignity than could be enjoyed by any temporary, and constantly shifting, body of men. The meritorious individual himself also frequently derives more satisfaction in the contemplation of his descendants enjoying the honours he has won than in his own possession of them;—and there certainly are cases of merit from which no de-

gree of reward, that can in justice be granted, should be withheld. The universal existence of some kind of nobility, in every state of society, even the most barbarous, evinces how much it accords with the nature of man, and the most perfect kind may be said to be that to which virtue and talents are the passports, and from which none are, of necessity, excluded.

The feudal interpretation of the word noble has been too closely adhered to in most countries, and, instead of being the reward, has been considered the evidence of superior virtue and a necessary qualification for all honourable employments. The inconvenience of such an exclusive system was in some degree remedied by the power of the sovereign to ennoble whomsoever he chose; but this power was necessarily limited, and, consequently, all merit without this stamp of authority remained unprofitable to the possessor and to his country.

This order of things existed in France down to the period of the revolution; the gentry or nobility was the creation of the monarch; and, though the ancient families looked down upon their new associates, these were happy to have escaped from a rank of which the ignominy could be removed only by the royal patent. This nobility was guarded on the same principles as those on which it was founded, and might be lost by engaging in those employments which a warlike community had condemned as degrading;—an ennobled person sacrificed his rank for ever if he engaged in commerce. The King of France, in 1669, limited this penalty to those who traded in retail; and in Brittany even this offence only occasioned the nobility to be suspended, which was recovered when the objectionable occupation was abandoned.

In this country, the more early diffusion of liberal principles removed the disabilities of birth, and talent, education, and character, when possessed of adequate means, being left to seek their own level in society, have formed a class of gentry, unknown in most other countries, in which antiquity of descent is a valued ornament, but neither an essential nor a primary qualification, and the absence of which does not require to be compensated for by an arbitrary decree.

The word nobility having thus happily lost its feudal signification, it has been appropriated by us as a general term to the collected body of peers, who form a distinct portion of the legislature—at once the ornament and the protection of the country,—placed, in power as in rank, between the sovereign and the people, and invested with the important duty of maintaining

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both. The source of this honour is the King, who now always confers it by letters patent: it was originally territorial, but ceased to be so when the alienation of lands became frequent. Another method of ennobling formerly employed was by writ, when any person, not before entitled, was summoned to attend among the lords of Parliament; this method is still sometimes employed, but only in the case of an heir-apparent to a peerage. The direct heirs of a person thus summoned succeeded, of right, to his rank as peer; whereas a title conferred by patent is not, necessarily, hereditary, but must be declared so in the patent, and the method of its descent specified, which is now usually extended to more indirect branches than was customary formerly.

When nobility is once conferred it cannot be recalled except by attainder; although it has been contended that if a baron wastes his estate the King may degrade him; but better authorities maintain that this can be done only by Act of Parliament. The only instance on record of the exercise of this power at all is that of George Nevile, Duke of Bedford, who, in the reign of Edward IV. was degraded by Act of Parliament, as being too poor to support his dignity.

If a woman, noble in her own right, marries a commoner, she remains noble, but if her nobility came by marriage, she loses it when she marries a second time out of the peerage; but if her second husband is a peer, though of a lower rank than her first, she loses nothing of her title by marrying him.

Bishops, although Lords of Parliament, do not acquire any personal nobility, and, therefore, it is said, are not entitled to be tried, in case of accusation, by the peerage of the realm.

NOMBRIL, or **NAVEL POINT**, is the next below the fesse-point, or the very centre of the escoccheon, supposing the same to be divided into two equal parts below the fesse, the first being the *nombril*, and the lower the base point. See **POINTS OF THE ESCOCHEON**.

NORROY *King of Arms*. See **KINGS OF ARMS**.

NOVA SCOTIA, *Baronets of*, instituted by James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland. See **BARONETS**.

NOURRI, a French term, rendered in Latin, by *Baron, nutritus*. It is applicable to flowers when a part is cut off, and signifies *couped*.

NOWED, from the Latin word *nodatus*, knotted, or tied in a knot, is a term in armoury applicable to the tails of lions, and other animals which are very long, and are borne as if tied up in a knot. See Plate XXII. fig. 12, a lion, ram-

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pant, tail *nowed*, and Plate XLIV. fig. 30, a snake, or serpent, *nowed*.

NUANCÉ is a French term, which implies the same as *nebulé*, or *nebuly*; it is derived from the word *nuaux*, a cloud, or cloudy.

O

This letter is usually placed for *or*, or *gold*, in marking that metal in what is termed tricking, or drawing of Arms with a pen and ink.

OAK. This tree being considered the emblem of virtue and strength, the Romans made their civic crowns of its branches, and gave it to such as had saved the life of a citizen. The oak and its parts are variously borne in coat armour. Example, a wood of oak trees, see Plate XXXVIII. fig. 2; on a mount, an oak tree, Plate VIII. fig. 2; an oak leaf, Plate XXXI. fig. 7; an oak branch, acorned, ppr. Plate XXXI. fig. 1.

OAK, of Navarre. A Spanish Order of Knighthood. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

OBSIDIONAL CROWN, or **GARLAND**, was made of grass, and twigs of trees interwoven, in the form as represented in Plate XXV. fig. 14. Among the Romans, it was given to him who held out a siege, or caused one to be raised.

OFFICERS OF ARMS. See **KINGS, HERALDS, and PURSUIVANTS**.

OGE, or **BOUSE**, a French term for *water-bouget*.

OGRESSES, or **PELLETS**, are round black balls. See **PELLETS**. The French call them *tortaux de sable* or *ogoeses*. In Latin they may be termed *tortellæ atræ*.

OLIVE CROWN, or **GARLAND**, was a reward given among the Greeks to those who came off victorious at the Olympic games. See Plate XXIV. fig. 22.

Olive-tree is the symbol of peace, concord, obedience, and meekness, for which reason Virgil represented Numa Pompilius with an olive branch in his hand, to denote his peaceable reign. Although not an English tree, the branches are often borne in coat armour.

OLIVES, GARDEN OF, an Order of Knighthood. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

OMBRÉ, (French, shadowed; in Latin *inumbatus*.) This mode of bearing, although frequently met with in French heraldry, is seldom, if ever, used in English armory. *Ombré de croix*, says *Colombiere*, is to be represented of the colour of smoke, so as to see through it; being, as

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the term expresses, only the shadow of a cross. *Ombre de soleil*, is when the sun is borne in armory, so that the eyes, nose, and mouth, which are represented at other times, do not distinctly appear; but there is a sufficiently thin colouring for the face to be seen faintly. See ADUMBRATUS.

ONDÉ, or UNDÉ, is a French term, signifying the same as *wavy*. See WAVY.

ONGLÉ (Latin, *ungulatus*) is a French term, and signifies the talons, or claws, of birds or beasts, when borne of a different colour from that of the body of the animal, but it is never used in English blazon; and, according to *Colombiere*, it is more applicable to beasts than fowls.

ON-SETT, or *Double On-sett*, called also *Down-sett* by old heraldic writers, as well as *rampée*, *coppée*, *ramped and copped*, is when a piece is cut out of the fesse, cheveron, &c.; and is, as it were, slipped out of its proper place. See FESSE RAMPED and CHEVERON ROMPU.

OPEN in the head, or disjoint. See CHEVERON DISJOINTED.

OPINICUS, a fictitious beast of heraldic creation. Its body and fore-legs are said to be like those of a lion, the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings like those given to the griffin, with a short tail resembling that of the camel. See Plate XL. fig. 13.

The *opinicus* is the crest to the arms of the Barber-Surgeons' Company of the City of London. It is sometimes borne without wings, and is then blazoned an *opinicus sans wings*.

OPPRESSED. This term is sometimes used instead of *debruised*, and is, in signification, the same. *Surmounted*, *over-all*, and *over-laid* are likewise used in the same sense.

OR, is a French word, signifying *gold*, and by which English heralds also express that metal, representing it by a yellow colour. In engraving, it is known by small points, or dots, spread all over the field, or bearing. To avoid repetition of the word *or* in blazoning coat-armour, the term *gold* is frequently applied in its stead, especially when that metal occurs a third time in the same bearings, but when only twice it is more usual to name the rotation in which the metal occurs in describing the coat. It is in Latin called *aurum*, and in Spanish, *oro*. *Sylvanus Morgan* says, it betokeneth wisdom, riches, and elevation of mind. *Colombiere* states, that it signifies Christian and spiritual virtues, faith, justice, temperance, charity, meekness, clemency, and humility; and, of worldly vir-

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tues, that it denotes nobility, riches, generosity, splendour, love, chivalry, purity, cleanness, constancy, solidity, gravity, joy, prosperity, and long life. In blazoning by precious stones, it is represented by the *carbuncle* and *topaz*; by planets, the *sun*; by elements, *fire*; by human constitutions, *sanguine*; days of the week, *Sunday*; and months, *July* and *August*. How far the predominant virtues of those who apply at the Heralds' College for grants are attended to in this respect cannot well be ascertained, but the multiplicity of charges, and variety of metal, colour, and fur, with which modern coats are encumbered, certainly, by such kind of inference, embrace more than all the cardinal virtues.

ORANGES, a fruit well-known. In blazon, this name is given to all roundles, which are coloured *tenné*, or *tawney*. The French call them, as well as all other roundles, *tortaux*, but expressing, at the same time, the particular colour of which they happen to be borne.

ORB, or GLOBE, round balls without the delineation of land or water, and the terrestrial globe depicted in the usual manner, frequently occur in coat armour.

ORBIT, (French, *rond*, *cercle*,) round, or circle.

ORDINARIES are the principal bearings in coat-armour, as the *bend*, *pale*, *fesse*, &c. See each ordinary, under its proper name. *Colombiere* states the number of what are termed, by ancient heralds, honourable ordinaries, at ten; viz.—the *chief*, the *pale*, the *bend*, the *fesse*, the *bar*, the *cross*, the *saltier*, the *cheveron*, the *border*, and the *orle*; but the two latter are not so reckoned by English heralds. *Barons* adds two more as honourable ordinaries, viz.—the *pairle* and the *pointe*, thus making twelve. According to *Leigh*, the honourable ordinaries are nine. *Guillim*, without numbering them, infers that there are five more; and *Randle Holme* states twenty, viz.—

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Chief, | } mentioned by Leigh. |
| 2. Pale, | |
| 3. Bend, | |
| 4. Fesse, | |
| 5. Bar, | |
| 6. Escoccheon, | |
| 7. Cross, | |
| 8. Saltier, | |
| 9. Cheveron, | } mentioned by Guillim. |
| 10. Giron, | |
| 11. Quarter, | |
| 12. Pile, | |
| 13. Flasque, | |
| 14. Tressure, | |

- 15. Fret,
- 16. File,
- 17. Border,
- 18. Orle,
- 19. Inescocheon,
- 20. Canton,

} mentioned by *Holme*.

Some heralds will not admit several of these as ordinaries, being used for *differences*; but *Holme* contends, that as they are severally borne with and without other charges, and are in ordinary use in coat-armour, they should be so ranked as well as the rest.

ORDO EQUESTRIIS, of the Roman Empire. See KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.

OREILLÉ, in Latin *auritas*, eared.

ORGAN-PIPES are bearings which sometimes occur in coat-amour, and are represented as in Plate XXX. fig. 37, viz. *two organ-pipes, in saltier*.

ORIFLAM, or ORIFLAMBE, is the name given to the standard of France. It is a blue banner, charged with golden fleurs-de-lis.

ORLE. The orle is one of the ordinaries, and composed of one or two lines passing round the shield, as in Plate XIII. fig. 19.

Orle, in vulgar French, signifies a selvidge, or welt, which the orle may be said to represent, being nothing more than a border within the shield, at some little distance from the edge. It is in Latin often rendered *orula*, to which some writers object, inasmuch, that *orula* being the diminutive of *ora*, which signifies the outer border, or edge, the orle, which is placed within it, is not well expressed. *Uredus* and *Camden* both used *limbus*; *Upton*, *tractus*; and *Gibbon* recommends *limbus a latere scuti disjunctus*, to show that it does not touch the extremities of the shield; or, rather, to add to *Tractus*, *scutum totem interne præcingens*, denoting, thereby, that this trace goes round the shield in the inner side. It is, in fact, an inner border of the same shape as the escocheon itself, and does not touch the extremities of the shield; the field being seen within and round it on both sides, having the appearance of an escocheon voided; it is, however, sometimes made round, like a large annulet. The edges of the orle may be *engrailed*, *indented*, *invecked*, *fleury*, &c.

Orle, fretted with a pallet and barrulet. See Plate XLIX. fig. 20.

Orlé, a French term, *bordered*.

In *Orle* is when the charges are placed round the escocheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else; thus, *azure, an inescocheon within an orle of mullets*,

as in Plate XIII. fig. 20. *Chiffletius* renders it in Latin, *ad oram positus*. The term, in orle, is also used to express two branches encompassing any bearing; as, for example, *on a wreath, a crescent between two branches of laurel in orle*, in which instance, the laurel rises from the wreath, and nearly meets at the top over the crescent.

OSTRICH, a large bird, principally found in Africa. From the idle story of its being able to digest iron, this bird is generally depicted in heraldry with a horse-shoe in its mouth. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 32.

OSTRICH-HEAD, between two wings, in his mouth a horse-shoe. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 33.

It is unnecessary in the blazon to mention the particular wings, as, in this instance, it is understood to be the proper wings of the bird, unless the contrary is expressed.

Ostrich-feathers are frequently borne in coat-armour, either single or in plumes. They are always represented with the tops turned down, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 34; and, therefore, in blazoning, the circumstance of the tops bending over need not be mentioned. If the feather is depicted white, and the quill or stem gold, or any colour different from the feather, which often occurs, it is then blazoned, *penned* of such a metal or colour, and sometimes *shafted* of such a tincture; but it would be more proper to use the term *quilled*. It should be noted, that no feathers, except those of the ostrich, are represented in heraldry, over-hanging at the tops.

Ostrich-feathers in a plume. When three feathers are placed together, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 35, they are then termed a *plume*, and their number need not be mentioned in the blazoning; but, if there are more than three, the number should be expressed, as *a plume of five feathers*, &c. When more than one row of feathers are borne, such rows, in blazon, are termed *heights*; as, for example, *a plume of ostrich-feathers in two heights*. In Plate XXXIX. fig. 36, the plume is there composed of *nine feathers*, in *two heights*, and should, as there shown, be placed five in the bottom row, and four in the top. When there are three heights, the plume should then consist of twelve feathers, viz. five, four, and three. Some Herald's term them single, double, and triple plumes.

Three ostrich-feathers ar. quilled or, enfiled with a prince's coronet of the last, with an escrol az. thereon, and the words *Ich Dien*, in gold, as in Plate XLV. fig. 27, is the badge, or cognizance, of the Prince of Wales.

OTTER, an amphibious animal, somewhat like a dog. It frequents fresh-water rivers, lakes, and large pools, where it destroys abundance of fish, such being its principal food. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 31. This animal is sometimes borne as a charge, with a fish in the mouth.

OVER-ALL (French, *sur le tout*, *brochant sur le tout*) is when a charge is placed over other bearings; the terms *surmounted* and *debruised* have much the same signification.

OVERLAID. This term occurs in *Randle Holme* as a *pale fracted* and *overlaid*. See **PALE FRACTED**.

OVERT, or } terms applicable to the wings of
OVERTURE, } birds, &c. when spread open on
either side the head, as if taking flight. See Plate XLIX. fig. 7. It is, likewise, applied to inanimate things, as a *purse overt*, meaning an open purse; and piercings are sometimes so termed by the French.

Overture elevated, differs from the last by having the points of the wings elevated. See Plate XLIX. fig. 8.

OUNCE, another name for the **LYNX**, a fierce animal, of a light brown colour, spotted with small black spots. It is of the tiger kind, with short ears, and a short tail.

OUR LADY, of the Victory.

Our Lady of Montesa.

Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Our Lady of the Lily.

Our Lady of Mercy.

Our Lady of the Rosary.

Our Lady of Bethlehem.

Our Lady of the Thistle.

Our Lady of Grace.

Our Lady of Loretto.

See **KNIGHTHOOD**,
Orders of.

OWLS. These birds, which are not unfrequently found in coat-armour, are always depicted *full-faced*, and, therefore, that circumstance need not be mentioned in the blazon. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 24.

Owl, horned. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 31.

OWNDY, old English term for *wavy*, or *undée*.

OX. This well-known animal is sometimes borne in coat-armour, as in the arms of the city of Oxford, viz. *an ox gu. passing a ford ppr.*

P

This letter is usually placed for *purple*, or *purple*, in marking that colour in what is termed *tricking*, or drawing of arms with a pen and ink; and ppr. for *proper*, meaning the proper natural colour of any thing when so depicted in coat-armour.

PACK-SADDLE. See Plate XLIII. fig. 11.

PADLOCK. See two padlocks in Plate XLVIII. fig. 7; the one represented in base is the most ancient form borne in coat-armour.

PAILLÉ is a French term, and signifies *diapered*, or *variegated*.

PAIRLE. The *pairle* is said to be composed of half a saltier and half a pale, issuing from the base point of the shield, and rising up to the centre thereof, and there dividing into two equal parts, extending to the dexter and sinister chief angles. It is also by some taken for an *episcopal pall*, as that carried in the arms of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury; and by others as a representation of the letter Y.

PALATA. Latin, *in pale*, which see.

PALE, (French, *pal*,) is one of the honourable ordinaries, and stands perpendicularly in the centre of the escoccheon. Many heraldic writers attribute the name from the resemblance it bears to the pales of a park, or camp. The *pale* should occupy one-third part of the breadth of the field, and divide the shield lengthways, from top to bottom. *Upton*, *Chiffletius*, and most other authors, call it, in Latin, *palus*, and *Uredus*, *vacerra*. Its diminutive is termed a *pallet*, and called, by the French, *vergetté*. See Plate XII. fig. 1.

Note.—When the *pale* is placed over a lion, or any other charge, such charge is then said to be *debruised by a pale*; but if the charge is placed over the *pale*, it is then termed *supported by a pale*.

Pale, between two indorses, or a pale indorsed. See Plate XXVII. fig. 5.

Pale, fitchée, in the foot. See Plate XII. fig. 6: but the better blazon would be, *a pale, pointed in base*.

Pale, radiant, or rayonnée. See Plate XII. fig. 7; sometimes the *pale* may be of one colour, or metal, and the rays of another, as, for example, *gu. a pale or, rayonnated ar*.

Pale, champaine on the dexter side. See that on the dexter side of the escoccheon, in Plate XII. fig. 8.

Pale, angled. See the middle pale, at Plate XII. fig. 8.

Pale, beveled. See the pale on the sinister side of the escocheon, Plate XII. fig. 8.

Pale, double arched, or nuagé. See Plate XII. fig. 9.

Pale, wavy. See Plate XII. fig. 10.

Pale, dancettée. See Plate XII. fig. 11.

Pale, indented. See Plate XII. fig. 12.

Pale, brethesed, is like the *pale, crenellé*, only the indents are placed parallel to each other, as in Plate XII. fig. 13. This is a French bearing.

Pale, engrailed, within a border. See Plate XII. fig. 14.

Note.—The border is added to this figure merely to show that it generally takes places of all ordinaries, except the chief, by passing over them.

Pale, invected, or invecked. See Plate XII. fig. 15.

Pale, fracted, or removed. See Plate XII. fig. 17.

Pale, fracted, or removed, and overlaid. See Plate XLIX. fig. 19.

Pale, gules, engrailed, or. See Plate XII. fig. 16.

Note.—Edmondson mentions to have found it thus blazoned by different writers, but very properly remarks that it would be better understood if it were blazoned a *pale engrailed or, surmounted by a pale gu.*

Pale, raguly. See Plate XII. fig. 19.

Pale, engrailed, between two pallets. See Plate XII. fig. 22.

Note.—Without strict attention to the exact wording and meaning of this blazon, it might be productive of great error; for if, by mistake, the word *engrailed* was placed after *pallets*, it would materially alter the bearing, as all three must then be engrailed.

Pale, fece, an old English term in blazonry, meaning *parted per pale and fesse*.

Pale, retracted, that is, shortened. It is a French term, used when pales are borne cut off, either pendent from the chief, or issuant from the base, which should be particularly noticed in the blazon.

Pale, pattée, coupé, that is, cut off at each end, where it widens like the extremities of the *cross pattée*.

Pale, fitchée, cut off and pointed, which may be done at either or both ends, and should be particularly expressed.

Pale, coupé, cut off at either or both extremities, and these coupings may be plain, or after any of the various lines of partition, de-

lineated in Plate VI. such as *couped, indented, wavy, &c.*

Pale fêce neuve is the pale triparted and parted likewise, barways and fretted.

Pales, coupé, conjoined to another, and, as before observed, may be cut off at either extremity, which should be particularly noticed, and explained in the blazon. See Plate XLIX. fig. 18, viz. *two pales, coupé, in base, conjoined to another.*

Pale, edged, is like one pale surmounting another, but with this difference, that *pale, edged,* should show no shadow where the edging joins the pale, whereas, in the other, the upper pale is shadowed on one side, to show its being overlaid.

Pale, lozengy, conjoined. It is sometimes blazoned *two voiders, indented, of three points.* See Plate XLIX. fig. 17.

Pale and chief, conjoined, } are the two ordi-
Pale and fesse, conjoined, } naries con-
joined together, without showing any line of partition where they unite.

Per Pale is when the field or charge is divided by a centre line, drawn perpendicularly from top to bottom, as in Plate XII. fig. 18. It is often termed *party per pale*, but the first word in this, and other similar cases, is superfluous. The French use only the single word *parti*, which of itself signifies *per pale*.

In Pale, (French, *en pal,*) signifies any charge borne upright in the centre of the field; as, for example, *a battle-axe in pale.* See Plate XVIII. fig. 7. Two or more charges, when placed one above another, in a direct upright line, are then said to be *in pale*; and when such charges are placed athwart the field, and one above the other, they are then said to be *barways in pale.* Upton and others render it in Latin *palata*, but Gibbon recommends *in palum collocata*, or *palari ordine disposita*.

PALY, (French *pallé.*) When the field is divided into any equal number of pieces, by perpendicular lines, it is then termed *paly* of so many pieces, as *paly of six, ar. and gu.* See Plate XII. fig. 20. The French term it *vergetté* of so many pieces, and sometimes *palé*.

Paly, per fesse, (French, *contre palé,*) divides the field into an equal number of pieces, palewise, crossed by a line fessewise. See Plate XXIX. fig. 26, viz. *paly of six, ar. and purp. per fesse counterchanged.*

Paly-pily, or, rather, *pily-paly,* is a division of the field in the form of *piles*, reaching from

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the top to the bottom, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 15.

Paly-bendy, (French, *palé-bandé*), is composed of lines, palewise and bendwise, either dexter or sinister, and when by the latter should be particularly expressed, for, when neither dexter nor sinister is named with the bend, the dexter is always implied. See Plate XVII. fig. 11.

Paly-bendy, sinisterwise. See Plate XVII. fig. 12.

Paly-crenellé, or *embattled*, divided by embattled lines palewise.

Paly-saltier, divided palewise, and per saltier, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 16.

PALISADO CORONET is composed of upright pieces, like pales, pointed, and fixed upon a circular rim. See Plate XXIV. fig. 20.

PALISSÉ, a French term, meaning *pily-paly*, a division of the field in the form of piles, reaching from the top to the bottom.

PALL, an archiepiscopal vestment made of white lamb's wool, and sent by the church of Rome to her metropolitans. See Plate XLVII. fig. 32. This *pall* is part of the arms of the See of Canterbury, and also of that of Armagh, in Ireland.

PALL-CROSS. See **CROSS** so called, and Plate XXXII. fig. 8.

Per Pall is a division of the field by a single line in the form of the pall.

PALLET (Latin, *palus minutus*) is a diminutive of the *pale*, and containing only one-half of it in breadth. See Plate XII. fig. 2.

There may be two or more pallets in a field, even to the number of ten, but the number should be particularly expressed in the blazon.

The French call the pallet, or small pale, *vergetté*, and, when there are more than one in a coat, say, *vergetté of so many pieces*. See **PALY**.

Pallet and barrulet conjoined is a mere joining of these ordinaries, without showing any line of partition where they unite.

Palletted, conjoined by a pallet. See **CHEVERON PABLETTED**, and Plate XXIII. fig. 16.

PALISSÉ resembles a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and is so represented on a fesse, rising up a considerable height, pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

PALM is the name given to the broad part at the top of the buck's horn.

PALM-TREE. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 4.

PALM-BRANCH. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 24.

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PALMER'S STAFF, (French, *un bourdon*), a pilgrim's staff. See Plate XLV. fig. 12, viz. a crosier, between two palmers' staves.

PALMER'S SCRIP OR WALLET. See Plate XXX. fig. 33.

PALMER'S STAFF AND SCRIP. See Plate XXX. fig. 34.

PALMER, or PALM-WORM. See Plate XLIV. fig. 36.

PANDALL, PENDALL, or SPINDLE CROSS. See **CROSS**, so called, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 10.

PANNES, a French term, by which *furs* are understood. *Baron* renders it, in Latin, *pelles*, and from which *Mackenzie* conjectures the *fur pean* to have originated.

PANSEY, PANSY, or HEART'S EASE, a species of single tri-coloured violet, well known to gardeners. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 14.

PANTHER, a wild beast, whose great fierceness heralds were wont to express by depicting the animal with fire issuing from its mouth and ears. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 20, a panther's head, erased.

Note.—The position of the panther in heraldry is always *guardant*.

PAPAL CROWN, TIARA, or TRIPLE CROWN, is a long red cap, surmounted with a mound and cross pattée; round this cap are three marquesses coronets of gold, placed at equal distances, one over the other: from the inside issue two ribbons, flotent, and fringed, as in Plate XXV. fig. 24.

PAPELONNÉ, PAPELLONNÉ, PAMPILLETÉE, or PAPILLOTTÉ, a French term in blazon, to denote a field, or charge, covered with a figure like the scales of fish. It is frequently met with in French armory. See Plate XLVII. fig. 1. It is, in Latin, rendered *papillionatus*.

PARER, an instrument used by farriers to pare the hoof of a horse.

PARK-PALES are sometimes borne in coat-armour: they are depicted close to each other, with pointed tops.

PARLIAMENT ROBES. See Plate XLV. fig. 6.

PARROT, a well-known bird, anciently called a *popinjay*. The parrot's proper heraldic colour is green, and is commonly depicted with a red collar round the neck, and red feet. It is frequently met with in armorial bearings, and particularly in old family coat-armour in Switzerland, occasioned by the two great factions there in the year 1262, which were distinguished by their ensigns, the one having a red standard, with a white star, and the other a white standard

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with a green parrot, and the families that were concerned in these factions, carried in their arms either stars or parrots.

PARTED, *double*, or *biparted*; *treble*, or *tre-parted*; *quater*, or *cater-parted*; and *cinque-parted*; terms used for the field, or charge, divided into one, two, three, four, and five parts.

Parted of two colours is an old English term in blazon, and signifies *per fesse*.

PARTIE, or **PARTY**, as *party per pale*, *per cheveron*, *per fesse*, &c. are terms used to denote the field being divided by those particular lines of partition; but the word *partie*, or *party*, is superfluous.

Of these sort of partitions, *Colombiere* reckons twelve. The first called by the French only *party*, but by English heralds *party per pale*: 2. *party per fesse*; in French, *coupé*: 3. *party per cross*; in French, *party and coupé*: 4. *party of six pieces*; in French, *party d'un and coupé de deux*: 5. *party of eight*; in French, *party de trois and coupé d'un*: 6. *party of ten*; in French, *party de quatre and coupé d'un*: 7. *party of twelve*; in French, *party de trois and coupé de deux*: 8. *party of sixteen*; in French, *party de trois and coupé d'autres trois*, or *escartellé and contre-escartellé*: 9. *party of twenty*; in French, *party de quatre and coupé de trois*: 10. *party of thirty-two*; in French, *party de sept and coupé de trois*. These are the several divisions as assigned by *Colombiere*. *Sylvanus Morgan* mentions the divisions after another manner, viz. 1. *party per cross*; 2. *per chief*; 3. *per pale*; 4. *per pale inclave*; 5. *per bend dexter*; 6. *per bend sinister*; 7. *per cheveron*; 8. *barry bendy of eight pieces*; 9. *paleways of six pieces*; 10. *barry of six pieces*; 11. *barry of eight pieces*; 12. *bendy of six*; 13. *chequy*; 14. *fusilly*, or *lozengy*; 15. *paly bendy*, or *bendy lozengy*; 16. *barry bendy lozengy*, or *bendy lozengy*; 17. *gyronny*; 18. *barry lozengy counterchanged*; 19. *waved of six pieces*; 20. *barry nebulee of six pieces*.

The simple lines of partition seem to have great claim to the origin of coat-armour, and the deduction given by *Colombiere* has so much plausibility in it, will offer sufficient apology for the quotation. "It is to be believed," says he, "that the first who took up weapons against their neighbours made use of defensive, as well as offensive arms, and that there were, consequently, shields, as well as clubs or staves: but when men had fetched iron and steel out of the bowels of the earth, and learnt to make swords and battle-axes, javelins, halberts, and other sorts of mortal instruments, there was then no

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approaching one another without armour, bucklers, shields, and targets. These they bore on their left arms to guard their bodies, whilst with the weapons in the right, they endeavoured to destroy their enemies. Thus, after engagements, their shields appeared all slashed, cut, and battered with the strokes they had received on them, and those who had been in the hottest of the action, were known by the many cuts and bruises that appeared on their shields, as evident proofs of their courage and resolution, which had carried them into the greatest danger. These tokens gaining them esteem and reputation among other people, they endeavoured to preserve them, and in order to perpetuate, they caused them to be painted on their shields, just as they had brought them out of the battle, and thus transmitted them to posterity, and thus they began to become arms and marks of honour to the future family. Now to the end that there might be some method observed in this case, and that the use of such honourable tokens might not be abused, every one taking them up according to his own fancy, the rulers of nations, and generals of armies, commissioned certain old knights, whose valour, worth, and wisdom were universally known, for them to grant such marks and tokens to those they thought worthy of them; and in order that they might proceed therein the more regularly, they gave names to those cuts answerable to the nature of them, appointing four chief and principal sorts from which all the others proceed, which sorts are, *parti*, (in English, *party per pale*;) *coupé*, (in English, *party per fesse*;) *tranche*, (in English, *party per bend dexter*;) and *taille*, (in English, *party per bend sinister*. *Per pale*, is when the shield has received a cut down-right, or perpendicular in the middle, from top to bottom. *Per fesse*, when the cut had been across the middle of the shield from side to side. *Per bend dexter*, when the cut fell upon the upper corner of the shield on the right hand, and descended athwart to the opposite lower corner; and *per bend sinister*, when the cut had been on the left upper corner, and came athwart to the opposite lower corner. These sort of cuts which had fallen on their shields in combat, they caused afterwards to be painted on them. The Germans, and particular the Swiss, have preserved these arms above other nations, which have thought to embellish them by the addition of several figures, either of things animate or inanimate, which things are indeed an ornament, but do not render them more honourable than the bare partitions."

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Spelman, however, in his *Aspilogia*, says, "the present divisions of escocheons were unknown in the reign of the Emperor *Theodosius*, and brought up in the time of *Charlemagne*, or later; little used among the English in the days of *King Henry II.* but more frequently under *King Edward III.*"

PARTI is the French term which signifies *party per pale*. *Baron* renders it simply *partitus*; sometimes, in *palum vel perpendiculariter dissectus*, and which denotes the manner of partition much better. *Chiffletius*, in Latin, has *ab summo bipartitum*, which is followed by *Uredus*, who also uses *ad perpendicularum bipartitum*, and the Book of *St. Alban's*, *partitum secundum longum*.

PARTITION LINES. See Plate VI.

PARTITIONS, COMPARTIMENTS, or QUARTERINGS, are the several divisions made in a coat when the arms of several families are borne altogether in one shield, on account of intermarriages with heiresses, representatives of families, or otherwise. See **QUARTERINGS**.

Colombiere says, that thirty-two quarterings is the greatest number used in France, but that the English and Germans sometimes extend to forty, and some even to sixty-four several coats; but there are families now in England entitled to quarter several hundreds in one shield of arms.

PAS-A-PAS, step by step.

PASCHAL LAMB, (French, *Agneau Paschal*,) by some heralds called the *Holy Lamb*, is a lamb, passant, ar. carrying a banner, generally charged with a cross gu. termed the banner of *St. George*. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 6.

PASQUANT, or PASQUANT, (French, *paissant*,) is a term used for sheep, cows, &c. when feeding.

PASMÉ, according to *Coates*, is a French term to express an eagle grown so old, that she is, as it were, become senseless. The term is applicable to other birds of prey; but as it cannot be well applied in this sense in heraldry, it is more likely to mean *haurient*, or *pâmé*.

PASSANT, a term used for any beast borne in a walking position. See *Lion, passant*, Plate XXII. fig. 2. *Chiffletius* and *Uredus* use *gradiens* and *incidens*, which is followed by *Baron* and *Gibbon*.

Passant, guardant, is said of a beast when walking with the head affrontée, or looking full faced. Plate XXII. fig. 3.

Passant, regardant, is said of a beast when represented as walking and looking behind him, as in Plate XXII. fig. 4.

Passant, rampant, according to *Holme*, has

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the dexter fore-paw lifted higher than in the mere passant position, as if the animal were about to seize on its prey.

Passant repassant is said of two animals when borne passant contrariways, one towards the dexter and the other to the sinister.

PASSÉ EN SAUTOIR, by which the French express any thing borne in *saltier*, which *Baron* latinizes by *decussatus*, or *decussim trajectus*.

PASSION CROSS is the same as the *Cross Calvary*. See **CROSSES**.

PASSION NAIL, a name given to one of the charges in the arms of *Holstein*, and other coats. The *Passion-nail* is always represented as in Plate XLI. fig. 8, base.

PASQUANT. See **PASQUANT**.

PATÉE, or PATTÉE. See **CROSS** so called.

Pattée-Fitchée,

Pattée-Masculy,

Pattée-Fusil,

Pattée-Invecked,

Pattée-Moline,

Pattée-Sarcelled, &c. &c.

} See **CROSSES**,
thus named.

PATER-NOSTER, or NOSTRÉE, a Cross so termed, is composed of beads, which should be shadowed so as to represent them of a solid, round, globular form, in order to distinguish them from bezants or plates. See **CROSSES**.

PATONCE. See **CROSS PATONCE**.

PATRIARCHAL. See **CROSS** so termed.

PATTES, the paws of any beast.

PAVEMENT, this is depicted like what is termed masoned.

PAVIER'S PICK, a tool used by paviors, differing somewhat from the shape of the pick-axe. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 20.

PAVILION, or TABERNACLE, is an oblong tent, with a projecting entrance, as in Plate XXX. fig. 17; but the pavilions represented by modern heralds are generally depicted round at the top.

PAW. The foot of a lion, bear, seal, &c. cut off, or erased, at the first joint, is called a *paw*. See Plate XLIV. fig. 15; *a seal's paw, erased*, but when it is cut off above the first joint, it is then termed a *jambe*.

PEACOCK. This beautiful bird is variously borne in coat-armour. When represented affrontée, and with the tail spread circularly, or fanned, as in Plate XL. fig. 5, it is then termed *in pride*, but when blazoned simply *a peacock*, it should then be represented as at fig. 6 of the same Plate.

PEAL, a tool used by bakers for drawing bread out of the oven. See a *peal* in pale, thereon three cakes, Plate XLVI. fig. 5.

PEAN. The name of one of the furs borne in

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coat-armour, the ground of which is black ornamented, or powdered, with ermine spots of gold. See *Furs* in Plate VI. fig. 14.

The French say *de sable hermines d'or*, and the word *pean* is supposed to have had its origin from *des pannes*, a name given by the French to furs in general.

PEAR, a well-known fruit, when borne in coat-armour, it is generally placed as on the dexter side of the shield, in Plate XLVIII. fig. 36.

Pear, reversed, is so called when placed as on the sinister side in Plate XLVIII. fig. 36.

Pear, slipped and leaved. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 22.

Pear-tree, erased and fructed. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 3.

PEACHED, or PEARCHING, (French *perché*,) applicable to birds when in a sitting posture upon a branch or other thing.

PEA-RISE, a name given by heralds to the peastalk, leaved and blossomed. It is part of the crest of *St. Quintin*.

PEARL. The term used to denote argent, or white, by such as blazon arms by precious stones instead of metals and colours: although it cannot be denominated a precious stone, its beauty and great value has caused it to be placed among them.

PECYS. Old English term, meaning *quarters*.

PEER. This word is derived from the French *pair*, which, also, is taken from the Latin *par*, and its proper signification in the modern languages is the same as its ancient original. It implies an equal; one of the same rank and station, without reference to what that rank is. This meaning of the word is most familiar in the well-known maxim of our law, that a man is to be tried by his peers, that is, a lord by the lords, and a commoner by commoners. This legal use of the term arose in the feudal times, in which the maxim itself was established. The vassals, or tenants, of the same lord were called peers, because they were all equal in condition.

The word has now, by common consent, acquired a more distinct application, and of itself, or, as it is more fully expressed, peer of the realm, means a nobleman, who has a seat and vote in the House of Lords, or, as it is as commonly called, the House of Peers. The reason of this use of the word is, that, although differing in rank of nobility, they are all equal in public acts and all essential privileges. They, collectively, form the Supreme Court of Justice of the Kingdom for receiving appeals, an office which naturally belongs to them from having

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been the source from which all other great courts were derived, and by which they were superintended. See LORD and NOBILITY.

In France the word was latterly used in the same manner as with us, but, for a length of time, was confined to the twelve great lords, six dukes, and six counts, who claimed a rank to which it was not in the power of the king to raise others. One-half of these were ecclesiastics; the Archbishop of Rheims and the Bishops of Laon and Langres were dukes; and the Bishops of Chalon on the Marne, Noyons, and Beauvais were counts. The lay peers were the Dukes of Burgundy, Normandy, and Aquitaine, and the Counts of Flanders, Champagne, and Thoulouse. The last six titles were united to the crown of France, except that of the Count of Flanders, and, therefore, on state occasions, the functions which they had been accustomed to perform were entrusted to six lords of the first quality, who were appointed to represent them.

DUKES, PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.
See, also, article DUKE.

HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, GEORGE THE FOURTH, when PRINCE OF WALES, was *Electoral Prince of Brunswick-Lunenbury, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester and Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Hereditary Great Steward of Scotland*.

Edward, the Black Prince, was the first Duke of Cornwall, created 1337, in perpetuity to his heirs; by virtue of which the eldest son of the King of England is Duke of Cornwall upon his birth.

The Earldom of Chester is by creation by Letters Patent, 31st Henry III. anno 1247, and has been invariably annexed to the eldest son of the King of England.

The titles of Hereditary Steward of Scotland, Earl of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew, were titles annexed, by Robert III. anno 1399, to the eldest Prince of Scotland, on his birth, and have continued from that period.

The title of Prince of Wales was first conferred on the infant son of Edward I. anno 1284, and has never been bestowed but upon the heir to the throne.

The armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales are the same as those of the King, with this only difference, that the inescutcheon is plain gu. without the crown of Charlemagne, and the Hanoverian crown is omitted over the escutcheon.

of pretence; over all a label of three points ar. the filial distinction of an eldest son. Crest, mantling, and a crown, composed of crosses pattée, and fleurs-de-lis, placed alternately, with an arch, surmounted with a mound or globe, ensigned with a cross pattée, as in the King's crown, which merely differs in having two arches over it. Before the restoration of Charles II. the coronet of the Prince of Wales was composed only of crosses and fleurs-de-lis intermixed, which we find depicted in the portraits of such princes prior to that period. In the inside of the crown is a cap of crimson velvet, turned up erm.; on the crown a lion, stantant, guardant, or, crowned with the like crown, and charged with the proper label ar. The supporters are the same as the royal arms, but each charged with the label for distinction.

The badge or cognizance of the Prince of Wales is three white ostrich-feathers, issuing through the rim of a prince's coronet of gold, with the motto *Ich Dien* (I serve) on a scroll, entwined at the bottom of the feathers, which was acquired by Edward, the Black Prince, at the battle of Cressy, where he won this badge by his triumph over the King of Bohemia, who bore that device upon his casque, or helmet, by way of crest. See Plate I. for the royal arms, as now borne, and Plate XLV. fig. 27, for the cognizance, or badge, of the Prince of Wales.

PRINCE FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, in Great Britain, and **EARL OF ULSTER**, in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburg, created as above 27th November, 1784, K.G. and K.B.

The armorial bearings of His Royal Highness the Duke of York are the same as those of the Prince of Wales, with the exception that the inescutcheon is ar. charged with a wheel of six spokes gu. for the Bishoprick of Osnaburg, over all a label of three points, the middle one charged with a cross gu.; and, as a Knight of the Garter and Bath, the shield is encompassed with both orders, viz. the garter, surrounded with the collar and appendant badge of the Bath. Crest, on a coronet, composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis alternately, the lion of England, crowned with a like coronet, and charged on the breast with a label, as in the arms. This crest is placed upon a helmet of suitable degree, with a mantling, or and ar. and seated on a coronet of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis, encircling a crimson velvet cap, turned up erm. and fixed on the shield. Supporters, the same as those borne by the Prince of Wales, but each charged

with the proper label, as in the arms, and the lion supporter having only the rim of the crown upon his head.

PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, DUKE OF CLARENCE AND ST. ANDREW'S, in Great Britain, and **EARL OF MUNSTER**, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter and Thistle, created as above 16th May, 1789.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence are the same as those borne by the Duke of York, excepting that the inescutcheon is entirely omitted, and the filial distinction is a label of three points ar. bearing on the centre drop a cross gu. and on each of the other two an anchor, erect, az. in allusion to his naval profession, being Grand-Admiral of England. The shield is encompassed with the Order of the Garter, and around it is displayed the collar of the order of the thistle, with its jewel appendant.

The crest, coronet, mantling, and supporters, are precisely the same as those borne by the Duke of York, the crest and supporters being each charged with the proper label for distinction, as in the arms.

PRINCE EDWARD, THE LATE DUKE OF KENT AND STRATHERN, in Great Britain, **EARL OF DUBLIN**, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter and St. Patrick, created as above 23d April, 1799.

The armorial bearings of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Kent were the same as those of the Duke of Clarence, excepting only the proper distinction of the label being charged with a cross gu. between two fleurs-de-lis az. with which the arms, crest, and supporters were severally charged; the shield being encircled with the garter, surrounded with the collar of St. Patrick, with the jewel appendant.

PRINCE ERNEST AUGUSTUS, DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND TIVIODALE, in Great Britain, **EARL OF ARMAGH**, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, created as above, 23d April, 1799.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his late Majesty's fifth son, are the same as those borne by the late Duke of Kent, differenced only by a label, charged with a fleur-de-lis az. between two crosses gu. the shield surrounded with the garter. Crest, coronet, and supporters, likewise the same, charged with the proper label, as in the arms.

PRINCE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF SUSSEX, in England, **EARL OF INVERNESS**, in North Britain, **BARON OF ARK-**

LOW, in Ireland, and Knight of the Garter. Created as above 7th November, 1801.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex are the same as the Duke of Cumberland, distinguished only by a label charged with two hearts in pale, between two crosses gu.; the shield surrounded with the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The crest, coronet, and supporters are the same, differenced with like labels, as in the arms.

PRINCE ADOLPHUS-FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in England, EARL OF TIPPERARY, in Ireland, and BARON OF CULLODEN, in North Britain, Knight of the Garter, created as above 27th November, 1801.

The armorial bearings of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge are the same as those of his royal brother, the Duke of Sussex, differenced by a label, charged with a cross upon the centre point, and two hearts in pale gu. on the dexter and sinister points; the shield encompassed with the Order of the Garter. The crest, coronet, and supporters, are, likewise, the same as those of the Duke of Sussex, but distinguished by the proper label, as in the arms.

PRINCE WILLIAM-FREDERICK, (nephew to his late Majesty George III.) DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND EDINBURGH, in Great Britain, EARL OF CONNAUGHT, in Ireland, and Knight of the Garter, succeeded his father, Prince William Henry, the late Duke, 25th August, 1805, who was third son of his Royal Highness Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, and brother to his late Majesty. Created Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught, by Patent, dated 14th November, 1764.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester bears the same armorial ensigns as those of his royal cousin, the Duke of Cambridge, differenced only by the distinction of a label, throughout the arms, of five points ar. the middle point charged with a fleur-de-lis az. the other four with a cross of St. George each, gu.; around the shield the insignia of the Order of the Garter. The crest, supporters, &c. are the same as those borne by the other Princes of the Blood Royal, distinguished by the proper label, as in the arms, placed, in a conspicuous manner, upon the breast of the lion in the crest, and upon each supporter; but the coronet is composed of four crosses pattée, and as many strawberry-leaves, placed alternately.

PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

CHARLOTTA-AUGUSTA-MATILDA, PRIN-

CESS ROYAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, Dowager Queen of Wirtemberg, Lady of the Russian Imperial Order of St. Catharine, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King George III. and Widow of Frederick-Charles-William, late King of Wirtemberg, brother to the late Empress of Russia, who married first the eldest daughter of the Duke of Brunswick, by Augusta, Duchess of Brunswick, sister of his late Majesty George III. King of Great Britain.

The armorial bearings of the Princess Royal of England are impaled with those of her consort, the late King of Wirtemberg, which are thus blazoned, viz. a shield of six quarterings, first, bendy lozengy, or and sa. for the duchy of Teck: second, az. a banner of the empire, in bend or, charged with an eagle, displayed, sa. to denote the dignity of Standard-Bearer of the Empire: third, gu. two trouts, endorsed, in pale, or, for the county of Mont Belliard: fourth, az. a bend, embattled, counter-embattled ar.: fifth, quarterly; first and fourth, per fesse, indented, gu. and ar.; second and third, gu. five trees ar.: sixth, per fesse, or and gu. in chief a man's head, couped below the shoulders, his cap gu. turned up erm. in base a crescent ar. and, over all, an escocheon ar. charged with three stag's horns, in fesse sa. for Wirtemberg: impaling the arms of the Princess Royal, which are similar to those above described of her brothers, but with the distinction of a label of three points, charged with a rose gu. upon the centre point, between two crosses of St. George, on the exterior points. Supporters, two eagles, reguardant, sa.

PRINCESS AUGUSTA-SOPHIA, second daughter of his late Majesty King George III. like other unmarried ladies, bears her armorial ensigns in a shield, of a lozenge form, without motto, mantling, or crest. The arms are the same as those of her younger brothers, but distinguished by a label of three points, charged, on the centre point, with a rose gu. between two ermine spots on the exterior points. The supporters are the same, differenced with the proper label, as in the arms; and the coronet like those of her younger brothers.

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, third daughter of his late Majesty George III. now Princess of Hesse-Homburg, impales the same arms with those of the prince her husband, differenced with a like label, charged with a cross, betw. two roses, gu.

PRINCESS MARY, fourth daughter of his late Majesty King George III. and now Duchess

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of Gloucester, impales the like arms with those of the Duke her husband, but differenced with a like label, charged with a rose, betw. two cantons, gu.

PRINCESS SOPHIA, fifth daughter of his late Majesty King George III. bears the same arms, and in like manner, with her royal sister the Princess Augusta-Sophia, but differenced with a label, charged with a heart, betw. two roses, gu. which is also borne upon the supporters.

The late PRINCESS AMELIA, sixth and youngest daughter of his late Majesty King George III. bore the same arms and supporters, differenced with a label, charged with a rose, betw. two hearts, gu.

PRINCESS SOPHIA-MATILDA, of Gloucester, bears the same arms, coronet, and supporters, as her brother his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, differenced with the like label.

His Royal Highness PRINCE LEOPOLD-GEORGE-FREDERIC OF SAXE-COBOURG OF SAALFELD, late consort of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte-Augusta deceased, although not a peer of the realm, by Royal Sign Manual, notified in the London Gazette, dated Whitehall, April 7th, 1818, is from thenceforth to be styled and called *His Royal Highness* before his name, and such titles as then did, or might thereafter belong to him, bearing and using the Royal Arms, (without the inescutcheon of Charlemagne's crown, and without the Hanoverian royal crown,) differenced with a label of five points ar. the centre point charged with a rose gu. quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, (barways of ten, sa. and or, a bend tressée vert,) the royal arms in the first and fourth quarters.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe-Cobourg, in precedence ranks next to the Blood Royal.

ARCHBISHOPS. For the armorial ensigns of the sees, see BISHOP.

English DUKES, alphabetical as to Title.

ST. ALBANS, DUKE OF, (*Beauclerck*,) 10th January, 1684; Earl of Burford, and Baron of Heddington, in the county of Oxford, 27th December, 1676; and Baron Vere, of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex, 28th March, 1750: Hereditary Grand Falconer of England.

Arms, four grand quarters, viz. 1st, quarterly; first and fourth, France and England quarterly;

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second, Scotland; third, Ireland; over all, a sinister baton gu. charged with three roses ar. seeded and barbed ppr.; 2d and 3d grand quarters, *Vere*; 4th as 1st.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet, per pale ar. and of the first, gorged with a collar of the last, thereon three roses, also ar. barbed and seeded ppr.

Supporters, dexter, an antelope, ar. armed and unguled or; sinister, a greyhound, ar. each gorged with a collar, as the crest.

Motto, *Auspicium melioris ævi*, A pledge of better times.

BEAUFORT, DUKE OF, (*Somerset*,) 2d Nov. 1682; Marquis of Worcester, 2d Nov. 1642; Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, Baron Herbert, Lord of Chepstow and Ragland, Baron Gower, 26th July, 1461; Baron Beaufort, of Caldecot Castle, and Baron de Bottetourt, 4th June, 1803.

Arms, quarterly, France and England, within a bordure, compony, ar. and az.

Crest, a portcullis or, nailed az. with chains pendent thereto, gold.

Supporters, dexter, a panther ar. spotted of various colours, fire issuant from the mouth and ears, ppr. gorged with a plain collar, and chained or; sinister, a wivern, wings endorsed, vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, gu.

Motto, *Mutare vel timere sperno*, I scorn to change or to fear.

BEDFORD, DUKE OF, (*Russell*,) Marquis of Tavistock, in the county of Devon, 11th May, 1694; Earl of Bedford, 19th January, 1550; Baron Russell, of Cheneys, in the county of Bucks, 9th March, 1539; and Baron Russell, of Thornhaugh, in the county of Northampton, 21st July, 1603; and Baron Howland, of Streatham, in the county of Surrey, 13th June, 1695.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. on a chief sa. three escallops of the first.—Crest, a goat, passant, ar. armed or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion; sinister, an antelope, both gu. the latter ducally gorged and lined or, armed and hooped gold.

Motto, *Che sara sara*, What will be, will be.

BRANDON, DUKE OF, in Suffolk, (*Hamilton*,) and Baron Dutton, in the county of Chester, 10th September, 1711; Duke of Hamilton, in Scotland, and Duke of Chatelherault, in Poitou, in France, 1552, by Henry II. of France; Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, 17th June, 1633; Marquis of Hamilton, in the

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county of Lanark, 19th April, 1599; Earl of Angus, 9th April, 1389; Earl of Arran and Lanark, 10th August, 1503.

Arms, quarterly, four grand quarters, viz. first quarter, quarterly; first and fourth gu. three cinquefoils erm. for *Hamilton*; second and third, ar. a ship, with her sails furled, sa. flags flying gu. for *Arran*; second quarter, ar. a human heart, imperially crowned ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the field, for *Douglas*; third quarter as the second, fourth as the first.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak-tree, fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw, ppr. the frame gold.

Supporters, two antelopes ar. ducally gorged and chained or, armed and hooped of the last.

Motto, *Through*.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, DUKE OF, (*Temple-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Grenville*), and Marquis of Chandos, 4th February, 1822; Marquis of Buckingham, 30th November, 1784; Earl Temple, 18th October, 1749; Viscount and Baron Cobham, 23d May, 1718; also Earl Nugent, in Ireland.

Arms, quarterly; first, vert, on a cross ar. five torteauxes, for *Grenville*; second, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. for *Cobham*; third, ar. two bars sa. each charged with three martlets or, for *Temple*; fourth, gu. on a chev. or, three lions, rampant, sa.; fifth, erm. two bars gu. for *Nugent*; sixth, or. a pile gu. for *Chandos*; seventh, ar. upon a cross sa. a leopard's face, for *Brydges*.

First crest, a garb vert, for *Grenville*.

Second crest, on a ducal coronet, a martlet or, for *Temple*.

Third crest, the bust of an old man in profile, couped below the shoulders ppr. habited paly of six, ar. and gu. semée of roundles counter-changed, wreathed round the temples of the second and az. for *Brydges*.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, per fesse embattled, or and gu.; sinister, a horse ar. semée of eaglets sa.

Motto, *Templa quam dilecta*, How delightful are thy temples.

DEVONSHIRE, DUKE OF, (*Cavendish*), Marquis of Hartington, 12th May, 1694; Earl of Devonshire, 7th August, 1681; Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, 4th May, 1605; and again by writ of summons, 13th June, 1751.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. three stags' heads, cabossed, ar. for *Cavendish*; second, per bend, embattled, ar. and gu. for *Boyle*; third, chequy, ar. and az. a fesse gu. for *Cliford*.

Crest, a snake, nowed, ppr.

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Supporters, two stags ppr. attired or, each gorged with a garland of roses, ar. and az. barbed ppr.

Motto, *Cavendo tutus*, Secure by caution.

DORSET, DUKE OF, (*Sackville*), 13th June, 1720; Earl of Dorset, 13th March, 1604; Earl of Middlesex, and Baron Cranfield, in Sussex, 4th April, 1675; and Baron Buckhurst, 8th June, 1566.

Arms, quarterly, or and gu. over all, a bend vair.

Crest, out of a coronet, composed of eight fleurs-de-lis or, an estoile of eight points ar.

Supporters, two leopards ar. pelletée.

Motto, *Aut nunquam tentes, aut perfice*. Either not attempt, or accomplish.

GRAFTON, DUKE OF, (*Fitzroy*), 11th September, 1675; Earl of Euston, Viscount Ipswich, and Baron of Sudbury, 16th August, 1672; Earl of Arlington and Viscount Thetford, 22d April, 1672; Baron Arlington, 14th March, 1663.

Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; over all, a sinister baton, comonly, ar. and az.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet az. and gorged with a collar, counter-comonly ar. and of the fourth.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet az. and gorged with a collar, counter-comonly, ar. and of the second; sinister, a greyhound ar. gorged as the dexter.

Motto, *Et decus et pretium recti*, At once the ornament and reward of virtue.

LEEDS, DUKE OF, (*Osborne*), 4th May, 1694; Marquis of Carmarthen, 20th April, 1629; Earl of Danby, in the county of York, 27th June, 1674; Viscount Latimer and Dumblaine, 15th August, 1673; Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, Baron Conyers, and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly, erm. and az. over all, a cross or.

Crest, an heraldic tiger, passant, or, tufted and maned sa.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin or; sinister, an heraldic tiger ar. each gorged with a ducal coronet az.

Motto, *Pax in bello*, Peace in war.

MANCHESTER, DUKE OF, (*Montagu*), 30th April, 1719; Earl of Manchester, 5th February, 1626; Viscount Mandeville and Baron Montagu, of Kimbolton, 19th December, 1620.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. three

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lozenges, conjoined, in fesse gu. within a bordure sa. for *Montagu*; second and third, or, an eagle, displayed, vert, beaked and membered gu. for *Monthermer*.

Crest, a griffin's head, coupé, wings expanded, or, gorged with a collar ar. charged with three lozenges gu.

Supporters, dexter, an heraldic antelope or, armed, tufted, and hooped ar.; sinister, a griffin or, gorged with a collar, as the crest.

Motto, *Disponendo me, non mutando me*, Apportioning me, not changing me.

MARLBOROUGH, DUKE OF, (*Spencer*,) Marquis of Blandford, in the county of Dorset, 14th December, 1702; Earl of Sunderland, 8th June, 1643; Earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, 9th April, 1689; Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, in the county of Warwick, 21st July, 1603; and Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, 14th May, 1685.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a lion, rampant, ar. on a canton of the last, a cross gu. for *Churchill*; second and third, quarterly, ar. and gu. in the second and third quarter, a fret or, over all, on a bend sa. three escallops of the first, for *Spencer*; and as an honourable augmentation, in chief an escocheon ar. charged with the cross of St. George gu. with a prince's coronet, and thereon an inescutcheon of the arms of France, viz. az. three fleurs-de-lis or; the whole arms borne upon an imperial eagle, as a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

First, crest of *Churchill*, a lion, couchant, guardant, ar. supporting with the dexter paw a banner gu. charged with a dexter hand, appaumé, of the first, staff or.

Second, crest of *Spencer*, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head, betw. two wings, expanded, ar. gorged with a bar gemel gu. armed gold.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, per fesse, ar. and or; sinister, a wivern, ar. wings expanded, both collared and chained sa. each collar charged with three escallops ar.

Note.—The present Duke of Marlborough (1825) bears, for supporters, two wiverns gu.

Motto, *Fiel pero desdichado*, Faithful, though unfortunate.

NEWCASTLE - UNDER - LINE, DUKE OF, (*Clinton*,) 13th November, 1756; and Earl of Lincoln, 4th May, 1572.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. six cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. three, two, and one; on a chief az. two mullets or, pierced gu. for *Clinton*; second and third, quarterly, first and fourth az. three pelicans ar. vulned ppr. for *Pelham*; second

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and third, gu. two demi belts, with buckles ar. erect, the buckles in chief, as an honorary augmentation in memory of Sir John Pelham taking John King of France, prisoner.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a plume of five ostrich's feathers ar. banded with a line laid cheveronways az.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. each collared and lined gu.

Motto, *Loyalte n'a honte*, Loyalty is never ashamed.

NORFOLK, DUKE OF, (*Howard*,) Premier Duke, Earl, and Baron of England, Earl-Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England; Earl of Arundel, Surrey, Norfolk, and Norwich; Baron Fitzalan, Clunn, Oswaldestre, and Maltravers; Baron Mowbray, Howard, Legrave, Braose of Gower, Warren, Greystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, and Strange of Blackmere; viz. Baron Fitzalan, Clun, and Oswaldestre, and Earl of Arundel, by descent from John Fitzalan, created Earl of Arundel, 1243. Baron Mowbray, Segrave, Braose of Gower, Warren, Maltravers, Greystock, Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, and Strange of Blackmere, respectively, by descent from the families of those names. Baron Howard, October 15th, 1470; Earl of Surrey and Duke of Norfolk, June 28, 1483; Earl of Norfolk, June 6, 1644; Baron Howard, of Castle-Rising, March 27, 1669; and Earl of Norwich, October 19, 1672; but the two latter titles became extinct upon the death of Edward, 9th Duke of Norfolk, in 1777.

Arms, quarterly, first, gu. on a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. an escocheon or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, gu.* for *Howard*; second, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, in chief a label of three points ar. for *Brotherton*; third, chequy, or and az. for *Warren*; fourth, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. armed and langued az. for *Mowbray*: behind the shield, two truncheons, or marshal's staves, in saltier or, enamelled at the ends sa. being the insignia of office as Earl-Marshal of England.

* This additional bearing is particularly illustrative of an augmentation of honour, which was given as a reward by King Henry VIII. to Thomas, Earl of Surrey, for his great and signal valour in defeating James IV. King of Scotland, who, at the head of 50,000 men, had entered England, ravaged part of Northumberland, and was met by the Earl in Flodden-Field, with little more than one-half the number, where the Scotch King was totally defeated and slain; but, notwithstanding this heroic conduct, for which he was likewise raised to the Dukedom of Norfolk, he afterwards fell under the jealousy of the King, was attainted of treason, and became a sacrifice to false suggestions and implacable resentment.

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Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, his tail extended, or, gorged with a ducal coronet ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion; sinister, a horse, both ar. the latter holding in his mouth a slip of oak vert, fructed ppr.

Motto, *Sola virtus invicta*, Virtue alone is invincible.

NORTHUMBERLAND, DUKE OF, (Percy,) 18th October, 1766; Earl of Northumberland, 1749; Earl Percy, 18th October, 1766; Baron Warkworth, of Warkworth-Castle, in 1749; Baron Percy, by William the Conqueror; Baron Poynings, 1294; Fitz-Payne, 1296; Lucy, 1296; Latimer, 1297; and Bryan, 1351.

Arms, quarterly four grand quarters, first and fourth, or, a lion, rampant, az. (being the ancient arms of the Duke of Brabant and Lovain; second and third, gu. three lucies, or pikes, haurient, ar. for *Lucy*; second grand quarter, az. five fusils, in fesse, or, for *Percy*; third, gu. on a saltier ar. a rose of the field, barbed and seeded ppr. for *Neville*; fourth, quarterly, gu. and or, in the first quarter a mullet ar. for *Vere*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, az. the tail extended.

Badge, a crescent ar. within the horns, per pale, sa. and gu. charged with a double manacle, fessewise, or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion az.; sinister, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, tufted, unguled, regally gorged and chained, or.

Motto, *Esperance en Dieu*, Hope in God.

Note.—The present Duke of Northumberland, (1825,) upon his Grace's marriage with the daughter of the Earl Powys, has changed the sinister supporter, and bears an elephant ar. one of the supporters of that Earl.

PORTLAND, DUKE OF, (Cavendish-Scott-Bentinck,) and Marquis of Titchfield, 6th July, 1716; Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron of Cirencester, 9th April, 1689.

Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth. az. a cross moline ar. for *Bentinck*; second and third, sa. three stags' heads, cabossed, ar. (a crescent for difference,) for *Cavendish*; second and third grand quarters, or, on a bend az. a star of six points, betw. two crescents or, within a bordure, engr. gu. for *Scott*.

First crest, out of a marquis's coronet ppr. two arms, counter-embowed, vested gu. on the hands, gloves or, each holding an ostrich's feather ar. for *Bentinck*.

Second crest, a snake, nowed, ppr. for *Cavendish*.

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Supporters, two lions, double queued, the dexter ppr. the sinister sa.

Motto, *Craignez honte*, Fear disgrace.

RICHMOND, DUKE OF, (Lenox,) Earl of March and Baron Settrington, in England; Duke of Lenox, Earl of Darnley, and Baron Torbolton, in Scotland, (creation 9th August, 1675,) and Duke of Aubigny, in France.

Arms, quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, Scotland; third, Ireland; (being the arms of King Charles II.) all within a bordure compony, ar. and gu. the first charged with verdox of roses of the second, barbed and seeded ppr.: over all, an escocheon gu. charged with three oval buckles or, two and one, for *Aubigny*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet gu. and gorged with a collar, as the bordure in the arms.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, and unguled or; sinister, an antelope ar. armed and hooped or, each supporter gorged with a collar compony, as the bordure in the arms.

Motto, *En la rose je fleurie*, I flourish in the rose.

RUTLAND, DUKE OF, (Manners,) Marquis of Granby, in the county of Nottingham, 29th March, 1703; Earl of Rutland, 18th June, 1525; Baron Manners, of Haddon, in the county of Derby, 29th April, 1679; and Baron Roos, of Hamlake, in the county of York, and of Trusbut and Belvoir, in the county of Lincoln, 24th December, 1264.

Arms, or, two bars az. a chief quarterly of the last and gu.; on the first and fourth, two fleurs-de-lis or; on the second and third, a lion of England. This chief was anciently gu. the alteration being an honorary augmentation, showing a descent from the blood royal of King Edward IV.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a peacock in pride ppr.

Supporters, two unicorns ar. armed, crined, tufted, and unguled or.

Motto, *Pour y parvenir*, In order to attain it.

SOMERSET, DUKE OF, (Seymour,) Baron Seymour, and a Baronet, by creation 15th Feb. 1546-7, to the Barony, and to the Dukedom on the following day.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a pile gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions of England, (being the coat of augmentation granted by King Henry VIII. on his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour;) second and third, gu.

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two wings conjoined in lure, the tips downwards, or, for *Seymour*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a phoenix of the last, issuing from flames ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, and tufted or, gorged with a ducal collar, per pale, az. and or, to which is affixed a chain of the last; sinister, a bull az. ducally gorged, chained, hooped, and armed, or.

Motto, *Foy pour devoir*, Faith for my duty.

WELLINGTON, DUKE OF, (*Wellesley*,) 3d May, 1814; Marquis Douro, Marquis (18th August, 1812) and Earl of Wellington, 22d February, 1812; Viscount Wellington, of Talavera and of Wellington, and Baron Douro, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, 26th August, 1809.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a cross ar. betw. five plates, in saltier, in each quarter, for *Wellesley*; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, gu. for *Colley*; and, as an honourable augmentation, in chief an escocheon, charged with the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, conjoined, being the union badge of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding a forked pennon of the last, flowing to the sinister, one-third per pale, from the staff ar. charged with the cross of St. George.

Supporters, two lions gu. each gorged with an eastern crown, and chained or. Motto, *Virtutis fortuna comes*.

ENGLISH MARQUESSES. *Alphabetical as to title*. See also article MARQUIS.

ABERCORN, MARQUIS OF, (*Hamilton*,) 2d October, 1790; Viscount Hamilton in the County of Leicester, 24th August, 1786; Earl of Abercorn and Baron of Paisley, Baron of Abercorn, Hamilton, and Kilpatrick, Scotland; Viscount and Baron of Strabane, and Baron of Mount Cashel, Ireland.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth gu. three cinquefoils, pierced, erm. for *Hamilton*; second and third ar. a ship, with her sails furled, sa. for the Earldom of Arran.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak, fructed and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw ppr. the frame gold.

Supporters, two antelopes ar. horned, ducally gorged, chained, and hooped, or.

Motto, *Through; and Sola nobilitas virtus*, Virtue is the only nobility.

ANGLESEY, MARQUIS OF, (*Paget*,) 4th

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July, 1815; Earl of Uxbridge, 19th May, 1784, and Baron Paget of Beaudesert, 19th January, 1550.

Arms, sa. on a cross engr. betw. four eagles, displayed, ar. five lions, passant, guardant, of the field.

Crest, a demi heraldic tiger, salient, sa. armed, ducally gorged, and tufted ar.

Supporters, two heraldic tigers sa. ducally gorged, tufted, maned, and tusked, ar.

Motto, *Per il suo contrario*, By the reverse of it.

AYLESBURY, MARQUIS OF, (*Bruce*,) Earl Bruce, and Viscount Savernake, 17th July, 1821; Earl of Aylesbury, county of Buckingham, 10th June, 1776, and Baron Bruce, of Tottenham, Wilts, 17th April, 1746.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth or, a saltier and chief gu. on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, az. for *Bruce*; second and third ar. a chev. gu. betw. three morions, or steel caps, az. for *Brudenell*.

First Crest, a lion, statant, az. for *Bruce*.

Second crest, a sea-horse, ppr. for *Brudenell*.

Supporters, two savages ppr. wreathed round the loins and temples vert, each supporting with the exterior hand a banner of the arms of *Bruce*.

Motto, *Think and thank*.

BATH, MARQUIS OF, (*Thynne*,) 18th August, 1789, Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne, of Warminster, 11th December, 1682.

Arms, barry of ten, or and sa.

Crest, a reindeer, statant, or.

Supporters, dexter a reindeer or, gorged with a plain collar sa. sinister a lion, tail nowed, gu.

Motto, *J'ai bonne cause*, I have a good cause.

BUTE, MARQUIS OF, (*Stuart*,) Earl of Windsor, county of Berkshire, and Viscount Mountjoy, of the Isle of Wight, 21st March, 1796; Baron Cardiff, of Cardiff-Castle, in the county of Glamorgan, 20th May, 1776, and Baron Mountstuart, of Wortley, in the county of York, 3d April, 1761; Lord Crichton, of Sanquhar, 1485; Viscount Ayr, 1622; Lord Cumnock and Earl of Dumfries, 1633, Lord Cumna and Inchmarnock, Viscount Mountstuart and Kingarf and Earl of Bute, in Scotland, 1603, and a Baronet 28th March, 1627.

Arms, quarterly; 1st; quarterly, first and fourth or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. for *Stuart*; second and third, ar. a lion, rampant, az. for *Crichton*; 2d, *Stuart*; 3d, *Windsor*; 4th, *Herbert*.

First crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. and over it the motto, *Nobilis ira*, for *Stuart*.

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Second crest, a wivern, wings elevated and endorsed, fire issuant from the mouth, all ppr. for *Crichton*.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. bridled gu. sinister, a stag ppr. attired or.

Motto, *Avito viret honore*, He flourishes through the honour of his ancestors.

CAMDEN, MARQUIS, (*Pratt*,) 15th August, 1812; Earl Camden, 13th May, 1786; Earl of Brecknock, 1812; Viscount Bayham, 1786; and Lord Camden.

Arms, sa. on a fesse, betw. three elephants' heads, erased, ar. as many mullets of the first.

Crest, an elephant's head, erased, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin sa. beak and fore-legs gu. sinister, a lion, rampant, or, each gorged with a collar ar. charged with three mullets sa.

Motto, *Judicium parium aut leges terræ*, The judgement of my peers, or my country.

CHOLMONDELEY, MARQUIS OF, and EARL OF ROCKSAVAGE, (*Cholmondeley*,) 22d November, 1815; Earl of Cholmondeley, in the county of Chester, and Viscount Malpas, 27th December, 1706; Baron Cholmondeley, of Wich-Malbank, *alias* Nantwich, 10th April, 1689; Baron of Newburgh, in the kingdom of Great Britain, 2d July, 1716; Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells, in Ireland, 29th March, 1661; and Baron of Newborough, in the county of Wexford, 15th March, 1715; and a Baronet, 22d May, 1611.

Arms, gu. two helmets, in chief, ppr. garnished or, in base a garb of the last.

Crest, a demi griffin, segreant, sa. beaked, winged, and membered or, holding betw. the claws a helmet, as in the arms.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin sa. beak, wings, and fore-legs, or, sinister, a wolf of the second, gorged with a collar, purfled, vair.

Motto, *Cassis tutissima virtus*, Virtue is the surest helmet.

EXETER, MARQUIS OF, (*Cecil*,) 4th February, 1801; Earl of Exeter, 4th May, 1605; Baron of Burleigh, 21st February, 1570; and Joint Hereditary Grand Almoner to the King.

Arms, barry of ten, ar. and az. over all six escocheons, three, two, and one, sa. each charged with a lion, rampant, of the first.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a garb or, supported by two lions, the dexter ar. the sinister az.

Supporters, two lions, erm.

Motto, *Cor unum, via una*, One heart, one way.

HASTINGS, MARQUIS OF, (*Rawdon-Has-*

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tings,) Earl of Rawdon, and Viscount Londondun, of the United Kingdom, 7th December, 1816; Baron Hastings, by summons, 1461; Earl of Moira, 15th December, 1761; and Baron Rawdon, of Moira, in Ireland, 9th April, 1750; and Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon, in England, 5th March, 1783.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a maunch sa. for *Hastings*; second and third, ar. a fesse, betw. three pheons sa. for *Rawdon*.

Crest of *Hastings*, a bull's head, erased, sa. armed and ducally gorged or.

Crest of *Rawdon*, on a mural crown ar. a pheon sa. with a laurel-branch issuant thereout ppr.

Supporters, two bears ar. muzzled gu. chains affixed to the muzzles and reflexed over the back or, and fastened by a staple to a trunk of a tree, erect, ppr. held betw. the fore-paws.

Motto, *Et nos quoque tela sparsimus*, We, too, have thrown the spear.

HERTFORD, MARQUIS OF, (*Ingram-Seymour-Conway*,) and Earl of Yarmouth, 29th June, 1793; Earl of Hertford and Viscount Beauchamp, 3d August, 1750; Lord Conway, Baron of Ragley, in the county of Warwick, 17th March, 1702; and Baron Conway, of Kiltlagh, in Ireland, 16th October, 1703.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth sa. on a bend, cottised, ar. a rose betw. two annulets gu. for *Conway*. Second, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a pile gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or; second and third, gu. two wings, conjoined in lure, or, for *Seymour*; third, erm. on a fesse gu. three escallops or, a canton of the second, for *Ingram*.

Crest of *Conway*, the bust of a Moor, face in profile, couped ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and az. (Crest of *Seymour*, out of a ducal coronet or, a phoenix, in flames, ppr.)

Supporters, two Moors, wreathed as the crest, holding in their exterior hands a shield az. garnished or, the dexter charged with the sun in splendour gold, the other with a crescent ar.

Motto, *Fide et amore*, By faith and love.

LANSDOWNE, MARQUIS OF, (*Petty*,) Earl of Wycombe and Viscount Calne and Calnstone, 30th November, 1784; and Baron Wycombe, 17th May, 1760, in England; Earl of Shelburne, 6th June, 1753; Viscount Fitz-Maurice and Baron Dunkerron, in Ireland, 7th October, 1751.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. on a bend az. a magnetic needle, pointing at a Polar star, or, for *Petty*; second and third

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ar. a saltier gu. a chief erm. for *Fitzmaurice*.

Crest, a centaur, drawing a bow and arrow, ppr. the part from the waist ar. (*Another crest, a bee-hive, beset with bees, diversely volant, ppr.*)

Supporters, two Pegasuses erm. bridled, crined, winged, and unguled, or, each charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis az.

Motto, *Virtute non verbis*, By courage not by words.

NORTHAMPTON, MARQUIS OF, (Compton,) Earl Compton and Baron Wilmington, 15th August, 1812; Earl of Northampton, 2d August, 1618; and Baron Compton, of Compton, in the county of Warwick, 8th May, 1572.

Arms, sa. a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three helmets ar.

Crest, a mount vert, thereon a beacon or, inflamed on the top ppr. on the beacon a label, inscribed, *Nisi dominus*.

Supporters, two dragons with wings expanded erm. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Je ne cherche que ung*, I seek but one.

SALISBURY, MARQUIS OF, (Cecil,) 10th August, 1789; Earl of Salisbury, 4th May, 1605; Viscount Cranbourn, in the county of Dorset, 20th August, 1604; and Baron Cecil, of Essendon, in the county of Rutland, 13th May, 1603.

Arms, barry of ten, ar. and az. over all six escocheons sa. three, two, and one, each charged with a lion, rampant, of the first a crescent for difference.

Crest, six arrows in saltier or, barbed and flighted ar. girt together with a belt gu. buckled and garnished gold, over the arrows a morion cap ppr.

Supporters, two lions erm.

Motto, *Sero sed serio*, Late but seriously.

STAFFORD, MARQUIS OF, (Gower,) 28th February, 1786; Earl Gower and Viscount Trentham, in the county of Stafford, 8th July, 1746; and Baron Gower, of Stittenham, in Yorkshire, 16th March, 1703.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, barry of eight, ar. and gu. over all a cross patonce sa. for *Gower*; second and third az. three laurel-leaves or, for *Leveson*.

Crest, a wolf, passant, ar. collared and lined or.

Supporters, two wolves ar. each collared and lined or.

Motto, *Frangas, non flectes*, You may break, but shall not bend me.

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TOWNSEND, MARQUIS, (Townsend,) 27th October, 1787; Earl of Leicester and Viscount Townsend, of Rainham, in the county of Norfolk, 2d December, 1682; Baron Townsend, of Lynn-Regis, in the same county, 20th April, 1661; Baron de Ferrars, of Chartley; Baron Bouchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton, and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar. for *Townsend*; second and third, quarterly; gu. and or, on the first a mullet ar. for *Vere*.

Crest, a buck, trippant, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a buck sa. sinister, a greyhound ar.

Motto, *Hæc generi incrementa fides*, This faith will be of service to our descendants.

WINCHESTER, MARQUIS OF, (Paulet,) 12th October, 1551; Earl of Wiltshire, 19th January, 1549; and Baron St. John, of Basing, 9th March, 1538.

Arms, sa. three swords in pile, points in base ar. pomels and hilts or.

Crest, a mount vert, thereon a falcon, rising, or, gorged with a ducal coronet gu.

Supporters, two hinds, purple, semé of estoiles ar. ducally gorged or.

Motto, *Ayez Loyauté*, Love loyalty.

English EARLS, alphabetical as to Title. See, also, article EARL.

ABERGAVERNNY, EARL OF, (Neville,) Visc. Neville, 17th May, 1784; and Baron of Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth, 23d June, 1295.

Arms, first and fourth, gu. on a saltier ar. a rose of the field, barbed and seeded ppr. for *Neville*, of Raby; second and third, or, fretty gu. on a canton, per pale, erm. and or, a galley sa. for *Neville*, of Bulmer.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head ar. pied sa. armed gold, and charged on the neck with a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr.

Supporters, two bulls ar. pied sa. armed, unguled, collared and chained, and at the end of the chain two staples, or. Badges, on the dexter, a rose gu. seeded or, barbed vert; on the sinister, a portcullis or.

Motto, *Ne vile velis*, Form no mean wish.

ABINGDON, EARL OF, (Bertie,) 30th Nov. 1682; and Baron Norreys, of Rycote, in the county of Oxford, 8th May, 1572.

Arms, ar. three battering rams, barways, in pale, ppr. headed and garnished az.

Crest, a Saracen's head, coupé, ppr. du-

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cally crowned or, charged on the chest with a fret az.

Supporters, dexter, a friar, vested in russet gray, with a crutch, rosary, &c. all ppr.; sinister, a savage, ppr. wreathed about the temples and waist with leaves vert, each supporter charged on the chest with a fret az.

Motto, *Virtus ariete fortior*, Fortified by virtue.

ALBEMARLE, EARL OF, (*Keppel*,) Viscount Bury, in the county of Lancaster, and Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in the county of Kent, 10th February, 1695.

Arms, gu. three escallop shells ar.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi swan, close, ppr.

Supporters, two lions or, ducally crowned of the last.

Motto, *Ne cede malis*, Yield not to misfortunes.

ASHBURNHAM, EARL, (*Ashburnham*,) Viscount St. Asaph, in the principality of Wales, 14th May, 1730; and Baron Ashburnham, of Ashburnham, in the county of Sussex, 30th May, 1689.

Arms, gu. a fesse, betw. six mullets ar.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an ash-tree ppr.

Supporters, two greyhounds sa. collared and lined or.

Motto, *Le roi et l'estat*, The king and the state.

AYLESFORD, EARL OF, (*Finch*,) 19th Oct. 1714; and Baron Guernsey, 15th March, 1702.

Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three griffins, passant, sa. a crescent for difference.

Crest, a griffin, passant, sa.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin sa. ducally gorged or; sinister, a lion or, ducally gorged az.

Motto, *Aperto vivere voto*, To live without guile.

BATHURST, EARL, (*Bathurst*,) 12th Aug. 1772; Lord Apsley, 22d January, 1771; and Baron Bathurst, 31st December, 1711.

Arms, sa. two bars erm. in chief three crosses, pattée, or, quartering *Villiers* and *Apsley*.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, habited in scale armour, holding in the hand, all ppr. a spiked club or.

Supporters, two stags ar. each gorged with a bar gemel ermines.

Motto, *Tien ta foy*, Keep the faith.

BEAUCHAMP, EARL, (*Pindar*,) Viscount Elmley, 1st December, 1815; and Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, in the county of Worcester, 26th February, 1806.

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Arms, gu. a chev. engr. or, betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. ducally crowned gold.

Crest, a lion's head, as in the arms.

Supporters, dexter, a bear, ppr. muzzled, collared, and chained or; sinister, a swan ar. wings, elevated, gu. beaked and legged sa. gorged with a ducal coronet, and lined or; on the breast of each supporter, suspended from the collar and coronet, a shield gu. charged with a fesse, betw. six martlets gold.

Motto, *Ex fide fortis*, Strong through faith.

BERKELEY, EARL OF, (*Berkeley*,) Viscount Dursley, 11th September, 1679; Baron Berkeley, of Berkeley-Castle, a feudal honour in the reign of Henry II. ascertained by writ of summons to Parliament, 23d June, 1295; and Baron Mowbray, Segrave, and Braose of Gower, by descent from the family of Mowbray, Dukes of Norfolk.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw. ten crosses, pattée, six in chief, and four in base, ar.

Crest, a mitre gu. labelled and garnished or, charged with a chev. and crosses, pattée, as in the arms.

Supporters, two lions ar. the sinister ducally crowned gu. collared and chained or.

Motto, *Dieu avec nous*, God with us.

BEVERLEY, EARL OF, (*Percy*,) 2d Nov. 1790; Lord Louvaine, Baron of Alnwick, 28th January, 1784.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion, rampant, az. for the arms of the *Duke of Brabant*; 2d and 3d, gu. three lucies, haurient, ppr. for *Lucy*; 2d and 3d quarterings, az. five fusils in fesse or, for *Percy*; a crescent for difference.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, az. tail extended, charged on the shoulder with a crest, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion az. charged on the shoulder with a crescent ar.; sinister, a unicorn ar. armed, unguled, maned, tufted, and ducally gorged or, on the shoulder a double shackle, fessewise, gold.

Motto, *Esperance en Dieu*, Hope in God.

BRADFORD, EARL OF, (*Bridgman*,) Viscount Newport, in the county of Salop, 30th November, 1815; and Baron Bradford, 13th August, 1794; and a Baronet, 1660.

Arms, sa. ten plates, four, three, two, and one, on a chief ar. a lion, passant, ermines.

Crest, a lion, rampant, ar. holding betw. the paws a garland of roses or.

Supporters, two leopards, guardant, gu. pelletée.

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Motto, *Nec temere nec timide*, Neither rashly nor timidly.

BRIDGEWATER, EARL OF, (*Egerton*,) 17th May, 1617; Viscount Brackley, 7th November, 1616; and Baron of Ellesmere, 17th July, 1603.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. betw. three pheons sa.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, rampant, of the first, supporting an arrow, erect, or, headed and feathered ar.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. gorged with a ducal coronet or; sinister, a griffin, segreant, ar. gorged as the dexter, beaked and legged gold.

Motto, *Sic donec*, Thus until.

BRISTOL, EARL OF, (*Hervey*,) 15th Oct. 1714; and Baron Hervey, 23d March, 1703.

Arms, gu. on a bend ar. three trefoils, slipped, vert.

Crest, a leopard, passant, sa. bezantée, ducally gorged and chained or, holding in the dexter paw a trefoil, slipped, vert.

Supporters, two leopards sa. bezantée, ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Je n'oublierai jamais*, I shall never forget.

BROOKE AND WARWICK, EARL. See WARWICK.

BROWNLOW, EARL, (*Cust*,) Visc. Alford, 27th November, 1815; Lord Brownlow, Baron Brownlow, of Belton, in the county of Lincoln, 20th May, 1776; and a Baronet, 1677.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, erm. on a chev. sa. three fountains ppr. for *Cust*; 2d, or, an escocheon betw. eight martlets, in orle, sa. for *Brownlow*; 3d, sa. a fesse erm. in chief three crosses pattée, fitchée, ar. for *Payne*.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, sa. gorged with a collar, paly wavy of six, ar. and az.

Supporters, two lions, rampant, regardant, ar. each gorged with a collar, paly wavy of six, ar. and az. Motto, *Opera illius mea sunt*, His works are mine.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, EARL OF, (*Hobart-Hampden*,) 5th September, 1746; and Baron Hobart, of Blicking, in the county of Norfolk, 28th May, 1728; and a Baronet, 22d May, 1611.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a saltier gu. betw. four eagles, displayed, az. for *Hampden*; 2d and 3d, sa. an estoile of eight rays or, betw. two flaunches erm. for *Hobart*.

First crest, a talbot, statant, erm. collared, ringed, and lined gu. the end of the line tied in a knot over the back, for *Hampden*.

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Second crest, a bull, passant, per pale, sa. and gu. bezantée, in the nose a ring or, for *Hobart*.

Supporters, dexter, a stag; sinister, a talbot, both ppr. and regardant, each gorged with a radiant collar, and lined or.

Motto, *Auctor pretiosa facit*, The founder makes it more valuable.

CADOGAN, EARL, (*Cadogan*,) Viscount Chelsea, 27th December, 1800; and Baron Cadogan, 8th May, 1718.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. a lion, rampant, regardant, or; 2d and 3d, ar. three boars' heads, coupéd, sa.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head vert.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, regardant, or; sinister, a dragon, regardant, vert, each gorged with a double tressure flory, counterflory, gu.

Motto, *Qui invidet minor est*, He who envies is the inferior.

CARDIGAN, EARL OF, (*Brudenell*,) 20th April, 1661; Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wivil, 1627; and Baron Brudenell, of Dean, in Northamptonshire, 17th October, 1780; Baronet, 1611.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three morions or steel caps ppr.

Crest, a sea-horse ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a buck ppr. holding in the mouth an arrow, betw. the antlers a cross patée, fitchée, or; sinister, a horse ppr.

Motto, *En grace affie*, On grace depend.

CARLISLE, EARL OF, (*Howard*,) Viscount Howard, of Morpeth, and Baron Dacre, 20th April, 1661.

Arms, quarterly of six; 1st. *Howard*, viz. gu. on a bend betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. an escocheon or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. a mullet for difference. 2d. *Brotherton*, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, in chief a label of three points ar. 3d. *Warren*, chequy, or and az. 4th. *Mowbray*, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. armed and langued az. 5th. *Dacre*, gu. three escallops ar. 6th. *Greystock*, barry of six, ar. and az. over all three chaplets gu.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, the tail extended, or, ducally crowned ar. gorged with a label of three points of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a lion ar. differenced

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with a mullet; sinister, a bull gu. armed unguled, ducally gorged and lined or.

Motto, *Volo non valeo*, Willing, but not able.

CARNARVON, EARL OF, (*Herbert*,) 3d July, 1793; and Baron Porchester, of Hampshire, 17th October, 1780.

Arms, per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant, ar. differenced with a crescent.

Crest, a wivern, wings elevated, vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, gu.

Supporters, dexter, a panther, guardant, ar. spotted of various colours, fire issuant from the mouth and ears ppr. ducally gorged, per pale, gu. and az. chained of the last; sinister, a lion ar. gorged with a ducal coronet gu.

Motto, *Ung je survivrai*, I will serve one.

CATHCART, EARL, (*Cathcart*,) 16th July, 1814; Viscount Cathcart, 9th November, 1807; Baron Greenock and Lord Cathcart, in Scotland, in 1442.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three cross crosslets, fitchée, issuant from as many crescents, ar. for *Cathcart*; 2d gu. a lion, rampant, ar. for *Wallace*, of Sundrum; 3d az. three covered cups or, for *Shaw*, of Greenock.

Crest, a dexter hand, couped above the wrist, and erect, ppr. grasping a crescent, as in the arms.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the temples and loins, all ppr.

Motto, *I hope to speed*.

CHATHAM, EARL OF, (*Pitt*,) Viscount Pitt, 30th July, 1766; and Baron Chatham, in right of his mother by creation, 5th October, 1761.

Arms, sa. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. betw. three bezants.

Crest, a stork ppr. resting the dexter foot upon an anchor, erect, or, cabled of the first.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, guardant, ppr. charged on the right shoulder with an acorn or, slipped and leaved vert; sinister, a buck, ppr. attired, collared, and chained, or.

Motto, *Benigno numine*, By God's blessing.

CHESTERFIELD, EARL, (*Stanhope*,) 4th August, 1628; and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, 7th November, 1616.

Arms, quarterly; erm. and gu.

Crest, a tower az. a demi lion, issuant from the battlements, or, ducally crowned gu. holding betw. the paws a grenade, fired, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a wolf or, ducally crowned gu.; sinister, a talbot erm.

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Motto, *Exitus acta probat*; also, *A Deo et Rege*, From God and the King.

CHICHESTER, EARL OF, (*Pelham*,) 23d June, 1801; Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, 4th May, 1762; and by writ of summons, 29th June, 1801.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three pelicans ar. vulning themselves ppr.; 2d and 3d, gu. two demi belts, paleways, the buckles in chief ar.

Crest, a peacock in pride ar. (*Another crest*, a buckle ar.)

Supporters, dexter, a bay horse; sinister, a bear ppr. each gorged with a belt ar. buckled, studded, and rimmed, or.

Motto, *Vincit amor patriæ*, The love of my country prevails.

CLARENDON, EARL OF, (*Villiers Hyde*,) 14th June, 1776; and Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in the county of Wilts, 3d June, 1756.

Arms, ar. on a cross gu. five escallop-shells or.

Crest, a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or.

Supporters, two eagles, wings endorsed, sa. ducally crowned or, charged on the breast with a plain cross ar.

Motto, *Fidei coticula crux*, The cross is the test of faith.

CORNWALLIS, EARL, (*Cornwallis-Mann*,) Viscount Brome, 1753; Baron Cornwallis, of Eye, in Suffolk, 1661; and a Baronet, 1627.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. on a fesse, counter-embattled betw. three goats, passant, ar. as many pellets, for *Mann*; 2d and 3d, sa. guttée d'eau, on a fesse ar. three Cornish choughs ppr. for *Cornwallis*.

Crest, of *Mann*, a demi dragon sa. guttée d'eau.

Crest, of *Cornwallis*, on a mount vert, a stag, lodged, regardant, ar. attired and unguled or, gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert, vulned in the shoulder ppr.

Supporters, two stags ar. each gorged with a chaplet of laurel ppr.

Motto, *Virtus vincit invidiam*, Virtue overcomes envy.

COVENTRY, EARL OF, (*Coventry*,) and Viscount Deerhurst, 26th April, 1697.

Arms, sa. a fesse erm. betw. three crescents or.

Crest, a garb or, lying fesseways, thereon a dung-hill cock, perched, gu. comb, wattles and legs, of the first.

Supporters, two eagles, wings expanded, ar. beaked and legged or.

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Motto, *Candide et constanter*, Sincere and constant.

COWPER, EARL, (*Cowper*,) Viscount Fordwich, 18th March, 1707; and Baron Cowper, 9th November, 1706; and a Baronet, 4th March, 1642.

Arms, ar. three martlets gu. on a chief, engr. of the last, three annulets or.

Crest, a lion's jamb, erect and erased, or, holding a branch vert, fructed gu.

Supporters, on each side a light dun horse, with a large blaze down the face, mane close shorn, except a tuft upon the withers, a black list down the back, a bob tail, three white feet, viz. the hind feet and near foot before.

Motto, *Tuum est*, It is your own.

CRAVEN, EARL OF, (*Craven*,) Viscount Uffington, in Berkshire, 13th June, 1801; and Baron Craven, of Hempsted, marshal in the same county, 11th December, 1665.

Arms, ar. a fesse betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, gu.

Crest, on a chapeau purple, turned up erm. a griffin, statant, wings elevated and endorsed of the last, beaked or.

Supporters, two griffins, erm.

Motto, *Virtus in actione consistit*, Virtue consists in noble actions.

DARLINGTON, EARL OF, (*Vane*,) Viscount Barnard, 3d April, 1754; and Baron Barnard, of Barnard-Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, 8th July, 1699.

Arms, az. three sinister gauntlets or.

Crest, a dexter gauntlet, holding a sword, all ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin ar. gorged with a plain collar az. charged with three gauntlets or; sinister, an antelope or, gorged with a plain collar az. charged with three martlets or.

Motto, *Nec temere, nec timide*, Neither rash, nor diffident.

DARTMOUTH, EARL OF, (*Legge*,) Viscount Lewisham, 5th September, 1711; Baron of Dartmouth, 2d December, 1682; and Baron Dartmouth, 16th June, 1801.

Arms, az. a buck's head, cabossed, ar.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich's feathers, three ar. two az.

Supporters, dexter, a lion ar. semée of fleurs-de-lis sa. on the head a ducal coronet or, thereout five ostrich's feathers as a crest; sinister, a buck ar. semée of mullets gu.

Motto, *Gaudet tentamine virtus*, Virtue rejoices in trial.

DELAWAR, EARL, (*West*,) Viscount Cantelupe, 18th March, 1761; Baron Delawar, 8th

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June, 1294; and Baron West, 25th February, 1342.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse, dancettée, sa. for *West*; 2d and 3d, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. armed and langued az. betw. eight cross crosslets, fitchée, in orle, of the second, for *De la Warr*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head az. ears and beak gold.

Supporters, dexter, a wolf, coward, ar. gorged with a plain collar or, (the head and neck, as low as a little beneath the collar, are always painted black;) sinister, a cockatrice or, shadowed and scaled az. over the supporters two badges, dexter, a crampet or, the inside per pale, az. and gu. charged with a text *τ*, of the first; sinister, a rose, per pale, ar. and gu. seeded or, barbed vert.

Motto, *Jour de ma vie*, The brilliancy of my life; alluding to the taking John King of France prisoner at the battle of Poitiers.

DENBIGH, EARL OF, (*Fielding*,) 14th September, 1622; Viscount and Baron Fielding, of Newnham Paddox, in the county of Warwick, 30th December, 1620; and Baron St. Liz, 2d February, 1664.

Arms, ar. on a fesse az. three lozenges or.

Crest, an eagle with two heads, displayed, sa. armed and membered or, charged on the breast with the arms. This crest was assumed by the family, the original being a nut-hatch, feeding on a branch of hazel, fructed, all ppr.

Supporters, two bucks ppr. attired and unguled or.

Motto, *Virtutis præmium honor*, Honour is the reward of virtue. (*Another motto, Crescit sub pondere virtus*, Virtue increaseth by oppression.)

DERBY, EARL OF, (*Stanley*,) 27th October, 1485; and Baron Stanley, of Latham, in the county of Lancaster, 20th January, 1456; and Baronet.

Arms, ar. on a bend az. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an eagle, wings endorsed, or, feeding an infant in its nest ppr. swaddled az. banded or.

Note.—The origin of this crest is thus related. It was borne by the family of Latham, of Latham, in Lancashire, now represented by the Stanleys, one of whom married Isabel, the heiress of Latham, about the close of the fourteenth century; and by which family this crest is said to have been adopted in consequence of one of their ancestor's having exposed an illegitimate infant son in an eagle's nest, in an oak-tree, in Latham-Park, which was nurtured, instead of being destroyed by the bird, and the child, being preserved alive in such an extraordinary manner, was again taken from the nest by the

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father, and adopted as his heir. In one of the old visitations of the county of Lancaster, preserved in the College of Arms, it is stated, that a child was found in an eagle's nest upon the estate, and adopted by one of the Lathams.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin or; sinister, a buck also or, both ducally collared and chained az. the buck attired of the last.

Motto, *Sans changer*, Without changing.

DIGBY, EARL, (*Digby*,) Viscount Coleshill, 30th October, 1790, and Baron Digby in England, 19th August, 1765; Baron Digby in Ireland, 29th July, 1623.

Arms, az. a fleur-de-lis ar.

Crest, an ostrich ar. holding in the beak a horse-shoe or.

Supporters, two monkeys ppr. environed about the middle, and lined or.

Motto, *Deo, non Fortuna*, From God, not from Fortune.

DONCASTER, EARL OF, (*Scott*,) 14th February, 1663. See DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, &c. in Scotland.

EDGCUMBE, MOUNT, EARL OF. See MOUNT EDGCUMBE, EARL OF.

EGREMONT, EARL OF, (*Wyndham*,) in the county of Cumberland, and Baron Cockermouth, 3d October, 1749, and a Baronet, 9th December, 1661.

Arms, az. a cheveron, betw. three lions' heads, erased, or.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, or, within a fetterlock of the last, the bow compony counter-compony, or and az.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, az. winged or, sinister, a griffin ar. guttée-de-sang.

Motto, *Au bon droit*, To the best right.

ELDON, EARL OF, (*Scott*,) Viscount Encombe, of Encombe, in the county of Dorset, 7th July, 1821; and Baron Eldon, of Eldon, in the County of Durham, 18th July, 1799.

Arms, ar. three lions' heads, erased, gu. two and one, betw. the upper ones an anchor sa. on a chief, wavy, az. a portcullis, with chains or, a mullet for difference.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu. charged on the neck with a portcullis, chained, or, a mullet for difference.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, ppr. a portcullis, pendent by a chain from the neck or, to which is affixed a shield ar. charged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto, *Sed sine labe decus*, Honour without a stain.

ESSEX, EARL OF, (*Capel*,) Viscount Malden, 20th April, 1661; and Baron Capel, 6th August, 1641.

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Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a lion, rampant, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, or, for *Capel*; 2d and 3d, gu. three conies, sejant, ar. for *Coningsby*.

Crest of *Capel*, a demi lion, rampant, or, holding in the dexter paw a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.

Crest of *Coningsby*, a cony, sejant, ar.

Supporters, two lions or, ducally crowned gu.

Motto, *Fide et fortudine*, By faith and fortitude.

FALMOUTH, EARL OF, (*Boscawen*,) 14th June, 1821; Viscount Falmouth and Baron Boscawen-Rose, 18th June, 1720.

Arms, erm. a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr.

Crest, a boar, passant, gu. armed, bristled, and unguled or; also, a falcon, close, ppr. belled or.

Supporters, two sea-lions, erect on their tails, ar. guttée de l'armes.

Motto, *Patience passe science*, Patience surpasses knowledge.

FERRERS, EARL, (*Shirley*,) Viscount Tamworth, 3d September, 1711, and a Baronet, 1611.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, paly of six, or and az. a canton erm. for *Shirley*; 2d and 3d, France and England, quarterly; within a bordure ar. for *Plantagenet*.

Crest, the bust of a Saracen's head, in profile, coupé, ppr. wreathed about the temples or and az.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot erm. eared and ducally gorged, gu. sinister, a rein-deer gu. billettée, or, attired ar. ducally gorged of the second.

Motto, *Honor virtutis præmium*, Honour is the reward of virtue.

FITZWILLIAM, EARL, (*Fitzwilliam*,) of Norborough, in the county of Northampton; Viscount Milton, 6th September, 1746; and Baron Fitzwilliam, of Milton, in the same county, 19th April, 1742; also, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Milton, and Baron Fitzwilliam, in Ireland.

Arms, lozengy, ar. and gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a triple plume of ostrich-feathers ar.

Supporters, two savage men, wreathed about the heads and waists with leaves vert, and in their exterior hands a tree, eradicated, the top broken, all ppr.

Motto, *Appetitus rationi pareat*, Let your desires obey your reason.

FORTESCUE, EARL, (*Fortescue*,) Viscount

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Ebrington, 18th August, 1789; and Baron Fortescue, 5th July, 1746.

Arms, az. a bend, engr. ar. cottised or.

Crest, a plain shield ar.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. each collared and lined gu.

Motto, *Forte scutum salus ducum*, A strong shield is the leader's safety.

GRAHAM, EARL, (*Graham*,) Baron Graham, of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, in England, 23d May, 1722. See DUKE OF MONTROSE, in Scotland.

GREY, EARL, (*Grey*,) Viscount Howick, 1st April, 1806; and Baron of Howick, 23d June, 1801.

Arms, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. ar.

Crest, a scaling-ladder, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, purp. ducally crowned or; sinister, a leopard, guardant, ppr.

Motto, *De bon vouloir servir le roy*, To serve the king with good will.

GERMANS, ST. EARL OF. See ST. GERMANS.

GROSVENOR, EARL, (*Grosvenor*,) Viscount Belgrave, in the county palatine of Chester, 5th July, 1784; Baron Grosvenor, of Eaton, in Cheshire, 8th April, 1761; and a Baronet, 1622.

Arms, az. a garb or.

Crest, a talbot, statant, or.

Supporters, on each side a talbot, rampant, regardant, or, gorged with a plain collar az.

Motto, *Nobilitatis virtus non stemma character*, Virtue, not pedigree, characterizes nobility.

Note.—The crest and supporters allude to their ancient office of Great Huntsman to the Dukes of Normandy, a place of great dignity at that early period, as being companions of the Prince. The name of Grosvenor, or Gros Veneur, in Norman, or Gross o Venatore, as it is rendered in old Latin records, implying their office of superintendent of the chase.

GUILDFORD, EARL OF, (*North*,) 1st March, 1752, Baron of Guildford, 17th September, 1683; and Baron North, of Kirtlage, in Kent, by Summons, 17th February, 1553.

Arms, az. a lion, passant, or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar.

Crest, a dragon's head, erased, sa. scaled, ducally gorged and chained or.

Supporters, two dragons sa. scaled, ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *La vertue est la seule noblesse*. (*Another motto*, *Animo et fide*, By courage and faith.)

HARBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Sherard*,) 8th May, 1719; and Baron of Harborough, in

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England, 19th October, 1714; and Lord Sherard, in Ireland, 10th July, 1627.

Arms, ar. a cheveron gu. betw. three tor-teauxes.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, or, a peacock's tail, erect, ppr.

Supporters, two rams ar. armed and unguled or.

Motto, *Hostis honori invidia*, An enemy's envy is an honour.

HARCOURT, EARL, (*Harcourt*,) of Stanton-Harcourt, Viscount Newnham, of Newnham-Courtney, in the county of Oxford, 1st December, 1749; Viscount Harcourt, 24th July, 1711; and Baron Harcourt, 3d September, 1711.

Arms, gu. two bars or.

Crest, in a ducal coronet, or, a peacock, close, ppr.

Supporters, two lions or, each gorged with a bar gemelle gu.

Motto, *Gesta verbis praevenient*. (*Another motto*, *Le bon temps viendra*, Good times will come.)

HARDWICKE, EARL OF, (*Yorke*,) Viscount Royston, of Royston, in the county of Cambridge, 2d April, 1754; and Baron Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester, 23d November, 1733.

Arms, ar. on a saltier az. a bezant.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, ppr. collared gu. thereon a bezant.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, guardant, or, collared gu. charged with a bezant; sinister, a stag ppr. attired and unguled or, collared as the lion.

Motto, *Nec cupias, nec metuas*, Neither desire nor fear.

HAREWOOD, EARL OF, (*Lascelles*,) Viscount Lascelles, 15th August, 1812; and Baron Harewood, of Harewood, in the county of York, 18th June, 1796.

Arms, sa. a cross, flory, within a bordure or.

Crest, a bear's head, couped at the neck, erm. muzzled gu. buckled or, collared of the second, studded gold.

Supporters, two bears, erm. muzzled and collared gu. chained or, the collar studded with five bezants, and pendent thereto a shield of the arms.

Motto, *In solo Deo salus*, Salvation in God alone.

HARRINGTON, EARL OF, (*Stanhope*,) Viscount Petersham, in the county of Surrey, 9th February, 1742; Baron of Harrington, in the county of Northampton, 20th November, 1729.

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Arms, quarterly, erm. and gu.

Crest, a tower az. a demi lion, rampant, issuant from the battlements or, holding betw. the paws a grenade, fired, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot, guardant, ar. guttée de poix; sinister, a wolf, erminois, each gorged with a chaplet of oak vert, fructed or.

Motto, *A Deo et rege*, From God and the king.

HARROWBY, EARL OF, (*Ryder*,) Viscount Sandon, 18th July, 1809; Lord Harrowby, 20th May, 1776.

Arms, az. three crescents or, on each an ermine-spot sa.

Crest, out of a mural coronet or, a dragon's head ar. on the neck an ermine-spot sa.

Supporters, two griffins ar. on the shoulder of each an ermine-spot, each gorged with a plain collar az. charged with three crescents or, chained of the last.

Motto, *Servata fides cinere*, The promise made is faithfully kept.

HILLSBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Hill*,) Viscount Fairford, and Baron Harwich, in England, 12th August, 1772. See MARQUIS OF DOWNSHIRE. Earl and Viscount Hillsborough, Viscount Kilwardin, and Baron Hill, in Ireland.

HUNTINGDON, EARL OF, (*Hastings*,) 8th December, 1529; Baron Hastings, Hungerford, &c.

Arms, ar. a maunch sa.

Crest, a buffalo's head, erased, sa. gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed or, ducally crowned of the last.

Supporters, two man tigers, affrontée or, their visage like that of a man ppr. their body like that of a lion.

Motto, *In veritate victoria*.

ILCHESTER, EARL OF, (*Fox, Strangeways*,) 5th June, 1756; Lord Ilchester, Baron of Woodford-Strangeways, in the county of Dorset, 11th May, 1741; Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Redlinch, in Somersetshire, 3d January, 1747.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. two lions, passant, in pale, ar. each charged with three bendlets gu. for *Strangeways*; 2d and 3d, erm. on a chev. az. three foxes' heads, erased, or, on a canton of the second, a fleur-de-lis of the third.*

Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a fox, sejant, or.

Supporters, two foxes, the dexter, erm. fretty

* This canton was granted, as an honourable augmentation, by King Charles II. 23d November, 1658, for the great fidelity and attachment of Sir Stephen Fox, while His Majesty was under exile on the Continent.

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or, collar dovetail az. charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the second; the sinister, ppr. collared as the dexter.

Motto, *Faire sans dire*, Act without ostentation.

JERSEY, EARL OF, (*Villiers*,) 13th October, 1697; Viscount Villiers, of Dartford, and Baron Villiers, of Hoo, in Kent, 20th March, 1690; and Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, 1620.

Arms, ar. on a cross gu. five escallops or.

Crest, a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or.

Supporters, two lions ar. ducally crowned or, each gorged with a plain collar gu. charged with three escallops of the second.

Motto, *Fidei coticula crux*, The cross is the test of faith.

LINDSEY, EARL OF, (*Bertie*,) in the county of Lincoln, 22d November, 1626.

Arms, ar. three battering rams, barways, in pale, ppr. headed and garnished az.

Crest, a Saracen's head, coupé at the breast, ppr. ducally crowned or, (the crest of the Barons Willoughby; the paternal crest of Bertie being a pine-tree ppr.)

Supporters, dexter, a pilgrim, or friar, vested in russet, with his crutch and rosary or; sinister, a savage man, wreathed about the temples and waist with ivy, all ppr.

Motto, *Loyauté me oblige*, Bound by loyalty.

LIVERPOOL, EARL OF, (*Jenkinson*,) 28th May, 1796; and Lord Hawkesbury, Baron of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, 21st August, 1786; and a baronet, 18th May, 1661.

Arms, az. a fesse, wavy, ar. charged with a cross pattée gu. in chief two estoiles or; and, as an honourable augmentation, upon a chief, wavy of the second, a cormorant sa. beaked and legged of the third, holding in the beak a branch of sea-weed, (called laver,) inverted, vert, being the arms of *Liverpool*.

Crest, a sea-horse, assurgent ar. maned az. supporting a cross, pattée, gu.

Supporters, two hawks, wings elevated and endorsed, ppr. beaked, legged, and belled, or, charged on the breast with a cross pattée gu.

Motto, *Palma non sine pulvere*, A reward well deserved.

LONSDALE, EARL OF, (*Lowther*,) 4th April, 1807; Viscount and Baron Lowther, 9th October, 1797; and a baronet, 1764.

Arms, or, six annulets sa.

Crest, a dragon, passant, ar.

Supporters, two horses ar. each gorged with a chaplet of laurel ppr.

Motto, *Magistratus indicat virum*, The magistrate shows the man.

MACCLESFIELD, EARL OF, (*Parker*,) Viscount Parker, 15th November, 1721; and Baron Parker, 10th March, 1715.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or.

Crest, a leopard's head, guardant, erased at the neck, or, ducally gorged gu.

Supporters, two leopards, reguardant, ppr. each gorged with a ducal coronet gu.

Motto, *Sapere aude*, Dare to be wise.

MALMESBURY, EARL OF, (*Harris*,) Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Herne-Court, in Hampshire, 29th December, 1800; and Baron Malmesbury, of Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, 19th September, 1788.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a chev. erminois, betw. three hedge-hogs or, for *Harris*; 2d and 3d, az. two bars, and a chief or, the last charged with three escallops of the field, for *Clarke*; on a chief extending over the 1st and 2d quarters ar. the eagle of Prussia, displayed, sa. beaked, legged, and langued gu.; on the breast the cipher F. R. and over it the electoral cap; over its head the same cap, in the dexter claw a sceptre, in the sinister, a mound, all or; and on each wing a trefoil ar.

Crest, a hedge-hog or, charged on the side with three arrows, one in pale and two in saltier, ar. and across them, barways, a key az.

Supporters, dexter, the Prussian eagle, wings elevated, sa. crowned and charged on the breast and wings as that on the chief in the arms; sinister, a rein-deer ppr.

Motto, over the crest, on an orange-coloured label, *Je maintiendrai*, I will support;—the motto of the house of *Nassau*.

Motto below the shield, *Ubique patriamrem inisci*, In all situations remember your country.

Note.—These honourable augmentations were thus publicly announced:—

Whitehall, May 9, 1789.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Hon. James Lord Malmesbury, and his issue, his royal license and authority, in pursuance of the royal permission of the King of Prussia, under his signet and sign manual, bearing date 21st day of October last, to add to the arms of his family the black eagle of Prussia, either quarterly, or as one of his supporters, as a public mark of his Prussian Majesty's esteem and regard, and as a memorial of the satisfaction he derived from his conduct, in the character of His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, during the late revolution in that country, as well as from his services in cementing the union between the two crowns, by the treaty lately signed at Loo.

And the King has been further pleased to grant to the said James Lord Malmesbury his royal license and authority, in compliance with the request of the Prince of

Orange, by letter written with his own hand, dated the 8th of October last, to take and use the motto of his Serene Highness's house, *Je maintiendrai*, in commemoration of the above revolution.

MANSFIELD, EARL OF, (*Murray*,) and Baron Murray, in England, 1st August, 1792; Baron of Scone and Balvaird, and Viscount Stormont, in Scotland, 26th April, 1621.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three mullets ar. within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, or, for *Murray*; 2d and 3d, gu. three cross, pattée, ar. for *Barclay*, of Balvaird.

Crest, a buck's head, couped, ppr. betw. the antlers a cross, pattée, ar.

Supporters, two lions gu.

Motto, *Spero meliora*, also, *Uni æquus virtuti*, Friend to virtue alone.

MANVERS, EARL, (*Pierrepont*,) 1st April, 1806; Viscount Newark and Baron Pierrepont, 23d July, 1796.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, sa. semée of cinquefoils gu.

Crest, a lion, rampant, sa. betw. two wings, erect, ar.

Supporters, two lions sa. armed and langued, gu.

Motto, *Pie reponere te*. In pious confidence.

MINTO, EARL OF, (*Kynynmound*,) Viscount Melgund, 24th February, 1813; and Baron Minto, in the county of Roxburgh, 10th October, 1797; a baronet of Nova Scotia, 1700.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th quarters quarterly, first and fourth, ar. a bugle-horn sa. stringed and garnished gu. on a chief az. three mullets of the first, for *Murray*; second and third, az. a chev. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, for *Kynynmound*; 2d and 3d, gu. on a bend, engr. or, a baton az. within a bordure, vair, for *Elliot*; over all, a chief of augmentation ar. charged with a Moor's head, couped, in profile, ppr. being the arms of *CORSICA*.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, issuant from clouds, throwing a dart, all ppr.—Motto over, *Non eget arcu*.

Supporters, dexter, an Indian sheep; sinister, a fawn, both ppr.

Motto, *Suaviter et fortiter*, Mildly and firmly.

MORLEY, EARL OF, (*Parker*,) Viscount Boringdon, 29th November, 1815; and Baron Boringdon, 18th May, 1784.

Arms, sa. a stag's head, caboshed, betw. two flaunces ar.

Crest, an arm, erect, vested, az. slashed ar. cuff of the last, the hand grasping the attire of a stag gu.

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Supporters, dexter, a stag ar.; sinister, a greyhound, regardant, sa. each collared or, and thereto a shield appendant gu. that on the dexter charged with a horse's head, erased, ar. bridled or, the sinister with a ducal coronet of the last.

Motto, *Fideli certa merces*, There is a certain reward to the faithful.

MOUNT-EDGCUMBE, EARL OF, (*Edgcumbe*,) 18th August, 1789; Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort, 17th February, 1781; and Baron Edgcumbe, 23d April, 1742.

Arms, gu. on a bend ermines, cottised or, three boars' heads, coupé, ar.

Crest, a boar, passant, ar. gorged with a chaplet of oak-leaves, fructed, ppr.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. guttée de poix, collared, dovetailed gu.

Motto, *Au playsire fort de Dieu*, At the all-powerful disposal of God.

MULGRAVE, EARL OF, (*Phipps*,) Viscount Normanby, 15th August, 1812; and Baron Mulgrave, in England, 13th August, 1794; Lord Mulgrave, in Ireland, 15th August, 1767.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, sa. a trefoil, slipped, betw. eight mullets ar. for *Phipps*; 2d and 3d, paly of six, ar. and az. over all a bend gu. for *Annesley*.

Crest, a lion's gamb, erect, sa. holding a trefoil, slipped, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn erm.; sinister, a goat erm. each armed and unguled or, gorged with a chaplet of roses ppr.

Motto, *Virtute quies*, Content in virtue.

NELSON, EARL, (*Nelson*,) Viscount Merton, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, in the county of Surrey, 20th November, 1805; Baron Nelson, of the Nile; and of Hilborough, in Norfolk, 4th August, 1801; Duke of Bronte, in Sicily, 7th November, 1806.

Arms, or, a cross, flory, sa. surmounted of a bend gu. thereon another, engr. or, charged with three bombs sa. fired ppr. over all, on a fesse, wavy, az. the word *Trafalgar*, in gold letters; on a chief undulated, ar. the waves of the sea, from which a palm-tree issuant, betw. a disabled ship on the dexter and a ruined battery on the sinister, all ppr.

Crests, on a naval crown or, the Chelengk, or Plume of Triumph, presented to the heroic Lord Nelson by the Grand Signior.

The other crest, the stern of a Spanish line of battle ship, flotant upon waves, all ppr. inscribed under the gallery *San Josef*. Motto, over this last crest, Faith and works.

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Supporters, dexter, a sailor, sustaining, with his exterior hand, a ship's pennant, and with his interior a palm-branch, all ppr.; sinister, a lion, rampant, regardant, holding in the mouth, and trampling on, the tri-coloured flag, depressed, of the French Republic and the Spanish flag, holding in the dexter paw a palm-branch, all ppr.

Motto, *Palmarum qui meruit ferat*, Let him who merits the palm wear it.

NORWICH, EARL OF, (*Gordon*,) and Baron Gordon, of Huntley, in Gloucestershire, 2d July, 1784; also DUKE OF GORDON, &c. in Scotland, to which refer for arms, crest, and supporters.

ONSLow, EARL OF, (*Onslow*,) in the county of Salop, Viscount Cranley, 19th June, 1801; Baron Onslow, of Onslow, in Shropshire, and of Clandon, in Surrey, 25th June, 1716; Baron Cranley, 14th May, 1776; and a Baronet, 1660.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse gu. betw. six Cornish choughs ppr.; 2d and 3d, ar. on a bend az. three martlets or.

Crest, an eagle sa. preying on a partridge or.

Supporters, two falcons, close, ppr. legged and belled or.

Motto, *Festina lente*, Present motto, *Semper fidelis*, Ever faithful.

ORFORD, EARL OF, (*Walpole*,) 1st April, 1806, Baron Walpole, of Wolterton, in the county of Norfolk, 4th June, 1756, and Baron Walpole, of Walpole, 10th June, 1723.

Arms, or, on a fesse, betw. two cheverons, sa. three cross crosslets of the first.

Crest, the bust of a man, in profile, coupé, ppr. ducally crowned or, on his head a long cap, turned forward, gu. tasselled or, charged with a Catharine-wheel of the last.

Supporters, dexter, an antelope; sinister, a stag, ar. attired ppr. each gorged with a collar, chequy, or and az. chained or.

Motto, *Fari quæ sentiat*, Speak as you think.

OXFORD, EARL OF, and Earl of Mortimer, (*Harley*,) Baron Harley, of Wigmore, 24th May, 1711.

Arms, or, a bend, cottised, sa.

Crest, a castle, triple towered, ar. out of the middle tower, a demi lion, issuant, gu.

Supporters, two angels ppr. the habits and wings displayed, or.

Motto, *Virtute et fide*, By virtue and faith.

PEMBROKE, EARL OF, (*Herbert*,) 11th October, 1551; Earl of Montgomery, 4th May,

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1605; Baron Herbert, of Cardiff, Glamorgan-shire, 10th October, 1551; Baron Herbert, of Shurland, in the Island of Sheppey, Kent, 4th May, 1605; Baron Ross, of Kendal, 1327; Parr, of Kendal, 1539; Fitz-Hugh, of Ravensworth, 1320; Marmion, of Tamworth, 1294; and St. Quintin, 1294.

Arms, per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant, ar.

Crest, a wivern, wings elevated, vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, couped at the wrist, gu.

Supporters, dexter, a panther, rampant, guardant, ar. spotted of various colours, fire issuing out of the mouth and ears, ducally gorged az.; sinister, a lion, ar. gorged with a ducal coronet gu.

Motto, *Un je servirai*, One will I serve.

PLYMOUTH, EARL OF, (*Windsor*,) 6th December, 1682, and Baron Windsor, of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks, 3d November, 1529.

Arms, gu. a saltier ar. betw. twelve cross crosslets or.

Crest, a buck's head, affrontée, ar. couped at the neck, attired or.

Supporters, two unicorns ar. armed, maned, tufted, and unguled, or.

Motto, *Je me fie en Dieu*, I put my trust in God.

POMFRET, otherwise PONTEFRAC, EARL OF, (*Fermor*,) 27th December, 1721; Baron Leominster, in the county of Hereford, 12th April, 1692; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. a fesse sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cock's head gu. crested and wattled or.

Supporters, two lions ppr.

Motto, *Horâ et semper*, Now and always.

PORTSMOUTH, EARL OF, (*Wallop*,) 11th April, 1743; Viscount Lymington, and Baron Wallop, of Farleigh-Wallop, in the county of Southampton, 11th June, 1720.

Arms, ar. a bend, wavy, sa.

Crest, a mermaid, holding in her sinister hand a mirror, in the other a comb, all ppr.

Supporters, two goats sa.

Motto, *En suivant la verité*, In following truth.

POULETT, EARL, (*Poulett*,) Viscount Hinton, 24th December, 1706; and Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, 23d June, 1627.

Arms, sa. three swords in pile, their points in base ar. pomels and hilts or.

P E E

Crest, an arm, embowed in armour, holding in the hand a sword, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a savage man; sinister, a woman, both ppr. wreathed about their temples and loins with leaves vert.

Motto, *Gardez ta foy*, Keep thy faith.

POWIS, EARL OF, (*Clive*,) Viscount Clive, of Ludlow; Baron Herbert, of Cherbury, and Baron Powis, of Powis-Castle, in the county of Montgomery, 12th May, 1804; Baron Clive, of Walcot, in Shropshire, 13th August, 1794; and Baron Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland, March, 1762.

Arms, ar. on a fesse sa. three mullets or.

Crest, a griffin, passant, ar. ducally gorged gu.

Supporters, on the dexter, an elephant ar. on the sinister a leopard, guardant, ar. spotted with divers colours, fire issuant from the mouth and gorged with a leathern collar, ppr. buckle gold, thereto pendant an escocheon or, charged with a lion, rampant, gu. being the arms of the *Charltons*, ancient Earls of Powis.

Motto, *Audacter et sincere*, Bold but sincere.

RADNOR, EARL OF, (*Pleydel-Bouverie*,) and Baron Pleydel-Bouverie, of Coleshill, in Berkshire, 28th September, 1765; Viscount Folkestone, and Baron of Longford, 29th June, 1747; and a Baronet, 1714.

Arms, per fesse, or and ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads sa. on the breast an escocheon gu. charged with a bend vair, that being the ancient arms of *Bouverie*; confirmed and allowed to be thus borne by Royal Sign Manual, in 1768.

Crest, a demi eagle, with two heads, displayed, sa. ducally gorged or, on the breast a cross crosslet ar.

Supporters, on each side an eagle, reguardant, sa. gorged with a ducal coronet or, charged on the breast with a cross crosslet ar.

Motto, *Patria cara, carior libertas*, My country is dear, but my liberty dearer.

ROCHFORD, EARL OF, (*Zuleistein de Nassau*,) Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield, 10th May, 1695.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, az. semée of billets or, a lion, rampant, of the second, for *Nassau*; 2d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned az. for *Dietz*; 3d, gu. a fesse ar. for *Vianden*; 4th, gu. two lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, for *Catznellogen*; over all, in an escocheon gu. three zules ar. in chief a label of three points of the last, for *Zuleistein*.

Crest, out of a coronet, composed of fleurs-

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de-lis and strawberry-leaves or, two single attires of a stag gu.

Supporters, two lions erminois, each ducally crowned az.

Motto, *Ne supra modum sapere.* (Another motto, *Spes durat avorum*, The hope of my ancestors subsists.)

ROMNEY, EARL OF, (*Marsham*,) Viscount Marsham, of the Mote, in the county of Kent, 22d June, 1801; Baron Romney, 25th June, 1716; and a Baronet, 1669.

Arms, ar. a lion, passant, in bend gu. betw. two bendlets az.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu.

Supporters, two lions az. semée of cross crosslets or, each gorged with a naval coronet of the last.

Motto, *Non sibi, sed patriæ*, Not for myself, but for my country.

ROSSLYN, EARL OF, (*St. Clair Erskine*,) 21st April, 1801; and Baron Loughborough, 31st October, 1795; a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1666.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, ar. a cross, engr. sa. for *St. Clair*; 2d, ar. a pale sa. for *Erskine*; 3d, az. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets or, for *Marr*; 4th, ar. on a chevron gu. betw. three roses of the last, barbed vert, a fleur-de-lis ar. for *Wedderburn*.

Crest, a phoenix, in flames, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle, wings expanded ppr. gorged with a collar ar. thereon a rose gu.; sinister, a griffin ppr.

Motto, *Fight*.

ST. GERMAN'S, EARL OF, (*Eliot*,) in Cornwall, 28th November, 1815; and Baron Eliot, 30th January, 1784.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse gu. betw. two bars gemelle, wavy, az. for *Eliot*; 2d and 3d, sa. on a fesse or, betw. three mullets erm. as many cross crosslets *ermine*, for *Craggs*.

Crest, an elephant's head, coupé, ar. colored gu. for *Eliot*.

Crest of *Craggs*, a dexter and sinister hand and arm, coupé at the elbows, armed or, garnished ar. grasping a sword of the last, pomel and hilt gold.

Supporters, two eagles, reguardant, wings expanded, ppr. each charged on the breast with an ermine spot.

Motto, *Præcidentibus insta*, Emulate those that excel.

SCARBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Saunderson*,) 15th April, 1690; Viscount Lumley, 10th April, 1689; Baron Lumley, 31st May, 1681;

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and Viscount Lumley, of Waterford, in Ireland, 12th July, 1628.

Arms, ar. a fesse gu. betw. three popinjays vert, beaked and membered of the second, colored of the last.

Crest, a pelican in her nest, feeding her young, all ppr.

Supporters, two parrots, wings expanded, vert, beaked and membered gu.

Motto, *Murus æneus conscientia sana*, A sound conscience is a wall of brass.

SANDWICH, EARL OF, (*Montagu*,) Viscount Hinchinbrooke, and Baron Montagu, of St. Neot's, 22d July, 1660.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three lozenges conjoined, in fesse gu. within a bordure sa. for *Montagu*; 2d and 3d, or, an eagle, displayed, vert, beaked and membered gu. for *Monthermer*.

Crest, a griffin's head, coupé, or, beaked sa. wings endorsed of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a triton, holding over his right shoulder a trident, all ppr. crowned with an eastern crown or; sinister, an eagle, wings endorsed, vert.

Motto, *Post tot naufragia portum*, After so many dangers I find a port.

SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF, (*Cooper*,) Baron Cooper, of Pawlet, 23d April, 1672; and Baron Ashley, of Winborne St. Giles, 20th April, 1661; and a Baronet, 4th July, 1622.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three bulls, passant, sa. armed and unguled or, for *Ashley*; 2d and 3d, gu. a bend engr. betw. six lions, rampant, or, for *Cooper*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a bull, passant, sa. gorged with a ducal coronet or, attired and hooped ar.

Supporters, dexter, a bull sa. gorged with a ducal coronet or, horned and hooped ar.; sinister, a talbot az. gorged as the dexter.

Motto, *Love, serve*.

SHREWSBURY, EARL OF, (*Talbot*,) 20th May, 1442; Baron Talbot, of Goodrich-Castle, in the county of Hereford, 5th June, 1330; Baron Strange, of Blackmere, in the county of Salop; Furnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Giffard of Brimsfield, Comyn of Badenagh, Valence, and Muntchinsy, in the kingdom of Great Britain, by various intermarriages; Earl of Wexford and Waterford; and Baron Talbot, in Ireland.

Arms, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. or.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, or, the tail extended.

Supporters, two talbots ar.

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Motto, *Prest d'accomplir*, Ready to perform.

SOMERS, EARL, (*Cocks*,) Viscount Eastnor, 14th July, 1821; Baron of Evesham, in the county of Worcester, 17th May, 1784; and a Baronet.

Arms, sa. a chev. or, betw. three stags' scalps and attires ar.

Crest, on a mount ppr. a stag lodged, reguardant, ar.

Supporters, on each side a lion erm. collared, dancettée, vert.

Motto, *Prodesse quam conspicui*, To prosper rather than be conspicuous.

SPENCER, EARL, (*Spencer*,) Visc. Althorpe, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, 1st November, 1765; Viscount and Baron Spencer, of Althorpe, 3d April, 1761.

Arms, quarterly, ar. and gu. on the second and third quarters, a fret or; over all, on a bend sa. three escallops of the first.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head ar. gorged with a bar gemel gu. betw. two wings, expanded, of the second.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, per fesse erm. and erminois, gorged with a collar sa. the edges flory, counter-flory, and chained of the last; on the collar, three escallops ar; sinister, a wivern, erect on his tail, erm. collared and chained as the griffin.

Motto, *Dieu defend le droit*, God defends the right.

STAMFORD AND WARRINGTON, EARL OF, (*Grey*,) 26th March, 1628; Baron Grey, of Groby, in the county of Leicester, 21st July, 1603; Baron Harrington, in the county of Cumberland, 1320; Baron Bonville, of Chewton, in the county of Somerset, 1449; and Baron Delamer, of Dunham-Massey, and Earl of Warrington, 22d April, 1796.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, barry of six, ar. and az. for *Grey*; 2d and 3d, ar. three boars' heads, coupé and erect, sa. for *Booth*.

Crest of *Grey*, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wivern, wings elevated and endorsed or.

Crest of *Booth*, a lion, passant, ar.

Supporters, two unicorns erm. armed; maned, and hooped or.

Motto, *A ma puissance*, According to my power.

STANHOPE, EARL, (*Stanhope*,) April 14th, 1718; Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, and Baron Stanhope, of Elvaston, 12th July, 1717.

Arms, quarterly, erm. and gu.

Crest, a tower az. thereon a demi lion, rampant, or, ducally crowned gu. holding betw. the

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paws a grenade, fired ppr.; over the crest the motto, *A Deo et rege*.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot erm.; sinister, a wolf or, ducally crowned az.

Motto, *A Deo et rege*, From God and the king.

STRADBROKE, EARL OF, (*Rous*,) Viscount Dunwich, 18th July, 1821; Baron Rous, of Dennington, in the county of Suffolk, 28th May, 1796; and a Baronet, 17th May, 1660.

Arms, sa. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. three crescents ar.

Crest, a bunch of bay-leaves, piled in the form of a cone, vert.

Supporters, dexter, a lion ar. maned and tufted or; sinister, a sea-horse ar. maned and fished or, the tail round an anchor sa. each supporter gorged with a chaplet of laurel-leaves vert.

Motto, *Je vive en espoire*, I live in hope.

STRANGE, EARL, (*Murray*,) Baron Murray, of Stanley, in the county of Gloucester; Baron Strange, of Knockyn, 18th August, 1786; also DUKE OF ATHOL, in Scotland, to which refer for armorial bearings, &c.

SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE, EARL OF, (*Howard*,) the former by creation, 21st July, 1603, and the latter, 6th February, 1625; Viscount Andover, in Hampshire, and Baron Howard, of Charlton, in the county of Wilts, 23d January, 1621.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, gu. on a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. an escocheon or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. for *Howard*; 2d, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or; in chief a label of three points ar. for *Brotherton*; 3d, chequy, or and az. for *Warren*; 4th, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. armed and langued az. for *Mowbray*; a crescent on the centre of the quarterings, for difference.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, tail extended, or, ducally gorged ar.

Supporters, two lions ar.

Motto, *Nous maintiendrons*. Another motto, *Non quo, sed quomodo*, Not by whom, but by what means.

TALBOT, EARL, (*Talbot*,) Viscount Ingestrie, in Staffordshire, 3d July, 1784; and Lord Talbot, Baron of Hensel, 5th Dec. 1733.

Arms, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. or, a crescent for difference.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, or, tail extended.

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Supporters, two talbots ar. each gorged with a double tressure flory, counterflory, gu.

Motto, *Humani nihil alienum*, Nothing pertaining to man is foreign to me.

TANKERVILLE, EARL OF, (*Bennet*,) 19th October, 1714; and Baron Ossulston, 24th Nov. 1682.

Arms, gu. a bezant, betw. three demi lions, rampant, ar.

Crest of *Grey*, a double scaling ladder or.

Crest of *Bennet*, out of a mural coronet or, a lion's head gu. charged on the neck with a bezant.

Supporters, two lions ar. ducally crowned or, each charged on the shoulder with a torteaux.

Motto, *De bon vouloir servir le roy*, To serve the king with good will.

THANET, EARL OF, (*Tufton*,) 5th August, 1628; Baron Tufton, of Tufton, in the county of Sussex, 1st Nov. 1626; and a Baronet, 1611.

Arms, sa. an eagle, displayed, erm. within a bordure ar.

Crest, a sea-lion, sejant, ar.

Supporters, two eagles, wings endorsed erm.

Motto, *Fiel pero desdichado*. Another motto, *Ales volat propriis*, The bird flies to its own.

VANE, EARL, (*Vane-Stewart*,) Viscount Seaham, 28th March, 1823; and Baron Stewart, of Stewart's Court and Ballilacon, in the county of Donegal, 1814. See MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, in Ireland.

VERULAM, EARL OF, (*Grimston*,) 24th Nov. 1815; and Baron Verulam, of Gorham-bury, in England, 9th July, 1790; Viscount Grimston, Baron of Dunboyne, in Ireland, 3d June, 1719; Baron Forrester, in Scotland, 1663; and a Baronet, 1612.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, ar. on a fesse sa. three mullets of six points, pierced, -or; in the dexter chief point an ermine spot, for *Grimston*; 2d, sa. a fesse, dancettée, betw. two leopards' faces or, for *Luckyn*; 3d, ar. two cheveronels, betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, az. attired or, for *Bucknall*; 4th, ar. a fesse, dancettée, per pale, az. and gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, sa. beaked and legged or, for *Walter*; 5th, ar. a fesse gu. betw. three bugle-horns sa. stringed gu. for *Forester*; 6th, gu. a quatrefoil or, for *Rowe*.

Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr. attired or.

Supporters, dexter, a stag, regardant, ppr. attired or; sinister, a griffin, regardant, or.

Motto, *Mediocria firma*, Middling stations are the safest.

WALDEGRAVE, EARL OF, (*Waldegrave*,)

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in the county of Northampton; Viscount Chewton, in the county of Somerset, 13th September, 1729; Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton, 20th January, 1685; and a Baronet, 1st August, 1643.

Arms, per pale, ar. and gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, per pale, ar. and gu.

Supporters, two talbots sa. eared or, each gorged with a mural coronet ar.

Motto, *Cælum non animum*, You may change your climate, but not your mind.

WARWICK, EARL OF, and EARL BROOKE, (*Greville*,) the former by creation, 27th Nov. 1759; the latter, 7th July, 1746; Baron Brooke, of Beauchamp-Court, in Warwickshire, 9th Jan. 1620.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, sa. on a cross engr. or, five pellets, all within a bordure, engr. of the second, for *Greville*; 2d, or, fretty az. for *Willoughby*; 3d, gu. a fesse, betw. six cross crosslets or, for *Beauchamp*; 4th, as first.

Crests, first, out of a ducal coronet gu. a swan, wings expanded, ar. beaked of the first. Second, a bear, erect, ar. muzzled gu. collared and chained or, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

Supporters, two swans, wings addorsed, ar. legged, beaked, and ducally gorged gu.

Motto, *Vix ea nostra voco*, I can scarcely call these things our own.

WESTMORELAND, EARL OF, (*Fane*,) Baron Burghersh, 29th December, 1624.

Arms, az. three dexter gauntlets, backs affrontée, or.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head ar. pied sa. armed of the first, charged on the neck with a rose gu. barbed and seeded ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, per fesse, ar. and or, gorged with a plain collar, and lined, sa.; sinister, a bull ar. pied sa. collared and lined or, at the end of the line a ring, and three staples of the last.

Motto, *Ne vile fano*, Disgrace not the altar.

WILTON, EARL OF, (*Egerton*,) of Wilton, in the county of Hereford, Viscount Grey de Wilton, 26th June, 1801.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. betw. three pheons sa.

Crest, three arrows, one in pale and two in saltier or, headed and feathered sa. tied together with a ribbon gu.

Supporters, dexter, a wivern or; sinister, a lion ar. ducally crowned or.

Motto, *Virtutis non armis fido*, I trust to virtue, not to fame.

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WINCHELSEA, EARL OF, (*Finch*,) 12th July, 1628; Earl of Nottingham, 12th May, 1681; Viscount Maidstone, 8th July, 1623; Baron Fitzherbert, of Eastwell, in the county of Kent, 26th June, 1660; Baron Finch, of Daventry, 10th January, 1674; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three griffins, passant, wings endorsed, sa.

Crest, a griffin sa. as in the arms.

Another crest, a pegasus, current, ar. winged, maned, and hooped or, ducally gorged of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a pegasus ar. wings, mane, and hoofs, or, ducally gorged of the last. Sinister, a griffin, wings endorsed, sa. ducally gorged or.

Motto, *Nil conscire sibi*, Conscious of no guilt.

DE GREY, COUNTESS, (*Campbell*,) of Wrest, in the county of Bedford, 5th October, 1816; Baroness Lucas, of Crudwell, in the county of Wilts, 1st May, 1663.

Arms, quarterly, four grand quarters, viz. 1st, quarterly, first and fourth, gyronny of eight, or and sa. for *Campbell*; second and third, ar. a galley, with oars in action, sa. for the Lordship of *Lorn*; 2d grand quarter, barry of six, ar. and az. for *Grey*; 3d, ar. a fesse, betw. six annulets gu. for *Lucas*; 4th, az. a lion, rampant, ar. for *Crewe*.

Supporters, two wiverns, wings elevated and endorsed, or.

MANSFIELD, COUNTESS OF, (*Cathcart*,) in the county of Nottingham, 31st Oct. 1776.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. three cross crosslets, fitchée, issuing from as many crescents ar. for *Cathcart*; 2d and 3d, az. three covered cups or, for *Schaw*.

Supporters, two lions gu. the dexter, semée of mullets; the sinister, of crosses, pattée, ar.

ENGLISH VISCOUNTS. *Alphabetical as to title.*
See also article VISCOUNT.

ANSON, VISCOUNT, (*Adams Anson*,) of Shugborough and Orgrave, in the county of Stafford, and Baron Soberton, of Soberton, in the county of Southampton, 17th February, 1806.

Arms, quarterly; first, ar. three bends, engrailed, gu. a crescent for difference, for *Anson*; second, erm. three cats-a-mountain, passant, guardant, in pale, sa. for *Adams*; third, az.

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three salmons, naiant, in pale, per pale, or and ar. for *Sambrooke*; fourth, sa. a bend or, betw. three demi spears ar. for *Carrier*.

Crest of *Anson*, out of a ducal coronet or, a spear-head ppr. staff purple.

Crest of *Adams*, a greyhound's head, couped, ermines, charged on the neck with two bars gemelles or.

Supporters, dexter, a sea-horse, ar. sinister, a sea-lion of a dun-mouse-colour, each gorged with two bars, gemelles, or.

Motto, *Nil desperandum*, Let us never despair.

BERESFORD, VISCOUNT, (*Beresford*,) 28th March, 1823; Baron Beresford, of Albuera and Dungarvon, in the county of Waterford, 17th May, 1814; Duke of Elvas, Marquis of Campo-Major, and Count of Francoso, in Portugal.

Arms, ar. semée of cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the last, all within a bordure, wavy, pean.

Crest, out of a mural crown or, a dragon's head, per fesse, wavy, az. and gu. pierced in the neck with a broken tilting-lance, in bend, or, and holding the upper part in the mouth.

Supporters, two angels, ppr. winged and crined or, vested ar. each holding in the exterior hand a sword of the last, pomels and hilts gold, and charged on the breast with three fleurs-de-lis az.

Motto, *Nil nisi cruce*, There is no dependence but in the cross.

BOLINGBROKE, VISCOUNT, (*St. John*,) Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, 7th July, 1712; Viscount St. John and Baron St. John, of Battersea, 2d July, 1716; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. on a chief gu. two mullets or.

Crest, a mount ppr. therefrom a falcon, rising, belled, or, ducally gorged gu.

Supporters, two eagles, wings endorsed, or, ducally crowned gu. each charged on the breast with a pair of horse-hames, tied at the top and bottom ppr. within which is per pale ar. and of the second.

Motto, *Nec querere nec spernere honorem*, Neither seek nor despise honours.

CLANCARTY, VISCOUNT, (*Trench*,) 1824; Baron Trench, of Garbally, in the county Galway, 15th July, 1815. See EARL OF CLANCARTY, in Ireland.

COURTENAY, VISCOUNT, (*Courtenay*,) of Powderham-Castle, in the county of Devon, 6th May, 1762; and a Baronet of Ireland.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, three

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torteauxes, for *Courtenay*; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, az. for *Redvers*.

Crest, a dolphin, naiant, embowed, ppr.

Supporters, two boars ar. bristled, tusked, and unguled, or.

Motto, *Ubi lapsus? quid feci?* When was my honour tarnished? what have I done?

DUDLEY-AND-WARD, VISCOUNT, (*Ward*,) of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, 23d April, 1763; Baron Ward, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, 23d March, 1644.

Arms, chequy, or and az. a bend erm.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head az. Another crest, a lion, sejant, guardant, az.

Supporters, two angels, ppr. hair and wings or, under robes sanguine, uppermost az.

Motto, *Comme je fus*, As I was.

DUNCAN, VISCOUNT, (*Duncan*,) of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan, of Lundie, in Perthshire, 30th October, 1797.

Arms, gu. a representation of the gold medal conferred upon him by his Majesty George III. for a victory off Camperdown, ensigned with a naval crown, and subscribed *Camperdown*, betw. two cinquefoils in chief, and a bugle-horn in base ar. strung and garnished az.

Crest, a dismasted ship ppr. Motto above, *Disce pati*, Learn to suffer.

Supporters, dexter, a female figure, winged, crowned with a celestial crown, a scarf across her garments, resting her exterior hand upon an anchor, the other holding a palm-branch; sinister, a sailor, holding in his exterior hand the union flag, with the tri-coloured flag wrapped round the staff.

Motto, *Secundis dubisque rectus*, Ever the same, in prosperity or peril.

EXMOUTH, VISCOUNT, (*Pellew*,) 10th December, 1816; Baron Exmouth, of Canontein, 1st June, 1814; and a Baronet, 1796.

Arms, gu. a lion, passant, guardant, in chief two chaplets of laurel or, on a chief of augmentation, wavy, a representation of Algiers, with a British man-of-war before it, all ppr.

Crest, upon waves of the sea, the wreck of the Dutton East-Indiaman, upon a rocky shore, off Plymouth-Garrison, all ppr. and over the crest the motto, *Deo adjuvante*.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, guardant, or, navally crowned az. resting the dexter foot upon a decrescent ar.; sinister, a male figure, representing slavery, trousers ar. striped az. the upper part of the body naked, holding in the dexter hand broken chains ppr. the sinister arm elevated, and holding a cross or.

Motto, *Algiers*.

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GORDON, VISCOUNT, (*Gordon*,) Lord Haddo, 1st June, 1814. See EARL OF ABERDEEN, in Scotland.

GRANVILLE, VISCOUNT, (*Gower*,) of Stone-Park, in the county of Stafford, 15th July, 1815.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, barry of eight, ar. and gu. over all a cross, flory, sa. for *Gower*; second and third az. three laurel-leaves, erect, or, for *Leveson*.

Crest, a wolf, passant, ar. collared and lined or.

Supporters, two wolves ar. collared and lined or, pendent from the collar an escocheon ar. charged with a clarion, or organ-rest, sa.

Motto, *Frangas non flectes*, You may bend, but not break me.

HEREFORD, VISCOUNT, (*Devereux*,) 2d February, 1542; premier Viscount, Baron Ferrars, of Chartley, and a baronet, 1615.

Arms, ar. a fesse gu. in chief three torteauxes

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a talbot's head ar. eared gu.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot ar. eared gu. ducally gorged of the last; sinister, a rein-deer gu. attired ar. gorged with a ducal coronet and lined or.

Motto, *Virtutis comes invidia*. (Another motto, *Basis virtutum constantia*, Sedateness is the foundation of virtue.)

HOOD, VISCOUNT, (*Hood*,) of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, 1st June, 1796; Lord Hood, Baron of Catherington, in Ireland, 12th September, 1788, and a baronet, 1778.

Arms, az. a fret ar. on a chief sa. three crescents or.

Crest, a Cornish chough ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a merman, in his exterior hand a trident; sinister, a mermaid, in her exterior hand a mirror, all ppr.

Motto, *Ventis secundis*, By prosperous gales.

HUTCHINSON, VISCOUNT, (*Hutchinson*,) 14th July, 1821. See EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, in Ireland.

LAKE, VISCOUNT, (*Lake*,) of Ashton-Clin-ton, in the county of Bucks, 31st October, 1807; Baron Lake, of Delhi and Laswary, in Hindostan, 1st September, 1804.

Arms, sa. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. on a chief of augmentation of the last; a representation of the fish of Mogul, barways, per pale, or and vert, banded, per pale, vert and gu. pierced in pale, with a shaft, headed with a crescent, and by other shafts, in saltier, headed variously with golden balls, an annulet, &c.

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Crest, a horse's head, couped, ar. charged on the neck with a bar, gemelle, gu.

Supporters, dexter, a grenadier soldier, of the 60th regiment, supporting, with the exterior hand, a musket, all ppr.; sinister, a Malay soldier, with his musket, also ppr.

LEINSTER, VISCOUNT, (*Fitzgerald*,) of Taplow, in England, 17th February, 1746. See DUKE OF LEINSTER, &c. in Ireland, for arms, crest, and supporters.

MAYNARD, VISCOUNT, (*Maynard*,) Baron Maynard, of Much-Easton, 28th October, 1766; and a Baronet, 1681.

Arms, ar. a chev. az. betw. three sinister hands, couped at the wrist, gu.

Crest, a stag, statant, or.

Supporters, dexter, a stag, ppr. attired or; sinister, a talbot ar. pied sa. gorged with a plain collar gu.

Motto, *Manus justa nardus*, The just hand is like precious ointment.

MELVILLE, VISCOUNT, (*Dundas*,) of Melville, in the county of Edinburgh, and Baron Dunira, in the county of Perth, 21st December, 1802.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure az. charged with three boars' heads, couped, or, two in chief, and one base.

Crest, a lion's head, affronté, gu. struggling through an oak-bush, all ppr. and over the crest the motto, *Essayez*.

Supporters, dexter, a leopard, regardant; sinister, a stag, both ppr.

Motto, *Quod potui perfeci*, I have done all I could do.

ST. VINCENT, VISCOUNT, (*Jervis*,) 27th April, 1801.

Arms, sa. a chev. erm. betw. three martlets ar.

Crest, out of a naval crown or, enwrapped by a wreath of laurel vert, a demi pegasus ar. maned and hooped of the first, winged az. charged on the wing with a fleur-de-lis or.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle, wings elevated and endorsed, holding, in the sinister claw, a thunderbolt, all ppr.; sinister, a pegasus ar. maned and hooped or, wings az. charged with a fleur-de-lis or.

Motto, *Thus*.

SIDMOUTH, VISCOUNT, (*Addington*,) in the county of Devon, 12th January, 1805.

Arms, per pale, ermine and ermines, on a chev. five lozenges, all counterchanged, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, or.

Crest, a cat-a-mountain, sejant, guardant, ppr. bezantée, resting his paw upon a shield az. charged with a mace, erect, surmounted with a

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regal crown, or, for *Speaker of the House of Commons*, within a bordure, engr. ar.

Supporters, dexter, a stag ermines, gorged with a chain, pendent therefrom a key, all or; sinister, a stag erm. chain and key like the dexter.

Motto, *Libertas sub rege pio*, Liberty under a pious king.

SYDNEY, VISCOUNT, (*Townshend*,) of St. Leonard's, in the county of Gloucester, 9th June, 1789; and Lord Sydney, Baron Sydney, of Chislehurst, in Kent, 6th March, 1783.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar. for *Townshend*; 2d and 3d, quarterly, gu. and or, in the first quarter, a mullet ar. for *Vere*; in the centre a crescent for difference.

Crest, a buck, trippant, sa. attired ppr. charged on the shoulder with a crescent or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion or, collared, chained, and charged on the shoulder with a pheon az.; sinister, a buck sa. attired or, collared and chained of the last, charged on the shoulder with an escallop ar.

Motto, *Droit et avant*, By right and advancing.

TORRINGTON, VISCOUNT, (*Byng*,) of Torrington, in the county of Devon; Baron Byng, of Southill, in the county of Bedford, 29th September, 1721; and a Baronet, 1715.

Arms, quarterly; sa. and ar. in the first quarter, a lion, rampant, of the second.

Crest, an heraldic antelope, statant, erm. horned, tusked, maned, and hooped or.

Supporters, dexter, an heraldic antelope, erm. horned, tusked, maned, and hooped or, standing on a ship-gun ppr.; sinister, a sea-horse ppr. on a like gun.

Motto, *Tuebor*, I will defend.

ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS. *For the Armorial Ensigns of the different Sees, see BISHOP.*

ENGLISH BARONS, *alphabetical as to Title. See also article BARON.*

ABERCROMBY, BARON, (*Abercromby*,) of Aboukir and Tullibody, in the county of Clackmannan, 28th May, 1801.

Arms, ar. a fesse, embattled gu. therefrom issuant in chief, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour ppr. garnished or, encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand supporting the French in-

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vincible standard, in bend sinister, also ppr. in base a chev. indented, gu. betw. three boars' heads, erased, az.

Crest, a bee ppr. and over it the motto, *Vive ut vivas*.

Supporters, two greyhounds, per fesse, ar. and or, collared and lined gu. charged on the shoulder with a thistle ppr.

AILSA, BARON, (*Kennedy*,) of Ailsa, in the county of Ayr, in the United Kingdom, 12th November, 1806. See EARL OF CASILIS, in Scotland.

ALVANLEY, BARON, (*Arden*,) of Alvanley, in Cheshire, 22d May, 1801.

Arms, gu. three cross crosslets, fitchée, or, on a chief of the second, a crescent of the first.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, five ostrich-feathers ar. charged with a crescent gu.

Supporters, two talbots, the dexter ar. collared gu. thereon three arrows of the first; the sinister sa. collared ar. thereon three arrows gu.

Motto, *Patientia vinces*, You shall conquer by patience.

AMHERST, BARON, (*Amherst*,) of Montreal, in the county of Kent, 30th August, 1788.

Arms, gu. three lances, or tilting spears, erect, in fesse, or, headed ar.

Crest, on a mount vert, three like spears, one erect and two in saltier, girt, with a wreath of laurel, ppr.

Supporters, two Canadian war Indians, of a copper colour, rings in their noses and ears, and bracelets on their arms and wrists ar. cross belts over their shoulders, buff; to one a powder-horn pendent, to the other a scalping knife, their waists covered with a short apron gu. gaiters blue, seamed or, legs fettered and fastened by a chain to the bracelet on the outer wrist ppr.; the dexter Indian holding, in his exterior hand, a battle-axe; the sinister holding, in his exterior hand, a tomahawk, thereon a scalp, all ppr.

Motto, *Victoria concordia crescit*, Concord insures victory.

ARDEN, BARON, (*Perceval*,) of Arden, in the county of Warwick, 28th July, 1802; and Baron Arden, of Lohort-Castle, in the county of Cork, in Ireland, 1770.

Arms, ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three crosses, pattée, of the field.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a bear's head sa. muzzled or.

Supporters, two griffins az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, beaked, ducally gorged, and chained, gold.

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Motto, *Sub cruce candida*, Under the white cross.

ARDROSSAN, BARON, (*Montgomerie*,) of Ardrossan, in the county of Ayr, in the United Kingdom, 21st February, 1806. See EARL OF EGLINTON, in Scotland.

ARUNDEL, BARON, (*Arundel*,) of Wardour, 4th May, 1605; a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Arms, sa. six swallows, three, two, and one, ar.

Crest, a wolf, passant, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, ermine, ducally crowned, or; sinister, an owl ar. wings disclosed or, crowned as the dexter.

Motto, *Deo data*, Devoted to God.

Note.—As Count of the Holy Roman Empire, the arms, supporters, and coronet, are placed upon an imperial eagle, under the beak of each head a bezant; over the whole the late Lord bore a ducal coronet, of five leaves, without cap or ermine, but the cap, for a Count of the Empire, should be of crimson velvet, turned up ermine.

AUCKLAND, BARON, (*Eden*,) of West Auckland, in the county of Durham, 23d May, 1793; and also Baron Auckland, in Ireland, 18th November, 1789.

Arms, gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three garbs or, as many escallops sa. a mullet for difference.

Crest, an arm in armour, embowed, ppr. holding a garb or.

Supporters, two horses ar. the dexter, guardant, charged on the shoulder with a fleur-de-lis or; the sinister, charged on the shoulder with a castle gold.

Motto, *Si sit prudentia*, If there be prudence.

AUDLEY, BARON, (*Touchet*,) of Heleigh, 20th October, 1403, but originally 26th January, 1297.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a chev. sa. fretty or, in chief a blade of a sithe, fess-wise, gu. for *Thickness*; 2d and 3d, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. a chev. gu. for *Touchet*; second and third, gu. a fret or, for *Audley*.

Crest, 1st, a cubit arm, erect, vested, paly of six, or and gu. holding in the hand a sithe ppr. blade downwards, for *Thickness*; 2d, out of a ducal coronet or, a swan, rising, ar. ducally crowned of the first, for *Touchet*.

Supporters, two wiverns, wings expanded sa.

Motto, *Je le tiens*, I hold it.

BAGOT, BARON, (*Bagot*,) of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford, 17th October, 1780; and a Baronet.

Arms, erm. two cheverons, az.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a goat's head, ar. attired or.

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Supporters, two goats ar. attired or.

Motto, *Antiquam obtinens*, Possessing antiquity.

BARHAM, BARON, (*Noel*,) of Barham-Court, April 27, 1805; and Teston, in the county of Kent.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, fretty gu. a canton erm. for *Noel*; 2d and 3d, per fesse, or and gu. a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, all counterchanged, for *Middleton*.

Crest, of *Noel*, a buck, at gaze, ar. attired or.

Supporters, dexter, an angel, habited in a vest, ar. zoned, or, her mantle flowing purp. wings elevated, and on her head a celestial crown, gold, in her exterior hand a sword, erect, ppr.; sinister, a sea-horse ppr. maned or, gorged with a naval crown az. and in the mouth a thistle ppr.

Motto, *Tout bien ou rien*.

BAYNING, BARON, (*Townshend*,) of Foxley, in the county of Berks, 20th October, 1797.

Arms, az. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar. a mullet for difference.

Crest, a buck, statant, sa. attired or, charged on the body with a mullet ar. for difference.

Supporters, dexter, a buck sa. attired, collared, and lined or, the collar charged with three mullets az.; sinister, a leopard ar. pellettée, ducally gorged and lined or, therefrom a shield, pendent, ar. charged with two bars sa. thereon four escallops or.

Motto, *Stare super vias antiquas*, I stand in the track of my ancestors.

BERWICK, BARON, (*Hill*,) of Attingham, in the county of Salop, 19th May, 1784.

Arms, quarterly of four; 1st, erm. on a fesse sa. a castle, with two towers ar. on a canton gu. a martlet or, for *Hill*; 2d, or, fretty gu. a canton erm. for *Noel*; 3d, gu. on a chief, indented, sa. three martlets or, for *Lovelace*; 4th, sa. a chev. betw. three leopards' faces or, for *Wentworth*.

Crest, a demi tower ar. a fawn, statant, upon the battlements ppr. collared and chained or.

Supporters, dexter, a Pegasus ar. collared gu. thereon three martlets or; sinister, a stag ppr. collared sa. thereon three leopards' faces, and chained or.

Motto, *Qui uti scit ei bona*, Riches to him who knows how to use them.

BEXLEY, BARON, (*Vansittart*,) of Bexley, in the county of Kent, March 1, 1823.

Arms, erm. an eagle, displayed, sa. upon a chief gu. a ducal crown or, betw. two crosses, pattée, ar.

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Crest, upon two crosses, pattée, ar. a demi eagle, couped, wings elevated, sa.

Supporters, dexter, a horse, regardant, ar. ducally gorged or, therefrom, pendent, an escocheon sa. charged with an ostrich-feather, in pale, of the first, with an escrol over the bottom of the quill, gold; sinister, an eagle, regardant, sa. wings elevated, gorged as the dexter, and therefrom pendent a portcullis or.

Motto, *Grata quies*.

BOLTON, BARON, (*Orde-Powlet*,) of Bolton-Castle, in the county of York, October 20, 1797.

Arms, sa. three swords, in pile, points downwards ppr. pomels and hilts or, on a canton ar. an escocheon of the field, charged with a salmon, haurient, also ppr.

Crest, a falcon, wings expanded, and belled or, charged on the breast and wings with three estoiles, in fesse, gu. gorged with a ducal coronet az. and holding in the beak a salmon, as in the arms.

Supporters, dexter, a hind, ppr. gorged with a ducal coronet or, and charged on the shoulder with a rose ar. barbed vert, seeded gold; sinister, a Cornish chough ppr. charged with a rose, as the dexter.

Motto, *Aimes loyauté*, Love loyalty.

BOSTON, BARON, (*Irby*,) of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, April 10, 1761; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. fretty sa. on a canton gu. a chaplet or.

Crest, a Saracen's head, in profile, ppr. wreathed, ar. and sa.

Supporters, on each side, an antelope, gu. attired and unguled or, gorged with a chaplet of roses of the last.

Motto, *Honor fidelitatis præmium*, Honour is the reward of fidelity.

BOYLE, BARON, (*Boyle*,) of Marston, in the county of Somerset, September 5, 1711. See EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY, in Ireland.

BOWES, BARON, (*Bowes*,) July 18, 1815. See EARL OF STRATHMORE, in Scotland.

BRAYBROOKE, BARON, (*Griffin*,) of Braybrooke, in the county of Northampton, September 5, 1788.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. a griffin, segreant, ar. beaked, and fore-legs or, for *Griffin*; 2d and 3d, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. on a saltier ar. a rose, seeded and barbed, ppr. for *Neville*; 2d and 3d, or, fretty sa. on a canton, per pale, erm. and gold, a galle y, with sails furled, of the second, also for *Neville*.

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Badges, as Lord Abergavenny.

Crest of *Griffin*, a talbot's head, erased, sa.

Crest of *Neville*, as Lord Abergavenny.

Supporters, two lions, rampant, regardant, ar. maned and tufted sa. gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto, *Ne ville velis*, Form no mean wish.

BREADALBANE, BARON, (*Campbell*,) of Taymouth-Castle, in the county of Perth, in the United Kingdom, November 4, 1806. See EARL OF BREADALBANE, in Scotland.

BRODRICK, BARON, (*Brodrick*,) of Pepper-Harrow, in the county of Surrey, created May 28, 1796, with remainder to the heirs male of his father, Viscount Middleton, to which title he succeeded. See VISCOUNT MIDDLETON, in Ireland.

BYRON, BARON, (*Byron*,) of Rochdale, October 24, 1643.

Arms, ar. three bendlets, enhanced gu.

Crest, a mermaid, with her comb and mirror, all ppr.

Supporters, two horses, of a chestnut colour, ppr.

Motto, *Crede Byron*, Trust Byron.

CALTHORPE, BARON, (*Gough-Calthorpe*,) of Calthorpe, in the county of Norfolk, June 15, 1796; and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. on a fesse, betw. three boars' heads, coupé, or, a lion, passant, az. for *Gough*; 2d, erm. a maunch gu. for; 3d, chequy, or and az. a fesse erm. for *Calthorpe*.

Crest, a boar's head, coupé at the neck az. bristled and tusked or, betw. two woodmen, with clubs over their shoulders, all ppr.

Supporters, two woodmen, with clubs over their shoulders, wreathed about the temples and loins with laurel, all ppr.

Motto, *Gradu diverso via una*, The same way by different steps.

CARLETON, BARON OF, (*Boyle*,) in Yorkshire, August 8, 1786. See EARL OF SHANNON, in Ireland.

CARRINGTON, BARON, (*Smith*,) of Upton, in the county of Nottingham, October 20, 1797; and Baron Carrington, of Bulcot-Lodge, in Ireland, 1796.

Arms, or, on a chev. cottised, betw. three demi griffins, the two in chief respectant, sa. a mullet for difference.

Crest, an elephant's head, erased, or, eared gu. charged on the neck with three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, az.

Supporters, two griffins sa. winged, beaked,

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and membered, or, on the body three trefoils, slipped, in pale, of the last.

Motto, *Tenax et fide*, Persevering and faithful.

CARTBRET, BARON, (*Carteret*,) of Hawnes, in the county of Bedford, January 29, 1784.

Arms, quartered quarterly; the 1st and 4th quarter of the first grand quarter, gu. four fusils, in fesse, ar. for *Carteret*; the 2d and 3d quarters, gu. three clarions or, for *Granville*; the 1st and 4th quarter of the 2d and 3d grand quarter, barry of ten, or and sa. for *Thynne*; 2d and 3d quarters, ar. a lion, rampant, quevé, gu. for *Phillips*.

Crest, a squirrel, sejant, feeding upon a nut, all ppr.

Supporters, two winged deer, gu. attired of the same.

Motto, *Loyal devoir*, Loyal duty.

CARYSFORT, BARON, (*Proby*,) of Norman-Cross, in the county of Huntingdon, January 21, 1801. See EARL OF CARYSFORT, in Ireland.

CAWDOR, LORD, (*Campbell*,) Baron of Castle-Martin, in the county of Pembroke, June 21, 1796.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, or, a stag's head, cabossed, sa. attired gu. for *Calder*; 2d, gyronny of eight, or and sa. for *Campbell*; 3d, ar. a galley, sails furled, sa. for *Lorn*; 4th, per fesse, az. and gu. a cross or, for *Lort*.

Crest, a swan ar. ducally crowned or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, gu.; sinister, a hart ppr.

Motto, *Be mindful*.

CHURCHILL, LORD, (*Spencer*, sole brother to the Duke of Marlborough,) July 18, 1815.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, quarterly, ar. and gu. in the 2d and 3d quarters a fret or, over all, on a bend sa. three escallops of the first, for *Spencer*; 2d and 3d, sa. a lion, rampant, ar. on a canton of the last, a cross gu. for *Churchill*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head, betw. two wings, expanded, ar. gorged with a bar gemel gu. armed, gold.

Supporters, on the dexter, a griffin, per fesse, ar. and or, collared sa. thereon three escallops ar. lined gold; sinister, a wivern gu. collared as the dexter.

Motto, *Dieu defende le droit*.

CLANBRASSIL, BARON, (*Jocelyn*,) of Hyde-Hall, in the county of Herts, July 17, 1821. See EARL OF RODEN, in Ireland.

CLIFTON, BARON, (*Bligh*,) of Leighton-Broomswold, in the county of Huntingdon,

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originally summoned to Parliament July 9, 1608. See EARL OF DARNLEY, in Ireland.

CLIFFORD, DE, BARON, (*Clifford*,) and Baron Westmoreland, 1295; and Baron Vesey, December 29, 1269. Confirmed, by writ of summons, April 17, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three cinquefoils gu. each charged with six annulets or, for *Southwell*; 2d and 3d, chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. for *Clifford*.

Crest, a demi Indian goat ar. armed, eared, and ducally gorged, gu. on the body three annulets, in pale, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a wivern gu.; sinister, a monkey, ppr. ringed round the loins, and lined or.

Motto, *Le roy le veut*, The king will have it so.

CLIFFORD, BARON, (*Clifford*,) of Chudleigh, April 22, 1672.

Arms, chequy, or and az. a fesse gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a wivern, rising, gu.

Supporters, two wiverns gu.

Motto, *Semper paratus*, Always ready.

CLINTON AND SAYE, BARON, (*Trefusis*,) February 27, 1299.

Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three wharrow-spindles sa.

Crest, a griffin, segreant, or, resting the dexter foot on a shield ar.

Supporters, two hounds ar. collared and lined gu.

Motto, *Tout vient de Dieu*, All things come from God.

COLCHESTER, BARON, (*Abbot*,) of Colchester, in the county of Essex, 3d June, 1817.

Arms, gu. on a cheveron, betw. three pears or, as many crosses, raguly, az. within a tressure, flory, of the second.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head erm. maned and tufted of the first, betw. six ostrich-feathers ar. quilled or.

Supporters, on either side a unicorn erm. armed, maned, hoofed, and tufted, or, gorged with a collar az. within another gemel, flory, counterflory, gu. therefrom a chain, reflexed over the back, gold, and charged on the shoulder with a cross, raguly, of the third.

Motto, *Deo patriæ amicis*.

COMBERMERE, BARON, (*Cotton*,) of Combermere, in the county of Chester, 3d May, 1814; and a Baronet.

Arms, az. a chev. betw. three hanks of cotton, paleways, ar. in chief, pendent from a ribbon

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gu. a representation of the medal presented to him after the battle of Salamanca.

Crest, a falcon ppr. wings expanded, belled or, holding in the dexter claw a belt az. buckled gold.

Crest of augmentation. Upon a mount vert, a soldier of the 3d regiment of Light Dragoons, mounted, all ppr. in the attitude of charging the enemy; and over this crest, in an escrol az. the word *Salamanca*, in letters of gold.

Supporters, two falcons, wings expanded and endorsed ppr. belled or, jessed gu. murally gorged of the last.

Motto, *In utraque fortuna paratus*.

CREWE, BARON, (*Crewe*,) of Crewe, in the county Palatine of Chester, 25th February, 1806.

Arms, az. a lion, rampant, ar.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb, erect, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion ar. collared gu. thereon three roses or; sinister, a griffin sa. wings ar. beaked and legged gu.

Motto, *Sequor nec inferior*, I follow, but not inferior.

DACRE, BARON, (*Brand*,) originally summoned to Parliament, 1st Edw. II. anno 1307.

Arms, az. two swords in saltier ar. pomels and hilts or, within a bordure engr. of the second.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a leopard's head ar. spotted of various colours.

Supporters, dexter, a wolf ar. langued gu. with a spiked collar, chain and clog or; sinister, a bull gu. armed, and ducally gorged, and chained or.

Motto, *Pour bien desirer*.

DALHOUSIE, BARON, (*Ramsey*,) 1815. See EARL OF DALHOUSIE, in Scotland.

DAWNAY, BARON, (*Dawnay*,) of Cowick, in the county of York, 9th June, 1796. See VISCOUNT DOWNE, in Ireland.

DE CLIFFORD, BARON. See CLIFFORD, DE.

DE DUNSTANVILLE, BARON. See DUNSTANVILLE.

DELAMERE, BARON, (*Cholmondeley*,) of Vale Royal, in the county of Chester, 17th July, 1821.

Arms, gu. two helmets in chief ppr. garnished or, in base a garb of the last.

Crest, a demi griffin, segreant, sa. beaked, winged, and membered or, ducally gorged and chained, holding betw. the claws a helmet, as in the arms.

Supporters, on either side a griffin sa. beaked,

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membered, wings elevated, ducally gorged, and chain reflexed over the back, or.

Motto, *Cassis tutissima virtus*, Virtue is the surest helmet.

DE LA ZOUCHE, BARON. See ZOUCHE.

DORCHESTER, LORD, (*Carleton*,) Baron of Dorchester, in the county of Oxford, 21st August, 1786.

Arms, erm. on a bend sa. three pheons ar.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, holding an arrow ppr. the arm naked to the elbow, the shirt folded above it ar. and vested above gu.

Supporters, two beavers ppr. the dexter gorged with a mural coronet, the sinister with a naval coronet, both or.

Motto, *Quondam his vicinus armis*, With these arms we formerly conquered.

DORMER, BARON, (*Dormer*,) of Wenge, 30th June, 1615.

Arms, az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one, or, on a chief of the second, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, sa.

Crest, a right hand glove ppr. surmounted by a falcon ar.

Supporters, two falcons, the dexter or, the sinister ar. membered and belled gold.

Motto, *Cio che Dio vuole io voglio*, What God wills, I will.

DOUGLAS, BARON, (*Douglas*,) of Douglas-Castle, 9th July, 1790.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, az. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned with an imperial crown or, for the *Earldom of Galloway*; 2d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. surmounted by a bend sa. for *Lord Abernethy*; 3d, ar. three piles gu. for *Wishart*, of Brechin; 4th, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. surmounted by a bend gu. charged with three buckles of the first, for *Stewart*, of Bonkle: over all, upon an escocheon ar. a man's heart gu. ensigned with an imperial crown ppr. on a chief az. three stars of the first, the paternal coat of *Douglas*.

Crest, a salamander vert, in fire ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a savage man, resting upon his shoulder a club, all ppr.; sinister, an antelope, ppr. both within park pales, also ppr.

Motto, *Jamais arriere*, Never backward.

DOUGLAS, BARON, (*Douglas*,) of Lochleven, 11th August, 1791. See EARL OF MORTON, in Scotland.

DUCIE, BARON, (*Reynolds-Moreton*,) of Tortworth, in the county of Gloucester, 23d April, 1763.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three square buckles sa.

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Crest, a demi moor-cock, displayed, ppr. comb and wattles gu.

Supporters, two unicorns ar. armed, maned, and unguled gold, each gorged with a ducal coronet, per pale, or and gu.

Motto, *Perseverando*, By perseverance.

DUNDAS, BARON, (*Dundas*,) of Aske, in the North Riding of the county of York, 13th August, 1794; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu.

Crest, a lion's head, affrontée, struggling through an oak-bush, all ppr. fructed or, crowned with an antique crown of the last. Motto, over crest, *Essayez*.

Supporters, two lions ppr. crowned with antique crowns or, each gorged with a chaplet of oak-leaves vert, fructed gold, a shield pendent to each, the first ar. a saltier and chief gu. on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, sa. for *Bruce*; the second lozengy, ar. and gu. for *Fitzwilliam*.

Motto, *Essayez*, Try.

DUNSTANVILLE, DE, BARON, (*Basset*,) of Trehidy-Park, in the county of Cornwall, 13th May, 1796; also Baron Basset, of Stratton, 17th November, 1797; and a Baronet.

Arms, or, three bars, wavy, gu.

Crest, a unicorn's head, couped, ar. armed and maned or.

Supporters, two unicorns ar. armed, maned, hoofed, and collared, or; pendent from the collar, an escocheon of arms.

Motto, *Pro rege et populo*, For the king and the people.

DYNEVOR, BARON, (*De Cardonnel*,) of Dynevor, in Caermarthenshire, 17th Oct. 1780.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. two chev. betw. three cinquefoils, vert, for *De Cardonnel*; 2d and 3d, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure engr. or, for *Talbot*.

Crest, upon a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, or.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, coward, per fesse, ar. and or, charged on the breast with a trefoil, slipped vert; sinister, a talbot ar. charged on the ear with an ermine spot.

Motto, *Secret et hardi*, Secret and bold.

ELLENBOROUGH, BARON, (*Law*,) of Ellenborough, in the county of Cumberland, 19th April, 1802.

Arms, erm. on a bend engr. betw. two cocks gu. three mullets, pierced, or.

Crest, a cock gu. chained round the neck, and charged on the breast with a mitre, or.

Supporters, two eagles, wings elevated sa. the dexter chained round the neck, and pendent

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therefrom, on the breast, a mitre, or; the sinister with a like chain, and pendent therefrom a covered cup, gold.

Motto, *Compositum jus fasque animi*, Law and equity.

ERSKINE, BARON, (*Erskine*,) of Restormel-Castle, in the county of Cornwall, 8th Feb. 1806.

Arms, az. three garbs or.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, couped below the elbow, the hand grasping a club, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a stork, holding in the beak a snake, both ppr.; sinister, a griffin gu. charged on the breast with a mullet or.

Motto, *Trial by jury*.

FISHERWICK, BARON, (*Chichester*,) in the county of Stafford, 9th July, 1790. See MARQUIS OF DONEGAL, in Ireland.

FITZGIBBON, BARON, (*Fitzgibbon*,) of Sidbury, in the county of Devon, 24th September, 1799. See EARL OF CLARE, in Ireland.

FOLEY, BARON, (*Foley*,) of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, 20th May, 1776.

Arms, ar. a fesse engr. betw. three cinquefoils sa. all within a bordure of the last.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, ar. holding betw. the fore-paws an escocheon, charged with the arms.

Supporters, two lions ar. semée of cinquefoils sa.

Motto, *Ut prosim*, That I may do good.

FORESTER, LORD, (*Forester*,) of Willey-Park, in the county of Salop, 17th July, 1821.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, quarterly, per fesse, dancettée, ar. and sa. in the first and fourth quarters a bugle-horn of the last, garnished or, for *Forester*; 2d and 3d, az. a fesse, nebulée, erm. in chief a cross crosslet, fitchée, or, betw. three crescents, two and one, of the second, for *Weld*.

Crest of *Forester*, a talbot, passant, ar. collared sa. and line reflexed or.

Crest of *Weld*, a wivern sa. guttée d'or, collared, and interior of the wings, gold; line reflexed over the back gu.

Supporters, two talbots ar. collared sa. therefrom pendent a bugle-horn, as in the arms, line reflexed over the back, or.

Motto, *Semper eadem*, Always the same.

FOXFORD, BARON, (*Perry*,) of Stackpole-Court, in the county of Clare, 11th August, 1815. See EARL OF LIMERICK, in Ireland.

GAGE, LORD, (*Gage*,) Baron Gage, of High-Meadow, 1st Nov. 1790. See VISCOUNT GAGE, in Ireland.

GAMBIER, BARON, (*Gambier*,) of Iver, in the county of Buckingham, 3d Nov. 1807.

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Arms, erminois, a fesse, wavy, az. betw. three starlings sa. beaked and legged gu.

Crest, out of a naval crown or, an eagle, displayed, erminois, charged on the breast with an anchor sable.

Supporters, dexter, a sailor, habited ppr. supporting a cross Calvary gu.; sinister, a female figure, representing *Hope*, vested ar. zoned gu. mantle az. fringed or, on her breast the sun in splendour, gold; her sinister hand resting upon an anchor sa.

Motto, *Fide non armis*, By faith, not by arms.

GARDNER, BARON, (*Gardner*,) Baron Gardner, of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, 15th November, 1806; Baron Gardner, in Ireland, 27th December, 1800; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. on a cheveron gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, az. an anchor, betw. two lions, passant, combatant, or.

Crest, a demi griffin az. collared and lined, and supporting an anchor, erect, or.

Supporters, two griffins az. murally gorged, and resting their hind off-legs upon an anchor or.

Motto, *Valet anchora virtus*, Virtue is a sheet-anchor.

GIFFORD, LORD, (*Gifford*,) of St. Leonard's, in the county of Devon, 30th January, 1824.

Arms, az. a chev. betw. three stirrups, with leathers or, within a bordure engr. ar. charged with eight torteauxes.

Crest, a panther's head, couped, affronté, betw. two branches of oak, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a bay horse, charged on the shoulder with a portcullis, or; sinister, a greyhound ar. charged on the body with three ermine-spots, in pale.

Motto, *Non sine numine*.

GLASTONBURY, BARON, (*Grenville*,) of Butleigh, in the county of Somerset, 20th October, 1797.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, on a cross ar. five torteauxes, for *Grenville*; second, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. two bars sa. on each three martlets or, for *Temple*; second and third, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. for *Leofric, Earl of Mercia*; third, per bend, dancettée, or and az. two crosses moline, counterchanged.

Crest, a garb vert.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, per fesse, embattled, or and gu.; sinister, a horse ar. semée of eaglets sa. each supporter collared vert, charged with three plain crosses ar.

Motto, *Uni aquus virtuti*, Favourable to virtue alone.

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GLENLYON, BARON, (Murray,) of Glenlyon, in the county of Perth, 9th July, 1821.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. three stars ar. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or, for *Murray*; second, gu. three legs, in armour, ppr. conjoined at the thigh, for *the Isle of Man*; third, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a bend az. three stags' heads, cabossed, or, for *Stanley*; second and third, gu. two lions, passant, in pale, ar. for *Strange*; fourth, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stewart*; second and third, paly of six, or and sa. for *Athol*.

Crest, a demi savage ppr. wreathed about the head and waist with oak-leaves vert, holding in his dexter hand a dagger ppr. hilted and pommelled or, in the sinister a key, erect, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. gorged with a collar az. charged with three mullets ar.; sinister, a savage, wreathed about the head and waist as the Crest, holding in the exterior hand the end of a chain, wherewith his feet are fettered.

Motto, *Furth fortune, and fill the fetters.*

GORDON, BARON, (Gordon,) of Huntley, in the county of Gloucester, 12th July, 1784; and by summons to Parliament, 11th April, 1807. See **DUKE OF GORDON**, in Scotland.

GRANARD, BARON, (Forbes,) of Castle-Donnington, in the county of Leicester, 24th February, 1806. See **EARL OF GRANARD**, in Ireland.

GRANTHAM, BARON, (Weddell Robinson,) of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, 7th April, 1761, and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, a chev. betw. three stags, at gaze, or, for *Robinson*; second and third, gu. on a chev. embattled, counter-embattled, or, betw. three martlets ar. an eagle, displayed, betw. two escallops sa. a canton erm. for *Weddell*.

Crest, out of a crown, composed of fleurs-de-lis or, a mount vert, thereon a stag at gaze, as in the Arms.

Supporters, on either side a greyhound, regardant, sa.

Motto, *Qualis ab incepto*, The same from the beginning.

GRANTLEY, BARON, (Norton,) Baron of Markenfield, in the county of York, 9th April, 1782.

Arms, az. a maunch erm. over all a bend gu.

Crest, a Moor's head, couped at the shoulders, wreathed round the temples with ivy, ppr. tied ar. and az.

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Supporters, dexter, a lion or, collared az. buckled gold, pendent thereto an escocheon of the Arms; sinister, a griffin ar. collared, an escocheon pendent thereto as the dexter.

Motto, *Avi numerantur avorum*, Like among like.

GRENVILLE, BARON, (Grenville,) of Wotton, in the county of Buckingham, 25th November, 1790.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, vert, on a cross ar. five torteauxes, for *Grenville*; second and third, quarterly; first, ar. two bars, sa. each charged with three martlets or, for *Temple*; second, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. for *Leofric, Earl of Mercia*.

Crest, a garb vert.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, per fesse, embattled, gu. and or; sinister, a horse ar. semée of eaglets sa. each collared ar. banded vert, charged with three torteauxes.

Motto, *Repetens exempla suorum.*

GRINSTEAD, BARON, (Cole,) of Grinstead, in the county of Wiltshire, 11th August, 1815. See **EARL OF ENNISKILLEN**, in Ireland.

GWYDIR, BARON, (Burrell,) of Gwydir, in Caernarvonshire, 28th May, 1796, and a Baronet.

Arms, vert, three escocheons ar. each with a bordure, engr. or.

Crest, a naked arm, embowed, holding a branch of laurel, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a friar, vested in russet, with his crutch and rosary or; sinister, a savage man, wreathed about the temples and waist with ivy, all ppr. each charged on the breast with an eagle, displayed, or.

Motto, *Animus non officit æquus*, An equal mind is never hurtful.

HAWKE, BARON, (Harvey-Hawke,) Baron of Towton, in the county of York, 20th May, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a chev. erminois, betw. three boatswain's whistles az. for *Hawke*; second and third, or, a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' faces gu. for *Harvey*.

Crest of *Hawke*, a hawk, with wings endorsed, erm. beaked, belled, and charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis or.

Crest of *Harvey*, a leopard, statant, ppr. collared gu.

Supporters, dexter, Neptune, mantled, and standing upon a dolphin vert, crowned with an eastern crown or, his arm elevated, darting his trident ppr.; sinister, a sea-horse or, sustaining with the left foot a banner ar.

Motto, *Strike.*

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HARRIS, BARON, (Harris,) of Seringapatam and Mysore, in the East Indies, and of Belmont, in the county of Kent, 18th July, 1815.

Arms, vert, upon a chev. embattled, ermine, betw. three hedgehogs or, as many bombs sa. fired ppr. upon a chief of augmentation the gates and fortress of Seringapatam, all ppr.

Crest, on a mural crown or, a royal tiger, passant, guardant, vert, striped, or spotted, gold, pierced in the breast with an arrow of the last, vulned gu. charged on the forehead with a Persian character for Hyder, and crowned with an Eastern coronet, both gold.

Supporters, dexter, a grenadier-soldier of the seventy-third regiment, in his regimentals, ppr. supporting, with his exterior hand, a staff, thereon hoisted the union-flag of Great Britain over that of the standard of Tippo Sultaun, and beneath the tri-coloured flag, entwined, inscribed with the word *République*; sinister, a Malay soldier, in his uniform, ppr. supporting a like staff, thereon hoisted a banner ar. striped bar-wise gu. with a canton over that of the standard of Tippo Sultaun, with the tri-coloured flag, entwined beneath as on the dexter, inscribed with the word *Francaise*, all ppr.

Motto, *My prince and my country.*

HAYE, BARON, (Drummond,) of Pedwardin, in England, 1st January, 1712. See **EARL OF KINNOUL**, in Scotland.

HILL, BARON, (Hill,) of Almaraz, and of Hawkstone, in the county of Salop, 17th May, 1814; and Baron Hill, of Almaraz, and of Hawkstone, and Hardwicke, in the county of Salop, with remainder to the male issue of his late brother, 16th January, 1816.

Arms, erm. on a fesse sa. a castle, triple-towered, ar.

Crest, a tower ar. from the battlements a chaplet of laurel ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion ar. murally crowned or, gorged with a wreath of oak, fructed, ppr. sinister, a horse ar. bridled and saddled ppr. murally gorged gu.

Motto, *Avancez.*

HOLLAND, LORD, (Vassall Fox,) **BARON HOLLAND**, of Holland, in Lincolnshire, and Baron Foxley, in Wiltshire, 6th May, 1762.

Arms, erm. on a chev. az. three foxes' heads, erased, or, on a canton of the second a fleur-de-lis of the third.

Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a fox, sejant, or.

Supporters, the dexter, a fox ar. gorged with a collar, gobony, gu. and of the first, thereon

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roses of the second, and holding in the mouth a rose gu. slipped and leaved vert; sinister, a fox ar. gorged as the dexter, thereto a chain affixed or.

Motto, *Et vitam impendere vero.*

HOPETOUN, BARON, (Johnston,) of Hopetoun, in the county of Linlithgow, 28th January, 1809. See **EARL OF HOPETOUN**, in Scotland.

HOWARD-DE-WALDEN, BARON, (Ellis,) 24th October, 1597.

Arms, or, on a cross sa. five crescents ar.

Crest, a lion's head or.

Supporters, two lions, regardant, ar. mane and tufts sa. each gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto, *Vincit qui se vincit*, He is a conqueror who subdues himself.

HOWARD OF EFFINGHAM, BARON, (Howard,) in the county of Surrey, 11th March, 1553.

Arms, gu. a bend betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. on the bend an escocheon or, charged with a demi lion, rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. a mullet for difference.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, his tail extended or, gorged with a ducal coronet ar.

Supporters, two lions ar. on the shoulder of each a mullet for difference.

Motto, *Virtus mille scuta*, Virtue is equal to a thousand shields.

HUTCHINSON, LORD, (Hutchinson,) Baron Hutchinson, of Alexandria, Baron of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, 16th December, 1801. Now **EARL OF DONOUGHMORE**, in Ireland.

Arms, per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, betw. eight cross crosslets ar.

Crest, a cockatrice, wings expanded, combed, wattled, and membered or.

Supporters, two cockatrices or, combed and wattled gu. collared sa. each charged on the breast with a crescent, with a laurel-sprig between the horns.

Motto, *Fortiter gerit crucem*, He bravely supports the cross.

KENYON, BARON, (Kenyon,) Baron of Greddington, in the county of Flint, 7th June, 1788, and a Baronet.

Arms, sa. a chev. engr. or, betw. three crosses, flory, ar.

Crest, a lion, couchant, ppr. holding a cross, flory, as in the Arms.

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Supporters, dexter, a female figure, representing Prudence, robed ar. holding in her dexter hand a mirror of the last, framed or, rays surrounding her head; sinister, Fortitude, represented by a female figure, habited in a coat of mail ppr. robed gu. her lower drapery or, supported by a pillar, also ppr. and holding in her dexter hand a sprig of laurel vert.

Motto, *Magnanimitur crucem sustine*, I support my elevation with resolution.

KERR, BARON, (*Kerr*,) of Kerraheugh, in the county of Roxburgh, in the United Kingdom, 17th July, 1821. See MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN, in Scotland.

KING, BARON, (*King*,) Baron of Ockham, 29th May, 1725.

Arms, sa. three spears' heads, erect, ar. embued gu. on a chief or, as many pole-axes az. their edges to the sinister.

Crest, a dexter arm, erect, couped at the elbow, vested az. thereon three ermine-spots, in fesse, or, cuff ar. hand ppr. grasping a truncheon sa. the top broken off, the bottom capped of the third.

Supporters, two English mastiffs, regardant, ppr. each gorged with a plain collar gu.

Motto, *Labor ipse voluptas*, Labour itself is but pleasure.

KINGSTON, BARON, (*King*,) of Michels-town, in the county of Cork, 17th July, 1821. See EARL OF KINGSTON, in Ireland.

LAUDERDALE, BARON, (*Maitland*,) of Thirlestan, in the United Kingdom, 22d February, 1806. See EARL OF LAUDERDALE, in Scotland.

LE DESPENCER, BARON, (*Stapleton*,) originally summons to Parliament, 3d June, 1295, confirmed 29th April, 1763, and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a lion, rampant, sa. for *Stapleton*; second, az. three right-hand gauntlets, with their backs forward, or, for *Fane*; third, gu. on a saltier ar. a rose of the field, barbed and seeded ppr. for *Neville*; fourth, quarterly; ar. and gu. in the second and third quarters a fret or, over all, on a bend sa. three escallops of the first, for *Spencer*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a Saracen's head, affrontée, ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and sa.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, wings elevated, or, collared and lined, reflexed over the back sa. the collar charged with three escallops ar.; sinister, a bull ar. pied sa. armed, hoofed, collared, and chain reflexed over the back, or.

Motto, *Pro magna charta*, For the great charter.

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LILFORD, BARON, (*Powis*,) in the county of Northampton, 26th October, 1797.

Arms, or, a lion's gamb, erased, in bend, betw. two cross crosslets, fitchée, gu.

Crest, a lion's gamb, erased and erect, gu. grasping a sceptre or.

Supporters, dexter, a husbandman, in his shirt, with ears of wheat round his hat, all ppr. a sickle in his exterior hand or, and a garb lying at his feet of the last; sinister, a volunteer soldier of the Northamptonshire Yeomanry Cavalry, habited vert, turned up buff, booted, his exterior hand resting upon his sword, the point on the ground, all ppr.

Motto, *Parta tueri*, I will defend what I have won.

LOFTUS, BARON, (*Loftus*,) of Long Loftus, in the county of York, 19th January, 1801. See MARQUIS OF ELY, in Ireland.

LOVELL, LORD, (*Perceval*,) Baron Lovell and Holland, of Enmore, in the county of Somerset, 7th May, 1762. See EARL OF EG-MONT, in Ireland.

LYNEDOCH, BARON, (*Graham*,) of Balgowan, in the county of Perth, 3d May, 1814.

Arms, or, three piles sa. within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, gu. on a chief of the second a rose, betw. two escallops, ar.

Crest, an eagle or.

Supporters, dexter, a dapple-gray horse, regardant, bridled ppr.; sinister, a peasant of Andalusia, habited, and bearing on the exterior shoulder a hoe ppr.

Motto, *Candide secure*.

LYTTLETON, LORD, (*Lyttleton*,) Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, 13th August, 1794; Baron Westcote, of Balamore, in Ireland, 21st July, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a chev. betw. three escallops sa.; second, ar. a bend, cottised, sa. within a bordure engr. gu. bezantée, for *Westcote*; third, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. or, for *Burley*; fourth, France and England, quarterly, within a bordure, gobony, ar. and az. for *Plantaganet*.

Crest, a Moor's head, in profile, couped at the shoulders ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and sa.

Supporters, dexter, a triton, in his dexter hand a trident, all ppr.; sinister, a mermaid, in her sinister hand a mirror, all ppr.

Motto, *Ung Dieu, ung roy*, One God, one king.

MANNERS, BARON, (*Manners-Sutton*,) of

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Boston, in the county of Lincoln, 14th April, 1807.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a canton sa. for *Sutton*; second and third, or, two bars az. a chief, quarterly, of the second, and gu. the first and fourth quarters each charged with two fleurs-de-lis gold, the second and third each with a lion of England, on a crescent sa. a mullet ar. for difference, for *Manners*.

Crest of *Sutton*, a wolf's head, erased, gu.

Crest of *Manners*, on a chapeau gu. turned up er. a peacock, in pride, ppr. differenced as the Arms.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, tufted, and unguled or, charged on the shoulder with a cross, flory, az.; sinister, a like unicorn, charged on the shoulder with a port-cullis sa.

Motto, *Pour y parvenir*, In order to accomplish it.

MARYBOROUGH, LORD, (*Wellesley-Pole*,) of Maryborough, in Queen's County, in the United Kingdom, 17th July, 1821.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a lion, rampant, ar. for *Pole*; second, gu. a cross ar. betw. five plates in each quarter, saltierways, for *Wellesley*; third, or, a lion, rampant, gu. for *Colley*.

Crest of *Pole*, a lion's gamb, erect and erased, gu. armed or.

Crest of *Wellesley*, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding a forked pennon gu. flowing to the sinister, one third, per pale, from the staff ar. charged with the cross of St. George.

Crest of *Colley*, a cubit arm, erect, vested gu. cuff ar. holding in the hand a cimeter ppr. pomel and hilt or, the arm enfiled with a ducal coronet gold.

Supporters, two lions gu. each gorged with an eastern crown, and chained or.

Motto, *Pollet virtus*, Virtue exalts.

MELBOURNE, BARON, (*Lamb*,) of Melbourne, in the county of Derby, 11th August, 1815. See VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, in Ireland.

MELDRUM, BARON, (*Gordon*,) of Morven, in the county of Aberdeen, 11th August, 1815. See EARL OF ABOYNE, in Scotland.

MENDIP, BARON, (*Ellis*,) in the county of Somerset, 13th August, 1794. See VISCOUNT CLIFDEN, in Ireland.

MIDDLETON, BARON, (*Willoughby*,) 1st January, 1712, and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, fretty, az. for *Willoughby*, of Parham; second and

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third, or, on two bars gu. three water-bougets ar. two and one, for *Willoughby*, of Middleton.

Crest, the bust of a man, couped at the shoulders, and affronté, ppr. ducally crowned or.

Supporters, dexter, a grey friar, in his habit, all ppr. to his girdle, his beads ar. thereto a small cross, pendent, or, in his dexter hand a crutch, also gold, in his sinister a banner, fringed, all gu. charged with an owl ar. ducally gorged and chained gold, sinister, a savage ppr. wreathed about the loins and temples with ivy vert, in his sinister hand a club, resting on the ground, also ppr. in his dexter hand a banner, as in the hand of the friar.

Motto, *Verité sans peur*, Truth without fear.

MINSTER, BARON, (*Conyngham*,) of Minster-Abbey, in the county of Kent, 17th July, 1821. See MARQUIS OF CONYNGHAM, in Ireland.

MONSON, BARON, (*Monson*,) 28th May, 1728, and a Baronet.

Arms, or, two cheverons gu.

Crest, a lion, rampant, or, sustained by a pillar ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion or, gorged with a collar, and lined az. the collar charged with three crescents of the first; sinister, a griffin ar. colored and lined as the dexter.

Motto, *Prêt pour mon pays*, Ready for my country.

MONTAGU, BARON, (*Montagu-Scott*,) of Boughton, in the county of Northampton, 8th August, 1786.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly, 2d Scotland, 3d Ireland, over all a sinister bâton ar. for *Fitzroy*; 2d and 3d quarterly, first and fourth ar. three lozenges, conjoined, in fesse, gu. within a bordure, sa. for *Montague*; second and third or, an eagle, displayed, vert, beaked and membered gu. for *Monthermer*.

Crest, a stag, trippant, ppr. attired and unguled or.

Supporters, two females, richly attired in antique habits vert, their under robes az. the uppermost ar. on their heads plumes of three ostrich-feathers of the last.

Motto, *Amo*, I love.

MONTEAGLE, BARON, (*Browne*,) of Westport, in Mayo, in the United Kingdom, 20th February, 1806. See MARQUIS OF SLIGO, in Ireland.

MONTFORT, BARON, (*Bromley*,) Baron of Horseheath, in the county of Cambridge, 9th May, 1741.

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Arms, quarterly; per pale, dovetail, gu. and or.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion, rampant, sa. issuant of a mural crown or, holding a standard vert, charged with a griffin, passant, of the second, staff ppr, headed ar.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn, cream-coloured, ducally gorged and chained or; sinister, a horse ar. pelletée, collared, dovetail, az. thereon three lozenges or.

Motto, *Non inferiora secutus*, Despise mean pursuits.

MOORE, BARON, (*Moore*,) of Moor-place, in the county of Kent, 17th January, 1801. See MARQUIS OF DROGHEDA, in Ireland.

NEWBURGH, BARON, (*Cholmondeley*,) Earl of Rocksavage, eldest son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, by writ of summons, 24th December, 1821.

Arms, Crest, Supporters, and Motto, the same as his father.

NORTHWICK, BARON, (*Rushout*,) of Northwick-Park, in the county of Worcester, 26th October, 1797, and a Baronet.

Arms, sa. two lions, passant, guardant, within a bordure engr. or.

Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, or.

Supporters, two angels ppr. winged and crined or, habited ar. semée of fleurs-de-lis and mullets or, round the waist sashes az. holding in their exterior hands palm-branches vert.

Motto, *Par turnis suppar*, The two are equal in antiquity to the three.

ORIEL, LORD, (*Foster*,) of Ferrard, in the county of Louth, 17th July, 1821.

Arms, ar. a chev. vert, betw. three bugle-horns sa. stringed gu.

Crest, a buck, trippant, sa. attired or.

Supporters, two wolves,

Motto, *Divini gloria ruris*.

ORMONDE, BARON, (*Butler*,) of Llanthony, in the county of Monmouth, 17th July, 1821. See EARL OF ORMONDE AND OSSORY, in Ireland.

PENSHURST, BARON, (*Smythe*,) of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, 26th January, 1825. See VISCOUNT STRANGFORD, in Ireland.

PETRE, BARON, (*Petre*,) of Writtle, in the county of Essex, 21st July, 1603.

Arms, gu. a bend or, betw. two escallops ar.

Crest, two lions' heads, erased and endorsed, the dexter or, the sinister az. each gorged with a plain collar, counterchanged.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, regardant, or,

P E E

collared az.; sinister, a lion, regardant, az. collared or.

Motto, *Sans Dieu rien*, We are nothing without God.

PONSONBY, BARON, (*Ponsonby*,) of Sysonby, 12th June, 1749. See EARL OF BESBOROUGH, in Ireland.

PONSONBY, BARON, (*Ponsonby*,) of Imokilly, in the county of Cork, in the United Kingdom, 13th March, 1806.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw three combs ar.

Crest, upon a ducal coronet or, three arrows, one in pale and two in saltier, points downwards, enveloped with a snake, all ppr.

Supporters, two lions, regardant, ppr.

Motto, *Pro rege, lege, grege*, For my king, the law, and the people.

PRUDHOE, LORD, (*Percy*,) of Prudhoe-castle, in the county of Northumberland; brother of the Duke of Northumberland; summoned to Parliament, August, 1815.

Arms, 1st and 4th, principal quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a lion, rampant, az. for *Brabant*; 2d and 3d, gu. three lucies, haurient, ar. for *Lucy*; 2d and 3d, principal quarter, az. five fusils, conjoined, in fesse or, for *Percy*, a crescent for difference.

Crest, upon a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, his tail extended az. charged with a crescent for difference.

Supporters, dexter, a lion az. charged on the shoulder with an anchor; sinister, a lion, guardant, ducally crowned or, collared, gobony, ar. and az. on the shoulder a crescent of the third.

Motto, *Esperance en Dieu*, Hope in God.

RAVENSWORTH, BARON, (*Liddell*,) of Ravensworth-castle, in the county of Northumberland, 17th July, 1821, and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. fretty gu. on a chief of the last, three leopards' faces or.

Crest, a lion, rampant, sa. billettée or, ducally crowned gold.

Supporters, two leopards or, spotted and murally gorged purp.

Motto, *Fama semper vivit*.

REDESDALE, BARON, (*Mitford*,) of Redesdale, in the county of Northumberland, 13th February, 1802.

Arms, ar. a fesse, betw. three moles sa.

Crest, a dexter and sinister hands, fessewise, coupéd, ppr. supporting a sword, erect, ar. hilted and pomelled or, pierced through a boar's head sa. tusked of the first, coupéd gu.

Supporters, two eagles, wings elevated, sa. each gorged with a chaplet of vine-leaves ppr.

P E E

Motto, *Æquabiliter et diligenter*, Steady and diligently.

RIBBLESDALE, BARON, (*Lister*,) of Gisburne, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 26th October, 1797.

Arms, erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets or, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a stag's head, erased, per fesse, ppr. and gu. attired or, differenced as the arms.

Supporters, dexter, a stag, regardant, sa. attired and hooped or, charged on the body with an eagle, displayed, of the last, gorged with a collar of S's and portcullises gold; sinister, a bay horse, bridled and saddled, ppr. supporting a staff ppr. headed or, with a banner vert, fringed and charged with the letters LY
D gold.

Motto, *Retinens vestigia famæ*, Retracing the achievement of an honourable ancestry.

RIVERS, BARON, (*Pitt*,) of Stratfield-Say, 20th May, 1776; Baron Rivers, of Sudley-Castle, 16th March, 1802.

Arms, sa. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. betw. three bezants.

Crest, a stork ppr. beaked and membered or, the right foot resting upon an anchor, erect, cabled of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon, wings, endorsed, or; sinister, a unicorn ar.

Motto, *Æquam servare mentam*, A contented mind.

RODNEY, LORD, (*Rodney*,) Baron Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke, in the country of Somerset, 19th June, 1782; and a Baronet.

Arms, or, three eagles, displayed, purp.

Crest, on a ducal coronet or, an eagle, rising, purp.

Supporters, two eagles, wings, endorsed, purp. each sustaining, with the interior claw, a banner of St. George, tasselled or, the staves enfiled with a naval coronet of the last.

Motto, *Non generant aquilæ colombras*, Eagles do not bring forth doves.

ROLLE, BARON, (*Rolle*,) of Stevenstone, in the country of Devon, 20th June, 1796.

Arms, or, on a fesse, dancettée, betw. three billets, az. each charged with a lion, rampant, of the field, as many bezants.

Crest, a cubit arm, erect, vested, az. charged with a fesse, indented, double cottised or, holding in the hand a flint stone ppr.

Supporters, two leopards, regardant, gu. bezantée, ducally crowned or.

Motto, *Nec Rege, nec Populo, sed utroque*, Neither for the King, nor People, but for both.

P E E

ROSS, BARON, (*Boyle*,) of Hawkhead, in the county of Renfrew, N. B. 11th August, 1815. See EARL OF GLASGOW, in Scotland.

ST. HELEN'S, BARON, (*Fitzherbert*,) in the Isle of Wight, and county of Southampton, 15th July, 1801; and Baron St. Helen's, in Ireland, February, 1791.

Arms, gu. three lions, rampant, or, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a hand, in a gauntlet, erect, ppr.

Supporters, two unicorns erm. ducally gorged, lined, hooped, crined, and horned, or.

Motto, *Intaminatis honorabus*, Unspotted honour.

ST. JOHN, BARON, (*St. John*,) of Bletsoe, 13th January, 1559; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. on a chief gu. two mullets or.

Crest, on a mount vert, a falcon, rising, or, belled of the last, ducally gorged gu.

Supporters, two monkeys ppr.

Motto, *Data fata secutus*, Complying with his declared fate.

SALTERSFORD, BARON, (*Stopford*,) of Saltersford, in the county Palatine of Chester, 28th May, 1796. See EARL OF COURTOWN, in Ireland.

SAYE AND SELE, BARON, (*Twisleton*,) 3d March, 1447; and again by patent, 9th August, 1603. [*Confirmed*, 29th June, 1801.]

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a chev. betw. three moles, sa. for *Twisleton*; 2d and 3d, az. three lions, rampant, or, for *Fiennes*.

Crest, a wolf, sejant, ar. collar, radiant and chained, or.

Supporters, two wolves ar. gorged and chained, as the crest.

Motto, *Fortem posce animum*, Wish for a brave soul.

SCARSDALE, BARON, (*Curzon*,) 9th April, 1761; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. on a bend sa. three popinjays or, collared gu.

Crest, a popinjay, rising, or, collared gu. (*Another crest*, a cockatrice, wings elevated or, tail nowed, with a head at the end thereof.)

Supporters, dexter, the figure of Prudence, represented by a woman, habited, ar. mantled az. holding in her sinister hand a javelin, entwined with a remora (*i.e.* serpent) ppr.; sinister, the figure of Liberality, also represented by a woman, habited, ar. mantled purp. holding a cornucopia ppr.

Motto, *Recte et suaviter*, Justly and mildly.

SELSEY, BARON, (*Peachey*,) of Selsey, in the county of Sussex, 13th August, 1794; and a Baronet.

P E E

Arms, az. a lion, rampant, double queued, erm. on a canton ar. a mullet, pierced, gu.

Crest, a demi lion, double queued, erm. holding, in the dexter paw, a mullet, pierced, gu.

Supporters, two female figures, faces ppr. crined or, habited of a brown colour, holding in their interior hands branches of laurel, also ppr. and on their heads plumes of three ostrich-feathers ar.

Motto, *Memor et fidelis*, Mindful and faithful.

SHEFFIELD, BARON, (*Holroyd*,) of Sheffield, in the county of York, 29th July, 1802. See EARL SHEFFIELD, in Ireland.

SHERBORNE, LORD, (*Dutton*,) Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester, 20th May, 1784.

Arms, quarterly; ar. and gu. in the second and third quarters a fret or, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a plume of five ostrich-feathers ar. az. or, vert, and gu.

Supporters, two wolves ppr. collared gu. charged with three garbs or.

Motto, *Servabo fidem*, I will preserve the faith.

SILCHESTER, BARON, (*Pakenham*,) in the county of Southampton, 17th July, 1821. See EARL OF LONGFORD, in Ireland.

SONDES, BARON, (*Watson*,) of Lee's Court, in the county of Kent, 22d May, 1760.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three martlets sa. as many crescents or, for *Watson*; 2d and 3d, or, two cheverons gu. for *Monson*.

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ar. ducally gorged or.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin ar. ducally gorged or; sinister, a bear ppr. collared with a belt, buckled, the strap, pendent, ar. charged with two crescents or, the buckle and edges of the belt of the last.

Motto, *Esto quod esse videris*, Be what you seem to be.

SOUTHAMPTON, BARON, (*Fitzroy*,) 17th October, 1780.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, France and England; 2d, Scotland; 3d, Ireland; over all a sinister baton, compony, ar. and az.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet az. and gorged with a collar, counter-compony, ar. and of the fourth.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, or, crowned with a ducal coronet az. and gorged

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with a collar, counter-compony, ar. and of the second; sinister, a greyhound ar. gorged as the dexter.

Motto, *Et decus et pretium recti*, At once the ornament and reward of virtue.

STAFFORD, BARON, (*Jerningham*,) succeeded to this barony, 1825; and a baronet, 16th October, 1621.

Arms, ar. three lozenge-shaped arming buckles gu. tongues fesseways.

Crest, out of ducal coronet or, a demi falcon, wings expanded, ppr.

Supporters, two swans ar. beaked and legged sa. ducally gorged, per pale, gu. and sa.

STEWART, BARON, (*Stewart*,) of Garlies, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 6th June, 1796. See EARL OF GALLOWAY, in Scotland.

STOURTON, BARON, (*Stourton*,) 13th May, 1448.

Arms, sa. a bend or, betw. six fountains ppr.

Crest, a demi grey friar ppr. habited in russet, girt or, holding in his dexter hand a scourge of three lashes with knots, and in his sinister hand a cross, both of the last.

Supporters, two sea-dogs sa. scaled and finned or.

Motto, *Loyal je serai durant ma vie*, Loyal will I be while I live.

STOWELL, BARON, (*Scott*,) of Stowell-Park, in the county of Gloucester, 17th July, 1821.

STUART, BARON, (*Stuart*,) of Castle-Stuart, in the county of Inverness, 28th May, 1796. See EARL OF MORAY, in Scotland.

Arms, ar. three lions' heads, erased, gu. betw. the two, in chief, an anchor sa. on a chief, wavy, az. a portcullis, with chains, or.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu. charged on the neck with a portcullis, chained, or.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, ppr. a portcullis, suspended from the neck by the chains, or, and thereto an escocheon ar. charged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto, *Sed sine labe decus*, Let your honours be without a stain.

SUFFIELD, BARON, (*Harbord*,) of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk, 21st August, 1786; and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th; quarterly, az. and gu. an imperial crown betw. four lions, rampant, or, for *Harbord*; 2d, and 3d, ar. a fleur-de-lis gu. for *Morden*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, couchant, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, or, col-

P E E

lared and chained az.; sinister, a leopard, guardant, ppr. collared and chained or.

Motto, *Æquanimiter*, Even minded.

SUNDRIDGE, BARON, (*Campbell*,) of Combe-Bank, in the county of Kent; and Baron Hamilton, of Hamilton, in the county of Leicesters, 22d December, 1766. See DUKE OF ARGYLE, in Scotland.

TEYNHAM, BARON, (*Roper-Curzon*,) 9th July, 1616.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th ar. on a bend sa. three popinjays or, collured gu. for *Curzon*; 2d and 3d, per fesse, az. and or, a pale, counter-changed, three bucks' heads, erased, of the second, for *Roper*.

Crest of *Curzon*, a popinjay, rising, or, collared gu. Crest of *Roper*, a lion, rampant, sa. holding betw. the paws a ducal coronet or.

Supporters, dexter, a buck or; sinister, an heraldic tiger, regardant, ar.

Motto, *Spes mea in Deo*, My hope is in God.

THURLOW, BARON, (*Hovell-Thurlow*,) of Thurlow, in the county of Suffolk, 12th June, 1792.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, ar. upon a chev. betw. two cheveronels sa. three portcullises, with chains and rings of the field, for *Thurlow*; 2d, sa. a crescent ar. for *Hovell*; 3d, sa. a cross or; 4th, or, a chief, indented, sa. a crescent for difference.

Crest, a greyhound, couchant, or, collared and lined sa.

Supporters, two greyhounds, or, collared and lined sa.

Motto, *Quo fata vocant*, Whither fate may call me.

TYRONE, BARON, (*Beresford*,) of Haverford West, 8th August, 1786. See MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, in Ireland.

VERNON, BARON, (*Vernon*,) Baron of Kinderton, in the county of Chester, 12th May, 1762.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. two bars ar. for *Venables*; 2d, ar. a fret sa. for *Vernon*; 3d, or, on a fesse az. three garbs of the first, for *Vernon*, of Haslington.

Crest, a boar's head, erased, sa. ducally gorged and bristled or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. collared and chained or; sinister, a boar sa. ducally collared and chained or.

Motto, *Ver non semper viret*, The spring does not always flourish; or, Vernon always flourishes.

WALSINGHAM, BARON, (*De Grey*,) of

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Walsingham, in the county of Norfolk, 17th October, 1780.

Arms, az. two bars ar. on a chief of the second, three annulets gu.

Crest, a dragon's head ppr.

Supporters, two dragons, regardant, ppr. collared az. chained or, each charged on the breast with three annulets, in fesse, gu.

Motto, *Excitari non hebescere*, Spirited, not inactive.

WELLESLEY, BARON, (*Wellesley*,) of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, 20th October, 1797. See MARQUIS WELLESLEY, in Ireland.

WEMYSS, BARON, (*Douglas*,) of Wemyss, in the county of Fife, 17th July, 1821. See EARL OF WEMYSS, in Scotland.

WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, BARON, (*Verney*,) 12th August, 1492.

Arms, gu. three crosses, recerclée, or, a chief, vairé, ermine and ermines.

Crest, a Saracen's head, affronté, coupé at the shoulders, ppr. ducally crowned or.

Supporters, two antelopes ar. semée of torteauxes, armed and unguled or.

Motto, *Vertue vaunceth*, Virtue prevails.

WODEHOUSE, BARON, (*Wodehouse*,) of Kimberley, in the county of Norfolk, 26th October, 1797; and a Baronet.

Arms, sa. a chev. or, gutté de sang, betw. three cinquefoils, erm.

Crest, a dexter hand, issuing from clouds, ppr. holding a club, with the motto, *Frappez fort*, over it, Strike home.

Supporters, two savages ppr. wreathed about the temples and waists with oak-leaves vert, each with a club over the exterior shoulder.

Motto, *Agincourt*.

YARBOROUGH, BARON, (*Pelham*,) in the county of Lincoln, 13th August, 1794.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, grand quarters, quarterly, first and fourth, az. three pelicans ar. vulning themselves ppr. for *Pelham*; second and third, gu. two demi belts, paleways, in fesse, with buckles in chief, ar.; 2d and 3d, grand quarters ar. a chev. betw. three crosses, flory, sa. for *Anderson*.

Crests, 1st, a peacock, in pride, ppr. for *Pelham*; 2d, a water-spaniel or, for *Anderson*.

Supporters, dexter, a bay horse, regardant, charged on the body with three antique buckles, in bend, sinister, sa.; sinister, a water-spaniel, regardant, ppr. charged on the body with three crosses, flory, in bend, sa.

Motto, *Vincit amor patriæ*, The love of my country prevails.

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ZOUCHE, BARON, (Bishopp,) of Haryngworth, by original writ of summons to Parliament, 1308; and a baronet, 24th July, 1620. Summoned by writ to this ancient barony, 27th August, 1815.

Arms, ar. on a bend, cottised, gu. three bezants.

Crest, upon a staff, raguly, fesseways, or, sprouting at the dexter end three leaves vert, a falcon, rising, ppr. belled gold.

Supporters, two falcons, wings endorsed, ppr. belled or, each standing upon a staff, raguly, as the crest.

Motto, *Virtute non vi*, By courage rather than strength.

BARONESSSES in their own Right.

GREY DE RUTHYN, BARONESS, (Yelverton,) 30th December, 1324.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. three lions, rampant, and a chief gu. for *Yelverton*; 2d and 3d, barry of six, ar. and az. in chief three tor-teauxes, for *Grey*.

Supporters, two wiverns or.

HOWE, BARONESS, (Howe,) of Langar, in the county of Nottingham, 19th August, 1781.

Arms, or, a fesse, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, sa.

Supporters, two Cornish choughs ppr. beaked and membered gu. an annulet, suspended from a chain round the necks, or.

KEITH, BARONESS, (Elphinstone,) of Banheath, in the county of Dumbarton, in the United Kingdom, by patent granted to her father, the late Viscount Keith, 17th September, 1803.

Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three boars' heads, erased, gu.

Supporters, dexter, a savage ppr. standing upon an anchor sa. wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, vert; in his exterior hand a club, on the breast, suspended from the neck by a ribbon gu. an escocheon az. charged with a mullet, within the horns of an increscent, or; sinister, a stag ppr. collared az. charged with three cinquefoils ar. and pendent therefrom a shield of the last, with a chief gu. charged with three pallets or, for *Marischal*; at his feet an anchor sa.

RAYLEIGH, BARONESS, (Fitzgerald,) 18th July, 1821.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a saltier gu.; 2d and 3d, az. a chev. erm. betw. three chaplets or.

P E E

Supporters, dexter, a rein-deer or, collared and attired sa.; sinister, a monkey ppr. environed about the middle and chained, or.

DE ROS, BARONESS, (De Ros,) 9th May, 1806, ancient Barony, 24th December, 49th Henry III. anno 1264.

Arms, gu. three water-bougets ar.

Supporters, two falcons, wings expanded.

SANDYS, BARONESS, (Hill-Sandys, now Dowager Marchioness of Downshire,) of Ombersley, in the county of Worcester, 19th June, 1802.

Arms, or, a fesse, dancettée, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, gu.

Supporters, two griffins, per fesse, or and gu. collared, dancettée, of the last.

WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, (Bertie, now Burrell, Dowager Baroness Gwydir,) 17th June, 1314.

Arms, ar. three battering rams, barways, in pale, ppr. headed and garnished az.

Supporters, dexter, a pilgrim, or friar, vested in russet, with his crutch and rosary or; sinister, a savage, wreathed about the temples and waist with ivy, all ppr.

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

DUKES, alphabetical as to Title.

ARGYLL, DUKE, MARQUIS, and EARL OF, (Campbell,) Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn; Earl of Campbell and Cowal; Viscount Lochow and Glenilla; Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie, 23d June, 1701; Lord Campbell, in 1445; Earl of the county of Argyll, 1457; Lord of Lorn, 1470; Hereditary Master of the Household of Scotland, and Justice-General of Argyleshire; and *Baron Sundridge*, of Combe-Bank, in the county of Kent, and *Baron Hamilton*, of Hamilton, in the county of Leicester, in the Peerage of England, 22d December, 1766.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sa. for *Campbell*; 2d and 3d, ar. a lymphad, or antique vessel with one mast, sails furled, and oars in action, sa. flag and pennants flying, gu. for the Lordship of *Lorn*. Behind the arms, two honourable badges in saltier, viz. first, a baton gu. semée of thistles or, ensigned with imperial crowns ppr.; thereon the crest of Scotland, that is, a lion, sejant, affrontée, and guardant, gu. crowned with the like imperial crown, having in his dexter paw a sword ppr. hilted and pomelled or; in the sinister, a sceptre of the last. The other badge, a sword ppr. hilt and pomel or. These badges are borne for

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Hereditary Great Master of the King's Household and Justice-General of Argyleshire.

Crest, a boar's head, fessewise, couped, or; and over the crest the motto, *Ne obliviscaris*.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, gu.

Motto, *Vix ea nostra voco*, I can scarcely call these things our own.

ATHOL, DUKE, MARQUIS, and EARL OF, (*Murray*,) Baron Strange, by writ of summons, 1628; Baron Murray, of Tullibardin, in the county of Perth, 15th April, 1604; Earl of Tullibardin, 1606; Earl of Athol, 1629; Marquis of Athol and Viscount Glenalmond, 1676; Duke of Athol, Marquis of Tullibardin, Earl of Strath-tay and Strathardle, Viscount Balquhidir, Lord Balvennie and Gask, 1703; and *Earl Strange*, *Baron Murray*, of Stanley, in the county of Gloucester, *Baron Strange*, of Knockyn, in the Peerage of England, 18th August, 1786.

Arms, quarterly, 1st, az. three mullets ar. within a double tressure flory, counter-flory or, for *Murray*; 2d, gu. three legs in armour ppr. garnished and spurred or, conjoined in triangle at the upper part of the thigh, for Lord of the Isle of *Mann*; 3d, quarterly, first and fourth, ar. on a bend az. three stags' heads, cabossed, or, for *Stanley*; second and third, gu. two lions, passant, in pale, ar. for *Strange*; 4th, quarterly, first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stewart*; second and third, paly of six, or and sa. for *Strabolgi*, ancient Earls of *Athol*.

Crest, a demi savage ppr. wreathed about the head and waist vert, holding in his right hand a dagger, also ppr. pomel and hilt or, and in his left, a key of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. collared az. thereon three mullets ar.; sinister, a savage ppr. wreathed about the head and waist vert, his feet in fetters of iron, the chain over his right arm, also ppr.

Motto, *Furth fortune and fill the fetters*.

BUCCLEUCH, DUKE OF, (*Scott-Douglas*,) Lord Scott, of Buccleuch, 16th March, 1605; Earl of Buccleuch, 16th March, 1618; Baron of Eskdale, Earl of Dalkeith, and Duke of Buccleuch, 1673; Duke of Queensberry and Marquis of Dumfriesshire, 3d February, 1684; Earl of Drumlanrig and Sanquhar, Viscount of Nith, Thortholwold, and Ross, Baron Douglas, of Kinmont, Middlebie, and Dornock, 11th February, 1682; and *Earl of Doncaster* and *Baron Tyndale*, in Northumberland, in the Peerage of England, 15th February, 1662.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, the royal arms of King Charles II. viz. quarterly, first and fourth, *France* and *England* quarterly: second,

P E E

Scotland: third, *Ireland*, bruised with a baton, sinister, ar.: 2d and 3d, or, on a bend az. a mullet of six points, betw. two crescents of the field, for *Scott*.

Crest, a stag, trippant, ppr. attired and unguled or.

Supporters, two females, richly attired in antique habits vert, their under robes az. the uppermost ar. and upon their heads plumes of three ostrich feathers of the last.

Motto, *Amo*, I love.

GORDON, DUKE OF, (*Gordon*,) Baron Gordon, of Strathbogy, 1376; Earl of Huntley, 1449; Marquis of Huntley, 1599; Earl of Enzie, 1576; Viscount Inverness, Lord of Badenoch, Lochaber, Strathaven, Achindoun, Balmore, Gartley, and Kincardine, 1599; Duke of Gordon, 1684; Baron Mordaunt, of Turvey, in the county of Bedford, 4th May, 1532; (which Barony merged into the Dukedom of Gordon, on the death of Mary-Anastasia, Baroness Mordaunt, without issue, 22d June, 1819;) *Earl of Norwich*, and *Baron Gordon*, of Huntley, in the county of Gloucester, in the Peerage of England, 2d July, 1784.

Arms, quarterly, 1st, az. three boars' heads, erased, or, for *Gordon*; 2d, or, three lions' heads, erased, gu. for *Badenoch*; 3d, or, three crescents, within a double tressure flory, counter-flory, gu. for *Seton*; 4th, az. three cinquefoils ar. for *Fraser*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a stag's head, guardant, ppr.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. collared gu. charged with three buckles or.

Motto, *Animo non astutia*, By courage, not by craft.

HAMILTON, DUKE OF, (*Hamilton*,) in Scotland, 12th April, 1643, and again in 1661; *Duke of Brandon*, in Suffolk, and *Baron Dutton*, in the county of Chester, in the Peerage of England, 10th September, 1711; Duke of Chatterhault, in France, 1552, by Hen. II. of France; Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, 17th June, 1633; and Marquis of Hamilton, in the county of Lanark, 19th April, 1599; Baron of Aberbrothock, June, 1606; Earl of the county of Lanark, Lord Macanshire and Polmont, 31st March, 1639; and also Earl of Angus and Arran.

See DUKE OF BRANDON, in England, for arms, crest, and supporters.

LENNOX, DUKE OF, (*Lennox*,) Earl of Darnley and Baron Methuen, of Torbolton, 9th August, 1675; also *Duke of Richmond*, *Earl of March*, and *Baron Settrington*, in the Peerage

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of England, and Duke of Aubigny, in France, which was registered in the Parliament of Paris, 1777.

See DUKE OF RICHMOND, &c. in England, for arms, crest, and supporters.

MONTROSE, DUKE, MARQUIS, and EARL OF, (*Graham*,) in the county of Forfar, viz. Duke, 1707; Marquis, 1644; and Earl, 1505; Lord Graham, 1445; Lord Aberuthven, Myn-doch, and Fintray; Viscount Dundaff, Earl of Kincardine, Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, 1707; and *Earl of Graham* and *Baron Belford*, in the county of Northumberland, in the Peerage of England, 1722.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, on a chief sa. three escallops of the field, for *Graham*; 2d and 3d, ar. three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. for the title of *Montrose*.

Crest, a falcon ppr. armed and belled or, perched upon a heron lying on its back, also ppr. beaked and membered gu.

Supporters, two storks ppr. beaked and membered gu.

Motto, *Ne oubliez*, Do not forget.

ROXBURGH, DUKE OF, (*Ker*,) Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Kelso, and Viscount Broxmouth, 1707; Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker, of Cessford and Caverton, 1616; the which last creation was again granted in 1646, with the former precedence of 1616, and power to nominate a successor to these honours.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, vert, on a chev. betw. three unicorns' heads, erased, ar. armed and maned or, as many mullets sa. for *Ker*; 2d and 3d, gu. three mascles or, for *Weapont*.

Crest, a unicorn's head, erased, ar. armed and maned or.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and waist with oak-leaves, each holding with the exterior hand a club resting upon the shoulder, all ppr.

Motto, *Pro Christo et patria, dulce periculum*, For Christ and my country, danger is sweet.

MARQUISES OF SCOTLAND, alphabetical as to Title.

LOTHIAN, MARQUIS OF, (*Kerr*,) 23d June, 1701; Earl of Lothian, 10th July, 1606; Earl of Ancram, 23d June, 1701; Baron of Newbottle, 15th October, 1587; Baron of Jedburgh, 2d February, 1622; and *Baron Kerr*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 14th July, 1821.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. the sun in

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splendour ppr. a coat of augmentation for the title of *Lothian*; 2d and 3d, gu. on a chev. ar. three mullets of the field, for the Lordship of *Jedburgh*.

Crest, the sun, as in the arms.

Supporters, dexter, an angel ppr. vested az. surcoat vert, winged and crined or; sinister, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, and unguled or, gorged with a collar gu. charged with three mullets ar.

Motto, *Sero sed serio*, Late but seriously.

QUEENSBERRY, MARQUIS OF, (*Douglas*,) 11th February, 1682; Earl of Queensberry, 1663; Viscount Drumlanrig, 1628; Lord Douglas, of Hawick and Tibbers; and a Baronet.

Arms, four grand quarterings, viz. 1st and 4th, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a human heart gu. imperially crowned ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the field, for *Douglas*; second and third, az. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, or, for *Marr*, all within a bordure of the last, charged with the double tressure of Scotland, which tressure was added by King Charles II. when he honoured the family with the Marquisate of Queensberry; 2d and 3d, grand quarters, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for *March*.

Crest, a human heart gu. ensigned with an imperial crown, betw. two wings or.

Supporters, dexter, a pegasus ar. winged, maned, and hoofed or; sinister, a lion,

Motto, *Forward*.

TWEEDALE, MARQUIS OF, (*Hay*,) Earl Gifford and Viscount Walden, 26th December, 1694; Earl of Tweedale, in the county of Peebles, 1st December, 1646; and Lord Yester, 1487.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three cinquefoils ar. for *Fraser*; 2d and 3d, gu. three bars erm. for *Gifford*, of Yester; over all, upon an escocheon ar. three escocheons gu. for the paternal coat of *Hay*.

Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. armed or.

Supporters, two bucks ppr. attired and unguled or, each gorged with a collar az. charged with three cinquefoils ar.

Motto, *Spare nought*.

EARLS OF SCOTLAND, Alphabetical as to Title.

ABERCORN, EARL OF, (*Hamilton*,) and Baron Paisley. See MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, in England.

ABERDEEN, EARL OF, (*Gordon*,) Viscount

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of Formartine, Lord Haddo, Methlic, Tarves, and Kellic, November 30, 1682; and Viscount Gordon, in the United Kingdom, June 1, 1814; Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1638.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three boars' heads, couped, or, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, with thistles, roses, and fleurs-de-lis alternately, gold, for *Gordon*; 2d and 3d, quarterly, 1st and 4th, gu. three cinque-foils erm. for *Hamilton*; 2d and 3d, ar. a ship, with sails, furled, flags flying gu. for *Arran*; these quarterings for *Hamilton* and *Arran*, within a bordure.

Crest of *Gordon*, two naked arms, holding a bow, and drawing an arrow, all ppr. In memory of one of their ancestors, who shot Richard Cœur de Lion, while besieging his castle of Chalus, in Limousin, 1199.

Crest of *Hamilton*, out of a ducal coronet or, an oak-tree, fructed and penetrated, transverse, in the main stem by a frame-saw, ppr.

Supporters, two antelopes ar.

Motto, *Fortuna sequatur*, Let fortune follow.

ABOYNE, EARL OF, (*Gordon*), in the county of Aberdeen, Baron Gordon, of Glenlivet and Strathaven, September 10, 1661; and Baron Meldrum, of Morven, in the county of Aberdeen, in the United Kingdom, August 11, 1815.

Arms, az. a cheveron, betw. three boars' heads, erased, or, within a double tressure, adorned with fleurs-de-lis within, and crescents without, gold.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu.

Supporters, two chevaliers, in complete armour, each supporting, with the exterior hand, a halbert, all ppr.

Motto, *Stant cætera tigno*, The rest stand on a beam.

BALCARRAS, EARL OF, (*Lindsay*), in the county of Fife, January 9, 1650-1; Lord Lindsay, of Cumberland, June 27, 1663; and Lord Balniel.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Lindsay*; 2d and 3d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. debriused with a ribbon, in bend, sa. for *Abernethy*; all within a bordure of the third, semée of stars or.

Crest, a tent, ppr. semée of stars or.

Supporters, two lions, sejant, guardant, gu. collared az. charged with three stars or.

Motto, *Astra castra nomen lumen*, The stars my camp, the Deity my light.

BREDALBANE, EARL OF, (*Campbell*), Viscount Campbell, of Tay and Paintland, Vis-

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count Glenorchy and Taymouth, Baron Benedoraloch, Ormerlie and Weik, August 18, 1681, with precedence from June 28, 1677; Baron Bredalbane, of Taymouth-Castle, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, November 13, 1806; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sa. for *Campbell*; 2d, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stewart*; 3d, ar. a galley sa. sails furled, oars in action, for *Lorn*.

Crest, a boar's head, erased, ppr.

Supporters, two stags ppr. attired and unguled, or.

Motto, *Follow me*.

BUCHAN, EARL OF, (*Erschine*), Lord Auchterhouse, 1469; and Lord Cardross, in the county of Stirling, 1604.

Arms, az. three garbs or.

Crest, a dexter arm, couped at the elbow, and erect, grasping a club, all ppr.

Supporters, two ostriches ppr.

Motto, *Judge not*.

BUTE, EARL OF, (*Stuart*), Viscount Mountstuart and Kingarf, 1603; Earl of Dumfries and Lord Cumnock, 1633; Viscount Ayr, 1622; Baron Crichton, of Sanquhar, 1485. See MARQUIS OF BUTE, &c. in the Peerage of England.

CAITHNESS, EARL, (*Sinclair*), Lord Berendale, August 28, 1455; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1629.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, az. a ship at anchor, sails furled, oars erect, in saltier, or, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, of the last, for *Orkney*; 2d and 3d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. for *Spar*; 4th, az. a ship under sail, or, for *Caithness*; and, over all, a cross engr. sa. dividing the four quarters, for *Sinclair*.

Crest, a cock, ppr. armed and crested or.

Supporters, two griffins sa. armed and beaked or.

Motto, *Commit thy work to God*.

CASSILIS, EARL OF, (*Kennedy*), 1509; Lord Kennedy, of Cassilis, 1450; Baron Ailsa, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, November 4, 1806; and a Baronet.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. all within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, of the second.

Crest, a dolphin, naiant, ppr.

Supporters, two swans ppr. beaked and membered gu.

Motto, *Avise la fin*, Consider the issue.

DALHOUSIE, EARL OF, (*Ramsay*), in the county of Mid-Lothian, June 19, 1633; Lord Ramsay, August 25, 1618; and Baron Dal-

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housie, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, August 11, 1815.

Arms, ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. beaked and membered gu.

Crest, a unicorn's head, coupé, ar. armed and maned or.

Supporters, two griffins ppr.

Motto, *Ora et labore*, Pray and labour.

DUMFRIES, EARL OF, (*Stuart*,) 1633; also, Earl of Bute, &c. See MARQUIS OF BUTE, in the Peerage of England.

DUNDONALD, EARL OF, (*Cochrane*,) in the county of Ayr, May 19, 1669; Baron Cochrane, in Renfrew, December 17, 1647; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1675.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads, erased, az.

Crest, a horse, passant, ar.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. collared and leashed gu.

Motto, *Virtute et labore*, By virtue and labour.

DUNMORE, EARL OF, (*Murray*,) Viscount Fincastle, and Baron Murray, of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemott, August 16, 1686.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, az. three mullets ar. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or, for *Murray*; 2d, quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stuart*; 2d and 3d, paly of six, or and sa. for *Strabolgi*, ancient Earls of Athol; 3d grand quarter, as the 2d, 4th as the 1st; and, over all, an escocheon gu. charged with three legs in armour ppr. spurred and garnished or, conjoined at the thigh, in triangle, for *Mann*.

Crest, a demi savage, wreathed about the head and loins with oak, holding in the dexter hand a sword, erect, ppr. pomel and hilt or, and in the sinister a key gold.

Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed as the crest, his feet in fetters, and the chain over his right arm; sinister, a lion gu. gorged with a collar az. charged with three mullets ar.

Motto, *Furth fortune*.

EGLINGTON, EARL OF, (*Montgomery*,) 1507; Lord Montgomery, in the district of Cuninghame, in the county of Ayr, 1448; and Baron Ardrossan, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, February 21, 1806.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three fleurs-de-lis or, for *Montgomery*; 2d and 3d, gu. three rings or, gemmed az. for *Eglinton*; all within a bordure or, charged with a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. for *Seton*.

Crest, a female figure ppr. anciently attired az. holding in her right hand an anchor or, and

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in the left, the head of a savage, coupé, of the first.

Supporters, two dragons, vert, vomiting fire ppr.

Motto, *Gardez bien*, Take care.

ELGIN, EARL OF, (*Bruce*,) June 21, 1633; Earl of Kincardine, and Baron Bruce, of Torry, December 26, 1647; and Baron Bruce, of Kinloss, July 8, 1604.

Arms, or, a saltier and chief gu. for *Bruce*, of *Annandale*; on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, az. armed and langued of the second, for *Bruce*, of *Skelton*.

Crest, a lion, passant, gu.

Supporters, two savages ppr. wreathed about the temples and loins with laurel vert.

Motto, *Fuimus*, We have been.

ERROL, EARL OF, (*Hay-Carr*,) March 17, 1452; Baron Hay, of Slanes, 1424.

Arms, ar. three escocheons gu.

Crest, a falcon, rising, ppr.

Supporters, two men, in country habits, each holding an ox-yoke over his shoulder.

Motto, *Serva jugum*, Preserve the yoke.

GALLOWAY, EARL OF, (*Stewart*,) September 19, 1623; Baron of Garlies, April 2, 1607; and, also, Baron Stewart, of Garlies, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Peerage of England, May 28, 1796.

Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. surmounted of a bend, engr. gu. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, of the last.

Crest, a pelican ar. winged or, in her nest, feeding her young, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, holding a club over his dexter shoulder, all ppr.; sinister, a lion gu.

Motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus*, Virtue flourishes from a wound.

GLASGOW, EARL OF, (*Boyle*,) Viscount Kelburne, Lord Boyle, of Kelburne, Stewartoun, Cumbræes, Fenwick, Larges, and Dalry, April 12, 1703; and Baron Ross, of Hawkstead, in the county of Renfrew, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, July 18, 1815.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, gu. (a coat of augmentation); 2d and 3d, per bend, embattled, ar. and gu. for *Boyle*; over all, an escocheon or, charged with three stags' horns, erect, gu. two and one, for the paternal coat of *Boyle*, of *Kelburn*.

Crest, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, per pale, embattled, ar. and gu.

Supporters, dexter, a savage ppr. wreathed

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about the temples and loins vert, holding in the dexter hand a branch of laurel, also ppr.; sinister, a lion, per pale, embattled, ar. and gu.

Motto, *Domnius providebit*, The Lord will provide.

HADDINGTON, EARL OF, (*Hamilton*,) in East Lothian, March 20, 1619; Baron Binning and Byres, November 30, 1613.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. on a cheveron, betw. three cinquefoils ar. a buckle az. betw. two muschetors, or spots of ermine, all within a bordure or, charged with eight thistles ppr. for *Hamilton*, of *Byres*; 2d and 3d, ar. a fesse, wavy, betw. three roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. for the title of *Melross*.

Crest, two dexter hands, conjoined, fessewise, issuing from clouds, and holding betw. them a branch of laurel, erect, all ppr.

Supporters, two talbots ar. collared gu.

Motto, *Præsto et persisto*, I undertake and persevere.

HOME, EARL OF, (*Home*,) Baron of Douglas, in the county of Berwick, March 4, 1604; Lord Home, 1473.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, vert, a lion, rampant, ar. armed and langued gu. for *Home*; 2d and 3d, ar. three popinjays vert, beaked and membered gu. for *Pepdic*, of *Dunglas*; over all, an escocheon or, charged with an orle az. for *Landell*.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar. on his head a chapeau gu. turned up erm.

Motto, over the crest, *a home, a home, a home*.

Supporters, two lions ar.

Motto, *True to the end*.

HOPETOUN, EARL OF, (*Hope*,) Viscount Aithrie, and Baron Hope, in the county of Lanark, April 15, 1703; and Baron Hope-toun, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, February 3, 1809; and Baron Neddry, in the county of Linlithgow, May 17, 1814.

Arms, az. on a chev. or, betw. three bezants, a laurel-leaf, slipped, vert.

Crest, a globe, fracted at the top, under a rainbow, with clouds at each end, all ppr.

Supporters, two females, in loose garments, hair dishevelled, each holding in the exterior hand an anchor, all ppr. the emblem of Hope.

Motto, *At spes non fracta*, But my hope is not broken.

KELLIE, EARL OF, (*Erskine*,) March 12, 1619; Viscount Fenton, 1606; and Baron Dirleton, 1603; Premier Viscount of Scotland.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. an impe-

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rial crown, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or, for augmentation; 2d and 3d, ar. a pale sa. for *Erskine*.

Crest, a demi lion, guardant, gu.

Supporters, two griffins or, each charged on the breast with a crescent sa.

Motto, *Decori decus addit avito*, He adds honour to the honour of his ancestors.

KINNOUL, EARL OF, (*Hay-Drummond*,) May 25, 1633; Viscount Duplin, and Lord Hay, May 4, 1627; and Baron Hay, of Pedwardine, in the county of Hereford, in the Peerage of England, December 30, 1711.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a unicorn, salient, ar. armed, maned, and unguled, or, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight half-thistles vert, impaled with as many half-roses gu. for augmentation; 2d and 3d, ar. three escocheons gu. for *Hay*.

Crest, a countryman, couped at the knees, vested in gray, waistcoat gu. bonnet az. bearing on his shoulder an ox-yoke ppr.

Supporters, two countrymen, habited as the crest, the dexter holding over his shoulder the coulter of a plough, the sinister, a paddle, both ppr.

Motto, *Renovate animos*, Renew your courage.

KINTORE, EARL OF, (*Falconer*,) Lord Keith, of Inverury and Keith-Hall, June 26, 1677; Lord Falconer, of Halkertoun, December 20, 1647.

Arms, gu. a sceptre and sword, in saltier, in chief an imperial crown, within eight thistles, in orle, all ppr.

Crest, an aged lady, couped above the knees, vested, and holding in her right hand a garland of laurel, ppr.

Supporters, two chevaliers, completely armed, with pikes in their exterior hands, all ppr.

Motto, *Quæ amissa salva*, What were lost are safe.

LAUDERDALE, EARL OF, (*Maitland*,) in the county of Berwick, March 24, 1623; Viscount Maitland, 1616; Baron Maitland, of Thirlestane, May 18, 1590; and Baron Lauderdale, of Thirlestane, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, February 22, 1806; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia.

Arms, or, a lion, rampant, dechaussé, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu.

Crest, a lion, sejant, affrontée, gu. ducally crowned, holding in the dexter paw a sword ppr. pomel and hilt or, in the sinister a fleur-de-lis az.

Supporters, two eagles, wings expanded, ppr.

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Motto, *Consilio et animis*, By wisdom and courage.

LEVEN, EARL OF, (*Leslie*,) Viscount Balgonie, November 15, 1641; Earl of Melville, Viscount Kirkaldie, Baron Raith, Monimail, and Balvearie, April 8, 1690; and Lord Melville, April 30, 1616.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a thistle, ensigned with an imperial crown ppr. as a coat of augmentation; 2d and 3d, ar. on a bend az. three buckles or, for *Leslie*.

Crest, a chevalier, in complete armour, holding in his dexter hand a dagger, erect, ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, two chevaliers, completely armed, each holding in the exterior hand the banner of Scotland.

Motto, *Pro rege et patria*, For king and country.

MARR, EARL OF, (*Erskine*,) restored, by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent, June 17, 1824.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a pale sa. for *Erskine*; 2d and 3d, az. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, or, for *Marr*.

Crest, a cubit arm, erect, ppr. holding a skeen, in pale, ar. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, two griffins ar. winged, beaked, and armed or.

MORAY, EARL OF, (*Stuart*,) 1562; Viscount and Baron Donne, 1581; and Baron Stuart, of Castle-Stuart, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, June 4, 1796.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. surrounded with a bordure, compony, ar. and az. for *descent from the Royal Family of Scotland*; 2d, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stewart, of Down*; 3d, or, three cushions, two and one, of a lozenge form, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. for *Randolph*.

Crest, a pelican, in her nest, feeding her young, ppr.

Supporters, two greyhounds ppr.

Motto, *Salus per Christum redemptorum*, Safety through Christ my Redeemer.

MORTON, EARL OF, (*Douglas*,) Lord Aberdour, in the county of Fife, March 14, 1457; and Baron Douglas, of Lochleven, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, August 11, 1791.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a human heart, ensigned with an imperial crown ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the field, for *Doug-*

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las; 2d and 3d, ar. three piles, issuing from a chief gu. the last charged with two mullets of the field, for *Douglas, of Dalkeith and Lochleven*.

Crest, a wild boar, sticking between the cleft of an oak-tree, with a chain and lock, holding them together, all ppr.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the temples and loins with oak-leaves, their exterior hands holding a club, the thick end resting on the ground, all ppr.

Motto, *Lock sicker*, Securely.

NEWBURGH, EARL OF, (*Eyre*,) Viscount Kinnaird, and Baron Livingston, of Flacraig, December 31, 1660; Viscount Newburgh, of the county of Aberdeen, September 13, 1647.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. on a cheveron sa. three quatrefoils of the field, for *Eyre*; 2d, ar. a bend, engr. sa. for *Radcliffe*; 3d, ar. on a bend, betw. three July flowers gu. an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, vert, for *Livingston*.

Crest, a leg, erect, in armour, per pale, ar. and sa. couped at the thigh gu. knee-cap and spur or.

Supporters, dexter, a savage ppr. wreathed about the head and loins vert; sinister, a horse ar. furnished gu.

Motto, *Si je puis*, If I can.

NORTHESK, EARL OF, (*Carnegie*,) in the county of Forfar, November 1, 1647; Lord Rosehill and Inglismaldy, April 20, 1639.

Arms, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. armed and membered gu. and, as an honourable augmentation, by His Majesty's authority, charged on the breast with a naval crown or, and over the eagle the word *Trafalgar*.

First crest, the stern of a line of battle ship on fire, ppr.

Second crest, out of a naval crown or, a demi leopard ppr.

Supporters, two leopards, regardant, ppr. each supporting a banner ar. charged with the cross of St. George, and thereon inscribed *Britannia.victrix*, staff ppr. chains round the necks, from which is suspended, on the breast, the Medal of Merit, presented by His Majesty to the Earl of Northesk, to commemorate the victory of Trafalgar.

Motto, *Tache sans tache*, A work without stain.

PORTMORE, EARL OF, (*Colyear*,) Viscount Milsington, and Lord Colyear, April 13, 1703; Lord Portmore and Blackness, June 1,

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1699; and a Baronet of England, February 20, 1677.

Arms, gu. on a cheveron, betw. three wolves' heads, truncated and erased ar. as many oak-trees, eradicated, ppr. fructed or.

Crest, a unicorn, rampant, ar. armed and unguled or.

Supporters, two wolves ar.

Motto, *Avance*, Advance.

ROSEBERRY, EARL OF, (*Primrose*,) Viscount Inverkeithing, Lord Dalmeney and Primrose, April 10, 1703; Viscount of Roseberry, April 1, 1700; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, August 1, 1651.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a lion, rampant, vert; 2d and 3d, vert, three primroses, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or.

Crest, a demi lion gu. holding in the dexter paw a primrose, as in the arms.

Supporters, two lions vert.

Motto, *Fide et fiducia*, By faith and courage.

ROTHES, EARL OF, (*Leslie*,) 1457; Lord Leslie, of Rothies, 1390.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. on a bend az. three buckles or, for *Leslie*; 2d and 3d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. debruised by a ribbon, sa. for *Abernethy*.

Crest, a demi griffin ppr.

Supporters, two griffins, per fesse, ar. and gu.

Motto, *Grip fast*.

SEAFIELD, EARL OF, (*Grant-Ogilvie*,) Viscount Reidhaven, Lord Ogilvie, of Deskford and Cullen, June 24, 1701; and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. imperially crowned ppr. for *Ogilvie*; 2d and 3d, ar. a cross engr. sa. for *Sinclair*.

Crest, a lion, rampant, gu. holding betw. the paws a plumb-rule, erect, ppr.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, gu.

Motto, *Tout jour*, Always.

SELKIRK, EARL OF, (*Douglas*,) and Lord Daer, in the county of Selkirk, August 4, 1646.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, ar. a human heart gu. ensigned with an imperial crown or, on a chief az. three mullets of the field for *Douglas*; 2d, quarterly; 1st, az. a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or, for *Lordship of Galloway*; 2d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. surmounted of a bendlet sa. for *Abernethy*; 3d, ar. three piles, in chief,

P E E

gu. for *Wishart*, of *Brechin*; 4th, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. over all, on a bend sa. three round buckles of the first, for *Stewart*, of *Bonkle*; 3d, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. three cinquefoils erm. for *Hamilton*; 2d and 3d, ar. a lymphad sa. for *Arran*; 4th, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure of the last, charged with ten roses of the first, for *Dunbar*, of *Baldoon*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a salamander, in flames, ppr. Motto, over crest, *Jamais arrière*.

Supporters, the dexter a savage, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, holding with his exterior hand a club, over his shoulder, all ppr.; sinister, an antelope ar. armed or, ducally gorged and chained of the last.

Motto, *Jamais arrière*, Never behind.

STAIR, EARL OF, (*Dalrymple*,) Viscount Dalrymple, and Baron Dalrymple, of Newliston and Stranrawer, April 8, 1703; Viscount Stair and Baron Glenluce, April 20, 1690; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1664.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, on a saltier az. nine lozenges of the field, for *Dalrymple*; 2d, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. for *Dundas*, of *Nudiston*; 3d, or, a cheveron, chequy, ar. and sa. betw. three water-bougets of the last, for *Ross*, of *Balnael*.

Crest, a rock ppr. Motto over crest, *Firm*.

Supporters, two lions ppr.

Motto, *Firm*.

STIRLING, EARL OF, (*Alexander*,) Viscount Canada, and Lord Alexander, of Tulledoby, June 14, 1633.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, per pale, ar. and sa. a cheveron, and in base a crescent, all counterchanged, for *Alexander*; 2d, ar. a saltier az. surmounted of an inescutcheon or, charged with a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu.; 3d, or, an antique ship, with three masts, sa. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, gu. two and one.

Crest, a bear, rampant, ppr. muzzled sa.

Supporters, the dexter, an American Indian ppr. crowned with feathers, alternately or and az. and wreathed round the middle with the like feathers, holding in his exterior hand an arrow or, barbed and feathered ppr.; the sinister a mermaid ppr. in her exterior hand a mirror of the last, frame and handle or.

Motto, *Per mare, per terras*, By sea and by land.

STRATHMORE AND KINGHORN, EARL OF, (*Lyon-Bowes*,) Viscount Lyon, Baron Glamis,

P E E

1445, Tannadyce, Seidlaw, and Stradichtie, by charter, July 1, 1677; former charter of the Earldom of Kinghorn, Lord Lyon and Glamis, July 10, 1606; new charter of the Earldom, May 30, 1672.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a lion, rampant, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, az. for *Lyon*; 2d and 3d, gu. three lions, passant.

Crest, within two branches of laurel, a lady to the girdle, habited, and holding in her right hand the royal thistle, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn ar. armed, maned, and unguled or; sinister, a lion, gu.

Motto, *In te Domine speravi*, In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust.

TRAQUAIR, EARL OF, (*Stuart*,) Lord Linton and Caverston, 1633; Baron Stuart, of Traquair, 1628; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1629.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stuart*; 2d, az. three garbs or, for *Buchan*; 3d, sa. a mullet ar. for *Traquair*; 4th, ar. an orle gu. in chief three martlets sa. for *Rutherford*.

Crest, a garb, lying fesseways, thereon a crow, wings expanded and endorsed ppr.

Supporters, two bears ppr.

Motto, *Judge nought*.

WEMYSS AND MARCH, EARL OF, (*Charteris-Douglas*,) May 15, 1633; Baron Elcho, April 1, 1628; and Baron Wemyss, of Wemyss, in the Peerage of England, July 17, 1821.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse az. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu. 2d and 3d, or, a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, a swan ppr.

Supporters, two swans ppr.

Motto, *Je pense*, I think.

SCOTCH COUNTESSSES, in their own Right.

DYSART, COUNTESS OF, (*Tollemache*,) in the county of Fife, Baroness Huntingtower, in the county of Perth, August 3, 1643, and December 5, 1670.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fret sa. for *Tollemache*; 2d and 3d, az. an imperial crown or, betw. three mullets ar. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, of the second, for *Murray*.

Supporters, two antelopes ppr. attired and unguled or.

LOUDON, COUNTESS OF, (*Muir-Campbell*,

P E E

Marchioness of Hastings,) Baroness Loudon and Marchline, May 12, 1633.

Arms, gyronny of eight, erm. and gu.

Supporters, dexter, a knight, in complete armour ppr. on his head a plume of white feathers; his sword by his side; in his right hand a spear, also ppr.; sinister, a lady, richly habited, a plume of feathers on her head, holding a letter in the left hand, all ppr.

ORKNEY, COUNTESS OF, (*O'Bryen*,) Viscountess Kirkwall, and Baroness Deghmont, January 3, 1696.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, az. a ship at anchor, oars crossed, in saltier, within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, or, for *Orkney*; 2d, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, barways, per pale, or and ar. for *O'Bryen*; 3d, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. three cinquefoils erm. for *Hamilton*; 2d and 3d, ar. a ship, sails furled, sa. for *Arran*; 4th, ar. a human heart, imperially crowned, ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the field, for *Douglas*.

Supporters, dexter, an antelope ar. armed, ducally gorged, chained, and unguled, or; sinister, a stag, ppr. attired, unguled, plain collared, and chained, or.

SUTHERLAND, COUNTESS OF, (*Sutherland, Marchioness of Stafford*,) Baroness Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland, 1228.

Arms, gu. three mullets or, within a bordure of the second, charged with a double tressure, flory, counterflory, counterchanged, or and gu.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, and holding with their exterior hands clubs on the shoulder, all ppr.

VISCOUNTS OF SCOTLAND, alphabetical as to Title.

ARBUTHNOT, VISCOUNT, (*Arbuthnot*,) Baron Inverbervie, 16th Nov. 1641.

Arms, az. a crescent, betw. three mullets ar. Crest, a peacock's head, couped, ppr.

Supporters, two wiverns, vert, vomiting fire, ppr.

Motto, *Laus Deo*, Praise be to God.

DUMBLANE, VISCOUNT, (*Osborne*,) 2d July, 1673. See DUKE OF LEEDS, in the Peerage of England.

FALKLAND, VISCOUNT, (*Carey*,) and Baron Carey, 10th Nov. 1620.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. on a bend, sa. three roses of the field, barbed and seeded,

P E E

ppr. for *Carey*; 2d, ar. a fesse, betw. six annulets, gu. for *Lucas*; 3d, France and England quarterly, within a bordure, compony, ar. and az.

Crest, a swan, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn, ar. armed, maned, tufted, and hooped, or; sinister, a lion, guardant, ppr. ducally crowned and gorged with a plain collar, or.

Motto, *In utroque fidelis*, Faithful in both.

KENMURE, VISCOUNT, (*Gordon*,) Lord Lochinvar, 8th May, 1633; restored by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent, 17th June, 1824.

Arms, az. three boars' heads, erased, or, armed and langued, gu.

Crest, a demi savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, ppr.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, each holding in the exterior hand a club, all ppr.

Motto, *Dread God*.

STORMONT, VISCOUNT, (*Murray*,) 16th August, 1621; Baron of Scone, 1605, and 18th August, 1608; Lord Balvaird, 17th Nov. 1641. See EARL OF MANSFIELD, in the Peerage of England.

STRATHALLAN, VISCOUNT, (*Drummond*,) Baron Drummond, of Cromlix, 6th Sept. 1686; Baron Maderty, 31st January, 1609. These titles restored by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent, 17th June, 1824.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, three bars, wavy, gu. for *Drummond*; 2d and 3d, or, a lion's head, erased, within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gu. as a coat of augmentation.

Crest, a goshawk, wings expanded, ppr.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and loins with oak-leaves, and holding in their exterior hands, clubs, over the shoulder, all ppr.

Motto, *Lord, have mercy*.

BARONS OF SCOTLAND, alphabetical as to Title.

ASTON, BARON, (*Aston*,) of Forfar, in that county, 28th November, 1627.

Arms, ar. a fesse, sa. in chief three lozenges of the last.

Crest, a bull's head, couped, sa.

Supporters, two Roman knights, completely armed, faces, hands, and knees bare, with shields on the exterior arms.

Motto, *Numini et patriæ asto*, I stand to my God and country.

P E E

BELHAVEN AND STENTON, BARON, (*Hamilton*,) 15th Dec. 1647, and new Patent, 10th Feb. 1675.

Arms, gu. a sword, erect, in pale, point upwards, ppr. pomel and hilt or, betw. three cinquefoils ar.

Crest, a nag's head, couped, ar. bridled gu.

Supporters, two horses ar. bridled gu.

Motto, *Ride through*.

BLANTYRE, LORD, (*Stewart*,) of the county of Lanark, 10th July, 1606.

Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. surmounted of a bend, engr. gu. in chief a rose of the last.

Crest, a dove, in the beak an olive-branch, both ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, and holding over his shoulder a club, all ppr.; sinister, a lion gu.

Motto, *Sola juvat virtus*, Virtue alone delights me.

CATHCART, BARON, (*Cathcart*,) 1455. See EARL CATHCART, &c. in the Peerage of England.

COLVILLE, BARON, (*Colville*,) of Culross, 20th Jan. 1609.

Arms, quarterly, 1st and 4th, ar. a cross moline sa. for *Colville*; 2d and 3d, gu. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Lindsay*.

Crest, a hind's head, couped, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a rhinoceros ppr.; sinister, a hercules, covered with a lion's skin, holding on his exterior shoulder a club, all ppr.

Motto, *Oublier ne puis*, I can never forget.

CRANSTON, BARON, (*Cranston*,) of Crelling, in the county of Roxburgh, 1609.

Arms, gu. three cranes ar.

Crest, a crane, roosting with its head under its wing, and holding up a stone with its right foot, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lady, richly attired, upper vestment gu. under or, holding out in her right hand a branch of strawberries ppr.; sinister, a stag, all ppr.

Motto, *Thou shalt want ere I want*.

ELIBANK, BARON, (*Murray*,) of the county of Selkirk, 1643; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628.

Arms, az. a martlet or, betw. three mullets ar. within a double tressure flory, counterflory, gold.

Crest, a lion, rampant, guardant, gu. holding betw. the paws a Lochabar axe ppr.

Supporters, two horses ar. bridled gu.

Motto, *Virtute fideque*, By virtue and faith.

P E E

ELPHINSTONE, BARON, (*Elphinstone*,) 1509.

Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three boars' heads, erased, gu.

Crest, a demi lady from the girdle, richly attired in vestments ar. and gu. holding in her dexter hand a tower ar. masoned sa.; in her sinister hand a branch of laurel ppr.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and loins with laurel, each holding in the exterior hand a dart, all ppr.

Motto, *Cause caused it*.

FAIRFAX, BARON, (*Fairfax*,) of Cameron, 18th Oct. 1627.

Arms, or, three bars, gemelles, gu. surmounted of a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, sa.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, sa.; sinister, a bay horse.

Motto, *Fare fac*, Speak, do.

FORBES, BARON, (*Forbes*,) 1440; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628.

Arms, az. three bears' heads, couped, ar. muzzled gu.

Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. collared gu.

Motto, *Grace me guide*.

FORRESTER, BARON, (*Grimston*,) of Corstorphin, 1633, and 13th August, 1650. See EARL VERULAM, in the Peerage of England.

GRAY, BARON, (*Gray*,) of Gray, in the county of Perth, 1445.

Arms, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure engr. ar.

Crest, an anchor, (sans cable,) in pale, or.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, gu.

Motto, *Anchor fast anchor*.

KINNAIRD, BARON, (*Kinnaird*,) of Inchsture, in the county of Perth, 28th Dec. 1682.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, wavy, betw. three mullets gu. as a coat of augmentation; 2d and 3d, gu. a saltier, betw. four crescents or.

Crest, a mullet, betw. the horns of a crescent or, issuing out of a cloud, within two branches of palm, in orle, ppr. over the crest the motto, *Phæbo lux*.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with oak-leaves, their hands, which support the shield, in chains hanging down to their feet, in their other hands a garland of laurel, all ppr.

Motto, *Patitur qui vincit*, He who conquers suffers.

KIRCUDBRIGHT, BARON, (*M'Lellan*,) 25th May, 1633.

P E E

Arms, or, two cheveronels sa.

Crest, a naked cubit arm, supporting upon the point of a sword, erect, a Moor's head, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a chevalier in complete armour, holding in his right hand a baton, all ppr.; sinister, a horse ar. furnished gu.

Motto, *Think on*.

NAIRN, BARON, (*Nairn*,) 11th Jan. 1671. Title restored by Act of Parliament, which received the Royal Assent, 17th June, 1824.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, per pale, sa. and ar. a chaplet with four quatrefoils, all counterchanged, for *Nairn*; 2d, az. three mullets ar. within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, or, for *Murray*; 3d, quarterly, first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Stewart*; second and third, paly of six, or and sa. for *Athol*.

Crest, a sphere, and above it this motto, *Plus ultra*.

Supporters, two talbots, or ratch-hounds, ppr.

Motto, *L'esperance me comfort*.

NAPIER, BARON, (*Napier*,) of Merchistoun, 4th May, 1627, and 17th Feb. 1677; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 22d August, 1666.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a saltier, engr. betw. four roses gu. for *Napier*; 2d and 3d, or, on a bend az. a mullet betw. two crescents of the field, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, of the second, for *Scot*, of Thirlestone.

Crest, a dexter arm, erect, couped below the elbow, grasping a crescent; over it the motto, *Sans tache*.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle ppr.; sinister, a chevalier in complete armour, supporting with the exterior hand a lance, ppr. thereto a pennon gu.

Motto, *Ready, ay ready*.

Note.—Below the shield was placed, issuing out of the compartment, the embattlements of a tower ar. masoned sa. ensigned on the top with six lances, disposed in saltier, ppr. which, together with the royal tressure in the Arms, were conferred by special concession on John Scot, of Thirlestone, by Royal Warrant from King James V. dated 27th July, 1542.

REAY, BARON, (*Mackay*,) of the county of Caithness, 20th June, 1628; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 28th March, 1627.

Arms, az. on a chev. betw. three bears' heads, couped, ar. muzzled gu. a roebuck's head, erased, betw. two hands issuant from the ends of the chev. each holding a dagger, all ppr.

P E E

Crest, a dexter arm from the elbow erect, holding a dagger in pale, all ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, two soldiers in military regimentals, their muskets rested in their exterior hands, all ppr.

Motto, *Manu forti*, With a brave hand.

ROLLO, BARON, (*Rollo*,) of Duncruib, 10th Jan. 1651.

Arms, or, a chev. betw. three boars' heads, erased, az.

Crest, a stag's head, coupé, ppr.

Supporters, two stags ppr.

Motto, *La fortune passe par tout*, The vicissitudes of fortune are common to all.

RUTHVEN, BARON, (*Ruthven*,) of Free-land, in the county of Perth, 1651.

Arms, paly of six, ar. and gu. within a bordure of the last, charged with a double tressure, flory, counter flory, of the second.

Crest, a ram's head, coupé, ar. horned or.

Supporters, dexter, a ram; sinister, a goat, both ppr.

Motto, *Deeds show*.

SALTOUN, BARON, (*Fraser*,) 28th June, 1445; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1628.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three frasers, or cinquefoils, ar. for *Fraser*; 2d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. debruised with a ribbon sa. for *Abernethy*; 3d, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. for *Ross*.

Crest, an ostrich, holding in the beak a horse-shoe, all ppr.

Supporters, two angels, wings expanded and endorsed ppr. vested in long garments or.

Motto, *In God is all*.

SEMPLE, BARON, (*Semple*,) 1489; new Patent 16th May, 1688.

Arms, ar. a chev. chequy, gu. and of the field, betw. three bugle-horns sa. garnished or, stringed of the second.

Crest, a stag's head, coupé, ppr. attired ar. gorged with a regal coronet or.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar. collared gu.

Motto, *Keep thyself*.

SINCLAIR, BARON, (*St. Clair*,) 26th Jan. 1488-9.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a ship at anchor, her oars in saltier, within a double tressure, flory, counter flory, or, for *Orkney*; 2d and 3d, az. a ship under sail or, for *Caithness*; over all, an escocheon ar. charged with a cross engr. sa. for *Sinclair*.

Crest, a swan ar. ducally collared and chained or.

Supporters, two griffins ppr. armed or.

P E E

Motto, *Fight*.

SOMERVILLE, BARON, (*Somerville*,) 1430.

Arms, az. three mullets or, two and one, betw. seven cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. three, one, two, and one.

Crest, a dragon vert, spouting out fire behind and before ppr. standing on a wheel or.

Supporters, two greyhounds ppr. collared gu.

Motto, *Fear God in life*.

TORPHICHEN, BARON, (*Sandilands*,) of the county of West-Lothian, 24th Jan. 1563-4.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, per fesse, az. and or, in chief an imperial crown, in base a thistle, both ppr. for augmentation; 2d and 3d, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a bend az. for *Sandilands*; second and third, ar. a human heart crowned ppr. on a chief az. three mullets of the field, for *Douglas*.

Crest, an eagle, displayed, or.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and loins with laurels, and holding clubs over their shoulders with their exterior hands, all ppr.

Motto, *Spero meliora*, I hope for better times.

IRISH DUKE.

LEINSTER, DUKE OF, (*Fitzgerald*,) November 26, 1766; Marquis of Kildare, and Earl of Offaley, March 3, 1761; Earl of the town of Kildare, May 14, 1316; and Baron Offaley, in King's County, originally by tenure; Premier Marquis, Earl, and Baron of Ireland; and Viscount Leinster, of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, in the Peerage of England, February 21, 1747.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a saltier gu. for *Fitzgerald*; 2d and 3d, az. a cheveron erm. betw. three chaplets or, for *Clotworthy*.

Crest, a monkey, statant, ppr. environed about the middle with a plain collar, and chained or. Motto over crest, *Non immemor beneficii*.

Supporters, two monkeys, environed and chained as the crest.

Motto, *Crom a boo*, I will burn.

IRISH MARQUISSES, Alphabetical as to Title.

CLANRICARDE, MARQUIS OF, (*De Burgh*,) October 5, 1825; Earl of Clanricarde, and Baron Dunkellin, July 1, 1544.

P E E

Arms, or, a cross gu. in the dexter canton a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, a cat-a-mountain, sejant, guardant, ppr. collared and chained or.

Supporters, two cats, guardant, ppr. collared and chained or.

Motto, *Un roy, une foy, une loi*, One king, one faith, one law.

CONYNTHAM, MARQUIS, (*Conyngham*,) Earl of Mount-Charles, and Viscount Shane, January 22, 1816; Earl Conyngham, November 5, 1797; Viscount Conyngham and Mount-Charles, December 6, 1789; and Baron Conyngham, December 19, 1780; also, Baron Minster, of Minster, in the county of Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, June 17, 1821.

Arms, ar. a shakefork, betw. three mullets sa.

Crest, a unicorn's head, erased, ar. armed and maned or.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. maned, hooped, and charged on the breast with an eagle, displayed, or; sinister, a buck ppr. attired, unguled, and charged on the breast with a griffin's head, erased, or.

Motto, *Over, fork, over*.

DONEGAL, MARQUIS OF, (*Chichester*,) 1791; Earl of Donegal, March 30, 1647; Lord Chichester, Baron of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, and Viscount Chichester, April 1, 1625; and Baron Fisherwick, in the Peerage of England, July 3, 1790.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, chequy, or and gu. a chief vair, for *Chichester*; 2d and 3d, az. fretty ar. for *Itchingham*.

Crest, a stork ppr. wings expanded, holding in its beak a snake ar. head or.

Supporters, two wolves gu. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Invitum sequitur honor*, Honour follows against his will.

DOWNSHIRE, MARQUIS OF, (*Hill*,) August 19, 1789; Earl of Hillsborough, and Viscount Kilwarlin, October 3, 1751; Viscount Hillsborough, and Baron Kilwarlin, August 21, 1717; also, Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Fairford, August 28, 1772; and Baron Harwich, in the Peerage of England, November 17, 1756.

Arms, sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three leopards, passant, guardant, or, spotted sa. as many escallops gu.

Crest, a rein-deer's head, coupé, gu. attired and collared or.

Supporters, dexter, a leopard or, spotted sa.

P E E

ducally gorged and chained gu.; sinister, a rein-deer gu. attired, unguled, and collared, or.

Motto, *Per Deum et ferrum obtinui*, By God and my sword I have obtained.

DROGHEDA, MARQUIS OF, (*Moore*,) June 27, 1791; Earl of Drogheda, June 14, 1661; Lord Moore, Baron of Mellfont, July 21, 1616; and Viscount Moore, February 7, 1621; also, Baron Moore, in the Peerage of England, January 17, 1801.

Arms, az. on a chief, indented, or, three mullets, pierced, gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a Moor's head ppr. wreathed about the temples, ar. and az.

Supporters, two greyhounds ar.

Motto, *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest*, A brave man may fall, but not yield.

ELY, MARQUIS OF, (*Loftus*,) December 29, 1800; Earl of Ely, in the county of Wicklow, Viscount Loftus, of Ely, October, 1766; Baron Loftus, of Loftus-Hall, June 28, 1785; also, Baron Loftus, in the Peerage of England, January 19, 1801.

Arms, sa. a chev. engr. erm. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ar.

Crest, a boar's head, coupé and erect, ar. langued gu. Motto, *Loyal au mort*, Loyal till death.

Supporters, two eagles, wings expanded, ar. beaked and legged or, each charged on the breast with a trefoil, slipped, vert.

Motto, *Prend moy tel que je suis*, Take me such as I am.

HEADFORT, MARQUIS, (*Taylour*,) December 29, 1800; Earl of Bective, of Bective-Castle, October 24, 1766; Viscount Headfort, April 12, 1762; Baron of Headfort, September 6, 1760; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1704.

Arms, erm. on a chief gu. a fleur-de-lis betw. two boars' heads, coupé and erect, or.

Crest, a naked arm, embowed, holding an arrow ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion; sinister, a leopard, both guardant, collared, and lined or.

Motto, *Consequitur quodcunque petit*, He attains whatever he pursues.

LONDONDERRY, MARQUIS OF, (*Vane-Stewart*,) January 22, 1816; Earl of Londonderry, August 10, 1796; Viscount Castlereagh, October 6, 1795; and Baron of Londonderry, November 18, 1789; also, Earl Vane, Viscount Seaham, March 28, 1823; and Baron Stewart, July 1, 1814, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

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Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three sinister gauntlets or, in chief a trefoil, slipped, of the last, for *Vane*; 2d and 3d, or, a bend, compo-ny, ar. and az. betw. two lions, rampant, gu. for *Stewart*.

Crest of *Vane*, a dexter gauntlet, erect, holding a sword ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Crest of *Stewart*, a dragon, statant, or.

Supporters, dexter, a Moor, wreathed about the temples, ar. and az. holding in his exterior hand a shield of the last, garnished or, charged with the sun, in splendour, gold; sinister, a lion,

Motto, *Metuanda corolla draconis*, Fear the dragon's crest.

ORMONDE, MARQUIS OF, (*Butler*,) October 5, 1825; Earl of Ormond and Ossory, Viscount Thurles, and Baron of Arklow, 1327; also, Baron Ormonde, of Lanthony, in the Kingdom of Great Britain.

Arms, or, a chief, indented, az.

Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, a falcon issuing from thence ar.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon ar. beaked and membered or; sinister, a male griffin, beak, rays, and armed or, collared and chained of the last.

Motto, *Depressus extollor*, Depressed, I am exalted.

SLIGO, MARQUIS OF, (*Browne*,) December 29, 1800; Earl of Altamont, December 4, 1771; Viscount Westport, in 1768; and Lord Monteagle, September 19, 1760; also, Baron Monteagle, of Westport, in the county Mayo, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, February 10, 1806.

Arms, sa. three lions, passant, in bend, ar. betw. four cottises of the last.

Crest, an eagle, displayed, vert.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot; sinister, a horse, both ar. each gorged with a baron's coronet ppr.

Motto, *Suivez raison*, Follow reason.

THOMOND, MARQUIS OF, (*O'Bryen*,) 1800; Earl of Inchiquin, October 21, 1654; Baron of Inchiquin and Burren, in the county Clare, 1536.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, per pale, or and ar. for *O'Bryen*; 2d, ar. three piles, meeting in

* The present Marquis (1825) bears for supporters two hus-sars of the 10th Regiment; the dexter mounted upon a gray horse, and the sinister upon a bay horse, with their swords drawn, and accoutred, all ppr.

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point, issuing from the chief gu.; 3d, or, a pheon az.

Crest, a naked arm, embowed, issuing out of a cloud ppr. brandishing a sword ar. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, two lions, guardant, per fesse, or and ar.

Motto, *Vigueur de dessus*, Strength is from above.

WATERFORD, MARQUIS OF, (*De La Poer*, *Beresford*,) August, 1789; Earl of Tyrone, July 18, 1746; Viscount Tyrone, and Baron Beresford, November 4, 1720; Baron De La Poer, of Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, originally by tenure, and writ of summons, 1295; also, Baron Tyrone, in the English Peerage, August 21, 1786; and a Baronet of Ireland, May 5, 1665.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. crusilly, fitchée, three fleurs-de-lis, within a bordure, engr. sa.; 2d and 3d, ar. a chief, indented, sa. for *La Poer*.

First crest, a dragon's head, erased, az. pierced through the neck with a broken spear or, point ar. thrust through the upper jaw, for *Beresford*.

Second crest, a stag's head, cabossed, ppr. attired or, betw. the horns a crucifix of the last, thereon the resemblance of Jesus ppr. for *La Poer*.

Supporters, two angels ppr. vested ar. crined and winged or, each holding, in the exterior hand, a sword, erect, also ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Motto, *Nil nisi cruce*, There is no dependence but in the cross.

WELLESLEY, MARQUIS, (*Wellesley*,) of Norragh, December 2, 1799; Earl of Mornington, Viscount Wellesley, of Dungan-Castle, October 20, 1760; and Baron Mornington, July 9, 1746; also, Baron Wellesley, of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, in the Peerage of England, October 20, 1797.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a cross ar. betw. five plates, saltierwise, in each quarter, for *Wellesley*; 2d and 3d, or, a lion, rampant, gu. ducally gorged of the field, for *Colley*; and, as an honourable augmentation, by royal signet and sign manual, in December, 1799, an inescutcheon purp. charged with an estoile, radiated, wavy, betw. eight spots of the royal tiger, in pairs, saltierwise, or, representing the standard of the Sultan of Mysore.

First crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi lion gu. holding a banner, purp. charged with an estoile, radiated, wavy, betw. eight spots of

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the royal tiger, in pairs, saltierwise, or, staff gold, surmounted by a pennon ar. charged with the cross of St George. A motto over this crest in Hindostan characters.

Second crest, a cubit arm, erect, vested, .. enfiled with a ducal coronet, cuff . . . holding a staff, bendwise, on the top thereof the union standard of Great Britain and Ireland, and, underneath, the Mysore standard, all ppr. Motto over this crest, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, Fortune is the attendant on virtue.

Supporters, the dexter, a lion gu. holding in the off-paw the republican flag of France, inscribed *Republic of France*, within a wreath of laurel, the staff broken, all ppr.; sinister, the royal tiger, guardant, vert, spotted or, supporting, in the off-paw, the Mysore standard, staff also broken, all ppr. both supporters ducally gorged and chained, gold.

Motto, *Porro unum est necessarium*, Moreover, one thing is needful.

WESTMEATH, MARQUIS OF, (*Nugent*,) January 12, 1822; Earl of Westmeath, 1621; Baron Delvin, by tenure, Temp. Henry II. 1557.

Arms, erm. two bars gu.

Crest, a cockatrice, rising, ppr. tail nowed, comb and wattles gu.

Supporters, two cockatrices, wings elevated and endorsed, ppr. tails nowed, combed and wattled gu.

Motto, *Decrevi*, I have resolved.

IRISH EARLS, *Alphabetical as to Title.*

ALDBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Stratford*,) Viscount Amiens, February 9, 1777; Viscount Aldborough, of Belan, July 22, 1776; and Baron of Baltinglass, May 21, 1763.

Arms, barry of ten ar. and az. a lion, rampant, gu.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, holding in the hand ppr. a cimeter ar. hilt and pomel or.

Supporters, dexter, a female figure, representing Fame, vested ar. and sa. in her right hand a trumpet or, in the left an olive-branch vert, winged gold, sword-belt gu. sword of the first; sinister, the emblematical figure of Mars, in complete armour, ppr. garnished or, spurs, sword, target, and spear of the last, sword-belt gu. holding with his right hand the spear, and upon his left arm the shield.

Motto, *Virtuti nihil obstat et armis*, Nothing can resist valour and arms.

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ANNESLEY, EARL OF, (*Annesley*,) August 18, 1789; Viscount Glerawley, September 23, 1766; Baron of Castle-Wellan, September 20, 1758.

Arms, paly of six, ar. and az. over all a bend gu.

Crest, a Moor's head, couped, in profile, ppr. wreathed about the temples, ar. and az.

Supporters, dexter, a Roman knight, in armour or, short sleeves and apron gu. face, arms, and legs bare, the latter saddled ar. on his head a helmet, or cap, or, on the top thereof three feathers gu. in his exterior hand a shield, . . . thereon a female head. . . ; sinister, a Moorish prince, in armour, or, short sleeves and apron gu. face, neck, arms, and legs ppr. on the latter, boots, gold, behind him, a sheaf of arrows ppr. fastened by a pink ribbon, wreathed round the temples, ar. and az. in his exterior hand a bow ppr.

Motto, *Virtutis amore*, From the love of virtue.

ARRAN, EARL OF, (*Gore*,) April 12, 1762, Viscount Sudley, of Castle-Gore, in the county Mayo; Baron Saunders, of Deeps, in the county of Wexford, August 15, 1758; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1662.

Arms, gu. a fesse, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, or.

Crest, a wolf, salient, ar. collared gu.

Supporters, two horses ar.

Motto, *In hoc signo vinces*, In this sign thou shalt conquer.

ATHLONE, EARL OF, (*Ginkell*,) Viscount of Aghrim, and Baron of Ballymore, 4th March, 1691-2; Baron de Reede and Ginkell, Baron of Amerongen, Middchier, Livendale, Elst, Stervelt, and Ronenberg, in the Netherlands.

Arms, ar. two bars, dancettée, sa.

Crest, a pair of wings, erect, ar. charged with two bars, dancettée, as in the Arms.

Supporters, two griffins, wings expanded, per fesse, ar. and ppr.

Motto, *Melo mori quam fœderi*, Death rather than disgrace.

BANDON, EARL OF, (*Bernard*,) Viscount Bernard, August, 1800; Viscount Bandon, 6th October, 1795, and Baron Bandon, 30th November, 1793.

Arms, ar. on a bend, az. three escallops of the field.

Crest, a demi lion, holding a snake, both ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a stag; sinister, a unicorn, both ducally gorged and chained,

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Motto, *Virtus probata florebit*, Virtue will ever flourish.

BANTRY, EARL OF, (*White*,) Viscount Bearhaven, 22d January, 1816; Viscount Bantry, 29th December, 1800; and Baron Bantry, of Bantry, in the county of Cork, 31st March, 1797.

Arms, gu. an annulet ar. within a bordure sa. charged with eight estoiles or, on a canton erm. a lion, rampant, of the second.

Crest, an ostrich, ar. beaked and legged or.

Supporters, dexter, a soldier, with a drawn cutlass in the right hand; sinister, a female figure, an Eastern crown on her head, holding a spear, all ppr.

Motto, *The noblest motive is the public good*.

BELMORE, EARL OF, (*Lowry-Corry*,) 17th November, 1797; Viscount Belmore, 6th December, 1789; and Baron Belmore of Castle-Coote, in the county of Fermanagh, 6th January, 1781.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a saltier ar. in chief a rose or, for *Corry*; 2d and 3d, sa. a cup ar. thereout issuing two sprigs of laurel vert, for *Lowry*.

Crest, a griffin's head and neck, coupéd, vert.

Supporters, two cats, guardant, ppr. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Virtus semper viridis*, Virtue ever flourishes.

BESBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Ponsonby*,) 6th October, 1739; Viscount Duncannon, 22d February, 1723; Baron of Besborough, in Ireland, 11th September, 1721; and Lord Ponsonby, Baron Ponsonby, of Sysonby, in the county of Leicester, in the Peerage of England, 12th June, 1749.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three combs ar.

Crest, in a ducal coronet az. three arrows, one in pale and two in saltier, points downwards, enveloped with a snake ppr.

Supporters, two lions, reguardant, ppr.

Motto, *Pro rege, lege, grege*, For the king, law, and people.

BLESSINTON, EARL OF, (*Gardiner*,) 22d January, 1816; Viscount Mountjoy, 1795, and Baron Mountjoy, of Mountjoy, in the county of Tyrone, November 18, 1789.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. betw. three lions, passant, sa.; 2d and 3d, or, a griffin, passant, az. on a chief sa. three pheons' heads ar.

Crest, an eagle's head, erased, betw. two wings.

Supporters, the dexter, a man, in complete

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armour, garnished or, having on his cap three feathers, two ar. and one gu.; sinister, a queen, in her royal vestments gu. girded az. over all a mantle purp. doubled erm, her feet bare, hair dishevelled, and ducally crowned or.

Motto, *Nil desperandum*, Never despair.

CALEDON, EARL OF, (*Alexander*,) 29th December, 1800; Viscount Alexander, 1st November, 1797; and Baron Caledon, of Caledon, in the county of Tyrone, 6th June, 1790.

Arms, per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. and in base a crescent, all counterchanged, on a canton az. a harp or.

Crest, a cubit arm, in armour, ppr. holding a sword of the last, hilt and pomel or.

Supporters, the dexter, a mermaid, with her mirror, all ppr.; sinister, an elephant.

CARHAMPTON, EARL OF, (*Luttrell-Olmius*,) 23d June, 1785; Viscount Carhampton, of Castlehaven, 9th January, 1781; and Baron Irnham, of Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, 28th September, 1768.

Arms, ar. a fesse, betw. three otters, passant, sa.

Crest, an otter, passant, sa. in the mouth a fish ppr.

Supporters, dexter, an ancient warrior ppr. arms and thighs vested in mail of the last, body habited crimson, round the waist a sword-belt or, across the body, from the right shoulder a sash az. from the middle of the thighs to the knees vested vert, tied with bows, face, hands, and legs ppr. in his right hand a bow, at his back a quiver of arrows, at his side a sword, hilt and pomel or, shoes ar. his helmet adorned with feathers of the last; sinister, a female, representing *Plenty*, under robe white, the upper robe, flowing, crimson, in her left hand a cornucopia, with fruit, &c. ppr.

Motto, *En Dieu est ma fiance*, In God is my trust.

CARRICK, EARL OF, (*Butler*,) in the county of Tipperary, 10th June, 1748; Viscount Ikerin, 12th May, 1629; and Baron Butler, of Lismullen.

Arms, or, a chief, indented, az.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a plume of five ostrich-feathers ar. thereon a falcon, rising, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon, wings expanded, ar. beaked and membered or; sinister, a male griffin, sans wings, ar. beaked, rayed, collared, and chained or.

Motto, *Soyez ferme*, Be steadfast. (*Another motto, Comme je prové*, As I find.)

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CARYSFORT, EARL OF, (*Proby*,) 18th August, 1789; Baron of Carysfort, in the county of Wicklow, 14th December, 1751; and *Baron Carysfoot*, of Norman-Cross, in the county of Huntingdon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 13th January, 1801.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, erm. on a fesse gu. a lion, passant, or, for *Proby*; 2d and 3d, ar. two bars, wavy, and a plain chief az. on the latter an estoile, betw. two escallops or, for *Allen*.

Crest, an ostrich's head, erased, ar. ducally gorged or, in the beak a key of the last.

Supporters, dexter, an ostrich ar. ducally gorged or, in the beak a key of the last; sinister, a talbot sa.

Motto, *Manus hoc inimica tyrannis*, This hand is hostile to tyrants.

CASTLESTEWART, EARL OF, (*Stewart*,) 29th December, 1800; Viscount Stewart, 20th December, 1703; Baron Castlestewart, November, 1619; and a Baronet of Nova-Scotia, 1637.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, or, a lion, rampant, gu. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, of the last, for *Scotland*; 2d, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. in chief a label of three points gu. for *Stewart*; 3d, ar. a saltier betw. four roses gu.; 4th, az. a lion, rampant, ar. the whole within a bordure, compony, ar. and az.

Crest, a unicorn's head ar. armed or, betw. two sprigs of laurel vert.

Supporters, two dragons vert.

Motto, *Forward*.

CAVAN, EARL OF, (*Lambart*,) Viscount Kilcoursie, 30th March, 1647; Lord Lambart Baron Cavan, 11th February, 1618.

Arms, gu. three narcissuses ar. pierced of the field.

Crest, a mount vert, thereon a centaur ppr. drawing his bow gu. arrow or.

Supporters, two men, in armour to the waist, sa. garnished or, short trousers gu. fringed of the second, faces, arms, knees, and swords ppr. each having a steel cap, adorned with six ostrich-feathers, alternately ar. and gu.

Motto, *Ut quocunque paratus*, Prepared on every side.

CHARLEMONT, EARL OF, (*Caulfield*,) 29th October, 1763; Viscount Charlemont, 8th October, 1665; and Baron Caulfield, in the county of Armagh, 22d December, 1620.

Arms, barry of ten, ar. and gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, or.

Crest, a dragon's head, erased, gu. gorged with a bar, gemelle, ar.

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Supporters, two dragons gu. wings endorsed, each gorged with a bar, gemelle, ar.

Motto, *Deo duce, ferro comitante*, God my leader, my sword my companion.

CHARLEVILLE, EARL OF, (*Bury*,) 16th February, 1806; Viscount Charleville, of Charleville-Forest, in King's County, 29th December, 1800; and Baron Tullamore, of the same place, 7th November, 1797.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, vert, a cross crosslet ar. for *Bury*; 2d and 3d, az. on a chief, indented, ar. three mullets gu. a crescent for difference, for *Moore*.

Crest, a boar's head, couped, transpierced through the mouth with an arrow, ppr.

Supporters, two blacks, attired az. wreathed about the temples ar. and of the first, each holding in his exterior hand a dart ppr.

Motto, *Virtus sub cruce crescit*, Virtue increases under the cross.

CLANCARTY, EARL OF, (*Le Poer Trench*,) in the county of Cork, 11th February, 1803; Viscount Dunlo, of Dunlo and Ballinasloe, 3d January, 1801; Baron Kilconnel, of Garbally, in the county of Galway, 25th November, 1797; also, *Viscount Clancarty*, 1824; and *Baron Trench*, of Garbally, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 4th August, 1815; Marquis of Heusden, in the Netherlands, by the King of the Netherlands, 18th July, 1815.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis az. on a chief of the third, the sun, in splendour, or; 2d, ar. a bend, engr. sa. on a chief gu. three escallops of the first; 3d, ar. a saltier, az. betw. four nettle-leaves vert.

Crest, an arm, in armour, embowed, holding a sword, all ppr.

Motto to the Crest, *Dieu pour la Tranchée qui contre*.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. semée of fleurs-de-lis or; sinister, a stag, guardant, ppr. holding a banner, per chief, dancettée, sa. and ar. being the Arms of *Le Poer*, betw. the antlers sa. a cross gu. thereon our Saviour ppr.

Motto, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, Fortune the companion of virtue.

CLANRICARD, EARL OF. See MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE.

CLANWILLIAM, EARL OF, (*Meade*,) in the county of Cork, 26th June, 1776; Viscount Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary; Baron Gilford, of the county of Down, 17th November, 1766; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1703.

Arms, az. a chev. erm. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ar.

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Crest, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. armed or.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle, close, sa.; sinister, a falcon, close, ppr. beaked and legged or, each collared and chained gold.

Motto, *Toujours prest*, Always ready.

CLARE, EARL OF, (*Fitzgibbon*,) 10th June, 1795; Viscount Fitzgibbon, of Limerick, 20th December, 1793; Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Cornello, in the county of Limerick, 1789; also, Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, in the county of Devon, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 24th September, 1799.

Arms, erm. a saltier gu. on a chief or, three annulets of the second.

Crest, a boar, passant, gu. bristled or, charged on the body with three annulets gold.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu.; sinister, a griffin ar.

Motto, *Nil admirari*, To be astonished at nothing.

CLONMELL, EARL OF, (*Scott*,) 20th December, 1793; Viscount Clonmell, 18th August, 1789; and Baron Earlsfort, May, 1784.

Arms, or, on a bend az. an estoile betw. two crescents ar.

Crest, a buck, trippant, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a female figure, representing *Justice*, holding in her right hand a sword, and with the left a balance, all ppr. sinister, a female figure, representing *Mercy*, her exterior hand resting upon a sword, point downwards, also ppr.

Motto, *Fear to transgress*.

CORK AND ORRERY, EARL OF, (*Boyle*,) viz. Earl of Cork and Viscount Dungarvon and Kynalmeakey, 16th October, 1620; Earl of Orrery, 5th September, 1660; Baron Boyle, of Youghall, 16th September, 1616; Baron of Bandon-Bridge, and Baron of Broghill, in the county of Cork, 28th February, 1628; also, *Baron Boyle*, of Marston, in the county of Somerset, 5th September, 1711, in the Peerage of England.

Arms, per bend, crenellée, ar. and gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head, erased, per pale, crenellée, ar. and gu.

Supporters, two lions, per pale, crenellée, the dexter gu. and ar. sinister ar. and gu.

Motto, *Honor virtutis præmium*, Honour is the reward of virtue.

COURTOWN, EARL OF, (*Stopford*,) Viscount Stopford, 12th April, 1762; Baron Courtown, of the county of Wexford, 19th September, 1758; also, Baron Saltersford, of Salters-

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ford, in the county palatine of Chester, in the Peerage of England, 28th May, 1796.

Arms, az. three lozenges or, betw. nine cross crosslets of the last.

Crest, a wivern, wings endorsed, vert.

Supporters, two stags ppr. collared and chained or, each charged on the shoulder with a lozenge of the last.

Motto, *Patriæ infelici fidelis*, Faithful to an unhappy country.

DARNLEY, EARL OF, (*Bligh*,) 21st June, 1725; Viscount Darnley, of Athboy, 7th March, 1723; and Baron Clifton, of Rathmore, in the county of Meath, 14th September, 1721; also, *Baron Clifton*, of Leighton-Bromswold, in the Peerage of England, by Writ of Summons, 1608.

Arms, az. a griffin, segreant, or, armed and langued gu. betw. three crescents ar.

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, or.

Supporters, two griffins, wings expanded, or, ducally gorged and chained az.

Motto, *Finem respice*, Regard the end.

DESART, EARL OF, (*Cuffe*,) in the county of Kilkenny, 20th Dec. 1793; Viscount Castle Cuffe, 6th Jan. 1781; and Baron Desart, 10th Nov. 1733.

Arms, ar. on a bend, dancettée, sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, betw. two plain cottises az. each charged with three bezants.

Crest, a cubit arm erect, coupéd below the elbow, vested or, charged with two bendlets, undée, az. cuff erm. hand ppr. holding a pole-axe gold, staff of the second.

Supporters, two leopards, regardant, ppr. each gorged with a collar, indented, sa. charged with three fleurs-de-lis ar. to the collar a chain of the second.

Motto, *Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ*, Virtue ignorant of mean repulse.

DESMOND, EARL OF, (*Fielding*,) Viscount Callan and Baron Fielding, of Lecaghe, in Ireland, 22d Nov. 1622; also *Earl of Denbigh*, *Viscount Fielding*, and *Baron Fielding*, of Newnham-Paddox and St. Liz in England, and a Count of the Roman Empire. See EARL OF DENBIGH, in the Peerage of England.

DONOUGHMORE, EARL OF, (*Hutchinson*,) 29th Dec. 1800; Viscount Suidale, 7th Nov. 1797; Baron Donoughmore, of Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, 16th Oct. 1783; also *Viscount Hutchinson*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 14th July, 1821.

Arms, per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, betw. eight cross crosslets ar.

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Crest, a cockatrice, wings expanded, az. comb, wattle, and members or.

Supporters, two cockatrices or, collared sa. combed and wattled gu.

Motto, *Fortiter gerit crucem*, He bravely supports the cross.

DUNRAVEN, EARL OF, (*Wyndham-Quin*,) and Mountearl, and Viscount Adare, 12th Jan. 1822; Viscount Mountearl, 22d Jan. 1816; Baron Adare, 30th July, 1800; and a Baronet of Great Britain, 24th March, 1781.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, vert, a pegasus, passant, ar. a chief or, for *Quin*; 2d and 3d, az. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or, for *Wyndham*.

Crest of *Quin*, a wolf's head, couped, ar.

Crest of *Wyndham*, a lion's head, erased, within a fetterlock and chain or.

Supporters, two ravens ppr. wings endorsed, collared and lined ar.

Motto, *Quæ sursum volo videre*, I wish to see those things which are above.

EGMONT, EARL OF, (*Perceval*,) 6th Nov. 1733; Viscount Perceval, of Kanturk, 25th Feb. 1722; Baron Perceval, of Burton, 21st April, 1715; Lord of Duhallow, in the county of Cork, June 16th, 1615; Baronet of Ireland, 9th Sept. 1661; also *Baron Lovell and Holland*, of Eumore, in the county of Somerset, in the Peerage of England, 6th May, 1762.

Arms, ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three crosses, pattée, of the field.

Crest, a thistle erect, leaved ppr. Motto over, *Yvery*.

Supporters, dexter, an antelope ar. attired and unguled or, ducally gorged and chained of the last; sinister, a stag sa. attired and unguled or, ducally gorged and chained of the last, each holding in the mouth a thistle ppr.

Motto, *Sub cruce candida*, Under the fair cross.

Note.—The present Earl of Egmont omits this motto, and wears, in preference, the word "*Yvery*," being an ancient house of Normandy, from the Barons of whom they derive their descent.

The supporters used by the present Earl are two black eagles, each with one wing displayed, the other behind the shield, issuant, as it were, from the back of the achievement.

N.B. It appears from ancient documents, that the family of Percival, of the House of Weston, in the county of Somerset, of which line the Earl of Egmont is the chief, have borne and used as Supporters to their Arms, two eagles sa. as depicted and blazoned in a book remaining in the College of Arms, London, marked 3d D, 141, p. 182 and 186, from the time of King Edward I. Confirmed, 16th of April, 1749, by Charles Greene, Lancaster, and Richard Mawson, Portcullis, Officers at Arms.

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ENNISKILLEN, EARL OF, (*Cole*,) 1789; Viscount Enniskillen, 20th July, 1776; Baron Mountflorece, 8th Sept. 1760; also *Baron Grinstead*, of Grinstead, in the county of Wilts, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 11th Aug. 1816.

Arms, ar. a bull, passant, sa. armed and unguled or, within a bordure of the second, charged with eight bezants, on a canton az. a harp or, stringed of the field.

Crest, a demi dragon vert, langued gu. holding in the dexter claw a dart ppr. and in the sinister an escocheon or.

Supporters, two dragons, reguardant, vert, each holding a dart and escocheon, as Crest.

Motto, *Deum cole, regem serva*, Worship God, honour the king.

ERNE, EARL OF, (*Creighton*,) 18th Aug. 1789; Viscount Erne, 6th Jan. 1781; and Baron Erne, of Crum-Castle, in the county of Fermenagh, 15th July, 1768.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a lion, rampant, az.; 2d and 3d, ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three sprigs of laurel vert, as many boars' heads or.

Crest, a dragon's head, couped, vert, emitting fire from the mouth and ears ppr.

Supporters, two lions, az. each crowned with an earl's coronet ppr.

Motto, *God send grace*.

FIFE, EARL OF, (*Duff*,) Viscount Macduff, 26th April, 1759; Baron Braco, of Kilbryde, in the county of Cavan, 28th July, 1735.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a lion, rampant, gu. for *Macduff*; 2d and 3d, vert, a fesse, dancettée, erm. betw. a hart's head, cabossed, in chief, and two escallops in base or, for *Duff*.

Crest, a horse in full gallop ar. covered with a mantling gu. bestrewed with escocheons or, each charged with a lion, rampant, of the second, on his back a knight in complete armour, with his sword drawn, ppr. on his sinister arm a shield, charged as the escocheons; on the helmet a wreath of his colours, thereon a demi lion, rampant, gu.

Motto, *Deo juvante*.

Another crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding in the dexter paw a broad sword ppr. hilted and pomelled or; and over this crest the

Motto, *Deus juvat*.

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, and holding in their exterior hands clubs over their shoulders, all ppr.

Motto, *Virtute et operá*, By virtue and works.

FINGALL, EARL OF, (*Plunkett*,) 1628;

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Baron Killeen, of Killeen-Castle, in the county of Meath, 1486.

Arms, sa. a bend ar. in the sinister chief a tower, triple-towered of the second.

Crest, a horse, passant, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a pegasus, per fesse, or and ar.; sinister, an antelope ar. horned, unguled, ducally gorged, and chained or.

Motto, *Festina lente*, Quick without impetuosity.

FITZWILLIAM, EARL, (*Fitzwilliam*,) Viscount Milton, 21st July, 1717; Baron Fitzwilliam, of Lifford, in Ireland, Dec. 1620. See EARL FITZWILLIAM, in the Peerage of England.

GLENGALL, EARL OF, (*Butler*,) Viscount Cahir, 22d January, 1816; and Baron Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, 6th May, 1583.

Arms, quarterly of six; viz. 1st, ar. a cross calvary on three griecees gu. thereon a representation of our Saviour or, (borne in memory of one of the family having fought against the Turks); 2d, or, a chief, indented, az.; 3d, gu. three covered cups or, both for the name and office of *Butler*, and both differenced with a crescent; 4th, erm. a saltier gu. for *Fitz-Gerald*, of Desmond; 5th, per pale, indented, or and gu. for *Bermingham*; 6th, ar. an eagle sa. betw. three crosses, pattée, gu. for *Morrys*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich-feathers ar. therefrom a demi falcon, rising, of the last.

Supporters, two heraldic tigers, per fesse, az. and or, beaked, collared, and chained, of the last.

Motto, God be my guide.

GOSFORD, EARL OF, (*Acheson*,) February, 1806; Viscount Gosford, 20th June, 1785; Baron Gosford, of Market-Hill, in the county of Armagh, 20th July, 1776; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, September, 1628.

Arms, ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. beaked and membered or, on a chief vert, two mullets of the second, pierced of the chief.

Crest, a cock gu. standing upon a trumpet or.

Supporters, dexter, a leopard ppr.; sinister, another, regardant, both collared and chained or.

Motto, *Vigilantibus*. To the watchful.

GRANARD, EARL OF, (*Forbes*,) 20th December, 1684; Viscount Forbes, Baron of Clanehugh, 22d November, 1675; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1661; also *Baron Granard*, of Castle-Donnington, in the county of

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Leicester, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 15th February, 1806.

Arms, az. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled gu.

Crest, a bear, passant, ar. guttée de sang, muzzled gu.

Supporters, dexter, a unicorn erm. armed, maned, tufted, and unguled, or; sinister, a dragon, wings expanded, erm.

Motto, *Fax mentis incendium gloriæ*, The torch of the mind is the flame of glory.

HOWTH, EARL OF, (*St. Lawrance*,) Viscount St. Lawrance, 3d September, 1767; Baron of Howth, originally by tenure, temp. Henry II. by King John's Patent of Confirmation, and again 4th March, 1482, 4th Henry VII.

Arms, gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilts and pomels or, betw. four roses of the second, barbed and seeded ppr.

Crest, a sea-lion, rampant, per fesse, ar. and ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a sea-lion, as the Crest; sinister, a mermaid, holding in her exterior hand a mirror, all ppr.

Motto, *Qui pense*, Who thinks.

KENMARE, EARL OF, (*Browne*,) Viscount Castlerosse and Kenmare, 29th December, 1800; Baron of Castlerosse, in the county of Kerry, 12th February, 1798; and a Baronet, of Ireland, 1621.

Arms, ar. three martlets, in pale, betw. two flanches sa. each charged with a lion, passant, guardant, of the first, armed and langued gu.

Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, ar. guttée de poix, betw. two wings sa. guttée d'eau.

Supporters, two wolves ar. guttée de poix, collared and chained or.

Motto, *Loyal en tout*, Loyal throughout.

KERRY, EARL OF, (*Petty*,) Viscount Clanmaurice, 17th January, 1722; Earl of Shelburne, 26th June, 1753; Viscount Fitzmaurice, and Baron Dunkerron, 7th October, 1751; Baron Kerry and Lixnaw, 1181. See MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, in the Peerage of England.

KILKENNY, EARL OF, (*Butler*,) 20th December, 1793; Viscount Mountgarret, 23d October, 1550; premier Viscount of Ireland.

Arms, or, a chief, indented, az.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich-feathers ar. therefrom a falcon, rising of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon, wings expanded, ar. beaked and membered or; sinister, a male griffin ar. armed, beaked, fore-legged, and rayed, or, collared and chained of the last.

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Motto, *Depressus extollor*, Depressed I am exalted.

KILMOREY, EARL OF, (*Needham*,) 12th January, 1822; Viscount Kilmorey, 18th April, 1625; Viscount Newry and Morne.

Arms, ar. a bend, engr. az. betw. two bucks' heads, cabossed, sa.

Crest, a phoenix, in flames ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. mane and hoofs or; sinister, a buck ppr.

Motto, *Nunc aut nunquam*, Now or never.

KINGSTON, EARL OF, (*King*,) 25th August, 1768; Viscount Kingsborough, 15th November, 1766; Baron Kingston, of Rockingham, in Ireland, 13th July, 1764; and a Baronet of Ireland, 27th of September, 1682; also *Baron Kingston*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 17th July, 1821.

Arms, gu. two lions, rampant, combatant, supporting a dexter hand, coupé at the wrist, and erect, ar.

Crest, out of a five-leaved ducal coronet or, a dexter hand erect, the third and fourth fingers turned down, ppr.

Supporters, two lions, per fesse, ar. and gu. ducally crowned of the last.

Motto, *Spes tutissima cælis*, The safest hope is in heaven.

LANDAFF, EARL OF, (*Mathew*,) November, 1797; Viscount Landaff, 20th December, 1793; and Baron Landaff, of Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary, 12th October, 1783.

Arms, or, a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, a heath-cock ppr.

Supporters, two unicorns,, collared and chained or.

Motto, *Y fyn Duw a fydd*, God's will be done.

LANESBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Butler*,) 3d July, 1756; Viscount Lanesborough, 12th August, 1728; and Baron of Newton Butler, 21st October, 1715.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three covered cups, in bend, betw. two bendlets, engr. sa.; 2d, ar. three gudgeons, haurient, within a bordure, engr. sa. for *Gobion*; 3d, per chev. or and sa. a chev. betw. three escallops, counterchanged, for *Brindsley*.

Crest, a demi cockatrice, coupé, vert, wings elevated ar. comb, beak, wattles, and ducally gorged, or.

Supporters, dexter, a cockatrice vert, comb, beak, wattles, and ducally gorged, or; sinister, a wivern vert, gorged with a plain collar and chain or.

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Motto, *Liberté tout entiere*, Liberty entire.

LEITRIM, EARL OF, (*Clements*,) 6th October, 1795; Viscount Leitrim, 20th December, 1793; and Baron Leitrim, of Manor Hamilton, in the county of Limerick, 20th September, 1783.

Arms, ar. two bendlets, wavy, sa. on a chief gu. three bezants.

Crests, 1st, a hawk ppr. for *Clements*; 2d, an antelope's head, coupé, ar. attired or, for *Bermingham*.

Supporters, two stags, the dexter ppr. holding in the mouth a trefoil vert, the sinister sa. collared, attired, and unguled or.

Motto, *Patrius virtutibus*, By the virtues of ancestors.

LIMERICK, EARL OF, (*Pery*,) Viscount Limerick, 11th February, 1803; Baron Glentworth, 21st May, 1790; also, *Baron Foxford*, of Stackpole-Court, in the county of Clare, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 11th August, 1815.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, quarterly, gu. and or, on a bend ar. three lions, passant, sa.; 2d and 3d, per chev. engr. or and sa. in chief three torteauxes, in base a stag ar.

Crest, a fawn's head, erased, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, erm. sinister a fawn ppr. ducally gorged or.

Motto, *Virtute non astutia*, By courage, not by craft.

LISBURN, EARL OF, (*Vaughan*,) in the county of Antrim, 16th July, 1776; Viscount Lisburne, Lord Vaughan, Baron of Fethers, 25th June, 1695.

Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar.

Crest, an armed arm, embowed ppr. holding a fleur-de-lis ar.

Supporters, dexter, a dragon, reguardant, wings endorsed, vert, gorged with a collar sa. edged ar. and charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the last, thereto a chain or; sinister, a unicorn, reguardant, ar. armed, maned, tufted, and unguled or, collared and chained as the dexter.

Motto, *Non revertar inultus*, I will not return unrevenged.

LISTOWELL, EARL OF, (*Hare*,) 12th January, 1822; Viscount Ennismore and Listowell, 22d January, 1816; Baron Ennismore, in the county of Kerry, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, gu. two bars or, a chief, indented, of the last.

Crest, a demi lion, coupé, ar. ducally gorged or.

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Supporters, two dragons erm. armed and langued gu. wings elevated and endorsed.

Motto, *Odi profanum*, I hate whatever is profane.

LONGFORD, EARL OF, (*Pakenham*,) 20th June, 1785; Baron Pakenham, 27th April, 1756; also *Baron Silchester*, in the county of Southampton, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 1821.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, quarterly, or and gu. in the first quarter an eagle, displayed, vert, for *Pakenham*; 2d, ar. on a bend, indented, sa. cottised az. three fleurs-de-lis of the field, each cottise charged with three bezants, for *Cuffe*; 3d, erm. a griffin, segreant, az. for *Aungier*; 4th, per bend, crenellée, ar. and gu. for *Boyle*.

Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, with two heads, quarterly, ar. and az.

Supporters, dexter, a lion az. charged on the shoulder with an escarbuncle or; sinister a griffin az. beak, fore-legs, and wings or.

Motto, *Gloria virtutis umbra*, Glory is the shadow of virtue.

LUCAN, EARL OF, (*Bingham*,) 6th October, 1795; Baron Lucan, of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, 24th July, 1776; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1634.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th grand quarters, quarterly; first and fourth az. a bend, cottised, betw. six crosses, pattée, or, for *Bingham*; second and third, erm. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, for *Turberville*; 2d and 3d grand quarters, per pale, gu. and ar. a fleur-de-lis per pale, ar. and sa. for *Lucan*.

Crest, on a mount vert, an eagle, wings expanded ppr. armed or.

Supporters, two wolves, tails turned downwards, collared and chained or.

Motto, *Spes mea Christus*, Christ is my hope.

LUDLOW, EARL, (*Ludlow*,) Viscount Preston, 3d October, 1760; Baron of Ardsalla, in the county of Meath, 19th December, 1755.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a chev. betw. three foxes' heads, erased, sa. for *Ludlow*; 2d and 3d, or, on a chief sa. three crescents of the first, for *Preston*.

Crest, a lion, rampant, sa. bezantée.

Supporters, two stags, regardant, ppr.

Motto, *Spero infestis metuo secundis*, I hope in adversity, and fear in prosperity.

MAYO, EARL OF, (*Bourke*,) 1785; Viscount Mayo, of Monecruer, 1781; Baron of Naas, in the county of Kildare, 1776.

Arms, per fesse, or and ar. a cross gu. in the

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dexter canton a lion, rampant, sa.; in the sinister canton a hand, erect, couped at the wrist gu.

Crest, a mountain-cat, sejant, guardant, ppr. collared and chained or.

Supporters, two chevaliers, in complete armour, each holding in the exterior hand a halbert ppr.

Motto, *A cruce salus*, Salvation from the cross.

MEATH, EARL OF, (*Brabazon*,) 16th April, 1627; Lord Brabazon, Baron Ardée, 16th July, 1618.

Arms, gu. on a bend or, three martlets sa.

Crest, on a mount vert, a falcon, rising, or, belled gold.

Supporters, two wiverns or, winged and membered gu. collared and chained gold.

Motto, *Vota vita mea*, My life is devoted.

MEXBOROUGH, EARL OF, (*Savile*,) of Lifford, in the county of Donegal, Viscount Pollington, of Terns, 11th February, 1766; Baron Pollington, of Longford, 8th November, 1753.

Arms, ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the field.

Crest, an owl, as in the Arms.

Supporters, two lions ppr. collared and chained or.

Motto, *Be fast*.

MILTOWN, EARL OF, (*Leeson*,) in the county of Dublin, 30th April, 1763; Viscount Russborough, of Russelstown, 8th Sept. 1760; and Baron Russborough, of Russborough, in the county of Wicklow, 4th May, 1756.

Arms, gu. a chief ar. on the lower part a cloud, the rays of the sun issuing therefrom, ppr.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding betw. the paws the sun or.

Supporters, dexter, a hunter ppr.; sinister, a greyhound ar.

Motto, *Clarior e tenebris*, More bright from obscurity.

MOIRA, EARL OF, (*Rawdon - Hastings*,) 30th January, 1762; Baron Rawdon, 9th April, 1750. See MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

MOUNTCASHEL, EARL OF, (*Moore*,) 5th January, 1781; Viscount Mountcashel, in the county of Tipperary, 22d January, 1766; Baron Kilworth, of Moor-Park, in the county of Cork, 14th July, 1764.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. a swan ar. membered and beaked or, within a bordure,

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enagr. of the last, for *Moore*; 2d and 3d, quarterly, first and fourth ar. a cross moline sa. for *Colville*; second and third, gu. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. for *Lindsay*.

Crest, a goshawk, seizing a coney, both ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a leopard; sinister, a rhinoceros, both ppr. collared and chained or.

Motto, *Vis unita fortior*, Force united is more strong.

MOUNTNORRIS, EARL OF, (*Annesley*,) 20th December, 1793; Viscount Valentia, in the county of Kerry, 11th March, 1622; Baron Mountnorris, of Mountnorris-Castle, in the county of Armagh, 1628; Baron Altham, of Altham, in the county of Cork, 1680; and a Baronet, 1620.

Arms, paly of six, ar. and az. over all a bend gu.

Crest, a Moor's head, in profile, couped, ppr. wreathed about the temples ar. and az.

Supporters, the dexter, a Roman knight, in armour, or, short sleeves and apron gu. face, arms, and legs bare; the latter, sandalled, ar. on his head a helmet, or cap, gold, on the top thereof three feathers gu. holding in his exterior hand a shield. . . . thereon a female head. . . . the sinister, a Moorish prince, in armour, or, short sleeves and apron gu. face, neck, arms, and legs ppr. on the latter boots, gold, behind him a sheaf of arrows ppr. fastened by a pink ribbon, wreathed round the temples, ar. and az. in his exterior hand a bow ppr.

Motto, *Virtutis amore*, From the love of virtue.

NORMANTON, EARL OF, (*Agar*,) 7th Feb. 1806; Viscount Somerton, 12th Dec. 1800; Baron of Somerton, in the county of Kilkenny, 12th June, 1795.

Arms, az. a lion, rampant, or, a mullet for difference.

Crest, a demi lion or.

Supporters, two lions, per fesse, or and az. collared gu. chained or.

Motto, *Via trita via tuta*, The beaten path is the best.

NUGENT, EARL, (*Grenville-Nugent-Brydges-Chandos-Temple*,) 21st July, 1776. See DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, &c. in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

O'NEILL, EARL, (*O'Neill*,) of Shane's Castle, in the county of Antrim, Viscount Raymond, 1800; Viscount O'Neill, 6th October, 1795; and Baron O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, November, 1793.

Arms, per fesse, wavy, the chief ar. charged

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with a sinister hand, couped and erect, gu. the base waves of the sea ppr. thereon a pike-fish, naiant, of the last.

Crest, an arm, embowed, in armour, ppr. garnished or, holding a sword, also ppr.

Supporters, two lions gu. each gorged with an eastern crown, and chained or.

Motto, *Tam seaps empton*, The red hand of Ireland.

ORMONDE AND OSSORY, EARL OF, (*Butler*,) Viscount Thurles, and Baron Arklow, 2d November, 1327, temp. Edward IV.; also *Baron Ormonde*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 17th July, 1821; Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland; now MARQUIS OF ORMONDE, so created October 8, 1825.

Arms, or, a chief, indented, az.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich-feathers ar. therefrom issuant a falcon, rising, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon. wings expanded, ar. beaked and membered or; sinister, a male griffin ar. beaked, rayed, collared, and chained or.

Motto, *Comme je trouve*, As I find.

PORT-ARLINGTON, EARL OF, (*Dawson*,) 21st June, 1785; Viscount Carlow, 28th June, 1776; Baron Dawson, of Dawson-Court, 30th April, 1770.

Arms, az. a chev. erm. betw. three arrows, paleways, points downwards, or, feathered ar. on a chief of the last, three martlets sa. a canton gu. charged with a mullet gold.

Crest, a cat's head, full-faced, erased near the shoulders, ar. spotted sa. (or tabby,) holding in the mouth a rat of the last.

Supporters, two tigers ppr.

Motto, *Vitæ via virtus*, Virtue is the way of life.

RATHDOWN, EARL OF, (*Monck*,) 12th January, 1822; Viscount Monck, 21st December, 1800; Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon, in the county of Wexford, 7th November, 1797.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. a crescent for difference.

Crest, a wivern.

Supporters, dexter, a dragon; sinister, a lion, both ar. gorged with an oak-branch, ppr.

Motto, *Fortiter, fideliter, feliciter*, Boldly, faithfully, successfully.

RODEN, EARL OF, (*Jocelyn*,) 1771; Viscount Jocelyn, 1755; Baron Newport, of Newport, in the county of Tipperary, 1744; also *Baron Clanbrassill*, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 17th July, 1821; and a Baronet of England, 1665.

Arms, az. a circular wreath ar. and sa. with

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four hawks' bells, conjoined thereto in quadrangle, or.

Crest, a falcon's leg, erased à-la-guise, ppr. belled or.

Supporters, two falcons ppr. belled or.

Motto, *Faire mon devoir*, To do my duty.

ROSCOMMON, EARL OF, (*Dillon*,) 1622; Baron of Kilkenny West, 1619.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, guardant, gu. depressed with a fesse az. betw. three estoiles, issuing out of as many crescents of the second.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a falcon, rising, ar. beaked, legged, and belled or.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin vert, beak, wings, and fore-legs or; sinister, a falcon gu. beaked, legged, winged, and belled or.

Motto, *Auxilium ab alto*, Help from above.

ROSSE, EARL OF, (*Parsons*,) 1806; Baron Oxmantown, 1792; and a Baronet, 15th December, 1677.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. a chev. betw. three rams ar.; 2d, gu. three leopards' faces. 3d, sa. a fesse betw. three talbots, passant, or.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cubit arm, holding a sprig of roses, all ppr.

Supporters, two leopards ar. pellettée, each collared sa.

Motto, *Pro Deo et Rege*, For God and the King.

SEFTON, EARL OF, (*Molyneux*,) 16th November, 1771; Viscount Molyneux, of Maryborough, 22d December, 1628; and a Baronet of England, 1611.

Arms, az. a cross, moline, quarter pierced, or.

Crest, a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a peacock's tail, in pride, ppr. placed within the turning up, in bend, sinister.

Supporters, two lions az.

Motto, *Vivere sat vincere*, To conquer is to live enough.

SHANNON, EARL OF, (*Boyle*,) Viscount Boyle, of Bandon, in the county of Cork; Baron Boyle, of Castle Martyr, 20th March, 1756; also *Baron Carleton*, in the Peerage of England, 21st August, 1786.

Arms, per bend, crenellée, ar. and gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head, erased, per pale, crenellée, ar. and gu.

Supporters, two lions, per pale, crenellée, the dexter gu. and ar.; sinister, ar. and gu.

Motto, *Vivit post funera virtus*, Virtue lives after the grave.

SHEFFIELD, EARL OF, (*Holroyd*,) Viscount

P E E

Pevensey, 22d January, 1816; Baron Sheffield, of Dunamore, in the county of Meath, 9th January, 1781; Baron Sheffield, of Roscommon, 19th October, 1783; also *Baron Sheffield*, in the county of York, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 29th July, 1802.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, az. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. betw. three griffins, passant, wings endorsed, or, as many escallops gu.; 2d, az. five cinquefoils, in saltier, ar. for *Holroyd*; 3d, erm. on a chief gu. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, or, for *Elwood*; 4th, az. on a fesse or, betw. three swans' heads, erased, ar. ducally gorged of the second, as many cinquefoils gu. for *Baker*.

Crest, a demi griffin, segreant, wings endorsed, sa. holding betw. the claws a ducal coronet or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, regardant, ppr. sinister, a horse. bridled ppr.

Motto, *Quem te Deus esse jussit*. What God commands you to be.

SHELBURNE, EARL OF, (*Petty*,) 26th June, 1753; Earl of Kerry, and Viscount Clanmaurice, 17th January, 1722; Viscount Fitzmaurice and Baron Dunkerron, 7th October, 1751; Baron Kerry and Lixnaw, 1181. See MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, &c. in the Peerage of England.

TYRCONNEL, EARL OF, (*Carpenter*,) Viscount Carlingford, 28th May, 1761; Baron Carpenter, of Killaghy, in the county of Kilkenny, 29th May, 1719.

Arms, paly of six, ar. and gu. on a chev. az. three cross crosslets or.

Crest, a globe in a frame, all or.

Supporters, two horses, per fesse, embattled, ar. and gu.

Motto, *Per acuta belli*, By the stratagems of war.

WATERFORD, and }
WEXFORD, } EARL OF, (*Talbot*,)
1661; and Baron Talbot. See EARL OF SHREWSBURY, in the Peerage of England.

WICKLOW, EARL OF, (*Howard*,) 20th December, 1793; Viscount Wicklow, 23d June, 1785; Baron Clonmore, of Clonmore-Castle, in the county of Carlow, 21st July, 1778.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a bend, between six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. for *Howard*; 2d and 3d, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls'-heads, couped, sa. for *Boleyn*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, statant, guardant, or, ducally gorged gu. holding in his mouth an arrow ppr.

Supporters, two stags ppr. ducally gorged or.

Motto, *Certum pete finem*, Aim at a sure end.

PEE

WINTERTON, EARL OF, (*Turnour*,) Viscount Turnour, 12th February, 1766; Baron Winterton, of Gort, in the county of Galway, 10th April, 1761.

Arms, ermines, on a cross, quarter, pierced, ar. four fers-de-moline sa.

Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. holding in the dexter paw a fer-de-moline sa.

Supporters, two lions ar. semée of fer-de-moline sa.

Motto, *Esse quam videri*, To be rather than seem to be.

IRISH COUNTESS.

ANTRIM, COUNTESS OF, (*McDonnell*,) Viscountess Dunluce, 2d May, 1785.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, or, a lion, rampant, gu.; 2d, or, a dexter hand, couped, in fesse, holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.; 3d, or, a lymphad, or galley, with her oars saltier-ways, 4th, az. a dolphin, naiant,

Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed about the temples and loins with ivy, all ppr.; sinister, an eagle, wings expanded, ppr.

IRISH VISCOUNTS, alphabetical as to Title.

ALLEN, VISCOUNT, (*Allen*,) of the county of Kildare, and Baron Allen, of Stillorgan, in the county of Dublin, 27th August, 1717.

Arms, ar. two bars, wavy, az. on a plain chief of the last, an estoile, betw. two escallops or.

Crest, a bezant, charged with a talbot's head, erased, sa.

Supporters, two talbots sa.

Motto, *Triumpho morte tam vita*, I triumph in death as in life.

ASHBROOK, VISCOUNT, (*Flower*,) 30th September, 1751; Baron of Castle-Durrow, in the county of Kilkenny, 27th October, 1733.

Arms, ar. on a chev. voided sa. betw. three ravens, each holding in the beak an ermine spot, as many pellets.

Crest, a raven, as in the Arms.

Supporters, two tigers, regardant, ppr. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Mens conscia recti*, A mind conscious of rectitude.

AVONMORE, VISCOUNT, (*Yelverton*,) of Derry Island, December, 1800; Lord Yelverton, Baron of Avonmore, in the county of Cork, 1795.

PEE

Arms, ar. three lions, rampant, gu. a chief of the last.

Crest, a lion, passant, regardant, gu.

Supporters, two lions, regardant, gu. langued az.

Motto, *Renascentur*, They will rise again.

BANGOR, VISCOUNT, (*Ward*,) 13th Jan. 1781; Baron Bangor, of Castleward, in the county of Downe, 22d May, 1770.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. a cross patonce or, for *Ward*; 2d and 3d, gu. three cinquefoils erm. on a chief or, a human heart ppr. for *Hamilton*.

Crest, a Saracen's head, affrontée, couped below the shoulders ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a knight, in complete armour, all ppr. on his breast a cross moline gu. behind him a flowing crimson robe, a cross moline ar. on the sinister side of it: on the helmet, a plume of feathers of the last, his dexter hand resting upon a drawn sword, also ppr. pomel and hilt or, the point to the ground; sinister, a Turkish prince, vested in blue and gold, the habit reaching to the ancles, white stockings, yellow sandals, gold sash and fringe round his waist, behind him a loose brown robe of fur; on his head a white turban, with black feathers, his hands chained together with a long chain ppr.

Motto, *Sub cruce salus*, Salvation in the cross.

BARNEWALL, VISCOUNT, (*Barnewall*,) of Kingsland, and Baron of Turvey, both in the county of Dublin, 29th June, 1646.

Arms, erm. a bordure engr. gu.

Crest, a plume of five ostrich-feathers or, gu. az. vert, and ar. thereon a falcon, wings, disclosed, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin ar.; sinister, a lion gu.

Motto, *Malo mori quam fœdari*, Death rather than disgrace.

Note.—This peer, although created Viscount Barnewall, of Kingsland, is commonly called Viscount Kingsland.

BARRINGTON, VISCOUNT, (*Barrington*,) of Ardglass, in the county of Downe, and Baron Barrington, of Newcastle, in the county of Dublin, 1st July, 1720.

Arms, ar. three cheveronels gu. a label of three points throughout az.

Crest, a Capuchin friar, couped at the breast, black hair, vested paly of six, ar. and gu. on his head a cap, or caul, hanging behind, of the last.

Supporters, two griffins, wings expanded, or, each gorged with a label of three points az.

P E E

Motto, *Honesta quam splendida*, How splendid things honourably obtained.

BOYNE, VISCOUNT, (*Hamilton*,) 20th Aug. 1717; Baron Hamilton, of Stackallan, both in the county of Meath, 20th Oct. 1715.

Arms, gu. three cinquefoils, pierced, erm.

Crest, in a ducal coronet or, an oak ppr. fructed of the first, and penetrated transversely in the main stem by a frame-saw ppr. the frame gold.

Supporters, two mermaids ppr. hair dishevelled or, each holding in the exterior hand a mirror of the last.

Motto, *Nec timeo, nec sperno*, I neither fear nor despise.

CARLETON, VISCOUNT, (*Carleton*,) of Clare, in the county of Tipperary, 7th Nov. 1797; Baron Carleton, of Annet, in the same county, November, 1789.

Arms, ar. on a bend sa. three mascles, voided of the field.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head ar. horned and maned gold.

Supporters, two leopards, guardant, ppr. each gorged with a collar, dancettée, gu.

Motto, *Quærere verum*, Seek out the truth.

CASTLEMAINE, VISCOUNT, (*Handcock*,) 12th January, 1822; Baron Castlemaine, of Moydrum, in the county of Westmeath, 24th December, 1812.

Arms, erm. on a chief sa. a dexter hand, betw. two cocks ar. armed, crested, and jelliped gu.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, az. holding betw. the paws a fusil ar. charged with a cock gu.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant.....; sinister, a cock.....

Motto, *Vigilate et orate*, Watch and pray.

CHETWYND, VISCOUNT, (*Chetwynd*,) of Beerhaven, in the county of Cork, and Baron of Rathdown, in the county of Dublin, 6th June, 1717.

Arms, az. a chev. betw. three mullets or.

Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. attired or.

Supporters, two unicorns ar. each gorged with a chaplet of roses gu. barbed and seeded ppr. thereto affixed, reflexed over the back, a line of roses, as around the neck.

Motto, *Probitas verus honos*, Honesty is true honour.

CHOLMONDELEY, VISCOUNT, (*Cholmondeley*,) of Kells, in the county of Eastmeath, Baron Cholmondeley, of Newburgh, 29th March, 1661. See MARQUIS CHOLMONDELEY, in the Peerage of England.

CLERMONT, VISCOUNT, (*Fortescue*,) and

P E E

Baron Clermont, of Clermont, in the county of Louth, 25th July, 1776.

Arms, az. a bend, engr. ar. betw. two cottises or.

Crest, a leopard, passant, ppr. supporting with the dexter paw a shield ar.

Supporters, two mouse-deer ppr. attired or, gorged with a chaplet of trefoils ppr.

Motto, *Forte scutum salus ducum*, A strong shield is the safety of commanders.

CLIFDEN, VISCOUNT, (*Agar-Ellis*,) 10th December, 1780; Lord Clifden, Baron of Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny, 27th July 1776; also, BARON MENDIP, in the Peerage of England, 13th August, 1794.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, on a cross sa. five crescents ar. for *Ellis*; 2d and 3d, az. a lion, rampant, or, for *Agar*.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, or.

Supporters, two greyhounds sa. collared or, the dexter charged on the body with three crescents, in pale, and the sinister with as many crosses, recerceleée, disjoined, ar.

Motto, *Non hæc sine numine*, These things have not happened without God. See Plate of Arms.

DE VESCI, VISCOUNT, (*Vesey*,) of Abbey Leix, Queen's County, 22d June, 1776; Baron Knappton, 10th April, 1750; and a Baronet of Ireland, 28th September, 1698.

Arms, or, on a cross sa. a patriarchal cross of the field.

Crest, a hand, in armour, holding a laurel-branch, all ppr.

Supporters, two savages, with clubs over their shoulders, ppr. crined and habited about the middle or.

Motto, *Sub hoc signo vinces*, Under this sign thou shalt conquer.

DILLON, VISCOUNT, (*Dillon-Lee*,) of Castello-Gallen, in the county of Sligo, 1621-2.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse, betw. three crescents sa. for *Lee*; 2d and 3d, ar. a lion, passant, betw. three crescents, gu. for *Dillon*.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding betw. the paws an estoile ar.

Supporters, two angels ppr. vested ar. wings elevated, the dexter with a sash over the shoulder az. each holding in the exterior hand a palm-branch, also ppr.

Motto, *Dum spiro spero*, While I breathe I hope.

DONERAILE, VISCOUNT, (*St. Leger*,) 1785; Baron Doneraile, 1776.

Arms, az. fretty ar. a chief or.

P E E

Crest, a griffin, passant, or.

Supporters, two griffins or, wings elevated and indorsed, fretty, az.

Motto, *Haut et bon*, Great and good.

DOWNE, VISCOUNT, (*Dawnay*.) in the county of Downe, 19th February, 1680; also, Baron Dawnay, of Cowick, in the county of York, in the Peerage of England, 28th May, 1796; and a Baronet of England.

Arms, ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three annulets of the field.

Crest, a demi Saracen, in armour, couped at the thighs and wreathed about the temples, ppr. holding in the dexter hand a ring or, stoned az. and in the sinister a lion's gamb, erased, or, armed gu.

Supporters, two lions or, gorged with a fesse, cottised, sa. charged with three annulets or, ducally crowned of the last.

Motto, *Timet pudorem*, He fears shame.

DUNGANNON, VISCOUNT, (*Hill-Trevor*.) in the county of Tyrone, and Baron Hill, of Olderfleet, in the county of Antrim, 27th December, 1765.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, per bend, sinister, erm. and erminois, a lion, rampant, or, for *Trevor*; 2d and 3d, sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three leopards, passant, guardant, or, three escallops gu. for *Hill*.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wivern sa.

Supporters, two lions erminois, ducally gorged or.

Motto, *Quid verum atque decens*, What is just and honourable.

FERRARD, VISCOUNT, (*Foster-Skeffington*.) 7th November, 1797; Baron Oriel, of the county of Louth, 5th June, 1790.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three bulls' heads, erased, sa. armed or, for *Skeffington*; 2d and 3d, az. a chev. erm. betw. three chaplets or, for *Clotworthy*.

Crest, a mermaid, with comb and mirror, all ppr.

Supporters, two huntsmen, habited, ppr. the dexter holding in his exterior hand a bow, the sinister an arrow.

Motto,

FITZWILLIAM, VISCOUNT, (*Fitzwilliam*.) of Meryon, Baron Fitzwilliam, of Thornecastle, in the county of Dublin, 5th August, 1629.

Arms, lozengy, ar. and gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a double plume of five ostrich-feathers ar.

Supporters, two ostriches ar. each holding in the beak a horse-shoe or.

P E E

Motto, *Deo adjuvante, non timendum*, God assisting us, nothing is to be feared.

FRANKFORT, DE MONTMORENCY, VISCOUNT, (*Montmorency*.) 22d January, 1815; Baron Frankfort, of Galmoye, in the county of Kilkenny, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, or, a fesse, dancettée, and in base a lion, rampant, all sa. a crescent, charged with a label, for difference.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant,

Supporters, two griffins,

Motto, *Deus nobis, quis contra*, If God be with us, who can be against us.

GAGE, VISCOUNT, (*Gage*.) of Castle-Island, in the county of Kerry, Baron of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, 14th September, 1720; also Baron Gage, of High-Meadow, in the county of Gloucester, in the Peerage of Great Britain, October, 1790; and a Baronet of England, 22d March, 1622.

Arms, per saltier, az. and ar. a saltier gu.

Crest, a ram, passant, ar. armed and unguled or.

Supporters, two greyhounds, tennée, each gorged with a coronet, composed of fleurs-de-lis, or.

Motto, *Courage sans peur*, Courage without fear.

GALWAY, VISCOUNT, (*Monckton-Arundell*.) in the county of Galway, and Baron Kildard, in the county of Clare, 17th July, 1727.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. six swallows, three, two, and one, ar. for *Arundell*; 2d and 3d, sa. on a chev. betw. three martlets or, as many mullets of the field, for *Monckton*.

Crest of *Arundell*, on a chapeau sa. turned up erm. a swallow ar.

Crest of *Monckton*, on a wreath, a martlet or.

Supporters, two unicorns erm. crined, armed, and unguled, and each gorged with an Eastern diadem or.

Motto, *Cruce dum spiro fido*, As long as I breathe I place my dependence in the cross. See Plate of Arms, &c.

GORMANSTON, VISCOUNT, (*Preston*.) in the county of Dublin, 1478; Premier Viscount of Ireland.

Arms, or, on a chief sa. three crescents gold.

Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a fox, statant, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion or, sinister, a fox ppr.

Motto, *Sans tache*, without stain.

GORT, VISCOUNT, (*Vereker*.) 22d Ja-

nuary, 1816; Baron Kiltarton, in the county of Galway, 15th May, 1810.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, on a chev. ar. the scalp of a stag, with two antlers, sa.; 2d, per fesse, ar. and vert, a stag, trippant, betw. three trefoils, counterchanged; 3d, gu. a saltier, vairé, or and az.; 4th, gu. a wolf, salient, ar. on a chief of the last, a mullet sa. betw. two tor-teauxes.

First Crest, a stag, trippant,

Second Crest, a lion's head, erased,

Supporters, dexter, a lion, sinister, an antelope, both collared and chained,

Motto, *Vincit veritas*, Truth conquers.

GRANDISON, VISCOUNT, (*Child-Villiers*,) of Limerick, in the county of Leitrim, 3d January, 1620. See EARL OF JERSEY, &c. in the Peerage of England.

GRIMSTON, VISCOUNT, (*Grimston*,) and Baron Dumboine, in the county of Meath, 18th May, 1719. See EARL VERULAM, &c. in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

HARBERTON, VISCOUNT, (*Pomeroy*,) July, 1791; Baron Harberton, of Carbery, in the county of Kildare, 10th October, 1783.

Arms, or, a lion, rampant, gu. holding in the dexter paw an apple ppr. within a bordure, engr. sa.

Crest, a lion, rampant, gu. holding an apple, as in the Arms.

Supporters, two wolves, the dexter ppr. sinister ar. both collared and chained or.

Motto, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, Fortune is the attendant on virtue.

HAWARDEN, VISCOUNT, (*Maude*,) of Drumdrum, in the county of Tipperary, 23d December, 1793; Baron De Montalt, of Hawarden, in the same county, 29th June, 1785; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1705.

Arms, az. a lion, rampant, ar.

Crest, a lion's gamb, erased and erect, grasping an oak-branch ppr. acorned or.

Supporters, two lions, rampant, ar. charged on the breast with a cross crosslet, fitchée, or.

Motto, *Virtute securus*, safe in virtue.

KILWARDEN, VISCOUNT, (*Woolfe*,) 1800; Baron Kilwarden, of Newlands, in the county of Dublin, 1798; and Lord Kilwarden, Baron of Kilteel, in the county of Kildare, 1795.

Arms, ar. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. ducally gorged or.

Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. ducally gorged or.

Supporters, two wolves ppr. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Pro patriæ amore*, For the love I bear my country.

KINGSLAND, VISCOUNT, (*Barnewall*,) commonly so called, but created VISCOUNT BARNEWALL, of Kingsland, to which refer for Arms, Crest, and Supporters.

LIFFORD, VISCOUNT, (*Hewitt*,) 4th January, 1781; Baron Lifford, of Lifford, in the county of Donegal, 24th November, 1767.

Arms, gu. a chev. engr. betw. three owls ar.

Crest, the trunk of a tree, lying fessewise, thereon an owl, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a falcon, sinister, a griffin, both or, their wings, expanded, ar. each gorged with a collar az. charged with three bezants.

Motto, *Be just, and fear not*.

LISMORE, VISCOUNT, (*O'Callaghan*,) of Shanbally, in the county of Tipperary, 30th May, 1806; and Baron Lismore, 25th June, 1785.

Arms, ar. in base a mount vert, on the sinister side a hurst of oak-trees, therefrom issuant a wolf, passant, ppr.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, holding a sword, entwined with a snake ppr.

Supporters, two stags ppr.

Motto, *Fidus et audax*, Faithful and courageous.

LORTON, VISCOUNT, (*King*,) of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, 30th May, 1806; Lord Erris, Baron Erris, in the same county, 1809.

Arms, gu. two lions, rampant, combatant, supporting a dexter hand, couped at the wrist and erect, ar. a crescent for difference.

First Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a hand, erect, the third and fourth fingers turned down ar. charged with a crescent gu. for difference.

Second Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an arm, erect, holding a bunch of roses ppr. for *Parsons*.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, per fesse, ar. and gu. ducally crowned or, charged on the chest with a crescent, for difference; sinister, a leopard ppr.

Motto, *Spes tutissima cælis*, Heaven is the safest hope.

LUMLEY, VISCOUNT, (*Lumley-Saunderson*,) of Waterford, in Ireland, 12th July, 1628. See EARL OF SCARBOROUGH, in the Peerage of England.

MELBOURNE, VISCOUNT, (*Lambe*,) of Kilmore, in the county of Cavan, 11th January, 1781; Lord Melbourne, Baron of Kilmore, 8th June, 1770; also, *Baron Melbourne*, of Melbourne, in the county of Derby, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 18th July, 1815; and a Baronet of England, 17th January, 1755.

P E E

Arms, sa. on a fesse, erminois, betw. three cinquefoils ar. two mullets of the field.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding betw. the paws a mullet sa.

Supporters, two lions gu. collared and chained or, on each collar two mullets sa.

Motto, *Virtute et fide*, By virtue and faith.

MIDDLETON, VISCOUNT, (*Brodrick*,) 15th August, 1717; Baron Brodrick, of Midleton, in the county of Cork, 13th April, 1715; also, *Baron Brodrick*, of Pepper-Harrow, in the county of Surrey, in the Peerage of Great Britain, 28th May, 1796.

Arms, ar. on a chief vert, two spears' heads, erect, of the field, the points embued gu.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a spear ar. embued gu.

Supporters, two men, in complete armour, each holding in his exterior hand a spear, embued as the crest, all ppr. round their waists a scarf gu.

Motto, *A cuspidē corona*, From a lance to a crown.

MOLESWORTH, VISCOUNT, (*Molesworth*,) of Swords, in the county of Dublin, and Baron of Philipstown, in King's County, 16th July, 1716.

Arms, vair, on a bordure gu. eight cross crosslets or.

Crest, an armed arm, embowed ppr. holding a cross crosslet or.

Supporters, two pegasuses, the dexter ar. crined, winged, and unguled or; the sinister gu. semée of cross crosslets or, crined, winged, and unguled of the last.

Motto, *Vincit amor patriæ*, The love of my country prevails.

MOUNTMORRES, VISCOUNT, (*De Montmorency*,) 29th June, 1763; Baron Mountmorres, of Castlemorres, in the county of Kilkenny, 27th April, 1756; and a Baronet, 28th March, 1631.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, a fesse, dancettée, and in base a lion, rampant, sa.; 2d and 3d, ar. three boars' heads, coupéd, sa.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant.

Supporters, two angels ppr. hair and wings or, vested ar.

Motto, *Dieu ayde*, God aids.

NETTERVILLE, VISCOUNT, (*Netterville*,) of Douth, in the county of Meath, 3d April, 1622.

Arms, ar. a cross gu. fretty or.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, guardant, gu. bezantée.

Supporters, dexter, a sea-horse per fesse, gu.

P E E

and ppr. maned, legged, and finned, or; sinister, a lion, guardant, gu. bezantée.

Motto, *Cruci dum spiro fido*, Whilst I have breath I will trust in the cross.

NORTHLAND, VISCOUNT, (*Knox*,) 5th July, 1791, and Baron Welles, of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, 16th January, 1781.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, gu. a falcon, volant, or, within an orle, wavy, on the outer side, and engrailed on the inner, ar. for *Knox*; 2d and 3d, ar. on a chief gu. three pallets or, within a bordure, engr. az. for *Keith*.

Crest, a falcon, perched, ppr.

Supporters, two falcons, wings expanded, ppr. ducally gorged, chained, beaked, and taloned or.

Motto, *Moveo et propitior*, I proceed, and am more prosperous.

PALMERSTON, VISCOUNT, (*Temple*,) of Palmerston, in the county of Dublin, and Baron Temple, of Mount Temple, in the county of Sligo, 12th March, 1722.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, or, an eagle, displayed, sa. for *Leofric*, *Earl of Mercia*; 2d and 3d, ar. two bars sa. each charged with three martlets or, for *Temple*.

Crest, a talbot, sejant, sa. collared and lined or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, regardant, pean; sinister, a horse, regardant, ar. maned, tailed, and hooped or.

Motto, *Flecti, non frangi*, To bend, not to break.

POWERSCOURT, VISCOUNT, (*Wingfield*,) of Powerscourt, in the county of Wicklow, and Baron of Wingfield, in the county of Wexford, 4th February, 1743.

Arms, ar. on a bend gu. cottised sa. three pairs of wings, conjoined in lure, of the field.

Crest, a demi eagle, rising, wings expanded, ar. looking at the sun in its glory.

Supporters, two pegasuses ar. winged, maned, and hooped or.

Motto, *Fidelité est de Dieu*, Truth is of God.

RANELAGH, VISCOUNT, (*Jones*,) of the county of Wicklow; Baron Jones, of Navan, in the county of Meath, 28th August, 1628.

Arms, az. on a cross, betw. four pheons, or, five mullets gu.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, holding an arrow, all ppr.

Supporters, two griffins, per fesse, vert and ar.

Motto, *Deum cole, regem serva*, Worship God, serve the king.

P E E

SOUTHWELL, VISCOUNT, (Southwell,) of Castle-Mattress, in the county of Limerick, July 15, 1776; Baron Southwell, September 4, 1717; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1662.

Arms, ar. three cinquefoils gu. each charged with six annulets or

Crest, a demi Indian goat ar. armed, eared, and ducally gorged gu. charged on the body with three annulets, in pale, of the last.

Supporters, two Indian goats ar. armed, eared, and ducally gorged and chained gu. and charged on the body with three annulets, in pale, of the last.

Motto, *Nec male notus eques*, A knight well known.

STRABANE, VISCOUNT, (Hamilton,) 2d December, 1701; Baron of Strabane and Baron Mount-Castle, in the county of Tyrone. See **MARQUIS OF ABERCORN, &c.** in the Peerage of England.

STRANGFORD, VISCOUNT, (Smythe,) in the county of Downe, in Ireland, 17th July, 1628; also, Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst, in the county of Kent, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, 26th January, 1825.

Arms, ar. a chev. engr. betw. three lions, passant, sa.

Crest, a leopard's head, erased, ar. collared and chained sa.

Supporters, dexter, a lion or, guttée-de-larmes; sinister, a leopard ar. collared and chained sa.

Motto, *Virtus incendit vires*, Virtue inspires strength.

TAAFE, VISCOUNT, (Taaffe,) of Corren, and Baron of Ballymote, both in the county of Sligo, 1st August, 1628; a Count of the Holy Roman Empire.

Arms, gu. a cross ar. fretty az.

Crest, a dexter arm, in armour, embowed, brandishing a sword ppr. hilt and pomel or.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. semée of estoiles sa.; sinister, a wivern, wings expanded, ppr.

Motto, *In hoc signo spes mea*, In this sign is my hope.

TEMPLETOWN, VISCOUNT, (Upton,) March, 1806; Lord Templetown, Baron of Templetown, in the county of Antrim, 27th July, 1776.

Arms, sa. a cross moline ar.

Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a war-horse, passant, sa. bridled, saddled, (*sans* stirrups,) and accoutred of the first.

Supporters, dexter, a horse sa. bridled, saddled, (*sans* stirrups,) and accoutred or; sinis-

P E E

ter, a man in armour, complete, ppr. garnished or, holding on his sinister arm a shield sa. charged with a cross moline ar. and in his dexter hand a tilting spear ppr.

Motto, *Virtutis avorum præmium*, The reward of the virtue of my ancestors.

IRISH VISCOUNTS.

MASSEREENE, VISCOUNTS, (Skeffington,) Viscountess Ferrand, and Baroness Loughneagh, 21st November, 1660.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three bulls' heads, erased, sa. armed or, for *Skeffington*; 2d and 3d, az. a chevron erm. betw. three chaplets or, for *Clotworthy*.

Supporters, two stags sa. attired and unguled or, each gorged with a chaplet of white roses, barbed and seeded ppr.

ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS, OF IRELAND. For the armorial ensigns of the different Sees, see **BISHOP**.

IRISH BARONS, *Alphabetical as to Title.*

ARDEN, BARON, (Perceval,) of Lohort-Castle, in the county of Cork, 1770. See **BARON ARDEN**, in the Peerage of England.

ASHTOWN, BARON, (Trench,) of Moate, in the county of Galway, 27th December, 1800.

Arms, ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis az. on a chief of the last a sun, in splendour, or.

Crest, an arm, in armour, embowed, holding a sword, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. ducally crowned and powdered with fleurs-de-lis or; sinister, a stag ppr. armed, hoofed, ducally gorged and lined or, charged on the shoulder with a quatrefoil gu.

Motto, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, Fortune is the companion of virtue.

AUCKLAND, BARON, (Eden,) 18th November, 1789. See **BARON AUCKLAND**, in the Peerage of England.

AYLMER, BARON, (Aylmer,) of Balrath, in the county of Meath, 1718; and a Baronet of Ireland, 1662.

Arms, ar. a cross sa. betw. four Cornish choughs ppr.

P E E

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi chough, rising, ppr.

Supporters, two sailors, affrontée, ppr. habited az. the dexter holding a cross staff, the sinister, a lead-line ppr.

Motto, *Steady*.

BLAYNEY, LORD, (*Blayney*,) Baron of Monaghan, in that county, 29th July, 1621.

Arms, sa. three nags' heads, erased, ar.

Crest, a nag's head, coupé, ar. bridled gu. on the forehead a piece of armour, with a projecting spike ppr.

Supporters, two horses ar. bridled, saddled, and hoofed or.

Motto, *Integra mens augustissima possessio*, An honest mind is a most noble possession.

BLOOMFIELD, BARON, (*Bloomfield*,) of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary, 14th May, 1825.

Note.—Armorial bearings, not yet settled, will be given in Supplement.

BRANDON, LORD, (*Crosbie*,) Baron Brandon, in the county of Kerry, 16th September, 1758.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, sa. in chief two dexter hands gu.

Crest, three daggers, two in saltier, and one erect, points downwards, enwrapped by a snake, all ppr.

Supporters, two leopards, regardant..... ducally gorged and chained.....

Motto, *Indignante invidia florebit justus*, A just man will flourish, in spite of indignant envy.

BRIDPORT, BARON, (*Hood*,) of Cricket, St. Thomas, 2d August, 1794.

Arms, az. a fret ar. on a chief or, three crescents sa.

Crest, a Cornish chough ppr. supporting, with the dexter claw, an anchor or.

Supporters, dexter, Neptune, ppr. mantled vert, supporting, with the left hand, a trident, and resting the right upon an anchor or; sinister, a sea-lion ar. supporting, with the sinister paw, an anchor or.

Motto, *Steady*.

CARBERRY, BARON, (*Evans-Freke*,) of the county of Cork, 9th May, 1715; and a Baronet.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three boars' heads, coupé, sa. for *Evans*; 2d and 3d, sa. two bars or, in chief three mullets of the last, for *Freke*.

Crest of *Evans*, a demi lion, rampant, regardant, or, holding betw. the paws a boar's head, as in the Arms.

P E E

Crest of *Freke*, a bull's head, coupé,

Supporters, two lions, regardant, or, ducally crowned az.

Motto, *Libertas*, Liberty.

CARRINGTON, BARON, (*Smith*,) of Bulcot-Lodge, 1796. See BARON CARRINGTON, in the Peerage of England.

CASTLE-COOTE, BARON, (*Coote*,) of the county of Roscommon, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three coots ppr.

Crest, a coot, as in the Arms.

Supporters, two wolves sa. each ducally gorged ar.

Motto, *Vincit veritas*, Truth prevails.

CLANMORRIS, LORD, (*Bingham*,) Baron Clanmorris, of Newbrook, in the county of Mayo, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, az. a bend, cottised, betw. six crosses, pattée, or.

Crest, a rock, thereon an eagle, rising, all ppr.

Supporters, two lions ppr.

Motto, *Spes mea Christus*, Christ is my hope.

CLARINA, LORD, (*Massy*,) of Elm-Park, in the county of Limerick, 1800.

Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three lozenges sa. a lion, passant, or.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed sa.

Supporters, two grenadier soldiers in regimentals, and muskets, supported by their exterior hands, all ppr. their caps charged in front with a castle.

Motto, *Pro libertate patriæ*, For the liberty of my country.

CLIVE, BARON, (*Clive*,) of Plassey, in the county of Wexford, 1762. See EARL OF POWIS, in the Peerage of England.

CLONBROCK, BARON, (*Dillon*,) of Clonbrock, in the county of Galway, 3d June, 1790.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. debruised with a fesse az. betw. three crescents of the second, with estoiles betw. the horns sa.

Crest, upon a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a falcon, rising, ppr. belled or.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin,; sinister, a falcon, wings endorsed,

Motto, *Auxilium ab alto*, Help from above.

CLONCURRY, BARON, (*Lawless*,) of the county of Kildare, 22d September, 1789; and a Baronet of Ireland, 20th June, 1776.

Arms, ar. on a chief, indented, sa. three garbs or.

Crest, a demi man, in armour, holding an arrow, all ppr.

P E E

Supporters, dexter, a bull; sinister, a ram, both ppr.

Motto, *Virtute et numine*, By virtue and the protection of Heaven.

CONWAY, BARON, AND KILLULTAGH, (*Ingram-Seymour-Conway*,) in the county of Antrim, 16th October, 1703. See MARQUIS OF HERTFORD, &c. in the Peerage of England.

CREMORNE, BARON, (*Dawson*,) of Castle-Dawson, in the county of Monaghan, 14th Nov. 1797.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. on a bend, engr. or, three martlets sa.; 2d and 3d, az. three torches erect, two and one, ppr.

Crest, an estoile of six points ar.

Supporters, dexter, an Irish wolf-dog; sinister, an elk, both ppr. plain collared, and chained or.

Motto, *Tojours propice*, Ever propitious.

CROFTON, BARON, (*Crofton*,) of Mote, in the county of Roscommon, 1797; and a Baronet of England.

Arms, per pale, indented, or and az. a lion, passant, guardant, counterchanged.

Crest, seven stalks of wheat or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion az.; sinister, a stag ppr. armed and hooped or.

Motto, *Dat Deus incrementum*, God giveth increase.

DECIES, BARON, (*Beresford*,) of the county of Waterford, 22d Dec. 1812.

Arms, ar. crusilly, fitchée, three fleurs-de-lis, within a bordure engr. sa.

Crest, a dragon's head, erased, az. transfixéd in the neck with a broken tilting-spear or, the point ar. thrust through the upper jaw.

Supporters, two angels ppr. winged and crined or, each holding in the exterior hand a sword, erect, ar. pomel and hilt gold, and charged on the breast with a mullet sa.

Motto, *Nil nisi cruce*, There is no dependence but in the cross.

DE BLAQUIERE, BARON, (*Blaquiere*,) of Ardkill, in the county of Londonderry, 30th July, 1800; and a Baronet, 1784.

Arms, erm. a lion, rampant, sa. charged on the shoulder with an estoile ar.

Crest, a garb or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion sa. collared and chained or, charged on the shoulder with an estoile ar.; sinister, a leopard ppr. ducally gorged and chained or.

Motto, *Tiens à la vérité*, Maintain the truth.

DIGBY, LORD, (*Digby*,) Baron of Geashill,

P E E

in the King's County, 1620. See EARL DIGBY, &c. in the Peerage of England.

DOWNES, BARON, (*Downes*,) of Aghenville, in the King's County, 10th Dec. 1822.

Arms, ar. three pales, wavy, gu.

Crest, a wolf's head, erased, ppr. charged on the neck with a mullet or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant; sinister, a wolf, both ppr. each ducally gorged and chained, and charged on the shoulder with a portcullis, or.

Motto, *Esse quam videri*, To be, rather than seem to be.

DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE, BARON, (*Blackwood*,) of Ballyliedy and Killyleagh, in the county of Downe, July, 1800; and a Baronet, 1763.

Arms, ar. a saltier sa. on a chief of the last, three olive-leaves of the first.

Crest, the sun issuing from clouds, all ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. armed and langued az.; sinister, an heraldic tiger, erm. both gorged with a collar, flory, or.

Motto, *Per vias rectas*, By the right way.

DUNALLEY, LORD, (*Prittie*,) Baron Dunalley, of Kilboy, in the county of Tipperary, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, per pale, or and az. three wolves' heads, erased, counterchanged.

Crest, a wolf's head, erased, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a man in complete armour, holding in the exterior hand a spear, all ppr. sinister, a stag ppr. armed, hooped, ducally gorged, and chained or.

Motto, *In omnia paratus*, Prepared for all things.

DUNSANY, BARON, (*Plunket*,) of Dunsany-Castle, in the county of Meath, 1439.

Arms, sa. a bend ar. in the sinister chief point a castle of the last.

Crest, a horse, passant, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a pegasus, per fesse, or and ar.; sinister, an antelope ar. collared, chained, armed, and hooped or.

Motto, *Festina lente*, Quick, without impetuosity.

FARNHAM, BARON, (*Maxwell-Barry*,) in the county of Cavan, 1756.

Arms, ar. a saltier sa. on a chief of the first, three pallets of the second.

Crest, a buck's head, erased, ppr.

Supporters, two bucks ppr.

Motto, *Je suis prêt*, I am ready.

FFRENCH, BARON, (*Ffrench*,) of Castle-Ffrench, in the county of Galway, 14th Feb. 1798; and a Baronet, 1779.

P E E

Arms, erm. a chev. sa.

Crest, a dolphin, naiant, embowed ppr.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle ; sinister, a unicorn , holding in the mouth a rose-branch

Motto, *Malo mori quam fœdari*, Death rather than disgrace.

GARDNER, BARON, (*Gardner*,) of Uttoxeter, 27th Dec. 1800. See BARON GARDNER, &c. in the Peerage of England.

GARVAGH, BARON, (*Canning*,) of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, 28th Oct. 1818.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. three Moors' heads, in profile, couped, ppr. wreathed about the temples ; 2d, gu. three spears' heads, erect, in fesse, ar.; 3d, sa. a goat, salient, ar.

Crest, a demi griffin az.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin, regardant, az. guttée d'or; sinister, an eagle, regardant, sa.

Motto, *Ne cede malis sed contra*, Do not yield to misfortunes, but the contrary.

HARTLAND, BARON, (*Mahon*,) of Stokes-town, in the county of Roscommon, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, or, a lion, rampant, az. armed and langued gu.

Crest, an heraldic tiger, statant, holding in the dexter paw a spear

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant; sinister, a stag, ducally gorged and chained.

Motto, *Periculum fortitudine evasi*, Fortitude has preserved me from danger.

HEADLEY, LORD, (*Winn*,) Baron Allanson and Winn, of Aghadoe, in the county of Kerry, 1797; and a Baronet, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, erm. on a fesse vert, three eagles, displayed, or, for *Winn*; 2d and 3d, paly, wavy, of six, or and az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or, for *Allanson*.

Crest of *Winn*, a demi eagle, displayed, or.

Crest of *Allanson*, a demi lion, rampant, guardant, or, holding a cross gu.

Supporters, dexter, an eagle or, ducally gorged az.; sinister, a lion, guardant, or, holding in the dexter paw a plain cross gu.

Motto, *Virtute et labore*, By virtue and labour.

HENLEY, BARON, (*Eden*,) of Chardstock, 1799.

Arms, gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three garbs or, banded vert, as many escallops sa. an annulet for difference.

Crest, a dexter arm, in armour, couped at the shoulder ppr. charged above the elbow with an annulet gu. and below with a ribbon of the last, grasping a garb or, banded vert.

P E E

Supporters, dexter, a lion, ar. semée of tor-teauxes, ducally crowned or, collared of the last, thereon three escallops sa.; sinister, a stag ar. attired and hooped or, collared as the lion, to each collar a shield, pendent, gold, charged with an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa.

Motto, *Si sit prudentia*, If there be but prudence.

HENNIKER, BARON, (*Henniker-Major*,) of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the county of Warwick, 30th July, 1800; and a Baronet of England, 8th July, 1765.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three columns, or pillars, of the Corinthian order, on the top of each a ball, or, for *Major*; 2d and 3d, or, on a chev. gu. betw. two crescents in chief, and in base an escallop az. three estoiles ar. for *Henniker*.

Crest of *Major*, a dexter arm, embowed, habited gu. cuff ar. charged on the elbow with a plate, holding in the hand ppr. a baton or.

Crest of *Henniker*, an escallop or, charged with an estoile gu.

Supporters, dexter, a stag ar. gorged with a chaplet of oak-leaves ppr. therefrom, pendent, a shield gu. charged with an escallop or; sinister, an otter ar. ducally gorged or, pendent therefrom a shield of the Arms of *Major*.

Motto, *Deus major columna*, God is the best support.

HOOD, BARON, (*Hood*,) of Catherington, 12th Sept. 1788. See VISCOUNT HOOD, &c. in the Peerage of England.

HOTHAM, BARON, (*Hotham*,) of South Dalton, 6th May, 1797; and a Baronet of England, 1622.

Arms, barry of ten, ar. and az. on a canton or, a Cornish chough ppr.

Crest, a demi seaman, issuing out of the water ppr. holding in his dexter hand a flaming sword ar. hilt and pomel or; on his sinister arm, a shield of the Arms of *Hotham*.

Supporters, two seamen habited, and each holding a sword, the point resting on the ground, all ppr.

Motto, *Lead on*.

HOWDEN, BARON, (*Cradock*,) of Grimston and Spaldington, and of Cradockstown, in the county of Kildare, 19th Oct. 1819.

Arms, ar. on a chev. az. betw. a griffin, passant, in chief gu. and a boar's head, erased, in base three garbs,

Crest, a man, kneeling upon one knee, presenting a sword, all ppr.

Supporters, two storks, wings elevated and endorsed, holding in their beaks an eel.

P E E

Motto, *Traditus, non victus*, Yielded, but not conquered.

HUNTINGFIELD, BARON, (*Vanneck*,) of Heveningham-Hall, in the county of Suffolk, 16th June, 1796; and a Baronet of Great Britain, 14th Dec. 1751.

Arms, ar. a torteaux, betw. three bugle-horns gu. stringed or.

Crest, a bugle-horn gu. stringed or, betw. two wings, expanded, per fesse, or and ar.

Supporters, two greyhounds erm. collared comonly, ar. and gu. lined or.

Motto, *Droit et loyalté*, Just and loyal.

KENSINGTON, BARON, (*Edwardes*,) 20th July, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, erm. a lion, rampant, sa.; 2d and 3d, gu. a chev. betw. three crosses, bottonée, or.

Crest, upon a mount vert, a wivern, wings expanded, ar.

Supporters, two rein-deer ppr. attired or.

Motto, *Gardez la foy*, Keep the faith.

KILMAINE, BARON, (*Browne*,) of the Neale, in the county of Mayo, 16 Nov. 1789; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 17th June, 1636.

Arms, sa. three lions, passant, in bend, betw. two double cottises, ar. a crescent for difference.

Crest, an eagle, displayed, vert.

Supporters, two lions, regardant, ar. ducally crowned or.

Motto, *Suivez raison*, Follow reason.

KINSALE, LORD, (*De Courcy*,) Baron of Courcy, of Courcy, and Baron of Ringrone, originally by tenure in the reign of Henry II. anno 1181, and by writ of summons and patent, 1397; Premier Baron of Ireland.

Arms, ar. three eagles, displayed, gu. ducally crowned or.

Crest, on a ducal coronet or, an eagle, displayed, ar.

Supporters, two unicorns az. each gorged with coronets, composed of crosses pattée and fleurs-de-lis, and armed, crined, and unguled or.

Motto, *Vincit omnia veritas*, Truth conquers all things.

Note.—This Peer has the privilege of remaining covered in the King's presence, by virtue of a grant from John, King of England, to his ancestor Sir John De Courcy, Earl of Ulster.

LANGFORD, BARON, (*Rowley*,) of Somerhill, in the county of Meath, 30th July, 1800.

P E E

Arms, ar. on a bend, cottised, gu. three mullets or.

Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. collared and langued gu.

Supporters, two emblematical figures, the dexter representing *Pallas*, the sinister, *Temperance*, all ppr.

Motto, *Bear and Forbear*.

LISLE, BARON, (*Lysaght*,) of Mount-north, in the county of Cork, 18th September, 1758.

Arms, ar. three spears, erect, in fesse, gu. on a chief az. a lion of England.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, the hand brandishing a dagger, all ppr.

Supporters, two lions or.

Motto, *Bella! horrida bella! Wars! horrid wars!*

LOUTH, BARON OF, (*Plunket*,) of Louth-Hill, in the county of Louth, 15th June, 1542.

Arms, sa. a bend ar. in the sinister chief point a castle of the second.

Crest, a horse, passant, ar.

Supporters, dexter, a pegasus, per fesse, or and ar.; sinister, an antelope ar.

Motto, *Festina lente*, Quick, without impetuosity.

MACDONALD, BARON, (*Macdonald*,) of Slate, in the county of Antrim, 17th July, 1776; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 1629.

Arms, quarterly; 1st, ar. a lion, rampant, gu.; 2d, or, a hand, in armour, holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.; 3d, or, a row-galley, (or lymphad,) sails furred sa.; 4th, vert, a salmon, naiant, in fesse.

Crest, a hand, in armour, holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.

Supporters, two leopards ppr.

Motto, *Per mare, per terras*, By sea and by land.

MASSY, BARON, (*Massy*,) of Duntri-league, in the county of Limerick, 1776.

Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three lozenges sa. a lion, passant, or.

Crest out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed sa.

Supporters, dexter, a lion or; sinister, a leopard ar. both collared and chained or.

Motto, *Pro libertate patriæ*, For the liberty of my country.

MOUNT-SANDFORD BARON, (*Sandford*,) of Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon, 10th July, 1800.

Arms, per chev. sa. and erm. in chief two boars' heads, erased, or.

P E E

Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a boar's head and neck or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion collared ; sinister, a boar.

Motto, *Cor unum, via una*, One heart, one way.

MULGRAVE, BARON, (*Phipps*,) of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, 1768. See EARL OF MULGRAVE, in the peerage of England.

MUNCASTER, BARON, (*Pennington*,) 20th September, 1783; and a Baronet of England, 21st June, 1676.

Arms, or, five fusils, in fesse, az.

Crest, a mountain-cat, passant, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, regardant, ppr. charged on the breast with an oak-branch vert; sinister, a horse ppr. bridled and saddled or.

Motto, *Vincit amor patriæ*, The love of my country prevails.

MUSKERRY, BARON, (*Deane*,) of Dro-more, in the county of Cork, 5th January, 1781; and a Baronet, 10th March, 1709.

Arms, az. two bars gu.

Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a crocodile, statant, ppr.

Supporters, two angels, habited and winged az. holding, in their exterior hands, palm-branches ppr.

Motto, *Forti et fideli nihil difficile*, Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.

NEWBOROUGH, BARON, (*Wynn*,) 1776; and a Baronet of England, 25th October, 1742.

Arms, az. three fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest, a dexter arm, in armour, holding in the hand ppr. a fleur-de-lis or.

Supporters, two lions, rampant, gu. the dexter gorged with a collar or, charged with three fleurs-de-lis sa. the sinister with a collar ar. charged with three crosses, pattée, gu.

Motto, *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed.

NORBURY, LORD, (*Toler*,) *Baron Norbury*, of Ballyorenade, in the county of Tipperary, 29th December, 1800.

Arms, ar. a cross, fleury, gu. surmounted by a plain cross, coupé, ar. betw. four leaves vert.

Crest, a fleur-de-lis or.

Supporters, dexter, a horse bridled ; sinister, a fawn

Motto, *Right can never die*.

NORWOOD, BARON, (*Toler*,) of Knockal-

P E E

ton, in the county of Tipperary, 7th November, 1797.

Arms, ar. a cross, fleury, gu. surmounted by a plain cross, coupé, ar. betw. four leaves vert.

Crest, a fleur-de-lis or.

Supporters, dexter, a horse, bridled ; sinister, a fawn.

Motto, *Right can never die*.

NUGENT, LORD, (*Grenville-Nugent-Temple*,) of Carlanstown, in the county of Westmeath, 27th December, 1800.

Arms, vert, on a cross ar. five torteauxes.

Crest, a garb vert.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, per fesse, embattled, or and gu.; sinister, a horse ar. powdered with eaglets sa.

Motto, *Decrevi*, I have resolved.

Note.—The supporters of *Earl Nugent*, *Viscount Clare*, and *Baron Nugent*, the maternal grandfather of the present *Baron Nugent*, were two cockatrices, and seem more properly the supporters of the barony.

ONGLEY, BARON, (*Ongley*,) of Old Warden, 20th July, 1776.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, ar. a fesse gu.; 2d and 3d, ar. in chief three piles gu.; in base, a mount vert, on a canton az. a sun or.

Crest, a phoenix, in flames, holding in the beak a fire-ball, all ppr.

Supporters, two griffins ar. collared gu. chained or.

Motto, *Mihi curi futuri*, I am careful for the future.

RADSTOCK, BARON, (*Waldegrave*,) of Castletown, in the Queen's County, 27th December, 1800.

Arms, per pale, ar. and gu. a crescent for difference.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, five ostrich-feathers, per pale, ar. and gu. a crescent for difference.

Supporters, dexter, a talbot, regardant, sa. eared and navally crowned or; sinister, an eagle, regardant, ppr. wings expanded and elevated erm. holding in the dexter claw a thunderbolt, also ppr.

Motto, *St. Vincent*.

RANCLIFFE, BARON, (*Parkyns*,) 1st October, 1795; and a Baronet of England, 18th May, 1681.

Arms, ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. on a canton or, a fesse, dancettée, sa. betw. seven billets ermines.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi eagle, displayed, az. billettée or, each billet charged with an ermine-spot.

P E E

Supporters, two pegasuses ar. billettée sa. ducally gorged, lined, hoofed, and maned or.

Motto, *Honesta audax*, Bold but honest.

RENDLESHAM, BARON, (*Thelusson*,) of Rendlesham, 6th February, 1806.

Arms, quarterly, wavy; 1st and 4th, ar. two wings sa. each bendways, and in pale, points towards the dexter, charged with a trefoil, slipped, or; 2d and 3d, or, a tree, ppr. charged with a lozenge gu. thereon three guttées d'eau.

Crest, a demi greyhound, coupé, ar. collared sa. betw. two wings of the last, each charged with a trefoil, slipped, or.

Supporters, two greyhounds, regardant, ar. collared sa.

Motto, *Labore et honore*, By industry and honour.

RIVERSDALE, BARON, (*Tonson*,) of Rathcormac, in the county of Cork, 13th October, 1783.

Arms, gu. on a fesse ar. two pellets, in chief a right hand gauntlet, erect, betw. two castles ar.

Crest, out of a mural crown or, a cubit arm, erect, in armour, holding a sword, all ppr.

Supporters, two unicorns gu. armed, crined, tufted, collared, and lined, or; the dexter charged on the breast with a castle ar.; the sinister, with a pellet.

Motto, *Manus hæc inimica tyrannis*, This hand is hostile to tyrants.

ROKEBY, BARON, (*Robinson*,) of Armagh, 1777; and a Baronet of England, 10th March, 1730.

Arms, vert, on a chev. betw. three roe-bucks, trippant, or, as many quatrefoils gu.

Crest, a roebuck, trippant, or.

Supporters, dexter, a buck ppr. ducally gorged and chained or, charged on the shoulder with a mullet; sinister, a horse ar. holding in the mouth a broken spear ppr.

Motto, *Sola in Deo salus*, Safety in God alone.

ROSSMORE, BARON, (*Westenra*,) of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan, 19th October, 1796.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, per bend, or and ar. in chief a tree, and in base a sea-horse, regardant, in waves, all ppr.; 2d and 3d, quarterly; 1st and 4th, az. three mullets, within a bordure ar.; 2d and 3d, ar. three birds, close, within a bordure

Crest, a lion, rampant,

Supporters, dexter, a soldier, resting his right hand upon a sword, all ppr.; sinister, a horse, bridled and saddled.

P E E

Motto, *Post prælia præmia*, Honours after battles.

ST. HELENS, BARON, (*Fitzherbert*,) February, 1791. See BARON ST. HELENS, in the Peerage of England.

SHERARD, BARON, (*Sherard*,) of the county of Leitrim, 10th July, 1627. See EARL OF HARBOROUGH, &c. in the Peerage of England.

TEIGNMOUTH, BARON, (*Shore*,) of Teignmouth, 24th October, 1797; and a Baronet of England, 1792.

Arms, ar. a cheveron sa. betw. three holly-leaves vert.

Crest, a stork ppr. beaked and legged sa. holding in the dexter claw a mullet or.

Supporters, two storks, regardant, ppr. beaked and legged sa. crowned with Eastern coronets or.

Motto, *Perimus licitis*, Death in a good cause.

TRIMLESTOWN, BARON, (*Barnewall*,) in the county of Meath, 1461.

Arms, erm. a bordure, engr. gu.

Crest, from a plume of five ostrich-feathers or, gu. az. vert, and ar. a falcon, rising, of the last.

Supporters, dexter, a lion gu. armed and langued az.; sinister, a griffin ar. beaked and winged or, both collared of the last.

Motto, *Malo mori quam fædari*, Death rather than disgrace.

VENTRY, BARON, (*Mullins*,) of Ventry, in the county of Kerry, 30th July, 1800; and a Baronet, 1797.

Arms, az. a cross moline or, quarter-pierced of the field, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a Saracen's head, affrontée, coupé below the shoulders ppr. wreathed about the temples

Supporters, two lions, collared, and ducally crowned

Motto, *Vivere sat vincere*, To conquer is to live enough.

WALLSCOURT, BARON, (*Blake*,) of Ardrey, in the county of Galway, 30th July, 1800.

Arms, ar. a fret gu.

Crest, a leopard, passant, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a leopard, guardant, ppr. ducally gorged and chained or; sinister, an antelope ar. armed and hoofed or, collared and chained gu.

Motto, *Virtus sola nobilitat*, Virtue alone ennobles.

WATERPARK, BARON, (*Cavendish*,) of

PEL

Waterpark, in the county of Cork, 14th June, 1792; and a Baronet of England, 7th May, 1755.

Arms, quarterly; 1st and 4th, sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. attired or; 2d, ar. two bendlets, the upper sa. the lower gu. for *Bradshaw*; 3d, gu. a chev. erm. betw. three pine-apples or, for *Pyne*.

Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a snake, nowed, ppr.

Supporters, two stags, the dexter, per fesse, indented, gu. and sa.; the sinister, ppr. gorged with a chaplet of roses, alternately ar. and az. both attired and unguled or.

Motto, *Cavendo tutus*, Secure by caution.

WESTCOTE, BARON, (*Lyttleton*.) of Balamore, in the county of Longford, 21st July, 1776. See LORD LYTTLETON, &c. in the Peerage of England.

IRISH BARONESS.

KEITH, BARONESS, (*Elphinstone*.) of Stonehaven-Marischal, in the county of Kincardine, 7th March, 1797. See BARONESS KEITH, in the Peerage of England.

PEGASUS, a fabulous horse, with wings. See Plate XXVII. fig. 33.

PELICAN, a bird. In armorial bearings, the pelican is always drawn in the position represented in Plate XXXIX. fig. 18. viz. with her wings indorsed, her neck embowed, and picking her breast, from whence issue drops of blood, and as this is the only position in which the Pelican is represented in coat armour, it is unnecessary in the blazon to add *wings indorsed*, &c.

Pelican in her nest, feeding her young, is termed in blazon, *a pelican in her piety*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 17.

Pelican's Head, erased. Although only the head and neck are represented, yet the neck must always be embowed, and the head also must be drawn inclined, as if the bird was picking her breast, in order to denote that it is a Pelican's Head. See Plate XL. fig. 25.

PELLETS, called also *ogresses*, and by some heralds of old, *gunstones*, are the peculiar names given by the English to the *roundles*, which are *black*, called by the French *torteaux-de-sable*, and in Latin *tortellæ*, *atræ*, for foreign heralds call them either *torteauxes* or *roundles*, distinguished only by the addition of the peculiar tincture, unlike the English who have different names for *roundles* of certain colours, such as *torteauxes*

PER

when *red*, *hurts* when *blue*, *pommes* when *green*, *golpes* when *purple*, *guzes* when *murry* or *sanguine*, and *oranges* when of that colour termed *tenne* or *tawney*.

PELLETYS, old English term for *pellets*.

PENCILS. See PENNONCLES.

PENDAL, or SPINDLE. See CROSS so termed, which was stamped upon the coin of King Harold II.

PENDANT, or PENDENT, a term used in heraldry, for any thing pending or hanging down, as the badge of any order pendent to the chain or ribbon.

Pendant, (French, *fanon*.) a small standard, also the sleeve, or hanging part of the maunch.

Pendent, *counter-pendent*, hanging from each side as roses, fruit, leaves, &c. pendent on each side of the silk.

PENNER and INK-HORN, a case for holding pens and ink. In coat-armour it should be drawn agreeable to its original form. See Plate XLVI. fig. 29.

PENNON, a flag of an oblong form, ending sometimes in one sharp point, and sometimes in two sharp points, carried under the points of spears; and on them is painted a part only of the owner's armorial ensigns, such as his device, crest, and motto.

Pennon, commonly called a *long pennon*, should be two yards and-a-half long, and rounded at the end. It is used at funerals when the standard and banner-rolls are not carried. See Plate V. fig. 4 and 5.

PENNONCLES, or PENCILS (French, *pennonceau* or *panonceau*.) certain small streamers or flags, formed of pieces of taffety or sarcenet, cut after the form of a pennon, wherewith martial-men formerly used to adorn their spears or lances. They are likewise used as ornaments in funeral processions, as depicted in Plate V. fig. 2 and 3.

PENNY-YARD-PENCE, a small piece of coin, called by that name. See Plate XLV. fig. 22. This coin is stamped with a cross moline between twelve balls, and is called *penny-yard-pence*, from the place where they were coined, which is supposed to have been at Penny-Yard-Castle, near Ross, in Herefordshire.

PENS. Such as are commonly used to write with, when borne in arms, should be represented as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 31.

PER BEND is when the field is divided by one diagonal line, bendwise, from the dexter to the sinister side of the escocheon, as in Plate XVII. fig. 6. See BEND, *per*, for various lines of partition.

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Per bend, sable and argent, a bar counter-changed. See Plate XII. fig. 32.

Per cheveron is a division of the field or charge, by two pyramidal lines meeting in a point. See *CHEVERON, per.*

Per fesse is a division of the field horizontally, or across it, and may be thus divided through all the various lines of partition. See *FESSE, per.*

Per fesse, a pale, counterchanged, or and sa. three mullets of the last. See Plate XIII. fig. 3.

Per pale is a division of an ordinary or charge by a perpendicular line, which may be indented, engrailed, &c. through all the lines of partition. See *PALE, per.*

PERCÉE, or CLECHÉE, are terms used by French heralds, and signify the same as *recoursie*. It is the voiding of a cross, &c. by cutting out the middle part in the same form as the outer edge. *Randle Holme*, and other heralds, are of opinion that the term *voiding* belongs only to crosses which conjoin to the sides of the shield, or those that are coupéd from it, which, in the voiding, have no ends, and that the term *recoursie* belongs to all sorts of crosses that are voided of the same shape as the cross itself. See *CROSS VOIDED*, and *CROSS RECOURSIE*.

PERCHED, or PERCHING. Sitting upon a perch, branch, or other thing, a term applicable to birds.

PER CLOSE, or DEMI GARTER, (French, *demie jarretière*.) is that part of the garter that is buckled and nowed. See Plate XLV. fig. 13. It is sometimes termed a *garter dimidiated, or severed into the half, nowed and garnished, buckled and interlaced, with the end pendent*.

PERCULACED, that is *latticed*, by crossing in perpendicular and horizontal lines, differing from what is termed *fretty*, which crosses by lines drawn diagonally, bendways, dexter and sinister.

PERCUSSANT, or PERCUSSED, is a term sometimes applied to the tail of a lion, or other animal, when lying on the back or side, as if he were beating and striking himself therewith.

PERFORATED, that is *voided, or pierced*. See *PIERCED*. French heralds use the terms *cleché* and *percé*.

PERI, or PERY, a French word, signifying *perished*. It is used in blazon to denote that the thing to which it is applied is deficient in some of its parts. It is in Latin rendered *in medio positus, or situs*, by Baron, and it is sometimes used in the same sense as *coupéd*, to express any thing in the manner of an ordinary, which

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does not touch the extremities of the shield, as *pery in bend*, dexter or sinister, and *pery in saltier*, that is placed in bend or saltier.

PERPENDICULUM, an angle and plumb-line, as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 32.

PERSPECTIVE, or PROSPECTIVE. This term is used, in blazon, to express divisional lines forming a kind of pavement with diminishing squares in perspective, as *paly barry*, or *barry bendy, in perspective, or prospective wise*. Some, by reason of the sloping of the lines three several ways, term it *barry*, and *paly bendy, towards the centre in chief*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 25.

PERTRANSIENT, is a passing or striking through; in Latin, rendered *pertransiens*.

PETRONEL, an ancient name for a pistol, which is sometimes so called in blazoning.

PEWIT, a bird so called, and depicted in coat-armour, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 21.

PHEON, the barbed head of a dart, or arrow. See Plate XLIII. fig. 21. It is called, by the French, *fer de dard*, and, Latinized, *ferrum jaculi*, as *portat, in scuto aureo ferrum jaculi cyaneum acie (vel cuspidē) deorsum posita*; or a pheon's head, point downwards, az.

Pheon, engrailed on the outside edges. See Plate XLIII. fig. 22; but pheons are generally engrailed on the inward side.

Pheon reversed is when the point is turned upwards.

Pheon, mounted on a staff, and feathered. The pheons were originally thrown from a staff, or shot from a bow. See Plate XLIII. fig. 23.

PHENIX, an imaginary bird, and always drawn, by heralds, in flames; so that seldom more of the bird is seen than that part shown in Plate XXXIX. fig. 27.

PICK-AXE. See Plate XLI. fig. 27.

PICOTÉ, a French term, which signifies speckled.

PIERCED is when any ordinary or charge is perforated, showing the field under it, and, in the Book of St. Alban's, rendered *perforatus*. The form of the perforation should, however, be noticed, which may be *triangular, quarterly, lozenzy, &c.*; but mullets, lozenges, &c. form an exception, when pierced circularly, which it is unnecessary to mention. Although some heralds contend that such round piercings should be particularized, which *Gibbon*, in Latin, called *perforatam*, because all holes made with piercers, or augurs, are round, the same writer blazons *square piercings, quadrate*, or *tesselatim in centro, seu in umbilico evacuata penetrata sive percussa*; but Upton, without any distinction, has *perforatam*, and says, some call it *scacca-*

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tam, or chequered, which he, with good reason, condemns, as no single square can be called chequered. Some heralds maintain, that *square pierced* is more proper than *quarterly pierced*; but the latter is very generally used for piercings of a square form. When shaped like a lozenge it is thus blazoned in Latin, *ad modum rhombuli, in corde sive umbilico percussam, penetratam sive evacuatam*. When the part immediately under the perforation is of a different tincture to that of the field, it is often called pierced of such a metal or colour, which, strictly speaking, is not correct, and should rather be termed charged with a *roundle*, *square*, or *lozenge* of the tincture it may happen to be, and, in Latin, rendered *tessela, quadra, globulo, and rhombulo impressam*. The term *pierced* is likewise applicable to animals when wounded with an arrow, spear, &c. which, when passing quite through, is then said to be *transfixed* by an arrow, &c. The mere showing of a wound, with drops of blood from it, is called *vulned*; a term sometimes applied when the instrument with which it is inflicted is left sticking in the animal, as a boar's head, &c. *vulned* in the neck by an arrow, &c. See TRANSFIXED, and, also, VULNED.

PIGNON, a term used by French heralds for the pinnacle or top of a building. The figure is like the gable-end of a house, with gable steps, and which English heralds would call *percheveron embattled*.

PIGNONNÉ, a term of blazon, used, by the French, when a figure is like a pair of stairs placed pyramidically. It likewise means *turreted*.

PIKE, a fish. See LUCY.

PIKE-STAVES, formidable instruments of destruction used in warfare, and depicted in coat-armour as in Plate XLI. fig. 34.

PILE, or **PYLE**, is one of the ordinaries representing the piles upon which bridges and other buildings are erected to strengthen the foundation. The ancients used the word *pila* simply; but *Gibbon* has *pila pontis*; and the French, according to *Favine*, make use of *pieu* to express this bearing, which may be derived from *pied*, a foot. The Italians and Spaniards term them *cuspides*. The pile, if borne plain, should contain one-third part of the chief in breadth; but, when charged, two-thirds, tapering to a point, like a wedge, it should issue from the chief, with the point downwards, unless particularly noticed to the contrary, and it admits of no diminutive, for, if three are borne in the same shield, they retain the same name. See

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Plate XIII. fig. 13, a *pile*, between two *piles reversed*.

Pile, pomettée, has three or more semicircular projections on each side, and a round ball at the point, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 9.

Pile, reversed, or transposed, indented. See Plate LII. fig. 28.

Pile, coupé. See Plate XLIX. fig. 10.

Pile, fitched, or undée at top, raguly, or with a crenelle on each side. See Plate LII. fig. 34.

Pile, in point, embowed, bendwise, pierced, lozengy. Plate LII. fig. 26.

Pile, charged with another, engrailed. Plate LII. fig. 35.

Pile, wavy. See Plate XIII. fig. 12. If there is only one pile in the coat, it should then be made as large in proportion as it is in the figure above referred to.

Pile, surmounted of a cheveron, counter-changed. See Plate XIII. fig. 11.

Pile, issuing out of dexter base, in point, bendways. See XLIX. No. 2, fig. 6.

Pile, barwise. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 7.

Piles, (three,) solid and triangular, coupé. See Plate XLIX. fig. 10.

Pile, square, or tetragonell pyramid reversed. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 8.

Piles, wavy, fitched at both ends; or, rather, *Piles, fitched at the top*, as the bottom is always pointed, unless particularly expressed to the contrary. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 9.

Pile, triple, or triple-pointed. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 10.

Note.—Piles, with two, three, four, and even five points, (seldom more,) are sometimes borne in coat-armour; and these points, straight and embowed, are often adorned with flowers, leaves, stars, &c.

Pile, triple, or triple-pointed, in base, bendwise, floried at the points. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 11. It is, by *Ferne*, termed a *pile, naisant, in bend, triple-flory*; and by *Guillim*, called a *triple pile, flory on the tops, issuing out of the sinister base, in bend, towards the dexter corner*; but this is certainly erroneous, the broad part of the pile being the top.

Pile, and two demi ones, embowed, or flanché, and fixed to the sides. It is, also, blazoned *pily of five, or two piles reversed, embowed on the outer sides*. See Plate LII. fig. 25.

Pile, reversed, goarée, termed by the French *chappe, aroundy in point*.* It is, sometimes,

* The term *chappe* signifying the same as *pile*.

blazoned a *pile*, reversed, rounded in base, and a *pile*, shapourned, (or champained,) reversed. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 12.

Piles. This term is sometimes applied to the bearing of tufts of grass in coat-armour, showing the number of piles in each tuft.

Piles, three, meeting in the base centre point. See Plate XIII. fig. 15. They are thus blazoned by *Guillim*; but *Upton* and others contend that the words *meeting in point* should be omitted; and *Edmondson* maintains that such omission would be absurd, because all piles should be placed perpendicular, unless the contrary is mentioned in the blazon.

Piles, three, in bend, issuing from the dexter chief point, on each point a fleur-de-lis. See Plate XIII. fig. 14. Some heralds blazon them, a *triple pile*, in bend, fleury at the points.

Piles, two, embowed, fretting each other. See Plate LII. fig. 24.

Piles, reversed, in point, out of dexter and sinister base. See Plate LII. fig. 29.

Piles, two, traversed, barwise, with as many on the sinister side, counterchanged. It is, also, though improperly, blazoned, a *pale*, lozengy, in point, or, extending to the sides, which leave the number of lozenges, or fusils, that may be thus formed uncertain, as four, five, or six may be shown. It should, therefore, be particularly noticed that, when lozenges, or fusils, extend thus in point, they are not to be blazoned lozenges, or fusils, but *piles, traversed, and counter-traversed, barwise*, by which one pile, with its opposite pile, make one lozenge; two piles, three lozenges; four piles, seven lozenges; and five piles, nine lozenges; besides the demi ones in chief and base. See Plate XLIX. fig. 11.

Pile, per, is when the escocheon is divided by lines in the form of the pile, and which may be done from various parts of the shield, in the same manner as the pile itself is borne, as follows: viz.—

Per pile, which divides the field in the proper way of bearing the *pile*, that is, issuing from the chief, with the point downwards. See Plate XLIX. fig. 12. It is by some termed *per pile, in point*, which is unnecessary, as all parting should ever run from side to side of the escocheon. According to *Leigh*, the pile may be charged, but not the other part of the field; and it may be used without charge; and in that manner is the coat of *Fobley*, borne merely az. and or.

Per pile, in base, comes down to the fesse part of the escocheon, before it parts the field, from which it is termed a parting in base, the chief being void. It is, by some heralds, blazoned *two points, in base, parted*; but the words in base are superfluous, as the place of the point is implied to be in base, unless the upper corners of the escocheon are particularly expressed by the addition of *dexter* and *sinister*, which implies the chief. This division of the field might, also, be termed *per cheveron reversed*. See Plate XLIX. fig. 13.

Per pile, traverse, is a division by lines, issuing from the dexter chief and dexter base points, and meeting on the fesse point, on the sinister side of the escocheon, as in Plate XLIX. fig. 14.

Per pile, transposed, or reversed, divides the escocheon, by lines, from the dexter and sinister base, meeting in a point at the chief, as in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 1.

Per pile, reversed, and *per pale, counterchanged*; or, rather, *per pale and pile, reversed, counterchanged*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 2.

Per pile and cheveron, counterchanged, or per pile, gu. and ar. per cheveron, counterchanged. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 3.

Pily, barry, or pily of six pieces, traverse; in one edition of *Guillim*, (corrected in another,) improperly termed *barry bendy of six pieces*; and, by *Leigh*, *barry bendy*, without naming the number of pieces, which, he contends, should ever be eight, and in which he is followed by *Boswell*; but *Upton*, who does not consider it a partition derived from the *pile*, blazons it much better, by calling it *bendy barried*, (or *barwise*.) It is by some, more properly, termed, *per pale, indented, traverse the escocheon*; and, by others, *per pale, indented, point in point*. If these points stood to the chief and base, it would then be *pily of six*; but when thus standing athwart, it must be so expressed, by the additional word *traverse*. The French call it, *party emanchée* and *palisé*. *Barra* calls it *pointes en face*, and names the number of pieces; and *Baron* renders it in Latin, *runcinatus, cuspidatus, or cuspidatim mutuo insectus*. *Gibbon*, in his *Introductio ad Latinam blazoniam*, holds them to be *piles, in fesse, counter-placed*, and blazons the arms of *Landas*, *quina (ex argento) pontis pilæ transversæ, totidemque è minio, vicissim contra positæ, totum clypeum transeuntes*; or, instead of *pontus pilæ*, says, *cuspides transverse* may be used; *totum cly-*

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peum transeuntes, distinguished it from *party, per pale, dancettée*; but even this blazon, with the addition of the word *throughout*, would concisely, and not improperly, express it. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 4, and BARRY PILY.

Pily of eight, traverse in point to the sinister. This is similar to the last, but of eight pieces, traversing exactly the reverse way.

Pily of eight, traverse in point to the sinister fesse, somewhat resembles gyronny, but cannot be so called, as the gyron never reaches across the escocheon, but only to the middle of it. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 5.

Pily bendy merely differs from *pily barry* by throwing the piles bendways, either dexter or sinister, instead of barways, athwart the escocheon.

PILGRIM'S STAFF, (French, *un bourdon*.) See PALMER'S STAFF, and Plate XXX. fig. 34.

PILLAR, or COLUMN. This bearing is not uncommon in coat-armour, and might originally have been introduced to denote fortitude and constancy, of which it is emblematical.

PINCERS, a tool used by smiths, farriers, &c.; they are often borne in arms, as in Plate XLI. fig. 10.

PINE-APPLE is properly the cone, or fruit of the pine-tree; and, when borne in coat-armour, should be represented as in Plate VIII. on the dexter side of fig. 29; it is thus depicted in ancient heraldry, under the appellation of *pine-apple*; but modern heralds have introduced the *ananas* under this term, which may occasion some confusion as to what is really meant to be portrayed in the indiscriminate use of the word *pine-apple*, which, certainly, more properly applies to the fruit of the *pine-tree*, as it may be called either a *cone* or *apple*; even the terms *pine-cone* and *pine-apple* would not sufficiently mark the distinction; and it is to be regretted that the proper appellative, *ananas*, was not preserved whenever this fruit was introduced as a bearing into coat-armour, and which has become rather a favourite charge in the arms of the gentry of the Western Indies.

PINK, a garden-flower, well known, and sometimes borne in coat-armour. — See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 12.

PLAIN. Edmondson, in his *Body of Heraldry*, remarks, "It is an axiom in heraldry that the plainer a coat is, the higher is its antiquity. Those are plain coats which are least encumbered with charges or figures, and which have nothing in them but what is natural." Modern grants, which generally over-load the shield

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with charge upon charge, verify the first part of this observation, and may be as easily distinguished as a new-fashioned coat from an old one.

Plain-point is gules.—See Plate XIII. fig. 40.

N.B. When it is sanguine, it is called an abatement of honour.—See ABATEMENT.

PLASTERERS' HAMMER, as borne in the Plasterers' arms.—See Plate XLI. fig. 35.

PLATE, a round flat piece of silver, without any impression on it, but made, as it were, fit to receive it. The English are the only heralds who use this term; in other nations what we call plates, are known by the name of bezants, argent.

PLATTED, or PLAITED, interlaced or tied; by the French termed *entrelacé, noué, and lie*.

PLAYING-TABLES, when borne in armory, are drawn as backgammon-tables. — See Plate XLVIII. fig. 33.

PLENITUDE. This term is at times applied to the moon when in her *complement*, or *full*, the three terms being indiscriminately used to express the same thing—a *full moon*.

PLIÉ is a French term, which implies what we call *close*; that the wings of the bird are closed, not expanded, elevated, displayed, &c.

PLOUGH, an instrument used in husbandry, and when borne in coat-armour should be represented as in Plate XLVI. fig. 27.

PLOYÉ, a French term, signifying a thing to be bowed, or bent; *Colombiere* mentions a *cheveron ployé*, the lines of which it is composed being sections of circles, instead of the straight lines, by which it is usually formed. It is sometimes applied to serpents when nowed.

PLUMETTY, when the field is divided into fusils, filled with the ends of feathers, depicted in metal and colour, alternately; such field is then said to be *plumetty*.

Note.—Edmondson observes that, although this method of blazon is met with in the works of some authors of reputation, it is absurd, and should be described fusilly, or and gu. diapered with feathers, counterchanged, by which it would be more clearly understood.

PLUMING, a term applicable to birds, when borne in the position of dressing their feathers or laying them in order with the beak, as, an eagle *pluming* his right wing, or *pluming* his train. In ancient heraldry it is variously called—*pru-ming, proyning, promening, tricking, or trim-ming*.

PLUMMET, an instrument used by masons and

others, to prove perpendiculars, and in armoury should be represented as in Plate XLI. fig. 26.

POING, a French term when a hand is closed, or a fist, in contradistinction to *appaumée*, which implies open.

POINT. The *point*, according to Edmondson, (meaning the *point pointed*,) is an ordinary somewhat resembling the pile, issuing from the base, as in Plate VII. fig. 24, and is sometimes termed a base point pointed, but the word *base* is superfluous, as that is the proper place of the point; but, as it is borne plain, that is, cut by a straight line, or engrailed, indented, &c. when borne pointed it should be particularly expressed. This ordinary seldom occurs in English armoury, but very often in foreign coats, and more particularly in French heraldry, where it is termed a *graft*, and sometimes a *point in point*, and may be removed to either side of the escocheon, and is then termed a *point in point dexter* or *sinister*; on the point French heralds often place a coat, and, at times, two are impaled upon it. See a *point*, *impaled*, in Plate VII. fig. 9, of chiefs.

Point, pointed, reversed, issues from the chief, and is exactly the reverse of the last; in old English blazon it is termed *chefe entle pycche*.

Point, pointed, and two points, dexter and sinister, removed, by some termed *couped*, and *removed from or out of the chief*, and by others a *cheveron and chief, conjoined*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 26.

Point, plain, is gules; see Plate XIII. fig. 40; and when sanguine, is called an abatement of honour. See **ABATEMENT**.

Point in point. This bearing, when tinctured sanguine, is said to be the proper abatement of honour, or mark of distinction for a coward, but nothing but this peculiar colour makes this bearing dishonourable, according to English heraldry, and other nations use the *point in point* for a mark of the greatest honour. See Plate XVIII. fig. 27.

Point in point. Indentings, when extending the points of the indents from side to side of the ordinary, are termed *indented, point in point*, as a chief thus parted, see Plate VII. fig. 30. *Barry nebulée*, or *nebulée counter-nebulée*, is sometimes blazoned *nebulée in point*, and in old blazon we find *varriated point in point*, *urdée point in point*, &c.

Point champaine, tenné, is another abatement of honour. See Plate XIII. fig. 41.

Point dexter, or *point dexter parted*, is

placed in the corner of the escocheon, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 26.

Point sinister is the reverse of the last, and placed in the opposite corner of the escocheon. The points are set in any of the four points or corners of the escocheon, from which they derive their name.

Points, sinister and dexter, base, indented. See Plate XLIX. No. 2. fig. 13.

Point in base parted, or *base point and plain point*, by Leigh called *party per baste barre*, and, by Ferne, termed a *baste*, is a cutting off of the base of the escocheon, and may be indented, engrailed, &c. through all the lines of partition. See Plate XIII. fig. 40.

Point champion, or *champaine*, is formed in the base like an inverted arch, as the *point champaine tennée* in Plate XIII. fig. 41.

Note.—The *point chapourn*, or *champaine*, may be reversed and set in any of the four points of the escocheon, where they are termed *shapournet*, or *champaine* only.

Points, (two,) dexter and sinister, convexed, or *shapourned*, by some termed in the dexter and sinister chief, but they are ever placed in the corner points, and, when otherwise, lose their names. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 14.

Points (two) shapourned or convexed. As the points are ever in base, unless expressed to the contrary, it is unnecessary, in this case, to mention base, as that is the proper place for them. These are placed exactly the reverse of the last, that is, in the dexter and sinister base of the escocheon.

Points, (two,) dexter and sinister, engrailed, and a point, pointed, invected. This may be otherwise blazoned; as, a *point pointed invected, between two others, dexter and sinister, indented*; but, if the field be charged, the former is the better blazon; as, for example, *gu. on a cheveron ar. three martlets of the field, between two points, dexter and sinister, engrailed, and a point pointed, invected, or*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 15.

Points, (three,) or, az. and ar. This is a very ancient blazon for the field, thus divided into three, four, or five parts, but each must be of a distinct contrary colour, or it might be better to say *per fesse, or and ar. a fesse az.*; even this division might bear a different blazon; as, *az. a plain point ar. and a chief or*, much depending on the manner the shades are thrown, and if none appeared it might then be termed *barry of three, or, az. and ar.* See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 16.

Points, (two,) in base, parted; but, as be-

fore observed, it is unnecessary to say in base, as that part is ever the implied place, unless the dexter or sinister is particularly expressed, to denote their being borne in the upper corners of the escocheon. See Plate XLIX. fig. 13. This bearing is sometimes blazoned *per pile in base*, as it comes down to the fesse part of the escocheon before it divides the field, from which it is termed a parting in base, the chief being void, having no part therein. This kind of partition might also be termed *per cheveron reversed*, which seems the less liable to misconception.

Points, (four,) may be borne in one shield, occupying the four corners, and leaving the field of a lozenge form. Holme gives an instance of such a bearing to the name of *Hinxley*, or *Hinchesley*, blazoned *per fesse, ar. and vert, four points counterchanged*, which may be otherwise expressed, as, *per fesse, vert and ar. a lozenge, in point, counterchanged*, and, *per fesse, two triangles, counterchanged one of the other*. Ferne calls it, *per fesse, a point ar. and two points vert*; as many in base, counterchanged. See Plate XLIX. fig. 35.

Points, pointed in point, reversed, counterchanged, or

Points, pointed to the chief, and reversed in base, counterchanged. See Plate LII. fig. 27.

Point pointed, on the top a pomel pomelled. See Plate LII. fig. 31.

Note.—If this point had issued from the sides of the escocheon somewhat higher, it would then have been termed *per fesse, a point, &c.* or *per base, a point, &c.* according to its position; as, for example, *per fesse, point in point reversed*, in the same Plate, fig. 36.

Point pointed, reversed, bottony at the end. See Plate LII. fig. 32.

Point in point, flory at the top; see Plate LII. fig. 33; the which kind of bearings are often made both dexter and sinisterwise.

Points, dexter and sinister, or two squires, in point, from a chief, on either side a pale. See Plate LII. fig. 30.

Point escartelled is a plain point with a square piece cut out, or notched, in the centre of the upper line of it, as in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 17.

Point, with one embattlement, differs from the last in having a projection of a square form instead of an indenture.

Point dexter, removed and extended to the sinister side. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 18.

Note.—This is a German blazon, and may be much better

expressed *per bend, sinister, az. and ar. a chief of the second*.

Point sinister, removed and extended to the dexter fesse point, charged with the like, which may be blazoned *a squire sinister, transverse in point to the dexter side, terminated in fesse, surmounted of another*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 19.

Point pointed in point from dexter base to sinister chief. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 6. This might be blazoned, *triparted, per point pointed from base bendwise sinister*; or, *per bend sinister, a pile issuing out of dexter base in point, bendwise*.

Points (four) *pointed and nowy on the top in pale*, by some ancient heralds termed *four varrys in point*, or *per long*, which Randle Holme thinks a proper blazon. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 21.

Point and chefe. Old English term for *per cheveron*.

Point, in. Cheverons may be borne what is termed *in point, embowed*, by which the base of the field is left in the form of the point, (see Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 22,) but such a bearing might be otherwise blazoned as *two points, dexter and sinister, flaunched*, and *a point in point*, or it might be called *a cheveron flaunched*. The Dutch generally form their cheverons after this manner. *Charges* may likewise be borne in the place of the *point*, or in form of the *point*, and may then be described *in point*.

Point, a tool used by wire-drawers, and borne by them as a part of their arms. See Plate IX. fig. 20, viz. a Lochabar axe, between a *point* on the dexter, and a wolf-trap on the sinister.

Points, the rays, or points, of a star, mullet, &c.

Points of the Escocheon are the several parts denoting the local positions of any figures, or charges. There are nine principal points, which will be found marked by letters in the shield depicted in Plate VI. which are denominated as follows, viz. :—

- A. Dexter chief point.
- B. Middle chief point.
- C. Sinister chief point.
- D. Honour, or collar point.
- E. Centre, or fesse point.
- F. Navel, or nombril point.
- G. Dexter base point, called by the French, dexter flanke point.
- H. Middle base point, and
- I. Sinister base point, called by the French sinister flanke point.

Note.—Holme, and other heralds, reckon the honour and nombril points superfluous, being seldom used.

P O R

- Pointé*, a French term for leaved.
- POINTED.** See **CROSS POINTED**.
- Pointed*, that is fitched, made with a sharp point.
- POMÉE**, a cross pomée, or pomettée. See **CROSS POMETTÉE**.
- POMEIS** is a term given to roundles when painted green. They resemble apples, and derive their name from the French word *pome*, an apple, and called by French heralds *pommes*, *volets*, and *torteaux de Sinople*.
- POMEL**, the rounded knob at the extremity of the handle of a sword, as a sword, *pomelled* and hilted, or.
- POMELT AND HYLTT ANOWYD**, old English terms for pomel and hilt gold.
- POMETTÉE**, or **POMMY**, is said of a cross, the extremities of which terminate in buttons, or knobs, like those of a pilgrim's staff. The French term it *Bourdonné*. See **CROSS POMETTÉE**.
- POMEGRANATE**, a foreign fruit, borne in coat-armour, as depicted in Plate XXXI. fig. 36, in the blazon of which it is unnecessary to add *slipped*, *leaved*, or *seeded*, because this fruit is always so represented.
- Pomegranate grafted, or conjoined, to a rose in pale.* See Plate XXXI. fig. 35.
- POPE'S CROWN.** See **CROWN TRIPLE**, or **TIARA**, and Plate XXV. fig. 24.
- POPINJAYS.** Small green parrots, with red beaks and red legs, and are often drawn with collars of red round their necks. See **PARROTS**, and Plate XXXIX. fig. 29.
- PORTATE**, or **PORTANT**, a cross portate is so called, because it is not borne standing upright, like the generality of other crosses, but lies sloping or athwart the escoccheon in bend, as if it were carried on a man's shoulder. *Randle Holme* observes, that this kind of cross is termed *portant*, from the Latin *porto*, to bear, or carry, on which malefactors were hanged, it bearing them up; and he places it upright, in the way it was used. *Leigh* calls it *Portate*, and places it in bend, after the manner in which it was borne by our Saviour. See **CROSS PORTATE**, and Plate XXXII. fig. 30.
- PORTCULLIS**, an engine formerly used in fortifying and defending the gateway of a city, town, castle, or other fortress, before which it was let down by chains, and formed a formidable barrier. See Plate XLIII. fig. 29.
- PORTCULLISED**, barred upright and across, after the form of a portcullis, termed also *lattice*, and by *Leigh*, a *troillis*, but it should not be fretted, or interlaced, and the bars both ways extend to the extremities of the escoccheon, or-

P L O W

- dinary, or charge; for if each bar is coupé at the ends, it might then be called a *portcullis disarmed, and dismembered*.
- PORTHOLE**, or **LOOPHOLE**, (French, *archiere, meurtriére, and embrasure*,) the hole in a town or castle-wall, for the purpose of shooting through at an enemy.
- POSÉ**, a French term, signifying a lion, horse, or other beast, standing still, with all four feet upon the ground, to show that the animal is not in a moving posture.
- POSÉ EN SAUTOIR**, a term used by French heralds to express what we call *saltier-ways*.
- POSED**, lying one to the other, and *contrary-posed*, opposed to each other, or opposite one another.
- POT**, in armory, a kind of head piece, or hat, made of steel. See Plate XXI. fig. 16.
- POTENCY**, **COUNTER-POTENCY**, or **POTENCY IN POINT**. See **POTENT COUNTER-POTENT**.
- POTENT**. The potent in heraldry resembles the head of a crutch, anciently called *potent*, or *potan*. See Plate VI. fig. 14, of *Lines*, a *chief*, *potent*.
- Potent Counter-potent, Potency Counter-potency, or Potency in point*, is considered one of the furs used in heraldry. See Plate VI. fig. 16, of *Furs*. The outer edges of the ordinaries are sometimes borne potent on one side, and with counter-potents on the other, as in Plate XV. fig. 27; but this is termed *Potentée*, not *Potent Counter-potent*.
- Potent Cross.* See **CROSS POTENT**.
- POTENTED**, or **POTENTÉE**. Ordinaries are so termed when the outer edges are formed into *potents*, differing from what is called *potent counter-potent*, which is the forming of the whole surface of the ordinary into potents and counterpotents like the fur. See **BEND POTENTÉE**, and Plate XV. fig. 27.
- POTS**, so termed in armory, are of iron, with three legs, and depicted as in Plate XLVI. fig. 12.
- POULDRON**, the name of that part of the suit of armour which covers the shoulder.
- POUNCE**, the talon of a bird of prey.
- POWDER-HORN**, or **POWDER-FLASK**, a utensil for holding gunpowder. When borne in coat-armour, it should ever be represented as in Plate XLV. fig. 25.
- POWDERED**, a term used in heraldry, when the field, crest, or supporter is promiscuously strewn all over with minor charges, such as mullets, crescents, fleurs-de-lis, &c. It is called by the French *semée*, a term which has been adopted by English heralds in latter years.
- POWDYRDYE**, old English term for *semée*, or *powdered*.

P R E

POYNT, old English term for *per cheveron*.

PPR. This abbreviation, or mark, is what is called tricking arms, that is, tricked, or drawn, with a pen and ink, implies *proper*, that is, that the charge so marked is borne of its natural proper colour, whatever it may be. See PROPER.

PRANCING, a term applicable to the horse when rearing.

PRASIN. This term has been used by some heralds for *vert*, or *green*. It is derived from a Greek word, which signifies a leek.

PRAWN. See SHRIMP.

PRECEDENCE is the taking place according to the degree, rank, or station in life, of every class in society, and upon which much difference of opinion has arisen, under peculiar cases of controversy, which it is unnecessary to enter into, and the following table has been selected as the most correct:

A TABLE OF PRECEDENCY OF MEN.

The King.

Prince of Wales.

King's Sons.

King's Grandsons.

King's Brothers.

King's Uncles.

King's Nephews.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Primate of all England.

Lord High Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, being a Baron.

Archbishop of York, Primate of England.

Lord High Treasurer.

Lord President of the Privy Council.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Great Chamberlain.

Lord High Constable.

Earl Marshal.

Lord High Admiral.

Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household.

Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

Dukes according to their Patents.

Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Marquesses according to their Patents.

Dukes' eldest Sons.

Earls according to their Patents.

Younger Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Marquesses' eldest Sons.

* Being of the degree of Barons by stat. 31 Henry VIII.

† Above all of their degree, viz. if Dukes, above Dukes; if Earls, above Earls, &c. by stat. 31 Hen. VIII.

P R E

Dukes' younger Sons.

Viscounts according to their Patents.

Earls' eldest Sons.

Marquesses' younger Sons.

Secretary of State, if a Bishop.

Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, and all other Bishops according to their seniority of Consecration.*

Barons according to their Patents.†

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal.

Treasurer,

Comptroller,

Vice-Chamberlain,

} of the Household.

Secretary of State, being under the degree of a Baron.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.

Earls' youngest Sons.

Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Counsellors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord-Chief-Justice of the King's Bench.

Master of the Rolls.

Vice-Chancellor.

Lord-Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas.

Lord-Chief-Baron of the Exchequer.

Judges of the King's Bench.

Judges of the Common Pleas.

Barons of the Exchequer.

* But if any Bishop be Principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Bishops, unless they have any of the great offices before mentioned, by stat. 31 Hen. VIII.

† But if any Peer be Principal Secretary of State, he shall be placed above all other Peers of his degree, not having any of the great offices before mentioned.

By the 23d article of the Union of Scotland, which was confirmed by stat. 5th Anne, chap. 8, all Peers of Scotland shall be Peers of Great Britain, and have rank next after the Peers of the like degree in England at the time of the Union, which commenced the 1st of May, 1707, and before all Peers of Great Britain of the same degree created after the Union. By Act for the Union of Ireland, 39 and 40 Geo. III. cap. 67, it is enacted, "The Lords of Parliament, on the part of Ireland, shall have the same privileges as the Lords on the part of Great Britain; and all the Lords spiritual of Ireland shall have rank next after the Lords spiritual of the same rank of Great Britain, and shall enjoy the same privileges (except those depending upon sitting in the House of Lords); and the temporal Peers of Ireland shall have rank next after the Peers of the like rank in Great Britain at the time of the Union; and all Peerages of Ireland and of the United Kingdom, created after the Union, shall have rank according to creation; and all Peerages of Great Britain and Ireland shall, in all other respects, be considered as Peerages of the United Kingdom; and the Peers of Ireland shall enjoy the same privileges, except those depending upon sitting in the House of Lords." The priority of signing any treaty or public instrument, by public ministers, is always taken by rank of place, and not by title.

P R E

Bannerets made by the King himself, in person,
under the royal standard, displayed in an
army royal, in open war.

Viscounts' younger Sons.

Barons' younger Sons.

Baronets.

Bannerets not made by the King himself in person.

Knights of the Thistle.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.

Knights of St. Patrick.

Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Companions of the Bath.

Knights Bachelors.

Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Knights of the Garter's eldest Sons.

Bannerets' eldest Sons.

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Thistle and Bath's eldest Sons.

Knights' eldest Sons.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Esquires of the King's Body.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.

Esquires by Creation.

Esquires by Office.

Younger Sons of Knights of the Garter.

Younger Sons of Bannerets.

Younger Sons of Knights of the Bath.

Younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.

A TABLE OF PRECEDENCY OF WOMEN.

The Queen.

Princess of Wales.

Princesses, Daughters of the King.

Princesses and Duchesses, Wives of the King's
Sons.

Wives of the King's Brothers.

Wives of the King's Uncles.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood
Royal.

Daughters of Dukes of the Blood Royal.

Wives of the King's Brothers' or Sisters' Sons.

Duchesses.

Marchionesses.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Dukes.

Daughters of Dukes.

Countesses.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Marquesses.

Daughters of Marquesses.

Wives of the youngest Sons of Dukes.

Viscountesses.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Earls.

Daughters of Earls.

Wives of the younger Sons of Marquesses.

P R E

Baronesses.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Viscounts.

Daughters of Viscounts.

Wives of the youngest Sons of Earls.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Barons.

Daughters of Barons.

Maids of Honour.

Wives of the younger Sons of Viscounts.

Wives of the younger Sons of Barons.

Baronetesses.

Wives of Knights of the Garter.

Wives of Bannerets of each kind.

Wives of Knights of the Bath.

Wives of Knights Bachelors.

Wives of the eldest Sons of the younger Sons of
Peers.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Baronets.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.

Daughters of Knights of the Garter.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Bannerets.

Daughters of Bannerets.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights of the Bath.

Daughters of Knights of the Bath.

Wives of the eldest Sons of Knights Bachelors.

Daughters of Knights Bachelors.

Wives of the youngest Sons of Baronets.

Daughters of Knights.

Wives of the Esquires of the King's Body.

Wives of the Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.

Wives of Esquires by Creation.

Wives of Esquires by Office.

Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the
Garter.

Wives of the youngest Sons of Bannerets.

Wives of the younger Sons of Knights of the
Bath.

Wives of the younger Sons of Knights Bachelors.

Wives of Gentlemen.

Daughters of Esquires.

Daughters of Gentlemen.

Note.—Married women and widows are entitled to the same rank among each other as their husbands respectively bear, or have borne, except such rank is merely professional or official; and unmarried women to the same rank as their eldest brother would bear among men, during the lives of their fathers.

PRECIOUS STONES. It was anciently the practice of some heralds to blazon the arms of the nobility by gems instead of metals and colours, as tending more to their honour and dignity, which modern heralds have laid aside; but as arms thus blazoned are still to be met with in old records, their several meanings were as follow, viz. :—

P R O

Topaz.....	Or, or Gold
Crystal, or Pearl ..	Argent, or Silver
Saphyr	Azure, or Blue
Ruby.....	Gules, or Red
Diamond	Sable, or Black
Emerald.....	Vert, or Green
Amethyst	Purple, or Purple
Jacynth	{ Tenné, Tawney, or
	{ Brusk, being Orange
Sardonix	{ Sanguine, Dark Red,
	{ or Murray

These, with other whimsical modes of blazon by planets, &c. will be found in a curious paradigm under the article **BLAZON**, and also under **COLOUR**.

PREDABLE, as predable fowls, birds of prey.

PREENE, an instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.—See Plate XLVI. fig. 32.

PRESTOR JOHN, or **PRESBYTER JOHN**, is drawn habited as a bishop sitting upon a tombstone, with a mitre on his head, his dexter hand extended, a mound in his sinister, and in his mouth a sword, fesse-wise, with the point to the dexter side of the field, as in Plate XLII. fig. 4. This bearing is part of the arms of the episcopal see of Chichester.

PRETENCE, see **ESCOCHEON OF PRETENCE**.

PREYING is a term used in armory for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and in a proper position for devouring, its prey.—See Plate XXXIX. fig. 7—viz.:—an eagle, preying upon a bird.

PRIDE. This term is applicable to the peacock, turkey-cock, and other birds which spread their tails in a circular form, and drop their wings—as a *peacock in his pride*, &c. See Plate XL. fig. 5.

PRINCE, a title of honour, properly belonging to sovereigns, or their sons, and anciently given even to dukes.

PRINCE'S CORONET. See Plate XXIV. fig. 2.

PROBOSCID, a term used for the trunk, or snout of the elephant.—See Plate XLIV. fig. 29.

PROMENING. See **PLUMING**.

PROPER is an heraldic term, applicable to every animal, bird, vegetable, &c. when borne in coat-armour, of their real, true, proper, and natural colour.

PROSPECT. Views, or landscapes, and prospects of the interior of ruined castles, churches, &c. sometime occur in coat-armour, and Randle Holme instances such a bearing to the appropriate name of *Tyme*, viz.:—*airy, the prospect of the inner part of a ruined theatre or church proper*.

P U R

PROSPECTIVE. See **PERSPECTIVE**.

PROYNING, PRUMING, and PROMENING. See **PLUMING**.

PRUNING-KNIFE. See Plate XLV. fig. 25.

PURFLE, or PURFLEW, a sort of bodkin-work, or embroidery, made of gold thread, &c. anciently used for the trimming of women's gowns, the mantles of knights, &c.

PURFLED, TRIMMED, or GARNISHED, signifies the studs and rims of armour, being gold, as a leg in armour proper, *purfled* or. It is likewise used to express embroidery and a border.

PURFLEW signifies a border, and derives its appellation from *purfle*, a sort of trimming for gowns. It is used by heraldic writers to express a border of fur placed round a coat, and is common to all the furs when used in borders; but Randle Holme condemns the term as superfluous, a *bordure ermine*, for instance, being more concise and equally as expressive as a *bordure perflew, ermine*.

PURPURE, is the heraldic term to express the colour purple. It is said to be derived from a shell-fish called *purpura*, which gave materials for that colour. It is expressed in engravings by diagonal lines, drawn athwart from the sinister chief to the dexter base point, as in Plate VI. fig. 8, of *Colours*.

PURSE OF STATE. It is sometimes borne in coat-armour, and should be depicted as engraved in Plate XXX. fig. 31.

PURSE, STRINGED AND TASSELLED. See Plate XXX. fig. 32.

PURSUIVANT OF ARMS. These officers, who are the lowest in degree in the corporation of kings, heralds, and pursuivants of arms, were, as the name implies, followers, marshals, or messengers, attendant upon the heralds. Pursuivants were formerly created by the nobility, (who had, likewise, heralds of arms,) with great ceremony, in the following manner. One of the heralds, wearing his master's coat, leading the person to be created a pursuivant by the left hand, and holding a cup full of wine-and-water in his right, came into the presence of the lord and master of him who was to be created, and of whom the herald asked by what name he would have his pursuivant called, which the lord having mentioned, the herald then poured part of the wine-and-water upon his head, calling him by the name so assigned to him. The herald then took the coat of his lord, and put it over his head athwart, so that part of the coat made for the arms hung before and behind, and the longer part of it on both sides of the arms of the person created, and in which way the

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pursuivant was always to wear it. This done, an oath of fidelity was administered to the new-made pursuivant, and the ceremony concluded. The appointment of heralds and pursuivants of arms by the nobility has long been discontinued, and there are now only four pursuivants belonging to the College of Arms: viz.—

Rouge-Croix, the first, in point of antiquity of creation, is so stiled from the red cross of St. George, the Patron Saint of England.

Blue-Mantle, so called by King Edward III. in honour of the French coat which he assumed, being blue.

Rouge-Dragon, so styled from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the royal arms of King Henry VII. who created this pursuivant: and

Portcullis, also instituted by Henry VII. and so named from that badge, or cognizance, used by him.

The duties of a pursuivant are similar to that of a herald; they assist in all public processions, or ceremonies, such as royal marriages, funerals, installations, &c. and have certain fees for attendance upon such occasions. They, likewise, receive fees upon creations of peers, baronets, and knights; and, also, donations for attending court upon the principal festivals of Christmas, Easter, Whit-Sunday, All Saints, and St. George's Day; and a small salary payable out of the Exchequer.

They wear a tabard of damask silk, embroidered with the royal arms, but no collar of SS, like the heralds: they are gentlemen by their patents, but not esquires.

PYCCHÉ. Old English term for *fitched*.

PYNANT AND SAYLAND. Old English terms for pomel and cross of a sword.

PYRAMID. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 2.

PYRAMIDWISE, of a pyramid form, or formed or rising like a pyramid.

PYTHON, a winged serpent, or dragon.

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QUADRANS, (Latin,) a canton.

QUADRANT FER-DE-MOLINE is made with a square or quadrangular centre.

QUADRAT, or QUADRANGULAR. See **CROSS QUADRAT IN THE CENTRE**, and Plate XXXIII. fig. 7.

QUARTER is an ordinary of a quadrangular form, resembling a banner, and laid as a charge

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upon the field, of which it contains one-fourth part, as the term implies. It was anciently, in barbarous Latin, rendered *quartera*, and, by *Uredus*, *pars*, which might apply to any other part; but the latter author likewise uses the word *quadrans*, which is found in *Chiffletius*, and followed by *Gibbon*. It is formed by two lines, the one drawn from the side of the shield in traverse to the centre, and the other perpendicularly from the chief to meet it in the same place, as in Plate XIII. fig. 10, viz. erm. on a *quarter gu.* a bend or.

Quarter-angled, the same as *quadrat*, or *quadrangular*.

Quarter-pointed, or *quarter per saltier*, extending from dexter chief towards the base, and terminated in the fesse point. It is sometimes called a *square*, or *squire*, or *point removed*, and is just one-fourth part of a partition per saltier. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 23.

QUARTERED. This term is sometimes applied to the cross when voided in the centre. *Morgan* calls such a cross *quartered*, and, also, a cross *quarter voided*, as well as *quarter pierced and voided*; but *Randle Holme* objects to these terms, quartering being rather understood to be some partition and division of a cross, or any other ordinary, into quarter colours, and not a breaking or dividing it into pieces. *Upton* calls it a cross *perforated*, and *Leigh* *quarter pierced*; yet perforations or piercings do not extend to the outer sides or limits of the cross, but are made in the middle, leaving the substance around it; and *Holme* contends that it is a cross *parted*, (see Plate XXXII. fig. 32;) whilst others hold it to be a division of the field into nine equal parts, and being formed in three rows, like chequy, (which cannot be less, yet may be more,) call it *chequy of nine*. The French heralds term it *five points squared orderly into four*, and a cross *charged in the middle, or heart, with a point*, and also *four points made equal*. *Holme* mentions to have seen such a bearing divided from the sides of the escocheon in manner of a cross, the two squares above and below much longer than the sides, which, he says, might be blazoned four long squares, or long flat squares, in cross.

QUARTERING is the marshalling, or regular arrangement or disposal of various coats in one shield, thereby to denote the several matches and alliances of one family with the heiresses of others; in Latin, termed *cumulatio armorum*: but, although the manner of bearing arms, under particular circumstances, have been treated upon and pointed out under the arrangement of

Funeral Achievements, or Hatchments; it may not be out of the way again to notice, under this article, the general method of bearing arms, especially where more than one coat is introduced in the same shield. Women, unless they are sovereign queens or princesses, by the rules of heraldry, universally observed, bear their paternal arms in a lozenge, or shield of that shape; and when they marry, and are not heiresses, it hath been the custom to impale their arms with those of their husbands, in order to show such alliance, and which is called *baron* and *femme*; but what is termed impaling of arms hath been practised in three different ways: 1st, by dimidiation, that is, by halving or cutting the shields of the arms of both husband and wife into two equal parts perpendicularly, and then joining the dexter half of the husband's coat to the sinister half of the wife's, and thus forming a whole shield. In this way, which is called *accollée*, the French king used to impale the arms of *Navarre*. The second mode was by dimidiating the husband's arms, and impaling the half coat with the full or entire coat of the wife; and the third and last general rule, which has now for many years been practised, is that of impaling the two whole coats, as in Plate II. fig. 4, of Achievements; but there is one exception to this rule, and that is, when in either coat a bordure occurs, (which in a single coat should ever go wholly round the shield,) such bordure should be omitted at the line of impalement where the two coats unite, as depicted in Plate XX. fig. 6. See, also, article IMPALING.

Mr. *Sandford*, in his *Genealogical History*, observes, that dimidiation of arms was much used in the reign of King Edward I. in proof of which, he adds, that Margaret, sister to Philip IV. King of France, and second wife to King Edward I. had on her seal, in the year 1299, the Arms of England so dimidiated with those of France, and that she was the first Queen of England who had her arms so marshalled. This method of impalement by dimidiation has long been laid aside in England, but continued in France. It was liable to great confusion, and might, in many instances, so materially alter the arms of both that neither could be recognized, as arms with cheverons would, by dimidiation, become bends; and single coats, when they happened to be divided per pale of different tinctures, would appear but of one metal or colour; and the coat of a brother and sister, thus dimidiated, have different fields.

From the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VII. it was frequently the practice, with the nobility of England, to quarter the arms of the wife, placing her arms in the first quarter in preference to the paternal coat of the husband's family, especially if the wife's family was of greater dignity, and Mr. *Nisbet*, in his *System of Heraldry*, informs us that it is the custom in Scotland, when a man marries an heiress, to quarter her arms with his own paternal coat; but, at the same time, he allows that the practice is not frequent in any other country. English heralds maintain that there are three rules to be observed in the impaling of the arms of husband and wife, viz.

1st. That the husband's arms should ever be placed on the dexter side as baron, and that of the wife on the sinister, as femme.

2dly. That no husband can impale his wife's arms with his own on a surcoat of arms, ensign, or banner, but may use them impaled upon other utensils.

3dly. That no husband, impaling his wife's arms with his own, can surround the shield with the Order of the Garter, or with any other Order, because, as Mr. *Sandford* argues, although the husband may give his equal half of his escocheon, yet he cannot share his temporary Order of Knighthood with her, except she be sovereign of the Order.

With respect to the first of these regulations, many instances may be adduced to the contrary, but they are by right of pretension, as in the case of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who married to his second wife, Constance, daughter and heir of Peter, King of Castile and Leon, whose arms were impaled on the right side, and so placed on his seal and surcoat.

As to the second rule, it is equally inconsistent to impale the arms of a wife on any official seal, as that of a bishop, dean, head of college, king of arms, &c. as such impale, on the dexter side of the escocheon, the arms of their sees, deaneries, colleges, and official bearings, with their paternal coats on the sinister, as in Plate II. fig. 7 and 8, of Funeral Escocheons of Bishops.

But, with regard to the third, Mr. *Edmondson* differs in opinion, and can see no impropriety in a Knight of the Garter impaling the arms of his wife within the Garter, as she certainly does partake of the honour, and from his Knighthood receives the title of Lady. This argument may, likewise, hold good with Knights of other Orders; but *Edmondson* admits, that upon the decease

of the husband, when she becomes a widow, she ought no longer to bear the Garter round her arms, because, upon the demise of the Knight, his honour of knighthood reverts to the crown, yet she still has a right to continue the title of Lady during her widowhood; and, if the deceased's honours are not to be shown, there can be no way of showing how she became a Lady; and which it is impossible to do with the widows of Knights Bachelors, as the Knights themselves are only distinguished by an open fronted helmet, which it would be highly improper to place over the lozenge-shaped shield of a widow. See FUNERAL ACHIEVEMENTS, Plate II. fig. 2 and 11, for the Arms of a Knight of the Garter and his Wife.

It has been customary for a widower who marries a second wife sometimes to impale the arms of both wives on the sinister half of the escocheon, divided per fesse, placing those of the first wife in chief, and of the second in base. The arms of two wives are likewise borne by dividing the shield into three compartments, paleways, placing the arms of the husband in the centre division, with those of the first wife on the dexter, and those of the second on the sinister sides. In a similar manner, the arms of three, four, five, and even six wives, may be placed two or three on one side, and the rest upon the other. *Guillim*, in his Display of Heraldry, gives an instance of marshalling the coats of three wives of Strutt, in which their arms are all placed on the sinister impalement, the first in chief, the second in fesse, and the third in base: and, in the case of Sir Gervase Clifton, Bart. who married seven wives, he places the coat of Clifton in the middle impalement of a shield, divided into three equal compartments, paleways, those of the four first wives upon the dexter compartment, placed one under the other, by dividing it barways, the first wife's in chief, and the others in regular gradation downwards; and the three last wives on the sinister compartment, in like manner and order; but all this is done without any authority whatever; and *Guillim* goes no further than to state, that those persons did so bear them, although there are instances of placing the arms of several wives in this manner, in heraldic manuscripts preserved in the College of Arms.

Edmondson condemns the practice altogether, and says it is as ridiculous for a man to place the arms of his deceased wife with those of the woman he hath made his second as it would be to suppose that he should place his deceased wife at the head of the table, the intent of impaling the arms of a wife being to show that the

man is then married to a woman of that particular family whose arms are impaled with his own; but when, by her death, he is released from such marriage, he should cease to bear the arms of her family, and although some widowers, out of respect, continue to impale the arms of their deceased wives, the practice is contrary to the rules of heraldry and reason. The case is, however, different with respect to widows, whilst they remain such, as they should continue to bear the arms of their deceased husbands, but in a shield of a lozenge form, and without helmet, crest, mantling, or motto, which clearly points out a widow; whereas, the continuance of the arms of a deceased wife does not imply that the bearer is a widower, but, on the contrary, a married man, nor has any distinction as yet been adopted for a widower, although the late Garter Principal King of Arms suggested something of the sort, which was never carried into effect; and it may, perhaps, be considered unnecessary to point them out by their escocheon, when a reparation of the loss sustained, by taking another wife, rests with themselves, which is not the case with widows and single ladies, who, by etiquette, are debarred the privilege of the first advance towards matrimony, and should, consequently, have the means of showing, by their achievements, the power of accepting the holy state when offered.

Kent asserts, that no woman, except such as are heiresses, are entitled to have their arms impaled with the husband, which *Edmondson* very properly condemns, as the impaling of arms merely points out the family into which the husband has married, and in no way indicates that the wife brought with her any real property, as the bearing of the arms of heiresses upon escocheons of pretence, on the centre of the husband's arms, are intended to show. And here it may not be improper to notice, that, in impaling of a coat, no marks of cadency, or distinction for a first, second, or third daughter, should be placed on such coat; but, if the father bear any mark of filiation, as first, second, or third son, the same should be borne by all the daughters in their armorial bearings.

Gwillim and some other writers assert, that a widow who has had two husbands may place the arms of each husband impaled on the dexter side of the escocheon, in the same manner as the man bears the arms of his wife on the sinister; but, as *Edmondson* remarks, the doing so would be absurd; adding, that there is a much better way of showing that the lady hath had two husbands, provided she chooses to pay

that compliment to the memory of her deceased baron, but which is never done, except the first husband was a peer, or a knight, by whom the femme obtained the title of lady, and that she hath married to her second husband, a commoner; whereby, according to the laws of England, she loses her precedency, yet, by courtesy, still assumes the title of lady. And this is done by bearing the arms of the last husband impaled with the maiden arms of the wife in a lozenge, on the dexter side of the panel of a carriage, seal, &c.; and the arms of the first deceased husband, likewise in a lozenge, impaled, also, with the maiden arms on the sinister side of such panel, seal, &c.; and which Mr. Edmondson says very plainly evinces that the wife hath been married twice, and, at the same time, shows to whom she has been widow, and, consequently, the reason for her being commonly called lady.

Arms of Patronage, according to Camden, are part of the arms of those lords, of whom the persons bearing them held in fee, either added to the paternal arms of the person assuming such addition or borne as feudal arms, in order to show the dependence of the parties bearing them on their particular lords. Thus, as the Earls of Chester bore garbs, many gentlemen of the county bore garbs also. The Earl of Warwick bore chequy or and az. a chev. erm.; and, therefore, many gentlemen in Warwickshire bore chequy. Numerous instances of this sort of bearing might be produced in England, Scotland, and other parts of Europe.

There are, also, *Arms*, or *Armorial Ensigns of Religion*; and Sandford instances such bearings by the Kings of England from the reign of Richard the Second, who, having chosen King Edward the Confessor for his patron saint, impaled the arms of that monarch, (viz. az. a cross flory, betw. five martlets or,) on the dexter side, with those of his own (viz. France and England, quarterly,) on the sinister. In like manner, Edward the Third impaled, on the dexter side, ar. a cross gu. for his patron St. George; which hath ever since been continued to be borne by every sovereign of the Order of the Garter.

Arms of Concession are augmentations granted by the sovereign, of part of his ensigns or regalia, to such persons as he pleaseth to honour therewith; and Sandford informs us that Henry VIII. granted, to each of his wives, arms of augmentation, to be marshalled with their own paternal coats; and, also, that, in like

manner, he honoured the arms of Thomas Manners, whom he created Earl of Rutland, upon account of his being descended from a sister of King Edward IV. with a chief, quarterly, azure and gules; on the first, two fleurs-de-lis, in fesse, or; on the second, a lion, passant, guardant, or; third, as the second; fourth, as the first.

Many instances might be given of our sovereigns manifesting their favour by arms of concession, &c.; and the late King, as well as His present Majesty, have conferred grants of honourable augmentation on several of our distinguished naval and military commanders; but such special concessions cannot be granted otherwise than by warrant from the sovereign, which is recorded in the College of Arms.

Arms are frequently assigned over by wills, or testamentary dispositions, testators often directing that the person to whom they bequeath their fortunes should take their name and arms; which is generally done by act of parliament, or sign manual; in which it is customary to insert a clause that the same shall be registered in the College of Arms, or be void and of none effect. But, unless such change of name and the bearing of the arms are particularly directed to be taken by act of parliament, or royal license, it is the opinion of the ablest lawyers that such name and arms may be taken without such authority, and that any person may, of his own free will, change his name without any testamentary direction to do so, unless such change of name is done with some fraudulent intention, which renders it illegal: yet, notwithstanding that such may be the law, the change of name, and consequent assumption of arms, cannot be made too public; and His Majesty's royal license and authority, and the record of it, and the exemplification or confirmation of the arms, should be obtained and registered in the proper place for such acts—the College of Arms.

Arms of Dominion are those which belong to sovereign princes and commonwealths, in right of their sovereignty. These, as Nisbet observes, in strict sense, are not to be called arms, but rather ensigns of public authority, which were of much higher antiquity than armories; for, of old, the Persian, Grecian, and Roman monarchies had fixed ensigns of their sovereignty, as others have used since.

In regard to such ensigns, it should be observed, that, if the person ascending the throne by legal succession be a sovereign, he marshals his arms with those of the dominion to which he succeeds, giving place to the arms of

the ancientest sovereignty, as was done, in the in the year 1217, by Ferdinand III. who was King of Leon, in right of his father, and King of Castile, in right of his mother. These two kingdoms being thus united, he preferred Castile to that of Leon, and bore, quarterly, Castile and Leon.

An ascendant to a throne by succession, if he should be of the quality of a subject, lays aside his own arms, and uses only those of the dominion to which he succeeds.

Those who ascend a throne by election carry their arms on an escocheon placed on the centre of the arms of the dominion to which they are elected; as the Emperors of Germany and Kings of Poland used to do. Thus, William, Prince of Orange, placed his arms over those of England and Scotland, as an elective king.

When a sovereignty or kingdom hath been acquired by conquest, it has been customary to have the ensigns of the conquered dominion taken down, and those of the conqueror placed in their stead, in order to show his right and power. In this manner, Count Bartolon, when he conquered the kingdom of Arragon, pulled down the arms of that kingdom, viz. *ar. a cross, gu. cantoned, with four Moors' heads ppr.* and erected his own, viz. *or, four pallets gu.* His successor, James, King of Arragon, when he conquered the islands of Majorca and Minorca, in the year 1229, erected his standard, charged with pallets; and, having given those islands, with the title of king, to his son, he placed over the pallets a *bendlet*, being the distinction of a younger son.

When another James, King of Arragon, conquered Sardinia, in order to show that he might give such arms as he thought proper, he gave to that dominion the old conquered ensign of Arragon, with these words under it—*Trophæa Regni Arragonum.*

The family of Swabia, being in possession of the kingdom of Sicily, erected their arms, viz. *ar. an eagle, displayed, sa.* which continued the ensign of Sicily until Charles, of Anjou, a brother of the King of France, conquered that kingdom, together with that of Naples; upon which event he destroyed the before-mentioned arms of Swabia, and, for the sovereign ensign of those kingdoms, set up his own arms, viz. *az. semée de lis or, a label of five points gu.* The last of these coats continued as the ensign of Naples; but the Arragonians, when they recovered Sicily, pulled down the arms of Anjou, and replaced their own, which they afterwards bore, *per saltier*, with those of Arragon.

About the year 800, the West-Saxon King Egbert, first monarch of all England, painted on his standard, as all heralds agree, *az. a cross, patonce, or*; but many of the succeeding monarchs of England, down to the reign of King Henry II. bore different standards, as may be seen in Plate X. No. 1.

In the year 1042, the Danes having been driven out of the kingdom, and the Saxon line restored, in the person of King Edward the Confessor, that monarch, upon ascending the throne, set up the former imperial ensign of Edward the elder, viz. *az. a cross, patonce, between four martlets or*, with an augmentation of *a fifth martlet in base.*

His successor, Harold, bore, for his arms, *gu. crusilly, ar. two bars, between six leopards' heads, or, three, two, and one*; or, according to Nisbet, (but upon what authority is not stated,) *ar. a bar, between three leopards' heads, sa.*

In the year 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, having invaded and possessed himself of the kingdom of England, set up the arms of his dukedom, viz. *gu. two lions, passant, guardant, in pale or.*

From that period to the reign of His present Majesty, George the Fourth, the royal arms have, at various times, undergone some alteration, the particulars of which will be found described under ARMS ROYAL, and depicted in Plate X. No. 2.

As some remarks of Mr. Edmondson, touching the armorial bearings of a queen not being impaled with those of the king on his carriages, &c. and their being impaled on her carriages, but without the insignia of the Order of the Garter, may be useful, they are here subjoined, and are as follow:—"That, although it cannot be supposed that the arms of a queen should be placed or impaled with those of the kingdom on the national coin, or on the great seal, privy seal, or other seal, which is to be affixed to any public instrument, issuing from, or granted, or ratified by the king, or on the royal military insignia, yet there doth not appear any reason why the arms of the king and those of the queen may not, with propriety, be borne, impaled, within the garter, on all other occasions. The impaling them within the garter would be a sufficient distinction, and the insignia allowed for the queen would appear with much more dignity. We are not destitute of instances of the arms of our queens having been impaled with those of the kings, their husbands. Katharine, of France, queen consort of Henry V.

had her arms, being those of France, impaled with those of her husband, not only in painting, but on her seal, in one escocheon, which was ensigned with an open crown.

“King Henry VII. married the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of King Edward IV.; upon which union of the two houses of York and Lancaster, impalement was, for the first time, extended to badges; those of the two united families, viz. the white and red roses, being thereupon joined in pale, and so borne by that king and his queen. This circumstance, Mr. Edmondson says, militates strongly in favour of the propriety of impaling the arms of a king with those of his queen; for, if badges, which are but secondary and menial tokens of family distinction, may properly be impaled, much more may family arms be entitled to be placed in that situation.

“Henry VII. was the first sovereign of the Order of the Garter that encircled his arms within that order, and they are placed, so encircled, on his tomb, in Westminster-Abbey. At the foot of the same monument is an escocheon, whereon are Henry’s arms, viz. France and England, quarterly, impaled with those of Elizabeth, his queen; but they are not encircled within the order; and directly over them are the arms of England within the garter.”

From these circumstances, the heralds of the then succeeding times, in all probability, formed their opinion that the arms of a female ought not to be impaled within the order. But, when Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. had married Philip, Prince of Spain, his and her arms were impaled as baron and femme, and borne within the garter; and, in the early times of the institution, the wives of knights of the garter were so far from being considered as properly precluded from all connexion with the order, that, on the contrary, they were admitted to participate with their husbands in the honours, emoluments, and advantages, either resulting from, or pertinent thereunto; as hath been fully proved from the most indubitable authorities, by that learned and indefatigable antiquary, John Anstis, Esq. Garter, in his elaborate History of the Order, vol. ii. p. 123, who produces, from the account-books of the wardrobe and public records, many instances not only of the arms of the wives of knights companions being impaled with the coats of their husbands within the garter, but of those ladies having received, from the wardrobe, not only habits of the order, covered with embroidered garters, according to their degrees, but, also, the

ensigns of the garter itself, which were to be worn by them on their left arm; and that they actually did so wear them may be seen from the monument of the Countess of Tankerville, and that of the lady of Sir Robert Harcourt, now remaining in the church near Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire, on which last-mentioned monument are the cumbent effigies of Sir Robert and his lady, with the garter tied round her left arm, just above her elbow; and, at the head of the tomb, the arms of both are impaled within the garter.

Mr. Anstis, likewise, proves that those ladies actually received the like habits after the decease of their husbands, and even wore them after they had been married a second time, and that to a man of inferior degree: and even the compliment was extended to their daughters: and there are many instances of the habits of the order being issued from the wardrobe to the unmarried daughters of knights companions, that they might wear them, to the intent, as the records express, *that they might be known to be daughters of Knights of the Garter*. For which reason it was that Philippa and Catharine, daughters of John of Gaunt, appeared so habited in the seventh year of Richard II. as well as many other daughters of knights of the garter during the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. V. and VI. and Edward IV. as mentioned by Anstis.

But, although such was formerly the case, the practice of issuing habits of the order to ladies has long been discontinued, as well as that of impaling their arms with those of their husbands, encircled by the garter; upon which Mr. Anstis, no less gallantly than pertinently, remarks, “That, in a nation so tender of the rights and privileges of the fair sex, where Beauty seems to have fixed her empire, it is really surprising that any custom in their favour should be disused, while no reasonable pretence has been assigned for the discontinuance of it.”

Two shields have been used, the dexter bearing the arms of the knight within the garter; and the sinister shield the impaled coats of himself and wife; or the paternal coat of the husband, with the arms of the wife, upon an escocheon of pretence, if an heiress, as in Plate II. fig. 2, of *Funeral Achievements*, although some knights have, in the latter case, borne but one shield, with the escocheon of pretence, encircled with the garter.

It is usual, at foreign courts, ever to surround the arms of the sovereign and his queen with the insignia of the order of knighthood of which

he is sovereign; but, in England, it is not customary to do so, although no very good reason can be assigned for it.

Feudal Arms are those annexed to dignified fees, as dukedoms, marquises, earldoms, &c. and which arms the possessors of such fees bear, in order to show their dignities, in imitation of sovereigns displaying the ensigns of their dominions; thus, the Dukes of Richmond bear the arms of Aubigny. In England, there have been few instances of feudal bearings; but there are many in France and Spain; and *Nisbet*, in his *Essay on Ancient and Modern Armouries*, notices several in Scotland.

Arms of Pretension are coats borne by sovereigns who are not absolutely in possession of the dominions to which such armorial bearings belong, but who claim or pretend to have a right to those territories. Thus the Kings of Spain quartered the arms of Portugal and Jerusalem, to show their right of pretension to those kingdoms; and, in like manner, England quartered the arms of France; the Dukes of Savoy those of the kingdom of Cyprus; and Denmark those of Sweden; and some Scotch Peers, likewise, bear arms of pretension.

We now come to speak of the manner of quartering, or marshalling, together many different coats pertaining to sundry families, in one shield or escocheon, upon the meaning and antiquity of which many authors are much divided in opinion; some condemning the practice altogether, or as unfit for any thing but a pedigree. Some writers have erroneously supposed, that quartering of arms, or, as *Nisbet* terms it, marshalling arms by many *parté* and *coupé* lines, began in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, but *Edmondson* asserts that John Hastings, the second Earl of Pembroke, in 1348, (Temp. Edward III.) was the first subject in England who bore a quartered coat, and instances many of the Knights of the Garter, in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. Henry IV. V. and VI. whose installation-plates were to be seen in the chapel of Windsor-Castle.

The object of quartering of arms is to show the alliances with families, through marriages, with the heiresses, or co-heiresses, of such families respectively, and is accomplished in the following manner:—the husband of an heiress, or co-heiress, is entitled to place the arms of his wife upon an escocheon of pretence, on the centre of his paternal coat, to show that the heirs male of her father are extinct; and, consequently, that her landed property is vested in such husband.

Upon the death of the wife, the issue, both

male and female, of such marriage is then entitled to quarter the arms of their mother with their paternal coat; but, as the marriage with one heiress, or co-heiress, may bring in many quarterings, obtained by similar matches with heiresses, or co-heiresses, in her own family, to all which quarterings the issue of such heiress, or co-heiress, is entitled; and which, in some families, have increased the number of quarterings to many hundreds, it is necessary to draw out a genealogical table, or pedigree, in order to collect such quarterings in the proper order they should be borne; those of the earliest match* being first to be brought into the shield, together with its respective quarterings, and the arms of the other matches, in rotation, in a similar manner. Where a lady becomes an heiress, or co-heiress, to her mother, (which cannot be unless the mother was herself an heiress, or co-heiress,) and not to her father, which sometimes happens, by the father marrying a second wife, and having male issue to represent him, she is entitled to her mother's inheritance, and bears a maternal coat with the arms of her father on a canton, taking all the quarterings which her mother, by descent, was entitled to; and, when married, her husband bears the whole on an escocheon of pretence, and the issue of such marriage, after her death, take them as quarterings; for, it should be particularly noted, that neither men marrying heiresses, or co-heiresses *expectant*, nor the issue of such, can bear arms in this manner.

But, in order the more clearly to illustrate the proper way of collecting, or marshalling, quarterings, as well as to show the manner of drawing out pedigrees, reference must be made to the annexed plate, and the scale of quarterings at the conclusion of this article, and which is drawn out upon the plan followed by English heralds, or genealogists, who generally trace the descent of families agreeable to the derivation of the word,—in a line—*descending*, beginning with the earliest ancestry, running down to the existing generation; but the French frequently run the line upwards, placing the common ancestor at the bottom, or root, from which the different

* Although the quarterings should all be arranged in the order they are brought in, yet it has been the custom with some heralds, whenever the royal arms occurred, to place them in the second quarter, immediately next to the bearer's paternal coat; and some heralds have even gone so far as to place them in the first quarter, and the paternal arms in the second. It is, likewise, the custom, where many quarterings can be claimed, which would overcrowd the shield for a carriage, seal, or any ordinary purpose, to select a few of the principal ones, such as the single coats of heiresses, without the several other quarterings they were entitled to bring in.

branches spring, often depicting them like a tree, emblematical of what is represented.

By the pedigree annexed, which is fictitiously drawn with the names of the ordinaries used in heraldry, the more clearly to develop the quarterings by the arms, it appears, that *Charles Saltier*, the person last named, is entitled to twelve quarterings, six by the paternal, and the like number by the maternal side, marshalled in the following manner:—

First, we take the paternal coat of his common ancestor, *J. Saltier*, who married *Anne*, daughter and heir of *John Fesse*, by *Anne*, daughter and heir of *Pale*; consequently, *Anne Fesse* became entitled to the quartered coat of FESSE and PALE; and her issue, by *J. Saltier*, in like manner, had a right to quarter the arms of FESSE and PALE with his own, and thus two coats were gained by the first marriage of the family of *Saltier*.

We next proceed to take the quarterings acquired by the second marriage, and find *A. Saltier*, the issue of the first, married *Anne*, daughter and co-heir of *John Bend*, by whom he had issue *Peter Saltier*, who gained three additional quarterings by it, viz. BEND, his maternal coat, which brings in CHEVERON and PELLET, by his mother's maternal grandfather, *James Cheveron*, marrying the heiress of *Pellet*; and having issue an only child, *Jane*, entitled to the quartered coat of CHEVERON and PELLET, who married the said *John Bend*, and had issue *Anne*, daughter and co-heir, (wife of the said *A. Saltier*,) entitled to the coats of CHEVERON and PELLET, in addition to that of BEND, her father's; and, by which means, her son, the said *Peter Saltier*, became entitled to six quarterings, that is to say, 1st, SALTIER, 2d, FESSE, 3d, PALE, 4th, BEND, 5th, CHEVERON, and 6th, PELLET.

We now take the third and last marriage, which is that of the said *Peter Saltier*, with *Susan*, daughter and heiress of *Thomas Pile*, whose son, *Charles Saltier*, in right of his mother, inherits six quarterings, which she became entitled to as sole heir both to father and mother, and brought in as follows:—

James Pile, her grandfather, married *Mary*, daughter and heir of *John Cross*, by *Mary*, the heiress of *Flower*; and *Thomas Pile*, the issue of the said *James* and *Mary*, as representative of his maternal grandfather and grandmother, we find entitled to the quarterings of CROSS and FLOWER; and marrying *Joan*, the other co-heir of *John Bend*, (who had a right to the same quarterings as her sister,) *Susan*, the wife of the said

Peter Saltier, and thus heir and representative of the families of PILE, CROSS, and FLOWER, on her father's side, and those of BEND, CHEVERON, and PELLET, on the mother's, bore these six coats quarterly; and *Charles Saltier*, her son, thus became entitled to twelve, viz. paternally to SALTIER, FESSE, PALE, BEND, CHEVERON, and PELLET; and maternally to PILE, CROSS, FLOWER, BEND, CHEVERON, and PELLET, severally brought in, according to the following scale of the quarterings.

1. Saltier					
2. Fesse	}	Fesse's	Quar-	terings.	}
3. Pale					
4. Bend					
5. Cheveron	}	Cheve-	ron's	Quar-	}
6. Pellet					
7. Pile					
8. Cross	}	Cross's	Quar-	terings.	}
9. Flower					
10. Bend					
11. Cheveron	}	Cheve-	ron's	Quar-	}
12. Pellet					

QUARTERINGS are the several different coats marshalled and placed together in one esccheon. In speaking scientifically of such coats, the number of the *quarterings* should be mentioned; as, for example, he bears quarterly of ten, twelve, or any other number. See PARTITIONS.

Quarterings, grand. Nisbet, and some other heralds, make use of the term *grand-quarterings* in blazoning a quartered coat, the quarters of which are again divided into four quarterings, which prevents the confusion that must otherwise attend the repetition of *first and fourth, second and third*, in the description of the four main quarters, and their respective quarterings; but, although the term *grand quarters* is often thus applied to the four partitions into which the field is first divided, in order that the minor partitions of each should be more clearly understood, the single paternal coat of each individual match with an heiress, in the paternal line only, may be more properly called the *grand quarterings*, and the other quarterings which such heiresses may be severally entitled to bring in, *minor quarters*.

QUARTERLY, the term used for the field when divided into four equal parts, as in Plate XIII.

fig. 2, on which is placed a baton, or baton, referred to under that name.

Quarterly, az. and or, a saltier counter-changed, fimbriated ar. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.

Quarterly pierced. Perforated of a square form in a saltier, cross moline, &c. through which aperture the field is seen, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 29.

Quarterly in saltier is a French way of blazoning what we call per saltier, that is, dividing the field by two lines bendways, the one dexter, the other sinister. See PER SALTIER.

Quarterly quartered. See CROSSES so termed, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 6, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 32. Crosses are sometimes again divided in the centre by two lines, saltierways, which counterchanges the tinctures differently, making eight divisions, as in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 24, and this, by most heralds, is called *quarterly quartered*, though, strictly speaking, certainly improperly so termed, as it is then *quarterly and per saltier, counterchanged, or quarterly, quartered per saltier, all counterchanged*. Saltiers are, likewise, divided *per saltier and quarterly*, and are generally called *saltiers quarterly quartered*; but, as these divisions of the cross and saltier are divided contrary one to the other, the former being *quarterly and per saltier*, and the latter *per saltier and quarterly*, the term *quarterly quartered* expressing no difference in the division of the cross from that of the saltier, (which is exactly the reverse of each other,) cannot be well applicable to both; for, although the term *quarterly* can only apply to a division per cross into four pieces, the additional word *quartered*, if considered to signify a second partition, rather implies another division in the same way, (per cross,) and not saltierways, and the united terms *quarterly quartered*, to signify that the cross is quartered quarterly, or merely divided *quarterly*, or per cross, without implying any second division at all; and, in order more expressly to define these partitions, the author has ventured to suggest what he conceives more applicable terms to this kind of division of the cross and saltier, when in eight pieces.

QUATERFOIL, QUATREFOIL, or CATERFOIL, the four-leaved grass, which should always be drawn as in Plate XXXI. fig. 19; it is not so frequently met with in coat-armour as the cinquefoil.

Quaterfoil slipped is generally represented as in Plate XXXI. fig. 20; but they sometimes occur as depicted in the same Plate, fig. 21.

Quaterfoil double is borne as the mark of cadency for the ninth son, as may be seen by reference to Plate XI. fig. 9, in the distinction of families.

QUARTIER-FRANC, or FREE QUARTER, is a term seldom met with in English heraldry. Nisbet remarks that, in all the books of blazon in Britain that he had perused, he never met with a *franc quartier* but in one single instance, a manuscript of a Mr. Thomas Crawford, in the arms of Hamilton, who carried gu. three cinquefoils ar. a *franc quartier* or, charged with a sword, fessewise, az. It is mentioned by Meneestrier, but seems to imply nothing more than a *quarter*, before described.

QUARTYLLE, } old English terms for quar-
QWARTYRLY, or } terly.
QWARTLY, }

QUEEN ERMINE. This term occurs in Holme; but, as the ermine spot, or tail of the ermine, is meant, it seems an error, and should have been *queue*.

QUEUE is the French term for tail; and, in heraldry, it is used to express the tails of beasts, especially when borne with two tails, which is blazoned a *lion double queued*, and will be found depicted in Plate XXII. fig. 11.

QUILL, or WHEEL-QUILL OF YARN. See Plate XLI. on the dexter side of fig. 18.

Quill, empty of the thread. See Plate XLVII. fig. 10, viz. in chief an empty quill, in base a lantern.

Quill of gold, or silver thread. See TRUNDLE, and Plate XLI. fig. 36.

QUINTAIN, an ancient tilting-block, used in a game, or sport, not many years since practised at marriages in Shropshire, and some other counties in England. The sport consisted in running a tilt on horseback, against a *quintain*, or thick plank, fixed in the ground. He that, by striking the plank, broke the greatest number of tilting-poles, and exhibited the greatest agility, gained the prize; which was formerly a peacock, but latterly a garland.

QUISE, A LA, a French term often met with in English blazon for the *thigh*, as an eagle's leg, erased *a la quise*, that is, erased at the thigh.

QUIVER OF ARROWS, a case filled with arrows.

RACCOURCY, or RECOURCIE, is the same as *coupée*, that is, cut off or shortened, and de-

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notes a cross, or other ordinary, that doth not extend to the edges of the escocheon, as all ordinaries should do when named without any abatement of this sort. See Plate XXXII. fig. 3.

RADIANT, **RAYONNED**, **RAYONNANT**, **RAI-ONÉE**, or **RAYONNÉE**, are terms used to express any ordinary edged with glittering rays, or shining beams, like those of the sun. See Plate VII. fig. 21, a chief *radiant*; Plate XII. fig. 7, a pale *radiant*; and Plate XXXII. fig. 17, a cross *radiant*.

RAGGED, **RAZED**, **JAGGED**, or **SPLINTERED**.

Ragged staves are formed *raguly* on each side.

RAGULY, **RAGULED**, or **RAGULATED**, is used to express any ordinary that is jagged, or notched, in an irregular manner, as in Plate XII. fig. 19, Plate XV. fig. 33, Plate XIX. fig. 33, Plate XXXII. fig. 31, and Plate XXXVIII. fig. 28 and 33.

RAINBOW is represented in armory as a semicircle of various colours, arising from clouds, as in Plate XLVII. fig. 13.

RAKE, an utensil in horticulture. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 10.

Rake-head, as borne in armoury. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 28.

RAMÉ, a French term, Latinized, by Baron, *fastigiatus*, meaning *branched*, or *attired*.

RAMPANDE, old English term for *rampant*.

RAMPANT, a term applicable to lions, bears, tigers, &c. when standing erect on their hind legs, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 13, and Plate XXII. fig. 5.

In the Dictionary to *Gwillim*, it is said to be the participle of *ramper*, which, in French, signifies to creep; from which *Chiffletius* uses *prorrepens*; but *Segoing*, a learned French author, takes it rather for a corruption from the Latin word *Rapiens*, which, in French, is *ravissant*; and, accordingly, *Bara* uses *rampant*, or *ravissant*; and the Book of St. Alban's hath *leonem rapacem*. *Camden*, in reference to the action, makes use of the word *erectus* only, which is followed by *Gibbon* and *Baron*; but the latter hath, also, *insiliens*, making a distinction between *rampant* and *ravissant*, the last of which he terms *irruens seu rapiens*.

Rampant sejant is said of the lion, &c. when in a sitting posture, with the fore-legs raised. See Plate XXII. fig. 32.

Rampant, extendant, displayed, or *in full aspect*, that is, when any beast stands upright, stretching out the fore-legs on each side the body, so that the full face, breast, belly, and

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inner part of the thighs are seen. See Plate XXII. fig. 24.

Rampant passant is said of a lion, &c. when walking with the dexter fore-paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position.

RAMPEE, **RAMPED**, or **ROMPU**, that is, broken or separated. See **FESSE**, **RAMPED**, and Plate XIV. fig. 11.

RAMPING, a term sometimes met with in old blazon, and is the same as *rampant*.

RANGANT, a term used, in old heraldry, for the bull, bugle, or buffalo, when borne *furiosant*, or in a rage, or madness.

RANGÉ is a French term, signifying many mullets, or other charges, placed in bend, saltier, fesse, cross, &c. *Baron* renders it, in Latin, *ordinatus*.

RAPING, (French, *ravissant*.) This term is used when any animal, such as the lion, bear, wolf, tiger, leopard, or others of the ravenous kind, are borne feeding, or devouring of their prey; but the particular position, or the thing they rape upon, should be noticed.

RASED, or **RAZED**, broken, with jagged splinters; termed, also, *ragged*.

RASIE, with **RAYS**, or **RAYED**.

RASYD, old English term for *enrased*.

RAVEN, a carnivorous bird, so well known as to render any description of it unnecessary. See Plate XL. fig. 4.

RAVISSANT, a term used by French heralds to express the posture of a wolf, &c. half raised, and just springing forward upon his prey. It is, also, applied, generally, to all ravenous animals, when feeding upon or devouring their prey; and the French sometimes use this term instead of *rampant*.

RAYONNANT, or } See **RADIANT**.
RAYONNÉ. }

RAYS, when depicted round the sun, should be sixteen in number, but, when around an estoile, only six. In painting or drawing these *rays*, they should be represented alternately, straight and waved, as in Plate XLII. fig. 28 and 30; and it is unnecessary in the blazon to mention their number.

Rays, issuing from the dexter chief point. See Plate XLII. fig. 32.

Rays, issuing from a cloud in chief. See Plate XLVII. fig. 34.

Rays of the sun inflamed. See Plate XLII. fig. 29; and, also, **SUN**.

REARING is said of the horse, when standing upon the hind legs, with the fore raised.

REBATED, is when a part of a cross, &c. is cut off. See **CROSSES**, **REBATED**.

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REBATEMENT. See **ABATEMENT**.

REBENDING is the same as bowed embowed, bent first one way and then another, like the letter S.

REBOUNDANT, or **REBOUNTING**, a term sometimes used, in ancient heraldry, for the tail of a lion, when turned up like the letter S, the end of the tail being outwards, which was called *reverberant*, *beaten back*, or *reboundant*, as if the animal had beaten it to his back and it had rebounded; the usual way of turning the end of the tail, in ancient times, being inwards; but it is now seldom borne otherwise than outwards, and, therefore, not noticed in the blazon, it being the usual way of placing the tail, which, in any other position, should be particularly expressed, as tail extended, coward, nowed, &c.

REBUS, in heraldry, means such a coat as, by its charges, alludes to the name of the bearer, as *castles*, for *Castleton*; *bears*, for *Bernard*; *salmons*, for *Salmon*, and the like. The French term such *Des Armes parlantes*, and the English *Canting Arms*. But *Coates*, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, defines *rebus* as different from a device, though it has a painted representation, but with words annexed to it, so that neither the one nor the other make any sense alone, the motto explaining the thing represented, and the representation making up the imperfect motto. Sometimes the motto describes the figure, or the name of the figure makes up what is defective in the words. For instance, a fool, painted kneeling, with a horn at his mouth, and these words, *Fol age nous trompe*, which, as thus written, is, *Foolish age deceives us*, and has no signification; but, if taken as it is intended, it should be read *Fol a genous trompe*, the figure expresses the meaning of it, *a fool, kneeling, sounds the horn*. As another example, *Coates* mentions the motto upon a sun-dial, "*We must*," the meaning of which is made up by the thing itself, that is, *We must die all*, alluding to the *dial*. These kind of rebuses were formerly much more in use than they are now.

RECERCELÉE, or **RECERSILE**, according to ancient blazon, is a cross similar to a cross moline, but with the ends turned more round, as in Plate XXXIII. fig. 36. See **CROSS RECERSILE**.

RECERCELLED, or **RESARCELLED**. See **CROSSES** so termed.

RECLINANT, to bow or bend backwards.

RECOUPPÉ, French term for *reparted per fesse*.

RECOURCIE. See **RACOURCY**.

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RECROISÉ, a French term in armoury, which signifies *crossed*, as a cross crosslet, or crosslet crossed. It is, in Latin, called *crucibus iteratus*.

RECROSSETTÉE, or } See **CROSSES** so termed.

RECROSSIE.

RECOPYD, or } old English terms for *couped*.

RECOUPED,

RECT-ANGLED is when the line of length is, as it were, cut off in its straightness by another straight line, which, in the joining, make a perfect square angle, and is then termed *rect-angled*, as in Plate VI. fig. 2, of **LINES**, and Plate VII. fig. 2.

RECURSANT. This term is taken from the Latin word *recurso*, to turn backward; and an *eagle, recursant*, is sometimes called an *eagle, invertant*, from *inverto*, to turn contrary to the right way, or the inside outwards, that is, showing the back part.

Recursant overture, or *inverted and displayed*, and by some blazoned *tergiant*, and *tergiant volant*, from the Latin word *tergum*, a back, is said of an eagle, displayed, with the back towards your face.

Recursant volant, in pale, is said of an eagle as it were flying upwards, showing the back; it is sometimes blazoned an eagle, *tergiant, displayed*, and, also, *volant, ascendant*, and is just the reverse of the eagle in Plate XLIX. fig. 3, which is descendant in the manner this should be ascendant.

Recursant volant, in fesse, wings overture, is an eagle flying, as it were, across the field, showing its back.

Recursant, (or *Tergiant*, or *Invertant*,) *volant in bend, wings overture*, is an eagle, flying, in bend, with the back exposed.

Recursant, (or *Tergiant*,) *displayed, wings crossed*. See an eagle in this position, Plate XLIX. fig. 4.

RECURVANT, bowed, embowed, or curved and recurved.

REDOUT. The *cross potent, rebated*, is, by some writers, called a *Cross Redout*, from its resemblance to a bulwark, or fortification. See **CROSS POTENT, REBATED**; and Plate XXXII. fig. 5.

REFLECTED, or } Curved, or turned round, as

REFLEXED,

} the chain, or line, from the collar of a beast, thrown over the back, is termed *reflexed*. *Flected* and *reflected* are curvings contrarywise, bending first one way and then another.

REGALIA, ensigns of royal dignity, as crowns, sceptres, mounds, &c. The word *regalia* is sometimes, though improperly, used to express

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the ensigns of any particular honour and dignity conferred on a subject or office; as, also, those ensigns which are commonly used at the funerals of great personages, as banners, guidons, pennons, standard, helmet, shield, surcoat, mantle, sword, spurs, &c.

REGARDANDE. Old English term for *reguardant*.

REGUARDANT, is the position in which all beasts and birds are said to be when they are represented looking behind them, as in Plate XXII. fig. 4 and 7. The word *reguardant* is a French participle, which signifies the same as *retrospiciens* in Latin, but French heralds use the word *tourné*, implying thereby that the head is turned.

Reguardant reversed. Snakes, &c. are sometimes thus borne when nowed in the form of the figure 8 laid fessewise, the head turning under from the sinister towards the dexter, and the tail bending upwards over it, as in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 27.

REIN-DEER, as borne in armoury, is a stag with double attires, two of them turning down, as on the head of the rein-deer, cabossed, in Plate XXVII. fig. 6.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES, ABBEYS, MONASTERIES, &c. founded in England and Wales.

Note.—As the Arms of the Abbeys, Monasteries, &c. generally speaking, appear to be the same with those of their respective founders, we cannot be surprised at finding two, and sometimes more of them, bearing the same Arms; indeed, to some of them, religious bearings have been added, as crosiers, mitres, &c. in order to vary or difference them from those of other religious houses, which had been founded, or endowed, by one and the same person; notwithstanding which, they clearly appear to have been originally the same.

ABBOTSBURY-ABBEY, *Dorsetshire*, az. three pair of keys, two in chief and one in base, or; each pair addorsed and conjoined in the rings, the wards in chief.

AGATHA [ST.] ABBEY, *Richmond, Yorkshire*, az. a bend or, over all a crosier in bend sinister, the staff ar. crook of the second. (*Another coat*, gu. two bars, gemelles, or, a chief of the last; over all, a crosier, in pale, ar.)

ALBAN'S, [ST.] ABBEY, *Hertfordshire*, az. a saltier or.

ALVINGHAM-ABBEY, *Lincolnshire*, ar. three bars gu. over all a crosier, in bend, or.

ANTHONY'S [ST.] FRIARY, *London*, or, a tau az.

ASHRIDGE-MONASTERY, *Buckinghamshire*, gu. on an altar-tomb, a lamb, passant, guardant, ar. carrying a banner of the last, charged

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with a cross of the first, resting the dexter fore-foot on a mound or.

ATHERSTON-FRIARY, *Warwickshire*, or, three piles gu. a canton erm.

AUGUSTINE'S [ST.] MONASTERY, *Canterbury*, sa. a cross ar. (This house, also, had *another coat*, viz. sa. a cross ar. in the first quarter an episcopal staff, in pale, or, ensigned with a cross, pattée, ar. surmounted with a pall of the last, charged with four crosses, formée, fitchée, of the first, edged and fringed of the third.)

AUGUSTINE'S [ST.] ABBEY, *Bristol*, sa. three ducal coronets, in pale, or.

BARNSTAPLE-PRIORY, *Devonshire*, gu. a bend or, in chief a label of three points ar.

BARTHOLOMEW'S, THE GREAT, [ST.] PRIORY, *London*, gu. two lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, in chief two ducal coronets of the last.

BARKING-ABBEY, *Essex*, az. three roses, two and one, in base, or; in chief as many lilies ar. stalked and leaved vert, all within a bordure gu. charged with eight plates.

BASINGWERK-ABBEY, *Flintshire*, ar. on a cross, engr. vert, five mullets or.

BATH-ABBEY, *Somersetshire*, gu. two keys in bend sinister, addorsed and conjoined in the bows, or, interlaced with a crosier in bend dexter ar.

BATH-PRIORY, *Somersetshire*, gu. two keys in bend sinister, addorsed and conjoined in the bows, or, interlaced with a sword in bend dexter ar. hilt and pomel of the second.

BATTLE-ABBEY, *Sussex*, ar. on a cross gu. a mitre or, betw. two regal crowns, in pale, and two mounds, in fesse, of the last.

BEAULIEU-ABBEY, *Hampshire*, gu. a crosier, in pale, or, enfiled with a regal crown of the last, all within a bordure sa. billettée of the second.

BEES, [ST.] MONASTERY, *Cumberland*, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a lion, rampant, az.; second and third, gu. three lucies, haurient, ar.

BELLELAND, or BILAND-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. surmounted with a crosier, in bend sinister, or. (This Abbey had, also, *another coat*, viz. quarterly, gu. and ar. a crosier, in bend dexter, or.)

BENNET'S, HULME, [ST.] ABBEY, *Norfolk*, sa. a crosier, in pale, or, garnished with a pallium, crossing the staff, ar. betw. two ducal coronets of the second.

BERMONDSEY-ABBEY, *Surrey*, per pale, gu. and az. a lion, passant, guardant, or, hold-

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ing in his dexter paw, erect, a crosier, enfiled with a mitre of the last, all within a bordure ar. charged with eight B's sa. (The Abbey had *another coat*, viz. per pale, gu. and az. within a bordure ar.)

BEVERLEY-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, ar. a crosier, in pale, sa. enfiled with a crown ppr. all within a bordure sa. bezantée.

BILEGH-PRIORY, *Essex*, ar. six fleurs-de-lis az. three, two, and one.

BITLESDEN-ABBEY, *Buckinghamshire*, ar. two bars gu. a canton of the last.

BLACK-FRIARS' FRIARY, *Canterbury*, az. on a cross ar. betw. four mitres, labelled, or, a text **r**, surmounted with the letter **g**, sa.

BODMIN-MONASTERY, *Cornwall*, or, on a chev. az. betw. three lions' heads, erased, purp. as many annulets of the first.

BOLTON-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a cross, patonce, vairé, ar. and az.

BOXLEY-ABBEY, *Kent*, ar. five lozenges, conjoined in bend sinister, gu. on a canton of the last, a crosier, in pale, or.

BRIDLINGTON-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, per pale, sa. and ar. three Roman B's, counter-changed, two and one.

BROMERE, or **BROMME-ABBEY**, *Hampshire*, gu. a sword, in pale, ar. hilt and pomel or, surmounted of two keys in saltier, the dexter of the last, the sinister of the second.

BROMHOLME-PRIORY, *Norfolk*, ar. a cross, voided, sa. double-cottised of the last, all within a bordure or.

BRUTON-PRIORY, *Somersetshire*, gu. in a maunch erm. a hand ppr. holding, erect, a fleur-de-lis or. (*Another coat*, or, a cross, engr. sa.)

BUCKFESTRE-ABBEY, *Devonshire*, sa. a crosier, in pale, or, enfiled with a buck's head, cabossed, ar.

BUKENHAM-PRIORY, *Norfolk*, ar. three escallop-shells, two and one,

BURNHAM-ABBEY, *Buckinghamshire*, or, on a chief ar. three lozenges gu.

BURY-ST.-EDMUND-ABBEY, *Suffolk*, az. three ducal crowns, two and one, or, each pierced with two arrows, in saltier, of the last.

BURSCOUGH-PRIORY, *Lancashire*, per fesse, indented, and, in chief two crosiers betw. three annulets.

BURTON-ABBEY, *Burton-upon-Trent, Leicestershire*, or, on a cross, engr. az. five mullets, pierced, ar.

BURTON-LAZER-HOSPITAL, *Leicestershire*, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. impaling ar. a cross gu.

R E L

BUTLEY-PRIORY, *Suffolk*, or, a chief, indented, az. over all, in bend, a crosier, the staff gu. the crook of the first.

Note.—These Arms were also used without the crosier.

CAERMARDEN, or **KAERMERDIN-PRIORY**, *Wales*, az. an eagle, with wings endorsed, standing on a branch of laurel, all or.

CALDER-ABBEY, *Cumberland*, ar. three escocheons, two and one, the first in the dexter chief quarter, or, a fesse, betw. two cheverons, gu.; the second gu. three lucies, haurient, ar.; the third sa. a fret ar.

CARLISLE-PRIORY, *Cumberland*, ar. on a cross sa. a mitre, with labels, or.

CARTMELE, or **KERTMELE-PRIORY**, *Lancashire*, per pale, or and vert, a lion, rampant, gu.

CASTLE-ACRE, or **ESTACRE-MONASTERY**, *Norfolk*, ar. a cross, chequy, or and az. betw. twelve cross crosslets, fitchée, sa.

CATHARINE'S [ST.] HOSPITAL, *by the Tower, London*, per fesse, gu. and az. in chief a sword, barwise, ar. hilt and pomel to the dexter side or, in base a demi catharine-wheel of the last, divided fessewise, the circular part towards the chief.

CERNE-MONASTERY, *Dorsetshire*, az. a cross, engr. or, betw. four lilies ar.

CHARLEY-PRIORY, *Leicestershire*, az. a saltier or, betw. two ducal coronets in pale, and as many mitres, with labels, in fesse, of the last.

CHERTSEY-MONASTERY, *Surrey*, per pale, or and ar. two keys, addorsed and conjoined at the bows in bend sinister, the upper gu. the under az. interlaced with a sword in bend dexter of the second, hilted and pomelled of the first.

CHESTER-PRIORY, *Cheshire*, sa. three mitres, labelled, or, two and one.

CHICH-PRIORY, *Essex*, or, three ducal coronets gu. two and one.

CHRIST-CHURCH-PRIORY, *Canterbury*, az. on a cross ar. a text **r**, surmounted with the letter **i**, sa.

CHRIST-CHURCH, *London*, az. the representation of the Trinity, ar. being expressed by four plates, two in chief, one in the middle point, and one in base, conjoined to each other by an orle and a pall ar.; on the centre plate is the word *Deus*, on the dexter chief plate *pater*, on the sinister *filius*, and on the plate in base the words *sanctus spiritus*, on the three parts of the pall the word *est*, and on each part of the orle the words *non est*.

CIRENCESTER-ABBEY, *Gloucestershire*, ar.

R E L

on a chev. gu. three rams' heads, affrontée, of the field, attired or. (This Abbey had, also, *another coat*, viz. gu. on a chev. ar. three rams' heads, coupé and affrontée, sa. attired or, in the dexter chief quarter two lions, passant, guardant, of the last. As, also, a *third coat*, viz. paly of six, or and gu. in bend a crosier ar. all within a bordure az. bezantée.)

COLCHESTER-MONASTERY, *Essex*, gu. a cross or, on a border of the second, eight mullets of six points of the first.

COLCHESTER, ST. JOHN, MONASTERY, *Essex*, ar. a cross gu. over all an escarbuncle sa. all within a bordure or.

COVENHAM-MONASTERY, *Lincolnshire*, gu. a saltier ar.

COVERHAM-MONASTERY, *Yorkshire*, or, a chief, indented, az.

CROSS [ST.] HOSPITAL, *Winchester*, ar. five crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa. two, two, and one.

CROWLAND, or CROILAND-ABBEY, *Lincolnshire*, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. three knives, erect, in fesse, ar. their handles or; second and third az. three scourges, erect, in fesse, or, with three lashes to each.

CROXTON-PRIORY, *Staffordshire*, or, a bend betw. six martlets sa.

CUMBERMERE - MONASTERY, *Cheshire*, quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa. on the sinister chief quarter a crosier of the first.

DELACRE, or DIEULACRE-ABBEY, *Staffordshire*, sa. a crosier, in pale, betw. three garbs or.

DEREHAM-MONASTERY, *Norfolk*, az. three crosiers, two and one, or, each enfiled with a stag's head, cabossed of the last.

DOVER-MONASTERY, *Kent*, sa. a cross ar. betw. four leopards' heads or.

DRAX-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three drakes ppr. a rose or.

DUNMOW-PRIORY, *Essex*, sa. a cross ar. betw. four mullets or.

DUNSTABLE-PRIORY, *Bedfordshire*, ar. on a pile, sa. a horse-shoe, interlaced to a staple affixed to the centre of the pile, or.

DURHAM-MONASTERY, az. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, ar.

DURHAM-PRIORY, az. a chev. or, betw. three lions, rampant, or.

EDINGTON-PRIORY, *Wiltshire*, or, on a cross engr. gu. five cinquefoils of the first.

ELY-PRIORY, *Cambridgeshire*, or, three keys az. two and one, the wards in chief.

ELSING-PRIORY, *Spitalfields, London*, gu. a lion, rampant, barry of eight, ar. and sa.

R E L

ELSYNG-PRIORY, gu. three fleurs-de-lis, in bend, or, betw. two cottises of the last.

EVESHAM-ABBEY, *Worcestershire*, az. a chev. composed of chain, and coupé betw. three mitres, all ar. at the dexter end of the chain a padlock of the last.

FEVERSHAM-ABBEY, *Kent*, per pale, gu. and az. three demi lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, joined to as many demi hulks of ships ar. over all, in pale, a crosier of the third.

FOUNTAINS-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, ar. (*Another coat*, az. three horse-shoes or, two and one.)

FRIDESWIDE'S [ST.] PRIORY, *Oxford*, sa. a fesse, enhanced, ar. in chief three ladies' heads, coupé below the shoulders, ppr. vested of the second, crowned or, in base an ox ar. passing a ford ppr.

FRISTOKE, or FRITHELSTOKE-PRIORY, *Devonshire*, vairé, ar. and sa.

FURNES-ABBEY, *Lancashire*, sa. on a pale ar. a crosier of the first. (*Another coat*, sa. a bend, compony, ar. and az.)

GERONDON-ABBEY, *Leicestershire*, gu. a cinquefoil erm. over all, in bend, a crosier or.

GISEBURN, or GYSBURGH-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, ar. a lion, rampant, az. debruised with a bend gu.

GLASTONBURY - MONASTERY, *Somersetshire*, vert, a cross, bottonée, ar. on a canton of the last the Virgin Mary and child ppr. (*Another coat*, vert, a cross, bottonée, ar. on the dexter chief quarter the Virgin Mary, holding the infant in her dexter arm, and in the sinister a sceptre, all or, in each of the other quarters a ducal crown of the last.)

GLOUCESTER-MONASTERY, az. two keys, in saltier, or, the wards in chief.

GREGORY'S [ST.] PRIORY, *Canterbury*, per chev. sa. and ar. in chief two mullets, pierced, of the last, in base a ducal coronet, composed of leaves and crosses, pattée, or. (This Priory, also, had *another coat*, viz. per chev. sa. and ar. in chief two mullets, pierced, of the last, in base a Cornish chough ppr. Likewise, a *third coat*, viz. or, three bends gu. on a chief of the last a plate, betw. two lions, combatant, of the first.)

HALES, or HAILES-ABBEY, *Gloucestershire*, ar. in bend dexter a crosier gu. surmounted with a lion, rampant, of the last, all within a bordure sa. bezantée.

HALES-OWEN-ABBEY, *Shropshire*, az. a chev. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.

HALTEMPRISE-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, sa. a

R E L

cross, patonce, quarterly, ar. and gu. (*Another coat*, sa. a cross, fleury, ar.)

HEDINGHAM-NUNNERY, *Essex*, ar. a billet, in pale, az. surmounted of another, in fesse, gu.

HEREFORD-PRIORY, *Pembrokeshire*, gu. a wivern or, on a chief az. three mullets, pierced, of the second.

HERTLAND-ABBEY, *Devonshire*, ar. a crossier, in pale, or, enfiled with a stag's head, cabossed, sa. (This Abbey had, also, *another coat*, viz. gu. a bend betw. three pears or.)

HIDE-ABBEY, *Hampshire*, ar. a lion, rampant, sa. on a chief of the last two keys, adorsed and conjoined in the bows, in pale, of the first.

HOLLAND-MONASTERY, *Lincolnshire*, az. a lion, rampant, guardant, betw. eight fleurs-de-lis ar. over all, on a bend gu. three keys, the wards upwards, or.

HOLME, ST. BENNET, ABBEY. See ST. BENNET'S, in letter B.

HOLME, CULTRAM, ABBEY, *Cumberland*, az. a cross moline or, impaling or, a lion, rampant, sa.

HOUNSLOW-PRIORY, *Middlesex*, gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, per fesse, or and ar. betw. three plates, each charged with a cross of the first. (This Priory had, also, *another coat*, viz. gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, per fesse, or and ar.)

JAMES'S [ST.] PRIORY, *Northamptonshire*, per pale, ar. and gu. over all an escallop-shell or.

JAMES'S [ST.] ABBEY, *Reading, Berkshire*, az. three escallop-shells or, two and one.

INGHAM-ABBEY, *Norfolk*, ar. a cross, patée, per saltier, gu. and az.

JOHN [ST.] OF JERUSALEM HOSPITAL, *London*, ar. a cross, potent, betw. four crosses, or.

JOHN [ST.] OF JERUSALEM ABBEY, gu. a cross or.

KENELWORTH-PRIORY, *Warwickshire*, ar. on a chief az. two mullets or, pierced gu.

KIRKEBY-BELER-PRIORY, *Leicestershire*, per pale, sa. and or, a lion, rampant, ar.

KIRKHAM-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, gu. three water-bougets or, two and one, in pale a pilgrim's staff of the last, enfiled with the water-bouget in base.

KIRKSTALL-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, az. three swords, their points in base, hilts and pomels or.

KNARESBOROUGH-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, ar.

R E L

a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure of the last, bezantée.

LAITON, or LATTON PRIORY, *Essex*, gu. five mullets or, two, two, and one, on a canton of the second a griffin, segreant, sa.

LANDAFF-PRIORY, sa. two crosiers, in saltier, the dexter or, the sinister ar. on a chief az. three mitres, labelled, of the second.

LANDE, or LAUNDE PRIORY, *Leicestershire*, or, three pales gu. within a bordure az. bezantée. (*Another coat*, az. on a bend gu. cottised or, betw. two mullets ar. pierced of the field, three escallop-shells of the third.)

LANECROFT-PRIORY, *Cumberland*, or, two flaunches gu.

LANEGUEST, or VALE-OF-LANGUEST PRIORY, gu. on a lion, rampant, betw. three cross crosslets ar. three bars sa.

LANGDONE-PRIORY, *Kent*, az. two crosiers, in saltier, ar. the dexter crook or, the sinister sa.

LANTHONY-PRIORY, *Gloucestershire*, a bend, betw. six lions, rampant. (*Another coat*, a chev. betw. three birds)

LAUNCESTON-PRIORY, *Cornwall*, ar. gut-tée-de-sang, a cock gu. on a chief of the last three roses or.

LEEDS-PRIORY, *Kent*, or, a cross, voided, gu.

LEICESTER-COLLEGE, *Newark, Nottinghamshire*, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, or, over all a label of three points throughout ar. charged with nine fleurs-de-lis.

LENTON-PRIORY, *Nottinghamshire*, quarterly, or and az. over all a cross Calvary, on three grieces or, steps sa. fimbriated of the first.

LIGHES, LEIGHES, or LEES PRIORY, *Essex*, az. three plates, each charged with three piles, wavy, gu.

MACCLESFIELD-ABBEY, *Cheshire*, gu. a mitre, betw. three garbs or.

MALMESBURY-ABBEY, *Wiltshire*, gu. two lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, on a chief ar. a mitre, betw. two crosiers, az.

MALTON-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, ar. three bars gu. over all a pilgrim's crutch, in bend sinister, of the first.

MARY [ST.] DE-PRATIS-ABBEY, *Leicestershire*, gu. a cinquefoil erm.

MARY [ST.] DE-MENDHAM-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, ar. on a cross gu. a bezant, thereon a demi king, in his robes, all ppr. in the dexter quarter a key, in pale, of the second.

MARY [ST.] OVERIES PRIORY, *Southwark*,

R E L

Surrey, ar. a cross, lozengy, gu. in the dexter quarter a cinquefoil of the last.

MARY [ST.] LE-GRAND-CONVENT, *Bishopsgate-street, London*, per pale, ar. and sa. a cross moline, counterchanged, in the dexter chief quarter a martlet gu.

MARTIN'S [ST.] MONASTERY, *Richmond, Yorkshire*, az. a bend or, over all a crosier, in bend, sinister, of the last.

MARTIN'S [ST.] gu. a saltier or, betw. four roses ar.

MARTIN-ABBEY, *Surrey*, or, fretty az. on each point an eagle, displayed, ar.

MARTON *Yorkshire*, gu. billettée or, a lion, rampant, of the last. (*Another coat*, ar. within a fret gu. four eagles, displayed, of the last.)

MAXTOKE-PRIORY, *Warwickshire*, ar. on a chief az. two mullets or, pierced gu.

MEAUX, or MELSA ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a cross, patonce, vairé, ar. and az. betw. four martlets of the second.

MEREVALE-ABBEY, *Warwickshire*, vairé, or and gu.

METTINGHAM-MONASTERY, *Suffolk*, per pale, az. and gu. a lion, rampant, ar.

MILTON-ABBEY, *Dorsetshire*, sa. three baskets of bread (*i. e.* wastell-cakes) ar.

MISSENDEN - MONASTERY, *Buckinghamshire*, erm. two bars, wavy, sa. over all a crosier, in bend, or. (*Another coat*, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three cocks gu. on a chief az. a greyhound, courant, or.)

MONK-BRETON-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, sa. in chief two covered cups ar. in base a cross, patée, of the last.

NEWBURGH-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a lion, rampant, or, surmounted by a pilgrim's crutch, in bend sinister, of the last.

NEW NAMPTWICH-MONASTERY, *Cheshire*, per pale, az. and gu. two palmers' staves, in saltier, or.

NEWSTED-PRIORY, *Nottinghamshire*, az. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, on a chief gu. the Virgin and child of the second.

NORTON-PRIORY, *Cheshire*, gu. a pale, fusilly, or, within a bordure az. charged with eight mitres, labelled, of the second.

NORWICH-MONASTERY, *Norfolk*, ar. a cross sa.

NOSTEL, or NOSTLE PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, gu. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, or.

OLVESTON-PRIORY, *Leicestershire*, ar. three bars az. within a bordure gu.

OSITH [ST.] MONASTERY, *Essex*, or, three ducal crowns gu. two and one.

R E L

OSNEY-ABBEY, *Oxfordshire*, az. two bends or.

OSWALD, or OSWESTRY [ST.] MONASTERY, *Shropshire*, gu. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, or.

PENTNEY-PRIORY, *Norfolk*, gu. three covered baskets or.

PENWORTHAM-PRIORY, *Lancashire*, ar. on a chev. betw. three water-bougets gu. two pair of keys, in saltier, or.

PETERBOROUGH - ABBEY, *Northamptonshire*, gu. two keys, in saltier, betw. four crosses, formée, fitchée, or.

PIPEWELL-ABBEY, *Northamptonshire*, ar. three crescents gu. impaling, az. a crosier, in pale, or.

PLIMPTON-MONASTERY, *Devonshire*, gu. two keys, addorsed, in bend, or, interlaced with a sword, in bend sinister, ar. hilt and pomel of the second.

POLESWORTH - MONASTERY, *Warwickshire*, az. a fesse, cottised, ar. betw. six cross crosslets or.

PONTEFRAC-T-PRIORY, *Yorkshire*, quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa. over all a label of five points throughout ar.

POULTNEY-PRIORY, gu. three covered cups, two and one, or, betw. as many guttées of the last.

RAMSEY-MONASTERY, *Kent*, or, on a bend az. three rams' heads, coupé, ar. attired of the first.

READING-ABBEY, *Berkshire*, az. three escallop-shells or, two and one.

RICHMOND-MONASTERY, *Yorkshire*. See ST. AGATHA.

RIEVAL, or RIVAU LX MONASTERY, *Yorkshire*, gu. three water-bougets ar. in pale a crosier or.

ROYSTON-PRIORY, *Hertfordshire*, ar. a fesse gu. impaling, chequy, ar. and sa.

RUSHEN-ABBEY, *in the Isle of Man*, ar. a cross sa. fretty or.

SALLEY-ABBEY, *Yorkshire*, az. five fusils, in fesse, or.

SALTRY-ABBEY, *Huntingdonshire*, ar. two bars gu. fretty or.

SELBY-MONASTERY, *Yorkshire*, sa. three swans, close, two and one, ar.

SEMPRINGHAM-PRIORY, *Lincolnshire*, barry of six, ar. and gu. over all, in bend sinister, a pilgrim's crutch or.

SHAFTESBURY-MONASTERY, *Dorsetshire*, ar. on a pale, cottised, sa. three roses of the first.

SHIRBURNE-MONASTERY, *Dorsetshire*, gu.

R E L

a cross ar. over all, on the dexter side, a crosier, in pale, or.

SHREWSBURY - MONASTERY, *Shropshire*, az. a crosier, in bend dexter, or, surmounted with a lion, rampant, of the last, all within a bordure of the second.

SOUTHWICK-PRIORY, *Hampshire*, ar. on a chief sa. two roses of the first.

STRATFORD, or **LANGTHORNE-AT-BOGH ABBEY**, *Essex*, or, three chev. gu. over all a crosier, in bend, ar.

TAME-ABBAY, *Oxfordshire*, ar. on a chief sa. two crosiers or.

TANREGGE-PRIORY, *Surrey*, gu. three bezants, two and one.

TAVISTOCK-ABBAY, *Devonshire*, vairé, or and az. on a chief of the first two mullets gu. pierced of the field.

TEMPLE-HOSPITAL, *London*, gu. a cross ar.

TEWKESBURY-ABBAY, *Worcestershire*, gu. a cross, engr. or, within a bordure ar.

THETFORD-PRIORY, *Norfolk*, per pale, or and vert, a lion, rampant, gu.

THETFORD-CANONS, *Norfolk*, chequy, or and az.

THOMAS [ST.] OF ACONS HOSPITAL, *London*, az. a cross, pattée, per pale, gu. and ar.

THOMAS [ST.] PRIORY, *Canterbury*, ar. three Cornish choughs ppr.

THORNEY - MONASTERY, *Cambridgeshire*, az. three crosiers, two and one, betw. as many cross crosslets, fitchée, one and two, or.

THORNTON-ABBAY, *Lincolnshire*, az. two crosiers or.

THURGARTON-PRIORY, *Norfolk*, ar. three keys, two and one, sa. the wards in chief.

TINMOUTH-MONASTERY, *Northumberland*, gu. three ducal coronets or, two and one.

TILTEY-ABBAY, *Essex*, ar. on a cross gu. five fleurs-de-lis or.

TORRE-ABBAY, *Devonshire*, gu. a fesse, betw. three crosiers or.

TOWER-HILL-ABBAY, *London*, per fesse, gu. and az. in chief a leopard's head or, in base a fleur-de-lis of the last, impaling ar. a crosier, in pale, az. garnished or. (*Another coat*, per pale, erm. and sa. a chev. counterchanged.)

TREWARDREIT, or **TYWARDREYT PRIORY**, *Cornwall*, gu. a saltier, betw. four fleurs-de-lis or.

TUTBURY-MONASTERY, *Staffordshire*, az. a saltier, vairé, or and gu. betw. four crescents ar. (*Another coat*, vairé, or and gu.)

VALE-ROYAL, or **DERNHALL-ABBAY**, *Cheshire*, gu. three lions, passant, guardant,

R E L

in pale, or, over all a crosier, the staff gu. the crook sa. all within a bordure of the last, bezantée.

VALLA-CRUCIS-ABBAY, *Denbighshire*, sa. a lion, rampant, barry of eight, ar. and gu. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second.

ULVESCROFT-PRIORY, *Leicestershire*, gu. seven mascles, conjoined, three, three, and one, or.

WALDEN-ABBAY, *Essex*, az. on a bend gu. cottised or, betw. two mullets of the last three escallop-shells ar.

WALSINGHAM-MONASTERY, *Norfolk*, ar. on a cross sa. five billets of the first. (*Another coat*, ar. on a cross, quarterly pierced, a tree, erased, vert. *Another coat*, ar. on a cross sa. lilies, stalked of the first.)

WALTHAM-ABBAY, *Essex*, ar. on a cross, engr. sa. five cross crosslets, fitchée, or. (*Another coat*, az. two angels, volant, or, supporting a cross, Calvary, on three greeces, ar.)

WARDON-ABBAY, *Bedfordshire*, az. three pears or, two and one.

WARSOP-ABBAY, *Nottinghamshire*, ar. on a bend gu. betw. six martlets of the last a crosier or.

WELBECK-ABBAY, *Nottinghamshire*, gu. three lozenges, conjoined in fesse, ar. each charged with a rose of the first.

WENDLING-ABBAY, *Norfolk*, az. three crosiers or, two and one, over all, on a fesse gu. three plates, each charged with the letters I H S sa.

WENLOCK-MONASTERY, *Oxfordshire*, az. three garbs or, two and one, in pale a crosier of the last.

WESTMINSTER-ABBAY, *Middlesex*, az. on a chief, indented, or, a crosier on the dexter side, and a mitre on the sinister, both gu.

Note.—These were the ancient Arms; the present are the same as those of the Deanery of Westminster.

WHALEY-MONASTERY, *Lancashire*, gu. three whales, haurient, or, in each mouth a crosier of the last.

WHARLER gu. a cross tau, the upper part vairé, the under ar.

WHITBY-ABBAY, *Yorkshire*, az. three snakes, encircled, two and one.

WINCHCOMB-ABBAY, *Gloucestershire*, barry of six, ar. and az. on a chief of the last two pellets, betw. as many gyrons, dexter and sinister, of the first, on an inescutcheon of the last a cross gu.

WORCESTER-PRIORY, ar. ten torteauxes,

on a canton gu. the Virgin and child, all or.

WORKSOP-ABBEY, Nottinghamshire, gu. a saltier ar. over all a crosier, in pale, or.

WORKSOP-PRIORY, Nottinghamshire, or, a lion, rampant, per fesse, sa. and gu.

REMORA is a kind of small fish which adheres to the bottoms of ships, and retards their sailing; but in heraldry the word *remora* is used to denote a serpent; thus, in blazoning the figure of Prudence, which is represented as holding in her hand a javelin, entwined with a serpent ppr. such serpent is expressed by the word *remora*.

REMOVED implies that the ordinary has fallen, or removed, from its proper place, as a chief removed, or lowered, in Plate XXIX. fig. 4; pales fracted and removed, Plate XII. fig. 17, and Plate XLIX. fig. 19; fesse fracted and removed, Plate L. fig. 10; and the like.

REMPLI. This term is used when a chief is filled with any other metal, or colour, leaving only a border round the chief of the first, which is then called a *chief rempli*, as in Plate VII. fig. 26.

RENCONTRE, or AU RENCONTRE. A French phrase, signifying that the face of a beast stands right forward, as if it came to meet the person before it. It is used the same as *caboshed*, or *cabossed*.

REVERSÉ is used when any thing is set with the head downwards, or contrary to its usual way; as, a *cheveron reversé*, that is, with the point downwards, or when a beast is laid on its back. See REVERSED.

RE-PASSANT, or COUNTER-PASSANT, that is, when two lions, or other animals, are borne going contrary ways, one of which is *passant*, by walking towards the dexter side of the shield, in the usual way, and the other *re-passant*, by going towards the sinister, so that it is necessary to express, in the blazon, which is uppermost; if the one *passant* is above, then *passant*, *re-passant* will be sufficient; but, when the contrary way, they should be blazoned two lions *counter-passant*, the upper towards the sinister.

REPTILES, or CREEPING CREATURES, are borne in coat-armour. Some authors have affirmed that the ancient kings of France bore three toads, but the truth of the assertion has never been proved.

RERE-MOUSE, or BAT. See BAT.

RESARCELÉE, according to Edmondson, is derived from the French verb *resarceller*, to edge, or hem; and a cross so termed is voided, and open at each end, as in Plate XXXIV. fig.

24. See RECERCELÉE, or RECERSILE and CROSSES so termed. The Dictionary to *Guillim* states that the *cross resarcellée*, according to *Bara* and *Ferne*, is as if one cross was sewed to another; but *Gibbon*, contrary to the opinion of most heraldic writers that the *bend* only can be *cottised*, maintains that, by a parity of reasoning, not only bends, but pales, fesses, chevrons, and even crosses may be *cottised* also, and blazons a coat *cœruleam scuti aream, deauratâ cruce lineis argenteis succincta decoratam*, that is, *az. a plain cross or, cottised ar.*; but *Coates* seems to have mistaken what *Gibbon* has described, in supposing that he meant one cross upon another, and the same as *Colombiere* speaks of in the following blazon, *d'azure a une croix d'argent remplie de gueules*, i. e. *az. a cross ar. filled up with gu.*; for the cross of *Gibbon*, and given in *Guillim*, is the same as in Plate XXXV. fig. 26, and that of *Colombiere* like one cross upon another, as in the same Plate, fig. 25.

RESIGNANT. This term is sometimes applied to the tail of the lion when it is hid, as *tail resignant*.

RESPECTANT, or RESPECTING. When animals are placed in armoury to face each other, they are, by some heralds, termed *respecting* each other, or *respectant*, as in Plate XXII. fig. 23.

Respectant, in triangle. Three birds, or other animals, with their beaks, or heads, meeting in triangle.

RESPLENDENT. This term is sometimes used in blazon; as, the sun, *resplendent*, that is, surrounded with rays, or glory; clouds are also borne issuing rays, or with the sun's *resplendent* glory.

RESTS, CLARIONS, or CLARICORDS. A difference of opinion exists among heraldic authors as to what this charge is meant to represent, some asserting it to be the *rest* in which the tilting-spear was fixed when used on horseback, whilst others affirm it to be an ancient wind-instrument, and call it a clarion. (See Plate XLV. fig. 19, and CLARICORDS.) *Leigh* and *Boswell* will have them to be *sufflues*, instruments that transmit the wind from the bellows to the organ, and derived from *souffler*, the French verb, to blow; and *Segoing* calls them by that name. *Gwillim* places them among musical instruments, calling them, from old records, *clarions*; and *Gibbon* speaks of a manuscript of his own, and of another he had seen, in which they are termed *claricymbals*, or *clavicymbals*, in Latin *clavecymbala*, and is of opinion that the old rolls *Guillim* speaks of mistook *clarions* for *claricords*, (*claricords* and *clavicords* being, by *Minsheu* and others, rendered

the English of *clavecymbala*, or *clavecordia*, which answers to harpsichords and virginals,) and, accordingly, blazons the coat of *Grenville*, *clavecymbala tria aurea in scuto rubro*, advising those who will have them to be *rests* to call them *brackets*, or *organ-rests*, and thus blazons the coat of *Bessing*, of Staffordshire, viz. *tria organorum fulcra cyanea in solo aureo*, or, three organ-rests az.

RETAILLÉ. A term in French heraldry, which signifies cut again, and is said of an escocheon when divided into three parts by two lines in bend sinister.

RETIERCÉ, a French term, when the field is divided, fessewise, into three parts, each of which is again divided into three other parts, of the same tinctures as the three first divisions, making, as it were, barry of nine.

RETORTED. Serpents wreathed one in another, or fretted in the form of a true-love's knot, are said to be *retorted*.

RETRACTED is said of charges when borne one shorter than another; as, for instance, three pales, or pallets, issuant from the chief, *retracted*, that is, cut off bendways, as it were, by a line in bend, leaving them hanging of different lengths.

RETRANCHÉ, a term used by French heralds, signifying that the escocheon is twice cut athwart, bendwise, or doubly cut in bend dexter; in which case they say *franché* and *retranché*.

REVERBERANT. See **REBOUNDANT**.

REVERSED, contrary to each other, or contrary to the usual way or position, as charges, &c. borne with their wrong ends upwards. See a chev. *reversed* in Plate XIV. fig. 32. See **RENVERSÉ** and **TRANPOSED**.

Reversed, regardant. See **REGUARDANT**, **REVERSED**.

Reversed, endorsed, as reaping-hooks, or the like, placed back to back, contrariwise.

REVERSIE. *Reversed, or transposed.*

REVERTANT, or } that is, flexed and reflexed, or
REVERTED, } bending in the form of an S;
though it is sometimes used for a bending in the manner of a chevron.

REVESTU. See **VESTU**.

REVEYNS. Old English for *ravens*.

RHINOCEROS. This animal is sometimes borne as a crest, and will be found depicted in Plate XXVIII. fig. 22.

RIBAND, or **RIBBON**, is considered one of the ordinaries in heraldry, containing one-eighth part of the *bend*, of which it is a diminutive. *Leigh* says it is called a *fissure* when it is of metal, and parts the field into two colours. The Dic-

tionary to *Guillim* says it should be couped from the escocheon, that the French term it a *baton*, or cudgel, and in Latin that it is rendered *bacillus*; but this is an error, for, although the baton is couped, the ribbon is not. See Plate XVI. fig. 33, viz. a bend, betw. a *ribbon*, in chief, and a bendlet in base.

RINGANT, or **RANGANT.** See the latter term.

RISING is a term used in heraldry for birds when in a position as if preparing to take flight. See **ROUSANT**, and Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.

RIZOM. The corn, or fruit, at the top of an oat-stalk is not generally termed the *ear*, but the *rizom*; and in old heraldry it is sometimes blazoned an oat-stalk, bladed and *rizomed*.

ROBE of the Peers. The distinguishing mark of dignity in the robes of the Peers is in the mantle, or short cloak, which forms part of the robe; that of a *Duke*, for his greater dignity and distinction, having four rows, or guards, of ermine; a *Marquis*, three and a half; a *Viscount*, two and a half; and a *Baron*, only two; but those of a *Viscount* and *Baron* are of plain white fur.

ROCK, when borne in coat-armour, should be painted as depicted in Plate XLVIII. fig. 5.

Rock, with battery, &c. being part of the Crest of *Hopkins*. See Plate XXX. fig. 6.

ROEBUCK OF THE FIRST HEAD is the term for that animal when in its fourth year.

ROMPÉ, or } from *rompre*, to break, is a French
ROMPU, } term, to denote any particular ordinary that is broken, as in Plate XIV. fig. 28. It is rendered in Latin *ruptus*, or *fractus*.

ROOFED, (French, *essoré*,) as a church, house, or other building, when *roofed* of a different colour.

ROOT OF A TREE, *couped and erased.* See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 35.

ROSE, a well-known beautiful flower, but not very accurately depicted in coat-armour, the heraldic rose being ever represented full-blown, with the petala, or flower-leaves, expanded, seeded in the middle, and backed by five green barbs, or involucra, as in Plate IX. fig. 34. It should be noted that when the *heraldic rose* is borne *gu.* it is never called *ppr.* as there are roses of various hues; but the barbs and seeds are sometimes termed *ppr.* when the former are vert and the latter yellow.

Rose, double. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 20.

Rose, stalked and leaved vert. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 18.

Rose-leaf. See Plate XXXI. fig. 11.

ROUGE-CROIX, or **ROUGE-CROSS.** The title

R U D

of one of the Pursuivants of Arms, so named from the Cross of St. George, the Patron Saint of England. See PURSUIVANT.

ROUND-TOPS OF MASTS are represented in armory so as to show the particular part of the mast to which they belong, as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 18, and are sometimes blazoned, *pieces of masts, with their round-tops*.

ROUNDLES are round figures, and, if of metal, considered as flat pieces, but when of colour, as globular. With English heralds, they all change their names according to the different colour, or metal, of which they are composed, as *bezant*, when *or*, or *gold*; *plate*, when *argent*, or *silver*; *pomeis*, when *vert*, or *green*; *hurt*, when *azure*, or *blue*; *ogress*, or *pellet*, when *sable*, or *black*; *torteaux*, when *gules*, or *red*; *golpes*, when *purpure*, or *PURPLE*; *oranges*, when *tenné*, or *tawney*; and *guzes*, when *sanguine*, or *murrey-colour*. But it should be particularly noted that, when two, three, or more of them are borne, counterchanged, in a coat, either of metal or colour, they are then not blazoned by their particular names, according to such metal or colour, but are invariably denominated *roundles*; as, for example, *per pale, gules and argent, three roundles, counterchanged*. See Plate XIII. fig. 35. Foreign heralds term all *roundles*, when not of metal, *torteauxes*, adding the colour.

Roundles,
Roundlets, } are the same, and the terms in-
Rounds, } discriminately used in blazon.

ROUSANT, a term given by some heralds to a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take wing; but when this epithet is applied to the swan, it is then understood that the wings are endorsed, as in Plate XL. fig. 1. See RISING.

ROWSAND, old English for *rising*.

ROWSING is the term used for putting up, and driving the hart from its resting-place.

ROWT, a term used to express a company or number of wolves together.

ROYAL ANTLER. The third branch of the attire of a hart, or buck, that shoots out from the rear or main horn above the bezantlier.

ROYAL SUPPORTERS. See SUPPORTERS.

ROYALTY, *Ensigns of*, such as the *crown*, *sceptre*, *swords*, *mound*, or *orb*, &c.

ROYS, old English for *roes*, or *lynnes*.

RUBY, the name of a precious stone, and used to express *gules*, or *red*, in the blazon of coat-armour by jewels, instead of metal and colour.

RUDDER OF A SHIP. This bearing, when represented in coat-armour, should be drawn hooked to the sinister, as engraved in Plate XLIII. fig. 27.

S A D

RULES OF BLAZON. See BLAZON.

RUNDELS. See ROUNDLES.

RUSTRE is a lozenge, pierced, of a circular form in the middle, the field appearing through it. Some are of opinion that the *rustre* represents the button at the end of lances used in tilting and tournaments, and so became an armorial figure, from its being used in such exercises: others contend that the *rustre* represents a piece of iron of that form, which is sometimes interposed between the heads of nails fixed on ports of cities and castles. English and Scotch heralds call them *mascles*, and Sir George Mackenzie, to distinguish them more particularly, calls them *mascles, pierced round*. See MAS-CLE, and Plate XLV. fig. 18.

RYE, an Ear of. When the fruit of this corn is represented in coat-armour it should bend downwards, as in Plate XVIII. fig. 35. It is generally called a *rye-stalk*, or *stalk of rye*.

S

S. This letter, in what is termed tricking of coat-armour, that is, drawings with a pen and ink, signifies *sable*, or *black*.

SABLE, the heraldic term for *black*, and in engravings it is expressed by perpendicular and horizontal lines, crossing each other, as in Plate VI. fig. 6, of colours. The term *sable* is used by French heralds, but its derivation is uncertain; *Guillim* supposing it to have been taken from the Latin *sabulum*, which signifies gross sand, or gravel; but *Mackenzie* is of opinion it was so called from the best *sable* furs being black; it is in Latin rendered *ater*, or *niger*; and *Colombiere* tells us that ancient heralds gave *black* the name of *sable*, because it comes from the earth, being the first colour in nature, and the last in art. *Leigh*, in his *Accidence of Armory*, gives the allegorical meaning of this bearing with the metals, and other colours. Of the virtues and qualities of the soul, it denotes grief, simplicity, wisdom, prudence, and honesty; of the planets, Saturn; of the four elements, the earth; of human constitutions, the melancholy; of metals, lead and iron; of precious stones, the diamond; of trees, the olive; of birds, the crow, or raven; and of the ages of man, the last, which inclines to dotage.

SACRE, or SAKER, a kind of falcon, the head whereof is grey, the feet and legs bluish, and the back of a dark brown.

SADDLE, as borne in the Arms of the Saddlers' Company. See Plate XLIII. fig. 10.

SAGITTARIUS, or SAGITTARY. The archer, or bowman, is the ninth celestial sign in the order of the zodiac. It is drawn as represented in Plate XXVII. fig. 34, and commonly marked thus †

SAIL OF A SHIP. When represented in coat-armour, a small portion of the mast and yard-arm should be shown, as in Plate XLIV. fig. 1.

SALAMANDER, an imaginary animal, feigned to be bred in fire. In armory, it is generally painted green, surrounded with flames of fire proper, as represented in Plate XLIV. fig. 27.

SALIENT, (French, *saillant*,) signifies the position of a beast when leaping, or springing, and, according to *Guillim*, when the right foot of the animal answers to the dexter corner of the escutcheon, and the hindmost foot to the sinister base thereof, such beast is then properly said to be *salient*; but *Edmondson* remarks, that in this *Guillim* is greatly mistaken. The term is applicable to all beasts of prey, when borne in the position of the lion depicted in Plate XXII. fig. 8.

SALLED HEAD-PIECE is an ancient name used for the helmet.

SALMON-SPEARS, a name given sometimes to harping-irons, termed also *harpoons*.

SALTANT is a term applicable to the squirrel, weasel, rat, and all vermin, and also to the cat, greyhound, ape, and monkey, when in a position springing forward.

SALTIER, or SALTIRE, from the French *sautoir*, is one of the ordinaries, and drawn in the form of St. Andrew's cross by a four-fold line, two of which come from the dexter chief towards the sinister base corners, and the others from the sinister chief towards the dexter base points, meeting in the middle by couples in acute angles, and resembling two bends, the one dexter and the other sinister, uniting, or blending, where they cross each other. According to *Upton*, it represents an instrument to catch wild beasts, and, if so, might be derived from *saltus*, a forest. The ancients used *saltatorium*; but others maintain, that it was an instrument with which they scaled walls, and might be derived à *saltando in muros*, from leaping up on walls. *Leigh* says that, in old times, it was made of the height of a man, and was driven full of pins for the purpose, the walls being anciently very low, like the walls of Rome, which Remus easily leaped over, and which ancient use of the *saltier*, *Mackenzie* thinks, might occasion so many of them to be made *raguly*, *engrailed*, &c. and the French term *sautoir*, to have been derived from *sauter*, to leap, from the help it afforded to soldiers to leap over walls. Scotch heralds fre-

quently call it a *St. Andrew's Cross*; and in Latin it is rendered *crux transversalis, seu decussis; vel Crux Sti. Andreae, aut crux decussata*. Most authors agree that it was originally borne in imitation of St. Andrew's Cross; and *De Vargas* tells us it had beginning in Spain, from a victory gained over the Moors on St. Andrew's day, by the conduct of *Don Lope Diaz de Haro*, in the time of King Ferdinand III. and, therefore, *crux sancti Andreae* is a proper expression; although *Uredus*, *Baron*, and others, have sometimes *decussis*, which signifies the form of any thing representing that of the letter X. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 7.

Saltier bottonée, or a cross *bottonée* in saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 8.

Saltier composed of chains, or thus, four chains in saltier, fixed to an annulet in the centre point. See Plate XXI. fig. 27.

Saltier, coupé, and engrailed. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 5.

Saltier, coupé, and crossed, or a cross crosslet in saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 6. *Holme* terms it a saltier saltiered, or saltier saltierlet.

Saltier moline, or a cross *moline* in saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 34.

Saltier saltered, and flory, or a cross crosslet, flory, in saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 9, and, also, Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 24.

Saltier saltered pattée, or a saltier *pattée* crossed, and, also, a cross *pattée* crossed in saltier. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 33.

Saltier triparted. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 4.

Saltier voided of the field. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 2.

Saltier fimbriated; as, for example, quarterly, az. and or, a saltier counterchanged, and fimbriated ar. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.

Saltier conjoined in base, being part of the Arms of the Borough of Southwark. See Plate XLVI. fig. 8.

Saltier quarterly quartered. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 3, and the observations upon QUARTERLY QUARTERED, under that article.

Saltier toulouse and pomettée, or saltier *bottonée*, which might also be termed four bows, (or key heads,) the shanks joined in saltier, or a saltier of the handle of keys. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 23.

Saltier, nowy. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 25.

Saltier, nowy, coupé, pierced lozengeways. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 26.

Saltier, nowy, arched. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 27.

Saltier checky, or *chequy*. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 28.

Saltier, nowy quadrat, pierced lozengy. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 31.

Saltier, nowy lozengy. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 32.

Saltier, mascle, or of mascles. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 34.

Saltier lozenge, or of lozenges. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 33.

Saltier, lozengy, or lozengé. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 36.

Saltier, compony, counter-compony. See Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 35.

Note.—The saltier, like the bend, fesse, cross, &c. without altering the outward shape, may be *fusilly, masculy, &c.* that is, the whole surface may be divided and formed into *fusils, mascles, &c.*

IN SALTIER. Charges, not of an oblong form, such as escallops, lozenges, roundles, and the like, when placed so as to range in the form of the saltier, are then blazoned *in saltier*, as a mascle fretted with four others *in saltier*, see Plate XXXII. No. 2, fig. 29; but, when oblong figures, such as swords, spears, &c. cross each other, they are then said to be borne *saltierways*.

PER SALTIER. When the field of a coat, or any charge upon it, is divided by two diagonal lines, crossing each other, as in Plate XIII. fig. 4, it is termed *per saltier*.

Per saltier quarterly, counterchanged, or, according to Nisbet, a *saltier quarterly quartered*. See Plate XXXIV. fig. 3. This saltier is borne in the Arms of the episcopal see of Bath and Wells.

SALTIERWAYS. This term is applied when figures of an oblong form are placed across each other, in the manner of the saltier. They are then said to be *saltierways*, or, according to the French, *posé en sautoir*; but, when small figures of a circular form, such as roundles, bezants, tортаauxes, escallops, and the like, are placed in the position of the saltier, they are then said to be *in saltier*, rather than *saltierways*, though both terms are sometimes used for charges disposed in the form of the saltier.

SALTIRE. See **SALTIER**.

SALTORELS. The same as *saltiers*.

SALTS, or SALTCELLARS, are vessels with salt falling from the sides, as borne in the Arms of the Salters' Company, and are depicted as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 4. Some heraldic writers call them *sprinkling salts*. At coronation and other great dinners given by the nobility and gentry, it was formerly the custom to place one

of these salts in the centre of the table, not only for holding salt for the use of the guests but as a mark whereby to separate and distinguish the seats of the superiors of the company from the inferior, it being usual, in former times, to set the nobility and gentry above the salt, and the yeomanry and persons of lower rank below the salt, and from which arose the common expression of *above the salt* and *below the salt*.

SANDAL, an ancient kind of shoe, sometimes denominated *brogues*. See Plate XXI. fig. 4.

SANG, GUTTÉE DE, drops of blood. See **GUTTÉE DE SANG**.

SANGLANT, bloody, torn off, or erased.

SANGLIER, (French,) a wild boar.

SANGUINE, from the Latin *sanguineus*, is the term used by heralds to denote murrey colour. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines crossing each other, as in Plate VI. fig. 10, of metals and colours. It is not often used in heraldry, and noticed by very few of the ancient writers upon the science; and though *Spelman* will not allow it, he says it represents the *dragon's tail* in the heavenly bodies, and among precious stones the *sardonyx*.

SANS, a French term, very generally used in blazon to express the omission or deprivation of some member of an animal, as a dragon, or griffin, *sans wings*; it is likewise applied to fruits and flowers, usually borne with stalks, when depicted without.

SAPPHIRE, a precious stone, of a most beautiful blue colour, which implies azure in the blazon of coat-armour by stones, instead of metal and colour.

SARACEN. See **SAVAGE**.

SARCELLED, cut through the middle. Beasts and birds, thus cloven throughout, and the halves placed back to back, or endorsed, as well as saltierways, is no uncommon bearing in Holland and Germany.

Sarcelled demi. See **CROSS PATTÉE FIXED AND NOTCHED**, or *demi sarcelled*.

SARCELLY, or CERCELÉE. See **CROSS** so termed.

SARDONYX, a precious stone, by which the murrey colour, or sanguine, is expressed by those who blazon the arms of the nobility by stones, instead of the more general mode of metal and colour.

SATURN, one of the planets, and which implies *sable* in the blazon of the arms of sovereign princes by the heavenly bodies, instead of metals and colours.

SATYRAL, a fictitious beast, said to have the body of a lion, tail and horns of an antelope, and

the face of an old man, as depicted in Plate XXVIII. fig. 8.

Satyr's head in profile, couped at the neck. See Plate XLII. fig. 12.

SAVAGE, WOODMAN, or WILD MAN, is generally painted with a wreath of leaves around the temples, as well as the waist, and holding a club in the hand. Some heraldic authors call such a *Saracen*. See Plate XLII. fig. 5.

Savage, demi, holding in both hands a club. See Plate XLII. fig. 6.

Savage's head, couped below the shoulders. See Plate XLII. fig. 13.

Savage's head, erased at the neck. See Plate XLII. fig. 14.

SAUTOIR, French term for *saltier*.

SAWTRY, old English for *per saltier*.

SCALED, or ESCALLOPED, covered over like the scales upon a fish.

Scales scaled, or escallops escalloped, differs from the last, each scale or escallop being, as it were, jagged, or fringed. This kind of bearing is wrought after the manner of diapering, with a deeper colour than that of the field.

SCALING-LADDER, in bend, between two caltraps. See Plate XXI. fig. 19.

SCALLOPED, or ESCALLOPED. See ESCALLOPÉE.

SCALP, something like a peruke, generally taken for the hairy part of the human head; also the skin of the forehead of any horned beast, as the scalp of a stag, to which the horns are attached.

SCARF, a small ecclesiastical banner, hanging down from the top of a crosier. See Plate IX. fig. 31.

SCARPE is a diminutive of the *bend sinister*, being one-half in breadth of that ordinary. It is derived from the French word *escarpe*, a scarf, an ornament used by commanders and field-officers, worn over the left shoulder, athwart the body and under the right arm. The term *scarpe* is sufficient in blazon, without mentioning *sinister*, which is implied. The French call it a *bar*, and, if there be six of them in a field, they say *barée*, and, when more, *colisée*. The half of the *scarpe* is called, by us, a *batton sinister*, and by the French, *baston sinister*. It is never borne in coat-armour but as a mark of illegitimacy. See Plate XVI. fig. 32.

SCALLOP. See ESCALLOP.

SCATEBRA, a *fontal*, or *water-pot*, with which the gods of rivers and fountains and water-nymphs are painted, allegorical of the waters over which they are fabled to preside.

SCEPTRE, a royal staff used at coronations. Anciently, the length of the sceptre was equal to the stature of the prince. It is figuratively taken for royal authority. See Plate XLV. fig. 8, viz. a sceptre between two tassels. It is a mark of royalty more ancient than the crown itself, and was originally a javelin without a head. *Tarquin the Old* first used a sceptre among the Romans, which he adorned on the top with an eagle.

SCHOOL, PUBLIC. See COLLEGES, *Public Schools*, and *Hospitals*.

SCINTILLANT, sparkling; it is applied to coals and other things that have sparks of fire about them.

SCORPION, a venomous reptile, in shape somewhat resembling a cray-fish, and frequently found in Italy. It is sometimes borne as a charge in coat-armour, and is usually placed erect, or with its head straight upwards, as in Plate XLIV. fig. 28, in which case its position should not be named in the blazon or description, which is implied, but when borne with the head downwards, it should then be blazoned a *scorpion reversed*.

SCRIP, called also a *Pilgrim's pouch*, or *wallet*, and a *Palmer's scrip*. See WALLET.

SCROGS, a term sometimes used by Scotch heralds in blazoning a small branch of a tree.

SCROLL, part of the outward ornaments of the shield, achievement, or escocheon of arms, in which the motto is inscribed.

SCULL, (human,) in a cup, or chalice. See Plate XLII. fig. 23. It is part of the Arms of Bethlem-Hospital, London.

Scull, (human,) as otherwise borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLII. fig. 3.

SCUTCHEON. See ESCOCHEON.

SCYTHE, an instrument used in husbandry. When it is borne as a charge in coat-armour it should be placed as in Plate XLIII. fig. 30.

SCYTHE-BLADE. See Plate XLV. fig. 7.

SEA-DOGS are drawn, in shape, like the talbot, but with a tail like that of the beaver; a scalloped fin continued down the back, from the head to the tail; the whole body, legs, and tail, scaled, and the feet webbed. Two such dogs are the supporters of the Arms of *Baron Stourton*.

SEA-GULL, a well-known water-fowl, of which there are several varieties, though generally depicted in coat-armour as in Plate XL. fig. 8.

SEA-HORSE. The upper part is formed like the horse, but with webbed feet; and the hinder part is without legs, terminating like the tail of a fish; as in Plate XLIV. fig. 13.

S E J

SEA-LION. The upper part is formed like that of the lion, and the lower part like the tail of a fish. The common position in which *sea-lions* are drawn is depicted in Plate XXII. fig. 35; but they are sometimes placed erect, and on their tails; they are then blazoned *sea-lions, erect, on their tails*.

SEA-MEW, a sort of sea-gull.

SEA-PIE, a water-fowl, of a dark brown colour, with a red head, and the neck and wings white. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 25.

SEAL, an amphibious animal, see Plate XLIV. fig. 14, which is the only position in which the seal is ever placed in coat-armour.

Seals' Paw, erased, as it is generally termed. See Plate XLIV. fig. 15.

SEAX, a cimex, with a semi-circular notch, hollowed out of the back of the blade. It is said to be formed exactly like the Saxon sword, and is thus drawn in the crest of *Gomm*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 20.

SEDANT. The same as **SEJANT**.

SEEDED. When the seeds of roses, lilies, &c. are tinctured ppr. or different to the flower, it is so expressed, as a rose gu. barbed, and *seeded*, ppr. or *seeded* or, barbed vert, and the like. The term is sometimes used for *bottony*.

SEGMENT, one side only of a coronet, &c.

SEGREANT, by some writers corruptly called *sergreant*, is used to express the griffin, when standing upon its hind legs with the wings elevated and endorsed, in the position of the lion when borne rampant. In old records it is sometimes termed *volant*, as in the Register of St. John of Jerusalem, mentioned by *Gibbon*, who Latinizes it *erectus, expansis alis*.

SEIZING AND FEEDING UPON ITS PREY. Eagles, hawks, and birds of prey, are often thus borne, sometimes termed lolling and feeding on their prey. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 7 and 28.

SEJANT is a French word, signifying sitting, and applicable to all beasts when borne in that position. It is, in Latin, termed *sedens*. See Plate XXII. fig. 9, and Plate XXVIII. fig. 26. In old blazon, it is sometimes spelt *seiant* and *sedant*.

Sejant-rampant, when sitting with the two fore feet lifted up, as in Plate XXII. fig. 32.

Sejant, in his Majesty, as the crest of Scotland, see Plate I. fig. 6; but sometimes with a sceptre in the dexter paw, and a mound in the sinister.

Sejant extended in full aspect, } when sitting
Sejant extendant, or displayed, } with the fore-
feet extended, as in Plate XXII. fig. 24.

Sejant gardant in aspect, with the fore-feet

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standing, and the head, breast, and belly fronting, as in Plate XXII. fig. 30.

Sejant, the dexter fore-paw raised. See Plate XXII. fig. 31.

SEMÉ, or SEMMÉ, implies that the field, crest, or charge, is strewn over, or powdered with some other figures, such as stars, billets, &c. which is then blazoned *semé of stars, billets, &c.*; but, when the field is bestrewn with *fleurs-de-lis*, as in Plate XXXI. fig. 34, it is then termed *semé-de-lis* only, and, when covered over indiscriminately with cross crosslets, varies in the term of blazon, being then called *crusilly*, though the French use *semé-de-croix*. The ancients use the term *pulverisatus*, as *scutum pulverisatum crucibus cruciatis*. *Camden* hath *interstinctus, distinctus, inspersus*, and *respersus*: *Chiffletius*, *conspersus* and *sparsus*, as *sparsus incerto numero*, and *ubique sparsus*, both which are used by *Uredus*. *Baron* has *sparsus* and *repletus*, which, with *ubique*, are all very proper, as expressing an irregular strewing without number, or all over the field.

SENESTROCHERE, a French term for *sinister arm*.

SENGREEN, or HOUSE-LEEK, a well-known succulent plant, borne, as a charge, in the Arms of Caius College, in the University of Cambridge. See Plate XLVI. fig. 14, viz. in chief a silk-throwster's mill, in base a *sengreen*.

SEPURTURE. This ancient heraldic term is used in the same way as *endorsed*, as *wings sepulture*, or *endorsed*; they are sometimes termed *expanded, expensed, expanded*, and *disclosed*, implying that both wings are behind the head, and one behind the other, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 9.

Sepulture disclosed differs from the last, by merely showing more of the off wing.

SERAPH'S HEAD is depicted as the head of a child, with three pair of wings, viz. two in chief, two in fesse, and two in base, as in Plate XXI. fig. 34.

SERGEANT, or SERJANT. The same as **SEGREANT**.

SERPENT, or SNAKE. This reptile is borne coiled and twisted in various forms, as follow:—

Serpent, torqued, or targent, erect, in pale, az. crowned gu. devouring an infant ppr. being the Arms of the Dukedom of Milan. See Plate XLIV. fig. 24.

Note.—The origin of this bearing is thus related:—*Otho*, first viscount of Milan, going to the Holy Land, with *Godfrey*, of *Bouillon*, defeated and slew, in single combat, the great giant *Volux*, a man of extraordinary stature and strength, who had challenged the bravest of the Christian army. The viscount, having killed him, took his armour, and the crest upon the helmet being a

serpent, wallowing an infant, worn either to strike terror into those who engaged him, or because he boasted himself to be descended from Alexander the Great, who would be thought the son of Jupiter Ammon, when metamorphosed into the shape of a serpent, the viscount, upon this extraordinary victory, adopted the serpent and infant for his arms.

This sort of bending and rebending, either in serpents, adders, or fish, is termed either *torqued*, *torgant*, or *targant*, as it is sometimes spelt in old records of arms; but the French use the terms *waving* and *surging*. Serpents are borne both *single* and *double torqued*, the first bending little more than a single letter S, and the latter like two Ss, one placed below the other.

Serpents, two, in pale, their tails knit together, resting upon a square stone. See Plate XLIV. fig. 31.

Serpent, bowed-embowed, or enwrapped, debruised. See Plate XIX. fig. 24.

Serpent, bowed-embowed, debruised with the head, that is, turning twice or thrice round, with the head and tail coming out of the middle. See Plate XIX. fig. 25. This is contrary to the turning or winding of the body of the serpent last named in the preceding fig. 24, of the same Plate, that having the body turned about the neck of it, the head projecting from the middle of the rounds; but this is turned or wound about the tail, leaving the head on the outside of the rounds; the former of which would be much better understood if described *bowed-embowed and debruised, with the head and tail from within, or annulated, and turned into rings, the tail issuant, or extending from the middle*; and this latter *bowed-embowed, debruised, with the head extending from the outside of the rounds*.

Serpent, bowed, with the tail elevated, or turned over the head. See Plate XIX. fig. 27.

Serpent, coiled, intortant, wreathen, wrested, wrapped about, or wound inwards. See Plate XLIV. fig. 20.

Serpent, bowed, knotted, debruised, and torqued. See Plate XIX. fig. 30.

Serpent, reversed, embowed, sometimes called as follows:—

Serpent, reversed, biting his tail. It is termed reversed, because the head is placed downwards. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 3.

Serpent, embowed, biting his tail; (called, also, a serpent in a circle, or set in a circle, and biting his tail;) but it should be expressed whether the head is towards the dexter or sinister, as it may be placed either way. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 1 and 2.

Serpent, bowed-embowed, enwrapped round, or twisted round, and, by the French, variously described, as a serpent *turning, circling, wreathing about, winding round, turned in a circle-*

line, spiral-like, and a serpent spirally. See Plate XIX. fig. 29.

Serpent, regardant, tail embowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 4; but, when the head is turned under the body, as if it were looking downwards, with the tail bending upwards, (the tail ever bending contrary to the head,) it is then blazoned as follows, viz.—

Serpent, regardant, recurvant, reversed, the tail embowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 5.

Serpent, reverted, head regardant, tail embowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 6.

Serpent, or Adder, stopping his ear with his tail; by some termed an *adder, obturant his ear*, from the Latin word *obturo*, to shut or stop. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 7.

It is said that the *asp*, or *adder*, to prevent his hearing anything, puts one ear to the ground, and stops the other with his tail; from which the prophet David, in the 4th verse of the 38th Psalm, says, “that, like the deaf adder, they will not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely.”

Serpent, nowed, by some termed *nodée*, and also *fretted in the form of a knot*; others, a *serpent, in round, fretting himself*. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 8.

Serpent, nowed, with the head reversed, or

Serpent, nowed, reversed, signifies that it is looking downwards. See Plate XLIV. fig. 30.

Serpent, torqued, tail annodated, or retorted. It is also blazoned as follows, viz.:—

Serpent, tangent, or flected and reflected, with the tail twisted, or wreathed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 9.

Serpents, three, nowed, in triangle, or better blazoned as follows:—

Serpents, three, embowed, and fretted, in triangle. It is a Welsh coat, belonging to one of the fifteen tribes, or families, of great account in North Wales, called *Ednowen-ap-Bradwen*. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 10.

Serpent, horned, tail embowed, or, by some, termed also

Serpent, gliding, or creeping, tail embowed, or turned round. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 11.

Serpent, extended, gliding, or creeping. See Plate XLIV. fig. 6.

Serpent, crawling, the head and tail elevated, and embowed; or it might be blazoned as follows:—

Serpent, the head and tail elevated, and bowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 12.

Serpent, trochleated, or enwrapped round, in

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form of a screw, the head elevated. In this the head proceeds from the middle, and the tail is contrary embowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 13.

Serpent, embowed, the head debruised, or surmounted of the tail; also blazoned, *embowed in form of a dragon's tail, and turned round with the head over the tail, but embowed, debruised,* may be sufficient. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 14.

Serpent, head reversed, middle bowed, debruised, tail circled, or

Serpent, reversed, bowed, debruised, and embowed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 15.

Serpent, embowed, debruised, tail reversed, or tail embowed, debruised, and reversed. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 16.

Serpents, two, embowed and fretted, tails turned after the manner of dragons, or wiverns, or blazoned as follows:—

Serpents, two, embowed, endorsed, and fretted, but much better thus expressed, viz.—

Serpents, two, fretted, tails debruised. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 17.

Serpent, wreathed, tail embowed, debruised. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 18.

Serpent, erected, embowed, tubercled, debruised, and torqued, or,

Serpent, bowed, knotted, debruised, and torqued, that is, when the head-part is embowed, the middle enwrapped round close together, and the tail-part flected and bent wavy, or else,

Serpent, body torqued, or torgant, close, embowed, or wrapped together in the middle; also,

Serpent, embowed, enwrapped, torqued, or the middle enwrapped round, or knotted, debruised, torqued; blazoned, likewise,

Serpent, erected, and embowed at the head, tubercled, or gibbous, knotted, and swelled out in the middle, and torqued in tail. See Plate XIX. fig. 30.

Serpent, torqued, fretted with a long cross, sometimes blazoned the cross of Christ, supporting the brazen serpent. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 19.

Serpent, bowed, embowed, debruised, head erect, tail torqued. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 20.

Note.—This is contrary to those depicted in Plate XIX. fig. 24 and 25.

Serpent, double nowed, is so termed to signify its double fretting, or winding itself over and

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under more often than in the simple term *nowed*, or *nodée*. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 21.

Serpent, tail erected, or elevated, embowed, debruised, is when the tail turns upwards, bends round, and goes under near the end, as in Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 22.

Serpent, tail erected and torqued, or flected and reflected, sometimes blazoned *erected torgant*, that is, turning upwards, waving or bending to and fro. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 23.

Note.—Tail erected, or elevated, is straight upright without any waving or turning, and which is likewise termed *reclivant*, *versant*, and *sursuant*.

Serpent, embowed, debruised, torqued, is when the tail turns upwards in a ring and falls down again, the end wavy. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 24.

Note.—In this manner the tail of a boar is usually turned.

Serpent, embowed, debruised, tail surmounting, or embowed, the head debruised by the tail, though the latter words, *by the tail*, are superfluous, it being well blazoned without them. See Plate XIX. fig. 28.

Serpent, bowed, debruised, and counter-embowed, debruised; or,

Serpent, double-embowed, debruised; or,

Serpent, double-embowed and fretted; or,

Serpent, twice-embowed, counter or contrary debruised; and, also,

Serpent, tail erected and bowed, debruised and embowed, tail surmounting, or crossing; all these various blazons are given, by Holme, for the serpent depicted in Plate XIX. fig. 26.

Note.—When the tail of a serpent, dragon, &c. hangs straight downwards, it is then variously termed, as *pendent*, *recurvant*, *reclinant*, *declinant*, and *declivant*.

SERRATED. A French term for *indented*, or cut like a saw; it is sometimes used for a plain coupling.

SEVERED, or DISJOINT. See **CHEVERON DISJOINTED**.

SHACKLE, or LINK OF A FETTER, as borne in the Arms of *Shakerley*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 16.

SEXFOIL, or SISEFOIL, is a grass, or flower, with six leaves, formed like the cinquefoil, which has five.

SHACK-BOLTS. Fetters of iron put about the feet or wrists of prisoners.

SHADOWED, or UMBRATED. See **ADUMBRATED**.

SHAFFEROON. See **CHAPERON**.

SHAFTED. The shaft of spears, arrows, and the like, are often borne ppr. or differing from the

pheon, or head, and thus blazoned,—an arrow, *shafted gu.* flighted and barbed *ar.*

SHAKE-FORK is in form like the cross-pall in Plate XXXII. fig. 8, but does not touch the edges of the shield, and is pointed at each end, in the same manner as the bottom of the pile in Plate XII. fig. 6.

SHAMBROUGHS. A kind of ship. See Plate XLIV. fig. 16.

SHAMROCK is the name given in Ireland to the trefoil, or three-leaved grass. See **TRE-FOIL**.

SHAPERNEs, or } See SHAPOURNET.
SHAPOURNS. }

SHAPOURNATED. See **CHAPOURNATED**, and Plate XXIX. fig. 9.

SHAPOURNED, that is, in a curved line.

SHAPOURNET, or CHAPOURNET, called, also, *shapern*, *chaperon*, and *chapourn*, from its resemblance to a hood. It is derived from the word *chaperon*, and formed by a curved line on a chief, &c. as in Plate VII. fig. 29.

Shapournet, mounted, rises, as it were, or *crested*, or into a smaller semi-circle in the middle, as if the hood, which it is said to represent, was worn over a crest, which caused it to appear higher at that part.

Shapournet reversed merely reverses the curved line in Plate VII. fig. 29, making it issue from the upper part of the chief instead of the lower.

SHAVES. See **CURRIERS' SHAVES**.

SHEARS. A large tool, or instrument, used by clothiers, and, when borne as a charge in coat-armour, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XLI. fig. 20.

SHELDRAKE. A kind of duck.

SHIELD, BUCKLER, and TARGET, are all applicable to the same purpose,—defence in warfare against the weapons of an enemy. The form and shape have differed in all countries according to the fancy or pleasure of the bearer, and from which originated that used in armory generally called the *escutcheon*, or *escocheon*, which will be found more particularly treated upon under that term. Eight different forms are depicted in Plate VI. fig. 1, being the *antique shield*, which has been generally used for the shape of the *escocheon* of pretence. Fig. 2, the *lozenge*, used by maidens and widows. Figures 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, showing a variety of different shapes which the whims of heralds or the caprice of herald-painters have suggested; fig. 6, as the most square, being the best adapted to quarterings. The shape of

the shield upon which heraldic bearings are displayed must still be left to fancy, preserving, however, the form of the lozenge for single ladies and widows.

Shield used in funeral-processions is of a square form, generally made of pasteboard, and, in point of size, something larger than the *escocheon*, and divided per pale, the proper half being *sa.* or the whole black, as the case may happen to be, with a scroll-border around, and in the centre the Arms of the deceased upon a shield of the usual form.

Shield, carved and gilt, with the Arms painted upon it, as in Plate V. fig. 7, is a trophy which should not be carried at the funeral of any man who was under the degree of a knight. It is usually carried, in procession, with the sword affixed to it, as in the Plate referred to, but each may be carried separately.

SHIN-BONES are sometimes borne in armory *sa. two shin-bones, in saltier, ar.* being the Arms of *Newton*. See Plate XLII. fig. 34.

SHIPS, borne as charges in coat-armour, were originally drawn as depicted in Plate XLIV. fig. 16, and blazoned *ships of three masts, sails furled, and streamers flying*. In the same Plate, fig. 17, is a *ship of three masts, sans sails and topmast*; but, although in ancient heraldry they are thus formed, in modern arms they are fashioned to the times, and are more exact representations of the vessels in use.

SHIVERED, (French, *tronconné*,) broken or splintered.

SHOVELLER, a species of water-fowl somewhat resembling the duck. Herald, in former ages, drew this bird with a tuft on the breast, and, also, upon the back of the head, as in Plate XL. fig. 12.

SHRIMPS, or PRAWNS. In blazoning this bearing it is unnecessary to mention the position, as they are never represented naant, or swimming; but, when two, three, or more, are borne, their places upon the *escocheon* should be named, whether in pale, fesse, bend, &c. See Plate XLIV. fig. 12.

SHUTTLE. An instrument used by weavers, and borne by them in the Arms of their Company. A *shuttle*, with the quill and thread, which is called a *shuttle, tipped and quilled*, is depicted in Plate XLV. fig. 9.

SICKLE, with teeth. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 13.

Sickles, two, interlaced. See Plate XLVI. fig. 18.

SIDE is a cutting-off, or partition, palewise, either on the dexter or sinister, or both, but should

not exceed one-sixth part of the field. It is a French bearing, and occurs in the Arms of GROTE.

Side-faced. In profile.

SILK-HANKS are parcels of raw silk in the form in which they are imported into England. Such are borne as a part of the armorial ensigns of the Silk-Throwers' Company. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 29.

SILK-THROWERS' MILL, as borne in their armorial ensigns. See Plate XLVI. fig. 14.

SINGLE. The tail of a roebuck, or any other deer.

SINISTER, in heraldry, signifies the left hand side of the escutcheon, or any thing that is used in armory; that is, the object being placed immediately before you, the side opposite the right hand is the *sinister*, and that opposite your left hand the *dexter*. See ESCOCHEON, *points of*, and Plate VI. the letters C and I marking the *sinister* side, and A and G the *dexter*.

Sinister, base. See letter I, as above.

Sinister, chief. See letter C, as above.

SINOPLE, a word used by French heralds for *vert*, or *green*. See VERT.

SIREN, a mermaid.

SKEAN, a short sword.

SKELETON, (human,) holding in the sinister hand an arrow. See Plate XLII. fig. 18.

SKIPPING. The crocodile, salamander, camelion, newte, asker, spider, ant, and all other egg-breeding reptiles, are said to be *erected, mounting, leaping, or skipping*.

SLASHED. Sleeves of garments were formerly cut open lengthways, and these gashes were filled with a puffing of another colour. Arms thus vested often occur as crests, and are blazoned after the following manner, viz. a cubit arm, vested az. *slashed* and cuffed ar. and the like.

SLAY, SLEA, or REED, an instrument used by weavers, and borne as part of the armorial ensigns of the Company of Weavers of the City of Exeter. See Plate XXI. fig. 17, in chief, a *slay*, in base, a burling-iron.

SLEDGE, a sort of carriage, without wheels, used in husbandry. See Plate XLVI. fig. 30.

SLING, as borne in the Arms of Cawarden. See Plate XXI. fig. 1, viz. a *sling*, between two broad arrows.

Sling, charged with a stone. See Plate XLIII. fig. 31.

SLIPPED, a term in heraldry applied to trefoils, cinquefoils, flowers, sprigs of laurel, oak-branches, &c. in order to express that part of the stalk which adheres to them, as if they were *slipped*, or torn off from the stem, or original plant.

SNAIL, or HOUSE-SNAIL, as it is frequently called by writers, is a well-known reptile. The only position in which a snail ought to be placed in armory is depicted in Plate XLIV. fig. 21.

SNAKE, or SERPENT. This reptile is often borne in coat-armour, coiled and turned in various ways. See SERPENT.

SOARANT, SOARING, or TOWERING, that is, flying aloft. It is called *scoarant*, or *scoaring*, by Randle Holme.

SOCIETIES, and BODIES CORPORATE, established in London. See CORPORATE BODIES.

SOL, the sun, implies *or*, or *gold*, in blazoning the Arms of emperors, kings, and princes, by planets, instead of metal and colour.

SOLDERING-IRON, a tool used by plumbers, and borne in the Arms of their Company, as in Plate XLI. fig. 11, viz. a *soldering-iron*, between a nail on the dexter, and a tenter-hook on the sinister.

SOMMÉ, by Baron rendered *fastigiatus*, is a term used by French heralds to signify *horned*, or the stag's carrying his horns. They say that the number of branches should be mentioned when there are fewer than thirteen; and when more, that it must be blazoned, *sommé sans nombre*. Boyer, in his Theatre of Honour, says, it is likewise used in the same sense as *surmounted*.

SORE is a term used to express the young of the buck's breed, in its fourth year.

SOREL is the term for the young of the buck's breed, in its third year.

SOUSTENU, or SOUTENU, is when a chief is, as it were, supported by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it, of a different colour, or metal, from the chief, and reaching, as the chief doth, from side to side, being, as it were, a small part of the chief of another colour, and supporting the real chief.

SPADE-IRON, or the shoeing of a spade. See Plate XLI. fig. 32.

Spade, as used by gardeners. See Plate XLI. fig. 33.

Spade. See Plate XLI. fig. 21. A *spade*, between a chisel on the dexter, and a yard, or rule, upon the sinister. This sort of spade is borne in the Arms of Swettenham, but they appear as *half-spades*.

SPANCELLED, or FETTERED, a term used for a horse that has the fore and hind-leg *fettered*, by means of fetter-locks fastened to the ends of a stick, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 36. A horse, thus *spancelled*, is the coat of Percival.

SPAYADE, a young stag, in his third year.

SPEAR, an instrument used in warfare. See Plate

IX. fig. 11. In the same shield, on the sinister side, is an *arrow*.

Spear-head, imbrued, that is, with the point bloody, as in Plate XLIII. fig. 19.

SPECKLED, spotted over with another tincture.

SPECTANT. At gaze, or looking forward, sometimes termed *in full aspect*. The term is, likewise, applied to any animal looking upwards, with the nose bendwise.

SPELLERS are the small branches shooting out from the flat part of a buck's horn at the top.

SPEYERS, or SPURVERS, are tents, and so called in the original Grant of Arms to the Upholders' Company. See the *Upholders' Arms*, in the armorial ensigns of the several trades, under CORPORATE COMPANIES.

SPIRED, having raised points.

SPLAYED, old English for *displayed*.

SPOTTED, speckled all over of some other colour.

SPHERE, CELESTIAL. See Plate XLVII. fig. 9.

SPHINX, a chimerical beast, the body of which is represented like that of a lion, with the wings of an eagle, and the face and breast of a woman. See a *sphinx*, passant, with wings endorsed, in Plate XXVIII. fig. 2.

Sphinx, couchant, sans wings. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 1.

SPIDER AND WEB. See Plate XLVII. fig. 6.

SPREAD-EAGLE, or EAGLE, DISPLAYED, are terms indiscriminately used; but if the bird has two heads, it must be particularly expressed. *Morgan* and some heraldic writers make a distinction, by calling the eagle, with one head, a *spread-eagle*, and with two, an *eagle, displayed*; but this nicety has never been generally attended to.

SPRINGING, a term applicable to beasts of chase, in the same sense as *salient* is used as to beasts of prey. It is also applied to fish, when placed in bend.

SPUR, and *Spur-leathers, the rowel in base*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 13.

Spur-Rowel. See Plate XLVI. fig. 35.

Spurs, carried in funeral processions, should have the leathers pendent. See Plate V. fig. 9.

SQUIRREL, a small well-known animal, whose common position in armory is depicted in Plate XXVIII. fig. 26; but it is unnecessary to use the term *sejant* in the blazon.

SRUTTLE, a name given to a sort of basket, in most counties called a *winnowing-fan*, as it is used for winnowing of corn. See Plate XVIII. fig. 3.

SS, COLLAR OF. The origin of the collar of SS

was, no doubt, religious. *Wicelius** mentions to have found a book remaining in the library at Fulda, where (in the life of the two brothers, *Simplicius* and *Faustinus*,† both senators, who suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian) is a description of the Society of *St. Simplicius*, consisting of persons, noble in their own families, who used a collar, or badge, of their society, which he describes thus.—“It was the custom of those persons to wear about their necks silver collars, composed of double SS, which noted the name of *St. Simplicius*: between these double SS, the collar contained twelve small plates of silver, in which were engraved the twelve articles of the creed, together with a single trefoy. The image of *St. Simplicius* hung at the collar, and from it seven plates, representing the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost.”

In the course of time, it became a fashion for the nobility, and other persons of high rank, to wear collars, somewhat similar, composed of SS's, in most parts of Europe, as a distinguishing mark, or sign of dignity; and there seems to be no doubt that, for many centuries, it was used merely by voluntary and arbitrary assumption; but when it was first introduced into England has not been ascertained, although *Trusler*, in his *Historian's Vade Mecum*, says, the fashion of wearing collars of SS was introduced in 1407; and *Anstis* informs us, that the collar of SS, which became afterwards a mark of dignity, was originally the cognizance, or badge, of the House of Lancaster, and was worn by such as were desirous of showing their attachment to that house: and, in further proof of which, we may notice the passage in *Walsingham*, cited by Mr. *Selden*, where, speaking of the Earl of Kent's coming to Sunning, near Reading, in Berkshire, where Richard II.'s Queen then lay, to comfort her with the assurance that her husband was then at liberty; to the end that he might gain credit to his relation, forthwith plucked off the collars from some there present that wore them, letting them know, they ought not to wear a badge so particularly relative to Henry IV.

Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*, mentions that this kind of badge was upon the mo-

* *Hist. de Divis tam vet. quam novi Testamenti*, Edita Basilæ, an. 1557, p. 358.

† According to an old legend, preserved in a manuscript, in the Cottonian Library, *St. Simplicius* and *Faustinus* “were commanded to undergo the sentence of death, their bodies to be bound together by the neck to a stone, and sent to the bridge over the Tiber, in Rome, and thence thrown into the river,” which was executed the 287th year after the Incarnation of our Saviour.

nument of *Matilda Fitzwalter*, of Dunmow, who lived in the reign of King *John*; and that it was an ornament used by females, as well as men. *Ashmole* instances a monument in the Collegiate Church at Warwick, with the portraiture of *Margaret*, wife of *Sir William Peito*, said to be buried in the reign of Edward III. with a collar composed of SS, drawn about and set close to her neck, but which the engraver of it, in the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, through mistake, has represented as a ruff.

Anciently, the creation of an esquire, in England, was performed by the ceremony of the King placing about his neck a silver collar of SS, as an ensign of that dignity; and the learned *Selden* contemns not the authority of the old ballad, "*The Tanner of Tamworth*," to prove the making of esquires in the reign of Edward IV. by bestowing upon them such collars.

That the golden collar of SS was the undoubted badge of a knight may be proved by numerous instances, deduced from monuments of persons of that degree in the reigns of Henry VI. Edward IV. Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; and, in the act of parliament of the 24th of the latter monarch's reign, made for reformation of apparel, there is a special proviso, that *knights*, notwithstanding, might publicly wear a gold collar of SS, though, since that period, it seems to have been seldom used by them.

Favin, in his *Théâtre d'Honneur*, tells us that Henry V. instituted an order, surnamed Knights of the SS, on the day of the martyrs *St. Crispin* and *Crispianus*, of which institution, although he found nothing mentioned in our English histories, yet out of the *Chronicles of J. Juvenal des Ursins*, where it treats of the battle of Agincourt, he collected the following relation:—

"The King of England exhorted his men, and commanded, that if any of them had trespassed against another, they should be reconciled, and confess to the priests that were in their company, otherwise no good could happen to them in their undertakings. He further exhorted them to be civil in their march, and to do their duty well; and thus agreed with them,—that all those of their company, who were not gentlemen, he would make them so, and give them warrants for it, and have them thenceforward enjoy such privileges as the gentlemen of England had; and, to the end they should be particularly known from others, he gave them leave to wear a collar powdered with the letter S."

Among the variety of collars of SS that have been in use with us, are the following, viz.

The Lord Mayor of London had a collar of gold, having a knot (like one of those which tie the garters together in the great collar of that Order) inserted between two SS, and they were again placed between two roses, viz. a white rose within a red; and, in the middle before the breast, was a large portcullis, whereat hung a rich jewel set with diamonds.

In the reign of Henry VIII. it appears that the Lord Mayor of London had a gold collar of SS presented to him by Sir John Allen, at which time it was enacted, (as before observed,) that no person should wear one of that kind unless he were a knight, which seems to have been a peculiar privilege to that chief-magistrate.

The collars of the Lord-Chief-Justices of both benches, and that of the Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, (in memory, it is said, of the before-mentioned St. Simplicius, a senator, and consequently a gownsmen,) were formed of the letter S and a knot alternately; having a rose set in that part of it which falls upon the middle of the breast, and another on the back, the five flower-leaves of these roses being formed of five large pearls.

The collars which appertained to the Kings and Heralds of Arms, and, also, to the Sergeants at Arms, were composed of SS linked together; in the middle of the breast is a rose, and another in the middle of the back, at each of which formerly hung three small drops of silver; but the SS in the collars worn by the Kings of Arms were made somewhat bigger than the others; and in that part lying upon either shoulder, was, and still is, a portcullis taken in between the SS, which were wanting in the rest.

The general difference between the collars, appropriate to the degrees before-named, was this,—that all such persons as were honoured with knighthood, had allowed them collars of silver-gilt, but to esquires those of silver only; and, therefore, a herald, in the ceremony of his creation, is made an esquire by putting on a collar of SS of silver about his neck, and so is a Sergeant at Arms.

The Kings of England have sometimes borne a collar of SS around their arms; and *Ashmole* mentions to have seen an impression of the privy seal of King Henry VIII. whereon the royal arms are encircled with a collar of SS, to the lower end of which was affixed two portcullises.

The ancient collar was composed entirely of links in the shape of the letter S, and the addi-

tion of the portcullis to the more modern collar, which was the badge of Henry VII. may, perhaps, point out that time as the period of its first introduction into it.

Upon the union with Ireland, in 1801, the collar of SS was somewhat altered, and it is now formed as depicted in Plate LXXXVII. fig. 3.

STAFF. There are several sorts of staves borne in coat-armour, viz.

Staff, raguly, coupé at each end, as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 33.

Staff, raguly, in bend sinister, coupé in chief, and erased in base. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 28.

Staff, episcopal, or bishop's staff, termed a *crozier*. See Plate IX. fig. 31, and Plate XLV. fig. 12.

Staff, pilgrim's, called, also, a *palmer's staff*, and a *rector's staff*. See Plate XXX. fig. 34.

Staff, palmer's, termed, likewise, a *pilgrim's staff*. See Plate XXX. fig. 34.

Staff, cross, a rule used by plumbers, and borne as part of their armorial ensigns. See Plate XXXV. fig. 22.

Staff, papal, or pope's cross staff, sometimes called a *treble cross staff*, and, also, the *universal bishop's treble cross*, but more properly blazoned a *staff pomettée and fitched, the top treble crossed pattée bottonnée*, and by some, a *treble cross, the second and third crossed pattée bottonnée*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 29. The pope's staff is thus made with three crosses, and the cross on the mound, upon the top of his crown, is formed in the same manner. The cardinals' and patriarchal staves have a double cross pattée, the first single, the other crossed; and the bishop hath but a single cross on his staff, as borne in the Arms of the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury, depicted in Plate XXVI. and Plate XLVII. fig. 32.

STAFFORD KNOT, a badge used by the family of *Stafford*. See Plate XLIV. fig. 35, in base the *Stafford knot*, in chief the *Bourchier knot*.

STAG, a general name given, in armory, to all kinds of deer, and which are borne in various positions, as,

Stag, trippant. See Plate XXVII. fig. 7.

Stag, current. See Plate XXVII. fig. 2.

Stag, at gaze, that is, looking full faced, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 1.

Stag lodged, a term used for a stag when lying down, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 3, and which should not be termed *couchant*, as applied to the lion in a similar position.

Stag, springing. See Plate XXVII. fig. 8.

Stag's head, caboshed, or cabossed. See Plate XXVII. fig. 5.

Stag's head, erased. See Plate XXVII. fig. 4; but it should be noted that when this blazon occurs, viz. a stag's head, erased, it ever implies that the head and neck are placed in profile, and that it is erased at the latter part, as depicted in this Plate.

STAGGARD, a young stag, in his fourth year; but formerly he was deemed a stag at that age.

STAMAND. Colours, according to *Guillim*, are such colours as, having no body, do only stain, such are *tawney* and *murrey*.

STANDARD is a martial ensign, of a square form, painted or embroidered with the whole achievement of him who hath a right to display them in the field, or in public processions or solemnities. Anciently, they were allowed to none under the degree of a knight-banneret. The word *standard* is now particularly applied to the ensign carried by the cavalry, those of the infantry being called *colours*.

Standard, carried at the funerals of great personages, is usually fifteen feet long, and split at the point; at the top is the arms of the union, then the crests and motto of the defunct, as in Plate IV. fig. 5. At the time standards were first introduced, the size for each degree was settled as follows:

An *Emperor*, or *King's* great standard, eleven yards long, to be set before his pavilion, but not borne in battle.

A *King's* standard to be borne nine yards long.

A *Prince's*, or *Duke's* ditto, seven yards long.

A *Marquis's* ditto, six yards and a half long.

An *Earl's* ditto, six yards long.

A *Viscount's* ditto, five yards long.

A *Baron's* ditto, five yards long.

A *Banneret's* ditto, four yards and a half long.

A *Baronet's* ditto, four yards long.

Note.—The *standard* of every person, who is not of the blood royal, must be split at the end.

STAPLE, made of iron, for fastening a door, when borne in armory should be drawn as that in the sinister chief point of fig. 7, Plate XLVIII.

STAR. See **ESTOILE**.

Star-fish, commonly called *five fingers*, and which forms part of the Arms and Crest of *La Yard*. See Plate XLV. fig. 36.

Stars of the various Orders of Knighthood. See **KNIGHTHOOD, ORDERS OF**, alphabetically arranged.

STARVED, a term used by heralds to denote a branch of a tree when stripped of all its leaves.

STATANT, a term used for beasts when borne in a standing position, with all four legs upon the ground, as depicted in Plate XXII. fig. 1, viz. a lion, *statant*; but the exact position of animals is not sufficiently attended to by engravers and painters, who frequently make the beast *passant*, or walking, when it should be represented *statant*, or standing still.

STATE, CAP OF. Borne by the Lord Mayor of London. See Plate XXIV. fig. 27.

STATES-GENERAL, hat worn over the Arms of the. See Plate XXV. fig. 18.

STAVES, the plural of staff, are walking-sticks, or staves, used by palmers, or pilgrims, &c. See **STAFF**.

Staves of a carbuncle are the eight rays which issue from its centre. See **CARBUNCLE**, called, also, **ESCARBUNCLE**, and Plate XXI. fig. 24.

Staves of a wheel, called, also, the *spokes*, unite the nave to the felloe.

STEEL CAPS, or MORIONS, pieces of armour used for defence of the head, varying in shape, as in Plate XXI. fig. 16, and Plate XLIII. fig. 8, the last of which is thus borne in the Arms of *Brudenell*.

STEEPLE OF A CHURCH, when borne in Arms, should be drawn with the addition of a part of the tower, or belfry, as in Plate XXX. fig. 16.

STERN, the hinder part of a ship, and which forms part of the naval crown, the stern and sail of a ship being placed, alternately, upon the circle, or rim. The word *stern* is, likewise, applied to express the tail of the wolf and some other animals.

STILL, or ALEMBIC, an utensil of the distillery, which, when borne as a charge in coat-armour, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XLVIII. fig. 3. It is the Crest of the family of *Winnington*.

STILT, an instrument made to walk with, raising the foot considerably above the ground. It sometimes occurs in heraldry, and is formed as in Plate XLI. fig. 24.

STIRRUP AND LEATHER, being parts belonging to a saddle, when borne in armory, are depicted as represented in Plate XLIII. fig. 12, but stirrups, without the leathers, are sometimes met with in coat-armour, though very rarely, and when so borne should be blazoned *stirrups*, *sans leather*, the word *stirrup* only, without such addition, implying the necessary appendage of the leather-strap to attach it to the saddle, both which are to be represented when *stirrup* alone are mentioned in blazon.

STOCK, the stump, or trunk, of a tree.

STOCK-CARD, an instrument used for the carding of wool. See Plate XLI. fig. 15.

STOLE. Part of the vestment of a priest. See Plate XLIII. fig. 25.

STONE-BILL. See **WEDGE**.

STOOPING, or STOUPING on the wing, as the hawk, &c. coming down in its flight, ready to strike its prey.

STORK. See **CRANE**.

STREAMING is the term used to express the stream of light darting from a comet, or blazing star, vulgarly called the beard. See Plate XIX. fig. 1.

STRETCHANT, beasts upon their legs, but stretching themselves out, which they often do after lying down.

STRINGED, a term applied to the bugle-horn, which is generally borne with strings affixed thereunto, tied in a bow, as in Plate XXI. fig. 11. When borne without, which seldom occurs, the words *sans strings* should be added, a *bugle-horn*, without such addition to the blazon, implying strings as a matter of course; but when the strings are borne of a different colour to the horn, which often happens, it is then necessary to notice it as a bugle-horn sa. garnished or, *stringed az.*

Stringed is also applicable to the harp, or lyre, as well as to a purse of state, &c. which is drawn as in Plate XXX. fig. 31. In Plate XLV. fig. 17, is a harp, which might be blazoned, a harp or, *stringed ar.*

STUDDED, adorned with studs.

STUMP, part of the stock, or trunk, of a tree.

SUB-ORDINARIES are certain figures borne as charges in coat-armour, which are not considered to be so honourable as what are termed *ordinaries*, and to which the *sub-ordinaries* give place, and cede the principal points of the shield.

SUBVERTANT, or } reversed, turned upside down,
SUBVERTED, } or contrary to the natural position, or usual way of bearing. The terms *everted* and *debased* are applied in the same way.

SUCCEEDANT, succeeding, or following one another.

SUFFLUE, a French term for *rests*, or *clarions*.
SUGAR-CANE, as drawn in modern heraldry. See Plate XXXI. fig. 16.

SUN, in splendor, or in full glory, as is the most usual expression for blazoning that luminary. See Plate XLII. fig. 30.

Sun, in splendour, charged on the centre with an eye. See Plate XLII. fig. 28.

Sun, in splendour, each ray illuminated, or inflamed. See Plate XLII. fig. 29.

Sun, encircled with clouds, distilling drops of rain. See Plate XLII. fig. 31. This bearing forms a part of the armorial ensigns belonging to the Company of Distillers, in London. See *Distillers*, under CORPORATE COMPANIES.

Sun's resplendent rays, issuing from a cloud in chief. See Plate XLVII. fig. 34.

Sun's resplendent rays, issuing from the dexter chief point, See Plate XLII. fig. 32.

SUPER-CHARGE is a term that hath been applied by some to express *one figure, or charge, borne upon another*, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 10, viz. a fret, charged with pellets. The term *super-charge* is very seldom used, *surmounted* being a much better. It is in Latin rendered, *Figura super, vel in figuram posita*.

SUPPORTED, is said of an ordinary that has another under it by way of support, which differs materially from *surmounted*, which is overlaying one thing upon another, as in Plate VII. fig. 23, viz. a chief *supported*. See **SURMOUNTED**.

SUPPORTERS are those figures which are placed on each side the shield of arms of sovereigns, noblemen, Knights of the Garter, Bath, bannerets, &c. and appear, as the term implies, to hold up and support the same. They are called by the French, *supports, ou tenans*, and by the Latins, *Talamones* and *Atlantes*, according to *Baron*, the latter of which *Gwillim* disapproves, considering that Atlas is feigned to support the globe in a very different manner. *Coates*, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, says, that the French heralds make a distinction between *supporters* and what they term *tenans*, the one being placed on the sides of the escoccheon, as if to guard it, at the same time supporting, and lifting it up; the other holding it under the hand, but not lifting up the escoccheon, as we find when angels, or human creatures, are thus borne.

Menestrier, and other writers, inform us that supporters had their origin from tilts, tournaments, and justings, where it was customary for the knights, who engaged in these military exercises, to have the shield of their arms adorned with helmets, mantlings, wreaths, crests, and devices, hung upon the barriers, trees, tents, and pavilions near to the place of justing; and that, on the sides of those shields, they were wont to place their pages, armour-bearers, and servants, clothed in fancied dresses, sometimes making them appear like savages, Saracens, Moors, sirens, &c. and sometimes disguising them in the skins of lions, bears, &c. in order to

guard the shield, and take an account of the name and arms of the knight who accepted the challenge.* From these attendants, thus disguised, and placed as guards and keepers of their masters' shields, heralds derive the use of supporters, which, they say, every one who, being noble or gentle, by father and mother's side, and who was admitted to tourney, had afterwards a right to carry, a doctrine supported by many writers; but *Anstis*, in his *Aspilogia*, makes the following observation concerning supporters:—"In these latter ages, the nobility have been distinguished from persons of inferior ranks, by having supporters and coronets cut on their seals; but, as far as I am able to observe, there was not anciently any particular marks in the seal of the nobility, that differenced them from knights.

"As to supporters, they were (I take it) the invention of the graver, who, in cutting, on seals, shields of arms, which were in a triangular form, and placed on a circle, finding a vacant place at each side, and, also, at the top of the shield, thought it an ornament to fill up the spaces with vine-branches, garbs, trees, flowers, plants, ears of corn, feathers, fret-work, lions, wiverns, or some other animal, according to his fancy.

"If supporters had been esteemed formerly (as at this time) the marks and ensigns of nobility, there could be no doubt, but there would have been then, as now, particular supporters appropriated to each nobleman, exclusive of all others; whereas, in the seals of noblemen affixed to a paper wrote to the Pope, in the year 1300,

* The formulæ of several combats of this sort are printed in *Favine's Théâtre d'Honneur*, *Segar's Honour, Civil and Military*, *Dugdale's Baronage*, and many other heraldic books.

In the account given by Sir William Segar, of the tournament held at Inguelesme, in France, anno 1389, occasioned by several French lords and gentlemen giving a challenge to many Englishmen, of the same quality with themselves, part of the challenge from the French side runs thus:—"We likewise give you to understand that such order is taken, that every one of us shall have a shield of arms and impress hung on the outside of his pavilion, to the end, if any of you desire to run at tilts, then that, the day before, ye may with a lance, or such weapon as you intend to just with, touch the shield of the defendant; and who intends to try his fortune, both with sharp and blunt, must touch the shield with both, and signify his name and arms to them that attend, or have the shields in keeping."

This custom was revived with, perhaps, greater pomp and magnificence than was ever before known, at a tournament in Paris, before Lewis XIV. in which the esquires, and the other attendants on the nobles who entered the lists, were dressed in the most superb fancy-dresses that art could invent, representing Moors, Persians, Armenians, Turks, &c. &c. See a work, entitled, "*Courses de Festes, et de Bague, faites par le Roy.*" Paris 1670; in which every character is most beautifully represented by engravings, and a very particular description given of the tournament.

the shields of arms of twenty-seven of them are in the same manner supported, (if that term may be used,) on each side, by a wivern, and seven of the others by lions; that John de Hastings hath the same wivern on each side his shield of arms, and also on the space over it; in the manner as is the lion in the seals of *Hache*, *Beauchamp*, and *De Malolacu*. The seals of *Despencer*, *Basset*, and *Baddlesmere*, pendent to the same instrument, have each two wiverns, or dragons, for supporters; and that of *Gilbert de Clare*, three lions, placed in the form above-mentioned. The promiscuous usage of wiverns, to fill the blank in the seals, is obvious to all who are concerned in these matters.

“ But what is a stronger argument is, that the same sort of supporters, as those here mentioned, is placed in the seals of divers persons, whose families were never advanced to the Peerage, and who, not styling themselves knights, doubtless, were not bannerets; persons of which degree (if I mistake not) now claim supporters during their lives, as well as Knights of the Garter, and some great officers of state. Instances of this kind are often met with; nay, the engraver hath frequently indulged his fancy so far as to insert such figures as do not seem proper, according to the present notion of supporters to arms; as two swords on each side the arms of *Sir John de Harcla*; and *St. George fighting with the dragon* on one side, and *the Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms*, on the other side, of a seal fixed to a deed executed by Lord Ferrers, whose arms, on the impress of a seal pendent to a deed, dated 17th May, 9th Henry VI. have not any supporters. This, as well as many other omissions of supporters, by many noblemen in their old seals, seems likely to imply, that they were not the right of the nobility, exclusive of others.

“ When supporters were first assumed, if there were two on one seal, they were generally the same; but sometimes there was only one, and sometimes three, as may be seen on various seals.

“ The manner of placing these supporters was also very different; as sometimes, when the shield lay on the side, as often was the case, the supporters have been placed so as to seem to be supporting the crest, as appears in the seal of the Earl of Arundel, in which seal there is not any coronet. Some were placed all standing one way; and, if but one, it was placed sometimes on one side of the shield of arms and sometimes on the other: sometimes, again, it was placed at the bottom,

and the arms set on it; and sometimes behind, with the arms against it, and the head above the shield, and in a helmet, as in the seal of William, Lord Fitz-Hugh, 12th Henry VI.”*

Edmondson, in quoting the above observations, expresses his opinion to be changed as to supporters having taken their rise from the practice observed in tournaments, and agrees with Mr. *Anstis*, that they originated from the fancy of seal-engravers, and mentions that supporters were, likewise, anciently used by divers persons in private life, as appears by their seals, who held offices of high dignity in the state, and more especially by those whose employments had the title of *lord* prefixed to their style, as Lord Deputy of Ireland, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Lord President of the Council, Lord of the Marches of Wales, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, &c. and instances Sir Henry Bedford, Knight, Bailley of Allenson, in France, under the Duke of York, Lieutenant-Governor of France; Richard Curson, Captain of Honfleur, in Normandy, anno 24th Henry VI. 1446; John Stanlowe, Esq. Treasurer of Normandy; John Norris, of Bray, in the county of Berks, Esq. 1st Edward IV. 1461. The family of Cheneys, in Kent, being Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; the Guildford family being Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Sir Thomas Moyle, Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations, temp. Henry VIII.; and the ancestors of the Earl of Essex, being Marshals of Ireland, 50th Edward III. anno 1376, all of whom used supporters. Thomas Hoo, Esq. had supporters, temp. Edward IV. before he was created a baron, and those supporters were continued in the family after he was advanced to the Peerage; his brother, likewise, used the same supporters; as, also, did Sir Launcelot Lisle, Knight, Lieutenant of the Northern Marches, temp. Richard II.; and Sir Walter Raleigh, when Lord Warden of the Stannaries. Besides these, there were many who, although they were neither ennobled, or ever enjoyed any public office under the crown, assumed and bore supporters, which were continued to be used by their descendants until the extinction of the family. Amongst others, the *Hevenings*, of Sussex; the *Stawells*, of Somersetshire; *Wallops* and *Titchbournes*, of Hampshire; *Lutterells*, of

* See Plate in *Edmondson's Body of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 192, wherein there is a great variety of ancient seals, copied from drawings in the manuscript of the *Aspilogia*, by John Anstis, Esq. in the library of the late Thomas Astle, Esq. and from which these observations were copied by Mr. Edmondson.

Somersetshire; *Popham*, of Hampshire; *Covert*, of Sussex; *Savage*, of Cheshire, &c. which Mr. *Edmondson* contends that those families, having anciently used such supporters, either on their seals, banners, or monuments, and carved them in stone or wood, or depicted them on the glass windows of their mansions, and in the churches, chapels, and religious houses of their foundation, endowment, or patronage, as perspicuous evidences and memorials of their having a possessory right to such supporters, are fully and absolutely well entitled to bear them; and that no one of the descendants of such families ever ought to alienate such supporters, or bear his arms without them, because such possessory right is by far more honourable than any modern grant of supporters that can be obtained from an office of arms.

It never has been customary, in former times, to change or alter the family supporters, except in some singular instances, sanctioned by royal authority, under the king's sign manual; but, latterly, strange whims of this sort have occurred, which is very improper; and too many instances might be cited of variations in arms, crests, and supporters, dictated by mere caprice, without any authority or even custom to bear them out: but, as to the assumption of supporters by private families, unless they can be proved to have been used before the limitation and formal grant of supporters to peers of the realm, proxies to the blood royal at installations, and knights of the bath, who are entitled to bear such for their greater distinction and honour, and for which purpose they are avowedly and expressly granted, it is the height of folly and presumption, and cannot be too much condemned, and such vain pretenders might, with as much propriety, make a like choice of what they conceive the prettiest coronet, from the royal crown itself to the baron's cap, adding helmet and garters, and every other exterior ornament of nobility, to gratify and expose the extreme folly and vanity of such assumptions: indeed, a close imitation of the garter, excepting the substitution of another motto, is but too often assumed in this manner, and which can only be done in the folly of some persons wishing to be thought, or, at least, to look like, what they are not, and are never likely to be. The practice of the sovereigns of England granting supporters to the peers of each degree, and also to the Knights of the Garter and Bath, seems to have commenced in the reign of King Henry VIII.

The Nova-Scotia baronets are, by their patents of creation, allowed to carry supporters,

although that privilege was not granted to the baronets of England at the time of the institution of that dignity; some of them, however, do bear supporters to their arms, but it is by virtue of the royal license, granted under some special circumstances, and generally limited to the title, and not to be borne by other branches of the family.

The grant of supporters is by Garter, Principal King of Arms, solely, and with which the other Kings of Arms have nothing to do. It is limited to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Bath, and Proxies of the Blood Royal at installations, unless granted, as before observed, by royal license from the king himself; and, as all supporters to peers descend with the titles, and, therefore, cannot, with propriety, be alienated or changed without His Majesty's authority for so doing, the custom of changing one of them, upon the marriage of a peer with the daughter of another peer, and taking, in lieu thereof, the sinister supporter of her father's arms, must be altogether inconsistent with the rules of armory; and, as Mr. *Edmondson* very justly observes, if the practice of bearing supporters, as some authors contend, originated from tilts and tournaments, and a supporter alludes to the dress or character in which the page or armour-bearer of the assumer of such supporter appeared at the time of his master's engaging in the lists, supporters must be considered as military ornaments, and, consequently, ladies, as daughters of such assumer, or as descendants from him, cannot, with any degree of propriety, form pretensions to bear. On the other hand, if, as Mr. *Anstis* maintains, supporters originated from the figures anciently placed by engravers as ornaments on each side of the shield of arms, which they cut on seals, the claim, in favour of ladies having a right to supporters, will not be strengthened by it, because there is not any appearance of such supporting figures on any ancient seal belonging to a female: but, even supposing that the right of bearing paternal supporters was indisputably inherent in the daughters of peers, yet the husband of such a lady taking one of her family supporters, and using it, in lieu of one of his own, must be productive of many inconveniences, derogatory to the honour of the bearer, and contradictory to the reasons for which the figures of his supporters were particularly chosen; in proof of which Mr. *Edmondson* cites an example in the first Earl of Sandwich, who, in the year 1660, was an admiral, and, upon his being created a peer, chose, for his supporters, a triton on the dexter, in allusion to

his profession, and a green eagle upon the sinister, in order to show his descent from the family of *Monthermer*; if the heir of the Sandwich family marries the daughter of a peer, and takes the supporter of her father's family arms instead of his own, the original intent of the grant of the particular supporter made to his ancestor must be lost, and this inconsistency is further manifest, inasmuch as it must be supposed that the choice of every supporter is originally founded upon some particular circumstance meant to be recorded by it, in every instance of such change, the first object must be wholly frustrated, and which has certainly been done in every case where these changes have occurred, and there are too many of them; but it is still to be hoped that a consideration of the impropriety of so doing will induce a more rigid adherence to the original grant and design.

But, notwithstanding what has been said as to the exclusion of females from bearing supporters, there are some cases in which they are strictly entitled to them, such as peeresses in their own right, either by descent or patent: in the former case, having a right to assume the original or ancient supporters of the barony to which they have succeeded; and, in the latter, in consequence of the grant of supporters to them and their heirs male made to them upon their creation.

The widows of peers are, likewise, during their widowhood, entitled to bear the supporters of their late husbands; but, although it has been customary, when such re-marry under their degree in rank, and even with commoners, to bear the arms and supporters of their first husband, using his dignity or title, and, at the same time, bearing the arms of their second husband, it is, nevertheless, contrary to all rules of precedency, which enjoin that every woman shall be placed according to the rank or degree of her husband.

But, with respect to mere precedency, there is, however, and must be, an exception to this rule, for, if the husband of a lady of rank, for instance, the daughter of an earl, should happen to marry a man of no rank at all, she would be entitled to her own precedence as an earl's daughter; and, although it is one of those heraldic anomalies which have been lately selected in a work thus titled, the daughter of an earl, under these circumstances, would even rank before her sisters, who might have married barons, as they could only claim the precedence of their husbands.

With regard to sovereigns, the change of

supporters is not at all uncommon, particularly in this kingdom; and, from the reign of Edward III. who was the first monarch who used supporters to the Arms of England, until the accession of King James I. the same supporters were seldom continued by their immediate successors to the throne. The various changes that took place were as follow:—

SUPPORTERS, ROYAL.

King EDWARD III. the first English monarch who used supporters to the Royal Arms, bore,
Dexter, a lion, guardant, crowned, or.

Sinister, an eagle, or falcon, ppr. crowned or.

RICHARD II.

Dexter, a lion, guardant, crowned or.

Sinister, a hart.

HENRY IV.

Dexter, an antelope ar. ducally gorged and chained or, maned and armed of the last.

Sinister, a swan ar. ducally gorged and chained, or.

HENRY V.

Dexter, a lion, guardant, crowned or.

Sinister, an antelope.

HENRY VI.

Dexter, an antelope ar. as before.

Sinister, a leopard ar. spotted with various colours, issuing from his mouth and ears flames of fire ppr.

EDWARD IV. changed his supporters three times.

On a window in Trinity Church, Chester, his arms are supported, on the *dexter*, by a bull sa. crowned and hooped or; *sinister*, by a lion, guardant, ar.

Over the Library-gate, in the University of Cambridge, his achievement is supported by two lions, guardant; and,

In Windsor Chapel, the supporters to his Arms are, the *dexter*, a lion, guardant, ar.; *sinister*, a hart.

EDWARD V.

Dexter, a lion, guardant, ar.

Sinister, a hind ar.

RICHARD III.

Dexter, a lion, guardant, crowned, or.

Sinister, a boar ar. bristled or.

HENRY VII.

Dexter, a dragon gu.

Sinister, a greyhound ar. collared gu. in right of his wife, Elizabeth, of the House of York; but, on her tomb, her arms are supported by two angels. Their eldest son, Arthur, Prince of Wales, used for supporters two antelopes.

HENRY VIII.

On his first seal bore the dragon and the greyhound, like his father; but, afterwards, used for supporters, *dexter*, a lion, guardant, or; *sinister*, a dragon.

EDWARD VI. bore the same, with this difference only, that he crowned the lion with an imperial crown, which is continued to the present time.

QUEEN MARY bore the same supporters; but, on her marriage with Philip, of Spain, placed an eagle on the *dexter*, and removed the lion to the *sinister*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH bore the same as *King Edward VI.*

KING JAMES I. used the same *dexter* supporter as Queen Elizabeth, and placed, on the *sinister*, a unicorn ar. armed, tufted, and maned, or, gorged with a coronet, composed of crosses pattee, and fleurs-de-lis, thereto a chain affixed of the last; the which supporters have been continued ever since, without any variation, to the present reign. See Plate I.

SUR, on, upon, over.

SUR-ANCRÉE, a cross *sur-ancrée*, or *sur-anchored*, or *double anchored*, is a cross with double anchor-flukes at each termination. See Plate XXXII. fig. 24.

SURCOAT, a loose, light, thin taffety-coat, formerly worn, by military men, over their armour, and upon which their arms were painted, or embroidered, in order that they might be distinguished in time of battle. Sovereigns and the greater nobility are represented, upon the equestrian side of their seals, on horseback, wearing such *surcoats*.

Surcoat of the arms of the deceased. This *surcoat*, or *tabard*, which should be borne at all funerals wherein the helmet and crest are carried in the procession, will be found depicted in Plate V. fig. 1.

SURGIANT. The same as *rowsant*, or *rising*. It is applicable to birds with the wings just raised on each side of the head, as if about to take flight. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 2.

Surgiant, displayed, has the body displayed, but with the wings just raised, and the points of them hid behind the bird.

Surgiant, tergiant, has the wings expanded on each side the head, but the points are not elevated, the *dexter* wing showing behind and the *sinister* before the bird.

SUR-LE-TOUT. See SURTOUT.

SURMONTÉ, or } the former being the French
SURMOUNTED, } term, which may be Latinized
superinductum, is used when a chief hath another smaller chief placed over it, of a different

colour, or metal. See CHIEF, SURMOUNTED. The like term is, also, used when any figure or charge is placed over another, as a bend, fesse, pale, &c. upon a lion, which is, likewise, expressed by the word *debruised*. See DEBRUISED; and Plate XXII. fig. 28; and, also, Plate XXIII. fig. 22.

SURPOSÉ, a French term, meaning *in pale*.

SURROY, or SOUTHROY, the ancient title of the King of Arms for the south parts of England, now called *Clarencieux*.

SURROYAL TOP is the broad top of a stag's horn, with the branches or small shoots from it.

SURSUANT, the same as *erected* and *elevated*; termed, also, *reclivant* and *versant*.

SURTOUT, or SUR-LE-TOUT, (French.) An esccheon of pretence, placed upon the centre of a shield of arms, is often said to be in *surtout*. *Baron* renders it, in Latin, *cunctis superstratus*, or *impositus*.

SUSPECTANT, or SPECTANT, looking upwards, the nose bendways.

SWALLOW, a common and well-known bird; when it is represented as flying it is then termed *volant*. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 22.

SWAN, with wings endorsed. See Plate XL. fig. 1.

Swan, close. This term is generally made use of to denote that the wings are represented as down, lying close to the body, as in Plate XL. fig. 22. The word *close* is often unnecessarily added to other birds with closed wings; but the swan is the only bird to which it is properly applied when thus borne, the usual way of depicting the swan being with the wings raised, their natural position when swimming. All other birds, in general, are implied to be *close*, if the contrary is not expressed by describing the particular way in which the wings are distended.

Swan demi, with wings expanded. See Plate XL. fig. 2.

Swan's neck erased and ducally gorged. See Plate XL. fig. 3.

Note.—This should always be blazoned a *swan's neck, erased*, although sometimes called a *royal cygnet's neck, erased*, on account of its being ducally gorged.

SWEEP, the balista, or instrument anciently used in war for throwing stones into fortresses. See Plate IX. fig. 27.

SWIVEL. Two iron links which turn on a bolt. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 11. Three such are borne, upon a chevron, in the Arms of the Ironmongers' Company, of London.

SWORD, in *pale*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 14, viz.

a falchion on the dexter, and a *sword* upon the sinister. In blazon, it should rather be called a *sword, erect*.

Sword, broken. See Plate XLIII. fig. 17. It should be noted that the broken point is never shown unless particularly expressed in the blazon.

Sword, wavy. See Plate XLVI. fig. 21.

Sword, as carried in funeral processions, should be made of the form of that engraved in Plate V. fig. 7.

Sword, the blade flamant, or enflamed; sometimes called a *flaming sword*. See Plate XLV. fig. 4.

SYNETTYS, old English for *swans*.

T

T. This letter may be used in what is termed *tricking of arms*; that is, mere drawings with a pen and ink, to mark the colour *tawney*, or *tenne*, when it occurs in coat-armour, which is very seldom.

TABARD, or } the name given to the surcoats em-
TABERT, } brodered with the king's arms, and worn by the king's heralds and pursuivants of arms upon great festivals and other public occasions.

TABERNACLE, when represented in armory, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XXX. fig. 17. See TENTS.

TABLE, ROUND, KNIGHTS OF THE. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

Tablettes are square pieces, mentioned by *Colombiere*, as noticed by some ancient heraldic writer, without any instance of such a bearing.

TAIL. This term is sometimes used for the tail of the hart, although the tails of several other animals have peculiar and distinct names for them, as that of a buck, roe, or any other deer, is called the *single*; of a boar, the *wreath*; of a fox, the *brush*; of a wolf, the *stern*; and of a hare and coney, the *scut*.

Tail. The tails of lions are sometimes borne as charges in coat-armour, and are represented as in Plate XXVII. fig. 28, *sa.* three lions' tails, erect and erased, *ar.* is the coat of *Cork*.

Tail forked, called *queue fourché*; by *Chiffletius* and *Uredus* termed *cauda bifida*, and *Bartholus*, in the blazon of his own coat, uses *caudis duobis*. See QUEUE and FOURCHÉ.

TAILLÉ, according to *Colombiere*, is a term used by French heralds, and signifies the same as we term *party, per bend, sinister*, in Latin rendered *oblique sinistrorsum sectum*.

TALBOT, a species of hound. The talbot is often borne in coat-armour as in Plate XXVII. fig. 13. It is, also, borne in a variety of other attitudes.

Talbot's head, erased, ppr. billettée, ar. See Plate XXVII. fig. 14.

TANKE, a kind of deep round cap, called a *cap-tanke*; it has sometimes strings to tie under the chin, and was used by the ancient servile Romans. It differs from an *infula* in being of one width and round at the top, the *infula* rising to a kind of point.

TAPER-CANDLESTICK, part of the charge in the Arms of the Founders' Company. See Plate XXI. fig. 21.

TAPPING. *Coates*, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, makes this term the same as *bearing*.

TARÉ, or TARRÉ, a French term for *affronté*, or full-fronted.

TARGET, or TARGE, was a round buckler used by the ancient Romans, Spaniards, and Africans. See SHIELD.

TASCES, or TASSES, that part of the armour which covers the thighs.

TARGANT, TORGANT, or TORQUED, bending and rebending, like the letter S. See SERPENT, TARGANT, or TORQUED.

TASSEL, an ornament pendent at the corners of cushions and at the end of strings, &c. When they are borne in coat-armour they should be depicted as in Plate XLV. fig. 8, *viz.* a sceptre, betw. two tassels.

Roman Catholics distinguish some of their principal ecclesiastics and church-officers by tassels, pendent to a silk cordon, interlaced, issuing on each side a hat, placed over the shield. These tassels increase as they descend, and, by the number of their rows, denote the dignity of the bearer. Thus, a *Cardinal* bears his Arms timbred with a scarlet hat, from which hangs such a cordon, interlaced with scarlet tassels, ranged one, two, three, four, five, on each side the escocheon. *Archbishops* have the like cordon issuing from a green hat, with only four rows of green tassels, ranged one, two, three, four. *Bishops* having only three rows from a like hat, ranged one, two, three; and *prothonotaries* only two rows, ranged one and two.

Tasselled, adorned with tassels.

TAU. The cross tau, or cross of *St. Anthony*, is always represented *patulus*, and is nearly the same as the cross potent, and is so blazoned by

T E N

Favine. (See CROSS TAU.) It derives its name from the Greek letter *tau*, which it resembles exactly, and *Morgan* says it was the old hieroglyphic of security, perhaps from the charge given to the angel, "kill not them upon whom ye shall see the letter *tau*." It was the token of absolution among the Greeks, and is sometimes called the *cross commisse*. *Colombiere*, in French, calls it *taf*, or *croix St. Antoine*, and *potence*; and *Gibbon*, in Latin, renders it *crucem tau*, or *crucem ad formam literæ Græcæ tau patulæ compositam*, or *in modum capitalis literæ T*. See Plate XXXIII. fig. 27.

TAWNEY, a colour in heraldry, but seldom used in coat-armour. See TENNÉ.

TEAL, a water-fowl.

TEAZEL, the head or seed-vessel of a species of thistle. It is used by clothiers in dressing cloth, and borne in the Arms of their Company, as in Plate XXXI. fig. 18.

TEMPLERS, KNIGHTS. See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.

TENANS is a term used by French heraldic writers in the same way as *supporters*, but which *Coates*, in his Dictionary of Heraldry, says most men have confounded with supporters, taking them for the same thing, which he discriminates by maintaining that supporters are such kind of animals, &c. as do really support and hold up the escoccheon, and that *tenans* hold it, but do not lift it up, as we often find the case with angels and human creatures; but this seems too great a nicety to be attended to, for, if they touch the shield, they certainly may be said to support it upright from falling, and are, even in such case, not improperly termed *supporters*. The observation of *Mr. Coates* is more correct, that, where inanimate things touch not the escoccheon, then such Arms are *cottised* of such things, which cannot be called *supporters*, for how can those properly be said to support that touch not the thing said to be supported by them.

TENANT, a French term for *holding*, but met with in English blazon.

TENANTED, tallied, or let into another thing. See CROSS *tenantée*, or *tenanted*, termed, also, *rebated*, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 20.

TENNÉ, a colour in heraldry not often used in coat-armour; it is the same as *tawney*; it is composed of red, yellow, and brown, which, mixed together, make a kind of chestnut colour. It is by some heralds called *brusk*, and in engraving it is expressed by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by

T E T

horizontal ones, as in Plate VI. fig. 9, of Colours. This colour is seldom used in armory, and never as a field. French and English heralds assert the contrary of each other as to the use of this colour, the French observing that they never use it, but that the English do; English heralds making a like observation that it is never used by them, but met with in French blazon; however this may be, it certainly is not mentioned at all by *Colombiere*; and *Edmondson* mentions that he had examined most of the French writers on armory, but had never been able to find the word in any one of them, and supposes that the name is derived from the Spanish word *tanetto*, a chestnut. *Morgan* does not notice it; and *Spelman*, in his *Aspilogia*, will scarcely allow of this colour, (called worshipful, by *Leigh*,) although he places it among the colours expressed by the *dragon's head* and *hyacinth*, in blazoning by the heavenly bodies and precious stones, and, in Latin, terms it *amaranticus*.

TENT, as used in armory. See Plate XXX. fig. 7.

Tent, Royal, as in the Arms of the Merchant-Tailors' Company. See Plate XXX. fig. 8.

TENTER-HOOKS are sometimes borne in coat-armour. See one in Plate XLI. fig. 11, and another in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 28, in base.

TERGANT, or } showing the back part, from the
TERGIANT, } Latin *tergum*, a back; by some
termed *invertant*, or *recursant*. See the latter term.

Tergiant, volant, flying, showing the back part.

Tergiant, displayed, an eagle, displayed, showing the back.

Tergiant, surgant, or *surgiant*, as an eagle, &c. rising, with the back to sight.

TERRAS, (French, *terrasse*,) the representation of a piece of ground at the bottom of the base, and generally vert.

TERRESTRIAL GLOBE. See GLOBE.

TESTE A LA QUEUE, or QUEUE, that is, three fishes, &c. lying so, one upon the other, that the head of each is between the other two, but which would be far more intelligibly blazoned *two fish, in saltier, debriused, or surmounted of another, in pale, the tail erect*. It is sometimes called *a trien of fish, lying cross, the heads and tails interchangeably posed*, and was anciently blazoned *tres troutes*, &c. *paly-bendy-barony*. See Plate XXX. fig. 27.

TETRAGONEL PYRAMIDS. Piles are generally considered to represent wedges, but they are

T I A

sometimes borne triangular, and, also, square, in which latter case they may be termed square piles, or *tetragonel pyramids reversed*.

TEUTONIC ORDER, or *Knights of the Holy Cross*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

TEXT R. This letter is borne in several coats of arms, and is also part of the crest of the family of *Exmew*, viz. a dove, holding a text **R** by a sprig of laurel, as in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 29.

Text S is borne in armory; as, also,

Text T.

THATCH-RAKE, a tool used for thatching. See Plate XLVI. fig. 10, viz. three thatch-rakes, barwise.

THERESA-MARIA, ORDER OF. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

THEUTONS, *Teutonic, German, Tholose, or Thoulouse*. See **CROSS** so termed.

THISTLE, or **ST. ANDREW IN SCOTLAND, ORDER OF THE**. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Thistle, a well-known herbaceous plant. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 21, viz. a *thistle, slipped and leaved*.

Thistle, our Lady of the, or of Bourbon, in France, Order of. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

THOULOUSE, or TOULOUSE. Crosses are so termed, by the French, the limbs of which terminate in round circles, which is called *bottonée*, or *po-mettée*. See **CROSS THEUTONS**, &c.

THREE GOLDEN FLEECES, ORDER OF. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

Three, two, and one. These terms occur in blazon to denote the disposition of six charges placed, as it were, in the form of a pile or pyramid reversed, not touching each other, unless said to be conjoined, but three being placed in chief, two in fesse, and one in base.

Three-quartered, showing three-fourths of an animal; termed, also, *trian-aspect*, as an eagle, &c. in a *trian-aspect*.

THUNDER. See **CROSS OF**, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 22.

THUNDERBOLT, in armory, is represented as depicted in Plate XXXVII. fig. 18, viz. a twisted bar, in pale, enflamed at each end, surmounting two jagged darts, in saltier, between two wings expanded, with streams of fire issuing from the centre.

TIARA, or TRIPLE CROWN, or the *papal crown*, belonging to the See of Rome. See Plate XXV. fig. 24. It was formerly an ancient ornament among the Persians and Parthians, wherewith their kings and priests were crowned: it was a sort of helmet which came below the ears, and was fastened under the chin.

T I L

Tiara, or triple crown, with clouds in base, issuing rays, being part of the Arms of the Drapers' Company. See Plate XLIII. fig. 34.

TIERCÉ, a French term, implying that the shield is divided into three equal parts, when those divisions are of as many different colours, or metals; for, if the chief and base are of the same colour, and divided by a fesse, they then express only the colour of the field, and mention the fesse; otherwise they say, *tiercé en fesse*, and so mention the first, second, and third colours, or metals; and *tiercé en pal*, if the three divisions are paleways, or divided in pale; but *Baron* uses *palum*, and *fasciam, tertiatum*, and such a partition of the field barways, where the middle division was of metal and the chief and base parts of different colours, and contrariwise, if the middle was of colour and the chief and base of different metals; it might with propriety be blazoned by us *triparted per fesse*; and, under the same kind of division in metals and colours paleways, *triparted per pale*; but, if the centre division, either way, is shadowed, so as to show an overlaying of it upon the field, it would then become an ordinary,—the *fesse*, or *pale*; and, in such case, be well blazoned *per fesse, a fesse*, and *per pale, a pale*; as, for example, *per fesse, gu. and az. a fesse ar.* or *per fesse, or and ar. a fesse gu.* (as the case might happen to be,) and, in like manner, *per pale, gu. and az. a pale ar.* or *per pale, or and ar. a pale gu.* it being only to be considered a tripartite division, where the middle part joins the others without a shadow.

Tierce in giron arondi. See Plate IX. fig. 9.

Tierce in mantle. See Plate XIV. fig. 36.

TIERCES, or TIERCHES, a term used by French heralds to express three figures which only take up the space of a fesse, but which are sometimes placed in bend.

TIGES and FEUILLES are terms used by French heralds when fruits are represented with stalks and leaves.

TILLAGE RAKE-HEAD. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 28, viz. in chief a *tillage rake-head*, in base a *tenter-hook*.

TILT. See **TOURNAMENT**.

TILTING-SPEAR, a weapon used in tilts and tournaments. See Plate IX. fig. 22.

Tilting-spear, broken, or part of a *tilting-spear*. See Plate XLIII. fig. 18.

Note.—When, in the blazon of either arms or crest, a broken tilting-spear is mentioned, the bottom part, or half, with the handle, should only be represented, as in the Plate referred to.

TIMBRE, Latinized *galea*, in English heraldry, signifies the helmet, when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

Timbré, a French term, Latinized *galeatus*, having a helmet.

TINCTURE. The colour of any thing in coat-armour, including the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, because they are often represented by yellow and white, the colour or tincture of them.

TOAD. See Plate XLIV. fig. 32. This animal, when borne in coat-armour, is always represented as if sitting in water holding up its head, called by some the *lording of frogs*, their heads appearing above water like helmets; but, in blazon, it is unnecessary to say *erect*, that being ever their position in armory. Some writers have asserted that *ar. three toads sa. two and one*, were the original Arms of France before that kingdom assumed the three fleurs-de-lis: but *Menestrier*, in his chapter upon the rise and antiquity of the fleurs-de-lis of France, takes great pains to refute that story. *Upton* states, that the Lord *Beteraux*, in the year 1428, bore the same arms.

TOBACCO PLANT. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 5.

TOISON D'OR, a term borrowed from the French, to express a golden fleece, or the holy lamb. It is an Order of Knighthood in France. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*, and under it **GOLDEN FLEECE**.

TOMAHAWK, an Indian war-axe, represented as in Plate IX. fig. 19.

TOMB, or **MONUMENT**, may be comprised within the cognizance or science of heraldry, as it was formerly the custom that the directions of erecting such memorials to the memory of the dead were left to the heralds, who, likewise, ordered the funeral procession according to the rank or dignity of the defunct: and, although the pompous funeral under such directions have been long laid aside, except at public solemnities of this sort for men eminently distinguished, and the royal family, some little account of the general rules observed in the erection of monuments to the great, still longer discontinued, may not be unacceptable or considered irrelevant. Passing over the mistaken honour and barbarous customs of the earliest nations of the earth, some of whom even made their own bowels the tomb or sepulchre of their departed relatives and friends, drinking up the ashes of the burnt bodies, as was the custom of the *Caspians*, and the devouring of the heart and blood of such whose bodies were entombed in

an honourable manner, practised by the *Massagetes*; as well as the cruelty of the *Scythians*, who erected monuments of incorruptible wood, and shut up living men with their dead;—the Romans, perhaps, exceeded all other nations in the magnificence of their funeral monuments, if we except the stupendous pyramids of the Egyptians, the generally-supposed tombs of their earliest monarchs. The Romans erected their monuments in the great roads around the city, which were thus adorned with the most costly structures, their temples being reserved only for the idolatrous worship of their gods; nor was it the custom to bury the dead in churches for some centuries after the Gospel had dispelled the darkness of idolatry. In process of time, it became the custom so to do in every country where Christianity prevailed; and most families of note had their places of sepulture within these sacred edifices, erecting stately monuments, adorned with recumbent figures, coat-armour, trophies, and other ensigns of dignity, according to the rank of those interred. To mark the proper distinctions of rank, certain rules were established and observed in these erections. Kings and princes were generally represented upon their tombs clad in costly armour, with their proper escocheons, crowns or coronets, crests, supporters, and all other exterior marks of royalty. Peers were, likewise, arrayed in all the proper paraphernalia of their respective dignities, according to rank, but knights and gentlemen could not have their effigies after that manner, unless they lost their lives in battle, or died within their own lordships. Those who lost their lives in battle, on the victorious side, were represented with their swords naked, the point upwards, on the dexter side, and their shields on the left, with helmets upon their heads. Those who died prisoners, were represented on their tombs without spurs, helmet, or sword. Such as died in battle, on the vanquished side, were represented without their surcoat over their armour, their sword in the scabbard, their vizor lifted up, their hands joined on the breast, and their feet generally resting upon a dead lion. The son of a general or governor of a strong hold, if he died when the place was besieged, though ever so young, was represented in complete armour, his head resting on a helmet, instead of a pillow. If a gentleman had served in armies, during the most part of his life, and, in his old age, became a religious man, he was represented on the lower part in complete armour, and above in the habit of the holy order he had professed.

T O R

A gentleman, or knight, who had been vanquished, or killed in single combat, was to be clad in complete armour, with his battle-axe, not in his hand, but lying by him, and his left arm crossed upon the right; but, if he had been accused of treason, murder, rape, or of being an incendiary, instead of being honourably interred, he was treated in the vilest manner, his arms broken, and his body dragged upon a hurdle, and cast out to be devoured by the fowls of the air, or hung upon a gallows: on the contrary, the victor was led in triumph to the church to give thanks to God; and, when he died, he was represented, on his tomb, armed at all points, his battle-axe in his arms, with his right hand crossed over the left. It was usual with clergymen to represent them upon their tombs in their sacerdotal, or pontifical habits; but religious devotees ought not to have any statues. By degrees, in the course of time, these rules and regulations were broken through, or laid aside, the relatives of every one erecting whatever their fancy dictated, placing upon them effigies, figures, and such other kind of ornaments as they chose; and very few monuments have, for many years past, been erected with recumbent figures, or other elaborate work of the kind, except such as have been raised at the public expense, for great and heroic actions, or eminent national services, to encourage in others a laudable emulation to follow such great examples.

TOMB-STONE, when borne in armory, is represented as in Plate XXI. fig. 18. Three such are the arms of the family of *Tomb*.

TONGYS, old English for *langued*, or *tongued*.

TOPAZ, a precious stone of a yellow colour, and is used to express *gold*, by those who blazon arms by precious stones, instead of the more usual way of metals and colours.

TORCE, or **TORSE**, the French term for a wreath. See **WREATH**.

TORCHES. See Plate XLVII. fig. 35.

TORN, a name given formerly, in heraldry, to the spinning-wheel.

TORQUED, **TORGANT**, or **TARGANT**, wreathed, from the Latin, *torqueo*, to wreath.

Torqued, is said of a *dolphin*, *haurient*, which forms a figure nearly resembling the letter S. See Plate XLIV. fig. 26.

TORQUENED. The same as *torqued*.

TORTEAUXES are roundles, by some said to represent cakes, by others bowls; they are painted red, and, in English blazon, the word *torteaux* is sufficient, without naming the colour, which the term itself implies; although French heralds

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call all roundles generally by the appellation of *torteaux*, adding the colour, as *torteaux de sable*, *torteaux de gueules*, &c. It is in Latin rendered *tortellæ*.

TORTEYS, old English for *torteauxes*.

TORTILLÉ, a French term for *nowed*, *twisted*, or *wreathed*.

TORTOISE, a crustaceous animal; and, unless particularly expressed in the blazon to the contrary, should ever be placed in the position depicted in Plate XLIV. fig. 19.

TOURNAMENT, **JUST**, and **SINGLE COMBAT**.

Some authors have asserted that the exercises of tilts, justs, and tournaments, originated in Germany in the time of the Emperor *Henry*, surnamed the *Birder*, Duke of Saxony, about the year 906, but there seems little foundation for such conjecture, the histories of Germany affording a contradiction to the assertion; that Emperor having, by solemn ordinances, merely decreed to bring in the custom of running at the tilt, at that time unknown to the Germans, but practised with the nobility of France and England, who were then very skilful in these exercises; and the rules and regulations observed in England and France were adopted by the Emperor, and openly published in his court.

It was the custom at these justings, or tournaments, for the knights and gentlemen to appear completely armed, with shields, surcoats, and the caparisons of their horses adorned with their armorial bearings, their esquires riding before them, carrying their tilting-spears, with penons of their arms attached, and the helmets to be worn by the tilters, upon which was placed the crest. When the knights arrived at the barriers where the justings were to be held, they blew and winded a horn, or trumpet, upon which the heralds attending came forth to receive the name, arms, and proofs of the necessary qualifications for admittance, which was recorded in their books. This done, their shields of arms, with the helmets, crests, and mantlings, with which they were to just, were hung up, by the left corner, upon the pavilions, trees, barriers, or other fit places near the place of justing, some days before the action, to the end that every one of them might be known by his arms, crest, and liveries, to the judges and spectators. Challenges were then given by the knights to each other, by touching the shield with such weapon, either blunts or sharps, with which they chose to just. Those who attended the shields thus hung up for challenge (which the French call *a faire fenestre*) were the knights' servants, or pages, who were sometimes

dressed like savages, Saracens, Moors, Sirens, and even disguised as lions, bears, and the like, guarding, as it were, the shield. One or more of the heralds, likewise, attended, to take an account of the names and arms of those who touched the shields, and, also, of their weapons, to list them for the combat; and, from this whimsical disguising of the attendants, some authors have conjectured, arose the custom of bearing supporters to arms.

Edward the Third, anno 1343, held a splendid meeting of this sort, which he commanded should be proclaimed in France, Hainault, Flanders, Brabant, and other places, giving passport and secure abode to all noble strangers who would resort into England for that purpose, and invited all the princes, lords, and esquires of his realm, that they, with their wives, daughters, and cousins, should, at the day appointed, appear at his court. To this feast came William, Earl of Hainault, and John, his brother, with many barons and gentlemen. The triumph continued fifteen days, and John, the son and heir of Viscount Beaumont, was, unfortunately, slain in the contest.

Richard II. anno 1390, appointed a military triumph at London, in which his Majesty rode in procession from the Tower to Smithfield, with sixty knights, and as many young ladies of the court, sumptuously apparelled, and, passing through Cheapside, a proclamation was made, that these knights would attend there, on the Sunday and Monday following, to challenge all comers. For him who deserved best in this just, (if he were a stranger,) the queen and her ladies had prepared a crown of gold; but if one of the sixty knights, he was to receive a rich bracelet. The English knights, likewise, promised to give the stranger of best desert a fair horse, with his furniture; or, if an Englishman, a falcon.

This challenge had been before proclaimed by the Kings of Arms in England, Scotland, France, Flanders, Brabant, Hainault, and Germany, which induced many persons, of great honour and reputation in such exercises, to come to England to accept the challenge, amongst whom was William of Hainault, Earl of Oye, the Earl of St. Paul, who had married the king's sister, with many knights and gentlemen in their trains. Upon the day appointed, the king and queen, attended by the officers of arms, knights, and ladies, proceeded from the Tower to Smithfield, and, being seated in proper places prepared for them, the combatants were marshalled and arranged in the proper order for contest, and the first courses were allotted to the Earl of St. Paul and his at-

tendant knights, opposed to the Earl of Huntingdon, and other English knights, in which the first day's justing was spent, the chief honour being given to the Earl of St. Paul, and great commendation to the Earl of Huntingdon. Their majesties, it seems, supped and lodged that night in the bishop's house, near St. Paul's, and the next day King Richard himself, in complete armour, appeared in the field, followed by the English knights, the queen, and the ladies, and, being seated in the places assigned for them, the Earl of Oye presented himself, and his adherents, followed by the Earl of St. Paul, all pompously furnished; and, every thing being settled for the encounter, the foreign knights were assailed by the English; the conflict continuing with equal honour till dark; the chief commendations of the day, on the side of the strangers, being justly awarded to the Earl of Oye, and, amongst the English, to a gentleman named Hugh Spencer. The king and queen again returned to their former lodgings, and these exercises were renewed daily till the end of the week, when the king and queen, accompanied by the Earls of St. Paul and Oye, rode in great state to Windsor, where they were magnificently entertained, and the Earl of Oye invested with the Order of the Garter.

The nobility of England were, likewise, in their turn challenged to justs and tournaments in France, and elsewhere; and a magnificent pageant of this sort is recorded,* which took place at Inguluert, occasioned by the following challenge of three French knights, named Boncequant, Roy, and St. Pie.

"The great desire wee have to know the noble gentlemen inhabiting neere the kingdome of France, and therewith longing to make triall of their valour in armes, have mooved us to appeare at Ingueluert, the 20 of May next, and there to remain 30 dayes. We also determine to be accompanied with other noble gentlemen, louers of armes and honour, there to encounter all commers with lances, either sharpe, blunt, or both; and every man shall be permitted to run five courses.

"We, likewise, hereby give you to understand, that such order is taken, as every one of us shall have his shield and empreaze hanging on the outside of the pavilion; to th' end, if any of you desire to runne, then the day before, you may with a wand, or such a launce as you intend to run with, touch the shield; and whoso meaneth

* Vide Honour, Militarie and Civil, by Sir Wm. Segar, Norroy, King of Arms, printed in 1602.

to try his fortune, both with blunt and sharpe, must touch the shield with either, and signifie his name to him that hath our said shields in keeping.

"It is, moreover, ordered, that every defender may bring with him one other gentleman, in lieu of a padrin, to encounter us both, or single, as it shall please them. Wherewith, we pray and desire all noble and worthy gentlemen, (of what nation soever,) to beleieve, that no pride or malice hath moved us to this enterprise, but rather an earnest desire to see and know all such noble gentlemen as are willing to make proove of their vertue and valor, without fraud or covin. In witnesse whereof, every one of us have signed these letters with our seales and empreaze. Written and dated at Montepessolane, the 20 of November, 1389."

(Subscribed) BONCEQUANT. ROY. S. PYE.

To accept this challenge, it appears, that John Holland, the half-brother of King Richard the Second, the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Clifford, and others, to the number of one hundred and more, knights and gentlemen, repaired to Boulogne the beginning of May, near which place they caused green pavilions to be set up, at the door of which were hung their several shields; and, on the 21st of May, the challengers appeared at the place appointed, completely armed and mounted, together with the English knights and others, and John Holland, having touched the shield of Boncequant, he came from his pavilion, mounted, the one charging the other in two courses without harm to either; the shield of the English nobleman being, however, pierced through, and Boncequant having refused a third encounter, he then touched the shield of St. Pye, with whom he ran three courses, disarming the head of the French knight in the first encounter, breaking each of their lances in the second, and each striking off the head-piece of the other in the third: Lord Holland desiring to break another lance, which gained him much applause. These exercises continued four days, at which it appears the English monarch was present, *incognito*, who returned with the knights to England, having gained much honour in the contest.

Many tournaments were held in England during the reigns of Edward IV. Henry VI. and Henry VII. but by far the most splendid took place at the meeting of King Henry VIII. and Francis, the French king, at Picardy, anno 1519, who choosing to them fourteen others, challenged all comers to run at the tilt, and fight both at the tourney and barrier. The challengers were the King of England, the French King, the Duke

of Suffolk, the Marquis of Dorset, Sir William Kingston, Sir Richard Jerningham, Nicholas Carew, Anthony Knevet, with their assistants, Sir Rowland and Sir Giles Capel, with as many other French gentlemen as made up the number agreed upon. The defenders were Mons. Vandosme, the Earl of Devonshire, and the Lord Edmond Howard, all bringing in a band of knights, well armed. This challenge of the two Kings of England and France, with seven knights of either nation, was proclaimed by Norroy, King of Arms, in England, France, and Germany, anno 12 Henry VIII.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a tournament, on horseback, was solemnized within her majesty's palace, at Westminster, memorable for the performance having taken place in the night by torch-light, in which Walter, Earl of Essex, with twelve gentlemen, armed at all points, and well-mounted, the earl and his horse furnished with white cloth of silver, and the rest in white satin; and Edward, Earl of Rutland, with a like number, armed, and apparelled in blue, took opposite sides; and, in the midst, appeared a fair damsel in a chariot, (conducted by an armed knight,) who, in the French language, addressed her majesty, after which the queen gave the word of assault, and the combat commenced.

Besides these, and many other tournaments, held upon particular occasions, there were yearly, in the reign of Elizabeth, triumphs, or annual exercises of arms, which generally took place on the 17th day of November, originating with Sir Henry Lea, Master of the Queen's Armory, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, who voluntarily vowed, (unless infirmity, age, or other accident did impeach him,) during his life, annually to present himself at the tilt, armed, in honour of her majesty; and which he yearly continued to do until the 33d of her reign, when, in consequence of age and infirmities, he resigned, and recommended the office to George, Earl of Cumberland, which was performed in the presence of the queen, with great ceremony, more particularly noticed by Segar, in his Honour, Military and Civil, who mentions that these annual tournaments were continued to be performed by one Duke, nineteen Earls, twenty-seven Barons, four Knights of the Garter, and above one hundred and fifty other Knights and Esquires.

Ceremonies appertaining to the Delivery of Prizes at Justs and Tournaments.

At every public exercise before the prince, the prizes of best desert were presented by the

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hand of the queen, the heralds first making the following proclamation:—

"O yes, O yes, O yes, Be it known to all men by these presents, that, by authority of the most high, most excellent, and most puissant Prince Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, &c. that of those which have justed on the challenger's side, B— hath deserved the prize, and to him let the same be given, as due, by the censure of the queen, with the assent of her ladies, gentlewomen, and all others of her highness's court here present.

"Likewise, on the party of defenders, C— hath justed well, D— better, but E— best of all, unto whom the prize is judged by the most mighty, most excellent and virtuous princess, with consent aforesaid."

This was the form of delivering the prizes by Henry VIII. and Francis, the French king, at the justs which took place at the interview between these monarchs in Picardy, where the proclamation was made in the English and French tongues.

In earlier times, the prince, also, gave a letter of attestation to such as gained the prize, either in combats for life or honour.

Rules and Regulations at Justs and Tournaments, adjudged by John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, High Constable of England, in the Reign of King Edward IV.

1. Whoso breaketh most spears, as they ought to be broken, shall have the prize.

Whoso hitteth three times in the height of the helm shall have a prize.

Whoso meeteth cronall to cronall shall have a prize.

Whoso beareth a man down with the force of his spear shall have a prize.

How Prizes may be lost.

1. Whoso striketh a horse shall have no prize.

Whoso striketh a man, his back turned, or disgarnished of his spear, shall have no prize.

Whoso hitteth the toyle three times shall have no prize.

Whoso unhelmeth himself two times shall have no prize, unless his horse fail him.

How Spears shall be allowed.

1. Whoso breaketh a spear between the saddle and the charnell of the helme shall be allowed one.

Whoso breaketh a spear from the charnell upward shall be allowed one.

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Whoso breaketh and putteth his adversary down, or out of the saddle, or disarmeth him in such wise as he may not run the next course after, shall be allowed three spears broken.

How Spears broken shall be disallowed.

1. He that breaketh on the saddle shall be disallowed for a spear breaking.

Whoso hitteth the toile once shall be disallowed for two.

Whoso hitteth the toile twice, for the second shall be abated three.

Whoso breaketh a spear within a foot of the charnell shall be judged as no spear, but a taynt.

Prizes to be given.

1. Whoso beareth a man down, and out of the saddle, or putteth him to earth, horse and man, shall have the prize before him that striketh curnall to curnall.

He that striketh curnall to curnall two times shall have the prize before him that striketh the sight three times.

He that striketh the sight two times shall have the prize before him that breaketh most spears.

At the Tourney.

Two blows at passage and ten at the joining ought to suffice, unless it be otherwise determined.

All gripes, shocks, and foul play forbidden.

How Prizes at Tourney and Barriers are lost.

He that giveth a stroke with a pike, from girdle downwards, or under the bar, shall have no prize.

He whose sword falleth out of his hand shall have no prize.

He that hath a close gauntlet, or anything to fasten his sword to his hand, shall have no prize.

He that stayeth his hand on the bar in fighting shall have no prize.

He that showeth not his sword unto the judges before he fighteth shall have no prize.

COMBATS for life, which, under particular circumstances, were allowed in early times, have been long laid aside, although, until lately, there remained upon our statute-book some obsolete laws to enforce such appeals to arms; and, in a recent instance,* such a privilege was

* In the case of Abraham Thornton, who was tried and acquitted of murder.

attempted to be set up, which was, however, abandoned; and an act of parliament was passed in the 59th year of George III. to repeal the right of trial by battle. The origin of private fight, called, by the Grecians, *monamachia*, and the law civil *duellum*, has been traced to the Mantineians, in Greece, where those who engaged in such combats appeared in pompous apparel, with feathers and other magnificent ornaments and emblematical devices, which is noticed by Homer and Virgil. Many were anciently the laws as to the justice of such appeals, and the qualifications of the challengers and defenders, and when they were permitted to take place; the following were some of the principal rules to be observed in the contest, viz.

If the challenger did not vanquish the defender in the day of fight before the sun setting, he himself was judged vanquished, and could not, after, challenge any one. This victory and privilege were only due unto the defender; all other favors were common to both the combatants.

The next kind of victory was when any of the combatants did yield unto his enemy, either by confessing himself not able to defend or yielding himself prisoner, or when he uttered any other speech tending to submission.

The third was when any of them did expressly deny, or unsay, that which he had affirmed, or repented of the words whereon the quarrel did grow.

Fourthly, if he did run away, and abandon the lists, or field, where the fight was to be performed; and this was the most base and dishonourable sort of vanquishment.

He was, also, considered without victory, and vanquished, that was slain within the lists, or field; yet was that sort of vanquishing least dishonourable; though, by ancient custom, no man slain in public combats should be buried among Christian bodies.

What was anciently due to the victorious in public Combats.

Whosoever was vanquished within the lists was the prisoner of the vanquisher; and to him was, also, due all arms, both offensive and defensive, garments, and horse, with all furniture brought thither, either for ornament or use.

The person of him who was vanquished was, by honourable custom, given unto the prince of the place, or to some other prince whom the vanquisher served or loved; but this was done by use, not of duty.

The vanquished, also, might be compelled to pay the charges of the vanquisher.

The vanquished might be forced to pay ransom, no less than if he had been a prisoner of war; but, if the prisoner did serve the vanquisher the space of five years, in service meet for a gentleman, then was he set at liberty without payment. And if, in the mean time, he was employed in any base action or service, unworthy his degree, then it was lawful for him to escape and break prison; or, if it happened that, during the imprisonment, any land, or other wealth, did come unto him, yet was it not lawful for the victor to increase the ransom.

If the victor died within the time that the vanquished was a prisoner, then should his heir have the same title and interest.

If a prisoner was suffered to go at liberty upon his faith, he did, or ought, in anywise, return, being called, unless the victor, in the mean time, did become a traitor to his common prince, or were excommunicate, or that between them was some new enmity, for, in those cases, it was lawful not to return.

If, being in this sort of liberty, he happened to become a prince, or a lord, then was he not bound to return, but pay ransom only.

If, during the time of imprisonment, he was not well used, he was, likewise, excused, yet did he pay a convenient ransom.

If the prisoner happened to save his taker from any great peril, during the imprisonment, then was he, by law, set at liberty.

By the law of Lombardy, every combat, unless upon quarrel for infidelity, was to be tried with shields and staves, and with no other weapon; but the matter of their combats was only for trial of truth, without respect to honour. It seems that the choice of weapons was generally given to the defender.

The Order of Combats for Life, as anciently recorded in the Office of Arms, London.

First, the cartell, or bill of quarrel, as well of the challenger's behalf as of the defender's, was brought into court before the constable and marshal; and, when the truth of the cause of quarrel could not be proved by witness, nor otherwise, then it was permitted the same should receive trial by force of arms, the one party by assailing, the other by defending. The constable, as vicar-general to the king, assigned the day of battle, which was to be within forty days next following; whereunto both the challenger and defender condescended. Then were the combatants commanded to bring in sufficient

pledges for surety that they and every of them should appear, and perform the combat betwixt the sun rising and going down of the day appointed for the acquittal of their pledges; and that they, nor any of them, should do, or cause to be done, any molestation, damage, assault, or subtilty, against the person of his enemy, either by himself, his friends, his followers, or other person whatsoever.

In what sort the King commanded the Place of Combat to be made.

The king's pleasure being signified to the constable and marshal, they caused lists, or rails, to be made and set up, in length threescore paces, and in breadth forty paces. The place where the lists were appointed was ever upon plain and dry ground, without ridges, hills, or other impediments. At either end of the lists was made a gate, or place of entry, with a strong bar to keep out the people. For the guarding of either gate, one sergeant-at-arms was appointed, and commanded not to suffer any man to approach within four feet. The one gate opened towards the east, the other towards the west, being strongly barred with a rail seven feet long, and of such height that no horse could pass under or over the same.

In what Sort the King did sit to behold the Combat.

On the day of battle, the king used to sit upon a high seat, or scaffold, purposely made, at the foot whereof was another seat for the constable and marshal, who, being come thither, called before them the pledges, as well of the defendant as of the challenger, to be shown and presented to the king, there to remain within the lists as prisoners, until such time as the challenger and defender were come, and had performed all their ceremonies.

In what Sort the Challenger used to present himself to Combat.

The challenger did commonly come to the east gate of the lists, and brought with him such armours as were appointed by the court, and wherewith he determined to fight. Being at the gate, there he staid until such time as the constable and marshal arose from their seat and went thither. They being come to the said gate of the lists, and beholding the challenger there, the constable said, "For what cause art thou come hither thus armed? and what is thy name?" Unto whom the challenger answered thus:—"My name is A B, and am hither

come, armed and mounted, to perform my challenge against C D, and acquit my pledges; wherefore, I humbly desire this gate may be opened, and I suffered to perform my intent and purpose." Then the constable did open the vizor of his head-piece to see his face, and thereby to know that man to be he who makes the challenge.

These ceremonies ended, the constable commanded the gate of the lists to be opened, whereat the armed man, with his necessities and counsel, entered. From thence he was brought before the king, where he remained until such time as the defender was come thither.

In like manner, the defender appearing, did make request unto the constable and marshal, desiring they would be pleased to deliver and discharge his pledges. Whereupon the said constable and marshal did humbly desire the king to release them, because the defender is already come, and presented before his majesty, there to perform his duty.

But, in case the defender did not come at time convenient in the day appointed, then did the king deliver his pleasure unto the constable, and he reported the same unto the marshal, who forthwith did give order unto the lieutenant that the defender should presently be called to appear by the herald-marshal of the king of the south, called *Clarencieux*; and, in case the herald-marshal of the king of the south was not present, then was the proclamation made by some other herald. But, if the combat was performed in the north, on the other side of the river of Trent, in the circuit of the king of the north, called *Norroy*, then was the marshal to make proclamation; the words whereof were to this effect:—

"O yes! C D, defender in this combat, appear now, for, in this day, hast thou taken upon thee to acquit thy pledges in the presence of the lords, constable, and marshal, and also defend thy person against A B, who challenged thee to maintain the cause of this combat."

This proclamation was made thrice at every corner of the lists; but if, at the second time, the party appeared not, then the herald did add these words:—"The day passeth, and, therefore, come without delay." And if, in case the said defendant appeared not before noon, but staid until the third hour after, then did the herald, by commandment of the constable and marshal, in the beginning of the proclamation, say, "A B, appear in haste, and save thine honour, for the day is well near spent wherein

thou didst promise to perform thine enterprise."

It was, also, used that the constable's clerk should, in a book, record the hour of the combatants appearing within the lists, either on foot or on horseback, in what sort they were armed, of what colour the horses were, and how they were in all points furnished.

It was, also, anciently used that the constable moved the king in favour of the combatants, to know whether his majesty were pleased to appoint any of his nobility, or other servants of reputation, to assist them for counsel in combat.

The constable and marshal did survey the lances and other weapons wherewith the combat should be performed, making them equal and of even measure.

The constable, also, appointed two knights or esquires unto the challenger, to keep the place free from impediments. The like was, also, done for the defender.

The constable did, also, move the king to know whether his majesty, in person, would take the oaths of the fighters, or give him and the marshal authority to do it out of his presence.

The constable, also, did send the marshal unto the challenger and his counsel to make ready his oath, declaring that, after that ceremony, all protestations should be void.

After these preparations, the constable caused his clerk to bring forth the book, whereupon the combatants were solemnly sworn.

The First Oath.

The constable, having caused his clerk to read the challenger's bill, and, calling him by his name, said, "Dost thou conceive the effect of this bill? Here is, also, thine own gauntlet of defiance. Thou shalt swear, by the Holy Evangelists, that all things therein contained be true, and that thou maintain it so to be upon the person of thine adversary, as God shall help thee, and the Holy Evangelists!"

The oath thus taken, he was led back unto his former place, and the constable did cause the marshal to produce the defender, who took the like oath. This oath was ever taken the parties kneeling, unless it pleased the constable and marshal to pardon that duty.

The Second Oath.

The second oath was also indifferently propounded to either of them, viz. "That they had not brought into the lists other armour or weapon than was allowed; neither any engine,

instrument, herb, charm, or enchantment; and that neither of them should put affiance, or trust, in any thing other than God and their own valours, as God and the Holy Evangelists should help them!" That done, they were both sent to their places of entry.

The Third Oath was thus.

The combatants, being again called, were commanded by the constable to take one the other by the hand, and lay their left hands upon the book; which done, the constable said, "I charge thee, A B, challenger, upon thy faith, that thou do thine uttermost endeavour and force to prove thine affirmation, either by death or denial of thine adversary before he departeth these lists, and before the sun goeth down this day, as God and the Holy Evangelists shall help thee!"

The very same oath, in like manner used, was offered unto the defender; and, that done, the combatants returned unto their places, their friends, and counsellors.

These ceremonies ended, the herald, by commandment of the constable and marshal, did make proclamation, at four corners of the lists, thus:—"O yes! O yes! We charge and command, in the name of the king, the constable, and marshal, that no man, of what estate, title, or degree soever, shall approach the lists nearer than four feet in distance, nor shall utter any speech, word, voice, or countenance, whereby either the challenger or defender may take advantage, upon pain of loss of life, living, and goods, to be taken at the king's good pleasure."

Then the constable and marshal assigned a place convenient, within the lists, where the kings of arms, heralds, and other officers should stand and be ready, if they were called; for, afterwards, all things were committed unto their charge, as well on the behalf of the defender as the challenger, as, if anything were forgotten in their confessions, either touching their lands or consciences, or that any of them desired to eat or drink; all those wants were supplied by the heralds, and none other.

But here is to be noted, that no meat or drink might be given to the challenger without leave first asked of the defender, who commonly did not deny the request; and, after, the herald went unto the constable and marshal, and made them privy thereunto, desiring their favours that the combatants might eat, drink, or ease their bodies, if need were.

After these orders taken, the constable and marshal did avoid the lists of all persons, save

only one knight and two esquires, armed, to attend the constable, and the like number to await on the marshal, either of them having in his hand a lance, without head, ready to depart the combatants, if the king did command.

Of more ancient time, the constable and marshal used to have certain lieutenants and servants within the lists, also, the one part to keep order on one side, and the others to look unto the other side: and, if the queen happened to behold the combat, then the constable and marshal awaited on the king's side, and their lieutenants attended on the queen.

Then did the constable alone, sitting down before the king, send his lieutenant to the challenger to come unto him; and the marshal, with his lieutenant, did accompany the defender.

The constable, thus set, did pronounce his speech, with a loud voice, *Let them go—Let them go—Let them go*, and do their best.

Upon which words pronounced, in the king's presence, the challenger did march towards the defender to assail him furiously; and the other prepared himself for defence as best he might.

In the mean time, the constable and marshal, with their lieutenants, stood, circumspectly, to hear and see if any word, sign, or voice of yielding were uttered by either of the fighters; and, also, to be ready, if the king should command the lances to be let fall, to depart the fight.

The constable and marshal did, also, take regard that the challenger and defender should appear at the day and hour appointed, whether they had about them any engine, or other unlawful things, as charms or enchantment; yet was it lawful, both for the challenger and defender, to be as well and surely armed as they could. And, if any of them would have his sword shorter than the standard, yet was not the other bound to have his cut to that measure, if he required that favour of the court. But, if either the one or the other's sword passed the standard, then was that inequality to be reformed; or, if they were both overlong, both ought to be reformed.

It had been, also, in more ancient time, used that the constable and marshal should foresee that, if the king's pleasure was to depart the fight, and suffer the combatants to rest before the combat ended, that they should be parted in due time, when no advantage were. Likewise, that they should take heed that none of them should privately speak unto the other of yielding, or otherwise; for unto the constable and marshal appertained the witnessing and record of all things.

And, in case the combat were for question of treason, he that was vanquished should be forthwith disarmed within the lists, by commandment of the constable and marshal. Also, the armour and weapons of the vanquished was, in one end of the lists, defaced, to his disgrace; and after the same drawn out, together with his horse. From thence, also, the man vanquished was drawn unto the place of execution, to be there beheaded, or hanged, according to the custom of the country.

The performance of all which punishment appertained only to the marshal, who ought see all things done in his own presence. And, in case the challenger did not vanquish the enemy, then ought he suffer the same pains that are due to the defender, if he were vanquished: but, if the quarrel were upon a crime of less importance, the party vanquished should not be drawn unto the place of execution, but only led thither, to receive death, or other punishment, according to the quality of the crime.

If the combat were only for trial of virtue or honour, he that was vanquished therein should be disarmed, and put out of the lists without further punishment.

If it happened that the king would take the quarrel into his hand, and make peace between the parties without longer fight, then did the constable lead the one and the marshal the other out of the lists at several gates, armed and mounted as they were, having special regard that neither of them should go the one before the other, for the quarrel, resting in the king's hand, might not be renewed, or any violence offered without prejudice unto the king's honour. And because it is a point very special in matters of arms, that he who leaveth the lists first, incurreth a note of dishonour; therefore, to depart the lists in due time was ever precisely observed, were the combat for treason or other cause whatsoever.

It is, also, to be remembered that, without the principal lists, were ever certain counterlists, betwixt which two the servants of the constable and marshal did stand: there stood, also, the king's serjeants-at-arms, to see and consider if any default or offence were committed contrary to the proclamation of the court, against the king's royal majesty, or the law of arms. Those men were ever armed at all pieces.

The servants of the constable and marshal had charge of the place and good order thereof. The king's serjeants took care to keep the gates of the lists, and be there ready to make arrest of any person, when they should be commanded

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by the constable or marshal. The fees of the marshal were all horses, pieces of armour, or other furniture, that fell to the ground after the combatants did enter the lists, as well from the challenger as defender; but all the rest appurtenant to the party victorious, whether he were challenger or defender.

The bars, posts, rails, and every other part of the lists, were, also, the fees of the marshal.

TOURNÉ, a term used by French heralds for what we call *reguardant*, that is, looking back, or behind; although the word *reguardant*, in French, signifies only looking, and not looking behind. It is in Latin rendered *obversus*. See **REGUARDANT**.

TOWER. When the word *tower* only is mentioned in the blazon of arms or crest, it should be represented as depicted in Plate XXX. fig. 1.

Tower, triple-towered, or, as the French call it, *donjonnée de trois pièces*, is a tower similar to the last, but with the addition of three turrets, or small towers, issuing or rising from the battlements, as in Plate XXX. fig. 2.

Tower, with a scaling-ladder. See Plate XXX. fig. 13.

Tower, domed. See Plate XXX. fig. 14.

TOWER AND SWORD, ORDER OF THE. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

TOWERED, or TURRETTED, having towers, or turrets; in French termed *donjonnée* and *bastillé*.

TOWNS CORPORATE, CITIES, BOROUGHs, &c. in England and Wales, Arms of. See **CITIES, &c.**

TOWRE, PYNAKELYD AND IMBATAYLED, old English for tower, roof, and embattlements.

TRACT, or TRAILÉ. The *tressure* is so termed by *Upton*. See **TRESSURE**.

TRADES, INCORPORATE BODIES OF, in the City of Edinburgh. See **CORPORATE BODIES, &c.**

TRADING COMPANIES, established in London, Bristol, Exeter, and Chester. See **CORPORATE COMPANIES, &c.**

TRAILÉ, or TRACT. The *tressure* is so termed by *Upton*. See **TRESSURE**.

TRANCHÉ is a term used by French heralds to express what we call *party per bend*, which *Spelman*, in his *Aspilogia*, calls the diagonal section. The French say, *tranché crenellée*, for *per bend, embattled*, and *tranché endentée*, for *per bend, indented*, &c. *Randle Holme* says, *tranchée* is the same as *nowy*.

TRANGLE, a term used by the French to express that diminution of a *fesse*, which several of our writers upon heraldry call a *bar*, and others a *closet*, in Latin, *fasciola*.

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TRANSFIXED, pierced through, as a boar's head, &c. *transfixed* with a spear, &c.

TRANSFLUENT, an heraldic term, to express water appearing, in a coat, as if running through a bridge. See Plate XIX. fig. 35.

TRANSMUTED, counterchanged. The term occurs in *Randle Holme*, but seems used to avoid the repetition of the word counterchanged.

TRANSPARENCY, TRANSPARENT, or UMBRATED. See **ADUMBRATION**.

TRANSPIERCED, pierced through, as a buck's head, *transpierced* with an arrow, or the like.

TRANSPPOSED, reversed, or turned contrary-wise from the usual or proper position, as a *pile, transposed*, and the like.

TRANSVERSE, and TRANSVERSE in point, to the dexter and sinister. See **POINT DEXTER, removed and extended to the sinister side**, which might be blazoned, a squire, *transverse in point to the sinister*; and see, also, **POINT, SINISTER, removed**, also blazoned a squire, *sinister, transverse, in point to the dexter*. Plate XLIX. No. 2. fig. 18 and 19.

TRAVERSE, sometimes termed a *doublet*, and, in French, *embrassé droit*, is a bearing, according to *Guillim*, resembling the cheveron, which issues from two angles of one side of the escoccheon, and meets in a point about the middle of the other side of the escoccheon, but without touching the line of the shield with its point, as depicted in Plate XXIX. fig. 29; and, as it may issue from either side, dexter or sinister, the point should be named in the blazon.

Traverse the escoccheon, meaning, across the escoccheon.

Traverse, in point. See **PILY, TRAVERSE, IN POINT**.

Traverse, pily. See **PILY, BARRY, or pily, traverse**.

TRAVERSED, (French, *contourné*,) turned to the sinister side of the shield.

TREADING is the footing, treading, or tracking of a boar.

TREBLE-CROSS STAFF. See **STAFF**.

TRECHEUR, in French blazon, the same as *tressure*. See **TRESSURE**.

TREE. See **YEW-TREE**.

Tree, on a mount. See Plate VIII. fig. 2.

Tree, (Pear,) erased. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 3.

Tree, (stump of,) coupé and erased. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 35.

Tree, (stump of,) coupé, erased, and sprouting on each side. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 9.

TREFLÉE is said of a cross, the arms of which

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end in three semicircles, each representing the trefoil, or three-leaved grass. Bends are sometimes borne *treflée*, that is, with trefoils issuant from the side. See BEND TREFLÉE, and Plate XV. fig. 30.

TREFOIL, or **THREE-LEAVED GRASS**. This bearing often occurs in coat-armour, and should be drawn as represented in Plate XXXI. fig. 27. The trefoil in the dexter chief point is mostly used: that in the sinister chief point is termed a *trefoil fitched*; and the one in base is blazoned a *trefoil, the stalk slipped, raguled and coupé*; but the two last are seldom met with in English armory.

Trefoil, double slipped, treble slipped, and double slipped, raguled, and coupé. See Plate XXXI. fig. 26.

TREILLE, or } a lattice. It differs from *fretée*, **TRILLISE**, } the pieces of which it is composed not being interlaced over and under each other alternately, but lying athwart each other throughout, and fixed to the undermost pieces with nails, the which, when of a different tincture, should be particularly mentioned in the blazon.

TRESCHUR, or } is the diminutive of the *orle*, **TRESSURE**, } and generally reckoned one-half of the breadth of that ordinary. It passes round the field in the same shape and form as the *escocheon*, whatever shape it may be, and is usually borne double and flory counter-flory, as in Plate XIII. fig. 28. In Latin, it may be rendered *limbus à latere scuti disjunctus*, or *scutum totum tractus internè præcingens*. The double and treble tressure may be Latinized in the same way, with the addition of *duplex* and *triplex*, and, when flory counter-flory, *cum floribus gladioli contrapositis*, &c. as in the Book of St. Alban's; but *Guillim* recommends *liliatus*, either simply, or if counter-flory, to say flory on both sides. The tressure is sometimes called a *tract*, or *traile*, and is so termed by *Upton*.

TREVET, a tripod, or three-legged frame of iron, used to set over a fire for the support of a pan or pot. When borne as a charge in coat-armour, it should be drawn as depicted in Plate XLVI. fig. 6.

TREW ARMS, old English for true armour.

TREWYT, old English term for *trevet*, or *branded*.

TRIAN-ASPECT, showing three-fourth parts of the body, as an eagle, &c. in a *trian-aspect*: it is what painters term *three-quartered*.

TRIANGLE. This sometimes occurs as a bearing in coat-armour. See CROSS OF TRIANGLES, or twelve triangles in cross, and Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 5; they are termed, also, *triangles pierced*, as triangles might be formed solid.

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Triangle, in, disposed in the form of a triangle.

Triangled, and } formed into triangles, as in-
Trianglée, } dentings point in point. See BARRY POINT IN POINT, and BARRY BENDY LOZENGÉE, and Plate IX. fig. 37, and Plate XII. fig. 26.

Triangle counter-triangle, so called by *Boisseau*, in his *Promptuaire Armorial*, is the same as barry indented one into the other, or barry bendy lozengy counterchanged. See Plate IX. fig. 37. *Sir John Ferne* terms it *meslé*, from the French word mingled, which is insufficient to express it; and, as *Gibbon* observes of *interstinctus*, for chequy, that it may be applied to other forms, so, also, he observes may *triangle counter-triangle* be represented after two other fashions, one consisting of lines *paly, barry, and bendy dexter*, the other of lines *paly, barry, and bendy sinister*, both which would form triangles. To mark the difference, he Latinizes the first *scutumlineis transversis, et itidem obliquis, cum dextris tum sinistris, in triangulos varios ex argento et nigro conformatum*: the second thus, *lineis perpendicularibus, diametricis dextrorsumq., diagonalibus, &c.*: and, in the third, in like manner, using only *sinistrorsum*, instead of *dextrorsum*.

TRIANGULAR CASTLE is a castle with three towers, as in Plate XXX. fig. 19.

Triangular pyramids. Piles, which are generally considered to represent wedges, when borne of a triangular form, may be termed *triangular pyramids reversed*.

TRI-ARCHÉE, **TRIPLE**, or **TREBLE-ARCHED**, formed of three archings, or having three arches.

TRICORPORATE is said when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the *escocheon*, and meeting conjoined to one head in the centre point, as in Plate XXII. fig. 16.

TRIDENT, a three-pronged barbed fork, or spear, generally placed in the hand of Neptune; it is sometimes called *Neptune's mace*, or three-toothed fork. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 27, and Plate XLI. fig. 29, viz. a trident between two fish-hooks.

TRIEN, three, as a *trien* of fish, &c.

TRINITY. The heraldic device for the representation thereof is composed of roundles and lines, viz. four plates, two in chief, one in the middle point, and one in base, conjoined to each other by an *orle*, and a pall ar. on the centre plate the word *Deus*, on the dexter chief plate the word *Pater*, and on the sinister chief plate the word *Filius*; on the plate in base, the words *Sanctus*

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spiritus; on the three parts of the pall, the word *est*; and, on each part of the orle, the words *non est*. See Plate XLVII. fig. 5.

TRIPARTED, or } parted into three pieces; it is
TRIPARTITE, { applicable to the field, as well
as ordinaries and charges. See **CROSS TRIPARTED**, and Plate XXXVI. fig. 16. French heralds use the term *tiercé* for the division of the field into three pieces, which may be either paleways, barways, or bendways. See **TIERCÉ**.

Note.—The division of a field into three parts may be formed in various ways, but the particular lines of partition must be expressed in the blazon.

Triparted in pale, divided into three parts paleways.

Triparted in fesse, divided into three pieces fesseways, which might be blazoned *triparted barways*.

Triparted barwise, the same kind of division as *triparted in fesse*.

Triparted in bend, or *bendways*, either dexter or sinister, a division into three pieces, by diagonal lines, in the way the *bends* are formed.

Triparted and fretted. See **CROSS** so termed, and Plate XXXVII. fig. 12.

Triparted flory. See **CROSS** so called, and Plate XXXIV. fig. 25.

Triparted double. See **CROSS**, *double triparted*, and Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 16.

TRIPLE, thrice repeated, as *triple-nowyed*, *triple-towered*, &c.

Triple-towered gate, *double-leaved*. See Plate XXX. fig. 10.

TRIPPANT, or } a term used to express a buck,
TRIPPING, { antelope, hart, hind, &c. when represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three feet, as it were, upon the ground, as if trotting; in Latin, rendered, *more suo incipiens*. See Plate XXVII. fig. 7 and 9.

Tripping-counter, or *counter-trippant*, is when two bucks, &c. are borne trippant contraryways, as if passing each other out of the field, but the way each is going should be particularly expressed, as, for example, *two bucks in pale*, *counter-trippant*, *the one in chief*, *to the dexter*, and *the other to the sinister*. The term *counter-tripping* is applied to deer, in the same manner as *counter-passant* is applicable to lions.

TRIUMPHAL CROWN, or **GARLAND**. It was made of laurel, and given, by the Romans, to those generals who had vanquished an enemy, and had the honour of a triumph granted to them by the Roman senate. It is said to have had its origin from Apollo, who crowned himself with laurel after killing the Delphic serpent. It

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was as much esteemed by the Romans as if it had been made of gold. See Plate XXV. fig. 23.

TROMPYLYS, or } old English for trumpets.
TROMPYTYS, {

TRONÇONNÉ, French term for shivered.

TRON-ONNÉE ET DEMEMBRÉE, signifies a cross, or other thing, cut in pieces and dismembered, yet so as that all the pieces preserve and retain the form of the cross, &c. although placed at a little distance from each other. See Plate XXXV. fig. 23.

TROUT, a fish. Three *trouts* interlaced, as in Plate XLIV. fig. 22, is the coat of *Troutbeck*.

TROWEL, a tool used by masons and bricklayers, and borne by the latter in the armorial ensigns of their Company. See Plate XLV. fig. 16.

TRUE-LOVE KNOT, a kind of double knot made with two bows on each side, interlacing each other, and with two ends. Serpents are sometimes twisted in this form.

TRUMPETS, well-known wind instruments. See Plate XXX. fig. 35. The one in base is a very ancient bearing. In Plate XLV. fig. 20, is a *trumpet* of another form, made of horn, by some called a *cornet*.

TRUNCHEON, or **MARSHAL'S STAFF**, a short staff; that borne by the Earl-Marshal of England is enamelled black at each end, and tipped with gold; and, as an ensign of office, two of them, placed saltierways, behind the shield, is borne by the Dukes of Norfolk as hereditary Earl-M Marshals of England. Truncheons, and such like staves, are often part of crests; as, for example, an arm, erect, couped at the elbow, grasping a truncheon, as in Plate IX. fig. 5.

TRUNDLES, quills of gold thread used by the embroiderers, and borne by them in the Arms of their Company. See Plate XLI. fig. 36.

TRUNK OF A TREE. When the root of a tree is torn up, and the top cut off, it is then called a *trunk*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 35; and when the tree is borne couped of all its branches, and separated from its roots, it is then termed *trunked*.

TRUNKED is, also, said of a tree, the main stem of which is borne of a different tincture from the branches. It is, likewise, used in the same sense as *cabossed*, or *caboshed*, that is, showing only the head or face of a beast.

TRUSSED, **CLOSE**, or **COMPLICATED**, are terms unnecessarily introduced into blazon when birds are borne with their wings closed to the body; which is ever implied when the contrary is not expressed, and are, therefore, superfluous.

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- TRUSSEL.** See Plate XVIII. fig. 23.
- TRUXILLO, ORDER OF.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**
- TUBERATED,** gibbous, knotted, or swelled out, as the middle part of the serpent in Plate XIX. fig. 30.
- TUFT,** bunch of grass, &c.
- TUN,** a large vessel of capacity for holding liquor. When borne as a charge in coat-armour, it should be placed in the position depicted in Plate XLVII. fig. 15, unless expressly directed by the blazon to be placed otherwise.
Tun, erect, and enflamed at the top. See Plate XLVII. fig. 16.
- TUNIS, ORDER OF.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**
- TURBAN, or TURKISH CROWN,** or rather Cap of State, worn by the Grand Seigneur, or Emperor of the Turks. See Plate XXV. fig. 27.
- TURNED UP,** as a chapeau gules, turned up ermine.
- TURNIP,** when borne as a charge, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 11.
- TURNPIKE,** when borne in armory, should be depicted as in Plate XLIII. fig. 26.
- TURRET.** See Plate XLV. fig. 10. It is so blazoned and represented in the coat of *Johnson* and others.
Turret, a small tower on the top of another; by the French termed a *donjon*.
- TURRETED,** (French, *donjonnée*,) is said of a tower, or wall, having small towers upon it; as in Plate XXX. fig. 2, viz. a tower, turreted with three towers, but more generally blazoned a *tower, triple-towered*. In the same plate, fig. 9, is a wall, turreted with two towers.
- TUSCANY. Crown of the Grand Duke.** See Plate XXV. fig. 11.
- TUSIN, ORDER OF.** See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of.**
- TUSKED, or TUSHED,** (French, *denté*,) is said of the boar, tyger, or elephant, when their tusks are borne of a different tincture to that of the body of the animal.
- TWISTED.** See the various ways of twisting or wreathing of *serpents*, under that article.
- TWO and ONE.** The disposition of charges in the field, when borne two in chief and one in base, are often blazoned *three lions' heads, &c. two and one*, but it is superfluous; and, when three charges occur in blazon, without mentioning the way they are to be placed, it is always to be understood that they are to be thus borne; for, when otherwise, as in bend, pale, or fesse, it must be particularly expressed.
- TWYFOIL, or DUFOIL,** is formed of only two

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- leaves, shaped like those of the trefoil, quatrefoil, and cinquefoil, but it is sometimes borne with a flower issuing between them, and is then termed *flowered*.
- TYGER AND MIRROR,** as borne in coat-armour, will be found depicted in Plate XXVIII. fig. 21. It is fabled, that those who rob the tygress of her young, lay pieces of looking-glass on the way, and that, in her pursuit of the robbers, she stops, upon seeing herself in these pieces of glass, which gives them time to escape. *Coats* mentions that, in the glass window of the chancel of the church of Thame, in Oxfordshire, was then (1725) still to be seen, ar. a tyger, passant, reguardant, gazing in a mirror, or looking-glass, all ppr. impaled, on the sinister side, with the coat-armour properly pertaining to the family of *De Bardis*: and, near to the escocheon, was placed the following inscription, viz. "*Hadrianus de Bardis Prebendarius istius Ecclesiæ.*"
- Tyger* (heraldic) differs materially from the natural animal, and is a fictitious beast, with a hooked kind of talon at the nose, and with a mane formed of tufts, as depicted in Plate XXVII. fig. 21.
- Tyger's Head* (heraldic). See Plate XXVII. fig. 22.
- TYNES,** a name given by heralds to the branches of the horns of stags, bucks, rein-deer, and beasts of venery, when the horns of those animals are borne differing in tincture from that of the body; or to express the number of such projecting branches, as a stag's head, attired with ten *tynes*.

V

This letter is used to express *vert*, or *green*, in the tricking or drawing of arms with a pen and ink.

VAIR, one of the furs used in heraldry, which formed the doublings and linings of the robes of kings and queens in former times. It is generally white and blue, but it is not usual to mention the tinctures, the word *vair* implying that it is thus formed. See Plate VI. fig. 15, of *Furs*. When it is composed of any other metal or colour it is then termed *vairé* of such particular metal and colour, which must be expressed in the blazon, and is sometimes

termed *vair composed*. Mackenzie says this kind of fur is called *vair*, from the skin of a beast called *varus*, the back of which is blue-gray, and its belly white; and *Guillim* mentions that, when the head and feet of that animal are taken from the skin, it resembles much the figure of *vair* used by heralds, which is made blue and white, gray not being a colour used in heraldry. *Gibbon* renders it, in Latin, thus—*scutum petasis aureis et rubris variegatum*; which, in English, we should blazon *vairé*, or *and gu.*; but, in Latin, the tinctures, when even ar. and az. must be expressed.

Vair is formed three several ways: it was anciently made with the bottom points of the little shields, or escocheons, of which it is invariably composed, falling on the centre of the broad or flat tops of those immediately beneath, as in Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 34; but the tinctures in this way cannot be so regularly counterchanged as in the formation of *vair*, where one row of these little shields are so placed, that the row below meet alternately, reversed, top to top, and point to point, as in Plate VI. fig. 15, of *Furs*, before referred to, which *Baron* terms *vair en pointe*, but which is the modern and general way of depicting what English heralds now term *vair*, when ar. and az. The third way of displaying *vair* is formed precisely like the last, and merely differs in the counterchanging of the tinctures, by these little escocheons, or shields, which, reversed, oppose to each other their flat tops, being of one metal or colour, and those opposed point to point, reversed, being alike, but of contrary tincture to the others, as in Plate XXI. fig. 36, which is called *contre-vair*, or *counter-vair*.

Some authors contend that *vair* should be formed of four rows, or ranks, and, when less, that it should be specified; the fewest, being of three rows, is called *beffroy de vair*; and the most, being of five, or six rows, is termed *menu*, or *small vair*. The *beffroy* being, also, known by the first part or piece of which it is formed, on the dexter side, being always of metal, and made in the shape of a belt, that of mere *vair* taking the form of a glass. *Leigh* has some strange conceits concerning *vair*, but which other heralds do not admit.

Vair cuppa, or } is, likewise, by most writers

Vair tassy, } upon heraldry, considered a kind of fur, and shaped in the form of cups, or goblets, by divisions potent counter-potent, as in Plate VI. fig. 16, of *Furs*. It is variously called by ancient authors, as *varry cupp*, or *cuppy*, *verrey tassa*; *neirré*, *meirré*, or *bar-*

meirré; and *Randle Holme* considers the two latter terms good blazon, but does not reckon it a fur, though *Guillim* deems it such. It is called, by the French, *contrepotence*.

Vair en pal. The same as VAIR.

VAIRÉ. The distinction which marks the difference between what is termed *vair*, which is composed of ar. and az.; whereas this, called *vairé*, is formed of different tinctures, which must be expressed in the blazon, as *vairé*, ar. and gu. and the like. See VAIR.

VAIRÉ, or } COUNTER, sometimes called counter-
VAIRY, } *verry*, and, by the French, *contre-vair*, and *contrevairé*, is considered a fur, and but very seldom, if ever, met with in English armory. It resembles what is termed *vair* in its formation, but the escocheons, or whatever else they were intended to represent, are of like tincture, immediately under one another, those of *vair* being counterchanged. See Plate XXI. fig. 36, being *contrevairé*; and Plate VI. fig. 15, of *Furs*, *vair*.

VALLAR CROWN, or GARLAND, CROWN, or VALLARY, called, also, CASTRENSIS, is of pure gold, with a kind of pallisadoes fixed against the rim, or circle. According to historians, it was anciently given to the general of an army who first broke into a fortified camp, or forced any place fortified with pallisadoes. See Plate XXIV. fig. 18.

VAMBRACE, armour for the arm. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 35.

VAMBRACED, a term which implies that the arm is wholly covered with armour.

VAMPLATE, a gauntlet, or iron glove. See GAUNTLET.

VAMPLET of a tilting-spear, is the broad piece of steel which is placed at the lower part of the staff of the spear for covering the hand, and which may be taken off and put on at pleasure; it somewhat resembles a funnel in shape.

VAMPS, or WAMPAYS, an odd kind of short hose, which came down no lower than to the ancles.

VANNET, a name given by heraldic writers to the escallop or cockle-shell, when represented without the ears.

VARIEGATED, diversified with a variety of colours.

VARRIATED, or WARRIATED, cut in the form of *vair*. See BEND, so termed; and Plate XV. fig. 19.

VARRIES, VARRYS, or VARREYS, are separate pieces of *vair*, in form resembling a small shield. See VAIR. *Randle Holme* gives a bearing of this sort, which he calls *varries*, or Dutch hats,

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- from an additional line running across them like a band.
- VARREY IN POINT.** See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 33, viz. *per fesse varrey in point*; blazoned, also, *per fesse urdée in point palewise*.
- VARRY, or VERREY.** See VAIRÉ.
- VARVELLED.** When the leather thongs, which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks, are borne floutant, with rings at the ends, as in Plate VIII. fig. 6, it is then termed jessed, belled, and *varvelled*.
- VASA, or WASA, ORDER OF.** See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.
- VELLOPED.** A cock is said to be armed, crested, and velloped, when his spurs, comb, and gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.
- VENEZUELA, DELIVERERS OF.** See KNIGHTHOOD, *Orders of*.
- VENICE CROWN.** The crown, or cap of state, worn by the Doge, is made of cloth of gold, encompassed with a gold circle, covered with precious stones, and having two long ears, or lappets, pointed at the ends, hanging down at the sides. See Plate XXV. fig. 26.
- VENUS,** one of the planets, which implies vert, or green, in the blazon of the Arms of Sovereigns, by planets, instead of metals and colours. It is marked thus, ♀.
- VERDOY.** A border, charged with vegetables, is termed a *border verdoy* of trefoils, cinquefoils, &c. but which would be much better understood by mentioning the number of the charges, as, for example, *a border sa. charged with eight trefoils or, or upon a border sa. eight trefoils or*, although it is a rule in heraldry that, when borders are charged with things of this sort, that number, and no more, should be placed upon it; but, it should be recollected that, in impalements of two coats, where either of them happen to have a border, that such border is omitted where the two coats unite, and, in such case, eight charges would then be too many to place upon it, and four or five be sufficient.
- VERGETTE,** the French term for *pallet*, or a small pale. See PALLET.
- Vergetté*, (French,) is what we term *paly*, being several small pales, or pallets, dividing the field into so many parts.
- VERRÉE,** so called by *Upton*, is the same as *urdée*, *champion*, *champaine*, or *varriated*, according to *Leigh* and *Ferne*. It is, likewise, termed *crenellée*, *points pointed*, and *embattled christed*. There is another kind of line with the bendings round, which *Upton* terms *invectée-verre*.
- VERREY, or VARRY,** are names given to a kind

V I E

- of fur used in coat-armour. It is called *vair*, when composed of ar. and az. but when, of any other tincture, is termed *vairé* of the particular metal and colour of which it happens to be composed. See VAIR and VAIRÉ.
- VERSANT.** The same as *reclivant*; called, also, *sursuant*; and implies erected, or elevated.
- VERSÉ, or RENVERSÉ,** meaning reversed, is a French term, Latinized, by *Baron*, *inverticem abjectus*.
- VERT,** the common French term for *green*, and the proper heraldic term for that colour. It is expressed, in engraving, by diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, as in Plate VI. fig. 7, of *Metals* and *Colours*. French heralds, likewise, make use of the term *sinople* for *vert*, or *green*, which, *Colombiere* says, is so called from the Latin word *synopsis*, a sort of clay, or mineral, found in the Levant, used for dyeing green. In Latin, it is called *virides color*, and, in Spanish, *verde*; it is marked with the letter V, in tricking or drawing of Arms, and expressed by *Mercury* and the *emerald*, in blazoning Arms by planets and precious stones, when such are used instead of metals and colours.
- VERTANT AND REVERTANT, or }** the same as
VERTED AND REVERTED, } *flexed and reflexed*, or *bowed embowed*, that is, formed like the letter S reverted.
- VERVELS, or WERVELS,** small rings, used by falconers, and to which the jesses of the hawk are fastened. See Plate VIII. fig. 6, viz. a hawk's leg, erased at the thigh, belled, jessed, and *velled*. See WERVELS.
- VERULES, or FERRILS,** several rings, one within another, which have the same centre. See VIRES.
- VERULED, or FERRILED,** (French, *virole, en-guiché*,) are terms used in heraldry to express the ornamental rings round hunting-horns, &c.
- VESTED,** habited, or clothed, as a cubit arm, &c. vested az. or the like.
- VESTU, or REVESTU,** is when an ordinary has some division on it only by lines, and signifies clothed, as if some garment were laid upon it. When laid on the middle, it is merely called *vestu*, without any addition; but, if it happen to be on either side, it is then expressed as *vestu a dextre*, clothed on the right side, or *vestu a senestre*, clothed on the left. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 30, a chief *vestu*, or *revestu*. The two divisional lines on the sides forming the other cases *vestu a dextre* and *vestu a senestre*, as it may happen to be.
- VIEW,** is the footing, treading, or track of a buck,

and all fallow-deer. The latter term is generally used in this sense.

VIGILANT. This term is applicable to the cat, when borne in a position as if upon the watch for prey.

VINE-BRANCH, fructed proper. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 6. This is the usual way of representing a *vine-branch* as a bearing in coat-armour.

VILAINIE. This term *Colombiere* gives from a manuscript of *Feron*, blazoning *lion, sans vilainie*, without explaining it, but, in the engraving, it is represented by the upper half of a lion, rampant, by which the hinder part is to be understood by the word *vilainie*, as being the baser part.

VIOLINS, as well as other musical instruments, are used as bearings in armorial ensigns. The family of *Sweetings*, in Somersetshire, bears gu. three treble-violins ar. stringed sa.

VIPER, a venomous sort of snake. Snakes, or serpents, of every kind, when placed in fesse, are called *creeping*, and, if upright, *erect*.

VIRES, VERULES, or FERRILS, a name given, by French heralds, to annulets, or great rings, when borne in Arms, one within another, with the same centre: it is in Latin rendered *armillæ*.

VIRGIN, or ST. MARY, THE GLORIOUS. See **KNIGHTHOOD, Orders of**.

VIRGIN AND CHILD, a term used for the Virgin Mary and the Infant Jesus. She is generally painted with a flowing robe, and holding a sceptre in her left hand, as in Plate XLII. fig. 1.

VIROLÉ, is the hoop, ring, or mouth-piece of the bugle, or hunting-horn. See Plate XXI. fig. 11. *Guillim* has *virolé armillatus*, but the latter word, which signifies that which has a bracelet, is not very applicable to the ring of the bugle-horn.

VIROLLED. This term is sometimes used for the garnishings of the bugle-horn, being the rings, or rims, which surround it at various parts.

VISARD. See **VIZARD**.

VISCOUNT. The origin of this title is very plainly signified by its name. Like all others, it at first designated the office of the bearer; and, like them, it has long been purely titular. When dukes and counts enjoyed the feudal government of a portion of country, they found it convenient, especially those whose jurisdictions were extensive, to appoint delegates to act in subordination to them, and dependent on them, in certain towns and districts. As the dignity of count was more prevalent, these delegates obtained the title of vice-comites, which has ever since remained,

with such alterations as the language of each nation required. The officers thus appointed, soon imitated, towards their superiors, the conduct which they had exhibited towards their own sovereign. It is certain, that the feudal dukes and counts, in all instances, secured to themselves a power and independence much more extensive than that which the king intended to confer:—one of the greatest of these encroachments was making their dignity hereditary. In the same manner, did their delegates, the viscounts, vindicate to themselves a property in the power with which they were entrusted, and perpetuated it to their descendants.

When thus established as a separate rank, the sovereign adopted it, and granted it in the same manner as other feudal honours, with this exception, that it generally conveyed but a civil jurisdiction. The reason for this may be found in the nature of its origin; for, as criminal jurisdiction is always considered one of the essentials of sovereignty, it is natural, that the petty feudal sovereigns, in commissioning their delegates, withheld from them a power which they had so eagerly usurped for themselves.

After the title of *viscount* became one of royal grant, it still continued to be bestowed, also, by the first donors; but their creations were considered as inferior to those of the king.

The periods at which the title originated, and of its different stages, cannot be ascertained with exactness; it is most probable, that it had its origin in France.

The method of creation is, also, a subject of dispute: by some, it is said to have consisted in nothing more than giving into the hand a rod of gold; and that this was bestowed, of course, upon every one possessed of three or four baronies, on which ten gentlemen depended. It is also said that the form differed in nothing from the creation of an earl, except that, instead of a sword, a dagger was girded on. Creation by patent came into use with this title, at the same time as with others. *Selden* has preserved the form of a French patent of our Henry VI., granting to John, already Viscount Beaumont, in England, the French Viscounty of the same name, which was then a territory, held with all the remaining powers of feudal sovereignty.

In Spain, the course of the title was the same as that already described; but, in that country, till the title was established as a distinct order, the heirs-apparent of Condes were always styled *Vizcondes*.

In this country, the office implied in the word viscount, or deputy-governor of a county, has

always belonged to the sheriff, and the former name was introduced, as a title of honour, by Henry VI., who, in the eighteenth year of his reign, made John, Lord Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont, by patent. This was soon followed by the French patent, already mentioned, conveying to him the feudal viscounty in France; and, not long after, another was issued, to assign him the precedence due to his new title, which was between that of earl and baron, the place which it has always occupied. The coronet of a *viscount* is with us decorated with twelve balls, or pearls, only seven of which can be shown in drawings, as depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 8, and which coronet was first assigned to English viscounts in the reign of King James I., but in other countries where this title has been adopted, it is ornamented with an unlimited, and, generally, numerous row of pearls close to the rim. Viscounts have, likewise, a surcoat, hood, mantle, and verge; the guards of the mantle, or robe, being two and a half of plain white fur, called *miniver*, as a distinguishing mark from that of a baron, which has but two guards of the like fur. A *viscount* is usually styled by the king our right-trusty and well-beloved cousin; has the privilege of having a cover of essay held under his cup when he drinks, and a travers in his own house; and a *viscountess* may have her train borne by a woman in the presence of a *countess*, but out of it by a man. The eldest son of a *viscount* has no title of peerage, nor are his daughters ladies, but his eldest son takes precedence of all gentry, and before the younger sons of earls, and eldest sons of barons. See PRECEDENCE.

VISITATIONS. To regulate the proper bearing of armorial ensigns, and check the irregularities which had arisen in the assumption of arms, without due authority, King Henry V. issued a proclamation, declaring that no man, of what estate, degree, or condition soever, should assume Arms, or Coats of Arms, unless he held, or ought to hold, them by right of inheritance, or by the donation of some person who had sufficient power to give them; and that all persons should make it appear to officers, to be appointed by the said king for that purpose, by whose gift they enjoyed such Arms as they respectively bore, excepting those who bore Arms with the king at the battle of Agincourt.

Notwithstanding this proclamation, these irregularities rather increased than diminished, and the voluntary assumption of Arms, and the great abuses and disorders in all matters concerning descent, titles, and honours, at length, called

forth another effort of the crown to correct these abuses. In order more effectually to accomplish this desirable object, and that, in future, due order might be kept and observed in all things touching the office and duties appertaining to Arms; and that the nobility and gentry of the realm might be preserved in every degree, and all and every person and persons, bodies politic, corporate, and others, might be better known in his and their estate, degree, and mystery, without confusion and disorder; commissions were issued under the great seal of England to each of the two Provincial Kings of Arms, authorizing and commanding each of them, by himself, or his sufficient deputy, or deputies, under the seal of his office deputed and authorized, to visit the whole of his province, and all the parts and members thereof, according to the law of Arms; and that, from time to time, and as often, and whenever he should think fit; and to convene and call before him, or his deputy, or deputies, at such certain places, and at such convenient time, as he or they should appoint, all manner of persons that did, or pretended to bear Arms, or were styled esquires, or gentlemen, within his province; and to cause them to produce, and show by what authority and right they challenged and claimed the same: and, further, granting such officer, and officers, full power and license, not only to enter, upon reasonable request, and at reasonable times in the day, into all churches, castles, houses, and other places, at his or their discretion, to peruse, take knowledge, survey, and view of all manner of arms, cognizances, crests, and other devices of all persons within his province, authorized to have, use, or bear any such arms, cognizances, crests, or other devices, with the notes of their descents, pedigrees, marriages, and issue; and to enter the same on record in a register-book of Arms, according to the form prescribed, and set forth, in the office, charge and oath, taken by him at his creation and coronation; and, also, to correct, control, and reform all manner of arms, crests, cognizances, and devices, unlawfully usurped, borne, or taken, by any manner of person within such province, and contrary to the due order of the Law of Arms; and to reverse, pull down, or otherwise deface the same at his and their discretion, as well in coat-arms, helmets, banners, standards, penons, and hatchments of tents and pavilions; as, also, in plate, jewels, paper, parchment, windows, grave-stones, tombs, or monuments, or elsewhere, wheresoever they were placed or set, whether in shield, escocheon, lozenge, square, roundle, or otherwise, contrary to the ancient

laws, customs, rules, privileges, and orders of Arms; with full power and authority to reprove, control, and make infamous, by proclamation, to be made at the assizes, or general sessions, to be kept within his province, or at any other place, or places, all and all manner of persons that unlawfully, or without just authority, vocation, or due calling, had usurped, or taken upon him, or them, any manner of title of honour, dignity, or worship, as esquire, gentleman, or other; and, likewise, to control and reform all such, as at any funeral, or interment, should use, or wear, any mourning-apparel, as gowns, hoods, tippets, or such like, contrary to the order limited and prescribed in the time of King Henry VII. otherwise than to their degrees and estates appertained; and that no person should, at any funeral, or interment, of any person of quality, furnish or supply any pall of velvet, without the special license of such provincial king.

These commissions, also, prohibited all painters, glaziers, goldsmiths, engravers, and other artificers, within the province, from painting, glazing, devising, or setting forth any manner of arms, crests, cognizances, pedigrees, or other devices appertaining to the Office of Arms, or in any form, except such as should be allowed by the provincial king, or his deputy; and, likewise, enjoined all sheriffs, commissioners, archdeacons, officials, commissaries, scriveners, clerks, writers, &c. not to call, name, or write, in any assize, sessions, court, or other open place, or give in any writing the addition of esquire, or gentleman, to or for any person whatsoever, unless he was able to stand unto, or justify the same, by the law of Arms, or should be ascertained thereof by advertisement, in writing, from the Provincial King of Arms.

That nothing might be wanting for the furtherance and due execution of these commissions, all justices, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and other officers, were required to be aiding and assistant therein; and if, in such Visitation, any manner of scruple, doubt, question, or misdemeanour, could not be decided by the Provincial King of Arms, or his deputy, or deputies, he and they were authorized to command the person whom such scruple, doubt, question, or misdemeanour concerned, under a penalty, to appear at a day certain before the Earl Marshal of England, who was to hear and determine the matter in controversy.

Under the authority of this commission, the Provincial King of Arms issued a warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to the high constable

of the hundred, or to the mayor, or chief officer of the place where he intended to hold his Visitation, commanding him to warn the several knights, esquires, and gentlemen, particularly named in such warrant, as, also, all others resident within his jurisdiction, as well those who assumed such titles as those who did not, to appear, personally, before him at the house, and on the day specified in the warrant, and to bring with them such Arms and Crests as they then bare, together with their pedigrees and descents, and such evidences and ancient writings as might justify the same, in order to their being registered.

On the day appointed, either the Provincial King, or his marshal, or deputy, duly attended, in order to make the proper inquisitions: for his furtherance therein, he brought with him, from the College of Arms, such books, pedigrees, and other documents belonging thereunto, as he thought might be useful to him in the discharge of his duty. By this method much trouble was saved, as well to the parties convened as to the officers attendant; for, although each party summoned was obliged to produce a table of his descent, signed by his own hand, and joining him to a former pedigree, yet it was considered as unnecessary for him to produce any voucher for the descent of his family anterior, in point of time, to that which was the last entered in the books of the office. If the parties summoned neglected to appear, such neglect was deemed a contempt of the commission, and the Provincial King summoned them to appear before the Earl Marshal, on a day named, to answer for the same.

It frequently happened that persons, who deemed themselves esquires or gentlemen, were, from removal, unable to have their escocheons, or attested pedigrees, ready to produce to the Provincial King, at the time of the Visitation of the particular place in which they were resident; in which case, such persons were permitted to enter themselves, and as many generations upwards as they could clear, together with such Arms as they then used; which done, a note was entered of the admittance of their claim, or title, being respited, till proofs thereof should be brought; and they were enjoined to produce, at the Visitation next ensuing, the necessary vouchers, or copies of such of them as were entered in the registry of a former Visitation of the county from which they removed, authenticated upon oath made before a Master-in-Chancery.

Such persons as had usurped titles or dignities, or borne ensigns of gentility which did not belong to them, were obliged, under their hands, to disclaim all pretence or title thereunto for the future; and, for their presumption in having publicly used such titles and ensigns without having any right thereto, were degraded, by proclamation, made by the Common Crier, in the market-place of the town nearest to their usual place of abode.

These Visitations were usually held, by Clarendieux and Norroy, in different places within their respective provinces, once in every thirty years, or thereabouts; on which occasions, those Provincial Kings, their deputies and marshals, were attended throughout their circuits by a register, a draughtsman, and other proper officers and assistants.

As Mr. *Edmondson* very justly observes, the benefits accruing to the public in general from the inquisitions taken in these Visitations were indisputably great and extensive; but they were yet more so to private families, by tracing and perpetuating their collateral as well as lineal descents, and thereby ascertaining their claims, and elucidating and establishing their titles to inheritances and landed property. These advantages might have been still further improved, had the visitors themselves received an education and possessed abilities suitable to the task assigned them; or had they constantly discharged their duty with assiduity, and that scrupulous and accurate investigation which was necessary to substantiate the inquisitions taken before them. Many defects in these points, as well as negligence, carelessness, and supineness, have been laid to their charge, which, together with the quarrels and disputes fomented and carried on between the Garters and the Provincial Kings, in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and of the Kings James and Charles I. in which the contending parties severally arraigned each other's conduct, with unbecoming acrimony and invectives, exposed their respective failings and demerits, and operated to the prejudice of their professional labours.

Lastly, the frequent prohibitions, granted by the King's Bench, to stop proceedings in the Curia Militaris, or Earl Marshal's Court, gave no inconsiderable check to the Visitations of the Provincial Kings; and, when the powers of the last-mentioned Court ceased, by reason that no Constable of England was appointed, the officers of Arms could no longer maintain their authority, enforce their commands, or punish delinquents:

so that commissions for Visitations, which had been occasionally granted from the 20th of Henry VIII. to the year 1686, were no longer applied for.

The loss was attempted to be supplied by funeral certificates, registered in the College of Arms; but as the regular entry of them were not enforced by any public authority, they were not long continued.

The earliest Visitation in the Library of the College of Arms is that of Worcestershire, Berks, Oxon, Wilts, Gloucestershire, and Staffordshire, by Benoilt, Clarendieux, in the year 1528-9; and the latest commission of Visitation bears date the 13th May, 2d James II. anno 1686. This commission was granted to Sir Henry St.-George, Clarendieux, and authorized him to visit his province, from time to time, as often and when he should think meet and convenient for the same. In consequence of this commission, Sir Henry began his Visitation on the 8th July, 1686. In the following year, he visited the wards of Billingsgate, Castle-Baynard, and Cornhill, and afterwards registered some pedigrees, which bear date as late as the years 1700, 1703, and 1704.

VIZARD, or **VISARD**, a mask. It is, sometimes, a bearing in coat-armour, as in the coats of *Vizard* and *Maskil*.

VIURE, **WIURE**, **VIURÉE**, } These terms, which
VIURIE, or **WYER**. } are severally used

by *Boswell*, *Ferne*, and others, seem to imply a narrow band, which may be drawn into a form *nebulée*, indented, &c. and, according to *Randle Holme*, a *wiure* is much less than either *barulet* or *cottise*, being drawn only by a stroke of a pencil or pen, after what sort of line the bearer pleaseth; as, *nebulée*, *indented*, &c. and may be placed *barwise*, *bendwise*, in *pale*, *cheveronwise*, &c. as,

Viures two, *nebulée*, *counter-nebulée*, *invecked*, anciently called a *viure anewyd*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 31.

Viure in bend. See **BEND WIURE**, and Plate XVII. fig. 10.

Note.—This should have been formed, in bend, in a similar manner to that, in *fesse*, depicted in Plate LI. fig. 31, but the neglect of the engraver, who made the mistake, did not allow time to correct the error.

Viure nebulée, *counter-nebulée*, *fixed*. See **FESSE WIURE** and Plate LI. fig. 31.

Viure, flexed and reflexed. The same as *nebulée*, *counter-nebulée*.

VIZOR, that part of the helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and put down

at pleasure. See Plate XVIII. fig. 24. In the same Plate, fig. 25, is a helmet, with the vizor up. The French term it *gardevisure*, which is sometimes adopted by English heralds.

VOIDED is a term applicable to any ordinary, as a fesse, cheveron, pale, bend, &c. when it is pierced through, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges, as in Plate XXXIV. fig. 2; viz. a saltier, *voided*. Camden renders it, in Latin, *evacuat*; others say, *introrsim sextus*.

Voided per cross is a voiding in the form of a cross, such as a cross moline, and the like, voided, or cut out in the middle in the shape of a plain cross, through which the field is seen; for, if the inner part is of a different tincture, it would then be a surmounting of one cross upon another, and not a voiding.

Voided throughout, or } Three, or more, bars,

Voided in all parts. } cheverons, and the like, when borne voided, are sometimes termed *voided throughout*.

VOIDER is an ordinary nearly resembling what is termed a *flanch*, but is not quite so circular towards the centre of the field. See Plate XIII. fig. 26.

VOL, in French blazon, implies two wings, conjoined and expanded, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 11; a single wing, as in the same Plate, fig. 14, is termed a *demi vol*. The term *vol*, in Latin, is rendered *ala*, and the *demi vol*, *ala simplex*.

VOLANT, a term for a bird depicted flying, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 22, a swallow *volant*. It is in Latin rendered *volans*. When the back, or hind part is seen, it is then termed *volant en arrière*, and *volant tergiant*. All birds may be called *volant* when the wings are disclosed, and the feet drawn up to the body, but not otherwise.

Volant in bend overture, flying bendways, or diagonally, athwart the escocheon, the wings expanded on each side the head, and showing the breast.

Volant in bend, recursant, tergiant, or invertant, wings overture, is the same position as the last, but so turned as to show the back of the bird. *Overture* implying that the wings are spread open on each side of the head, and the terms *recursant, tergiant, and invertant*, showing the back.

Volant descendant, flying downwards, but whether in bend or in pale should be expressed: in both cases the back is shown.

Volant displayed, the same as *volant in bend*; termed, also, *soaring*, or *flying aloft*; *towering*, or *mounting on high*.

Volant expanded, flying with both wings expanded behind the head, one raised a little above the other, but both pointing nearly the same way.

Volant in fesse, flying, as it were, across the escocheon.

Volant tergiant in fesse, flying across, but showing the back of the bird.

Volant tergiant overture, flying across, with the wings on each side the head, one above and the other below the body, and showing the back of the bird.

Volant sepulture, the same as *volant expanded*.

Volant sepulture, disclosed, nearly the same position as the last, but with the off wing more raised, by which the wings point different ways, which the term *sepulture* implies.

Volant overture, flying with the body in profile, or sideways, and the wings spread out on each side the head, which the term *overture* implies.

Volant overture, in full aspect, flying with the body so turned as to show the belly of the bird.

VOLENTES VOLARE, according to *Guillim*, is said of buzzards, or such like birds, with long legs, that are, as it were, rising to fly; by the French termed *essorant*.

VORANT, **SWALLOWING**, or **DEVOURING**, a term used by some writers in blazoning the Arms of *Milan*, viz. a serpent, erect, in pale, *vorant* an infant, as in Plate XLIV. fig. 24.

VULNED is the term for any thing that is wounded and bleeding. Thus, in Plate XXVII. fig. 10, is a hind's head, coupéd, pierced through the neck with an arrow, *vulned* ppr.

VULNING, that is, wounding; a term particularly applied in heraldry to the pelican, which is always depicted wounding, or picking her breast, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 18, and in Plate XL. fig. 25, is a pelican's head, *vulning* her breast, from whence issue drops of blood. She is also called a pelican in her piety, when represented in her nest, feeding her young with the drops of blood issuing from the wounds made in her breast. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 17, and, also, **PELICAN**.

U

UMBRACED. The same as **VAMBRACED**, the which see.

U N I

UMBRATED, or ADUMBRATED, shadowed, from the Latin *umbra*, a shade. Charges are sometimes thus borne in French and German coats, but are very seldom, if ever, met with in English armour. A sun umbrated does not show the face as it is usually represented, which the French call *ombre de soleil*. See **ADUMBRATED**.

UNDATYD, a term used by *Upton*, meaning *undée*; termed, also, variously *wavy*, *wavée*, *wavey*, *watery*, *unde*, and *surged*, from the outline representing the waves of water.

UNDE, } is the same as *wavy*, and is applied
UNDÉE, or } to charges, the edges of which curve
UNDY, } and recurve, like the waves of water.

See Plate VI. fig. 8, of **LINES**; Plate VII. fig. 14; Plate XII. fig. 10; and Plate XIII. fig. 12. *Chiffletius* hath *undulatus*, and the Book of *St. Alban's*, *undosus* and *undatus*. See **WAVY**.

UNFRUCTED. Slips of laurel, bay, and the like, consists of three leaves, the sprig of five leaves, and the branch, being *unfructed*, of nine leaves, that is, three slips set together on one stem; but, if fructed, then four leaves are sufficient to term it a branch.

UNGULED, a term applicable to the hoof of the horse, stag, hind, bull, goat, &c. &c. to express the same when borne of a different tincture from that of the body of the animal; as, for example, a unicorn argent, armed, erined, tufted, and *unguled* or; the word *hoofed* is sometimes used.

UNICORN, an imaginary animal, said to have the head, neck, and body of the horse, the legs of the buck, the tail of the lion, and a long horn growing out of the middle of the forehead, as in Plate XXVII. fig. 31, a *unicorn*, passant, ducally collared, and lined or. In the same Plate, fig. 32, is a *unicorn salient*, collared and chained.

UNIFOIL, a plant with but one leaf, mentioned by *Holme*; as, also, a *dufoil*, with but two leaves; but such bearings are very uncommon.

UNIVERSITIES, Arms of.—**OXFORD**.

The **UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**.

Arms, az. on a book, open, ppr. garnished or, on the dexter side, seven seals of the last, between three open crowns of the second, the words, *Sapientia, felicitas*.

Note.—For some years last past, those words have been omitted, and the following substituted in their stead, viz. *Dominus illuminatio mea*.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, styled, in the charter of its foundation, **THE COLLEGE OF THE SOULS OF FAITHFUL PEOPLE DECEASED, OF OX-**

U N I

FORD. Founded, in the year 1437, by *Henry Chicheley*, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Arms, or, a chev. betw. three cinquefoils gu.

BALIOI-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1263, by *Sir John Baliol*, of Bernard-Castle, in Yorkshire, father of *John Baliol*, King of Scotland: completed and endowed by his widow, *Devorguilla*, in 1284.

Arms, gu. an orle ar.

BRAZEN-NOSE-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1515, by *William Smith*, Bishop of Lincoln.

Arms. The escocheon divided into three parts, paleways, the centre ar. thereon an escocheon, charged with the Arms of the See of Lincoln, ensigned with a mitre, all ppr. the dexter side ar. a chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert, being the Arms of the founder, *William Smith*; on the sinister side, the Arms of *Sir Richard Sutton*, of Presbury, Chester, Knt., who finished the college, viz. quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a chev. betw. three bugle-horns, stringed sa.; second and third, ar. a chev. betw. three cross crosslets sa.

CHRIST-CHURCH-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1546, by *Thomas Wolsey*, Cardinal and Archbishop of York.

Arms, sa. on a cross, engr. ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. four leopards' heads az. on a chief or, a rose of the third, seeded of the fifth, barbed vert, betw. two Cornish choughs ppr.

Note.—The shield is ensigned with a Cardinal's hat.

CORPUS-CHRISTI-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1516, by *Richard Fox*, who was successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester, and Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and VIII.

Arms. The escocheon divided into three parts, paleways, the centre division ar. thereon an escocheon, charged with the Arms of the See of Winchester, ensigned with a mitre, all ppr. the dexter side az. a pelican in her nest, with wings endorsed, feeding her young, or, vulning her breast gu. being the Arms of *Richard Fox*; on the sinister side, the Arms of *Hugh Oldham*, Bishop of Exeter, viz. sa. a chev. or, betw. three owls ar. on a chief of the second, as many roses gu.

EXETER-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1316, by *Walter Stapledon*, Bishop of Exeter, Lord High Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to King Edward II. At first it was called **STAPLEDON-HALL**; but, in the year 1404, *Edmund Stafford*, Bishop of Exeter, and

Lord High Chancellor of England, brother of *Ralph*, Earl of Stafford, giving the Hall a more complete body of statutes than it had thenceforth received, and adding two fellowships, the Hall exchanged its former name for that of **EXETER-COLLEGE**.

Arms, ar. two bends, nebulée, within a border* gu. charged with eight pair of keys, endorsed and interlaced in the rings, or, the wards in chief.

HERTFORD-COLLEGE. This house was originally erected as an Academical-Hall, and called **HART**, or **HARTFORD-HALL**, by *Walter Stapeldon*, Bishop of Exeter, and appropriated to Exeter-College; but, on the 8th of September, in the year 1740, this ancient hotel received a charter of incorporation, by the means of its learned and public-spirited Principal, *Dr. Richard Newton*, who, also, consigned an estate towards its endowment; whereupon, being converted into a college, it received the name of **HERTFORD-COLLEGE**.

This College had not any armorial ensign. The seal used by the College represented, in a landscape, a hart stooping down his head, as going to drink at a ford, all within a ribbon, on which was the following motto, *Sicut cervus anhelat ad fontes aquarum*.†

JESUS' COLLEGE. *Queen Elizabeth*, by her charter, bearing date the 27th day of June, 1571, founded this College.

Arms, az. three stags, trippant, ar. being the Arms of *Hugh Price*, Doctor of Laws, who contributed largely to the building.

LINCOLN-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1429, by *Hugh Fleming*, then Bishop of Lincoln, in consequence of a royal charter obtained for that purpose, and bearing date in the year 1427.

Arms. The escocheon divided, paleways, into three parts, the centre ar. thereon the Arms of the See of Lincoln, ensigned with a mitre, all ppr. on the dexter side, the Arms of *Richard Fleming*, Bishop of Lincoln, viz. barry of six, ar. and az. in chief, three lozenges gu. the sinister side vert, three stags, trippant, two and one, ar. attired or, being the Arms of *Thomas Scot*, otherwise *Rotherham*, who, first was Bishop of Rochester, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, then

* This border is supposed to have been added to the College-arms on occasion of *Bishop Stafford's* benefaction, as the earliest appearance of such addition thereunto is on a gateway built soon after *Bishop Stafford's* death.

† This College, falling into decay and disuse, was dissolved, and new buildings for Magdalen-Hall have been erected upon the site: some of the old buildings have been left standing, and repaired, and the whole now forms Magdalen-Hall.

Archbishop of York, and Chancellor of England, Privy Seal to King Edward IV. and, at length, a Cardinal, under the title of *Sancta Cæcilia*. He finished the College; and, by an instrument, bearing date in the year 1479, re-founded and liberally endowed it.

MAGDALEN-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1456, by *William Patten*, or, as he was otherwise called, from the place of his nativity, *William of Wainfleet*, Bishop of Winchester.

Arms, lozengy, erm. and sa. on a chief of the last, three lilies, slipped, ar.

Note.—These Arms, encircled with the Garter, and ensigned with a mitre, are on the inside of the gateway. The Arms, with a crest, but not on a wreath, viz. betw. two wings, a cherubim's head, bearing a lily, appear under the cloisters.

MERTON-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1274, by *Walter de Merton*, first, Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester.

Arms, or, three chev. per pale, the first az. and gu. the second gu. and az. the third as the first.

NEW COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1379, by *William Wyckham*, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

Arms, ar. two chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. seeded or, barbed vert, impaled with the Arms of the See, encircled with the Garter, and ensigned with an episcopal mitre, in allusion to the Bishops of Winchester always being prelates of the Order.

Motto, *Manners makyth man*.

ORIEL-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1323, by *Adam le Brome*, Confessor to King Edward II. This *Adam le Brome* afterwards surrendered the society into the hands of that monarch, who gave thereunto a charter of incorporation, together with certain privileges therein mentioned. Hence it is that King Edward II. hath been generally esteemed the founder of this College.

Arms, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, within a border, engr. ar.

PEMBROKE-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1620, by the joint benefactions of *Thomas Tesdale*, of Glympton, Oxfordshire, Esq. and *Richard Whitwick*, Bachelor of Divinity, Rector of Ilsley, Berkshire. Originally it was called **BROADGATE-HALL**, famous for the study of the civil law, and obtained the name of **PEMBROKE-COLLEGE** from the Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the University when the College was founded.

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Arms, per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant, two and one, ar. a chief, per pale, or and ar. charged on the dexter side with a rose gu. and on the sinister, with a thistle vert.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1340, by *Robert Eglesfield*, Confessor to Queen *Philippa*, the wife of King Edward III.

Arms, or, three eagles, displayed, two and one, gu.

John Mitchel, of Richmond, Surrey, Esq. having, by his last will, bearing date the 21st day of December, 1736, founded, in this College, eight fellowships and four scholarships, to which four exhibitions of £25 per annum each were afterwards added out of the surplus of his estates; the statutes for their regulation were, by an act of parliament passed in the ninth year of his late Majesty George III. confirmed, and the visitors incorporated, and empowered to have a common seal.

The seal is one inch and a half in diameter. Thereon is an eagle, reguardant, with wings expanded, resting her dexter claw on a carved shield, bearing the Arms of the founder, viz. az. three leopards' heads or, a chief, embattled, erm. Round the seal are these words, *The common Seal of Mitchel's Visitors*; and, on the exergue, *Queen's College, Oxon.*

ST. JOHN BAPTIST COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1557, by *Sir Thomas White*, Knt. Alderman and Merchant-Taylor of London, on the site of Bernard's Hall, which had been erected by *Archbishop Chicheley*, in 1437.

The founder styled it **ST. JOHN BAPTIST COLLEGE**, because that Saint was deemed the patron of the Company of Merchant-Tailors, of London, of which he, the founder, was a member.

Arms, gu. on a border sa. eight estoiles or, on a canton erm. a lion, rampant, of the second, an annulet of the third, for difference, in the centre.

Crest, a stork ppr.

TRINITY-COLLEGE. Founded by *Sir Thomas Pope*, of Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, Knt. Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, in the reign of King Henry VIII. and Privy Counsellor to him, and to Queen Mary, by charter, dated March 8, 1554.

Arms, per pale, or and az. on a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, four fleurs-de-lis, all counterchanged.

Crest, two griffins' heads, adorsed, issuing from a ducal coronet, per pale, or and az. counterchanged.

Note.—The above Arms were granted, on the 26th day of June, 1535, to *Sir Thomas Pope*, by *Barker*, King of

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Arms, and are so exemplified on a tablet hanging in the Bursary, and have been borne by the College ever since its foundation.

UNIVERSITY-COLLEGE. Originally founded in the year 872, by King Alfred, and in the year 1219, re-founded and endowed by *William*, Archdeacon of Durham.

Arms, az. a cross, patonce, betw. four martlets or.

WADHAM-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1613, by *Nicholas Wadham*, of Merefield, Somersetshire, and *Dorothy*, his wife, sister of *John*, Lord *Petre*.

Arms, gu. a chev. betw. three roses ar. barbed vert, for *Wadham*, impaling, gu. a bend or, betw. two scallop-shells ar. for *Petre*.

WORCESTER-COLLEGE, originally, was a house founded, in the year 1283, by *John Giffard*, Baron of Brimsfield, and called **GLOUCESTER-COLLEGE**. At the Reformation, it was suppressed and converted into a palace for the Bishops of Oxford; but, soon after, erected into an Academical Hall, by *Sir Thomas White*, founder of St. John Baptist College, and so continued till the year 1713, when it received a charter of incorporation, and an endowment from *Sir Thomas Cookes*, of Bentley, Worcestershire, who named it **WORCESTER-COLLEGE**.

Arms, or, two chev. gu. betw. six martlets sa. three, two, and one.

Crest, a mural coronet or, therein a dexter arm, in armour, ppr. garnished of the last, grasping a sword ar. hilted and pomelled or, on the arm two chev. gu.

Note.—There are in this University five hotels, inns, or academical houses for the reception of students, viz. **ALBAN-HALL**, **ST. EDMUND'S HALL**, **ST. MARY-HALL**, **NEW-INN-HALL**, and **MAGDALEN-HALL**; but these societies, not being either endowed or incorporated, not one of them ever assumed or obtained any grant of Arms.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Arms, gu. on a cross erm. betw. four lions, passant, guardant, or, a bible, lying fesseways, of the field, clasped and garnished of the third, the clasps in base.

Note.—These Arms allowed and confirmed at the Visitation taken by the heralds, in 1575.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. It was finished at the cost and charges of *Thomas Scot*, otherwise *Rotherham*, who was first Bishop of Rochester, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, then Archbishop of York, Secretary of State, Chancellor of Eng-

land, Privy Seal to King Edward IV., and, at length, Cardinal, under the title of Sancta Cæcilia.

Arms, two coats impaled, viz. the dexter, the Arms of the See of Rochester, impaling, vert, three stags, trippant, ar. two and one, attired or; being the Arms of the founder, *Thomas Scot*, otherwise *Rotherham*.

CHRIST-COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1505, by *Margaret*, Countess of Richmond and Derby, daughter and sole heiress of *John Beaufort*, Duke of Somerset, and mother to King Henry VII.

Arms, quarterly, France and England, within a border, gobony, ar. and az.

CLARE-HALL was originally founded in the year 1326, by *Richard Badew*, Chancellor of Cambridge; but, in the year 1347, he, together with *Walter de Thaxted*, the then master, resigned the foundation into the hands of *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Gilbert de Clare*, Earl of Gloucester, and wife of *John de Burg*, Earl of Ulster, who re-founded it by the name of **CLARE-HALL**.

Arms, or, three cheverons gu. for *Clare*; impaling, or, a cross gu. for *Burg*, both within a border sa. guttée d'or.

Note.—The woman's arms being here placed on the dexter side of the escocheon, was, on account of her being the principal in this foundation, and agreeable to a practice which prevailed very much in the fourteenth century of impaling the wife's arms on the dexter side of the escocheon, in case she was descended of a more ancient family than her husband.

CORPUS-CHRISTI-COLLEGE. Founded by the Aldermen and Guild of Cambridge, in 1351.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a pelican, in her piety, ar. vulning her breast ppr.; second and third, az. three lilies ar. two and one.

DOWNING-COLLEGE. Founded, in 1800, under the will (dated 1717) of *Sir George Downing*, of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, Bart. K.B., &c.

Arms, barry of eight, ar. and vert, a griffin, segreant, or, within a bordure az. charged with eight roses of the first, seeded and barbed ppr.

Motto, *Quærere verum*.

[Granted, 18th April, 1801.]

EMMANUEL-COLLEGE. Founded in the year 1584, by *Sir Walter Mildmay*, Knt. Chancellor and Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, az. holding in his dexter paw, a chaplet of laurel vert, in chief, a scroll sa. thereon the word **EMMANUEL** or.

GONVILL and CAIUS-COLLEGE. Founded in the year 1348, by *Edmund Gonvill*, rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk, who called it **GONVILL-HALL**. Afterwards it was further amply endowed by the learned antiquary *Dr. John Caius*, who obtained leave from *Queen Mary* to be a co-founder; whereupon it was called **GONVILL and CAIUS-COLLEGE**.

Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. two couple-closes, indented, sa. three escallop-shells or, for *Gonvill*; impaling, or, semée of flowers, gentle, in the middle of the chief, a sengreen, resting upon the heads of two serpents, in pale, their tails knit together, all proper colours, resting upon a square marble-stone vert, for *Caius*; the whole within a border, gobony, ar. and sa.*

Crest, a dove ar. beaked and membered gu. holding in his beak, by the stalk, a flower, gentle, stalked vert, set on a wreath, or and gu.†

JESUS' COLLEGE. Founded by *John Alcock*, Chancellor of England, in 1497.

Arms, ar. on a fesse, betw. three cocks' heads, erased, sa. crested and jelloped gu. a mitre or, all within a border of the third, charged with eight ducal coronets of the fourth.

Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a cock sa. crested and jelloped gu.

KING'S COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1441, by *King Henry VI.* who granted thereto, by patent under the great seal, the following

Arms, viz. sa. three roses ar. barbed vert, seeded or, on a chief, per pale, az. and gu. a fleur-de-lis, on the dexter or, and a lion, passant, guardant, on the sinister, of the last.

MAGDALEN-COLLEGE. Founded, in 1541, by *Thomas Audley*, Baron Walden, and Lord Chancellor of England.

Arms, quarterly, per pale, indented, or and az. in the second and third quarters, an eagle, displayed, of the first, on a bend of the second, a fret, betw. two martlets of the first.

PEMBROKE-HALL. Founded, in the year 1343, by *Mary*, daughter of *Guy de Chastillon*, Earl of St. Paul, in France, and wife of *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of Pembroke.

Arms, the dexter half of the coat of *Valence*, impaled with the sinister half of the coat of *Guy de Chastillon*, Earl of St. Paul, which, at that time, was the usual method of impaling the Arms of baron and femme, and was called *dimidiating*. It hath been long since disused in England, but is still continued by the French heralds. The

* This blazon is taken from the original grant, confirmed by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux* King of Arms, anno 1571, 13th Elizabeth.

† Ibid.

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Arms of *Valence* is barry of ten, ar. and az. over all, ten martlets, in orle, gu. Those of *Guy de Chastillon*, Earl of St. Paul, are, vair, three pallets gu. on a chief or, a label of three points throughout, az.

PETER-HOUSE, or ST. PETER'S COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1256, by *Hugh de Balsham*, or *Balsham*, first Prior, and then Bishop of Ely.

Arms, or, three pallets gu. within a border of the last, charged with eight ducal coronets or.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE. Founded, in 1441, by *Margaret*, of Anjou, Queen to *Henry VI.*

Arms, quarterly of six; first, barry of eight, ar. and gu.; second, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of three points throughout, gu.; third, ar. a cross, potent, cantoned, with four crosses or; fourth, az. semée of fleurs-de-lis, within a border, gu.; fifth, az. semée of cross crosslets or, two barbels, haurient, and endorsed, of the last; sixth, or, on a bend gu. three ale-rions, displayed, ar. the whole within a border vert; they being the Arms of *Margaret*, of Anjou.

Crest, in a coronet of gold, an eagle, rousant, sa. wings of the first. These Arms and Crest were granted to the College in the year 1576.

ST. CATHARINE'S HALL. Founded, in the year 1475, by *Robert Woodlark*, Provost of King's College, and Chancellor of the University.

Arms, gu. a catharine-wheel or.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1508, by *Margaret*, Countess of Richmond, who founded Christ-College.

Arms, quarterly, France and England, within a border, gobony, ar. and az.

Crest, an eagle, issuing out of a ducal coronet, all or.

SIDNEY AND SUSSEX COLLEGE. Founded, in the year 1595, by *Frances*, daughter of *Sir William Sidney*, Knt. and widow of *Thomas Radcliff*, Earl of Sussex.

Arms, ar. a bend, engrailed, sa. for *Radcliff*, impaling or, a pheon, az. for *Sidney*.

Note.—These were the Arms of the foundress, and were granted to the College in the year 1675, by *Clarencieux* King of Arms, at the request of *Dr. Chalderton*. Upon some of the college-plate now are, or lately were, engraven the following Arms, which are said to have been granted to the College by *King Richard III.* viz. sa. an episcopal staff, in bend, dexter, ar. ensigned with a cross, pattée, surmounted with a crosier, in bend, sinister, or, over all, a boar's head, coupé, in fesse, of the last.

TRINITY-COLLEGE. Founded by *Henry VIII.* in 1546.

U R D

Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three roses gu. barbed vert, seeded or, on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two bibles, palewise, or, clasped and garnished of the last, the clasps to the dexter.

TRINITY-HALL. Founded, in the year 1351, by *William Bateman*, Bishop of Norwich.

Arms, sa. a crescent erm. within a border, engr. of the last.

Crest, a lion, sejant, gu. supporting, with his dexter foot, a book sa.

SCHOOLS.

DIVINITY-SCHOOL, or LOGIC-SCHOOL.

Arms, gu. on a cross erm. betw. four doves ar. a book, lying fesseways, of the first, garnished or.

GREEK-SCHOOL.

Arms, per chev. ar. and sa. in chief, the Greek letters A Ω sa. in base, a grasshopper of the first, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or, charged, on the side, with the letter G of the second.

HEBREW-SCHOOL.

Arms, ar. the Hebrew letter מ sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or, charged on the side with the letter H of the second.

LAW-SCHOOL.

Arms, purp. a cross, moline, or, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, of the second, charged on the side with the letter L sa.

PHILOSOPHY-SCHOOL.

Arms, the Arms of the See of Lincoln, impaling, ar. a cross, moline, sa. being the Arms of *William Alnwick*, Bishop of Lincoln, who was a great benefactor to the building.

PHYSIC-SCHOOL.

Arms, az. a fesse erm. betw. three lozenges or, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, of the third, charged on the side with the letter M sa.

UPON, or ABOVE ANOTHER, means the placing of charges, *in pale*. *Chiffletius* and *Uredus* have *alter alteri impositus*, or *superimpositus*; and *Gibbon*, *palars ordine disposita*.

UPRIGHT, or ERECT. Shell-fish, such as cre-vices, and the like, when borne thus, cannot properly be called *hauriant*, that term being only applicable to fishes with scales and fins.

URCHIN, the hedge-hog.

URDE. This term, according to *Randle Holme*, differs from the next, *urdée*, which is of a plural nature, implying many, and *urde* merely of a singular projection, as *per bend*, *urde*, or *per bend*, *champion*, to the sinister, the which see, and Plate XVII. fig. 27.

URDÉE. A cross, *urdée*, is the same as that which

W A R

French heralds call *clechée*. See **CROSS**, **URDÉE**. *Gibbon*, from its terminating in the form of a lozenge, calls it, in Latin, *Crucem ad ipsos extremos in semiombulum prodeuntem*.

Randle Holme notes the difference between *urde*, and *urdée*, or *urdy*, as above, the first being of a single number, the other signifying many. See **PER BEND**, **URDE**, also blazoned *per bend, champion, to the sinister*, in Plate XVII. fig. 27.

Urdée, in point, paleways. See Plate XLIX. No. 2. fig. 33, blazoned, also, *per fesse, varrey, in point*.

Urdée, in point, or contrary urdée, termed also *varriated, point in point*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 32, viz. *barry of six, contrary urdée*; by some blazoned, *barry of six, champion—barry of six, per pale, varriated, point in point—per pale, crenellée, points pointed—barry of six, urdée at the ends, or contrary champion at the sides*; and, also, *varry, or urdée, in point, barwise of six*.

URINANT. This term, which is derived from the word *urino*, to duck, or dive under water, is applicable to the dolphin, or other fish, when borne with the head downwards, and the tail erect, exactly in a contrary position to what is termed *hauriant*. It is sometimes blazoned a dolphin, reversed, or, with the tail erect.

URVANT, or URVED, turned, or bowed upwards.

W

WAKE'S KNOT. See Plate XLIV. fig. 35, the knot, in chief; the knot, in base, being the *Stafford knot*.

WALES, PRINCE OF. Badge of the. See Plate XLV. fig. 27.

WALL, embattled, in bend, sinister. See Plate XVII. fig. 25.

WALLET, a scrip, or pilgrim's pouch. See Plate XXX. fig. 33.

Wallet, open. See Plate XLV. fig. 28.

Wallet and Staff. See Plate XXX. fig. 34.

WARDEN. The name of a pear, classed among those called baking-pears, and sometimes called in armory by the name of *warden* only; in allu-

W E A

sion to the name, three such pears are the Arms of the family of *Warden*.

WASTEL-CAKES, round cakes of bread.

WASTELS, according to *Guillim* is the same as *torteaux*, or *roundles*, representing this sort of cake.

WATER, when borne in coat-armour, should be painted to imitate nature; but what are termed fountains are roundles, barry, wavy, of six, ar. and az.

WATER-BOUGET, or } is a vessel anciently used

WATER-BUDGET, } by soldiers for carrying of water in long marches in desert places, where it could not be found. They were, also, used by water-carriers, to convey water in from conduits to the houses of the citizens; but the mode of carrying them is not certain. They are formed variously in ancient manuscripts, as depicted in Plate XIX. fig. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22. From two of them being double, it may be conjectured that they were carried in pairs to counterbalance each other, and they are so borne in the Arms of *Banister*. Fig. 22 exhibits a water-budget, as it is now generally represented. The water-budget is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour, and it sometimes occurs in Scottish Arms; but it is seldom, if ever, met with in the bearings of other countries, at least under that name and form. *Gibbon* renders it, in Latin, *Uter aquarius militaris*.

WATER-POT, a fontal, called, also, a *scatebra*, out of which naiads and river-gods are represented as pouring the waters or rivers over which they are fabled to preside.

WATERY. This term sometimes occurs, and is used in the same sense as *wavy*, or *undée*; but *Randle Holme* depicts it differently. See **CROSS**, **WATERY**, and Plate XXXV. fig. 29.

WATCHING. A cat, borne in the position as if waiting to seize upon its prey: it is much better termed *vigilant*.

WATTLED AND COMBED, terms used in English blazon to express the comb and gills of a cock, when borne of a different tincture from that of the body, which is frequently the case. See **BARBED** and **CRESTED**.

WAVED, the same as *wavy*, or *undée*.

WAVED SWORD, by some improperly called a *flaming sword*. See Plate XLVI. fig. 21. A *flaming sword* being formed as that depicted in Plate XLV. fig. 4.

WAVY, or WAVÉE, called, also, **UNDÉE**, formed like waves. See Plate VI. fig. 8, of **LINES**, and Plate VII. fig. 14, a chief, wavy.

WEARE, WEIR, or DAM, in fesse. It is made with stakes and osier-twigs, wattled, or inter-

W H E

woven as a fence against water. It is by some heraldic writers called a *haie*. See Plate XLVII. fig. 23.

WEDGE, or STONE-BILL, a tool used to split, or rend, timber with. It resembles the *pile* in form, which is generally fixed to the edge of the *escoccheon*, but the *wedge* is borne clear from it, as in Plate XLI. fig. 23, viz. a *wedge* and two clubs.

WHEEL, a device for catching fish, and depicted in coat-armour as in Plate XVIII. fig. 5.

WELKE. The name of a shell-fish, sometimes borne in coat-armour, but the addition of shell is superfluous, *welke* alone being sufficient blazon. See Plate XLIV. fig. 11.

WELL, when borne in armory should be depicted as in Plate XLVIII. fig. 28.

WELT, or EDGE, a narrow kind of border to an ordinary, or charge, sometimes improperly called a fimbriation, but the cross, &c. when *fimbriated*, should have the fimbriation run all round it, showing itself where it joins the outer part of the shield, which the *welt*, or *edge*, does not, when the ordinary touches, or is attached to the outer parts of the *escoccheon*.

WERE, this is an old English term for *vair*, or *varry*.

WERVELS, small silver rings, fixed to the end of the jesses, through which falconers put a string, in order to fasten the bells to the hawks' legs. See **VERVELS**, and Plate VIII. fig. 6.

WHALE'S HEAD, ERASED. See Plate XLIV. fig. 3.

WHARROW-SPINDLE is represented in heraldry with a hook at the end, to spin with a distaff, as in Plate XLI. fig. 17. This instrument is sometimes used by women to spin with, whilst walking for recreation, by sticking the distaff in their girdles, and whirling round the spindle pendent to the thread. In the same Plate, fig. 18, on the dexter side, is a plain spindle, or fusil.

WHEAT, an ear of Guinea-wheat, when borne in armory, should be drawn as depicted in Plate XVIII. fig. 36.

Wheat, called *big-wheat*, an ear of, being part of the coat of *Bigland*. See Plate XVIII. fig. 34. *Edmondson*, in his *Body of Heraldry*, remarks, "That, from the expression *big-wheat*, in the grant of the Arms made to the family of *Bigland*, it may, perhaps, be inferred, by some persons, that there is a particular species of *wheat*, known and distinguished from all other sorts of that grain by the additional appellation of *big*; but, upon investigation of that matter, it will appear that there is not the least foundation for such a suggestion, *big* being a grain

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well known to every farmer in the northern counties of this kingdom, to which parts its cultivation is principally, if not totally, confined. That, from the great similarity which, in point of natural properties and qualities, as well as in all other respects, there is between *big* and *barley*, it is fully evident that their affinity is very near, and that even a suggestion of their being in reality one and the same grain is not ill-founded. That the grains, or corns, of *big* are bearded, and grow on the ear in regular and equidistant rows, those of *wheat* being smooth at the points, and set closely, and irregularly, all round the ear. That *big* and *barley* are, in reality, one and the same grain, the seeming difference between them being merely accidental, solely owing to the nature of the soil in which the grain is sowed, *barley*, in some grounds, turning to *big*, and the latter, on particular lands, changing to *barley*; and even, when again sowed on other lands, will each return back to their pristine state, and renew, and carry on these variations, according to the nature of the different soils wherein they are cultivated."

Mr. Edmondson then gives a disquisition upon the difference in the growth of *barley*, *wheat*, and *big*, the making of bread from them, and the malting of these corns, of little consequence in heraldry; and concludes, "that the Kings of Arms who passed the grant of Arms to the family of *Bigland* are the proper persons to be called on to explain the meaning of their expression, *big-wheat*, and their reasons for using, or coining it;" but, like *Mr. Edmondson* himself, they have been long called to matters of greater account, and exist no more to argue this trivial point of *big* and *wheat*.

WHEEL, CART. See **CART-WHEEL**, and Plate XXI. fig. 25.

WHEEL, CATHERINE. See **CATHERINE-WHEEL**, and Plate XXI. fig. 26.

WHET-HERYS. Old English for *wheat-ears*.

WHINTAIN. See **QUINTAIN**.

WHIRLPOOL, a gulph, where the water is constantly running round in a rapid motion, drawing every thing that approaches into the eddy, or vortex. It is always depicted as in Plate XLVII. fig. 3, and it is not necessary to name the field, the whole being invariably azure and argent, and takes up the whole *escoccheon*. It is sometimes called, from the Latin, *gorges*, and is borne in the Arms of the family of *Gorges*.

WHITE. This term is never used in heraldry but to express the fur of the litwif's skin, the word *argent* always implying silver.

WHITE CROSS, in Tuscany. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

WHITE EAGLE. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

WHITE SPURS. Esquires by creation, by the king putting about their necks a silver collar of SS, and bestowing upon them a pair of silver-spurs, from which they were called *Esquires White Spurs*, showing a difference of honour to that of a knight, who received a pair of golden spurs, from which they were styled *equites aurati*, or golden knights; but the title of white spurs, though, in point of precedence, inferior to that of knight, was, nevertheless, considered an hereditary dignity, descending to the heir-male.

WINDMILL, when borne as a charge in coat-armour, or by way of crest, should be drawn as in Plate XLVII. fig. 21.

WINDMILL-SAILS. See Plate XLVII. fig. 22.

WINE-PIERCER, an instrument to tap, or bore, holes in wine-casks. When borne in armory, it is drawn as in Plate XLI. fig. 31.

WING OF ST. MICHAEL. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

WING OF AN IMPERIAL EAGLE. The French and Germans ever draw the wings of their eagles with a small feather between the pinion-feathers, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 13.

Wing, dexter. See Plate XXXIX. fig. 14.

Wing, sinister. See Plate XL. fig. 30.

Wings, conjoined, by the French termed a *vol*, are expanded, elevated, and united at the bottom, as in Plate XXXIX. fig. 11. It is sufficient, in blazon, to say, *two wings, conjoined*, which implies that they are borne thus; but if they are united, with the points downwards, as in the same Plate, fig. 12, they are then termed *wings, conjoined, in lure*.

WINGED, having wings, or adorned with wings, as a *winged column*, or *pillar*, depicted in Plate XXX. fig. 22. See **COLUMN**.

WIRTEMBERG, *Chace of*. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

WISALLS, or } the leaves, or tops, of carrots and
WISOMES, } parsnips are so termed by gardeners, and thus blazoned by *Randle Holme*.

WITTAL'S HEAD, or **CUCKOLD'S HEAD**, couped below the shoulders. See Plate XLII. fig. 11.

WIURE, **WYER**, **VIURE**, **VIURÉE**, and **VIURIE**, are terms used by various heraldic writers, and which imply a narrow band, and may be drawn in several ways. See **VIURE**.

WOLF, this animal is often borne in coat-armour, and by way of crest. When painted of a brown colour, it is called proper, and when in a kind of rampant attitude, as if springing on its prey, is then termed *salient*. It often occurs *passant*, *statant*, and the like. See Plate XXVII. fig. 11, viz. a *wolf, passant*.

Wolf's head, erased, collared, wavy. See Plate XXVII. fig. 12. Some heraldic writers maintain that it should be drawn with the neck hanging down, in order to distinguish it from the heads of other beasts, which could only be necessary with bad artists, whose animals were so much alike that difference was, otherwise, imperceptible.

Wolf-Trap, a German bearing. This trap is made of a stick, bent like the head of a pick-axe, and having in the centre a ring, whereto the collar is fixed. See Plate IX. fig. 20, viz. a *Lo-chabar-axe*, betw. a point on the dexter, and a *wolf-trap* on the sinister.

WOLODEMIR, *St.* See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

WOMAN'S BREAST, *distilling drops of milk*, drawn as in Plate XIX. fig. 34, viz. on a pale, a woman's breast, distilling drops of milk.

WOMAN'S HEAD, *couped below the shoulders, and ducally crowned*, sometimes, in armory, called a *maiden's head*. See Plate XLII. fig. 7.

WOOD, a term used in heraldry to express a small group of trees growing on a mount, sometimes called a *hurst*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 2, viz. ar. on a mount vert, a *wood ppr*.

WOOD-BILL, or **FOREST-BILL**. See Plate XVIII. fig. 28.

WOODMAN, a name given by several writers upon heraldry to the wild-man, or savage. See Plate XLII. fig. 5 and 6, a *demi woodman*, with his club; three such being the coat of *Wood*.

WOOL-CARDS are instruments used for carding wool. See Plate XLI. fig. 13. In fig. 15, of same Plate, is another *wool-card*, which, in armory, is called a *stock-card*.

WOOL-COMB, or **JERSEY COMB**. See Plate XLVI. fig. 28.

WOOL-PACK. See Plate XLVI. fig. 25.

WOOL-PACK, *CORDED*. See **BALE**.

WOUND. This term is used, by *Bossewell*, to express the rundle, when tintured purp.

WOYDYD. Old English for *voided*.

WOYDYRS. Old English for four quarters.

WRAPPED, or **WRAPT**. Enwrapped, wound round, or entwined.

WREATH, a garland, chaplet, or attire for the head. The wreath, upon which the crest is usually borne, is composed of two bands of silk,

interwoven or twisted together, the one tinctured of the principal metal, and the other of the principal colour, in the Arms; but, if there happen to be no metal in the coat-armour, then the bands which compose the wreath must be of the two principal colours in the Arms. This wreath is placed between the crest and helmet, by which they are fastened to each other. The wreath is circular, as in Plate XIII. fig. 41; but, when depicted in paintings, is then shown in profile, or side view, as in Plate XXII. fig. 18. Crests are ever implied to be placed upon wreaths, when not particularly expressed to be borne upon a cap, or chapeau, or issuant out of a coronet; and, this being the general rule in heraldry, to avoid repetition, the crests throughout this work are not said to be upon wreaths, which must be inferred, unless the contrary is particularly expressed in the blazon. All wreaths, upon which crests are placed, should show only six folds in front, three of metal, and three of colour, invariably beginning with metal and ending with colour, as in Plate XXII. fig. 18, before referred to; but, when a wreath is placed round the temples of a man, as in Plate XLII. fig. 8, it should have two bows, with strings at the sinister end, as depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 26.

Wreath. This term is sometimes applied to the tail of the boar.

Wreath, circular. All wreaths are of a circular form, being made to go round the head, though merely shown in profile, or sideways, in depicting crests upon them. In the coat of *Jocelyn* it is particularly expressed a *circular wreath*, and, consequently, must be drawn as in Plate XIII. fig. 41.

WREATHED, having a wreath round the head, or any thing twisted in the form of the wreath, as the serpent, in Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 18.

WYVERN, an imaginary animal of heraldic invention, and said to represent a kind of flying serpent, the upper part resembling what is called a *dragon*, with two legs, and the lower an *adder*, or *snake*, as in Plate XL. fig. 32.

Wyvern, sans legs. See Plate XL. fig. 35.

Wyvern, sans wings. See Plate XL. fig. 36.

Note.—It is not usual, in blazon, to say a wyvern, &c. without wings, or without legs, but sans wings, or sans legs, as the case happens to be.

Wyvern, tail nowed. See Plate XL. fig. 20.

Wyvern's head, and wings endorsed. See Plate XL. fig. 31.

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YARD, a measure of three feet in length, and, when borne in Arms, should be drawn as in Plate XLI. fig. 21.

YATES, ancient name, in armory, for *Gates*.

YELLOW STRING, or **CORDON JAUNE**. See **KNIGHTHOOD**, *Orders of*.

YEOMAN. The designation of yeoman, from the Saxon word *zemen*, which signifies common, is, perhaps, more respectable than what is now generally understood by the appellation.

A yeoman, properly so termed, is a freeholder, having lands of his own to live upon; and a carn of land, or a plough-land, which, in ancient times, was of the yearly value of five nobles, was the living of a stokeman, or yeoman, in legal proceedings called *legales homines*, common in writs of inquest. By divers statutes it hath been enacted that none shall pass, in any inquest, unless they had forty shillings freehold in yearly revenue, (perhaps, according to the increase of the value of money now, equal to twenty pounds per annum, or more;) but, by the statute of the 27th Elizabeth, every juror must have forty pounds of lands.

Lambert, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, mentions, that the Saxon word *teliphioneman* was given to the *theyne*, or *gentleman*, because his life was valued at one thousand two hundred shillings, the lives of all men, in those days, being rated at certain sums of money, the price of the head of a *churle*, or *yeoman*, being taxed at two hundred shillings, the one being called a *twelve hundred man*, and the other a *twyhind*, or man of two hundred.

By the statute of the 2d Henry IV. cap. 27, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that no yeoman should take, or wear, any livery of any lord, upon pain of imprisonment, and to pay a fine at the king's will and pleasure.

These yeomen were famous, in the days of our forefathers, for archery and manhood, and their skill and courage were eminently conspicuous in the famous battles of Poitiers and Cressy.

Formerly, the yeomanry were not to be pressed to serve as a soldier in the wars, unless bound by tenure, which has long since been abolished; nor were the trained bands compelled to march out of the kingdom, or be transported beyond sea; a law which still holds good as to the militia of the kingdom, which

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may be said to be composed of the yeomen of the different counties; nor was, or is, any man, even in the raising of these military forces, compelled to bear his own arms, upon finding a man sufficiently qualified, according to the acts for regulating these bands.

There are still official employments of great respectability with the title of yeoman annexed to them, such as the Yeomen of the King's Guard, the Yeoman of the Stirrup, the Yeoman of the Pantry, the Yeoman of the Scullery, and others, so called from ancient times; and there are, likewise, Yeomen Prickers in the King's Hunt, Yeomen of the Sheriffs' Court, &c. &c.

YEW-TREE, *on a mount*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 4.

YOKE, an ox-yoke. See Plate XLVI. fig. 7.

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ZODIAC, *in bend, sinister, with three of the signs on it, viz. Libra, Leo, and Scorpio*. See Plate XVII. fig. 23.

ZULIS, a German bearing, nearly resembling a chess-rook.

GLOVER'S

ORDINARY OF ARMS,

AUGMENTED AND IMPROVED.

EAGLES.

Or, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. . . *The Emperor.*
 Or, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, gu. . . *Rougemont and Bloet.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, gu. . . *Aisencourt.*
 Vert, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, or, armed gu. *De Luton.*
 Az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. on his breast an escocheon gu. charged with a leopard's head or *Cottesmore.*
 Erm. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. armed gu. *De Worthe.*
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, standing on a piece of a tree, raguled, ar. . . . *Barlowe.*
 Ar. two bars az. over all an eagle, displayed, with two heads, gu.—Crest, a hedge-hog ar. armed sa. *Speake.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. in base, three escallops of the second, two and one. *Pope.*
 Az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, or. *Speake.*
 Per fesse, ar. and gu. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, counterchanged *Newbottell.*
 Per pale, or and az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, counterchanged. *Stone.*
 Per pale, az. and purp. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. *Mitton.*
 Az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. armed gu. *Mathyn.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, per fesse, gu. and sa. *Peterkin.*
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a dolphin, embowed, sa. *Godolphin.*

Per pale, ermines and erm. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, per pale, ar. and sa. *Goodman.*
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. *Maceldon.*
 Per pale, or and gu. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, az. armed gu. *Stone.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. standing on a piece of a tree, raguled, vert. *Delwood, or Delward.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, betw. five trefoils, slipped, sa. three and two. *Sedegrew.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. armed gu. *Sigheston, or Siggstone.*
 Per pale, or and sa. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, counterchanged, gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Loveday.*
 Az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, per pale, or and ar. holding, in each claw, a baton, erect, counterchanged. *Pyvell.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, vert. *Low.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. *Glynn.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. on his breast a leopard's head or. *Salman.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, within a bordure, sa. bezantée.—Crest, a demi lion sa. charged with three bezants, one and two. *Killegrew and Glyn.*
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. on his breast an escocheon gu. charged with a leopard's head, all within a bordure or. . . *Dune.*
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Hoare.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, gu. *Frances.*
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. armed

- gu. on a chief of the second, three roses of the first. *Hill*.
 Gyronny of twelve, ar. and gu. on a chief az. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. *Lemprew*, or *Lempreur*.
 Purp. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, or, a chief ar. *Merdred*.
 Az. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, or. *Pedocrew*, or *Pedogrew*.
 Sa. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, ar. *Elman*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, sa. *Towert*, or *Trowert*.
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, ar. *Ashbee*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads of the second, three plates. *Elslike*.
 Sa. on a chev. or, betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, ar. five annulets gu. *Clederow*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, or. *Dyster*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, or. *Wadesdon*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, with two heads, or. *Ernell*.
 Gu. six eagles, displayed, with two heads, or, three, two, and one. *Broxborne*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, sa. *King of the Romans*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, vert, armed sa. .. *Monthermer*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, or, armed sa. crowned gu. *Charnfield*, or *Sharnefield*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, or, armed sa. .. *Lindsey*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. armed az. *Millington*.
 Vert, an eagle, displayed, ar. armed gu. *Chevening*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, or, armed sa. *Pevensey*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, or. *Nonwike*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, ar. *Dernested*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, ar. armed gu. *Boylard*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, gu. armed az. *Pevensey*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, ar. *Sothill*.
 Erm. an eagle, displayed, gu. armed az. *Codham*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, ar. armed or. .. *Cotton*, *De Ridware*, *Wilcotts*, *Sparke*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, ar. charged, on the dexter wing, with a maunch gu. *Peche*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, vert, armed gu. *Bilney*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, purp. armed az. *Sethelston* and *Lindsey*.
 Barry of six, or and az. over all an eagle, displayed, gu. *Walrond*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Straunge*, or *Storange*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, barry of twelve, or and az. *Coche*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. armed gu. *Stutheley*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. armed gu. within a bordure, bezantée. *Tregian*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, or, armed gu. *Hule* and *Scholdam*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, sa. collared ar. *Huckford*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. gutty of the first. *Luffincote*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, sa. charged on his breast with ten plates in cross. *Lindsey*.
 Per pale, gu. and az. an eagle, displayed, or. *Minors*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, barry of eight, ar. and gu. *Chanserire*.
 Paly of six, ar. and az. an eagle, displayed, sa. over all a bendlet gu. *Babbwell*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, within a double tressure, flory and counterflory, of the second.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, or. *Vampage*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, or, over all a bendlet gu. *Wolverton*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, vert, over all a bendlet, gobonated, ar. and gu. *Sapton*.
 Per bend, or and az. an eagle, displayed, counterchanged.—Crest, a hand ppr. issuing out of a cloud az. fesseways, holding a plume of six feathers, two, two, and two, ar. and gu. all counterchanged *Blacknoll*, or *Blakenhall*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, barry of eight, or and vert. *Coche*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, ar. armed gu. *Dernford*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, sa.—Crest, a man ar. with a crutch in his right hand or, and a basket at his back, of the first, on a staff of the second. *Bruen*, or *Bruin*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, regardant, sa. armed or. *Bokeland*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. an eagle, displayed, ar. armed or. *Jorcy*.
 Per bend, vert and gu. an eagle, displayed, or. *Grave*, or *Grane*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, gu. armed or. *Chambleyn*.
 Per bend, sa. and ar. an eagle, displayed, counterchanged, crowned or. *Pesemarch*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, ar. crowned or. *Sharnesfield*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, ar. *Stalton*.
 Per pale, gu. and vert, an eagle, displayed, ar. armed or. *Egleston*.
 Az. an eagle, displayed, or. *Bigbery*.
 Gu. an eagle, displayed, or, over all a bendlet az. *Illey*.
 Ar. an eagle, displayed, gu. in a double tressure, counterflory, sa. *Marten*.
 Or, an eagle, displayed, az. armed gu. *Montgomery*.

on a chief or, three oak-leaves vert. *Jordin*, or
Jordan.
Sa. an eagle, displayed, or, on a chief az. a chev.
betw. two crescents and a rose, within a bordure
of the second. *Minors*.
Quarterly, gu. and ar. in the first, an eagle, dis-
played, or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a
pyramid of leaves ar. *Phillip*.
Ar. on a chief, wavy, gu. an eagle, displayed, or.
Charles.
Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes ar. within a
bordure of the last, on a chief of the second,
an eagle, displayed, sa. crowned or.—Crest, a
gamb of the field, holding a wing ar. *Browne*.
Quarterly, or and gu. in the first, an eagle, dis-
played, vert. *Pagenham*.
Quarterly, or and gu. in the first and fourth, an
eagle, displayed, vert. *Pagenham*.
Paly of six, or and az. on a chief or, an eagle,
displayed, sa. *Courte*.
Sa. two bars or, on a chief of the last, an eagle,
displayed, of the field. *Catenis*.
Az. an eagle, displayed, ar. on a chief or, a lion,
passant, gu. *Deypholl*.
Quarterly, or and az. in the first and fourth, an
eagle, displayed, gu. in the second and third,
an eagle, displayed, or. *Lyff*.
Ar. three hurts, on each a bird of the first, on a
chief vert, an eagle, displayed, or, within a
bordure, engr. gu.—Crest, a demi ostrich sa.
guttée ar. holding, in his mouth, a pheon or,
embrued gu. *Hutton*.
Quarterly, ar. and sa. in the first, an eagle, dis-
played, of the second. *Byrds*.
Gu. an eagle, displayed, or, a chief of the second.
—Crest, a serpent entwined round a broken
pillar or. *Harryson*.
Per pale, az. and or, an eagle, displayed, counter-
changed, on a chief gu. three escallops ar.
Jobson.
Ar. on a chief gu. an eagle, displayed, or.
Campyon.
Gu. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, ar. on
a chief of the last, three estoiles of the field.
Atkinson.
Az. a mullet ar. in chief, two eagles, displayed,
of the second. *Jones*.
Or, three eagles, displayed, sa. *Rodney*, *Hickton*,
Gedney.
Or, three eagles, displayed, purp. *Rodney*.
Ar. three eagles, displayed, vert. *Fitz-Simon*.
Sa. six eagles, displayed, ar. *Barrantine*.
Az. three eagles, displayed, or. *Billesworth*.
Vert, three eagles, displayed, or. *Grymer*.
Sa. three eagles, displayed, ar. armed gu.—Crest,
an eagle, displayed, ar. betw. the attires and
scalp of a stag or. *Barentine*.

- Az. three eagles, displayed, ar. armed or. *Lavenham.*
- Az. three eagles, displayed, ar. armed gu. *Waffir.*
- Or, three eagles, displayed, gu. *Eglefield.*
- Gu. three eagles, displayed, ar. *Hartford.*
- Paly of four, ar. and sa. three eagles, displayed, counterchanged. *Whittom.*
- Gu. three eagles, displayed, or. *Band.*
- Ar. three eagles, displayed, gu. *Newenham, Lisle, Strode.*
- Or, three eagles, displayed, gu. *Clifforde.*
- Az. three eagles, displayed, betw. nine crosslets or. *Somervilde.*
- Sa. three eagles, displayed, ar. *Chanseul.*
- Or, on a fesse gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ermines, an eagle, displayed, of the first, all within a bordure, engr. gu. bezantée.—Crest, an arm, erect, coupé at the elbow, vested gu. charged with three bars or, holding in his hand ppr. a rose-branch gu. *Champion.*
- Per pale, az. and gu. three eagles, displayed, ar. *Cooke.*
- Per chev. crenellée or and az. betw. three eagles, displayed, counterchanged. *Derby.*
- Per pale, gu. and vert, three eagles, displayed, or. *Newman.*
- Or, three eagles, displayed, az.—Crest, an eagle, displayed, az. within an annulet or. ... *Pouley.*
- Vert, six eagles, displayed, or. ... *Piers Gaveston.*
- Az. six eagles, displayed, ar. *Newington.*
- Or, six eagles, displayed, sa.—Crest, a greyhound's head, erased, az. ducally gorged or. *Tany.*
- Az. six eagles, displayed, or. *Bibisworth.*
- Az. on a bend, betw. two eagles, displayed, ar. three garbs vert, on a chief or, three mullets sa.—Crest, a greyhound's head, per pale, ar. and or, betw. two roses gu. stalked and leaved vert, a mullet sa. on the neck, for difference. *Goylin.*
- Az. a chev. erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar. on a chief, crenellée, or, three pellets.—Crest, a demi eagle az. winged, endorsed, ar. *Wall.*
- Paly of six, gu. and or, on a chief az. three eagles, displayed, ar. *Weekes.*
- Sa. three eagles, displayed, ar. a chief, indented, of the second. *Stokes.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar. on a chief of the second, a bend, engr. betw. two birds of the first. *Raymond.*
- Or, three eagles, displayed, sa. a canton erm. *Gravesend.*
- Az. three eagles, displayed, or, a canton erm. *Fitz-Simon.*
- Or, three piles az. on a canton, paly of six, ar. and az. a bend gu. charged with three eagles, displayed, or. *Bryan.*
- Gu. a quarter ar. thereon a bend sa. charged with three eagles, displayed, or. *Codling.*
- Erm. three eagles, displayed, gu. on a canton of the second, a mullet, pierced, or. *Strode.*
- Gyronny of eight, gu. and sa. on a fesse, betw. three eagles ar. as many cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, holding, in his beak, a branch of pine-apples, fructed, or, leaved vert. *Pynson.*
- Ar. on a fesse az. three eagles, displayed, or.—Two crests; first, out of a ducal coronet or, a pyramid of leaves ar.; secondly, a sun or, betw. a pair of wings az. charged each with a crescent of the first. *De Clere.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, sa. *Leddes, Ellingham, Elyman.*
- Az. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, or. *Croker.*
- Az. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar. *Margaret.*
- Gu. on a fesse ar. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Shirborne.*
- Or, a fesse, indented, erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, sa. *Taylor.*
- Az. a fesse or, betw. three eagles, displayed, ar. guttée gu. *Felde.*
- Gu. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three eagles, displayed, of the second. *Kendall.*
- Ar. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, of the second. *Kynardesley.*
- Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three eagles, displayed, az. as many crescents of the first. *Tassell.*
- Or, on a fesse sa. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Haryson.*
- Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Bekewell.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three eagles, displayed, of the second. *Elyngham.*
- Ar. on a fesse az. betw. three eagles, displayed, of the second, armed or, as many fleurs-de-lis of the third. *Rycarby.*
- Az. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, or. *Croke.*
- Sa. a fesse, indented, erm. betw. three eagles, displayed, or. *Maponder.*
- Sa. a fesse, dancettée, or, in chief, two eagles, displayed, of the second. *Richesford.*
- Sa. a fesse, indented, betw. three eagles, displayed, or.—Crest, a tiger vert, gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Byrchett.*
- Ar. on a chev. vert, three eagles, displayed, or. *Charleston.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three eagles, displayed, or. *Wanton.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, az. a mullet or. *Clopton.*

Vert, a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, or.—
Crest, an eagle's head, erased, or, ducally
crowned gu. *Fyneux.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, vert.
..... *Charleston.*

Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three eagles, displayed,
sa. as many crescents or. *Thorpe.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, az.
..... *Clopton.*

Purp. three eagles, displayed, ar. .. *Gattiscombe.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, gu.
..... *Trewent.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, gu.—
Crest, an eagle, with wings endorsed, or, on a
branch of grapes, reflected over his head, fructed
ppr. leaved vert. *Frances.*

Or, a chev. betw. six eagles, displayed, vert.
..... *Blewett.*

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three eagles, displayed,
sa. as many annulets or. *Celey.*

Az. on a chev. or, betw. two eagles, displayed, in
chief and in base, a lion, passant, or, a hurt,
charged with a leopard's head ar. enclosed by
two torteauxes, each charged with an escallop
ar.—Crest, a demi griffin az. in his mouth
a pink, flowered gu. leaved vert. *Nichell.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, gu.
..... *Blondell.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, sa.
..... *Dynge.*

Sa. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar.
..... *Mychell.*

Az. a chev. erm. fimbriated and engr. betw. three
eagles, displayed, or,—Crest, an eagle's head
or, gorged with a ducal coronet, per pale, az.
and sa. *Essex.*

Ar. on a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, gu.
as many plates.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erect,
gu. holding a griffin's head, erased, or. *Cherbron.*

Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar.
..... *Paston, Daston.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, ar.
..... *Eton, Caston.*

Or, a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, vert.
..... *Bleuett.*

Az. a chev. wavy, ar. betw. three eagles, dis-
played, or.—Crest, on a ducal cap az. lined
erm. a tiger, sejant, or. *Cosen.*

Ar. a chev. wavy, betw. three eagles, displayed,
sa.—Crest, a hind's head, coupé, with an
arrow through his neck or. *Shaw.*

Per chev. az. and erm. in chief, two eagles, dis-
played, or.—Crest, an eagle or, preyant on a
lion's gamb, erased, gu. *Stephens.*

Ar. a chev. embattled, erm. betw. three eagles,
displayed, or.—Crest, a demi eagle or, wings

vairé, ar. and az. in a mural coronet erm.

..... *Essex.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles, displayed, az.
..... *Kneveson, or Neveson.*

Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three eagles,
displayed, or. *Blount.*

Ar. on a bend az. three eagles, displayed, or.
..... *Delaware.*

Ar. on a bend az. cottised gu. three eagles, dis-
played, or. *Sapy.*

Gu. on a bend ar. three eagles, displayed, vert.
..... *Strother, or Stroder.*

Or, on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, ar.
..... *Mawley.*

Az. three eagles, displayed, ar. betw. two bendlets
of the second. *Belknap, Badisford.*

Erm. on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, ar.
..... *Baghott.*

Ar. on a bend gu. three eagles, displayed, or.
..... *Abington.*

Gu. three eagles, displayed, or, betw. two bendlets
ar. *Kingestone.*

Gu. on a bend, cottised, ar. three eagles, displayed,
vert. *Downfrist.*

Ar. in bend, a pile az. cottised and engr. gu.
betw. two eagles, displayed, vert. .. *Copwood.*

Barry of six, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three
eagles, displayed, or. *Papenham.*

Quarterly, az. and ar. in the second and third, a
chev. sa. charged with three mullets of the first,
over all, on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed,
ar. *Howghton.*

Ar. on a bend, double cottised, sa. three eagles,
displayed, or. *Badew.*

Ar. on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, or, the
heads pointing to the sinister... *Emesley, Evell,*
..... *Ernele.*

Ar. two pallets az. on a bend gu. three eagles,
displayed, or. *Grandison.*

Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three eagles, displayed,
or. *Ernelee, Emelee, Erneley.*

Ar. on a bend az. three eagles, displayed, or, the
heads pointing to the sinister. *Gissinge.*

Gu. on a bend ar. three eagles, displayed, sa.
pointing as above. *Sotherton, Sotheron.*

Ar. on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, or.
..... *Howghton.*

Az. on a bend or, three eagles, displayed, sa.
armed gu. *Ammory.*

Gu. on a bend or, betw. a lion, rampant, in chief,
and a ram, courant, in base, ar. attired or, three
eagles, displayed, vert. *Ramrige.*

Chequy, or and az. on a bend gu. three eagles,
displayed, ar. *Herwarde.*

Ar. three bars, nebulée, sa. on a bend gu. three
eagles, displayed, ar. *Grandon.*

- Ar. on a bend sa. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Popelley*.
 Az. a bend ar. betw. three eagles, displayed, or. *Halanton*.
 Paly of six, or and sa. on a bend gu. three eagles, displayed, or. *Papenham*.
 Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. three eagles, displayed, gu. *Badiforde*.
 Ar. two lions, passant, gu. on a bend vert, three eagles, displayed, or. *Littlebury*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Paven, Pavent, Pave*.
 Az. on a bend or, three eagles, displayed, gu. *Holton*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three eagles, displayed, or, in chief an annulet gu. *Babington*.
 Or, a bend, betw. two eagles, displayed, sa.—Crest, out of a coronet or, an eagle's head az. vulned gu. *Saltonstall*.
 Or, on a cross sa. five eagles ar. ... *Habileyne, or Abileyn*.
 Sa. a bend betw. two eagles, displayed, ar.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, ar. gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Wodnester*.
 Quarterly, or and az. on a bend of the second, three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Horsemyden*.
 Ar. a bend sa. fimbriated and engr. gu. betw. two eagles, displayed, vert. *Squedall*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. five eagles, displayed, of the first. *Abileyne*.
 Vert, on a cross betw. four eagles, displayed, ar. a cross, pattée.—Crest, an eagle, displayed, or, winged ar. *Fenner, or Venner*.
 Ar. a cross gu. betw. four eagles, displayed, az. *Cheureuse*.
 Gu. on a cross ar. five eagles, displayed, sa.—Crest, an eagle's leg, the thigh plumed with three feathers sa. *Digges*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. in the first quarter, an eagle, displayed, gu. *Draycott*.
 Quarterly, or and gu. a cross, lozengy, ar. in the second quarter, an eagle, displayed, of the third. *Fodringhay*.
 Sa. on a cross ar. five eagles, displayed, gu. *Newent*.
 Sa. on a cross, quarterly, pierced ar. four eagles, displayed, of the first. *Buller*.
 Ar. on a cross, engr. betw. four eagles, displayed, gu. a fleur-de-lis, enclosed by four cinquefoils or.—Crest, a lion, rampant, erm. crowned or, holding a cross, pattée, fitchée. *Smachey*.
 Or, a cross, wavy, sa. in the first quarter, an eagle, displayed, gu.—Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, ar. winged pelletée, gorged with a ducal coronet gu. *Webb*.
 Az. a cross ar. in the first quarter, an eagle, displayed, of the second.—Crest, a hind, at lodge, ar. on a mount vert. *Warde*.
 Or, a cross, quartered, sa. and gu. in the first quarter, an eagle, displayed, of the second.—Crest, a hind's head, vulned, gu. *Webb*.
 Ar. five eaglets, displayed, sa. *Colcloughe*.
 Or, a cross gu. dovetailed at the ends, betw. four eagles, displayed, sa. *Dyxon*.
 Or, a cross betw. four eagles, displayed, sa. *Mychelbourne*.
 Ar. a cross sa. fimbriated or, betw. four eagles, displayed, of the second.—Crest, a griffin, sejant, az. bezantée. *Abbott*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. four eagles, displayed, az.—Crest, a peacock's head, coupé, az. (*Another crest*, a talbot, passant, erm. collared and lined gu. at the end of the line a knot of cord.) *Hampden*.
 Vert, a saltier, betw. four eagles, displayed, or. *Leigh*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. four eagles, displayed, vert, armed gu. *Bekard*.
 Per saltier, ar. and sa. two eagles, displayed, in pale, of the second. *Jackman*.
 Az. a saltier erm. betw. four eagles, displayed, or. *Wentworth*.
 Ar. on a pale sa. an eagle, displayed, of the first.—Crest, a sea-lion, sejant, ar. *Tufton*.
 Or, on a pale az. an eagle, displayed, of the field.—Crest, a griffin or, pelletée. *Catherens*.
 Az. a pale ar. betw. two eagles, displayed, of the second.—Crest, on a coronet or, a greyhound, sejant, ar. *Woodward*.
 Ar. on a pale sa. three eagles, displayed, of the first. *Hanhulton*.
 Per pale, or and sa. two eagles, displayed, counterchanged.—Crest, on a ducal coronet, an eagle, per pale, or and sa. *Wood*.
 Sa. an eagle, displayed, ar. betw. four bezants, on each a cross crosslet, fitchée, sa. betw. two flanches ar. charged with as many eagles, displayed, sa. armed gu.—Crest, two demi swans, respecting each other, the first ar. the second sa. beaked gu. *Bowland*.
 Ar. on the trunk of a tree, raguled, vert, an eagle, with wings expanded, gu. *Porter*.
 Az. an eagle, with wings expanded, or, looking backwards, armed gu. *Canvill*.
 Ar. an eagle, with wings expanded, sa. armed or. *Hiltofte*.
 Ar. an eagle, with wings expanded, sa. armed or, in a bordure, engr. sa. *Standen*.
 Erm. an eagle, holding a stone, gu.—Crest, an eagle, holding a rose-branch, gu. leaved vert. *Sirninges*.
 Or, a fesse, dancettée, erm. betw. three eagles,

close, vert.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a demi eagle, displayed, vert. *Quarles*.
 Ar. an eagle, preyant, sa. on a child or, swaddled gu. *Culcheth*.
 Quarterly, erm. and az. in the second and third, an eagle, volant, or. *Berry*.
 Ar. a cross betw. four eaglets sa. . . . *Potrister*.
 Or, a bendlet gu. betw. three eagles, close, sa.—Crest, on a ducal coronet, a demi woman, with her hair dishevelled, ppr. holding, in her right hand, an annulet. *Witham*.

Ar. a bendlet sa. betw. an eagle, with wings expanded, vert, and a crosslet of the second. *Riesworth*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three eagles, close, sa. as many estoiles or. *Mansegles*.
 Per saltier, or and gu. impaled, two eagles, displayed, of the first. *Ognal*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a pale, counterchanged, three eagles, displayed, sa. *Goylyn*.
 Ar. an eagle, close, sa. *Ernton*.

RAVENS, &c.

Or, a raven sa. on a torteaux. *Raven*.
 Or, a raven sa. *Corbet*.
 Ar. a raven sa. *Morton, Raventhorp*.
 Ar. a raven sa. membered gu. *Trenethin*.
 Or, a raven, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Corbet*.
 Or, two ravens, in pale, sa. *Corbet*.
 Or, two ravens, in pale, sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Corbet*.
 Or, two ravens, in pale, sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. and bezantée. *Corbet*.
 Or, three ravens sa. *Corbet*.
 Or, three ravens, in pale, sa. . . *Corbett, Adeley*.
 Or, five ravens sa. two, two, and one. . . *Corbett*.
 Or, six ravens sa. on a canton gu. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. *Corbet*.
 Ar. four ravens sa. membered gu. two and two, respecting each other. *Trelamer*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three ravens sa. a canton, barry of eight, or and az. *Treheron*.

Ar. on a chief sa. three ravens or. . . . *Tregean*.
 Ar. three ravens sa. armed gu. in fesse, three pellets, betw. two bars of the second. *Trogennill, Trogenwill*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three ravens sa. each holding, in his beak, an ermine-spot of the second. *Gowe*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three ravens sa. . . *Beckly*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three ravens sa. beaked and legged gu. *Strelling*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three ravens sa. beaked and legged gu. *Beckley, or Bistley*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three ravens sa. beaked and legged gu. *Tregooz*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three ravens sa. beaked and legged az. *Collyn*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three ravens sa. *Croker*.

FALCONS.

Per cross, or and az. over all a falcon ar. *Michelgrove*.
 Sa. a falcon, with wings expanded, or. . . *Pêche*.
 Sa. a falcon ar. belled, beaked, and legged or. *Yeadling*.
 Ar. three falcons gu. in chief, as many pellets. *Faukenor*.
 Per fesse, or and az. a pale, counterchanged, three falcons, volant, or.—Crest, a falcon, with wings endorsed, holding, in his mouth, a padlock or. *Lock*.
 Az. three falcons ar. belled, beaked, and legged or. *Pennington*.
 Gu. three falcons ar. belled, beaked, and legged or.—Crest, a swan's neck and wings ar. beaked gu. gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Addurton, or Atherton*.
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three falcons or. . . *Austyn*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three falcons ar. beaked and legged or. *Hedley*.

Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three falcons or. *Hamuel*.
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three falcons or. *Scogan*.
 Az. a cross, party, per cross, erm. and or, counterchanged, charged with a fret, enclosed by four lozenges gu. betw. as many falcons ar. belled of the third.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, per pale, or and gu. a camel's head az. eared or, on his neck a wreath, or and gu. *White*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. betw. three birds, holding, in their mouths, a crosslet, fitchée, or.—Crest, one of the same. *Porte*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three falcons sa. beaked and legged or.—Crest, a wolf's head or. *Worsolley*.
 Gu. three falcons ar. *Burstowe*.
 Az. a cross or, betw. four falcons, close, ar. belled or. *Wriothesley*.

CORNISH CHOUGHS, ROOKS, CROWS, DAWES, AND MAGPIES.

Ar. three Cornish choughs sa. beaked and legged gu. *Peneston*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three rooks sa. *Rokesdon*.
 Per pale, gu. and on a bend, indented, ar. three crows sa. *Craycroft*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three rooks, volant, sa. *Rokeby*.
 Sa. guttée, ar. on a fesse of the second, three Cornish choughs ppr. *Cornwallis*.
 Or, a chev. vair, betw. three crows sa.—Crest, one of the same. *Cromer*.
 Az. on a bend, engr. ar. three daws sa. *Dawson*.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three crows sa. *Crowmer*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three magpies ppr. *Pickborne*.
 Ar. a fesse, sa. betw. three magpies ppr.—Crest, an elephant, passant, or, on his back a castle, triple-towered, ar. *Snafford*.
 Sa. a cross, quarter-pierced, charged with four rooks of the first. *Rokes*.
 Ar. a fesse, counterflory, betw. four rooks sa. beaked and legged gu. *Roke*.

HERONS.

Sa. a heron ar. *Dodbrook*, *Herun*.
 Ar. a heron sa. beaked and legged gu.—Crest, a heron's head, erased, per pale, ar. and sa. holding, in his beak, a snake vert. *Starky*.
 Sa. a heron, in an orle of crosslets, ar. beaked and legged gu. *Puttenham*, or *Putnam*.
 Az. three herons ar. *Heron*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three herons sa. a canton, barry of eight, or and az. *Treheron*.
 Sa. a fesse or, betw. three herons ar. beaked and legged gu. *Boyton*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three herons az., *Crowley*.

Per pale, gu. and az. on a chev. betw. three herons ar. as many cinquefoils sa.—Crest, a heron's head, erased, ar. ducally gorged or. .. *Heron*.
 Az. a bend, betw. two herons ar. *Hygham*, or *Hyham*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a pale, counterchanged, three herons of the first. *Storey*.
 Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, betw. five herons sa. beaked and legged gu. as many bezants. *Elrington*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three herons az. as many crosslets or. *Crawley*.

LAPWINGS.

Ar. a chev. betw. three lapwings sa. ... *Howhitts*.
 Az. a bend betw. three lapwings ar. *Hyham*.
 Gu. three lapwings or.—Crest, the head of one, coupé, or. *Tyrwhitt*.
 Gu. a chev. or, fimbriated and engr. sa. betw. three lapwings ar.—Crest, a swan's neck, coupé, ar. beaked gu. stuck round behind with feathers vert, three on the head, three on the neck, and three at bottom, ppr. *Lymington*.

Ar. a chev. vairé, ar. and sa. betw. three lapwings, volant, sa. *Wydeslade*, or *Wynslade*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three lapwings sa. ... *Twynho*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three lapwings sa. as many estoiles or. *Mansegles*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three lapwings sa. *Whistormead*, or *Whiztozmead*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three lapwings or. *Fowler*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three lapwings ar. *Jarvis*.

MOORCOCKS AND HEATHCOCKS.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three moorcocks sa. *More*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. six moorcocks sa. beaked and legged of the second. *Moore*.
 Ar. six moorcocks sa. ... *Fitz-Mores*, or *Moore*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three moorcocks gu. ... *Talletts*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three moorcocks az. *Maningham*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, or and sa. betw. three moorcocks sa. *Ryngwood*.
 Or, a chev. sa. cottised gu. betw. three moorcocks of the second. *Drewe*.
 Ar. on a chief or, three moorcocks sa. ... *Corben*.

Erm. on a chief, indented, sa. two moorcocks ar. *Banne*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three moorcocks, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Zekethe*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three pair of shackles or, three moorcocks sa. all within a bordure, engr. or, pelletée. *Fenvother*.
 Per chev. ar. and sa. in chief, two moorhens of the second, beaked and legged gu.—Crest, on a mount vert, a moorcock ppr. *Midlemore*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three heathcocks gu. ... *Tallet*.

COCKS.

Barry of twelve, ar. and gu. over all a cock or.
Clynke.

Ar. three cocks gu. *Cockborne.*

Ar. three cocks gu. armed sa. *Cockayne.*

Or, a chev. betw. three cocks sa. armed gu.
within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and sa. *Cocket.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three cocks sa. armed gu.
Merifield.

Or, a chev. az. betw. three cocks gu. *Cockington.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three cocks sa. armed gu.
Googh, or Googe.

Ar. two bars gu. in chief, three cocks of the
second. *Blackstone, or Blakestone.*

Ar. a fesse, betw. three cocks, gu. *Loveney.*

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pellets, on a chief az.
a cock, betw. two crosslets, fitchée, ar.—Crest,

an arm, coupé, or, pellettée, hand ppr. holding
a crosslet, fitchée, gu. *Longland.*

Az. a chev. betw. three cocks ar. armed gu.—
Crest, a cock, volant, ar. crested gu. *Spurcock.*

Ar. on a bend, fimbriated, three cocks, looking
behind, sa. *Houghbrig.*

Az. three cocks ar. armed gu. *Koke.*

Ar. three cocks sa. armed or. *Pomfret.*

Ar. a cross, betw. four cocks gu. *Cockerell.*

Sa. three cocks ar. a chief or. *Arthur.*

Barry of fourteen, ar. and gu. three cocks sa.
Stutvill.

Or, a cock gu. beaked sa. *Cheke.*

Ar. a cock gu. beaked and legged or. *Broughton.*

Ar. a chev. engr. az. betw. three cocks gu.
Dylderne.

DOVES, RING-DOVES, AND POPINJAYS.

Sa. a chev. betw. three doves ar. beaked and
legged gu. *Duffelde.*

Gu. three doves, close, ppr. *Ayer.*

Gu. six ring-doves ar. *Lumley.*

Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three popinjays vert, beaked,
legged, and collared of the second. *Twenge, or
Thevenge.*

Ar. a fesse, betw. three popinjays vert, beaked
and legged gu. *Clyff.*

Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three popinjays vert.
Cullingwike, or Kullingwike.

Ar. on a bend sa. three popinjays or, beaked and
legged gu. *Curson.*

Az. on a bend ar. three popinjays vert, beaked
and legged gu. betw. two lions, rampant, of the
second. *Curson.*

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three popinjays vert,
beaked, legged, and collared of the second, a
crescent ar. within a bordure of the last, be-
zantée.—Crest, a popinjay's head, vert, betw.
two wings, the dexter or, the sinister ar. holding,
in the beak, a rose-branch. *White.*

Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three popinjays vert,
beaked, legged, and collared gu. as many pears,
pendant, or. *Penreth.*

Ar. a cross az. betw. four ring-doves vert, beaked
and legged gu. *Dalton.*

Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three ring-doves vert,
beaked and legged of the second, as many es-
callops of the first. *Thevenge.*

Gu. a fesse, betw. three ring-doves ar. beaked,
legged, and collared or. *Marmaduke.*

SWANS.

Gu. a swan ar. membered or. *Leyham.*

Gu. three swans ar. *Bawdrip, Light.*

Ar. on a bend gu. betw. three pellets, as many
swans of the first, the sinister quarter az. charged
with a demi ram, springing, of the field, armed
or, and two fleurs-de-lis, in chief, of the last,
over all a bendlet ar.—Crest, a dove gu. with
wings, expanded, or, in his mouth a branch,
slipped, leaved, and fructed of the last. *Clarke.*

Ar. three swans, rising, sa. *Folgnardby.*

Az. three swans ar. *Charleton.*

Sa. two swans, regardant, ar. one to the dexter
side, the other to the sinister. *Tregosse.*

Az. a bend, betw. two swans ar. ducally gorged,
and lined or. *Petfine.*

Az. a fesse, wavy, or, betw. three swans ar.
membered gu. *Swanne.*

Az. a chev. or, betw. three swans ar. *Charleton.*

Gu. on a fesse, wavy, betw. three swans, with
wings endorsed, ar. as many crosses, pattée,
sa. each charged with five bezants.—Crest, a
swan's neck, coupé, bendy of six, ar. and sa.
thereon a rose or, on each side the crest a
branch of a rose-tree, leaved vert. *Lant.*

CORMORANTS, DUCKS, AND OTHER WATER-FOWL.

Az. three cormorants or. *Sevens*, or *Senens*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three mullets ar. as many ducks sa. *Russell*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three ducks ar. *Russell*.
 Az. a fesse, nebulée, or, betw. three ducks ar. *Vaghen*.
 Az. two bars, wavy, betw. three ducks ar. *Shirley*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three sheldrakes of the first. *Sheldon*.
 Gu. on a bend sa. fimbriated or, two mullets, pierced, and as many ducks ar. one betw. the other, a mullet first, &c. *Russell*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. gu. betw. four bars, wavy, ar. and az. three ducks of the third, their bills in the water (or waves), as many roses of the field. *Revers*.
 Gu. on a saltier or, five ducks sa. membered of the first. *Barrett*.
 Ar. on a saltier sa. five ducks of the field, membered gu. *Burghe*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, betw. four ducks ar. *Cambridge*.
 Ar. on a cross gu. five ducks of the first. *Barett*.
 Gu. three ducks, betw. nine crosslets ar. *Elkington*.
 Sa. a duck ar. beaked or, within a bordure, engr. of the last. *More*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three ducks, rising, ar. *Carle*.
 Az. two ducks, in pale, ar. betw. as many flasks erm. *Milles*.
 Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three ducks ar. *Malford*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three ducks ar.—Crest, a swan's neck ar. betw. two wings, expanded, gu. behind

the neck a plume of three ostriches' feathers, one ar. betw. two gu. all turning over the head.

Light.
 Sa. a shoveler ar. *Popeller*.
 Gu. a shoveler ar. *Langforde*.
 Gu. on a bend, wavy, ar. three shovellers sa. beaked or.—Crest, a shoveler, bendy of six, ar. and sa. beaked or. *Read*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three shovellers ar. *Pyty*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three shovellers sa. *Warburton*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three shovellers az. *Yeo*.
 Az. three shovellers ar. *Atcliff*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three shovellers ar. *Poplesham*.
 Gu. a chev. wavy, betw. three cob-fishes, naiant, ar. on a chief of the second, three shovellers sa. membered or.—Crest, a shoveler sa. beaked and legged or. *Cobb*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three plates, betw. as many grannapyes, *i. e.* shovellers, az. membered gu.—Crest, a grannapye, wings expanded, az. beaked gu. the neck charged with three plates. *Yeo*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, az. and vert, betw. three grannapyes of the second. *Wykes*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three sheldrakes ar. *Sheldon*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. three sheldrakes ar. *Herle*.
 Sa. three sea-mews ar. *Popplesham*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three coots sa. *Coottes*.
 Ar. three coots sa. *Coote*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three sea-pies ar. *Saer*, or *Sayer*.

PHEASANTS.

Ar. a chev. az. betw. three pheasant-cocks vert, beaked and legged gu. *Chopin*.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three pheasant-cocks or, as many cross-bows sa.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, sa. bezantée. *Read*.

Az. three pheasant-cocks or. *Reade*.
 Or, on a fesse, engr. gu. betw. three pheasant-cocks purp. as many crosses, pattée, ar. pellettée.—Crest, one of the same birds purp. *Brysilly*.

PELICANS AND PEACOCKS.

Sa. a pelican, feeding her young, ar. vulned gu. nest or. *Lynde*.
 Az. three pelicans ar. vulned gu.—Crest, a peacock, in pride, ar. *Pelham*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three pelicans az. vulned gu. as many lures or. *Pullisden*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three pelicans az. *Pittlesden*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three peacocks az. *Manningham*.

Ar. a cross gu. betw. four peacocks az.—Crest, a peacock's head, erased, az. ducally gorged or. *Smith*.
 Ar. three peacocks, in pride, az. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Pawne*.
 Sa. three peacocks ar. *Peacock*.
 Ar. an ostrich sa. holding, in his mouth, a horse-shoe or. *Mackmahen*.

BUSTARDS, KINGFISHERS, AND SWALLOWS.

Az. three bustards, volant, ar. *Neville*.
 Ar. on a chief gu. a kingfisher of the first, billed
 or. *Warton*.
 Per fesse, az. and ar. a pale, counterchanged,
 three kingfishers of the second. *Honyton*.

Or, a fesse, betw. three swallows, volant, sa.—
 Crest, a mast of a ship, rigging, &c. issuing
 out of a whale's mouth. *Swallow*.

OWLS.

Sa. three bars ar. in chief, three owls of the
 second.—Crest, a bat, displayed, ar. *Wakefield*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three owls ar. *Fleming*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three owls of the second,
 ducally crowned or. *Burton*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. betw. three owls ar. *Owlegrave*.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three owls of the last, as
 many crosslets of the first. *Penythorne*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three owls of the first. *Prescott*.
 Sa. on a fesse, betw. three owls ar. five crosses,
 pattée, of the second. *Ridell*.
 Sa. three owls ar. beaked and legged or. *Boughton*.
 Sa. a fesse, embattled, betw. three owls ar.
Owlgrave.
 Az. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three owls ar.
Owlgrave.
 Ar. three owls sa. beaked and legged or. *Brige*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three owls ar. on a chief of the
 second, three roses gu. *Oldham*.
 Sa. an inescoccheon, within an orle of owls, ar.
Calverley.
 Ar. an inescoccheon, within an orle of owls, sa.
Scott.

Sa. a chev. betw. three owls ar. *Prescott*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three owls ar. *Burton*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three owls of the first. *Stradley*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three owls ar. .. *Appleyard*.
 Erm. on a canton gu. an owl ar.—Crest, an owl
 ar. ducally gorged or. *Barton*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three owls of the first.—Crest,
 the head and shoulders of an Indian queen ppr.
 her vest gu. ducally crowned or, crined and
 necklace of the last; out of the crown a plume
 of feathers vert, charged with three cinquefoils
 ar. *Sayvell*, or *Savill*.
 Sa. on a bend gu. cottised of the same, three owls
 or. *Francis*.
 Sa. a bend, engr. or, betw. three owls ar. *Catton*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three owls of the first. *Tyllington*.
 Az. a fesse, gobonated, gu. and ar. betw. three
 owls of the third. *Hareworth*, *Harward*.
 Per saltier, or and gu. in chief a culverine, lying
 bendways az. fired ppr. on the mouth a ball sa.
 a chev. betw. three owls ar. beaked and legged
 or. *Fleming*.

MARTLETS.

Per fesse, and gu. a martlet sa. .. *Remys*.
 Sa. a martlet ar. *Mathew*, *Munny*.
 Ar. three martlets gu. *Fornival*.
 Az. three martlets ar. *Kirkton*, *Wotton*.
 Sa. three martlets ar. *Naunton*.
 Or, three martlets gu. *Mellington*.
 Ar. three martlets and four crosslets sa. one, two,
 and one. *Goodneston*.
 Az. three martlets, in a bordure, engr. ar.
Adderstone, *Anderson*.
 Erm. three martlets gu. *Goverley*.
 Sa. four martlets, two and two, ar. .. *Meuter*, or
Mouter.
 Gyronny of eight, or and az. four martlets, one,
 two, and one, counterchanged.—Crest, five
 halberts, erect, ar. corded together ar. and gu.
*Sybell*s.

Ar. five martlets, three and two, gu. .. *Dowdall*.
 Ar. five martlets, in saltier, sa. on a chief az.
 three ducal crowns or. *Bodley*.
 Ar. six martlets gu. *Clayll*, or *Claryll*.
 Sa. six martlets or. *Beyfrand*.
 Az. six martlets or. *Appleby*.
 Gu. six martlets ar. *Clarell*.
 Az. ten martlets ar. four, three, two, and one.
Ratendene.
 Ar. a fesse, fusilly, gu. within a bordure sa. eight
 martlets of the first. *Newmarch*.
 Gu. ten martlets ar. four, three, two, and one.
Tochett.
 Ar. in an inescoccheon gu. a wolf's head, erased,
 of the first, within an orle of martlets of the
 second. *Vaus*.
 Gu. an inescoccheon ar. within an orle of martlets

- of the second.—Crest, a pyramid of leaves vert and sa. issuing out of a ducal crown or. *Erpingham.*
- Sa. an inescoccheon ar. within an orle of martlets of the second. *Rachedall.*
- Ar. an orle sa. within another of eight martlets of the second. *Winington.*
- Ar. a fleur-de-lis, within an orle of martlets sa. *Briggam.*
- Sa. an inescoccheon, within an orle of martlets or. *Bagnill.*
- Sa. an orle of martlets ar. *Stanton.*
- Sa. an inescoccheon erm. in an orle of martlets ar. *Bouling.*
- Ar. an inescoccheon, within an orle of martlets gu. *Vaulx.*
- Az. an inescoccheon, barry of ten, or and gu. within an orle of martlets of the second. *Merlay.*
- Gu. an inescoccheon ar. charged with a cross of the first, within an orle of martlets ar. *Chaidock.*
- Ar. on an inescoccheon gu. a crescent of the first, within an orle of martlets of the second. *Launfaunt, Bounn.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. ten martlets gu. a crescent of the first. *Mabuissou.*
- Ar. an inescoccheon gu. in an orle of martlets sa. *Holgreve.*
- Az. an inescoccheon, in an orle of martlets or. *Scatersett, alias Chattersett, Genney de Schattersett, Wallcott.*
- Ar. an orle gu. in chief, three martlets of the second. *Rotherford.*
- Gu. an inescoccheon ar. in an orle of martlets or. *Enenfield.*
- Gu. a crescent erm. in an orle of eight martlets or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a caterfoil, pierced, double-edged erm. the boss or. *Bohun.*
- Barry of fourteen, ar. and gu. an orle of martlets sa.—Crest, out of a castle ar. six laurel-leaves vert. *Chaworth, Pevensey.*
- Barry of fourteen, az. and ar. an orle of martlets gu. *Valence.*
- Vert, an inescoccheon erm. charged with a chev. gu. within an orle of martlets ar.—Crest, an ostrich's neck gu. and wings endorsed ar. and az. in his mouth a horse-shoe ar. *Mariion.*
- Gu. on an inescoccheon or, two lions, passant, az. within an orle of martlets of the second. *Vaus.*
- Paly, bendy, gu. and az. an orle of martlets or.—Crest, a martlet, rising, or. *Hendley.*
- Gu. a lion, passant, or, within an orle of martlets ar. *Valemis.*
- Az. an inescoccheon ar. within an orle of martlets of the last. *Walcotes.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three martlets ar. ... *Toutson.*
- Az. an inescoccheon or, within an orle of martlets of the last. *Jenney.*
- Quarterly, sa. and gu. an orle of martlets or. *Marlowe.*
- Vert, an inescoccheon, in an orle of martlets ar. *Erpingham.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three martlets ar. ... *Tompson.*
- Az. a chev. engr. betw. three martlets ar. *Hunt.*
- Erm. on a chev. sa. five martlets ar. *Hoyntoun, Hynton.*
- Gu. on a chev. betw. three martlets ar. a crescent of the first. *Walkinton.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three martlets sa. .. *Madesson, Romesbury, Romisbury, Ashthorpe, Assethorpe.*
- Or, a chev. betw. nine martlets sa. *Stafford.*
- Or, a chev. betw. three martlets sa. *Comberton.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three martlets gu. *Hardrishall, Colepepper.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three martlets sa. *Baggott.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. erm. and ermines, betw. six martlets, counterchanged. *Amane.*
- Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three martlets or. *Gilderche.*
- Az. a chev. engr. betw. three martlets or. *Hollywood.*
- Or, on a chev. betw. three martlets gu. as many bezants. *Estatford.*
- Ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three martlets sa. as many crescents or, each charged with a torteaux.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ar. on the neck two chev. sa. in his mouth a branch of roses gu. leaved vert. *Watson.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three martlets sa. as many cinquefoils of the first. *Haymon.*
- Gu. on a chev. ar. three martlets of the first. *Rode.*
- Ar. two chev. gu. betw. six martlets sa. two, three, and one. *Jennets.*
- Az. on a chev. betw. three escallops ar. as many acorns, slipped, vert, on a chief, embattled, or, three martlets gu. *Nedeham, Nydeham.*
- Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three martlets or, as many mullets sa. on a chief or, three mascles of the first. *Thynne.*
- Sa. on a chev. betw. three martlets or, as many mullets of the first. *Monketon.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three martlets az. *Gylwike.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three martlets ar. *Walkenton.*
- Gu. on a chev. or, three martlets sa. ... *Cobham.*
- Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three martlets or. *Walpole.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three martlets vert, as many crosses, formée, fitchée, of the first. ... *Ashow.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. three martlets of the first. *Chessendon.*
- Ar. a chev. compony, az. and purp. betw. three martlets gu.—Crest, a greyhound, sejant, holding, in his mouth, a hare. *Hampton.*
- Vert, a chev. betw. three martlets ar. ... *Grenely.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three martlets or. ... *Brisbon.*

Or, on a chev. gu. three martlets ar. *Cheldeword*,
Chedword.

Az. on a chev. counterchanged, embattled, or,
betw. three martlets ar. as many cinquefoils
gu.—Crest, a Saracen's head, side-faced, az.
wreathed round the head, and stringed behind,
ar. and az. *Bayn*.

Ar. three chev. betw. as many martlets sa.
Singleton.

Ar. two chev. betw. three martlets sa. *Tanfield*.

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three lozenges sa. as
many martlets or. *Welbeck*.

Gu. a chev. engr. erm. betw. three martlets ar.
Bayley.

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three mullets sa. as many
martlets or. *Welbeck*.

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three martlets sa. as
many crescents of the first. *Crowton*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three martlets sa. .. *Argun*, or
Argan.

Ar. on a chev. betw. three martlets sa. as many
cinquefoils of the first. *Haymon*.

Per pale, ar. and sa. on a chev. betw. three mart-
lets, as many trefoils, slipped, all counterchanged.
Wood.

Ar. a chev. erm. betw. three martlets sa. .. *Wells*.

Per chev. crenellée, or and az. three martlets,
counterchanged.—Crest, a martlet az. winged
or. *Hudson*.

Per chev. crenellée, gu. and sa. three martlets or.
—Crest, a wing, erect, per pale, ar. and or.
Simons, *Edmonds*.

Ar. three martlets vert, beaked gu. on a chief,
indented, of the first, as many mullets sa. *Mawer*.

Sa. three martlets or, a chief ar. *Darsett*.

Ar. three martlets gu. on a chief of the second,
as many martlets of the field. *Fenwick*.

Ar. a chev. az. on a chief of the second, three
martlets of the first.—Crest, two pruning-hooks,
in saltier, az. *Tay*.

Or, on a chief gu. three martlets of the first.
—Crest, a cockatrice, close, gu. legged and
beaked sa. crested or. *Owgan*.

Or, on a chief gu. three martlets of the first.
Seynger.

Paly of six, ar. and az. on a chief or, three
martlets gu. *Cheynel*.

Gu. on a chief, indented, sa. three martlets ar.—
Crest, on a staff, raguled, lying fesseways, vert,
an eagle, displayed, ar. *Lovell*.

Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three martlets or.
Speys.

Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. three escallops of
the first, a chief or, charged with as many
martlets az. *Pulleyne*.

Ar. a chev. sa. on a chief of the second, three

martlets of the first.—Crest, an eagle, dis-
played, or. *Wylde*.

Ar. on a chief gu. three martlets or. .. *Morston*.

Az. on a chief or, three martlets gu. *Wray*.

Per bend, sinister, double dancettée, ar. and sa.
six martlets counterchanged. *Alleyne*.

Ar. a bend, betw. six martlets gu. *Hulgreve*.

Quarterly, ar. and az. on a bend sa. three mart-
lets or. *Gros*.

Az. on a bend, betw. three leopards' heads or, as
many martlets gu. *Nott*.

Gu. on a bend ar. three martlets sa. *Quinton*,
Portington, *Ovington*.

Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three
martlets or. *Grey*.

Erm. on a bend sa. three martlets ar. *Gravesend*.

Quarterly, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three mart-
lets or, over all a label of three points of the
fourth. *Lacy*.

Ar. on a bend sa. three martlets or. *Broughton*,
Maleysell.

Paly of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three
martlets or. *Burdite*.

Paly of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three
martlets or. *Rotherfield*.

Erm. on a bend sa. three martlets or. .. *Cheney*.

Ar. on a bend, within a bordure, engr. gu. three
martlets or. *Hobildod*.

Gu. on a bend ar. cottised or, three martlets sa.
Hynton.

Az. on a bend ar. three martlets gu. *Boteller*.

Ar. on a bend sa. three martlets of the first, in
chief a crescent sa. *Anne*.

Ar. on a bend az. three martlets or. *Harding*.

Gu. on a bend or, three martlets sa. *Brabason*.

Ar. a bend, betw. six martlets sa. *Tempest*.

Gu. a bend ar. betw. six martlets or. *Sulton*,
Seton.

Ar. a bend, betw. six martlets gu. *Furnival*.

Or, a bend, betw. six martlets gu.

Az. a bend, betw. six martlets or. *Mountney*.

Az. a bend, betw. six martlets ar. *Lotterell*.

Sa. a bend, betw. six martlets ar. *Goband*.

Sa. a bend ar. betw. six martlets or. *Inkell*.

Gu. a pale sa. over all a bend or, charged with
three martlets of the second. *Blake*.

Gu. on a bend or, three martlets sa. *Collens*,
Audby, *Odeby*.

Ar. on a bend gu. three martlets or. *Danvers*.

Sa. a bend, betw. six martlets or. *Eckleshall*.

Ar. on a bend, betw. six martlets gu. three
bezants. *Wortelley*, *Wardell*.

Gu. a bend, betw. six martlets or. *Heland*, *Brett*.

Ar. a bend gu. betw. six martlets sa. *Fournivall*.

Az. a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six martlets of
the last. *Tonge*.

- Or, on a bend, betw. six martlets gu. three wings ar. *Warde.*
- Az. a bend or, cottised ar. betw. six martlets of the second. *De la Bere.*
- Ar. a bend, engr. sa. cottised of the first, betw. six martlets of the second. *Strethe.*
- Ar. on a bend, betw. two martlets gu. three escallops or. *Wadesle.*
- Sa. a millink, in bend, betw. two martlets ar. *Berringham.*
- Ar. a bend, engr. betw. two martlets gu. *Staverdon.*
- Az. a bend, party, per bend, or and ar. cottised of the first, betw. six martlets gold. *Tonge.*
- Or, a bend, betw. six martlets sa. *Lotterell.*
- Gu. on a bend ar. three martlets sa. *Quintin.*
- Ar. on a fesse or, three cinquefoils gu. betw. as many ostriches' heads, erased, and ducally gorged of the second.—Crest, an ostrich's head, erased, as before. *Beckett.*
- Az. a bend, lozengy, betw. six martlets or. *Pycott.*
- Quarterly, or and gu.; in the first and fourth quarter, three martlets, in bend, sa.; in the second and third, the same. *Denham.*
- Ar. a bend, engr. betw. six martlets sa. *Tempest.*
- Quarterly, or and az. in the dexter chief a trefoil, slipped, counterchanged; over all, on a bend vert, three martlets of the first.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, an elephant's head ar. trunked and eared gu. *Petty.*
- Az. a fesse, betw. three martlets ar. .. *Aslakeby.*
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. three martlets sa. as many mullets or. *Pury.*
- Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three martlets or. *Covert.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. six martlets or. *Beauchamp.*
- Sa. a fesse, betw. six martlets ar. .. *Wisham, or Wissam.*
- Gu. a fesse or, betw. six martlets ar. *Blount.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. six martlets ar. *Mannoys.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. six martlets of the first, two of the same or. *Haye.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. six martlets az. in a bordure ar. *Beauchamp.*
- Sa. a fesse ar. betw. six martlets or. *Russall.*
- Or, a fesse, betw. six martlets sa. *Russehale, Rosehall, or Roshall.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. six martlets sa. *Walleis, Walsh.*
- Gu. a fesse, lozengy, erm. betw. three martlets ar. *Rockell.*
- Per fesse, gu. and ar. six martlets, counterchanged. *Fenwike.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. three martlets ar. *Selingham.*
- Gu. on a fesse, betw. six martlets ar. a crescent az.—Crest, in a crescent az. two swans' necks, reversed, ar. the one over the other, holding each an annulet in the mouth or, beaks gu. *Blount, alias Croke.*
- Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three martlets sa. *Osmunderle.*
- Vert, a fesse, betw. three martlets ar. *Marshall.*
- Ar. on a chev. engr. sa. betw. three crosses, pattée, as many martlets of the first. *Canon.*
- Or, a fesse, betw. three martlets sa. *Metford, Chaworth, or Chadworth.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three martlets sa. *Barkley, Bigg, Eriom.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. four martlets gu. three in chief, and one in base. *Cheney, Aden.*
- Az. on a fesse, betw. six martlets ar. two martlets of the first. *Panill.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. six martlets gu. *Borhount.*
- Or, a fesse, gu. and in chief three martlets of the second. *Lacy.*
- Gu. on a fesse, gobonated, or and az. betw. three martlets ar. as many escallops erm. *Tenaker, or Tenacre.*
- Az. a fesse, betw. six martlets or. *Kerdiff.*
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. six martlets sa. as many mullets, pierced, of the first. *Pury.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. six martlets gu. *Washborne.*
- Gu. a fesse or, betw. six martlets ar. *Ashborne.*
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. six martlets gu. three quatrefoils, slipped, bendways, of the first. *Weshbourne.*
- Gu. a fesse or, betw. six martlets ar. *Fitz-Warren, alias Blount.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. six martlets gu. *Lisle, Adam, Hille.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. three martlets or. *Fadirle.*
- Chequy, or and gu. on a fesse ar. three martlets sa. *Thorpe.*
- Gu. betw. two bars, three martlets ar. *Brigford.*
- Erm. on a fesse gu. three martlets or. *Pavy.*
- Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three martlets or. *Roos.*
- Or, a fesse, dancettée, gu. in chief, three martlets sa. *More.*
- Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, betw. six martlets sa. five bezants. *Russil.*
- Sa. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. three martlets gu. *Crefeyt.*
- Ar. on a fesse, engr. gu. betw. three martlets or, as many cinquefoils of the first.—Crest, a griffin, passant, az. feet and wings or. *Payne.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three martlets sa. *Edwardes.*
- Ar. a fesse, erm. betw. three martlets sa.
- Sa. on a fesse, wavy, or, betw. three martlets ar. as many wings gu. within a bordure, engr. of the second.—Crest, a demi cat, party, per pale, ar. and sa. holding, in her claws, a branch of roses ar. leaved vert, gorged with a fesse, counterchanged. *Muriell.*
- Sa. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. three martlets of the first. *Growth.*

Ar. a fesse, dancettée, in chief, three martlets gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. . . . *Edmondes*.
 Sa. two barrulets betw. three martlets or. *Muttlebury*.
 Ar. two bars and six martlets gu. three, two, and one. *Roringe*.
 Az. two bars or, on the uppermost three martlets gu. *Burdett*.
 Ar. two bars vert, betw. nine martlets gu. three, three, and three. *More*.
 Gu. two bars vert, betw. nine martlets ar. three, three, and three. *Chalons*.
 Az. on two bars or, six martlets gu.—Two crests, a lion's head, coupé sa. and a thistle ppr. *Burdett*.
 Ar. two bars, betw. three martlets gu. . . *Warde*.
 Ar. on two bars gu. four martlets of the first.
 Ar. two bars sa. betw. eight martlets gu. three, two, and three. *Panell*.
 Or, two bars az. betw. eight martlets gu. three, two, and three. *Paynell*.
 Az. on two bars ar. six martlets gu. . . *Cranbara*.
 Ar. two bars sa. in chief, three martlets of the second. *Aglionby*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. in chief, as many martlets of the second. *Anstalboth*.
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief, three martlets of the second. *Mocles, Anstabeth*.
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief, three martlets sa. *Wedon*.
 Ar. two bars sa. in chief, two martlets of the second. *Denton*.
 Or, on two bars gu. six martlets ar. . . . *Bynde*.
 Ar. three bars sa. on the uppermost two, the lower, one martlet of the first. *Caryll*.
 Gu. two bars and six martlets ar. *Eland*.
 Gu. two bars and eight martlets ar. three, two, and three. *Smethley*.
 Or, on two bars sa. six martlets ar. betw. three billets, longways, gu.—Crest, a woman's head and shoulders az. face ppr. hair dishevelled, and chaplet on her head or. *Keyle*.
 Gu. two bars ar. in chief, three martlets of the second. *Washington*.
 Ar. three bars, humettée, gu. betw. four martlets, in pale, sa. *Aldmen*.
 Ar. on two bars, engr. gu. betw. three martlets or, as many escallops of the last, on a canton az. a dexter hand of the first. *Toll*.
 Quarterly, wavy, or and az. four martlets, counterchanged. *Slensly*.
 Per pale, indented, or and az. six martlets, counterchanged. *Fransham*.

Erm. on two bars vert, three martlets or. *Willey*.
 Per pale, indented, ar. and sa. six martlets, counterchanged, two, two, and two. *Wren*.
 Per pale, nebulée, or and az. six martlets, counterchanged, two, two, and two. . . *Fleetwood*.
 Erm. on a pale sa. three martlets or. . . *Marlton*.
 Per pale, wavy, or and gu. six martlets, respecting each other, counterchanged. *Saymell*.
 Sa. a cross, betw. four martlets ar. . . . *Tempest*.
 Or, on a cross, betw. four martlets gu. an annulet ar. for difference. *Traly*.
 Ar. a cross, betw. four martlets sa. . . *Potrestester*.
 Or, a cross, engr. betw. four martlets gu. *Ansty*, or *Awstry*.
 Erm. on a cross gu. five martlets or. . . *Lestocote*, or *Lestocut*.
 Ar. a cross, betw. four martlets sa. within a bordure of the last. *Bury*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. betw. four martlets sa.—Crest, a stag's head and neck, at gaze, ar. . . *Mantell*.
 Ar. a cross, betw. four martlets gu. . . . *Golborne*.
 Az. on a cross ar. five martlets sa. in the first quarter an annulet or. *More*.
 Ar. a cross, betw. four martlets vert. . . *D'Aldein*.
 Erm. on a cross sa. five martlets or. . . . *Vesy*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, betw. four martlets gu. *Galborne*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, betw. four martlets ar. *Plesington*.
 Ar. a cross sa. betw. four martlets gu. . . *Sympler*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, betw. four martlets vert. *Dalden*.
 Or, on a cross, patonce, az. five martlets of the first, on a chief az. a fleur-de-lis or, betw. two bezants, on each an escallop sa. *Eston*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. on a cross, patonce, or, five martlets sa. a chief of the second, a fleur-de-lis, betw. two annulets of the first. *Walcot*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. five martlets sa. *Fulborne*.
 Or, on a saltier, betw. five martlets sa. a mullet, a canton gu. charged with a pomegranate of the first.—Crest, a tree, raguled, coupé at the top or, flamant gu. (*Another crest*, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. and charged with an escallop or, an ostrich's feather, erect, gold.) *Guilford*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. four martlets sa. *Romesbury*.
 Az. a saltier, raguly, betw. four martlets ar. *Kettleby*.
 Az. on a saltier, engr. ar. five martlets sa. *Lovelas, Einsham, Randolfe*.
 Az. on a saltier ar. four martlets gu. . . *Salisbury*.
 Sa. a saltier, engr. betw. four martlets ar. *Salisbury*.

OTHER BIRDS.

Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three birds sa. beaked and legged of the second.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, guardant, or, charged with hurts and torteauxes. *Framlingham.*

Ar. on a fesse, betw. three birds, looking behind them, sa. beaked and legged gu. a garb, enclosed by two crosslets, fitché, or. . . *Talcarne.*

Ar. on a chev. betw. three birds sa. a crescent ar. within a bordure, engr. gu. bezantée.—Crest, two battle-axes, in saltier, gu. and az. heads or, betw. the tops of them a bird sa. *Fitz-Vrian.*

Ar. on a chev. betw. three birds sa. beaked and legged gu. three estoiles or. *Carlile.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three birds sa.—Crest, on a cross, ayguisée, ar. the foot trunked, and the middle stem raguled, a bird sa. *Thomas.*

Ar. a chev. engr. az. betw. three birds, rising, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Gethyn.*

Ar. an inescoccheon gu. in an orle of birds vert. *Thieubrone.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three birds sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Bray.*

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three birds sa. beaked and legged gu. *Bystley.*

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three birds sa. as many fleurs-de-lis of the first, within a bordure, engr. of the third. *Massingham.*

Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three birds az. beaked and legged of the second, the rays of the sun breaking out of the upper part of the fesse or. *Tayt.*

Or, on a chev. sa. betw. three birds az. beaked and legged gu. as many annulets of the first.—Crest, an arm, erect, coupé at the elbow, vested, per pale, sa. and ar. holding, in the hand ppr. a covered cup or. *Chawrey.*

Sa. on a bend, sinister, ar. three birds of the first. *Dive.*

Ar. a bend, engr. betw. two birds sa. beaked and legged gu. *Franke.*

Ar. on a chev. couchée, betw. three birds sa. five mullets of the first. *Gwyn, or Groyn.*

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three birds sa. . . *Beykle.*

Ar. on a chief sa. three birds or. *Corben.*

Ar. a bend gu. cottised sa. betw. six birds of the last, on a chief or, three mullets vert. *Gostwick.*

Ar. a fesse, lozengy, gu. in chief, three birds sa. *Corby.*

Ar. a fesse, lozengy, az. betw. three birds sa. *Wycliff.*

Per fesse, gu. and or, a pale, counterchanged,

three birds sa. and legged of the first.

—Crest, an arm, embowed, vested quarterly, or and sa. holding a branch of flowers gu.

leaved vert, the hand ppr. *Tayte.*

Ar. a saltier, engr. gu. betw. four birds sa. *Badby.*

Or, a chev. az. betw. three birds purp. *Segar.*

Ar. a cross, betw. four birds sa. beaked and legged gu. *Aylmer.*

Az. on a chev. or, three birds sa. *Holdich.*

Ar. a fesse, crenellé, gu. betw. three birds sa. beaked and legged az. *Caldecote.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three birds sa. beaked and legged gu. *Meryfelde.*

Ar. on a bend sa. three birds of the first. *Cariges.*

Az. a chev. betw. three birds ar. *Stanford.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three birds ar.—Crest, a greyhound, courant, ar. collared or. *Ridley.*

Ar. six birds sa.—Crest, a wolf ar. *Arundell.*

Sa. a wolf, passant, betw. six birds ar.

Vert, three birds ar. *Filbut.*

Ar. on a chev. sa. five birds of the first, beaked and legged gu. *Temple.*

Sa. three birds, volant, ar. beaked and legged or. *Mure.*

Gu. on a fesse, crenellée, betw. three birds ar. as many cinquefoils sa. *Enys.*

Sa. a fesse, betw. three birds ar. beaked and legged gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a demi griffin, both per pale, gu. and or, counterchanged. *Page.*

Ar. two bendlets, betw. as many birds sa. *Bradshaw, or Bradeshaw.*

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three birds ar. beaked and legged gu. in chief, a crescent. *Hathye.*

Az. a fesse, betw. three birds ar. in a bordure or. *Wrythe.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three birds ar. beaked and legged or. *Hodeley.*

Gu. a fesse, vairé, or and az. betw. three bezants, on each a bird of the first, within a bordure or, billettée sa. *Partridge.*

Az. a fesse, dancettée, or, in chief, two birds of the last. *Scogan.*

Az. three birds ar. armed gu. *Hodeby.*

Or, on a cross, fitchée, engr. sa. betw. four birds az. collared ar. an escallop of the first. *Pexall.*

Az. a cross or, guttée gu. betw. four birds ar. *Illes.*

Sa. a chev. betw. three birds ar. *Icham.*

Ar. on a cross sa. betw. four birds az. armed gu. a garb or, enclosed by the like number of bezants; on a chief of the third, a lion, passant, and two leopards' heads or.—Crest, a demi griffin gu. winged, per pale, or and az. gorged

with a ducal coronet or, holding, in his right foot, a garb or. *Winter*.
 Sa. three birds ar. *Collumbell*.
 Per bend, double dancettée, or and gu. two birds, counterchanged. *Rauff*.
 Gu. on a cross, moline, ar. a crescent; on a chief or, three birds, volant, az. *Thatcher*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three birds sa. three crosses, pattée, ar. *Deane*.
 Sa. three birds ar. beaked and legged gu. *Heath*, or *Hathey*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three birds, volant, sa. beaked and legged of the second. *Trevenothe*.
 Gu. a bird, betw. three crescents ar. on a chief or, three pellets *Vowell*.
 Gu. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three birds or. *Wodey*.
 Sa. three birds ar. and a crescent of the same in chief. *Naunton*.
 Az. three birds ar. beaked and legged gu. *Ashe*.
 Vert, a fesse or, fretty gu. betw. three birds ar. *Burgase*, or *Burgas*.

HEADS OF BIRDS.

Ar. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. within a bordure, engr. az. bezantée.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, per pale, or and sa. a wolf's head, counterchanged. *Sharp*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa.—Crest, a wild man, striding forward, having, in his left hand, a branch of a tree over his shoulder, and wreathed round his head with a chaplet of laurel, all vert. *Walton*.
 Ar. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. beaked gu. *Yellen*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three ravens' heads, erased sa.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Ravenscroft*.
 Az. a fesse erm. betw. six lapwings' heads, erased, ar. *Spencer*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Norris*, alias *Banks*, alias *Bank*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Ravis*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. as many acorns or. *Chelderley*, *Cudderly*.
 Ar. a chev. crenellée, betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Chamoun*.
 Ar. a bend gu. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Gelouer*.
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Banke*.
 Az. on a chev. betw. three kites' heads, erased, or, as many tulips, flowered, gu. leaved vert. *Kyte*.
 Az. three falcons' heads, erased, or, within a bordure gu. *Salle*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. *Brykes*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, gu. beaked or. *Cassey*, or *Casey*.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three falcons' heads, erased, ar. collared and belled or, five crosslets, fitchée, sa. i.e. the bells at the front of the collars. *Conge*.

Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three hawks' heads, erased, or. *Barrette*.
 Az. a bend, betw. three falcons' heads, erased, ar. beaked or.—Crest, a wolf, passant, sa. devouring a fish of the second. *Chartsey*, or *Chersey*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Cock*.
 Or, on a chev. vert, three falcons' heads, erased, ar. *Crafford*.
 Sa. on a chief ar. three falcons' heads, erased, of the first. *Hareward*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three falcons' heads, erased, of the first. *Lynsey*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three falcons' heads, erased, of the second, beaked gu. *Snayth*.
 Az. a fesse, fusilly, betw. three falcons' heads, erased, or. *Godard*.
 Ar. on a fesse, vert, betw. three falcons' heads, erased, sa. as many crosses, moline, of the first. *Wattes*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three herons' heads, erased, sa. *Bewley*, *Snayth*.
 Per chev. gu. and sa. three herons' heads, erased, ar. beaked or. *Elingham*.
 Ar. three herons' heads, erased, sa. *Hernway*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three daws' heads, erased, az. as many cinquefoils, or.—Crest, a horse, courant, ar. guttée gu. *Jackson*.
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. three ostriches' heads, erased, of the second, with horse-shoes in their mouths, or. *Ryed*, or *Riede*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three lapwings' heads, erased, sa. *Bowle*.
 Az. three lapwings' heads, erased, or. *Baonthorp*.
 Ar. three pallets gu. on a chief of the first, three lapwings' heads, erased, az. *Herbert*.
 Erm. a chev. gu. betw. three peacocks' heads, erased, az. beaked or.—Crest, a swan's neck ar. and wings, expanded, gu. betw. two branches vert, holding, in the beak, a trefoil, slipped, or. *Pitis*.

Sa. a chev. betw. three peacocks' heads, erased, ar. *Quarton.*
 Az. a bend, party, per bend, vairé, or and gu. betw. two lapwings' heads, erased, ar. *Stalbrock.*
 Gu. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three bezants, each charged with a peacock's head, erased, az. as many mascles sa.—Crest, a peacock's neck or, with wings, expanded, az. and a snake, or serpent, entwined about his neck, of the last. *Peacock.*
 Az. three swans' necks, erased, ar. beaked or. *Lacy.*
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three swans' necks, erased, of the second, ducally gorged gu. *Hubart.*
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three swans' necks or, ducally gorged gu. as many cinquefoils of the last. *Baker.*
 Sa. three swans' necks, erased, ar. beaked gu. *Coley, or Collay.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three drakes' heads, erased, az. *Drakeley.*
 Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three swans' necks, erased, ar. *Symer.*
 Paly of six, ar. and sa. on a bend or, a swan's neck, erased, az. beaked gu. *Burwell.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three cocks' heads, erased, gu. *Redhigh.*

Sa. three swans' necks, coupéd, ar. *Squire.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three cocks' head, erased, or, combed and wattled gu. *Worship.*
 Ar. a chev. compony, or and sa. betw. three cocks' heads, erased, sa. combed and wattled gu. *Ryngwood.*
 Per chev. gu. and ar. three cocks' heads, erased, counterchanged, gu. *Cockes.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three cocks' heads, erased, sa. combed gu.—Crest, a cock. *Tamworth.*
 Az. a fesse, embattled, or, betw. three cocks' heads ar. combed gu.—Crest, an arm, erect, vested, paly of six, ar. and az. a bend gu. holding, in the hand ppr. a cinquefoil purp. leaved vert. *Jesson, or Jephson.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three owls' heads, erased, sa. as many lozenges erm. on a chief az. three hazel-branches or.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, az. collared ar. and charged, on the side, with three bezants, bendways, holding a hazel-branch, vert, fructed or. *Haslewood.*
 Gu. a fesse, party per fesse, indented, sa. and ar. betw. three owls' heads, erased of the last. *Clyton.*
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three cocks' heads, erased, sa. armed and combed or, a mitre of the third. *Skelletto.*

LEGS.

Or, an eagle's leg, erased, gu. on a chief az. three plates.—Crest, a popinjay, close, vert, beaked and collared gu. *Tarbock.*
 Az. three eagles' legs, coupéd, ar. *Gambon.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three eagles' legs, coupéd at the thigh, gu. *Predeux, Pedegrew.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three eagles' legs, erased, sa. *Braye.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three badgers' legs, erased, sa. *Yarmouth.*
 Or, three eagles' legs, erased, gu. on a chief az. as many bucks' heads, cabossed, of the first.—

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, sa. charged, on the breast, with the like number of bezants, in triangle, holding, in his mouth, a lion's gamb, erased, gu. *Stanley.*
 Sa. on a cross ar. five lozenges purp. a chief or, charged with three eagles' legs, erased, az.—Crest, a leopard's head, erased, sa. with flames of fire issuing from the mouth gu. ... *Munday.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three eagles' legs, coupéd at the thigh, sa. *Scherley.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three eagles' legs, erased sa. *Gibon.*

WINGS.

Gu. a pair of wings, conjoined, or. ... *Seymour.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Lye.*
 Sa. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Lonco.*
 Gu. a pair of wings, conjoined, erm. ... *Rayney.*
 Ar. a pair of wings, conjoined, gu. *Fitz-Payne.*
 Ar. a pair of wings, conjoined, sa. ... *Derneford.*
 Sa. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Pamsey, or Paunsey.*

Gu. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Barnehouse.*
 Gu. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. over all, on a bend az. a crescent or. *Ware, Ward.*
 Az. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. over all, a fesse gu. charged with three bezants.—Crest, a falcon's leg, belled or, and winged ar. *Cawodley.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. three wings az. *Bachelor.*
 Sa. three wings ar. *Michelstane.*

Gu. three wings ar. *Newport*.
 Ar. three wings gu. *Sexton*.
 Gu. three wings or. *Baile*.
 Sa. two wings, unjoined, ar. *Bresingham*.
 Ar. a wing sa. over all a bend or. *Memds*.
 Sa. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Ridgeway*.
 Ar. on a pale az. three wings, conjoined, of the first.—Crest, a star of twelve rays or, betw. a pair of wings ar. *Potter*.
 Gu. three pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Maleverer*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three wings ar.—Two crests; first, a spaniel dog ar.; second, three vine-hooks, or pruning-hooks, crossing, ar. one erect, and two in saltier. *Nanfant*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. cottised sa. three pair of wings of the first.—Two crests; first, a swan's neck or, and wings gu.; second, a hawk's leure ar. *Wingfield*.
 Sa. a pair of wings, conjoined, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Pounse*, or *Pouncy*.
 Sa. on a chev. betw. three wings ar. as many torteauxes, each charged with a pheon or.—Crest, a demi man ppr. wreathed, on the head, with a knot gu. holding, in his right hand, a wing sa. guttée or. *Babeham*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three wings or, as many griffins' heads, erased, of the first, on a chief ar. three escallops sa. *Wiltier*.

Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three wings sa. five bezants. *Codford*, *Cosworth*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three wings gu. five plates. *Codeford*.
 Sa. on a fesse, counter-embattled, ar. betw. three wings or, as many pellets.—Crest, a swan's neck, coupé, bendy, wavy of six, ar. and gu. beaked or. *Seymour*.
 Az. three bars ar. on a chief of the last, as many pair of wings, conjoined, gu. *Fleming*.
 Gu. on a fesse ar. a torteaux, charged with a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three wings of the last. *Porter*.
 Gu. on a fesse or, three hurts, the middle one charged with a lion, passant, or, the others with each a fleur-de-lis as the last, betw. three wings of the same.—Crest, a stag's head, erased, ar. attired and ducally gorged or, betw. two laurel-branches vert. *Porter*, alias *Gloucester*.
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. five wings or, three in chief, two in base, three hurts. *Porter*.
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. three wings or, an annulet of the first.
 Gu. on a fesse or, a torteaux, charged with a lion, passant, guardant, of the second.—Crest, a demi antelope or, spotted, collared, and attired gu.
 Gu. five wings ar. two, one, and two. .. *Porter*.

FEATHERS AND LEURES.

Sa. three plumes of ostriches' feathers ar. three in each. *Tuffe*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three ostriches' feathers, paleways, ar. *Clarendon*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three leures or. *Skeynert*.
 Gu. a leure ar. *Warre*.
 Sa. three leures ar. stringed or. *Alderington*.
 Az. on a bend or, three leures of the field, within a bordure gu. bezantée. *Wade*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three leures ar. *Styverton*.

Az. on a bend sa. a leure or, stringed the same. *Broke*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three leures ar. stringed or. *Ap-Madock*, *Ap-Raen*.
 Sa. three leures, double stringed and expanded, or. *Swynerton*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three leures or. *Wingham*.
 Or, three leures gu. on a chief, crenellée, of the second, as many leopards' heads or.—Crest, a sea-pie, rising, gu. *Geoffey*.

BATS.

Or, a bat vert. *Atton*.
 Ar. a bat sa. *Stenings*.
 Ar. three bats sa. *Colyra*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bats gu. *Backomb*.
 Per chev. az. and ar. in chief, two cinquefoils or, in base, a bat sa. *Blake*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bats sa. *Clybury*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. two bats or. *Slowley*.

Sa. a fesse betw. three bats ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, an arm, erect, holding a broken spear ppr. *Jetter*.
 Ar. three bats' wings sa. *Boston*.
 Ar. three bats' wings sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or.—Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Batson*.
 Ar. three bats' wings sa. *Uske*.

BUTTERFLIES AND BEES.

Sa. a butterfly, volant, ar. *Bolourde*.
Az. three butterflies, volant, or. *Muschamp*,
Per pale, az. and gu. three butterflies, volant, or.
Dorree, or *Door*.
Or, on a bend sa. three butterflies, volant, ar.
Butterford.
Ar. a bend, betw. six butterflies, volant, sa.
Beeston.
Sa. a cross, betw. four butterflies, volant, or.
Handsaker, or *Handsacre*, *Croyser*.
Ar. two bars, betw. three butterflies, volant, sa.
Flemings.
Ar. a saltier, betw. four butterflies, volant, sa.
Travers.
Az. three bees, volant, ar. *Bye*.

Ar. on a bend vert, three butterflies, volant, or.
Butterwik.
 Vert, a chev. betw. three butterflies, volant, ar.
Foster.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three butterflies, volant, ar.
Sewayll, or Sewell.
 Vert, three butterflies, volant, ar. *Podrigan, or*
Bodrigan.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three butterflies, volant, sa.
Maskham, and Girlington.
 Ar. a chev. erm. betw. three butterflies, volant, gu.
Deane.
 Or, a saltier az. betw. four butterflies, volant, gu.
Browne.

GRIFFINS.

Gu. a griffin, rampant, az. . . . *Swinlington, Brent.*
Gu. a griffin, rampant, ar. *Cortis, Cakin, Brindley, Brindale.*
Gu. a griffin, rampant, or. *Rivers.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, az. *Culcheth.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, az.—Crest, a man, counterchanged, ar. and gu. holding a flail or, the handle part ar. the other or, legs ar. coat gu. cap ppr. *Trafford, Botreaux.*
Or, a griffin, rampant, az. *Hargest.*
Sa. a griffin, rampant, or.—Crest, a talbot's head, erased, bezantée. *Knight.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, per fesse, az. and sa. *Acworth.*
Per pale, ar. and gu. a griffin, rampant, counterchanged. *Rowton, Rowdon, or Roydon.*
Sa. a griffin, erm. beaked or.—Crest, a griffin's head and wings erm. beaked gu. . . . *Ballard.*
Purp. a griffin, rampant, within a bordure, engr. or. *Battayll.*
Az. billettée, and a griffin, rampant, or. *Salisbury.*
Erm. on a chief gu. two griffins, respecting each other, ar. *Auld, or Aulde.*
Erm. a griffin, rampant, party, per fesse, or and az. *Aunger.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, sa. . . . *Griffin, Meverell.*
Barry of fourteen, ar. and az. over all a griffin, rampant, or.—Crest, a young man's head, couped at the shoulders sa. ear-rings or, crowned with a chaplet of flowers ar. *Reiseley.*
Erm. a griffin, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or. *Grantham.*
Or, a griffin, rampant, in a bordure, engr. sa. *Battayll.*

Gu. a griffin, rampant, or. *Battelles.*
Sa. a griffin, rampant, ar. legged and beaked or.
Griffin.
Vert, a griffin, rampant, or. *Collyns.*
Or, a griffin, rampant, party, per fesse, az. and
sa. the upper part, alternately, fretty, ar. al-
within a bordure gu. charged with crosses,
pattée, ar. and acorns vert, fructed or.—Crest,
a demi dog, gobonated, sa. and or, holding an
oak-branch, leaved and fructed or. *Boys.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, party, per fesse, gu. and
sa. beaked or. *Hardgrove, Hargrove,*
Hargrave.
Az. a griffin, salient, or. *Reed.*
Az. a griffin, rampant, holding an acorn-branch
vert, fructed or.—Crest, a garb or, banded gu.
the tops ar. *Reede.*
Sa. a griffin, rampant, ar. beaked and legged or.
Colchet.
Ar. a griffin, rampant, sa. the tail reflected round
the thigh and back. *Godfrey.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, gu. *Chatterton.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, gu. within a bordure sa
charged with eight plates. *Chatterton.*
Az. a griffin, rampant, or. *Moreland.*
Ar. a griffin, rampant, or. *Greywith.*
Per pale, gu. and sa. two griffins, rampant, com-
batant, ar. *Ap-Miriche.*
Or, a griffin, rampant, sa.—Crest, a rein-deer's
head or. (*Another crest, a rein-deer's head,*
cabossed, ar.) *Morgan.*
Gu. a griffin, rampant, ar. *Wysett.*
Per chev. sa. and ar. within a bordure, all coun-
terchanged. *Wytte.*

Gu. a griffin, rampant, or, within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and vert.—Crest, a unicorn's head, paly of six, az. and or, the horn, twisted, or and az. *Gale*.
 Per bend, sinister, or and az. a griffin, rampant, counterchanged, within a bordure, engr. and gobonated, ar. and sa.—Crest, a buck's head, quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and az. attired az. and or. *Cuerton*.
 Sa. billettée, or, a griffin, rampant, of the second.—Crest, a unicorn, passant, or, ducally gorged and chained sa. horned of the last and or. *Osbourne*.
 Erm. a griffin, rampant, gu. over all, on a fesse az. two bulls' heads, cabossed, or. ... *Gonorby*.
 Gu. a chief, chequy, or, and of the first, a griffin, rampant, or; over all, a bend erm. *Wellisbourn*.
 Sa. a griffin, segreant, erm. *Baker*.
 Per bend, gu. and or, a griffin, rampant, counterchanged, within a bordure vairé. ... *Fisher*.
 Or, on a pile sa. a griffin, rampant, of the first. *Thorne*.
 Or, on a pile az. a griffin, rampant, ar.
 Gu. a griffin, rampant, or, a chief, indented, erm. *Brown*.
 Az. a griffin, rampant, or, on a chief, indented, erm. three roundlets. *Gynn*.
 Gu. a griffin, passant, or, a chief, party, per chief, indented, erm. and or. *Browne*.
 Quarterly, az. and ar. a griffin, rampant, gu. *Reede*.
 Vert, a griffin, rampant, ar. *Hall*, *Griffine*.
 Vert, a griffin, rampant, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Trevithern*.
 Az. a griffin, rampant, or, betw. three crescents ar. *Blighe*.
 Vert, a griffin, rampant, or, three escallops, in chief, of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, a swan or, winged sa. beaked gu. *Dand*.
 Az. a griffin, rampant, ar. a chief of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, a hind, lodged, ppr. *Eastday*.
 Or, a griffin, rampant, sa. within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and sa. *Griffin*.
 Az. a griffin, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr. erm. *Walter*.
 Gu. a griffin, rampant, or, a chief erm. ... *Skort*.
 Sa. a griffin, rampant, erm. ducally gorged and armed or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an arm, erect, armed ar. the gauntlet or, holding a broken lance of the same, on the end of which hangs a chaplet of laurel vert. *Baker*.
 Ar. a griffin, passant, sa. armed gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a griffin's head sa. wings, displayed, or. *Bolde*.

Ar. a griffin, passant, gu. within a bordure, engr. az. *Havering*.
 Ar. a griffin, passant, sa. armed az. *Halton*.
 Per fesse, gu. and or, in chief, a griffin, passant, ar. in base, a wolf, passant, regardant, vert, holding, in his mouth, a fish ar. ... *Kyerkwald*.
 Gu. a griffin, passant, or, a chief, party, per chief, indented, erm. and or. *Browne*.
 Ar. a griffin, passant, or.—Crest, a demi unicorn or, maned sa. crowned ar. horned or. *Gardner*.
 Per pale, az. and ar. a griffin, passant, counterchanged. *Egioke*.
 Sa. a griffin, passant, or, betw. three crescents ar.—Crest, a griffin's head, coupé, or, holding, in his mouth, a trefoil, slipped, vert. ... *D'Aeth*.
 Vert, a griffin, passant, or, a chief of the second.—Crest, a demi griffin or, holding a bended battle-axe, the staff gu. the edge ar. ... *Brond*.
 Az. a griffin, passant, or, betw. three estoiles ar.—Crest, a griffin's head or, winged az. charged with estoiles ar. *Shorte*.
 Sa. on a cross, engr. or, five pellets, in the first quarter a mullet of the second, on a chief, chequy, or and az. a griffin, passant, erm. *Grevill*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three escallops or, on a chief of the second a griffin, passant, az. enclosed by two torteauxes, each charged with a fleur-de-lis or.—Crest, a wolf, passant, ppr. collared, and on the body six stars or. *Skewse*.
 Or, on a chev. betw. three cinquefoils az. as many escallops ar. a chief, per pale, gu. and sa. a griffin, passant, erm.—Crest, a griffin's head, chequy, ar. and sa. betw. two wings, dexter or, sinister gu. *Harokins*.
 Az. a cross or, ringed at the ends with a ring linked to each, betw. four bezants, on a chief ar. a griffin, passant, sa. *Hungerford*.
 Erm. on a chief az. a griffin, passant, ar. *Cooke*.
 Erm. on a chief sa. a griffin, passant, ar.—Crest, a dragon, passant, erm. *Chester*.
 Vert, a pale ar. betw. two griffins or.—Crest, a griffin's head gu. betw. two wings or, pelletée, beaked az. *Adams*.
 Az. a cinquefoil, betw. two demi lions, passant, guardant, or, on a pair of flanches ar. as many griffins, rampant, of the first.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, or, on the neck a chev. and in the mouth a trefoil or. *Monmouth*, or *Mouthmouth*.
 Ar. two griffins, passant, sa. betw. five trefoils, slipped, vert, two, two, and one. *Willy*.
 Az. three griffins, passant, in pale, or. ... *With*.
 Sa. a griffin, passant, in pale, ar. ... *Froxmare*.
 Ar. a griffin, passant, sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. bezantée. *Wills*.

- Ar. a griffin, passant, in pale, sa. *Willy.*
 Az. six griffins, rampant, or, three, two, and one. *Mewys.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. three griffins, rampant, or. *Nethersall.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three griffins, rampant, ar. *Spanby.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three griffins, passant, az. *Finch.*
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three griffins, passant, or, *Hannyle.*
 Or, a chev. vert, betw. three griffins, passant, gu. armed of the second. .. *Brympton, Brumpton.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three griffins, rampant, of the second, in chief, respecting each other. *Alday.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three escocheons sa. on each a griffin, rampant, or. *Gressy.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three griffins, rampant, or. *Erisey.*
 Paly of eight, or and sa. on a canton ar. a griffin, rampant, gu. *Talaunt.*
 Az. three griffins, rampant, armed gu. *Yonge.*
 Or, three piles gu. on a canton ar. a griffin, rampant, sa. *Bassett.*
 Ar. on a fessé, az. betw. three pellets, each charged with a lion's head, erased, of the first, a griffin, passant, enclosed by two escallops or. *Green.*
 Vert, on a fesse, az. betw. two griffins, passant, ar. as many bars, wavy, az. *Wydimier.*
 Or, three chev. gu. over all a fesse of the last, charged with three griffins, rampant, ar. *Filloll.*
 Per bend, sa. and gu. three mullets or; over all, on a fesse or, a griffin, passant, az.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, bendy of six, ar. and az. five bezants thereon, holding, in his beak, a branch of three roses gu. leaved vert. *Pylborow.*
 Sa. on a chev. or, betw. three demi griffins erm. the uppermost respecting each other, as many martlets gu. *Baldry.*
 Ar. on a fesse vert, betw. three demi griffins sa. as many bezants.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, gu. collared ar. *Smith.*

GRIFFINS' HEADS, &c.

- Per saltier, or and gu. a griffin's head, counterchanged. *Peke.*
 Az. three griffins' heads, erased, or. *Garunt.*
 Az. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. within a bordure gu. *Salle.*
 Per cross, sa. and or, three griffins' heads, counterchanged. *Saveinges, Soveinges.*
 Az. a lion, passant, ar. guttée gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a demi griffin or, winged az. the first feather or, holding, betw. his feet, a fire-ball or, flames gu. .. *Box.*
 Az. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. *Byle, alias Bill.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or. *Goddinge.*
 Per chev. sa. and ar. three griffins' heads, erased, counterchanged.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, party, per chev. ar. and sa. guttée, counterchanged, eared or, holding, in his beak, a sword, erect, ar. pomelled or. *Took.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, gu. beaked or.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, gu. eared or, holding, in his beak, a gem ring or. *Tillney.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ar. *Cotton.*
 Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, az. two lions, passant, respecting each other, ar. *Gardener.*
 Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, az. two lions, passant, guardant, re-
 specting each other, ar.—Crest, a Saracen's head, erased, gu. beard russet, wreathed about the temples purp. and az. above the wreath, a cap, pointed on the top, or. *Gardner.*
 Sa. on a chev. ar. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or, a hoar's head, coupé, betw. two pheons gu.—Crest, an eagle's head or, depressed with two bends vert, winged, one ar. the other sa. beaked gu. *Beckworth, alias Smith.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. *Campe.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. *Cobilstone, or Coplestone.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. *Drakelow and Cordall.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. as many lozenges az. on a chief, crenellée, or, three branches of birch, slipped, vert.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, bendy, wavy of six, or and az. eating an apple, and holding, in his foot, a branch of birch vert. *Byrche.*
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. a mullet of the first. *Cotton.*
 Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. beaked or. *Alrede.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or. *Camp.*
 Vert, a chev. erm. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. *Beringdon.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three griffins' heads, erased,

or, on a chief az. three bezants.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, or, holding, in his mouth, an est (or lizard) vert. *Travers.*
Gu. a chev. ar. betw. two bezants in chief, and, in base, a griffin's head, erased or. . . *Garton.*
Az. a chev. betw. three griffins' head, erased, or. *Cassy, Jennings.*
Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three griffins' heads, erased az. and five crosslets, fitchée, sa. . . *Ingilton.*
Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. *Scarleton, or Charleton.*
Gu. a chev. or, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, gu. enclosed by two torteauxes. *Gedding.*
Az. a chev. betw. three griffin's heads, erased, ar.—Crest, a cat's head, erased, guardant, gu. bezantée, holding, in the mouth, a cross, pattée, fitchée, ar. *Jennings.*
Gu. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or, as many crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa.—Crest, an eagle's head gu. winged or, holding, in the beak, a branch of lilies ar. leaved vert. *Acheley.*
Per pale, gu. and sa. on a fesse, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, or, as many lozenges erm.—Crest, a demi greyhound sa. holding, in his feet, a dart gu. feathered ar. *Brothers.*
Erm. a fesse, embattled, gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. *Ingerland.*
Az. on a chief or, betw. three plates, each charged with a griffin's head, erased, sa. a lion, passant, enclosed by two cinquefoils gu.—Crest, on a pink, flowered, gu. leaved vert, a lion's head, erased, paly, quarterly, erm. and ermines. *Lyon.*
Erm. on a fesse gu. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, az. as many bezants. *Clarke.*
Per pale, ar. and sa. à fesse, nebulée, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, counterchanged, within a bordure, engr. sa. and ar.—Two crests; first, an arm, erect, or, charged with two chev. gu. the fist clinched; secondly, an arm or, thereon a bend az. holding a chaplet of roses gu. leaved vert. *Spencer.*
Per fesse, sa. and ar. a pale, counterchanged, three griffins' heads, erased, sa. . . . *Gardener.*

Gu. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three griffins' heads ar.—Crest, a griffin's head, coupé, az. beaked or. *Trapnell*.
Ar. on a fesse, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. as many mullets or. *Clyffe*.
Ar. a fesse, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. —Crest, a griffin, sejant, ar. *Hales*.
Ar. a bend, betw. three griffins' heads, erased, sa. *Waldern*.
Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three griffins' heads, erased or. *Sawley*.
Az. two bendlets or, in the sinister chief a griffin's head, erased, of the second. ... *Billeston*.
Ar. on a bend sa. three griffins' heads, erased, or, paleways.—Crest, a stork ar. wings, expanded, az. in his beak a snake ppr. *Yonge*.
Ar. on a bend sa. a rose, betw. four griffins' heads, erased, or, within a bordure, engr. az.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, vert, winged ar. and sa. on the neck two bends or. *Carrell*.
Erm. on a bend, engr. and cottised sa. three griffins' heads, erased, or. *Young*.
Ar. two pallets, engr. gu. over all, on a bend az. three griffins' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a demi lion az. collared gu. *Slanning*.
Ar. on a chev. sa. three griffins' heads, erased, of the first. *Percivall, Linley*.
Per pale, gu. and or, three griffins' heads, erased, counterchanged, on a chief of the second, a fleur-de-lis, betw. two roses of the first. ... *Reyecraft*.
Purp. on a chev. ar. three escallops az. on a chief, crenellée, az. a cross, potent, or, betw. two griffins' heads, erased, of the second. ... *Gardners*.
Gu. a chev. betw. three covered cups or, on a chief ar. three griffins' heads, erased, az.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, az. holding, in his mouth, an anchor gu. *Greenway*.
Or, a saltier az. betw. four griffins' heads, erased, gu. *Aubrey*.
Ar. a saltier, party, per cross, gu. and vert, betw. four griffins' heads, erased, sa. *Pynne*.
Ar. on a saltier az. betw. four griffins' heads, erased, gu. a leopard's head, enclosed by four lozenges, or, pointing to the ends of the saltier. *Alvarde*.

DRAGONS, WIVERNs, AND COCKATRICES.

Ar. a dragon, rampant, sa. *Rees-ap-Tyder*
Maure.
 Az. a dragon, rampant, or, and a lion, rampant,
 ar. *Danney, or Dancy.*
 Gu. three dragons, passant, erm. *Blossun.*
 Gyronny of eight, ar. and gu. a wivern or.
Somerle.

Gu. a wivern ar. *Brent.*
 Az. on a bend ar. a dragon's head, erased, betw.
 two mullets gu. *Honychurch.*
 Ar. a wivern gu. *Drakes.*
 Ar. a wivern az. *Daueth, or Davets.*
 Ar. a wivern, in a bordure, engr. sa. .. *Ronyon.*
 Gu. a wivern or, a chief az. *Sothewell.*

- Sa. a wivern ar. on a canton erm. a crescent.
Strode.
- Gu. a wivern or, on a chief ar. a label of three points erm. *Wattys.*
- Gu. a wivern ar. crowned or, on his breast an escocheon purp. within a bordure az. of fleurs-de-lis and lions, passant, guardant, or.—Crest, a wivern sa. the wing, guttée, or, ducally gorged and lined of the last, holding, in his right leg, a sword az. hilt and pomel or. *Hall.*
- Sa. a cockatrice or, combed gu. *Bothe.*
- Ar. a cockatrice sa. combed gu. *Langley.*
- Gu. a wivern or, on a chief of the second three spear-heads az. *Baxter.*
- Or, two wiverns, respecting each other, vert, crowned gu. *Pendragon.*
- Ar. a wivern vert, and lion, rampant, az. crowned or, combatant. *Tame.*
- Sa. on a chev. betw. three cockatrices or, five mullets gu. *Seymes, or Seynes.*
- Az. three wiverns ar. *Taylebare.*
- Or, a chev. sa. in chief, two wiverns of the second, respecting each other. *Folborne.*
- Ar. three wiverns, volant, in pale vert, tails extended. *Lisard.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and vert, in chief, a wivern, volant, tail, extended, or.
Lavenham.
- Ar. two bars sa. on the uppermost a wivern, volant, tail, extended, ar. *Manfeld.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three dragons' heads, coupé, sa. *Pemerton, or Pemberton.*
- Ar. a bend gu. betw. three dragons' heads, coupé, sa. *Massy.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. cottised gu. three dragons' heads, erased, or. *Lanbrun.*
- Per pale, az. and purp. three dragons' heads, erect, and erased, or, in their mouths spear-heads ar.
Vaughan.
- Ar. three dragons' heads, erect and erased, az. i. e. without ears. *Horske.*
- Sa. three dragons' heads, erect and erased, ar. without ears. *Hotofte.*
- Ar. three dragons' heads, erased, az. *Halsull.*
- Ar. three dragons' heads, coupé, sa. *Langworth.*
- Or, three dragons' heads, coupé, gu. *Pokysworth.*
- Ar. on a chief sa. two dragons' heads, erect and erased, or, without ears. *Stidwehow.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three demi dragons, coupé and erect, vert. *Heygeys.*
- Ar. on a saltier, bottonnée, betw. four demi dragons, coupé and erect, five bezants.
Corden.
- Erm. on a bend sa. three dragons' heads, erased, ar. *Gellyate.*

TOADS, SCORPIONS, AND SERPENTS.

- Ar. three toads sa. *Botreaulx.*
- Erm. a fesse or, betw. three toads sa. *Repley.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three scorpions, reversed, sa. *Coley.*
- Sa. three chameleons, erect, or, within a bordure ar. charged with eight martlets of the first.
Wortham.
- Ar. three serpents, voluted, vert. *Trogone, Odone.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three chameleons vert.
Landon.
- Gu. a serpent, nowed, or. *Mathelly.*
- Ar. two serpents, erect, and indorsed, or.
Longshare.
- Or, three serpents, erected, wavy, or. *Cudlew, Codlew, Godlew.*

LIONS.

- Gu. a lion, rampant, or. *D'Albany.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, az.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. lined erm. a lion, passant, az. tail extended.
Lovain, Percy.
- Or, a lion, passant, gu. *Charlton and Ap-
Wenunwin.*
- Ar. a lion, passant, sa.—Crest, a talbot ar. on his shoulder six guttées gu. *Stapleton.*
- Ar. a lion, passant, sa. *Wakefare, Bentley,
Lempy, Delafold.*
- Gu. a lion, passant, ar.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. lined erm. a lion, passant, ar. standing betw. a pair of stags' attires or. *Mowbray.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, az. *Rivers.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, vert. *Spring.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, purp. *Lacy.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. *Chetwood, Leigh.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erased, ar. holding a branch of oak, fructed or, leaved vert. *Monhall.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar. *Atlee.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, vert. *Robesard, Robesarde,
or Robsart, Bartram.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Samburn, Nortoft.*
- Vert, a lion, rampant, ar. *De Heyton, or Heton,
Bulbeck.*

- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. .. *De Verdon, Thorney, Warden.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, az. *Brus, Gunby.*
- Vert, a lion, rampant, or. *Montenake, Robsart.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. *Poley.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, or. *Nevil, Pykenham.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, purp. ... *Dene, Fitz-Roger.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar. a label of three points gu. *Colville, Glanfield.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, vert.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erect, and erased, az. charged with three bezants, holding a double slip of leaves ar. *Sutton.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. facing the sinister side. *Vivian.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. *Mackmorrough.*
- Vert, a lion, rampant, or, vulned on the shoulder gu. *Robsart.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, the head, erased, ar. the body or. *Grace.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Neymist, Nartoft.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, purp. *Fitz-Roger.*
- Purp. a lion, rampant, or. ... *Paylow, Pashley.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, or. .. *Neymyst and Nartoft.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, erm. *Lough.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, erm. *Fitz-Simon.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, erm. *Sherlingham, Nerford, or Norford.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, erm.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erased, erm. under the foot a hawk's leure ar. lined and ringed or. *Gerard.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, erm. *Neyrford.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, erm. crowned or. *Hamelyn.*
- Per chev. or and az. a lion, rampant, counter-changed. *Lane.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, vulned all over the body gu. *Lodelowe.*
- Ar. a lion, per fesse, gu. and sa. *Lovetost.*
- Or, a lion, per fesse, gu. and sa.
- Gu. a lion, per fesse, ar. and sa. ducally crowned or. *Greene.*
- Per pale, az. and purp. a lion, rampant, erm. *Oldhall.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. guttée ar. *Granetz.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar. guttée gu. *Brynne.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, erm. fretty sa. *Blackborne.*
- Quarterly, gu. and az. over all a lion, rampant, ar. *Newport, Olton.*
- Quarterly, az. and gu. over all a lion, rampant, ar. *Huning.*
- Per pale, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or. *Bellers.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Byngham.*
- Per pale, indented, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, ar. *Bellers.*
- Per pale, indented, az. and gu. a lion, rampant, or.—Crest, an eagle's leg, coupé, the thigh az. the leg or. *Drayton.*
- Per bend, sa. and az. a lion, rampant, counter-changed. *Ratford.*
- Per bend, or and sa. a lion, rampant, counter-changed. *Francis.*
- Quarterly, vert and gu. over all a lion, rampant, ar.—Crest, on a quatrefoil, party, per cross, gu. and vert, a lion's head on a wreath ar. *Awing, or Hunninge.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. semée of fleurs-de-lis or, crowned of the same. *Barrington.*
- Erm. a lion, rampant, az. crowned or.—Crest, a lion's paw, erect, coupé, az. ... *Pickering.*
- Erm. a lion, rampant, az. *Lylle.*
- Erm. a lion, rampant, sa. crowned or. *Turbervill.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned or.—Crest, five arrows, wreathed and round, ar. and sa. headed and barbed ar. sticks or, banded the same. *Segrave.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, or, ducally crowned ar. on his shoulder a trefoil, slipped, sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a Saracen's head ppr. on his forehead a wreath ar. and az. stringed of the same; above it, a cap az. fretty or, turned up erm. *Darell.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. crowned or. ... *Hilton.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, or, crowned ar. *Haye.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. ducally crowned ar. *Clivedon.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned or. *Wakindon.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. fretty az. *Hulton.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, gu. charged with three cheverons ar. *Baude.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, or, fretty az. *Marmion.*
- Ar. a lion, chequy, or and az. *Cobeham.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, ar. fretty az. *Boxhull.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, vair. *Everingham.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, az. guttée or... *Byrnell, or Burnell.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. guttée or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head sa. guttée of the first. *Bromwich.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. fretty of the first. *Ashby.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar. billettée gu. ... *Bruyn, Jackson.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, bendy, wavy of eight, ar. and az. *Harowden.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. collared gu. and chained or. *Meredith, Bladerike.*
- Per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, erm.—Crest, on a mount vert, a cock ar. armed gu. *Norwiche.*
- Per pale, gu. and vert, a lion, rampant, ar. *Bevereche.*
- Per pale, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, sa. *Roberts.*

- Per fesse, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, or. *Nowgarle.*
 Per fesse, vert and or, a lion, rampant, counter-
 changed. *Grenford.*
 Per pale, az. and gu. a lion, rampant, or. *Arderne.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. holding a baton az. *Willishby.*
 Az. a chief or, over all a baton ar. billettée sa.—
 Crest, out of a well or, a vine and two colum-
 bine-branches ppr. *Goldwell.*
 Vert, a lion, rampant, ar. crowned gu. ... *Beston.*
 Per pale, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, ar. *Leeke.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. charged with three bend-
 lets gu. *Holme.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. guttée or, ducally crowned
 of the last. *Handlowe.*
 Az. a chief gu. over all a lion, rampant, or. *Sotton.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, az. ducally crowned ar. on
 his shoulder a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Egremond.*
 Per pale, or and vert, a lion, rampant, gu. *Bygod.*
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a lion, rampant, gu. *Champanays.*
 Per saltier, or and erm. a lion, rampant, az. *Bagenholt.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. crowned gu. *Beauchamp.*
 Per saltier, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, counter-
 changed. *Payne.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, or. *Oulton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. on his shoulder a dolphin,
 embowed, naiant, or. *Montpinson, Mountpinzo.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. and, on his shoulder, a
 cinquefoil or. *Wakefore.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. on his shoulder a cinque-
 foil ar. a label of three points az. *Esteley.*
 Per pale, az. and sa. a lion, rampant, ar. *Tremargan.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. on his shoulder a fleur-
 de-lis az. *Daldeburgh.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, billettée of the first. *Bulmer.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. crowned or, on his
 shoulder a fleur-de-lis of the third. *Bavent.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. collared gu. *Waskenays.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. collared gu. ... *Domville.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, collared of the first. *Boxworth.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, crowned ar. on his
 shoulder a cross crosslet sa. *Darell.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, holding a battle-axe ar. *Pykingham.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. crowned or. *Fitz-Kerry.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, barry of ten, or and az. *Desney.*
 Per fesse, az. and or, a lion, rampant, counter-
 changed. *Mechell.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, az. crowned gu. *Clyvedon.*
 Erm. a lion, rampant, purp. crowned or. *Broye.*
 Barry of eight, az. and gu. a lion, rampant, erm. *Walkelyn.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, purp. crowned or. *Clemsby.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned
 or. *Northam.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, vairé, ar. and az. crowned
 or. *Marmyon.*
 Barry of twelve, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, sa. *Estoteville.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. collared or. ... *Eyseldon,*
Ashenden.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. collared of the first. *Stakpoll.*
 Per bend, nebulée, or and sa. a lion, rampant,
 counterchanged.—Crest, in a mural coronet, a
 demi lion, passant, guardant, per pale, or and
 sa. holding a sword ar. hilted and pomelled or. *Sympson.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. guttée purp. ... *Foster.*
 Per fesse, or and ar. a lion, rampant, az. *Thornbury.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned or. *Tregusius,*
Fregusius, De Galloway.
 Erm. a lion, rampant, gu. ... *Logat, Stangrave.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. crowned or. ... *Burnell.*
 Paly of four, or and az. over all a lion, rampant,
 counterchanged. *Cockfield.*
 Paly of four, or and az. over all a lion, rampant,
 or, counterchanged. *Clopton.*
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, the upper
 part guttée ar. the lower part erm.—Crest, two
 lions' gambs conjoined at the bottom, guttée ar.
 and sa. counterchanged, holding a wolf's head,
 erased. *Kynnelmarch.*
 Ar. a chief az. over all a lion, rampant, gu.
 crowned or. *George.*
 Per pale, az. and or, a lion, rampant, per fesse,
 gu. and sa. *Stonbery, or Stanbury.*
 Az. two bars or, over all a lion, rampant, gu.—
 Crest, a lion, rampant, ar. guttée sa. *Hatcliff.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, or, collared gu. betw. three
 crosses, pattée, of the second.—Crest, a demi
 lion, rampant, or. *Ayloff.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, holding a cross, pattée,
 fitchée, ar. *Rysom.*
 Per bend, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, counter-
 changed. *Freskerell.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. over all a saltier, engr.
 gu. *Gotisle.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. guttée or. *Halom.*
 Erm. a lion, rampant, purp. crowned or. *Paytshed.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, on a canton of the
 second, a cross, patonce, vert. *Rasone.*

- Per pale, ar. and or, a lion, rampant, sa. *Pyrley*.
 Ar. a fesse, vert, over all a lion, rampant, gu. *Whithingham*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, a canton erm. *Scharingbourn*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, per bend, erm. and ermines. *Tympley*.
 Per bend, sinister wavy, or and az. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Venour*.
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. a lion, rampant, ar. and sa. crowned or. *Greene*.
 Per fesse, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, or. *Hastang*.
 Per fesse, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, ar. *Wokingdon*.
 Erm. a lion, rampant, gu. *Stangrave*.
 Per fesse, or and sa. a lion, rampant, per fesse, ar. and or, on his shoulder a mullet. *Wellysand*.
 Per pale, sa. and gu. a lion, rampant, erm. crowned or.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, environed with a circle of peacocks' feathers ppr. *Norwich*.
 Per pale, az. and vert, a lion, rampant, or. *Clayton*.
 Erm. a lion, rampant, sa. *Kenurych-Rywallon*.
 Or, three bars az. a lion, rampant, gu. crowned of the first. *Willemescot*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, sa. *Owen-Glyndour*.
 Lozengy, erm. and vert, a lion, rampant, gu. *Welles*.
 Per fesse, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Wrynè*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. a lion, rampant, or, crowned of the second.—Crest, a lion's head, erased or, guttée sa. ducally crowned, party, per fesse, ar. and gu. *Brandon*.
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, gu. a lion, rampant, sa.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. attired and charged with three bars, gemelles, on the neck gu. and ducally gorged or. *Fairfax*.
 Barry of twelve, ar. and az. a lion, rampant, gu. *Delamarch*.
 Or, a chev. over all a lion, rampant, gu. *Hashlard*.
 Or, three bars az. a lion, rampant, gu. *Mouns*.
 Lozengy, or and vert, a lion, rampant, ar. *Sawford*.
 Chequy, or and gu. a lion, rampant, party, per fesse, erm. and sa. *Skarlett*.
 Per fesse, erm. and ermines, a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Killingmarch*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, betw. two flaunces and a point in point erm. *Celye*.
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, sa. a lion, rampant, gu. *Monthault*.
 Ar. four bars gu. a lion, rampant, sa. crowned or. *Wasthose*.
 Per saltier, erm. and sa. over all a lion, rampant, or. *Grafton*.
- Per bend, sinister, erm. and sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Penant*.
 Party, per bend, sinister, erm. and ermines, a lion, rampant, or. *Tuther, Trevor, Yonge, Jones*.
 Party, per bend, sinister, a lion, rampant, per bend, sinister, or and ar.—Crest, a gauntlet, supporting a spear sa. *Damock*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, erm. over all a chev. or.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, or and erm. attired gu. and az. *Hardres*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, regardant, purp. his tail reflected from betw. his legs over his back. *De Rouch*.
 Per fesse, or and gu. a lion, rampant, regardant, counterchanged. *Kyrke*.
 Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. his tail reflected over his back. *Mathew*.
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, guttée gu. crowned of the second. *Cosine*.
 Ar. on a mount vert, a lion, rampant, gu. crowned or, tail ar. *Mount*.
 Gyronny of eight, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Mathew*.
 Per chev. gu. and or, a lion, rampant, barry, nebulée, ar. and az. *Langley*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, vert, vulned on the shoulder gu. *Jones*.
 Ar. two bars vert, over all a lion, rampant, gu. *Chaloner*.
 Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. pellettée. *Browne*.
 Ar. two spears, in saltier, staves gu. points or; over all a lion, rampant, sa. *Gibon*.
 Per bend, az. and ar. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Francis*.
 Per bend, sinister, or and sa. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Adam, Francis*.
 Per bend, sa. and or, a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Francis*.
 Per fesse, or and sa. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Deane*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, ppr. *Deane*.
 Per fesse, erm. and ar. a lion, rampant, per fesse, az. and gu. the upper part fretty ar. *Forder*.
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. semée of crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Browne*.
 Vert, a lion, rampant, or, crowned gu. *Alderne*.
 Per chev. nebulée, or and vert, a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Barker*.
 Per chev. engr. or and sa. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Withis*.
 Per pale, erm. and gu. a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Withis*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and az. a lion, rampant, gu.—Crest, an arm, bent, ar. holding a cimenter-blade ar. pomelled or, hand ppr. *Stratford, Guyling, and Hawling*.

Per pale, erm. and or, a lion, rampant, gu. on the shoulder a crescent.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a cross of Jerusalem gu. betw. a pair of wings, conjoined, ar. *Withie*,
 Erm. a lion, rampant, sa. *Kendrick*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, or. *Cocker*.

Per saltier, az. and or, a lion, rampant, counterchanged. *Gould*.
 Per chev. az. and gu. a lion, salient, erm. crowned. *Howard*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, or, guttée sa. a canton or. *Edwards*.

Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. on a sinister canton az. an escallop or. *Leigh*.

Ar. a lion, salient, sa. *Honston*.

Erm. a lion, salient, gu. *Worley*.

Or, a lion, salient, sa. *Felbridge*.

Ar. a lion, salient, gu. *Petit*.

Sa. a lion, salient, ar. *Scurmy*, *Stormy*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. in the dexter part a crescent of the second. *Salisbury*.

Az. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure, engr. gu. *Pukenham*.

Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure of the same. *Russell*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, or, cottised gu. betw. three crosses, pattée, of the second. *Ayliff*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, betw. three mullets or. *Withbroke*.

Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. betw. three pheons sa. —Crest, an arm gu. hand ppr. holding a sword ar. *Egerton*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or.—Two crests; first, a demi lion, rampant, or, holding a crosslet, fitchée, or; secondly, an anchor, bezantée, corded gu. *Capell*.

Per fesse, gu. and or, a lion, rampant, per fesse, ar. and az. counterchanged, guttée, betw. three escallops, two in chief or, and one in base gu. —Crest, an arm gu. hand ppr. betw. two wings sa. thereon a bird az. *Wydent*.

Or, a lion, salient, per fesse, az. and gu. betw. three crescents, per pale, az. and gu. *Blythe*.

Ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, vert.—Crest, a lion's paw gu. holding a cluster of six of the same. *Levesey*.

Gu. a lion, salient, ar. crowned or, betw. three crescents of the second. *Salisbury*.

Gu. a lion, salient, or, betw. four crosses, patonce, ar. *Reason*.

Or, a lion, salient, betw. three mullets sa. *Wolney*.

Sa. a lion, salient, betw. three scaling-ladders or. *Jeffrey*.

Ar. a lion, salient, gu. in chief three mullets sa. *White*.

Per cross, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, collared ar. within a bordure of the same, and sixteen torteauxes and pellets, interchangeably. *Ayloff*, of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.

Or, a lion, rampant, sa. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, at the foot, gu. *Fursland*.

Az. a lion, rampant, or, in an orle of fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Beaumont*.

Vert, a lion, rampant, or, crowned gu. in an orle of fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Beiston*.

Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Bockmonster*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, betw. three crescents ar. *Letster*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. in an orle of bezants. *Hewikes*.

Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. betw. six cinquefoils gu. —Crest, a lion's gamb, erased, sa. holding a cinquefoil gu. *Perpound*, *Peirepont*, or *Pierrepoint*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. in an orle of cinquefoils of the second.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a peacock's head, per pale, ar. and sa. wings, counterchanged, sa. and ar. *Clifton*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, erm. crowned or, within an orle of fleurs-de-lis of the third. *Phillip*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, within an orle of annulets ar. *Malton*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, within an orle of trefoils, slipped, or. *Mountender*.

Or, a lion, rampant, gu. within an orle of pheons sa. *Roppe*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, within an orle of fleurs-de-lis ar. *Daywill*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, within an orle of fleurs-de-lis or, a canton erm. *Markes*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of acorns or. *Attwood*.

Az. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of crosslets of the second. *Kinardsly*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *De la Warre*.

Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of plates or. *Prenne*.

Per pale, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, or. *Bramtot*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Hobury*.

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of cinquefoils or. *Grace*.

Or, a lion, rampant, ar. within an orle of crosslets az. *Lovell*.

Or, a lion, rampant, within an orle of crosslets sa. *Arden*, *Ardern*.

Sa. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of crosslets of the second. *Hanterville*.

Az. a lion, rampant, or, crowned gu. within an orle of crosslets of the second.—Crest, in a ducal coronet gu. a lion's gamb or. *De Brewes.*
 Sa. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, of the second.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. within an orle of crosslets gu. *Montford.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, within an orle of crosslets ar. *Dekkes and Braytoft.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. within an orle of billets of the second. *Kychard.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, per fesse, or and ar. within an orle of billets of the first.—Crest, a demi bull, rampant, gu. armed or, thereon an escallop betw. two billets, in pale, of the last. *Bulmer.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, within an orle of billets or. *Bulmer.*
 Ar. billettée sa. a lion, rampant, of the second, crowned or. *De la Planche.*
 Or, billettée az. a lion, rampant, of the second. *Guiscardus de Angolismo.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of billets or. *Creping, Gramary.*
 Az. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of billets or. *Gessors.*
 Or, a lion, salient, sa. within an orle of escallops gu. *Manse.*
 Purp. a lion, salient, or, within an orle of crosslets ar. *De Tidemarch.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, or, within an orle of the second, a label of three points, gobonated, az. and vert. *Blaumester.*
 Or, a lion, salient, within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Brett.*
 Sa. a lion, salient, within an orle of annulets ar. *Fulthorpe.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of trefails, slipped, or. *Pengelly.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, within an orle of billets ar. *Neirnust.*
 Az. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis or.—Two crests; first, a stag's head, cabossed, gu. attired or and az.; secondly, a griffin's head, erased, az. collared or. .. *Poole.*
 Az. a lion, salient, or, within an orle of cross crosslets of the second. *Brewes de Gower.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, within an orle of cross crosslets or. *Knell.*
 Ar. a lion, salient, gu. within an orle of cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second, on his shoulder a star or. *Brett.*
 Ar. a lion, salient, gu. within an orle of fleurs-de-lis az. *Thorp.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure, engr. of the second.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a lion or, tail extended. *Tatbot.*

Gu. a lion, salient, ar. within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, or. *Tytemarch.*
 Gu. a lion, salient, regardant, ar. within an orle of acorns or. *Cheyndute.*
 Ar. a lion, salient, sa. within an orle of escallops gu. *Manby.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Pomery, or Pommeroy.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure, charged with crosslets, or. *Chepstow.*
 Per bend, sinister, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, counterchanged, within a bordure, gobonated, or and gu.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, quarterly, or and gu. *Harper.*
 Vert, a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Heyton, or Heton.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. ar. —Two crests; first, a double scaling-ladder ar.; secondly, a ram's head, coupé, ar. *Grey.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. gu. *Dunked.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Tyrrell.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. sa. —Crest, of *Harper*, a boar, passant, or, ducally gorged gu. *Harper, Beruen.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Merkes, Granford.*
 Erm. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, within a bordure, engr. sa. bezantée. *Cornwall.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure, nebulée, az. *Somayne.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure, engr. erm. *Loundres.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned or, on a bordure ar. eight annulets sa. *Malton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, on a bordure sa. eight bezants. *Knarsburgh.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. within a bordure gu. *Gornay.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée. *St. Clere, Bashett.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. within a bordure ar. charged with eight torteauxes. *Poynt.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. ducally crowned or, charged with eight hurts. *Burwell.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. ducally crowned or, within a bordure of the second. *Rochford.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or, within a bordure vert, an escallop of the second. *Oxenbrig.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, within a bordure, engr. and gobonated, gu. and az. *Donhed.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure, engr. ar. an orle of billets of the second. *Jesore.*

- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or, within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and sa. *Nernewt.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or, within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Grance, Garnett.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. within a bordure gu. bezantée. *Pickering.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure vairé. *Skymesoure, Skrymschere.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure of the second. *Bellismo, sive Montgomery, Arundell.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, within a bordure gu. *Talbot.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. crowned or, within a bordure of the second. *West.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. debriused with a bend, gobonated, or and vert, within a bordure az.—Crest, on a griffin's head, erased, gu. beaked ar. a bend, raguly, or, betw. three bezants, one and two. *Steward.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, az. within an orle of crosses, fitchée, gu. and a bordure erm.—Crest, a talbot's head, coupé, sa. ducally gorged and eared or. *Montford.*
- Or, per bend, or and ar. a lion, rampant, sa. within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and purp. per fesse, indented, or and ar. a lion, rampant, sa. in a bordure gu. charged with eight plates.—Crest, a gamb sa. holding three branches of flowers az. leaved vert. *Phillipp, Burnell.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a lion, rampant, gu. within a bordure, engr. counterchanged.—Crest, a demi man, side-faced, ppr. wreathed about the head ar. and sa. waistcoat gu. sleeves or, cuffs counterchanged of the fourth, holding, in the dexter hand, a gem ring or, stone az. *Champneis.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure, indented, ar. *Rydell.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, az. crowned gu. within a bordure of the second, charged with eight fleurs-de-lis or. *Saunders.*
- Per fesse, sa. and ar. a lion, rampant, counterchanged, within a bordure, engr. gu. ... *Green, or Grene.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Bowells.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. erm. *Strytte.*
- Gyronny of eight, gu. and sa. a lion, rampant, or, within a bordure az. charged with eight cross crosslets or. *Mathew.*
- Gyronny of eight, ar. and gu. as above.
- Az. a lion, salient, and canton or, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Jay.*
- Az. a lion, salient, and canton or, within a bordure, engr. gu. *Gaye.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. depressed with a fesse, raguly, az. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Cretownes.*
- Sa. a lion, salient, within a bordure ar. depressed with a baton, gobonated, or and gu. ... *Browne.*
- Sa. a lion, salient, betw. two flaunches or. *Prestwood.*
- Az. semée-de-lis or, a lion, rampant, of the second; over all a bend, gobonated, ar. and gu. *Beamond.*
- Az. semée-de-lis or, a lion, rampant, of the second; over all a bend, gobonated, erm. and gu. *Beaumont.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. over all a bend of the first, charged with three mullets sa. *Egbaston, Oswalstre.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend sa. charged with three bezants. *Egrivall.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend sa. charged with three mullets or. *De Fleete.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bendlet az. *Tyllioll.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a bend sa. with an ermine-spot ar. at top. *Calthorpe.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a bend, gobonated, ar. and gu. *Bavent.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bend, gobonated, ar. and gu. *Marche.*
- Ar. a chief or, over all a lion, rampant, az. depressed by two cottises gu. *Brussell.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, az. depressed with a bend, gobonated, ar. and gu. *Fulton, Sutton.*
- Az. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed with a bend gu. *Colvill.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, az. depressed with a bend, gobonated, or and gu. *Dockesey.*
- Or, a lion, rampant, gu. depressed with a bend sa. *De la Poole, Hokeley.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed with a bendlet, gobonated, or and gu. *Schevington, or Scharington, Croxton.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed with a bend sa. charged with three cinquefoils of the field. *Branch.*
- Sa. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed with a bend gu. *Chirchill, Chirkehill.*
- Per fesse, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, ar.; over all a bend, engr. or. *Rothinges.*
- Ar. a lion, rampant, purp. over all a bend vert, fretty or. *Sandacre.*
- Ar. a chief or, a lion, rampant, az. depressed by two cottises gu. *Thornbery.*
- Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bend, vairé. *Aston.*
- Ar. a lion, passant, bendways, sa. depressed by a bend gu.—[N. B. Only part of the lion appears above the bend.] *Cresset.*

- Or, a lion, passant, sa. betw. two cottises gu. *Tracy*.
 Vert, a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a bend gu.
Beaupere.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a bend gu.
 charged with three escallops of the field. *Burnell*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend sa.
 —Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cock's
 head az. combed gu. holding a branch vert.
Branche.
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a bend,
 gobonated, ar. and gu. *Forsett*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr.
 or. *Merke*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend az.
Eschelaston.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. depressed by a bend or.
Fauconbridge.
 Az. a chief gu. over all a lion, rampant, or,
 depressed by a bend ar. *Hastang*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a bend erm.
Falcon, Fichet, Halton.
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bend gu.
Wayland.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend,
 gobonated, or and of the second. *Lusion*.
 Az. on a bend or, a lion, passant, purp. in the
 dexter point. *Scroope*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend,
 raguled, or.—Crest, a stag ppr. ducally gorged
 and attired or. *Steward*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or,
 depressed by a bend sa. charged by three
 bezants. *De Cornwall*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, on
 a bend sa. three mullets, pierced, of the third.
 Or, a lion, rampant, az. depressed by a bendlet
 gu. *Vesey*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a bend vert.
Aston.
 Or, a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend az.
 thereon three bezants. *Bokynham*.
 Ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. two bendlets az. on
 each three crosslets or.—Crest, a falcon, rising,
 or, winged az. *Marsham*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a bend ar.
 charged with three crosses, pattée, sa.—Crest,
 a lion's paw, holding one of the same or.
Payne, Gibon.
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a bend gu.
 with three escallops ar.—Crest, a demi lion,
 rampant, sa. charged with three escallops ar.
Gubyon.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a bend gu.
 with three escallops or. *Gibbon*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a bend of
 the first, with three crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa.
Gibbins.
 Az. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bend gu.
 with three escallops of the second. *Taylor*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. and two bendlets or,
 the uppermost under, the lower over him.
Playstowe.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. depressed by a bend gu.
 with three escallops of the first.
 Per fesse, erm. and ar. a lion, rampant, az.
 depressed by two bendlets gu. *Thornbury*.
 Ar. semée of crosslets sa. a lion, passant, gu.
 betw. two bendlets az. each charged with three
 crosslets or.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu.
 charged with three cross crosslets. .. *Marsham*.
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. depressed by a bend sa.
 with three crosses, potent, fitchée, of the second.
Ouldfeild.
 Az. on a bend ar. betw. two cottises or, a lion,
 passant, sa. *Tothill*.
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a fesse gu.
Sutton.
 Or, a lion, rampant, az. depressed by a fesse gu.
 charged with three martlets ar. *Damend*.
 Or, a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a fesse az.
 charged with three bezants.—Crest, a demi lion
 sa. holding a bezant in his feet. *Purchas*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. depressed by a fesse or,
 charged with three crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa.
Kirlington, Colbroke.
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, depressed by a fesse gu.
 —Crest, a demi lion az. holding a spear,
 reversed, gu. *Willock*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. crowned or, depressed
 by a fesse, com pony, of the third and second.
Myld.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a fesse gu.
Benet-ap-Howell.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. in chief two crescents,
 betw. as many mullets, pierced, sa. in base,
 three of the same gu. *Dyson*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. depressed by a fesse of
 the second, with three bezants. *Thwaytes*,
Thawits.
 Gyronny of eight, or and az. a lion, rampant,
 erm. on a chief ar. an escallop betw. two fleurs-
 de-lis sa.—Crest, a dragon's head, per pale,
 indented, gu. and ar. guttée, counterchanged,
 in his mouth an eagle's leg, erased, or. *Macklow*,
 or *Mucklowe*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. on a chief of the last,
 three mullets of the first. *Whitney*.
 Per bend, or and ar. a lion, rampant, az. on a
 chief of the last, a cross, pattée, fitchée, betw.
 two mullets of the first. .. *Basker*, or *Basquer*.
 Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. on a chief sa. three
 escallops of the first. *Russell*.
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, on a chief ar. three
 torteauxes. *Smith*.

- Ar. a lion, rampant, gu. a chief sa. *Russell.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. on a chief, crenellée, of the second, three lozenges or. *Buttry.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, or, a chief of the second.—Crest, a tiger, passant, ar. maned or, holding, in his right foot, an escocheon sa. *Buttry.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, in chief a sphere, betw. two estoiles of the second.—Crest, a demi lion az. holding a sphere or. *Dryden.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, az. on a chief sa. three martlets of the first. *Manby.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, sa. betw. three crescents of the same, a chief vairé. *Wilcocks.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, sa.—Crest, an ostrich's head and wings ar. ducally gorged gu. holding a horse-shoe az. *De Welles.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued sa. crowned or. *Morley.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, double queued, erm.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, erm. crowned or. *Peech.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. within an orle of crosslets of the last. *Havering.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, az. *Bonton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, az. fretty or. *Cokeham.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, erm. *Sparcolle.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, double queued, or. *Kingston.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, double queued, or. *Bromeall.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *Atwood.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. collared of the field. *Havering.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, or.—Crest, in a mural coronet gu. a demi lion, double queued or. *Burghershe.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *Brynton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. depressed by a label of three points gu. *Cressy.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. *Cressy.*
 Or, a chief az. a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. *Aston.*
 Az. a chief gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *De Hastang.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. *Chaundos.*
 Purp. a lion, rampant, double queued, crowned or. *Pashley.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, double queued, nowed, guttée, gu.—Crest, on a mount vert, a hare, sejant, sa. holding a branch of flowers vert. *Cosyn.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, tail nowed, purp. *Storey.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, tail nowed, sa. *Stanlawe.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, tail nowed, vert.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a lion's head az. *Sutton.*
 Erm. a lion, rampant, double queued and nowed, gu. *Bruss, Brewes.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *Moultent.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. collared or. *Bencler.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. on his shoulder a fleur-de-lis or. *Barrington.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. within an orle of crosslets gu. *Brewes.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, within an orle of crosslets gu. *Brewes.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, within an orle of crosslets gu. *Venour.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, az.—Crest, a cathedral church and spire ppr. *Wandesford.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, double queued, or. *Stapleton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, gu. *Mountford.*
 Ar. a chief gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, or. *Hastange.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *Wasteneys.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. collared or. *Wasteneys.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued gu.—Crest, a horse's head, coupé, per pale, gu. and az. ducally gorged or. *Mallory.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, erm. *Nerford.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, vert, depressed by a fesse ar. with three torteauxes.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, per pale, ar. and vert, collared gu. *Sutton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, az. guttée and crowned or. *De Burnell.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. betw. the double queue a fleur-de-lis of the second. *Metford.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, erm. *Nerford.*
 Per pale, gu. and sa. a fesse or; over all a lion, rampant, double queued, ar. *Kyrkeby.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Barantine.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, double queued, sa. charged with five fleurs-de-lis or. *Barynton.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, double queued, vert.—Crest, a lion's paw, erased, holding a branch ar. leaved vert. *Sutton.*
 Or, two lions, combatant, gu. *Wycombe.*
 Ar. two lions, endorsed, gu. *Rogers.*
 Per pale, sa. and ar. two lions, combatant, counterchanged, on a chief sa. five bezants, two, one, and two. *Whaplode.*
 Sa. two lions, combatant, ar. crowned or. *Pralle.*
 Ar. a dragon vert, and lion, rampant, az. crowned gu. combatant. *Tame.*
 Per pale, ar. and az. two lions, endorsed, regardant, counterchanged. *Schotbotts.*
 Gu. five bezants, two, one, and two, betw. two flaunces sa. on each a lion, rampant, combatant, ar. *Olney.*
 Ar. two lions, combatant, the first az. the second gu. *Lucas.*

Per pale, ar. and az. two lions, combatant, counterchanged. *Scholbotts.*
 Ar. two lions, combatant, gu. *Somerton.*
 Per chev. gu. and az. in chief two lions, combatant, or, in base a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Clarence.*
 two lions, combatant, or, a chief ar.—Crest, an oak-tree, acorned or, leaved vert, and a lion, rampant, on each side, respecting each other, ar. *Okes.*
 Az. two lions, combatant, or.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, or. *Carter.*
 Or, a lion, rampant, passant, with two heads, az.—Crest, a mermaid ppr. with comb and glass. *Mason.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, with two bodies, or, crowned az. *Comberton.*
 Vert, a lion, rampant, guardant, with two bodies, or, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Atwater.*
 Ar. a lion, with two bodies, guardant, per pale, gu. and sa. *Howell.*
 Gu. a lion, with two bodies, guardant, and crowned, or, within a bordure ar. *Kellam.*
 Or, a tricorporated lion, issuing out of the three corners of the escocheon, all meeting under one head in the fesse point, az. *Nashe.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, ar.—Crest, a chapeau sa. lined erm. winged on the top ar. *Marny.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a lion, rampant, guardant, or. *Halton.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, guardant, gu. *Horun, Jermyn.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. crowned or. *De Orton.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, or. *Fitz-Hamon, Hethersete, Pgrave.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, within an orle of creseents ar. *Beaumont.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, within an orle of crosslets of the field.—Crest, a dragon's head vert, winged or. *Dalton.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, within an orle of cinquefoils or. *Androwy.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. within an orle of crosslets or. *Asteley.*
 Sa. a lion, rampant, guardant, or.—Crest, a man's head, coupé at the shoulder, and radiated, as the sun, ppr. *Brocas.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, guardant, vert.—Crest, a unicorn's head, coupé, ar. attired or. *Sherburne.*
 Vert, a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. *De Cotton, Cotton.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, or, gorged with a collar az. charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the second. *De Lancaster.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. the feet gu. *Hum.*

Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, or. *Corbet.*
 Per fesse, vert and ar. a lion, guardant, erm. *De la March.*
 Lozengy, or and vert, a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. *Gylle.*
 Per pale, sa. and gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, ar. crowned or, on his shoulder a crescent of the second. *Bestney.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, guardant, or, collared ar. depressed by a bend az. *Poldegrew.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, and semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. *Holland.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, guardant, and semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. depressed by a bend gu. *Holland.*
 Ar. a lion, rampant, guardant, ppr. *Den.*
 Erm. a lion, passant, gu. *Drew, Legat.*
 Erm. a lion, passant, gu. crowned or. *Segirti.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, vert. *Levesey, or Levissey.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, ar. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Markes.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, ar. within an orle of annulets of the second. *Fulthorpe.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. depressed by two battle-axes in saltier, staves gu. headed ar. *Gibon.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, gu. *Petit.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, ar. semée of cross crosslets or. *Pengilli.*
 Az. a lion, passant, ar. *Palgrave, Pgrave.*
 Az. on a chief ar. a lion, passant, of the first. *Vale.*
 Or, a lion, passant, gu. on his shoulder a mullet. *Games.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. and label of three points gu. all within a bordure, engr. sa. *Lawryn.*
 Per pale, ar. and gu. a lion, passant, counterchanged. *Pyreley.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, or, within an orle of martlets ar. *Valomys.*
 Or, a lion, passant, sa. *Tuder.*
 Per pale, or and gu. a lion, passant, ar. *Hillis, Plaiz.*
 Gu. in chief a lion, passant, or, in base three crosses, pattée, ar. *Staynton.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. crowned or, betw. three bulls' heads, coupé, of the second, attired of the third. *Boleyn.*
 Per pale, ar. and or, a lion, passant, sa. *Perely, or Pirly.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a lion, passant, ar. depressed by a bend or. *Rothinges.*
 Gu. in chief a lion, passant, and in base three garbs ar. *Rotyr.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, betw. three escallops ar. on each escallop a lozenge az.—Crest, an ostrich's head, coupé, chequy, ar. and sa. in his mouth a horse-shoe az. *Hynde.*

- Ar. a lion, passant, ppr. *Deane.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, regardant, ppr. *Smith.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. without claws. *Smith.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, ar. *Taylor.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, ar. crowned or. *Lee.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or, a chief of the second. *Jones.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, betw. three martlets or. *Jackson.*
 Az. a lion, passant, or, on a canton ar. a cross gu. *Jason.*
 Az. a lion, passant, or, guttée ar. betw. three right-hand gauntlets of the third. *Conway.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. *Balle.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, sa. on a chief of the last, three crosslets of the first. *Longe.*
 Or, a lion, passant, sa. on a chief of the second, a ducal crown or. *Jones.*
 Az. a lion, passant, or, betw. three bezants. *Bungey.*
 Erm. a lion, passant, gu. *Ellis.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, or, on a chief sa. a tower ar. *Chestlyer.*
 Ar. a fesse, wavy, betw. two cottises az. depressed by a lion, passant, gu. *Lochrayn.*
 Or, on a lion, passant, betw. three annulets sa. a martlet. *Tuder.*
 Az. a lion, passant, betw. three escallops or. *Henden.*
 Az. a lion, passant, betw. three mullets or.—Crest, two lions' gambs, holding a mullet or. *Prettyman.*
 Or, a lion, passant, sa. on a chief of the second, three eagles, displayed, or.—Crest, a tiger, sejant, regardant, ar. maned sa. holding an arrow of the same. *Sidey.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, erm. *Astley.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. *Quarleton.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Riddesdall.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three helmets ar. *Compton.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or, semée of crosslets ar. *Asteley.*
 Az. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. betw. seven cross crosslets or. *Asteley.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. semée of crosslets or. *De Lisle.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. crowned or. *De Lysle.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, guardant, crowned or, betw. eight crosslets ar. *Chatelon.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, betw. three crosslets or. *Thomson.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, erm. *Brins.*
 Az. in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, or, in base, a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Flandringham.*
 Az. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Thomson.*
 Sa. a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three saltiers ar. *Thompson.*
 Gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three bezants, per Camden. *Harborne.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, regardant, sa. betw. nine crosslets gu. *Bawle.*
 Ar. a lion, passant, regardant, sa. betw. six crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the second. *Higham, Hizam.*
 Bendy of six, or and az. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. on a chief gu. three saltiers of the third. *Gobion.*
 Per pale, sa. and gu. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Neal.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar.—Crest, a wolf az. devouring a child ppr. (Another crest, two hands, coupé at the wrist, clasped together, the dexter or, the sinister ar.) *Strange.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, or. *Petwardin.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, erm.—Two crests; first, in a ducal coronet, a pair of wings or and ar.; secondly, a stag, lodged, gu. ducally gorged and lined or, attired vert, at the tip of each branch a bezant. *Felton.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, or. *Kerkeby.*
 Az. two lions, passant, or. *Erdington.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar. collared sa. *Delamare.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar. crowned or. *Strange.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar. depressed by a bend or. *Le Strange.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, sa. crowned or. *De Grawnford, Granford, Grafford.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, paly of six, ar. and gu. —Two crests; first, a lion, passant, paly of six, ar. and gu.; secondly, out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head sa. betw. two wings az. billettée or. *Strangways.*
 Or, two lions, passant, gu. depressed by a bend sa. thereon three escallops ar. *Bromton.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, sa. *De Hervill.*
 Or, two lions, passant, az. *Somery.*
 Per pale, az. and gu. two lions, passant, or. *Madock.*
 Or, two lions, passant, gu. *De Brampton, St. Walery.*
 Vert, two lions, passant, erm. crowned or. *De Merfeld.*
 Paly of four, erm. and vert, two lions, passant, gu. *Lowthwike.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, ar. crowned or.—Crest, two asses' ears ppr. *Dymoke.*
 Or, two lions, passant, gu. crowned ar. *Gouldington.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, ar. semée of cross crosslets or. *Wybury.*

Az. two lions, passant, ar. crowned or. *Herwill.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar. crowned or. *Bodelsgate.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, ar. a label of three points or.—Crest, in a cap of maintenance erm. a ram's head. *Orreby, Orby.*
 Az. two lions, passant, or. *Berkely.*
 Az. two lions, passant, regardant, or. ... *Pavell.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, vert. *Meryfeld.*
 Vert, two lions, passant, ar. ducally crowned or. *Merfeld.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, gu. *Strang.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, regardant, sa. *Fletwyke.*
 Or, two lions, passant, az. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Dudley.*
 Az. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. *Barne.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. ... *Britley.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, guardant, gu. *Littlebury.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, guardant, sa. crowned or. *Catesby.*
 Or, two lions, passant, guardant, gu. ... *Dabitot, Samson, Foliott.*
 Az. two lions, passant, guardant, or. *Barry, Denston.*
 Or, two lions, passant, guardant, az. ... *Gomery, Somery.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, guardant, sa. *Fletewikes, Flytewikes.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, guardant, gu. crowned or. *Vaughan.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. *De la Mare.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. ... *Roches.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, or. ... *Duke of Normandy.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, or, depressed by a sword, erect, in pale, ar. hilted of the second. *Longspee.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, or. *Pype, Harecourt.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Sall.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. depressed by as many pallets gu. *Glegg.*
 Ar. two lions, passant, guardant, the first gu. the second sa. on a chief of the last, three cups, covered, or. *Wyrall.*
 Gu. two lions, passant, guardant, ar. within a double tressure, counterflory, of the second. *De Felton.*
 Az. two lions, passant, guardant, or, a label of three points ar. *De Ekeney.*
 Bendy of six, az. and ar. a sword, in fesse, of the second, hilt and pomel or, betw. two lions, counterpassant of the last. *Caronges.*
 Or, three lions, passant, sa.—Crest, on the topmast of a ship or, a demi lion, rampant sa. *Carew.*

Sa. three lions, passant, or. *Malefoud, Coumbe.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, ar. *Gifford.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, ar. a label of as many points sa. *Gifford.*
 Az. three lions, passant, ar. *Camvill.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, ar. depressed by a bend az. *Fitz-Payne.*
 Ar. three lions, passant, gu.—Crest, on a chapeau ar. turned up gu. and charged with four fleurs-de-lis or, a lion, passant, gu. *Desnay, Kynerby.*
 Ar. three lions, passant, sa. *Cheverell.*
 Per pale, or and gu. three lions, passant, in pale, within a bordure, all counterchanged. *Wythypoll.*
 Sa. three lions, passant, in pale, ar. ... *Pylston.*
 Ar. three lions, passant, in pale, gu. ... *Littlebury, Fawconbridge.*
 Erm. three lions, passant, in pale, gu. ... *Combe.*
 Ar. guttée gu. three lions, passant, in pale, of the second, bezantée, and crowned or. *Fayrford.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, in pale, ar. depressed by a bend, gobonated, or and az. *Fitz-Payne.*
 Ar. three lions, passant, in pale, sa. bezantée. *Colwell.*
 Sa. three lions, passant, in pale, ar. ... *English.*
 Ar. guttée gu. three lions, passant, regardant, of the first, crowned or. *Fairford.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, in pale, ar. depressed with a bend sa. charged with as many bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Beche.*
 Per fesse, indented, az. and gu. three lions, passant, in pale, or.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or. *Tuke.*
 Per pale, or and ar. three lions, passant, in pale, gu. *Llewellyn.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. a lion, passant, guardant, crowned or. *King Edw. I.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, or, a label of three points ar. *De Brotherton.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, or, within a a bordure ar. *De Woodstock.*
 Sa. five plates, on a chief or, a lion, passant, gu. betw. two thistles ppr.—Crest, a demi eagle or, charged, on the breast, with a thistle ppr. *Aidgman.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, a label of three points, each charged with as many fleurs-de-lis or. *Edmund Crouchback, Brother of Edw. I.*
 Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or, within a bordure az. charged with fleurs-de-lis or. *Holland.*
 Az. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, ar. *Lodelow, Ludlow.*
 Or, three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, sa. *Maloure.*

Ar. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, gu.—
Crest, an eagle, displayed, with two heads, erm.
legged and ducally crowned or. *Fawconbridge,*
Brograve.

Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, party
per pale, or and az.—Crest, an arm, embowed,
ppr. holding a sword ar. hilt and pomel or.
Thomond.

Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or,
depressed by a bend az. *De Monmouth.*

Per chev. az. and or, three lions, passant, guardant,
in pale, counterchanged, within a bordure ar.
—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar. collared and
stringed or. *Catlyn.*

Az. three lions, rampant, or.—Crest, a falcon's
head or, in the mouth a gem ring of the last.
Fenys, Fynes.

Or, three lions, rampant, sa. *Mallore.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, gu. *Belhouse, Gosholme.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, purp.—Crest, a talbot,
passant, sa. *Talbot.*

Sa. three lions, rampant, ar. semée of cross
crosslets, fitchée, or. *Wilbury.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, ar. crowned or.—Crest,
a bull's leg, reversed, erm. *La Vach.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, ar. a label of three
points, gobonated, or and az. ... *De la Vache.*

Az. three lions, rampant, ar. crowned or.—Crest,
a demi lion, crowned or. *Forde.*

Barry of twelve, ar. and az. three lions, rampant,
gu. *Woodborne.*

Vert, three lions, rampant, ar. crowned or.
Mardewike, Lymbrake.

Gu. three lions, rampant, or. *Fitz-Herbert,*
Fitz-Reignald.

Az. three lions, rampant, within a bordure ar.
Chich.

Sa. three lions, rampant, ar. *Engleys, Bernham.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, sa. *Cheveroye.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, sa. each charged, on
the shoulder, with a mullet. *Stukeley.*

Or, three lions, rampant, gu. *Cresacre.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, ar. *Pauncefoote.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, gu. crowned or.
Harlewyn.

Erm. three lions, rampant, gu. *Chidley.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, sa. crowned or.
Marmion.

Sa. three lions, rampant, ar. ... *Prouse, Preuz.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, gu. a quarter sa. fretty
or. *Buckland.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, ar. a quarter sa. fretty
or. *Wrothe.*

Per chev. ar. and az. three lions, rampant, coun-
terchanged.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, az.
collared or. *Repley.*

Per pale, gu. and az. three lions, rampant, ar.
Esteney.

Per cross, gu. and az. three lions, rampant, ar.
Morgan.

Erm. three lions, rampant, gu. within a bordure,
enr. sa. *Kirkeham.*

Barry of twelve, ar. and gu. three lions, rampant,
sa. *Estotvile.*

Per chev. or and az. in chief, two lions, rampant,
combatant, of the second, in base, a lion, ram-
pant, of the first. *Warmington.*

Per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant, erm.
Rouse.

Sa. three lions, rampant, ar. betw. nine crosslets
or. *Preuze.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, ar. betw. nine crosslets
or. *Gaye.*

Az. three lions, rampant, or, a chief ar. *Le Gross.*

Per chev. crenellée, ar. and az. three lions,
rampant, counterchanged. *Hulke.*

Per chev. crenellée, ar. and gu. three lions,
rampant, counterchanged. *Wifolde.*

Per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant, ar.—
Crest, a blackamoor's head, coupé, sa. wreathed
about the temples and tied or and gu. *Herbert.*

Per pale, or and gu. three lions, rampant, coun-
terchanged. *Rouse.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, erm. ... *Lunderthorp.*

Gu. three lions, rampant, or, within a bordure,
enr. ar. *Peverell, Reginald, Fitz-Pyers.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, guardant, gu. on a chief
of the second three lions, rampant, guardant, of
the first. *Yelverton.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, guardant, sa. a chief gu.
Yelverton.

Per pale, az. and gu. three lions, rampant,
guardant, or. *Gates.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, az. on a chief gu. a
demi lion, rampant, issuant, or. *De Gore.*

Az. three lions, rampant, ar. on a chief gu. a
demi lion, rampant, issuant, or. *At-Gare.*

Vert, three lions, rampant, or. *Chelmick.*

Or, three lions, rampant, sa. on a canton of the
last, as many bezants. *Godwin.*

Erm. three lions, rampant, ar. *Pronze.*

Ar. three lions, rampant, gu. a chief of the second.
Yelverton.

Per pale, gu. and az. three lions, rampant, erm.
Mathew.

Gu. three chev. ar. depressed by as many lions,
rampant, or.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, ar.
charged with three chev. gu. *Williams, alias*
Cromwell.

Per fesse, or and az. a pale, counterchanged, three
lions, rampant, or.—Crest, two arms az. holding
a wheatsheaf or, hands ppr. *Wheathill.*

Per fesse, ar. and erm. a fesse, counterchanged, three lions, rampant, or. *Danyell, or Daniell.*
Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three lions, rampant, ar. *Langton.*

Gu. a chev. or, betw. three lions, rampant, ar.—Crest, a griffin, passant, or. *Wenlock.*

Ar. on a chev. betw. two lions, rampant, combatant, in chief, and one lion, rampant, in base, sa. three bezants. *Nerland.*

Ar. a chev. sa. fretty or, betw. three lions, rampant, az.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, az. collared or. *Hall.*

Sa. on a chev. ar. betw. three lions, rampant, of the last, an annulet. *Hallys.*

Per pale, gu. and az. a chev. engr. or, betw. three lions, rampant, ar. *Suwardby.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three lions, rampant, sa. *Thoresby.*

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three lions, rampant, ar. *Raymes.*

Ar. a chev. embattled, betw. three lions, rampant, gu. *Flatesbury, Baspoole.*

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three lions, rampant, ar. crowned or. *Hinstoke.*

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three lions, passant, sa. *Bourne.*

Az. a chev. gu. betw. three lions, passant, guardant, ar. *Willistrop.*

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three lions, passant, guardant, of the last. *Lyonstoppe.*

Ar. on a chev. engr. betw. three crosses, patonce, fitchée, sa. two lions, combatant, of the first. *Barlow.*

Az. on a chev. gu. betw. three lions, passant, guardant, or, as many crosses, pattée, sa. *Fowler.*

Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three lions, passant, guardant, of the first. *Bolton.*

Sa. a chev. betw. three lions, rampant, or, quevée. *Willason.*

Vert, on a chev. or, an escocheon ar. and sinister hand gu. in chief three lions, rampant, of the second.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, guardant, holding a battle-axe, ar. *Henne, or Hene.*

Az. a fesse, indented, betw. three lions, rampant, or. *Rochestord, or Rochesford.*

Ar. a fesse, nebulée, az. betw. three lions, passant, sa. *Alwyn.*

Ar. a fesse, sa. betw. three lions, rampant, gu. *Hese, De Hesy.*

Az. a fesse ar. betw. three lions, rampant, or. *Thorpe.*

Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three lions, rampant, sa. *Thorpe, Thorne.*

Gu. a fesse or, betw. three lions, passant, ar. *Symion.*

Ar. a fesse, betw. three lions, dormant, gu. *Morris.*
Gu. a fesse or, betw. three lions, rampant, ar. crowned az. *Symyon.*

Az. on a fesse, betw. three lions, rampant, or, a rose gu. betw. two martlets sa.—Two crests; first, a lion's gamb or, holding a gem ring of the last, the stone gu.; secondly, a demi lion, rampant, or, holding a ring as above. *Cromwell.*

Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three lions, rampant, or. *Fourdes.*

Az. a fesse, betw. three lions, rampant, ar. *Gras.*

Az. a fesse, ar. betw. three lions, rampant, or. *Bollingbrook, or Bollinsbrook.*

Or, on a fesse, dancettée, betw. three billets az. each charged with a lion, rampant, of the field, as many bezants.—Crest, an arm, charged with a fesse, indented and cottised or, holding a baton sa. *Rolles.*

Or, a fesse, embattled, betw. three lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, a round tower, embattled, and cupola ar. *Spicer.*

Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three lions, rampant, within a bordure, engr. of the first. *Seccomb, Thorne.*

Erm. on a fesse gu. three lions, rampant, or. *Barrett.*

Or, on a fesse gu. three lions, rampant, of the first. *Stelington.*

Or, on a fesse gu. three lions, rampant, ar. *Colvill.*

Or, on a fesse, dancettée, gu. three lions, rampant, ar. *Maunell, Mauncell.*

Gu. on a fesse or, betw. three boars' heads, coupé, ar. as many lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, a demi lion sa. holding an arrow gu. feathered ar. *Wyatt.*

Chequy, or and gu. on a fesse of the second, three lions, rampant, ar. .. *Pecheford, or Peckford.*

Erm. on a fesse az. three lions, rampant, or. *Peisson, Peissum.*

Chequy, or and az. on a fesse gu. three lions, rampant, ar. *Pichford and Bracays.*

Ar. on a fesse gu. three lions, rampant, or. *Depham.*

Az. on a fesse, cottised, or, three lions, rampant, sa. *Taylour.*

Ar. on a fesse sa. three lions, rampant, or. *Rant.*

Erm. on a chief, indented, sa. two lions, rampant, ar. *Bures.*

Erm. on a chief, indented, az. three lions, rampant, or. *Orkeley.*

Or, on a chief az. three lions, rampant, of the first.—Crest, a stag ar. collared, chained, and attired or. *Lisle.*

Erm. on a chief az. two lions, rampant, or. *Dynden.*

Erm. on a chief az. three lions, rampant, ar. *Savage.*

- Erm. on a chief three lions, passant, or. *Londeth.*
- Erm. on a chief az. three lions, rampant, ar. *Aucherr.*
- Erm. on a chief az. three lions, rampant, or.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, gu. horned ar. *Aucher.*
- Ar. on a chev. az. three lions, rampant, of the field..... *Bicknor, or Bykenore.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. in chief three lions, rampant, of the second. *Spencer.*
- Ar. on a chief gu. three lions, rampant, of the first. *Yonge.*
- Or, on a chief sa. two lions, rampant, ar. respecting each other..... *Cownterle.*
- Sa. on a chief three lions, passant, betw. two bendlets, engr. ar.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, or..... *Browne.*
- Gu. on a bend ar. three lions, rampant, sa. *Huntingfeld.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. three lions, rampant, sa. *Brentisley.*
- Chequy, ar. and gu. on a bend az. three lions, rampant, of the first. *Lerksworth.*
- Chequy, or and az. on a bend gu. three lions, passant, ar. *Clifford.*
- Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. four lions, passant, guardant, of the first..... *Hawtre.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three lions, rampant, or. *Hacote.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three lions, rampant, of the first. *Blanton.*
- Ar. on a bend gu. three lions, rampant, or. *Leni, Turroplere.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three lions, rampant, or. *Hawte, Bourne.*
- Per cross, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three lions, rampant, or. *Hubbard, or Hubert.*
- Gu. on a bend or, three lions, rampant, sa. *Mongomery.*
- Gu. three lions, passant, guardant, ar. betw. two bendlets, gobonated, ar. and az. *Moryne.*
- Erm. on a bend az. three lions, rampant, or. *Bourne.*
- Sa. betw. two double cottises ar. three lions, rampant, of the second. *Browne.*
- Ar. three lions, passant, guardant, sa. betw. two bendlets gu. *Kekewiche.*
- Chequy, or and az. on a bend gu. three lions, passant, guardant, of the first. *Warren.*
- Per pale, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three lions, passant, guardant, or, a label of three points, of the second, and bezantée. *Beauford.*
- Per bend, sinister, or and gu. on a bend, betw. two double cottises, three lions, passant, counterchanged. *Smartie.*
- Sa. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, or. *Bendish.*
- Gu. on a bend or, betw. three lions, rampant, ar. as many mullets az. *Pally.*
- Ar. a cross gu. betw. four lions, rampant, of the second..... *Dabeney.*
- Gu. a cross ar. betw. four lions, rampant, or. *Burwash, or Burwasch.*
- Az. a cross ar. betw. four lions, rampant, or. *Dawbeney, Dakeney.*
- Ar. a cross gu. betw. four lions, passant, respecting each other sa. *Odrow, Gerow.*
- Az. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, ar. *Dokesworth.*
- Quarterly, or and ar. on a cross humettée, gu. betw. four lions, rampant, sa. five escallops of the second.—Crest, a dragon's head, erased, per pale, or and gu. wings az. and sa. *Massingberd.*
- Quarterly, az. and ar. four lions, rampant, counterchanged. *Pipard.*
- Per pale and per fesse, indented, az. and or, four lions, passant, counterchanged. *Cromwell.*
- Gu. a pale, engr. or, betw. four lions, rampant, ar. *Ellisworth.*
- Per cross, az. and gu. four lions, passant, guardant, or, on a chief, dancettée, ar. three pellets. *Pert.*
- Sa. a cross, betw. four lions, rampant, or, on a chief of the last, three roses gu. *Deacons.*
- Sa. a saltier, flory, ar. betw. four lions, passant, guardant, or. *Pycot, or Pyket.*
- Ar. on a saltier, engr. az. betw. four lions, passant, guardant, gu. five bezants.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. *Lacy.*
- Gu. a saltier, betw. four lions, rampant, ar. *Stonlyng.*
- Or, on a cross gu. five lions, rampant, ar. *Wykeford.*
- Ar. on a cross sa. five lions, rampant, or. *Walle.*
- Sa. on a cross, engr. betw. four eaglets ar. five lions, passant, guardant, of the first.—Crest, a demi tiger sa. ducally gorged and tufted ar. *Pagett.*
- Erm. on a cross gu. five lions, passant, or. *Everard.*
- Gu. five lions, rampant, in cross, or. *Bintworth, De la Sale.*
- Ar. on a cross sa. five lions, rampant, or. *Cutworth, or Owtworth.*
- Ar. on a cross, engr. sa. five lions, passant, guardant, or..... *Frodham.*
- Ar. on a cross gu. five lions, passant, guardant, or..... *The City of York.*
- Az. six lions, rampant, or..... *Longspey.*
- Az. six lions, rampant, ar.—Crest, an eagle, volant, regardant, az. beaked and legged or. *Leybourne.*
- Ar. six lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb sa. *Savage.*
- Sa. six lions, rampant, or. *St. Martyn.*

- Gu. six lions, rampant, ar. ducally crowned or, *Haselerton.*
 Ar. six lions, rampant, az. ... *Morteign, Morteyn.*
 Or, six lions, rampant, sa. ... *Dorcest.*
 Sa. six lions, rampant, ar. ... *Detling.*
 Sa. six lions, rampant, ar. ... *Englis, Rayle.*
 Ar. six lions, rampant, gu. ... *Leybourne.*
 Ar. six lions, rampant, or, a label of three points gu. ... *Longspey.*
 Ar. three lions, rampant, gu. on a chief of the second, as many lions, rampant, of the first. *Yelverton.*
 Az. six lions, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. ... *Leybourne.*
 Ar. six lions, rampant, gu. ... *Villers, Vilers, and Grevill.*
 Gu. six lions, rampant, ar. ... *Leybourne.*
 Az. six lions, rampant, ar. a canton erm.—Crest, a bull's scalp ar. ... *Sherland, Cheney.*
 Az. six lions, rampant, or, on a canton of the second, a mullet gu. ... *Kyrkeby, Harnhull.*
 Ar. fretty gu. semée of lions, passant, guardant, of the second. ... *Moorle.*
 Sa. six lions, dormant, ar. ... *Bateman.*
 Barry of ten, ar. and az. six escocheons sa. each charged with a lion, rampant, ar.—Crest, a garb or, supported by two lions, rampant, one az. the other ar. ... *Cecill.*
 Az. a bend gu. betw. six lions, rampant, or. *Bicknor.*
 Or, six lions, rampant, sa. on a chief gu. three cinquefoils of the first. ... *Martine.*
 Gu. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. betw. six lions, rampant, or, three martlets sa.—Crest, a woman's head, couped at the shoulders, ppr. hair or. ... *Griffith.*
 Az. on a bend ar. cottised or, betw. six lions, rampant, of the third, three mullets, pierced, gu. *Bohun.*
 Az. a bend, cottised, ar. betw. six lions, rampant, or. ... *Bohun.*
 Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. betw. six lions, rampant, or, three escallops gu. ... *Bohun.*
 Ar. a bend, cottised, sa. betw. six lions, rampant, of the second. ... *Bohun and Suardby.*
 Or, a bend az. betw. six lions, rampant, gu. *Bor.*
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. six lions, rampant, of the first. ... *Martham.*
 Ar. a bend, lozengy, or, betw. six lions, rampant, sa. ... *Bawdewyn, Tyttesbury, Tistesborough.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, betw. two lions, rampant, sa. three escallops ar. ... *Norton.*
 Or, on a bend, betw. two lions, rampant, sa. three doves gu. ... *Doves.*
 Ar. on a bend az. betw. two lions, rampant, gu. three bezants. ... *Turke.*
 Az. on a bend, betw. two lions, rampant, ar. three popinjays vert, beaked, legged, and colored gu. ... *Curson.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. betw. two lions of the second, a wivern, extended, ar. ... *Newport, Ruding.*
 Ar. a bend az. betw. two lions, rampant, of the second. ... *Foundowre.*
 Erm. a bend betw. two lions, rampant, gu.—Crest, an arm, armed, ppr. holding a spear of three points. ... *Lybbe.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa. in the second and third, a lion, rampant, or, on a bend gu. three annulets of the last.—Crest, an arm, embowed, couped at the shoulder gu. holding a battle-axe, staff of the last, blade and gauntlet ar. at the wrist a ribbon, tied in a knot of the first. ... *Hurlebert.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. three lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar. ducally crowned or. ... *Osborn.*
 Ar. on a chev. engr. betw. three crosses, patonce, fitché at the foot sa. two lions, passant, guardant, respecting each other, of the field. *Barlowe.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. two lions, passant, respecting each other or. ... *Bewrys.*
 Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three griffins' heads az. two lions, passant, respecting each other, ar. *Gardner.*
 Sa. betw. two chev. ar. two lions, passant, respecting each other, the first sa. the second as the chev. ... *Chipenham, or Chipnam.*
 Gu. on a chev. or, three lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, an old man's head, side-faced, couped at the shoulders ppr. with a cap gu. turned up fretty ar. and sa. buttoned on the top or. *De Cobham.*
 Gu. on a chev. ar. a lion, rampant, sa. crowned or.—Crest, on a chapeau, a wing, displayed, gu. charged as the arms. ... *Brooke.*
 Sa. on a fesse or, betw. three flowers ar. leaved or, two lions, passant, az.—Crest, an arm gu. holding two branches, flowered, ar. leaved vert. *Masters.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. a lion, passant, ar. ... *Husey.*
 Az. on a fesse or, betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar. a lion, passant, gu. ... *Gough.*
 Or, on a fesse, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, az. a lion, passant, ar. ... *Tapte.*
 Or, on a fesse gu. a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *De Wallingford.*
 Bendy of six, vert and gu. on a fesse or, a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two cinquefoils ppr. *Magnus.*
 Az. on a fesse, counter-embattled, ar. semée of cross crosslets sa. betw. six martlets or, a lion, passant, guardant, of the third. ... *Maydeley.*

- Ar. on a fesse, counter-embattled, gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Revensholme.*
 Gu. a fesse, humetty, betw. two lions, passant, guardant, or. *Harwood.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. two lions, passant, guardant, sa. a fleur-de-lis, betw. as many crescents or. *Gooderick.*
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. two lions, passant, guardant, gu. each charged on the shoulder with a bezant, a tower, betw. two fleurs-de-lis of the fourth.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. on his shoulder a bezant, holding, in his dexter foot, a fleur-de-lis or. *Cade.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. two lions, passant, of the second. *Sweple.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. two lions, passant, ar. *Payne.*
 Or, a fesse, humettée, gu. betw. two lions, passant, sa. *Masham.*
 Or, a fesse vairé, betw. two lions, passant, sa. *Vowell, Hooker.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. two lions, passant, ar. crowned or. *Huystock.*
 Or, three piles gu. on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, sa. *Bassett.*
 Gu. on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, sa. all within a bordure of the last, charged with eight estoiles or. *White.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, rampant, of the first. *De Orbaston.*
 Gu. three bendlets ar. on a canton of the first, a lion, rampant, of the second. *Bellingham.*
 Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, or. *Baron.*
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and az. on a canton or, a lion, passant, gu. *Halys.*
 Az. a star of sixteen points or, on a canton gu. a lion, passant, ar. *St. Clere.*
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, of the second. *Bellingham.*
 Or, two bars az. on a canton of the last, a lion, passant, of the first. *Wilson.*
 Az. on a chev. or, three cinquefoils purp. on a canton ar. a lion, passant, sa. *Hawes.*
 Ar. fretty gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, or, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Dunstabil.*
 Or, a lion, passant, and cinquefoil, in chief sa. in base a cinquefoil of the last. *Aurtichier, or Aureichier.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a canton or, a lion, rampant, sa. *Grey.*
 Or, three bars az. on a canton ar. two lions, passant, gu. *Routhe.*
 Quarterly, sa. and or, in the first quarter, a lion, passant, ar. *Bowdon.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa.; in the first and fourth, a lion, passant, of the second; in the second and third, a mullet, counterchanged.—Crest, a wolf, paly of eight, or and az. *Breton.*
 Per cross, per fesse, indented, ar. and az. in the first quarter, a lion, passant, gu. *Croftes.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az. in the first quarter, a lion, passant, gu. *Ponseyn.*
 Per pale, and per fesse, indented, gu. and or, in the first quarter, a lion, passant, ar. *Besyn.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. in the first quarter, a lion, passant, guardant, az. *Say, or Sore.*
 Per pale and per fesse, indented, az. and ar. in the first quarter, a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Crofte.*
 Per pale and per fesse, indented, gu. and or, in the first quarter, a lion, passant, guardant, of the last. *Besville.*
 Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first.—Crest, a lion, couchant, or. *De Lancaster.*
 Bendy of ten, az. and or, on a canton ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. *Posselou.*
 Erm. a cross, compony, or and gu. in the first quarter, ar. a lion, rampant, sa. *Laund.*
 Ar. on a canton gu. a lion, passant, of the field. *Lile.*
 Ar. on a canton vert, a lion, rampant, or. *Norton.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az. in the first and fourth, a lion, rampant, gu. *Pollexfen.*
 Sa. on a chev. ar. three mullets, pierced, of the first, a canton or, charged with a lion, passant, guardant, gu.—Crest, an eagle's head, coupé, gu. the wings chequy, or and vert. *Bokeland.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, or, on a canton az. a lion, passant, of the second. *Fontaine.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or. *Londeth.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or. *Rolston and Stafford.*
 Gu. fretty ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, of the field. *Brett.*
 Or, on a chief az. a lion, rampant, of the field. *Aston.*
 Ar. six roses gu. three, two, and one, on a chief of the second, a lion, rampant, of the field. *Fitz-Row.*
 Ar. on a chief sa. a lion, passant, of the first. *Cardemew and Bamburgh.*
 Az. three swords, conjoined, at the pomels, in the fesse point, ar. pomelled or, on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, gu. betw. two maunches erm. *Norton.*
 Gu. two bars or, in chief a lion, passant, of the first. *Torrington.*
 Or, on two bars gu. six trefoils, slipped, ar. in chief, a lion, passant, sa. *Palmer.*
 Gu. on a chief ar. a lion, passant, of the first. *Brock.*

Ar. on a chev. az. three escallops of the first, a chief of the second, thereon a lion, passant, of the field.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar.

Hende, or Hinde.

Gu. three chev. vairé, on a chief ar. a lion, passant, of the first. *Allatton, Alatton.*

Gu. a chev. or, in chief, a lion, passant, ar.

Tanfield.

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three millrinds or, on a chief ar. a lion, passant, gu. *Torner, or Turner.*

Barry of six, gu. and ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, az. *Eglesfield, or Englesfield.*

Ar. two bars gu. on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, of the first. *Lowthe.*

Gu. on a chief or, a lion, passant, sa. .. *Veryet,*

Howell, Dymott.

Per pale, ar. and gu. on a chief sa. a lion, passant, or. *Kirkeby.*

Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. a lion, passant, or.

Chamber.

Barry of ten, gu. and ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, sa. *Malefant.*

Gu. a cross, patonce, ar. on a chief az. a lion, passant, or. *Chauney.*

Per pale, vert and gu. a fesse, dancettée, erm. in chief, a lion, passant, betw. two martlets ar.

Somer.

Chequy, or and gu. on a chief ar. a lion, passant, sa. *Comberworth.*

Gu. two bars ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, of the field. *Marbray.*

Gu. on a chief or, a lion, passant, az. *Paciford.*

Paly of six, ar. and gu. on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, of the first. *Stormyn.*

Gu. three garbs ar. two and one, in chief, a lion, passant, of the last. *Rotier.*

Gu. two bars, in chief, a lion, passant, or. *Hill.*

Az. two bars, gemelles, in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Gragor.*

Gu. two bars, in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Tregoose, or Tregooze.*

Paly of eight, ar. and gu. on a chief az. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Redlefeld.*

Paly of six, or and gu. on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Preys.*

Ar. on a chief az. a lion, passant, or. *St. George,*

Stawndon.

Erm. a saltier, engr. gu. on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, ar. *Armyn.*

Ar. a fesse, nebulée, sa. in chief, a lion, passant, az. betw. two lozenges gu. in base, a lozenge of the last. *Thorne.*

Gu. on a chief, dancettée, or, a lion, passant, sa.

Glowcester.

Az. two bars ar. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or.

Deneston.

Barry of eight, gu. and or, on a chief, party, per pale, of the second and first, a lion, passant, ar.

Inkepenne.

Ar. fretty sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or.

Mapertishall.

Paly of six, ar. and sa. on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, of the first. *Vustewayte.*

Gu. fretty ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, sa.

Yeston.

Az. a chev. betw. three crosslets ar. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or. *Mablethorp.*

Or, on a chev. sa. betw. three torteauxes, each charged with a martlet ar. an estoile of the first, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, of the third.

Larke.

Ar. two chev. sa. on each three fleurs-de-lis or, on a chief az. a lion, passant of the third, on his shoulder a lozenge gu.—Crest, a hand ppr. habited, chequy, ar. and az. holding three arrows, two in saltier, and one in pale, or, feathered and headed of the first. *Smith.*

Per pale, or and az. a cross, patonce, counter-changed, a chief, quarterly, first and fourth gold, a lion, passant, az.; second and third of the same, three bezants fesseways. *Robinson.*

Ar. two pales az. on each three fleurs-de-lis of the first, a chief of the second, charged with a lion, passant, of the field.—Crest, two arms, armed, couped above the elbow ppr. holding a sword in both hands, crossways, ar. pomelled or. *Smith.*

Sa. fretty or, on a chief of the first, a lion, passant, guardant, of the second. *Myttecumb.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three pellets, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Englam.*

Az. two bars ar. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Denardeston.*

Ar. on a chev. sa. three escallops or, on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, of the field. *Surcott.*

Ar. two bars, nebulée, az. on a chief, per pale, of the first and sa. a lion, passant, guardant, counter-changed. *Tyngillon.*

Erm. two bars gu. on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, guardant, or. .. *Osborne and Gifford.*

Or, on a chief az. a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Brasham.*

Ar. three pellets, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, erm. betw. two anchors of the first.

Aleyne.

Barry of six, ar. and az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Lamkyn.*

Ar. two bars gu. in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, of the last. *Burnby.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three cross crosslets or, on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Hondon.*

- Erm. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Bordeley.*
 Ar. three cross crosslets sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Redy.*
 Az. three bars ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, guardant, gu. *Walleron.*
 Erm. on a chief or, a lion, passant, guardant, gu. *Grauncester.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Pakington.*
 Ar. three leopards' heads sa. in chief a lion, passant, guardant, gu. *Foullelode, or Fylilode.*
 Paly of ten, ar. and az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Bellwelle.*
 Az. three bars, nebulée, ar. on a chev. sa. three martlets or, a chief gu. charged with a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two anchors of the fourth. *Forman, Freman.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Lodington.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. on a chief az. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Langeford.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. betw. three pellets, on a chief az. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Benolt.*
 Gu. fretty ar. on a chief or, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Spigornell.*
 Or, fretty sa. on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. betw. two martlets or.—Crest, a mule's head, coupé, az. collared or, betw. three bezants, one and two, on the cheek a martlet of the last. *St. Amond.*
 Ar. a bend, compony, or and az. on a chief gu. two lions, passant, guardant, in pale, of the second. *Curzon.*
 Erm. a cinquefoil az. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Herper.*
 Gu. three fleur-de-lis or, on a chief ar. a lion, passant, guardant, of the field. *Brooke.*
 Az. a chev. or betw. three mullets ar. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, of the second.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, or. .. *Montaguta.*
 Ar. guttée sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Drope.*
 Ar. a cross, compony, or and az.; in the first quarter, a water-bouget; in the second, an eagle, displayed; the third, a swan, close; the fourth, an escallop; all sa.; and, on a chief of the third, a lion, passant, guardant, of the second. *Purde.*
 Ar. a demi lion, rampant, sa. *Mervyn.*
 Ar. a demi lion, rampant, gu. *Betkeyn, Dennet, Malory.*
 Sa. a demi lion, rampant, ar. *Pulham.*
 Or, a demi lion, rampant, az. in a mural crown, reversed, ar. *Talstock.*
 Gu. a demi lion, rampant, ar. crowned or. *Green.*
 Ar. a demi lion, rampant, gu. on his shoulder a fleur-de-lis or. *Mervyn.*
 Az. semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. a demi lion, rampant, or. *Morvyle.*
 Gu. a demi lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure, sa. bezantée. *Lynde and Stokes.*
 Erm. on a chief az. a demi lion, issuant, or, a label of three points ar. each charged with as many ermine-spots sa. *Bromhall.*
 Sa. ten bezants, four, three, two, and one, on a chief ar. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, gu. *Juyn, Jauvin, Jaduyn.*
 Or, two pales sa. on a chief ar. a demi lion, issuant, of the first. *Mantery.*
 Sa. on a chief ar. a demi lion, issuant, betw. six crosslets gu. *Bodington.*
 Az. three bars ar. on a chief of the second, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, gu. *Egrenhall.*
 Az. six plates, three, two, and one, on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, gu. .. *Seys, Dederyke, and Degon.*
 Az. three horse-barnacles, expanded, or, on a chief erm. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, gu. *Geneville.*
 Erm. two bars gu. in chief a lion, rampant, issuant, of the second. *Draton.*
 Erm. three bars gu. in chief a lion, rampant, issuant, of the second. *Freyne.*
 Gu. on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, erm. *Wherton.*
 Az. on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, gu.—Crest, a lion, couchant, winged or, supporting a lyre of the first. *Markham.*
 Sa. three mullets ar. on a chief of the first, a demi lion, issuant, gu. *Lawkyn.*
 Sa. on a chief ar. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, of the first. *Manters.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil gu. on a chief of the last, a demi lion, issuant, or.—Crest, a blackamoor's head, coupé at the shoulders sa. bells in his ears, and wreathed on the forehead or and az. stringed as the last. *Weldone.*
 Or, a demi lion, rampant, gu. issuant of a fesse sa. *Esme, or Eme.*
 Az. two bars, wavy, erm. on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, sa.—Crest, an ostrich ppr. with a horse-shoe in his mouth ar. *Smith.*
 Erm. on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, vert. *Heglise.*
 Vert, on a chief gu. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, or. *Terell.*
 Az. ten billets or, four, three, two, and one, on a chief of the second, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, sa. *Dormer.*
 Or, on a chev. sa. betw. three pellets, on each a talbot, passant, of the first, as many martlets

- ar. on a chief az. a demi lion, betw. two dragons' heads, erased or. *Alyn.*
- Az. six bezants, three, two, and one, on a chief or, a demi lion, passant, gu. *Seys.*
- Or, on three pellets, as many talbots or, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two anchors ar.—Crest, a demi greyhound, paly, and collared ar. and az. holding a crescent or. *Alyn.*
- Ar. three demi lions, rampant, gu. *Starmyn,* or *Sturmyn.*
- Gu. three demi lions, rampant, ar. *Bennett.*
- Az. three demi lions, rampant, ar. guttée de sang. —Crest, a demi lion ar. guttée de sang, betw. two wings az. *Newenham.*
- Ar. three demi lions, rampant, gu. within a bordure of the second, bezantée. *Fisher.*
- Or, three demi lions, rampant, gu. a chief, indented, of the last.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding, in his foot, an olive-branch ppr. *Fisher.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three demi lions or. *Hamme.*
- Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three demi lions, passant, gu. as many bezants on a chief sa. two piles of the field.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé sa. eared gu. collared or, charged with three torteaux on the neck, a pale ar. betw. four plates. *Hull.*
- Erm. a fesse gu. two demi lions, rampant, in chief, issuant from the fesse of the second, in base three mascles of the last. *Sall.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. fretty or, betw. three demi lions, rampant, erased, az. on a chief gu. as many chaplets of the third, flowered az.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased az. collared or, edged with six plates, three and three. *Hall.*
- Gu. two demi lions, passant, guardant, in pale, or. *Acche,* or *Hache.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. az. betw. two demi lions, rampant, gu. bezantée, three mullets of six points, pierced or. *Wrey.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three demi lions, rampant, az. as many crescents or. *Chachemayd.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three demi lions, rampant, gu. as many bezants. *Fisher.*
- Ar. a chev. vairé, betw. three demi lions, rampant, erased, gu.—Crest, a demi sea-dog, rampant, az. scaled on the back or. *Fisher.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three demi lions, rampant, gu. as many escocheons of the field. *Fisher.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three demi lions, rampant, ar. —Crest, on a mount vert, a martin, passant, ppr. *Bennet.*
- Or, on a chev. betw. three demi lions, rampant, gu. as many trefoils, slipped, of the second.—Crest, a bull's head, cabossed ar. guttée sa. *Lyfeild.*
- Ar. a lion's head, erased sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Newcome.*
- Az. a lion's head, erased, sa. within an orle of cross crosslets ar. *Totheby.*
- Ar. three lions' heads, erased, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Otteley.*
- Ar. three lions' heads, erased, gu. collared of the first. *Gouis.*
- Ar. three lions' heads, erased, sa. *Moorton,* *Mangfield,* *Burcetre.*
- Gu. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Teford.*
- Ar. three lions' heads, erased, gu. *Coplay.*
- Sa. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Grey.*
- Ar. three lions' heads, coupé, sa. *Beucray.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Benington.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. bezantée, an estoile or.—Crest, a greyhound's head, coupé, vert, collared or. *Johnson.*
- Sa. on a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. as many cinquefoils gu.—Crest, an owl or, wings, displayed, gu. on the breast three hurts, betw. two pellets gu. *Stray.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, purp. as many wrens of the field, on a chief gu. three cross crosslets or. *Wrenne.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three lions' heads, erased, of the first. *Ward* and *Harbenger.*
- Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. on a chief of the last, two bars, nebulée, purp. depressed by a pale az. charged with a pelican or, all within a bordure of the last, charged with hurts. *Fox.*
- Gu. on a chev. erm. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. a pale az. charged with a pelican or, all within a bordure of the last, charged with hurts.—Crest, a fox, courant and regardant, per pale, ar. and gu. holding a rose-branch, in his mouth, ppr. leaved vert. *Fox.*
- Az. a chev. engr. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Pope.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three lions, erased, or. *Steward.*
- Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three lions' heads, erased, sa. *Fereby* and *Tolimond.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a fetlock, chain archways, or, thereon an escocheon, charged with a lion's head, erased, of the first, the chain being interchangeable, of the last and az. *Wyndham.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. a chess-rook or, betw. three lions' heads, erased, of the second. *Rowcliff.*
- Or, a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, within a bordure, engr. az. *Wendy,* or *Wendie.*
- Or, on a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. as many bezants. *Somerton.*

- Sa. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. crowned or. *Beauchamp*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Burnam*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. fretty sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Brunham*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Standon*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Bewcham*.
 Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three lions' heads, erased, of the second, a fleur-de-lis or. *Bekett*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, of the last. *Gunnas*, or *Gumras*.
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three lions' heads, erased, sa. *Gibon*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. crowned or.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a lion's head, coupé, gu. bezantée. *Gibon*.
 Az. on a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or, as many martlets sa.—Crest, a demi bull erm. armed or. *Moore*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, coupé, gu. crowned or.—Crest, a lion's head, gu. crowned or, betw. two ostrich-feathers ar. *Johnson*.
 Gu. three bezants, on each a lion's head, erased, ar. on a chief or, a pole-axe and tilting-spear, in saltier, az. betw. four pellets.—Crest, three hand-guns or, erected, and two serpents az. entwined about the barrels az. *Vaughan*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Le Moyne*, now *Monke*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, ppr. a chief gu.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ppr. collared and chained gu. *Vivian*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Covert*.
 Per pale, ar. and or, a fesse, nebulée, betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. each devouring a spear az.—Crest, a nag's head, coupé, az. bezantée, bridled ar. *Dawnsey*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. as many anchors or.—Crest, a cock's head, erased, gu. combed and wattled or, holding, in the beak, a branch of flowers ar. leaved vert. *Farmour*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. betw. ten cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Farrington*.
 Ar. a fesse, compouy, az. and or. betw. three lions' heads, erased, sa. within a bordure gu. charged with eight escallop-shells of the field. *Chambers*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. *Brykett*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. as many bezants.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, paly of four, or and sa. ducally gorged ar. devouring a fish gu. *Ringeley*.
 Sa. a fesse, cottised, betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. crowned or. *Wood*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Seyncler*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. gu. betw. three birds, rising, az. beaked and legged of the second, as many bezants, each charged with a lion's head, erased, sa.—Crest, a demi talbot sa. collared, indented, and eared or, betw. two fir-branches vert. *George*.
 Ar. two bars az. each charged with a lion's head, erased, or. *Harpur*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Seynclere*.
 Per saltier, sa. and gu. on a fesse, betw. three lions' heads, erased, or, as many cinquefoils az. *Pynnoke*.
 Erm. a fesse ermines, betw. three lions' heads, erased, sa. guttée ar. *Rugewin*.
 Gu. on a fesse ar. betw. three mascles or, as many lions' heads, erased, az. *Marshall*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three lions' heads, erased, gu. *Denman*.
 Az. on a fesse ar. betw. three plates, each charged with a crescent gu. as many lions' heads, erased, of the first. *Patshull*, or *Pateshall*.
 Or, on a pale az. three lions' heads, erased, ar. *Suwardby*.
 Per fesse, ar. and vert, a pale, counterchanged, three lions' heads, erased, gu.—Crest, a sphinx or, winged ar. *Argall*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and az. on a chief of the second, three lions' heads, erased, of the first. *Newarke*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and az. three trefoils, slipped, counterchanged, on a chief gu. three lions' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a tree, erect, and raguled, out of the top, coupé, three acorn-branches, fructed or, leaved vert. *Troys*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a chief of the second, three lions' heads, erased, or. *Hickling*.
 Ar. on a saltier sa. betw. four lions' heads, erased, gu. a martlet or, betw. as many bezants, on a chief of the third, an anchor, betw. two pallets az. *Farmer*.
 Quarterly, gu. and az. four lions' heads, erased, or. *Tusele*.
 Sa. a cross, betw. four lions' heads, erased, ar. a crescent on the top.—Crest, an arm, bendy, wavy, sinister, or and purp. hand ppr. holding a flower gu. leaved vert, on the top a goldfinch, volant, ppr. *March*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four lions' heads, erased sa. *Stokys*.

Gu. on a bend, betw. six lions' heads, erased, ar. a mullet. *Skull*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three lions' heads, erased, of the first, crowned or.—Crest, a lion's head, guardant, and erased, crowned or. ... *Wrothe*.
 Erm. on a bend gu. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Weston*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three lions' heads, erased, sa. *Turpen*.
 Ar. a bend gu. betw. three lions' heads, erased, sa. crowned or. *Pederton*.
 Ar. a bend, compony, erm. and ermines, betw. two lions' heads, erased, gu. on a chief az. three billets of the first. *Styel*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. cottised gu. three lions' heads, erased, or. *Lamborne*.
 Per fesse, gu. and az. on a bend ar. betw. two

lions' heads, erased, and three crosslets, fitchée, or, three cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, gu. bezantée, holding, betw. his feet, an acorn-branch, leaved, ppr. *Giles*, or *Gille*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. betw. four lions' heads, erased, gu. three estoiles or. *Pillesden*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. betw. two lions' heads, erased, sa. three crosses, pattée, of the first. *Haderley*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. betw. two lions' heads, erased, sa. three cross crosslets or. *Harderly*, *Arderley*, or *Atherley*.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three saltiers ar. as many lions' heads, erased, of the first.—Crest, a unicorn's head, paly of six, or and az. attired of the first. *Gale*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. two lions' heads, erased, sa. *Mells*.

LEOPARDS' HEADS.

Az. a leopard's head, erased, or. *Michell*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a leopard's head or, jessant, a fleur-de-lis, counterchanged. ... *Withew* and *Braunche*.
 Gu. a leopard's head or, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. *Braunch*.
 Sa. a leopard's head or, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. *Clederow* and *Morley*.
 Ar. a leopard's head, jessant, a fleur-de-lis gu. *Tyrell*.
 Sa. a leopard's head or, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. within a bordure, engr. of the last, charged with torteauxes.—Crest, a talbot, passant, regardant, ermines, collared or. *Morley*.
 Sa. a leopard's head, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a griffin's head and wings ar. *Morley*.
 Ar. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis sa. *Sodington*.
 Az. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Cantelupe*.
 Gu. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Cantelupe*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or.—Crest, a demi woodman sa. wreathed round the head or, in his left hand a club vert. *Heband*, or *Woodford*.
 Gu. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Nevil*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. betw. nine crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Hillarey* and *St. Hillary*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Gordane*.

Gu. four leopards' heads, jessant, or, two and two, a canton erm. *Houghton*.
 Gu. three leopards' heads or, jessant, a fleur-de-lis az. over all a bend engr. of the last. ... *Denys*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis of the first. ... *Cauley*, of *Cowley*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis ar. *Huband*.
 Erm. on a chev. gu. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Cantelupe*.
 Az. a fesse gu. betw. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Cantelupe*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis or. *Grey*.
 Az. three leopards' heads or. *More*.
 Erm. three leopards' heads sa. ducally crowned or. *Noble*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads ar. *Lynndone*, or *Lydowne*.
 Ar. three leopards' heads sa. ... *Waldew*, *Walden*, *Monke*.
 Gu. three leopards' heads or. *Herbright*.
 Ar. three leopards' heads az. *Atwell*.
 Ar. five leopards' heads, in cross, sa. *Stone*.
 Ar. three leopards' heads, in fesse, betw. as many annulets gu.—Crest, two leopards' heads ar. both ducally crowned with one coronet gu. *Somervill*.
 Or, three leopards' heads, erased, sa. ... *Waldiff*.
 Az. three leopards' heads ar. *Barney*.
 Per pale, or and gu. three leopards' heads ar. counterchanged. *Wilford*.
 Or, three leopards' heads sa. a bend az. *Waldew*.
 Sa. three leopards' heads or, betw. twelve crosslets of the second. *Wood*.

- Or, two leopards' heads, betw. two flanches gu. *Frere.*
- Or, two chev. gu. on a canton of the second, three leopards' head of the first. *Romenall.*
- Az. five leopards' heads ar. two, two, and one, a canton or. *Constantine.*
- Sa. a bend or, on a sinister canton ar. a leopard's head of the second. *Isake.*
- Ar. a bend sa. on a chief gu. three leopards' heads or. *Jenicot.*
- Erm. on a chief, embattled, gu. three leopards' heads or. *Bosshe, or Bisshe.*
- Barry of twelve, ar. and sa. on a chief gu. three leopards' heads or. *Burrell.*
- Erm. a chev. gu. on a chief or, two leopards' heads of the second. *Prescott.*
- Or, a saltier, humettée, gu. on a chief of the last, three leopards' heads of the first. *Glaston.*
- Per pale, or and az. on a chief gu. three leopards' heads of the first. *Caldecot.*
- Gu. a chev. ar. on a chief az. three leopards' heads or. *Cheynew.*
- Ar. fretty gu. on a chief, party per chief, ar. and az. in chief, three leopards' heads gu. in base, as many crosses, pattée, of the first. *Carvenell.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. betw. three talbots, courant, counterchanged, on a chief gu. three leopards' heads or. *Gooche, or Gouge.*
- Gu. on a chev. ar. three martlets of the first, on a chief az. a mullet of six points, betw. two leopards' heads or. *Dolesley, or Dolseley.*
- Or, two bars gu. in chief, three leopards' heads of the second.—Crest, a cockatrice's head, erased, purp. combed gu. wings ppr. *Jessop.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. on a chief of the second, three leopards' heads or. *Smith.*
- Erm. on a chief gu. two leopards' heads ar. *Thornex.*
- Gyronny of eight, or and sa. on a chief of the second, two leopards' heads of the first. *Crow.*
- Ar. a cross, raguly, gu. on a chief az. three leopards' heads or. *Lawrence.*
- Erm. a cross, moline, sa. in chief, three leopards' heads of the second. *Molynes.*
- Erm. on a chief az. three leopards' heads or. *Scrivener.*
- Ar. three bars, nebulée, and a bend sa. on a chief gu. as many leopards' heads or. *Clement.*
- Erm. on a chief az. three leopards' heads or. *Pourton.*
- Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gu. in chief three leopards' heads purp. *Pounteney.*
- Erm. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Reynold, or Raynold.*
- Gu. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. three leopards' heads of the first. *Wakefield.*
- Ar. a fesse, indented, gu. in chief three leopards' heads sa.—Two crests; first, a lion's head, erased, sa; secondly, a leopard's head, erased, sa. gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Pulteney.*
- Sa. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three leopards' heads or. *Garwynton.*
- Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Greyve.*
- Ar. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. three leopards' heads sa. *West.*
- Erm. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three leopards' heads or, in a bordure gu. *Reynolds.*
- Erm. on a fesse, dancettée, gu. betw. two leopards' heads and a mullet or. *Reynolds.*
- Ar. a fesse, dancettée, sa. betw. three leopards' heads az. *Pulton.*
- Gu. a fesse, embattled, ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Germyn.*
- Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Rether.*
- Az. a fesse erm. betw. three leopards' heads, party per pale, or and ar. *Reston.*
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Dyffe.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads or. *Wanner and Walwayne.*
- Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Fanner, or Vanner.*
- Per pale, or and gu. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads, all counterchanged. *Milbourn.*
- Az. guttée ar. on a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads or, as many crosslets gu. *Darlington.*
- Gu. on a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads ar. as many fleurs-de-lis sa. *Stellington.*
- Sa. a fesse, counter-embattled, ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Hellis.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Depden.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Wood.*
- Az. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads or. *De la Poole.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. charged with four pellets, wavy, of the first, betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Lacy.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Lea.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Lea.*
- Sa. on a fesse, cottised, or, three leopards' heads gu. *Lea.*
- Az. on a fesse, cottised, or, three leopards' heads gu. *Lea.*
- Gu. a chev. ar. guttée sa. betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Lutburgh.*
- Vert, on a fesse, cottised, or, three leopards' heads gu. *Leigh.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. three leopards' heads or. *Brabant.*

Sa. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Leigh*, alias *Lea*.
 Or, on a fesse, counter-embattled, sa. betw. three leopards' heads gu. a mullet of six points, betw. two crescents ar. *Russell*.
 Erm. on a fesse vert, three leopards' heads or. *Langley*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads or.—Crest, an arm, armed ppr. holding a sword, enfiled with a boar's head. *Payne*.
 Vert, a fesse, betw. three leopards' heads or.—Crest, out of a plume of ostrich's feathers, a leopard's head or. *Payne*.
 Sa. a fesse vairé, betw. three leopards' heads or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head vert. *Whight*.
 Az. on a fesse or, three leopards' heads gu. *Freston*.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three leopards' heads gu. *Forkington*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. two chev. erm. three leopards' heads of the first. *Seward*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three annulets gu. as many leopards' heads of the first. *Somerfeild*.
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Beaumont*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Savaige*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' heads gu. *Heyliston*, or *Halsham*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Deyff*, *Deffe*, and *Hill*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Thowested*, or *Thewsted*, and *Hexton*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three leopards' heads of the second, as many annulets of the first. *Caylowe*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three leopards' heads sa. as many crosses, fitchée, of the first. *Snassell*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads sa.—Crest, a tiger, passant, vert, the tail nowed, ducally gorged or. *Ferrington*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Smert* and *Lea*, of *Lea*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads gu. *Chamberlyn*.
 Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Wilford*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three leopards' heads az. *Tychewell*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Parker* and *Monsder*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three leopards' heads gu. *Aleyn*, *Hervy*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or.—Crest, two arms, vested, az. holding a leopard's head or, the hand ppr. *Frowyke*.

Az. on a chev. or, betw. three leopards' heads ar. as many cinquefoils vert. *Petite*.
 Per chev. sa. and ar. in chief three leopards' heads or. *Lycheffield*.
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Blakeney*.
 Gu. a chev. sa. guttée ar. betw. three leopards' heads of the third. *Hewston* and *Lughteburgh*.
 Cheveronny of six, erm. and sa. in chief, two leopards' heads sa. in base, one ar. *Tropnell*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Wentworth*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three leopards' heads ar.—Crest, a goat, passant, sa. attired or. *Carvill*, or *Harvill*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Dabgreyne*, *Ley*, *Leygh*, *Leigh*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three leopards' heads az. *Copleston*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads az. *Swaynband*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Elton*, *Godwin*, and *Blakeney*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Peter*, *Briket*, or *Buket*.
 Ar. a chev. az. charged with three pallets or, on each a pellet, betw. as many leopards' heads of of the second.—Crest, a stag's head, erased, and attired, or, charged on the neck with two nails, in saltier, sa. betw. four pellets. *Hengscott*.
 Az. a fesse erm. betw. three leopards' heads, party per pale, or and ar. *Keston*.
 Az. a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' heads or, langued ar. *Hugh*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads az. *Gibons*, or *Gibus*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three leopards' heads or, as many fleurs-de-lis gu. *Guy*.
 Gu. a chev. or, in chief, two leopards' heads ar. in base, a bugle-horn of the last, stringed of the second.—Crest, a lion, passant, vert. *Slingsby*.
 Per pale, or and gu. on a chev. engr. betw. three leopards' heads, erect, as many crescents, all counterchanged. *Wilford*.
 Per pale, gu. and sa. on a chev. engr. ar. betw. three leopards' heads, counterchanged, as many escallops az.—Crest, a cock pheasant az. combed and beaked gu. gorged with a plain collar or. *Browne*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three leopards' heads or. *Weston*, *Cowley*.
 Erm. on a chev. az. three leopards' heads or. *Temperly*.
 Erm. on a chev. engr. az. three leopards' heads or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wivern vert. *Pyrton*.

- Sa. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Fylingley.*
 Az. a chev. erm. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Baskett.*
 Vert, a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or. *Kynardsby.*
 Az. a chev. or, in chief, two leopards' heads, and, in base, a bugle-horn of the second. *Foster.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three leopards' heads or. *Rys and Mennis.*
 Or, on a chev. vert, three leopards' heads of the first.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two halberts in saltier, the staves gu. heads ppr. *Inge.*
 Az. on a chev. or, betw. three leopards' heads of the second, as many escallops sa. *James.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads sa. within a bordure, engr. az. *Lee.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Lee.*
 Az. on a chev. or, a crescent gu. in chief, two leopards' heads gold, within a bordure, gobonated, of the second and third. *Foster.*
 Az. a chev. or, in chief, a bugle-horn, betw. two leopards' heads ar. *Foster.*
 Ar. on a chev. vert, three leopards' heads or. *Foster.*
 Per chev. gu. and ar. three leopards' heads, counterchanged, within a bordure of the second, on a canton three trefoils, slipped. *Chapman.*
 Per chev. ar. and gu. a crescent, betw. three leopards' heads, counterchanged. *Chapman.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three leopards' heads ar. as many escallops az.—Crest, a hand gu. holding a sword or, enfiled with a leopard's head ar. *Browne.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three leopards' heads, within a bordure or. *Browne.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or, as many escallops of the first.—Crest, an antelope, sejant, or, ducally gorged ar. attired of the last. *Eyre.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three leopards' heads or, a chief erm. *Bangor.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Keye.*
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Leechford.*
 Ermines, a chev. betw. three leopards' heads ar. *Leechford.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' heads sa. *Newport.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. betw. three leopards' heads az. as many roses ar. *Clare.*
 Erm. on a chev. az. four pellets ar. betw. three leopards' heads of the second. *Henscott.*
 Or, a chev. betw. three leopards' heads sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle, displayed, gu. *Wheeler.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three leopards' heads of the first. *Hokyrham.*
 Ar. on a bend, betw. three leopards' heads gu. three dexter hands, clinched, ar. *Walker.*
 Ar. betw. two bendlets sa. three leopards' heads of the last. *Worth.*
 Az. on a bend, betw. three leopards' heads or, one in chief, two in base, as many martlets gu. *Nott.*
 Az. two bendlets ar. betw. three leopards' heads or, one in the dexter point betw. the bendlets. *Cromy.*
 Ar. on a bend, engr. gu. three leopards' heads of the first. *Bolton.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three leopards' heads, erased, or. *Burys.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads or. *Grey.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads or. *Coker.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three leopards' heads vert. *Hadley, or Hadey, and Stevenson.*
 Erm. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads or. *Stinte.*
 Sa. on a bend, betw. three leopards' heads or, as many leaves vert, on a canton ar. a cross, pattée, gu. *Etton.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads or. *Cesir.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three leopards' heads or. *Kokyrham, Cokerham.*
 Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. three leopards' heads gu. ducally crowned or. *Gornay.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads of the first. *Kymble.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three leopards' heads sa. *Burgh.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three leopards' heads or. *Burys.*
 Erm. on a bend sa. three leopards' heads ar. *Dogate.*
 Erm. on a bend az. three leopards' heads or. *Cambird.*
 Erm. on a bend vert, three leopards' heads or. *Langley.*
 Chequy or and az, on a bend gu. three leopards' heads ar. *Clifford.*
 Gu. two bars ar. on a bend or, a torteaux, betw. two leopards' heads az. *Hygate.*
 Az. on a bend or, betw. two water-bougets of the last, three leopards' heads gu. *Hunt.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three leopards' heads or, in a bordure, engr. sa. *Coker.*
 Ar. on a pale gu. three leopards' heads of the first. *Brayne.*
 Az. six leopards' heads or. *Hunt.*

Per pale, ar. and sa. three leopards' heads, in pale, counterchanged. *Ashill*.
 Sa. three pallets or, on the first and third as many crosslets gu. on the second three leopards' heads.—Crest, a talbot's head, coupé, paly of four, or and gu. holding, in his mouth, a demi hare, erased, az. *Longspeare*.
 Erm. on a pale sa. three leopards' heads or. *Chamberlain*.
 Ar. two flasks sa. on each a leopard's head of the field. *Deane*.
 Vairé, on a pale gu. three leopards' heads or. *Okewolde*.
 Az. on a bend or, betw. six leopards' heads of the second, as many water-bougets sa.—Crest, a leopard's head or, betw. two wings az. . . *Hunt*.
 Az. a bend ar. betw. six leopards' heads or. *Finchingfield*.
 Ar. six leopards' heads vert.—Crest, a man's head ppr. in a helmet or, plumed gu. *Izod*.
 Quarterly, sa. and ar. four leopards' heads, counterchanged. *Osbaldeston, Osbalston, or Osbaston*.
 Quarterly, sa. and ar. four leopards' heads, counterchanged, on a chief or, three fleurs-de-lis az. *Bourne*.
 Quarterly, erm. and az. in the second and third quarter a leopard's head or. . . . *Woodhouse*.
 Quarterly, az. and erm. in the first and fourth quarters a leopard's head or *Power*.

Quarterly, az. and gu. four leopards' heads or. *Browne*.
 Quarterly, or and sa. four leopards' heads, counterchanged. *Browne*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. a leopard's head or. *Burges, or Brydges*.
 Ar. on a cross az. five leopards' heads or. *Moysholl*.
 Sa. a cross erm. betw. four leopards' heads or. *Preston*.
 Az. a cross or, betw. four leopards' heads ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a goat ar. horned or, leaping against a tree vert. *Kingeston*.
 Sa. a cross, bottonée, betw. four leopards' heads or, within a bordure, engr. ar. and charged with eight torteaux. *Westbury*.
 Gu. a saltier vairé, betw. four leopards' heads or. *Stamford*.
 Sa. a saltier, betw. four leopards' heads or. *Broyn*.
 Sa. a saltier erm. betw. four leopards' heads or.—Crest, (a griffin's head,) ducally gorged or. *Sprakling*.
 Gu. a saltier, betw. four leopards' heads or. *Russell*.
 Ar. a saltier sa. in chief, a leopard's head of the second. *Barnett*.
 Az. a cross, terminated with four leopards' heads or. *Peckham*.
 Erm. on a saltier, engr. sa. four leopards' heads or. *Stody*.

LIONS' GAMBS, &c.

Or, a lion's paw, erased, in a bend gu. . . *Powis*.
 Sa. two lions' paws, in chev. ar. issuing from the field. *Franton and Stanton*.
 Az. two lions' paws, in chev. ar. issuing from the field, holding a fleurs-de-lis, in pale, or. *Schepingdale*.
 Sa. two lions' paws, erased, in saltier, and inverted erm. armed or. *Leyboourns*.
 Ar. two lions' paws, erased, in saltier, gu. *Andesley*.
 Gu. two lions' paws, coupé, or, issuing from the dexter and sinister sides, meeting in the fesse point, holding a crescent, reversed, ar. *Banke*.
 Sa. two lions' gambs, bended, issuing from the dexter and sinister sides, meeting foot to foot in the chief point ar. betw. three annulets or. *Markeby*.
 Sa. two lions' gambs, erased, in saltier, ar. betw. as many lions' heads, erased, in pale, of the last. *Brandon*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. three lions' gambs, inverted and erased, counterchanged. *Nodgate*.

Gu. three lions' gambs, inverted and erased, ar. *Newdigate*.
 Sa. three lions' gambs, coupé and erected, or, the claws to the sinister side of the field. *Frogle*.
 Ar. three lions' gambs, inverted, sa. . . *Uschere*.
 Per pale, sa. and or, three lions' gambs, barways, counterchanged. *Wilson*.
 Ar. three lions' gambs, erected, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Bedford*.
 Per pale, az. and ar. three lions' gambs, barways, erased, and counterchanged.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar. guttée gu. *Wilson*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambs, inverted and erased, ar. *Wetherton*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambs, erected, within a bordure ar. on a chief of the last, an eagle, displayed, sa. crowned or.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erect and erased, ar. holding a wing sa. *Browne*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambs, erased, bendways, ar. *Wooderton*.

Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three lions' gambes of the second, the two in chief bending to each other.

Wortham.

Sa. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes, erected and erased, or. *Wheterton, Woderton.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes, within a bordure ar. *Browne.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three lions' gambes gu. *Roshill.*

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three lions' gambes ar. the two in chief bending towards the middle point.

Selston.

Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three lions' gambes, erased, in bend, gu. *Perceville.*

Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three lions' gambes, erased, bendways, within a bordure gu. *Erdington.*

Ar. a chev. az. betw. three lions' gambes, erect and erased, gu. on a chief sa. as many open bowls or.—Crest, a hedge-hog or, bristled sa.

Whitwong.

Gu. on a fesse, counterembattled, ar. betw. three lions' gambes, erect and erased, or, the two in

chief sinister, bendways, as many crescents gu.

—Crest, a pheasant vert, crested, armed, and gorged with a chaplet gu. *Uvedell.*

Ar. a chev. ermines, betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. on a chief gu. a pelican, betw. two lions' gambes, erased, or. *Gresham.*

Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. six fleurs-de-lis gu. two lions' gambes, in saltier, enfoiled with a ducal coronet or. *Andellaby.*

Sa. a maunch ar. within a bordure or, charged with eight pair of lions' gambes, in saltier, gu.

Wharton.

Sa. three lions' tails, erect, ar. *Corke, Paterdye.*

Sa. three lions' tails, erect, or. *Paterday, or Paterday.*

Ar. three lions' tails, erect, sa. *Pinchbeck.*

Sa. three lions' tails, double queued, erect, ar. *Pinchbeck.*

Or, on a mount gu. three lions' tails, erect, of the second. *Taylard.*

BOARS, &c.

Or, in a pond vert, a boar, passant, sa. *Otenloyne and Silvestris.*

Gu. a boar ar. armed or. *Bore.*

Or, a boar sa. *Gylpin.*

Ar. a boar gu. armed or. *Trevartham.*

Az. a boar ar. betw. ten trefoils, slipped, of the second. *Gryffith, Lloyde, and Appryand.*

Az. three quatrefoils or, in chief a boar of the last, charged on the shoulder with a cross gu.

Massingberd.

Ar. on a fesse sa. a boar of the first, armed or.

Swenford.

Erm. two boars, in pale, gu. *Whichcott.*

Ar. three boars, in pale, sa. *Butteler.*

Az. three boars, in pale, ar. *Bacon.*

Ar. three boars, two and one, sa. *Swynne.*

Az. three boars, two and one, ar. *Goughe.*

Ar. three boars, two and one, az. *Elwike.*

Ar. three boars, two and one, sa. and three crosses, pattée, in pale, gu. *Boteler.*

Ar. a fesse, betw. three boars sa. *Huddeswell and Huddesfield.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three boars sa. *Swynne and Berham.*

Sa. a chev. betw. three boars ar. *Buche.*

Quarterly, gu. and az. on a bend ar. three boars sa. *Gryse.*

Paly of six, or and gu. on a bend sa. three boars ar. *Byrton.*

Gu. a boar, salient, ar. collared and chained or.

Eyre.

Az. three hedge-hogs, two and one, or. *Sweliton.*

Or, three hedge-hogs, in pale, sa. *Hercy.*

Az. a chev. erm. betw. three hedge-hogs or.

Harris, or Herreys.

Ar. a fesse, betw. three hedge-hogs sa. *Metford.*

Gu. a fesse, betw. three hedge-hogs ar. *Claxton.*

Gu. a fesse, betw. three hedge-hogs ar. on a quarter of the last, two bars az. thereon a canton or, charged with three birds sa. *Claxton.*

Gu. on a fesse, betw. three hedge-hogs ar. a heart of the first. *Claxton.*

Ar. a cross, engr. az. betw. four hedge-hogs sa.

Hardy.

Gu. a chev. betw. three hedge-hogs ar. on a quarter of the last, two bars az. charged on a canton gu. thereon three martlets or. *Claxton.*

Sa. a boar's head, coupé at the neck ar. armed and langued or. *Borehed.*

Ar. a boar's head, erased, sa. betw. three mullets gu. on each a bezant. *Tresewell.*

Ar. a boar's head, coupé, sa. tusked or, betw. three mullets gu. *Tresawell.*

Ar. a boar's head, coupé, gu. tusked or, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Swynburne.*

Ar. a boar's head, coupé, sa. crowned or, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, sa. within a bordure gu.

Radbourn.

Gu. a boar's head ar. betw. three cross crosslets, bottomnée, of the second. *Pakeman.*

Ar. two bars gu. in chief two pellets of the second, on a canton sa. a boar's head, coupé, ar.

Pakeman.

Quarterly, first and fourth ar. a boar's head,

- couped, sa. second and third or, fretty gu. *Boyton.*
- Az. three boars' heads, couped, ar. betw. nine crosslets of the second. *Cradock.*
- Gu. three boars' heads, couped, ar. armed or, betw. nine crosslets of the second. *Swinburne.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, couped, sa. tusked or. *Burton, or Barton.*
- Sa. three boars' heads, couped, or. .. *Leaver, or Lever.*
- Per pale, nebulée, ar. and vert, three boars' heads, couped, sa. armed of the first. *Barneby.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased at the neck, gu. langued of the first. *Barton.*
- Or, three boars' heads, couped, sa. *Borhont.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, couped, gu. *Barton and Swynford.*
- Or, three boars' heads, couped, vert, langued gu. on each two bars of the first. *Fitz-Allen.*
- Sa. three boars' heads, couped, ar. *De la Vale, Winsington.*
- Gu. three boars' heads, couped, ar. *Treshur.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased and erected, sa. tusked or. *Boothe.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased, sa. *Reding.*
- Gu. three boars' heads, couped, ar. tusked or. *Robson.*
- Vert, three boars' heads, couped at the neck, ar. *Boreley.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased at the neck, gu. *Bersanter.*
- Az. three boars' heads, couped, ar. betw. nine crosslets or. *Bere.*
- Per pale and per fesse, indented, or and gu. three boars' heads, couped, counterchanged. *Leighton.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, couped, betw. six crosslets gu. *Birghixton.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased, gu. *Bersanter.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, couped, gu. in a bordure, engr. sa.—Two crests; first, on a ducal coronet, a boar's head couped; second, an eagle, betw. two wings, displayed, az. on the neck an estoile or. *Beathell.*
- Az. three boars' heads, couped, ar. within as many cups or. *Bolles.*
- Gu. three boars' heads, couped in fesse, ar. *Swaynshead.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, erased at the neck, in fesse, sa. *Whaley.*
- Or, three boars' heads, bendways, couped at the neck, sa. langued ar. *Thornham.*
- Ar. three boars' heads, couped, sa. in chief a crescent. *Powell.*
- Ar. on a chief sa. three boars' heads, erased, or. *Bockwell, or Beckwell.*
- Ar. on a chief sa. three boars' heads, couped, or, armed gu. *Rockwell.*
- Vert, three boars' heads, couped, ar. *Boreley.*
- Erm. on a chief gu. two boars' heads, couped, or. *Sandeford.*
- Per chev. az. and erm. in chief two boars' heads, couped, or.—Crest, out of a ducal crown gu. a boar's head and neck or. *Sandeford.*
- Per chev. sa. and erm. two boars' heads, couped, or. *Sandford.*
- Or, a saltier gu. on a chief of the second, three boars' heads, couped, or. *Levington.*
- Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gu. in chief three boars' heads, couped, sa. *Breton.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. two boars' heads, couped, sa. and a cross, pattée, fitchée, of the third, three mullets of the first. *Pound.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. three mullets of the first, in chief two boars' heads, couped, sa. *Boulkeley.*
- Per pale, az. and gu. three boars' heads, erased, or, a chief of the same.—Crest, out of an earl's coronet or, a demi griffin of the first, ducally gorged az. armed sa. *Coppen.*
- Or, on a fesse sa. betw. three pellets, each charged with an escallop ar. a lion's head, erased, betw. two boars' heads, couped, of the first, within a bordure, engr. az. *Leder.*
- Ar. on a fesse az. three boars' heads, couped, or, in chief a lion, passant, gu. .. *Lewes, Ap-Res, Ap-Howell, Ap-Griffith.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three boars' heads sa. *Saperton.*
- Gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three bugle-horns, stringed, ar. as many boars' heads, erased, or. *Hornby and Norton.*
- Gu. a fesse, raguly, betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar. *Judd.*
- Gu. a fesse ar. surmounted of another, nebulée, sa. betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar. tusked or. *Lardener.*
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa. armed or. *Alfwyn, Alfew.*
- Sa. a fesse or, betw. three boars' heads, erased, and six crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Carlmyrnake.*
- Sa. on a fesse, betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar. a lion, passant, gu. *Gough.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa. *Sumton.*
- Az. a fesse, betw. three boars' heads, couped, or. *Begirle.*
- Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three boars' heads, couped, or. *Lacy.*
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three boars' heads, couped, or, and semée of crosslets, fitchée, of the second.—Crest, on a wreath, or and vert, garnished with laurel-leaves of the second, a falcon, rising, ar. legged and beaked gu. and ducally gorged or. *Bekett.*

Gu. on a fesse or, betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar. as many lions, rampant, sa.—Crest, a horse-barnacle or, tied together at the bottom.

Wyatt.

Gu. a fesse or, betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a stag, lodged, purp. attired or, pierced in the breast with an arrow ar. vulned gu.

Thelwall.

Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three boars' heads, couped, gu. tusked or, as many escallop-shells of the fourth, within a bordure, engr. vert, bezantée.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet az. flowered or, a boar's head ar. tusked or, betw. two wings gu. billettée, of the second.

Bowles.

Ar. a chev. betw. three boars' heads couped, within a bordure sa.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erect and erased, or, holding an antique mace az.

Cardegan.

Ar. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Bradestone.

Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Swynnton and Agard.

Sa. on a chev. ar. betw. three boars' heads or, armed az. an annulet gu.—Crest, on a ducal cap, lined erm. a boar's head and neck ar.

Thirwall.

Gu. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar.

Whyte and Treshar.

Sa. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar.

Baronby, Bradstone, and Linnet.

Ar. on a chev. sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Swynford.

Ar. on a chev. sa. three boars' heads, couped, or, in the dexter point a cinquefoil gu.

Swynford.

Ar. on a chev. sa. three boars' heads, couped, or, betw. as many cinquefoils gu.

Swynford.

Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three boars' heads, couped at the neck, or.

Bradley.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Eton.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Wroughton.

Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three boars' heads, erased, erm. as many ewers gu.

Hayes.

Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three boars' heads sa. five cinquefoils or.

Agmondesham.

As above.

Ambersam, Agmondesham.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Burton.

Ar. a chev. ermines, betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Bagworth.

Az. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, ar.

Baronby.

Or, a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Warner.

Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, erased, ar.

Davis.

Gu. on a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, erased at the neck, ar. a crescent.

Edwards.

Az. a chev. betw. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Lunsford.

Ar. on a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa. a bezant.—Crest, a boar's head, couped, or, holding a flower-branch vert.

Burton and Stapilford.

Az. a chev. erm. betw. three boars' heads, erased, or.—Crest, out of a mural coronet az. a boar's head erminois.

Robson.

Az. a bend, cottised, ar. betw. six boars' heads, couped, of the second.

Esling.

Az. three bendlets ar. betw. six boars' heads, couped, or.

Eslinge.

Or, a bend, betw. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Camery.

Or, on a bend sa. cottised gu. three boars' heads, couped, ar. within a bordure, engr. sa.

Walter.

Ar. on a bend sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Rykesdon, or Rykdon.

Barry, nebulée, of eight, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Pursell.

Vairé, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Pursell.

Barry, wavy, of six, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.

Pursell.

Gu. on a bend ermines, cottised or, three boars' heads, couped, ar.—Crest, on a wreath or, garnished with laurel-leaves vert, a boar's head, erect, ar.

Egecombe.

Gu. on a bend ar. three boars' heads, couped, sa.

Bewyke.

Erm. on a bend, cottised sa. three boars' heads, couped, or.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, and attired or.

Bowerman.

BEARS, BEARS' HEADS, AND WEASELS.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa.

Bear.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa. crowned or, on his shoulder a cinquefoil of the first.

Apleton.

Or, a bear, passant, sa.

Fitz-Urse.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa. muzzled or.

Barnard.

Per fesse, sa. and ar. a bear, rampant, counter-changed, muzzled gu.

Lynsey.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa. muzzled, collared, and chained or.

Beresford.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa. a canton erm.

Bere.

Ar. a bear, rampant, sa. a canton gu.—Crest, on a garb, lying fesseways, or, a bird sa. . . *Beere*.
 Per pale, sa. and ar. three bears, in pale, passant, counterchanged, muzzled gu. *Bere*.
 Az. three bears, passant, ar. muzzled gu. *Traves*.
 Per pale, sa. and az. three bears, counterchanged, muzzled gu. *Bere*.
 Ar. three bears sa. muzzled or. . . *Herbottyll* and *Bereham*.
 Or, three bears, in pale, sa. *Beram*.
 Ar. three bears, in pale, sa. *Lewis*, *Travers*, and *Worcel*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three bears sa. muzzled or, as many plates, on each a mullet az. *Finbarun*.
 Vert, on a fesse, betw. three bears, rampant, ar. muzzled gu. as many fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, a demi bear ar. muzzled gu. holding a broad axe bent. *Blithman*.
 Per fesse, a pale, counterchanged, ar. and az. three bears, rampant, sa. muzzled, collared, and lined or, as many falcons of the last, collared gu.—Crest, a demi bear sa. muzzled, collared, and stringed or. *Milles*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three bears sa. . . *Lettrington*.
 Ar. a saltier, flory, az. betw. four bears, passant, sa. *Bratfield*.
 Per fesse, a pale, counterchanged, ar. and sa. three bears, rampant, of the first, muzzled gu. collared and stringed or.—Crest, a demi bear sa. collared and stringed or. *Mill*.
 Or, three bears, passant, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Wigton*.
 Ar. three bears, passant, two and one, sa. *Brockhole*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bears, passant, sa. *Brockhole*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three bears, passant, or. *Brocton*, or *Broughton*.
 The same, within a bordure ar. *Brocton*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three beavers, passant, sa. langued or, a crosslet, fitchée, of the last, betw. two trefoils of the same.—Crest, a demi beaver sa. holding, in his mouth, a branch of five leaves vert. *Norden*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. in the dexter chief point a weasel, passant, ppr. *Belet*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. two weasels, current, ar. *Fremingham*.

Ar. a bear's head, erased, sa. muzzled or. *Berewyke*.
 Ar. three bears' heads, erased, az. muzzled or. *Berwyke*.
 Sa. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. *Levale*.
 Ar. three bears' heads, erased, sa. muzzled gu. *Bereseth*.
 Sa. three bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled or. *Hussey*.
 Ar. three bears' heads, erased, gu. muzzled sa. *Bersanter*.
 Ar. three bears' heads, erased, gu. muzzled or, in chief as many torteauxes.—Crest, a bear's head, erased and muzzled, per pale, or and az. betw. two wings counterchanged. . . . *Barker*.
 Sa. four bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled gu. on a canton of the second, a crown or. . . . *Moris*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, erased, sa. muzzled gu. *Penarth*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, coupé, or, muzzled gu. *Smalborough*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled gu. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *White*, or *Whiet*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, erased, sa. *Alberton*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled gu.—Crest, a bear's head, erased, ar. muzzled gu. *Fulford*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled sa. *Bereland*, or *Beerland*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled of the first. *Baronby*.
 Ar. a fesse, fusilly, gu. in chief three bears' heads, erased, sa. muzzled or. . . *Boswell*, or *Bosvill*.
 Or, on a fesse sa. three bears' heads, erased, ar. muzzled of the field. . . *Durborn*, or *Durboru*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled of the field. *Fitz-Urse*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a pale, counterchanged, three bears' heads, erased, of the second, muzzled of the first. *Bradsey*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. four bears' heads, erased, sa. muzzled gu. *Bettenham*.
 Or, three bears' heads, coupé, sa. muzzled or. *Beare*.
 Ar. three bears' gambs, erased, sa. . . *Brekenoke*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bears' gambs, erased, sa. *Brecknok*.

BULLS, &c.

Ar. a bull gu. armed or. *Beveley*.
 Erm. a bull gu. armed ar. . . . *Beuyll*, or *Bevill*.
 Ar. a bull, passant, gu. armed or. *Torell*.

Erm. a bull sa. armed gu. *Wyter*.
 Ar. on a mount vert, a bull sa. armed gu. *Ridley*.
 Sa. a bull or. *Fitz-Geffry*.

- Per bend sinister sa. and ar. a bull, regardant, erm. and ermines, attired gu. *Sherwood*.
 Per pale, vert and or, a bull, salient, counterchanged. *De Hasting*.
 Per pale, indented, gu. and ar. a bull, courant, counterchanged, within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Coulee, or Colle*.
 Or, a bull gu. betw. three dragons' heads, erased, vert, a chief, compony, ar. and az. *Rooche, or Roch*.
 Sa. three bars, wavy, ar. on a chief gu. a bull, passant, or. *Bulman*.
 Or, a bull gu.—Crest, a dragon's head and wings sa. collared or. *Boron*.
 Per pale, or and ar. a bull sa. on a chief of the last, three bezants.—Crest, a demi dragon az. winged or, holding a chaplet vert. *Cole*.
 Ar. three bulls, passant, sa. *Striklewey, or Sticklewey*.
 Ar. three bulls sa. armed or. *Hamelyn*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bulls sa.—Crest, a tower ar. *Wintersills and Tournay*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls sa. .. *Oxenden*.
 Or, a chev. az. betw. three bulls sa. guttée d'or. *Fleminge*.
 Or, a chev. az. betw. three bulls sa. *Bragge*.
 Ar. three calves gu. *Calfe*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three calves sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a calf's head sa. *Calvey*.
 Ar. three calves sa. *Metcalf*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three calves or. *Calverley*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three calves or.—Crest, a garb ar. enfiled with a ducal coronet or. *Vele*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three calves sa. *Lesquet*.
 Ar. an ox's head, cabossed, sa. *Oxcliffe*.
 Per pale sa. and ar. an ox's head, cabossed, counterchanged, armed gu. *Obney*.
 Per fesse sa. and ar. an ox's head, cabossed, counterchanged, armed or. *Oxney*.
 Gu. an ox's head, cabossed, ar. armed or. *Duston*.
 Ar. an ox's head, erased, sa. armed or. *Carslake*.
 Or, a bull's head, cabossed, gu. betw. three mullets of the second. *Havard*.
 Ar. a bull's head, coupé at the neck, sa. within a bordure engr. of the second. *Leckennfeld*.
 Or, three bulls' heads, coupé, az. *Torold*.
 Ar. three bulls' heads, erased, sa. armed gu.—Crest, a mermaid ppr. comb and mirror or. *Skevington*.
 Sa. three bulls' heads, coupé, ar.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, per pale, sa. and ar. armed or and of the second. *Bulkeley*.
 Gu. three bulls' heads, cabossed, ar. armed or. *Kynnismán, or Kynnyan*.
 Sa. three bulls' heads, coupé, ar. armed or. *Wakefeild*.
 Gu. three bulls' heads, coupé and armed, or. *Torrell*.
 Ar. three bulls' heads, coupé, sa. *Rudstone*.
 Or, three bulls' heads, coupé, sa. *Croftes*.
 Ar. three bulls' heads, cabossed, sa. armed or. *Walrond*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, gu. *Wragby*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls' heads of the second. *Ipres*.
 Sa. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls' heads or, armed gu. *Gorney*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls' heads sa. armed or.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, sa. armed or. *Bullen*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three bulls' heads of the second. *Bulkely and Norbery*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. sa. betw. three bulls' heads of the second, a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Norbery*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bulls' heads, coupé, of the second. *Brownshin*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, gu. *Wells*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, ar.—Crest, a wolf's head, coupé, ar. collared and spiked sa. chained or. *Courty, or Curteis*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, sa. *Boller*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three bullocks' heads, cabossed, of the second. *Baynham and Bullock*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the first, armed or. *Hillersdon*.
 Gu. a chev. wavy, betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, ar. *Sandon*.
 Or, a chev. sa. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, gu. armed ar. *Frende*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the second. *Wood*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three bullocks' heads, cabossed, ar.—Crest, five treble-pointed spears, staves or, headed ar. tied together with a knot gu. *Bullock*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the first, within a bordure, engr. of the second.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, ppr. collared or, holding a nut of the same. *Hillersden*.
 Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, ar. *Sander*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the first. *Heton*.
 Vert, a bend, engr. betw. two bulls' heads, erased, ar. *Strasacre*.
 Gu. a bend, engr. betw. two bulls' heads, erased, or. *Secker, or Sacre*.

Vert, on a chev. or, betw. three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the second, as many mullets, pierced, gu. *Huggeford*, or *Hugford*.
 Sa. a saltier ar. on a chief of the second, three bulls' heads, cabossed, of the first. *Lowyke*.
 Gu. a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three bulls' heads, coupé, or. *Torell*.

Az. on a fesse, betw. three bulls' heads, erased, ar. collared and belled, five crosslets, fitchée, sa. *Conge*.
 Ar. on a pale, betw. two pallets, engr. sa. three bulls' heads, coupé, or. *Hayes*.
 Or, on a cross sa. five bulls' heads, cabossed, ar. *Boynton*.

HORSES, ASSES, &c.

Ar. a horse sa. bridled and saddled or. *Rostlings*.
 Sa. a horse ar. bridled gu. *Trott*.
 Gu. a horse, armed, or, bridled and saddled of the field, with a plume on his head, and trappings, and, on his shoulder, a cinquefoil of the third, on his hip an escocheon charged with a cross, all betw. three garbs of the second. *Malt*.
 Ar. a horse, bay colour, holding, in his mouth, a tulip, slipped. *Atherton*.
 Az. a pegasus, rampant, or, on his breast a cinquefoil gu. within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and vert.—Crest, a horse's head, coupé, sa. armed and bridled or, on his head a plume of feathers ar. and gu. on his forehead a spike of the last. *Cavalier*.
 Vert, three horses, courant, ar. bridled or. *Free*.
 Purp. on a fesse or, betw. three horses, courant, ar. as many hurts.—Crest, a horse's head, erased, vert, guttée ar. *Rushe*.
 Ar. a fesse az. betw. three horses, courant, sa. *Colt*.
 Ar. on a bend az. betw. two birds of the second, three garbs or; a chief, quarterly; first and fourth, sa.; second and third, gu.; guttée of the fourth; thereon a horse, courant, ar. bridled ppr. *Wastell*.
 Gu. ten bars, wavy, ar. and az. a demi horse, issuant, rampant, of the second.—Crest, two arms, embowed, habited az. hands ppr. holding a bezant. *Trevillian*.
 Vert, a fesse, betw. three horses, courant, ar. *Strett*.
 Gu. a horse's head, coupé, ar. *Marshe*.
 Gu. a mule, standing, ar. within a bordure of the second.—Crest, two demi dragons, endorsed, their necks entwined round each other; the first gu. the second or. *Moyle*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three asses ar. *Ayskew*, or *Ayscough*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three asses' heads, coupé, sa.—Crest, an ass's head, erased, ar. *Ascue*.
 Gu. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three asses' heads, coupé, or, a crosslet, betw. two estoiles, az.—Crest, an ass's head ppr. gorged with two bars or, betw. two wings or and ar. *Askue*.

Ar. an ass's head, erased, sa. *Hocknell*.
 Az. three horses' heads, coupé, ar. bridled or.—Crest, one of the same ar. armed, plumed, and bridled az. and or. *Horsey*.
 Az. three horses' heads, coupé, ar. bridled gu. *Cheval*.
 Sa. three horses' heads, coupé, ar. bridled gu. *Conway*.
 Sa. three horses' heads, coupé, ar. ... *Wawhum*.
 Gu. three plates, on each a horse's head, erased, sa. *Snowball*.
 Erm. on a canton sa. a horse's head, coupé, ar. bridled gu. *Brixton*.
 Az. a fesse or, betw. three horses' heads, erased, ar. bridled gu. in a bordure, gobonated, ar. and vert. *Horsey*.
 Ar. a bend gu. betw. six birds sa. on a chief or, three horses' heads, coupé, az. bridled ar.—Crest, a griffin's head, coupé, betw. two wings gu. charged with plates. *Goslike*, or *Gostwyke*.
 Sa. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three horses' heads, erased, ar. *Higham*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three horses' heads, coupé, ar. bridled gu. *Curteys*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three horses' heads, coupé, sa. bridled or. *Crekellayd*, or *Creykland*.
 Ar. three horses' heads, erased, sa. a chief gu. *Slade*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, az. a fesse or, betw. three horses' heads, erased, ar. bridled or; second and third, per pale, purp. and gu. three boars' heads, erased and erect, or, within a bordure, gobonated, ar. and vert.—Crest, a lion's paw or, holding a torteaux. ... *Vaughan*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three horses' heads, coupé, of the first. *Corser*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three horses' heads, erased, gu. *Wymor*.
 Gu. a saltier, betw. four horses' heads, coupé, or. *Clerke*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three horses' heads, erased, gu.; second and third, ar. a fesse, nebulée, az. in chief a lion's head, erased, of the last, betw. two mascles

gu. and one in base.—Crest, an arm, per pale, az. and gu. the hand ppr. holding a leure ar. stringed gu. *Lucar.*

Gu. a saltier, engr. betw. four horses' heads, coupé, or. *Clerke.*

BUCKS, HARTS, &c.

Ar. a buck az. attired or. *Hertington.*

Ar. a hart ppr. attired or. *Holme.*

Sa. a buck, springing, ar. attired or. .. *Downes.*

Ar. a buck, trippant, gu. attired or. *Macartimore,*
or *Macartney.*

Ar. fretty vert, on each crossing of the fret a crescent or, over all a buck, springing, sa. attired gold. *Warnett, or Warnitz.*

Ar. a bee-hive sa. charged with a buck, lodged, of the field, attired or. *Sadellayer.*

Sa. a buck, trippant, ar. betw. three pellets, on each a pheon or, in a bordure, gobonated, ar. and gu.—Crest, an arm, embowed, habited sa. charged with a pheon or, betw. two bezants in pale, holding, in the hand, a bow and an arrow ar. *Forster.*

Quarterly, gu. and vert, a buck, betw. three pheons ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Buck.*

Az. a buck ar. betw. three pheons or, within a bordure, engr. of the last, charged with eight hurts.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, ar. attired or, with an arrow through his horns of the first. *Parker.*

Vert, a buck ar. in the dexter chief a crescent. *Foubery.*

Ar. a buck, lodged, gu. *Griffith-ap-Griffin.*

Sa. a buck ar. betw. three bezants, on each a pheon sa. *Foster.*

Vert, a buck or. *Morris.*

Az. on a buck, lodged, ar. a mullet sa. .. *Downe,*
or *Downes.*

Or, a buck ppr. and chief gu. *Sparhow.*

Erm. on a canton az. a buck, lodged, or. *Dawson.*

Erm. on a canton gu. a buck or. *Maycott.*

Sa. two bucks, courant, within an orle of bezants. *Bockerell.*

Sa. two bucks, courant, ar. *Buckside.*

Sa. on a chief vert, a buck, lodged, ar. attired or. *Buckton.*

Vert, a bend, betw. two bucks erm.—Crest, a buck, at gaze, erm. leaning against an olive-tree ppr. *Bucke.*

Az. three bucks or. *Green.*

Ar. three bucks, courant, gu. attired or. *Whalley.*

Az. a fesse ar. fretty gu. betw. three bucks, springing, of the second, attired or.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, per fesse or and gu. fretty az. attired of the second, fretty of the third. *Hargrave.*

Az. three bucks, lodged, or. *Apulby.*

Per chev. az. and gu. three bucks or.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, erm. ducally crowned or. *Hart.*

Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bucks, springing, gu. attired or. *Heyford.*

Vert, on a chev. ar. betw. three bucks or, a crescent gu. *Robertson and Robinson.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks, lodged, gu. *Wolston.*

Gu. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three bucks, springing, of the second, attired or. *Claxton.*

Or, a fesse, wavy, betw. three bucks, tripping, ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a buck sa. ducally gorged ar. and a string reflected over his back, attired or. *Rogers.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks, springing, sa. attired or.—Crest, a man's head ppr. in a helmet or. *Rogers.*

Sa. on a fesse, engr. or, betw. three bucks ar. a martlet.—Crest, an old man's side-face, coupé at the shoulders, ppr. his hair ar. beard sa. cap or, turned up, chequy, ar. and az. .. *Dyer.*

Sa. a chev. betw. three bucks ar. attired or.—Crest, a hand, coupé at the wrist, ppr. holding a banner or. *Rogers.*

Per fesse, ar. and sa. a fesse, counter-embattled and counterchanged, betw. three bucks of the same.—Crest, a demi griffin az. guttée ar. ducally gorged or. *Robotham.*

Vert, on a chev. or, betw. three bucks of the second, as many lozenges gu. *Robinson.*

Vert, three bucks, lodged, ar. *Anderson.*

Vert, on a chev. betw. three bucks or, as many cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a buck or, pelletée. *Robinson.*

Per pale, az. and gu. a chev. betw. three bucks or. *Green.*

Vert, three bucks ar. attired or.—Crest, one of the same. *Trollop.*

Ar. three bucks, springing, sa. in chief a crescent. *Rogers.*

Vert, three bucks, at gaze, or.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, or, betw. two branches vert. *Rotheram.*

Erm. three bucks gu. attired or.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, gu. attired or, gorged with a chaplet vert. *Blythe.*

Az. a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three bucks or. *Greene.*

Gu. a hind, springing, ar. betw. three pheons or, within a bordure of the last, pelletée. . . . *Hunt.*
 Gu. a hind, trippant, or, betw. three pheons of the second, within a bordure or, pelletée. *Hunt.*
 Sa. two hinds, counter-passant, ar. *Cottingham.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three hinds, trippant, or, a lion's head, erased, az. betw. two hurts, on each a fleur-de-lis of the second.—Crest, a hind's head, coupé, ppr. collared or, holding, in his mouth, a rose gu. leaved vert. *Hynde.*
 Sa. on a chev. betw. three hinds ar. as many annulets of the first. *Collet.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three hinds sa. a quarter, paly of four, or and gu. *Jenning.*
 Ar. a chev. vert, betw. three pomies, on each a hind, lodged, ar. *Tillesley.*
 Sa. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three hinds or, as many torteauxes, on each a pheon of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, pale in ar. a fox, paly of four, or and az. *Parke.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three hinds sa. *Norton.*
 Per pale, or and gu. on a fesse, betw. three hinds, two lozenges, all counterchanged. . . . *Gardner.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three hinds or.—Crest, a cockatrice or, on the trunk of a tree, raguled, ar. *Hind.*
 Per chev. gu. and sa. three hinds or.—Crest, on a leure a falcon, rising, ppr. . . . *Brown, alias Weare.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed, or. . . . *Knightley.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, sa. the tips of all the attires or. *Snakishull.*
 Sa. a buck's head, cabossed, ar. attired or, betw. his horns a cross, pattée, fitché at the foot of the last.—Crest, in a park, pale or, a stag, lodged, ar. *Hartwell.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed, or, attired ar. *Thredyrff.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, gu. *Gernoun.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, gu. attired or, betw. the attire a fleur-de-lis of the second. *Poole, or Pole.*
 Vert, a buck's head, cabossed, ar. attired or, within a bordure of the second. *Chesham.*
 Sa. a buck's head, cabossed, ar. attired or, betw. his horns a cross, pattée, fitchée, of the third, and across his mouth an arrow or, feathered and headed ar.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, gu. armed ar. *Bolstrode.*
Browton, Broughton, Derham, Row, or Roo.
 Or, a buck's head, cabossed, gu. betw. the horns a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Pokeswell.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, sa. attired or. *Horton.*
 Vert, a buck's head, cabossed, ar. betw. the horns a cross, pattée, of the second. *Serffe.*

Az. a buck's head, cabossed, or. . . . *Saulopher,*
 Gu. a buck's head, cabossed, erm. attired ar. *Walstede.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, sa. betw. the horns a bugle-horn of the second, stringed and tied to the horns or. *Toppesfeild and Snokeshull.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed and attired, or, on a chief ar. five lozenges, all within a bordure of the third. *Leggey.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, gu. attired or, betw. his horns a cross, pattée, fitchée, of the third, within a bordure, gobonated, or. and az. *Quickerell.*
 Or, a buck's head, coupé at the neck, sa. *Helyon.*
 Gu. a buck's head, coupé at the neck, ar. attired or. *Felt.*
 Sa. guttée ar. a buck's head, cabossed, of the second, betw. his horns a cross, patonce, or, charged with five torteauxes.—Crest, a talbot ar. guttée sa. collared gu. betw. two branches of holly, leaved vert, fructed gu. . . . *Wryne.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed, ar. *Legge.*
 Gu. a buck's head, cabossed, ar. *Daston.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed, ar. attired or. *Aleyn and Senjust.*
 Ar. a buck's head, cabossed, gu. attired or. *Trye.*
 Az. a buck's head, cabossed, or, attired gu. betw. his horns three arrows, in his scalp, of the second. *Beaumont.*
 Sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. attired or.—Crest, a serpent, nowed, vert. . . *Cavindish.*
 Ar. three bucks' heads, cabossed, sa.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, sa. attired or. . . *Mescow, Myreson, Hartgull, and Rigmayden.*
 Gu. three bucks, cabossed, ar. attired or, betw. each attire a cross, pattée, fitchée, of the second. *Slynthert.*
 Gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. *Hugford.*
 Gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. (Another, coupé.) *Dering.*
 Barry of four, az. and ar. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, on a chief of the third, a wolf, passant, gu. betw. two annulets sa.—Crest, a wolf's head, coupé, ar. collared sa. thereon three bezants, betw. two branches of acorns vert, fructed or. *Woodward.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Woodward.*
 Or, three bucks' heads, coupé, sa. attired of the first. *Henlyon.*
 Gu. three bucks' heads, coupé, ar. . . . *Doyle, Lewkenor, De la Lynde, and Anne.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. three bucks' heads, coupé, or. *Lewyn.*
 Ar. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. attired of the first. *Collenwood.*

- Az. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. . . *Parker*.
 Gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, attired ar. . . *Doyle*, of *Doyly*.
 Per fesse, az. and or, a pale, counterchanged, three bucks' heads, erased, or. *Roper*.
 Ar. three rein-deers' heads, cabossed, sa. *Bowetts*.
 Gu. three bucks' heads, erased, ar. a chief, indented, of the last. *Penning*.
 Vert, three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. betw. the horns of each, a cross, pattée, fitchée, gu. *Hadd*.
 Per cross, sa. and gu. three bucks' heads, coupéd, or. *Baxter*.
 Per pale, gu. and az. three bucks' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a buck, party, per cross, or and az. *Lewyn*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. a mitre, with labels expanded, or, betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. in chief and in base, as many pheons sa. *Beckington*.
 Ar. a lion, passant, gu. betw. two bars, sa. on the bars three bezants, in chief as many bucks' heads, cabossed, of the third. *Parker*.
 Erm. a bend, engr. gu. guttée ar. on a chief az. a buck's head, coupéd, or. *Heddingham*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets gu. on a chief az. as many bucks' heads, cabossed, or. . . *Parker*.
 Erm. on a chief gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Greete* and *Hanning*.
 Gu. two bars or, on a chief ar. two bucks' heads, cabossed, of the first. *Barendes*.
 Ar. on a chief gu. two bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Popham*.
 Az. two bars or, in chief three bucks' heads, cabossed, of the second. *Wimberly*.
 Gu. on a fesse or, three bucks' heads, cabossed, of the first. *Hertford*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. attired or. *Hartington*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three bucks' heads, coupéd, gu. a rose of the field. *Chilworth*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, sa. *Bucheston*, *Lye*, or *Ligh*.
 Paly of four, az. and ar. on a fesse, nebulée, betw. three bucks' heads, coupéd, ar. as many martlets sa. *Schurley*, or *Shurley*.
 Sa. three lozenges, in fesse, ar. betw. as many bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Boteshead*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three bucks' heads, coupéd, or.—Crest, an owl ppr. *Barton*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Fitz-Neale*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three bucks' heads, coupéd, or. *Bradford*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or.—Crest, three double-pointed darts sa. feathered and pointed ar. in a ducal crown or. *Hutton*.
 Sa. three lozenges in fesse, betw. as many bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. attired or. . . *Bettshed*, or *Bensted*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Pritwell*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. *Gernon*.
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Syrmington*, or *Sermington*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, sa. a crescent or. *Horwood*.
 Sa. on a chev. or, three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. as many bugle-horns of the field. . . *Sorre*.
 Ar. two cheverons sa. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. *Lavering*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. *Parker*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, betw. as many crosses, bottonée, fitchée, sa. on a chief gu. a goat, courant, ar. armed or.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, sa. beaked or, charged, on the neck, with two cheverons ar. holding a snake in his mouth az. *Boughton*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, gu. attired or. *Beckingham*.
 Or, a chev. engr. sa. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, vert, within a bordure az. *Charilton*.
 Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. *Fernwold*, or *Fernfold*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. az. betw. two bucks' heads, cabossed, sa. *Needham*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Woodland*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Stanley*.
 Or, on a bend vert, three bucks' heads, cabossed, ar. *Fernley*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, a label of five points az. *Biech*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Norman*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, (per *Cooke*.)—Crest, a lion's head, erased, or, collared gu. (per *Camden*.) *Foster*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, az. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Stanley*.
 Per chev. az. and erm. in chief two bucks' heads, cabossed, or. *Arscott*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. fretty or, betw. three bucks' heads, coupéd, gu. *Ragon*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, coupéd, sa. *Gornon*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, erased, sa. three bugle-horns of the first. . . *Huntley*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, of the same. *Frend*.

Gu. on a chev. or, betw. two bucks' heads, erased, ar. in chief, and a cat, passant, in base, of the second, as many mullets, pierced, of the first.

Ketford.

Vert, on a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, or, as many mullets gu. *Higford*, or *Hickford*.

Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three cross crosslets gu. five bucks' heads, cabossed, of the first.

Wickliff, or *Wycliff*.

Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three lozenges sa. as many bucks' heads, cabossed, or. . . . *Staveley*.

Az. three bucks' horns, bendways, or. *Hameund*.

Ar. three bucks' horns, barways, sa. the top to the dexter side. *Countesse*.

Per pale, az. and gu. three bucks' horns ar. the top to the sinister side. *Thorpe*.

Sa. a chev. betw. three bucks' scalps ar.—Crest, on an arm ar. a bend az. holding a treble branch of pinks ppr. leaved vert. *Cox*.

Per fesse, nebulée, ar. and sa. three bucks' scalps, counterchanged.—Crest, a scalp or, attired ar.

Buck.

Gu. a chev. or, betw. three hinds' heads, erased, ar. *Malbish*.

Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three hinds' heads, erased, gu. *Whitbread*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three hinds' heads, coupéd; of the second. *Beckwith*.

Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three hinds' heads, coupéd, gu. *Redeswell* and *York*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three hinds' heads, cabossed, of the second. *Huryse*.

Ar. three conies, courant, in pale, az. *Arwood*.

Az. three leverets, in pale, ar. . . . *Leverington*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leverets, courant, sa.

—Crest, a leveret, couchant, ppr. . . . *Leyver*.

Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three conies, courant, sa.

Quaderin.

Or, three conies sa. two and one. . . . *Coningston*.

Sa. three conies, courant, ar. *Conycliff*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three conies, courant, paleways, sa. *Coningesby*.

Gu. a fesse, betw. three conies, courant, ar. *Laxton*.

Gu. three conies ar. within a bordure, engr. sa.—

Crest, a cony ar. *Conesby*.

Or, on a chev. engr. sa. a fleur-de-lis, betw. two conies, courant, respecting each other, ar. betw. three pallets, on each a bird of the first. *Flye*, or *Flyght*.

Sa. a chev. betw. three conies' heads, erased, ar.

Spencer.

Ar. on a fesse, wavy, sa. three hares' heads, erased, bendways, of the field. *Harewell*.

Ar. on a fesse, nebulée, sa. three hares' heads, coupéd, or. *Harwell*.

Or, on a fesse az. betw. three hares' heads, courant, sa. as many martlets ar.—Crest, a demi hare sa. collared or, holding a branch vert.

Audeley.

Gu. on a fesse or, betw. three hares ar. a crescent of the second, betw. two martlets of the first.—

Crest, an arm, charged with two bars, one or, the other gu. holding, in the hand ppr. a double branch of roses, flowered gu. leaved vert.

Christmass, or *Cristmass*.

SQUIRRELS, &c.

Or, a squirrel, sejant, gu. cracking a nut ppr. *Orton*.

Ar. a squirrel, sejant, gu. cracking a nut ppr. *Nutshall*, *Squire*, and *Hartford*.

Gu. a squirrel, sejant, or, on a chief of the last, three fleurs-de-lis az. *Stokes*.

Ar. two squirrels, sejant, respecting each other, gu. betw. nine crosslets sa. *Wood*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three squirrels, sejant, of the second, cracking nuts or. *Kenfing*.

Per chev. gu. and paly of six, vert and ar. in chief two squirrels, respecting each other, cracking nuts or. *Adott*.

Erm. two squirrels, endorsed, gu. . . *Samuell*, or *Samwell*.

Ar. two squirrels, endorsed, gu. *Samuell*.

Gu. on three plates, as many squirrels, sejant, gu. *Cresswell*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three squirrels sa. cracking nuts or. *Scobington*.

Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three squirrels or. *Grensted*, or *Greenford*.

Ar. a chev. az. betw. three squirrels gu. cracking nuts or.—Crest, a garb ppr. banded gu. *Lovell*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three squirrels gu. cracking nuts or. *Holt*.

Az. on a chief, betw. three squirrels ar. as many trees vert, fructed or, within a bordure, engr. of the last, charged with eight torteauxes.

Stockwood.

Ar. a chev. compony, lozengy, az. and or, betw. three squirrels, sejant, sa. holding each a branch vert.—Crest, a hare, ppr. sitting in a bush vert, collared ar. eared az. and or. *Warren*.

Or, on a cross, party, per cross, az. and gu. a bird, betw. a lion, passant, in chief, two squirrels, sejant, in fesse, and an annulet in base, all of the first.—Crest, a boar's head, coupéd and erect, sa. eared or, charged with an anchor of the last. *Pace*.

RAMS, LAMBS, &c.

Vert, a chev. erm. betw. three rams or. *Whetherby*,
or *Wetherby*.
Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three rams ar. ... *Crosby*.
Ar. a chev. betw. three rams sa. *Sydnam*.
Az. a chev. betw. three rams or. *Ramsey*.
Ar. a ram sa. armed or. *Layton*.
Gu. a chev. betw. three lambs ar.—Crest, two
lobster's claws, erect, gu. holding, in each, a
fish or. *Lambert*.
Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three lambs ar.—Crest,
a rein-deer's head az. attired ar. maned or.
Lambert.
Gu. a chev. betw. three lambs ar. a chief, chequy,
or and az.—Crest, a sphynx, passant, ar. crined
or, holding, in her dexter paw, a cinquefoil of
the first, stalked and leaved vert. *Lambert*.
Quarterly, or and purp. a cross, pattée, fitché at
each foot, of the first, betw. four lambs ar. each
gorged with a rope az. and pendant in front.
Isack.
Sa. a fesse, betw. three lambs ar. *Lambton*.
Sa. a ram's head, cabossed, ar. armed or. *Durnford*,
or *Darneford*.
Gu. a ram's head, cabossed, ar. armed or.
Wynmond.
Gu. a ram's head, cabossed, ar. armed of the last.
Hawgwiz.
Az. three rams' heads, cabossed, ar. *Rame*.
Sa. three rams' heads, cabossed, ar. armed or.
Sydnam.

Gu. three rams' heads, cabossed, ar. armed of the
last. *Ramsey*, or *Ramstone*.
Sa. three rams' heads, coupé, ar. *Whistew*.
Gu. three rams' heads, coupé, or. *Hamersley*,
or *Hamerle*.
Az. three rams' heads, coupé, ar. *Rammes*.
Ar. a chev. betw. three rams' heads, erased, gu.
attired or. *Cheryton*.
Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three rams' heads, coupé,
az. *Bendish*.
Sa. three rams' heads, coupé, ar. *Ramsey*.
Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three rams' heads, cabossed,
ar. *Coldale*.
Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. engr. betw. three
rams' heads, erased, counterchanged, within a
bordure, engr. gu. bezantée.—Crest, a ram's
head, coupé, ar. armed or. *Chester*.
Ar. on a chev. az. three rams' heads, coupé, or.
Werdishaller.
Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three rams' heads,
coupé, of the first. *Lampeth*.
Ar. on a bend sa. three rams' heads, cabossed, of
the first. *Creswyll*.
Ar. three piles sa. on each a ram's head, coupé,
of the first, armed or. *Dounton*.
Gu. a chev. or, betw. three lambs' heads, coupé,
ar. *Hedlamme*.
Gu. a chev. betw. three lambs' heads, coupé, ar.
Lambton.

GOATS, &c.

Sa. a goat, rampant, ar. armed or. *Bodleigh*.
Gu. a goat, salient, ar. armed or. *Bensted*.
Ar. a goat, rampant, sa. the head and part of the
neck of the first, armed vert.—Crest, a goat's
head, coupé, per fesse, ar. and sa. armed or
and vert. *De Buckton*.
Sa. a goat, rampant, ar. *Burton*.
Gu. a goat, passant, ar. armed or. *Baker*.
Az. three goats, passant, ar. *Hanley*.
Sa. three goats, passant, ar. *Dyer*.
Sa. three goats, rampant, ar. *Gatford*.
Sa. three goats, courant, ar. within a bordure,
enr. of the last. *Chamber*.
Sa. three goats, passant, ar. collared and belled
or. *Stansfield*.
Chequy, or and az. on a chief ar. a goat, courant,
gu. attired or. *Colshill*.

Sa. three goats, courant, ar. *Mallyn*.
Ar. guttée az. on a fesse sa. three goats, passant,
ar. armed or, two and one. *Stanfeld*.
Sa. a fesse, betw. three goats, passant, ar. armed
or. *Jue*.
Sa. a bend, betw. six goats, rampant, ar.
Gayteford.
Or, on a bend gu. three goats, passant, ar. armed
or. *Cheriston*, or *Haleighwell*.
Or, on a bend sa. three goats, passant, ar. armed
of the first. *Alwyne*, or *Halywell*.
Gu. three goats, passant, ar. two and one. *Gotham*.
Vert, on a chev. betw. three goats, passant, ar.
as many fleurs-de-lis az.—Crest, a buck's head,
erased, gu. guttée, collared and attired or,
holding, in his mouth, a branch of fir vert.
Syseley.

Sa. a chev. betw. three goats, passant, ar.
Ronwyne.
Erm. a goat's head, erased, gu. *Gottelley.*
Gu. three goats' heads, coupé, or. *Gáytzforth.*
Quarterly, gu. and erm. in the first and fourth
quarters a goat's head, erased, ar. in the fesse
point a fleur-de-lis, in a crescent, or. *Morton.*
Quarterly, gu. and erm. in the first and fourth
quarters, a goat's head, erased, ar. .. *Stanhope,*
or Moreton.
The same, within a bordure, quartered, or and az.
Moreton.
Quarterly, gu. and or; in the first quarter, a goat's
head, erased, ar. on a chief of the last, three
torteauxes, each charged with an escallop of the
second. *Moreton.*
Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three goats, erased,
az. armed or, as many escallops of the first.
Bendishe.
Gu. a chev. or, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. armed of the second. *Wytchers.*
Gu. a chev. betw. three goats' heads, erased, ar.
Tiltilton, or Filtilton.
Gu. a chev. betw. three goats' heads, erased, ar.
armed or. *Whight.*
Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three goats' heads, erased,
erm. armed or. *Merwood.*
Ar. a chev. betw. three goats' heads, erased, sa.
Bunny.
Vert, a chev. betw. three goats' heads, erased, ar.
armed or. *Gathpath.*
Az. a chev. or, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. *Getforth.*
Per chev. sa. and gu. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. armed or, within a bordure, engr. of the
third. .. *Scharterton, Scaterten, or Chaterton.*
Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three goats' heads,
erased, az. attired and collared or, as many
lozenges of the first, on a chief sa. a lion,
passant, guardant, of the fourth.—Crest, on a
griffin's head az. collared or, betw. two wings
of the first, guttée ar. an escallop. *Hynde.*
Az. a chev. betw. three goats' heads ar. armed or.
—Crest, on a goat's head, erased, ar. attired
or, a chev. gu. *Marwood, or Plumstock.*
Or, a chev. vert, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
sa.—Crest, a wolf, sejant. *White.*
Per pale, az. and sa. a fesse, compony, or and

of the first, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. attired of the third. *Sedley.*
Az. a chev. ar. betw. three goats' heads, erased,
of the second, armed or. *Hill.*
Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. *Fereby.*
Gu. on a fesse, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. as many fleurs-de-lis az.—Crest, a goat's
head, coupé, per pale, ar. and gu. the first
charged with pellets, the second with bezants,
attired or. *Boughton.*
Per pale, ar. and or, a fesse, nebulée, betw. three
goats' heads, erased, gu. attired az. ... *Dance.*
Gu. a fesse or, in chief a goat's head, coupé, ar.
armed or, in base three escallops of the third.
Warham.
Gu. on a fesse or, a crescent az. in chief a goat's
head, erased, ar. attired of the second, and in
base three escallops of the same, within a
bordure, engr. of the second. *Warham.*
Ar. in fesse, three pellets, betw. two bars sa. in
chief two goats' heads, erased, gu. attired or,
in base one of the same. *Gethinge.*
Az. on a fesse, betw. three goats' heads, coupé,
ar. collared gu. the sun, radiated, or, enclosed
by two mascles sa.—Crest, a goat's head,
coupé, ar. armed or, gorged on the neck with
three mascles sa. *Gason.*
Az. a bend erm. cottised ar. betw. three goats'
heads, erased, of the second, armed or.—Crest,
a goat's head, coupé, ar. on a ducal coronet az.
Gason.
Az. a fesse, wavy, betw. three goats' heads, erased,
ar. *Sedley.*
Erm. on a bend sa. three goats' heads, erased, ar.
armed or. *Mulsho.*
Ar. on a bend sa. three goats' head, erased, of
the first, armed or. *Mulsho.*
Gu. a cross, betw. two lozenges in base or, and
in chief as many goats' heads, erased, ar. attired
of the second. *Cheverill.*
Gu. a cross or, betw. two goats' heads, erased,
ar. in chief, and as many lozenges, vairé, in
base. *Gatesby, or Gatesbery.*
Gu. a cross or, betw. two goats' heads, erased,
ar. in base, and as many lozenges, vairé, in
chief. *Gatesby, or Gatesbery.*

UNICORNS, &c.

Sa. a unicorn, rampant, ar. betw. ten crosslets
or. *Stede.*
Az. a unicorn, rampant, ar. betw. ten crosslets
or. *Don.*

Ar. a unicorn, rampant, sa. armed or. *Harling.*
Gu. a fesse ar. depressed by a unicorn or. *Swansey.*
Az. a unicorn, rampant, erminois. *Mewlis.*
Ar. a unicorn, passant, gu. armed or. .. *Stasam.*

Sa. a unicorn, passant, ar. *Stede*.
 Az. a unicorn, couchant, ar. betw. twelve crosslets
 or. *Doon*.
 Gu. a unicorn, passant, ar. armed or, guttée of
 the first, a chief of the second. *Misterton*.
 Sa. three unicorns, courant, ar. armed or.
Farrington.
 Ar. three unicorns, passant, in pale, sa. *Ragland*.
 Az. on a fesse or, betw. three crosses, moline, of
 the second, a unicorn, courant, gu.—Crest, a
 dove az. winged or and gu. holding, in his
 beak, a branch vert. *Rest*.
 Gu. a fesse, vairé, in chief a unicorn, courant,
 or, betw. two mullets of the last, all within a
 bordure, engr. of the third. *Wilkinson*,
Harling, or *Arling*.
 Gu. a fesse, vairé, betw. two unicorns, courant,
 or. *Wilkinson*.
 Gu. three unicorns' heads, coupé, ar. armed or.
Shelly.
 Gu. three unicorns' heads, coupé, or. *Paris*.
 Per chev. gu. and ar. three unicorns' heads, coupé
 and counterchanged. *Jemyn*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 erased, sa. as many columbines or.—Crest, a
 falcon or, wings, close, gu. preying on an eagle's
 leg, lying fesseways, az. *Lee*, or *Ley*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 erased, az. *Horne*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 coupé, ar. *Hede*.
 Az. a chev. erm. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 coupé, ar. *Overton*.

Ar. on a bend az. betw. two unicorns' heads,
 erased, of the second, three lozenges or.
Beverley.
 Paly, bendy of six, ar. and vert, on a bend az.
 two unicorns' heads, erased, of the first. *Yonge*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. three unicorns' heads, erased,
 gu. *Wombwell*.
 Gu. a bend, betw. six unicorns' heads, coupé,
 ar. *Wombwill*.
 Gyronny of eight, or and az. on a bend, counter-
 embattled, erm. three unicorns' heads, coupé,
 sa. *Horne*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three unicorns' heads,
 coupé, ar. *Blundell*.
 Gu. a fesse, wavy, ar. betw. three unicorns'
 heads, coupé, or.—Crest, a sphynx, ppr.
 winged or. *Paris*.
 Sa. a bend, wavy, ar. betw. two unicorns' heads,
 erased, or.—Crest, a griffin or, winged ar.
Piers.
 Gu. a bend erm. betw. six unicorns' heads, erased,
 ar.—Crest, a dragon's head, erased, or, on the
 neck a chaplet vert. *Wombwell*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four unicorns' heads,
 erased, or. *Leigh*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 coupé, az. as many annulets or. .. *Killingbeck*.
 Az. on a cross, engr. ar. betw. four unicorns'
 heads, erased, or, five hurts. *Leigh*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. three unicorns' heads,
 erased, sa. as many leopards' heads or. *Lee*.
 Sa. a fesse, vairé, betw. three unicorns' heads,
 coupé, or. *Savery*.

CAMELS, ELEPHANTS, TIGERS, &c.

Az. a camel, passant, ar. *Camell*.
 Or, three camels sa. *Camells*.
 Or, a camel sa. betw. three half-wheels az. on a
 chief of the third, a wheel ar. betw. two bezants.
 —Crest, a camel's head, erased, az. bezantée.
Wheler.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three camels' heads, erased,
 of the second, collared and stringed or. *Burston*.
 Gu. an elephant ar. armed or. *Elfinston*.
 Per chev. sa. and ar. three elephants' heads,
 erased, counterchanged, crowned or. *Jue*.
 Per chev. sa. and ar. three elephants' heads,
 erased, counterchanged. *Sanders*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. three elephants' heads, erased,
 sa. *Fountain*.
 Sa. on a fesse, betw. three elephants' heads, erased,
 ar. as many mullets of the first. *Pratt*.
 Ar. a tiger or, beholding herself backwards in a
 glass az. *Sibells*.

Per pale, gu. and az. a tiger ar.—Crest, a wivern
 or, pellettée. *Mabb*.
 Or, a tiger gu.—Crest, a tiger's head, erased, gu.
 armed and maned or. *Lutwyck*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three tigers vert, beholding
 themselves backwards in a glass or. *Lizthed*, or
Lightwood.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three tigers of the second,
 beholding themselves backwards in a glass or.
Tattersall.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three tigers of the second,
 looking behind them. *Butler*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three tigers or.—Crest, out of
 a ducal coronet or, a demi peacock of the same.
Stone.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three tigers' heads, erased,
 gu. collared or. *Cooke*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three tigers' heads, erased, or.
Gardner.

Az. a tiger or. *Loane*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three tigers' heads, erased,
 ppr.—Crest, a tiger ppr. *Jacob*.
 Or, a fesse, cottised, gu. betw. three tigers' heads,
 erased, sa. *Jenkinson*.
 Per pale, gu. and ar. an antelope, counter-
 changed; on a chief, divided as the field, or
 and az. two cross crosslets, fitched, counter-
 changed.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, per pale,
 ar. and gu. collar or, cracking a nut of the last.
Dighton.
 Sa. an antelope, rampant, ar. armed or.—Crest,
 a demi antelope ppr. armed or. *Harris*.

Az. on a fesse or, betw. three tigers' heads, erased,
 of the second, as many mullets of the first.
Hunlock.
 Sa. three antelopes' heads, coupé, ar. armed or.
Brewsyard.
 Ar. on a pale sa. three antelopes' heads, erased,
 of the first, armed or. *Blackborne*.
 Vert, two beavers, combatant, or, in base, barry,
 wavy, of six, ar. and az.—Crest, out of a mural
 crown or, a demi beaver ppr. *Beveridge*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three tigers ar.—Crest,
 out of a ducal coronet a pelican or, vulning
 herself gu. *Hartop*.

CATS, &c.

Gu. two cats, passant, guardant, ar. *Catton*.
 Vert, a cat, passant, ar. within an orle of eight
 trefoils, slipped, or. *Vaghan*.
 Ar. three cats, passant, guardant, in pale, sa.
Catt.
 Vert, a cinquefoil ar. on a chief az. a cat,
 couchant, of the second. *Catharne*.
 Sa. on a fesse or, betw. three cats, passant,
 guardant, ar. a cross, moline, enclosed by two
 crescents gu.—Crest, a demi cat, rampant and
 erased or, charged, on the side, with a cross,
 crosslet, fitchée, gu. in a crescent of the last.
Tyler.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three cats, passant,
 guardant, or, a cross, moline, enclosed by two
 escallops gu.—Crest, a goat's head, per pale,
 indented, gu. and az. collared and armed or.
Hill.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three cats, passant,
 guardant, or, a cross, moline, enclosed by two
 cocks gu.—Crest, a buck's head, per pale, gu.
 and az. the nose or, collared of the last. *Hill*.
 Sa. three cats, passant, guardant, ar. collared and
 belled or. *Compton*.

Quarterly, gu. and vert, on a chev. betw. three
 cats, passant, guardant, or, as many garbs of
 the first.—Crest, a cat, sejant, ar. in her mouth
 a goldfinch ppr. *Heuer*.
 Or, on a chev. sa. two cats, respecting each other,
 ar. on a chief az. guttée d'or, a cross, pattée,
 of the same; in base, a holly-branch, fructed,
 vert, leaved gu. *Gibbes*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. betw. two cats, passant,
 guardant, three fishes or. *Osborne*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three cats, passant, guardant,
 ar. *Catricke*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three cats, passant,
 guardant, ar. *Hill*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three cats, passant,
 guardant, or. *Hill*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three cats, passant, guardant,
 or.—Crest, on the body of a tree, lying, coupé
 at the bottom, and indented at the top, or, a
 falcon ppr. belled and beaked of the first. *Hill*.
 Erm. three cats, passant, guardant, ppr.—Crest,
 a boar's head ar. coupé gu. *Adams*, or
Tasker.

FOXES, &c.

Ar. three foxes, courant, in pale, gu. ... *Tregoes*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three foxes' heads, erased, gu.
Fox.
 Ar. on a chief az. three foxes' heads, erased, or.
Colfox.
 Sa. on a chief ar. three foxes' heads, erased, gu.
Colfox.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three foxes' heads, erased, ar.
Rodnale, Rathenale, or Rudnall.
 Az. a chev. betw. three foxes' heads, erased, or.
Chedworth.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three foxes' heads, erased,
 of the second. *Awys*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. two foxes, half out of their
 holes, or, betw. six pellets; on the middle one,
 in chief, a mullet of the last. *Wy*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three foxes' heads, erased, gu.
 collared or.—Crest, out of a ducal crown or, a
 greyhound's head of the last. *Fox*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three foxes' heads, erased,
 gu.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased,
 gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Faxall*.

WOLVES, &c.

- Barry of ten, or and vert, a wolf, rampant, ar. *Wolf.*
 Sa. a wolf, rampant, or. *Louthe.*
 Az. a wolf, rampant, ar.—Crest, six serpents, five erect, and one entwined round the others, vert. *Doon, or Dun.*
 Az. a wolf, salient, ar. *Clere.*
 Az. a wolf, rampant, ar. collared and chained gu. *Kidwally.*
 Ar. a wolf, passant, sa. *Walsalle.*
 Ar. a wolf, rampant, sa. collared or. *Wood.*
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a wolf, salient, of the last, bendways. *Fresche.*
 Or, a wolf, salient, az. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Lovell.*
 Gu. a wolf, passant, or, on a chief, crenellée, ar. three martlets az. *Burgoyne.*
 Ar. three bars gu. in chief a wolf, courant, az. *Roscomours.*
 Or, a chev. betw. three mascles sa. on a chief of the last, a wolf, courant, ar. *Mygges, or Megges.*
 Gu. a wolf, passant, ar.—Crest, a wolf, passant, ar. collared and chained gu. reflected over his back. *Lowe.*
 Ar. a wolf, passant, sa. a chief gu. *Wood.*
 Ar. on a mount vert, a wolf, passant, gu. *Smith.*
 Per pale, sa. and az. a wolf, passant, ar. *French.*
 Sa. a wolf, rampant, or, in chief three estoiles of the second.—Crest, a demi wolf or. *Wilson.*
 Sa. two wolves, passant, ar. *Wolfe.*
 Gu. two wolves, passant, ar. *Le Love.*
 Az. two wolves, passant, regardant, their tails reflected betw. their legs, or. *Pavell.*
 Az. a wolf, passant, ar. *Surgeon.*
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three wolves of the last, collared or, as many boars' heads, coupé, of the same. *Selford.*
 Ar. two wolves, passant, sa. on a bordure or, eight saltorels gu. *Ayala.*
 Per pale, ar. and sa. two wolves, betw. three quatrefoils, in pale, counterchanged, within a bordure, per pale, gu. and or.—Crest, a demi wolf, party, per cross, sa. and ar. holding, in his dexter foot, a quatrefoil, quartered, ar. and sa. *Horden.*
 Ar. three wolves, passant, in pale, sa. *Lovett.*
 Ar. three wolves, passant, in pale, az.—Crest, three pruning-hooks, two in saltier, and one in pale, or, environed in the middle with a wreath. *Nanfant, or Ponpons.*
 Vert, three wolves, passant, in pale, or.—Crest, five bell-flowers, erect, ppr. leaved vert. *Stanhope, or Manlovell.*
 Az. three wolves, passant, in pale, ar. collared or. *Crowan.*
 Or, three wolves, passant, in pale, az. within a bordure, party per bordure, indented, gu. and az. *Wolfe, or Lupus.*
 Or, on a chev. az. betw. two wolves, passant, in chief gu. a cross-bow of the last, in base.—Crest, a hand gu. coupé at the elbow, holding in the hand ppr. an arrow az. feathered and barbed or, point downwards of the third, and a branch of roses, erect, ar. leaved vert, a crescent of the fifth on the arm. *Horton.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three wolves, passant, of the first. *Dale.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, az. three wolves, passant, or. *Dawney.*
 Az. a wolf's head, erased, ar. *Lupus.*
 Gu. a wolf's head, erased, ar. within an orle of cross crosslets or. *Chester.*
 Gu. three wolves' heads, coupé, ar. *Lekard.*
 Gu. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. *Wolston.*
 Ar. three wolves' heads, coupé, gu. *Fidelow, or Visdelow.*
 Or, three wolves' heads, erased, gu. within a bordure az. charged with eight castles of the first. *Visdelow.*
 Erm. three wolves' heads, erased, gu.—Crest, a cheval-trap or, the uppermost point embued gu. *Miller.*
 Ar. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. on each a guttée-de-sang.—Crest, a crescent or, flamant ppr. *Wilson.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. *Warde, White, or Alberton.*
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, ar. *Wolfdon, or Woulf.*
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, ar. *Goldoury, or Goldourg.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, gu.—Crest, a talbot, courant, ar. *Lovell.*
 Vert, a chev. sa. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, or. *Selling.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, of the last, ducally gorged or. *Wolfe.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, gu.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, or. *Causton.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three wolves' heads, erased, of the first, a chief az. charged with a cross, patonce, or, thereon five hurts, betw. two

martlets of the last.—Crest, on a wolf's head, erased, sa. eared and nosed or, a chev. paly of six, or and ar. *Warde*.
 Ar. two bars gu. on a chief of the first, three wolves' heads, coupé, of the second. ... *Leton*, or *Wobrew*.
 Gu. three bars ar. on a chief of the last, three wolves' heads, erased, of the first. *Wolfe*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three martlets gu. on a chief sa. three wolves' heads, erased, of the first.—Crest, a wolf, passant, gray, against an oak vert. *Wolf*.
 Az. two bars ar. on a canton sa. a wolf's head, erased, of the second. *Wilbraham*.
 Gu. two bars ar. on a chief of the first, three wolves' heads, erased, of the second. ... *Knite*, or *Knight*.
 Sa. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, or. *Wolverton*.
 Ar. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. on a chief

gu. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, on a ram's head, coupé, gu. two pales ar. *Cromer*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, sa. *Howe*, *Howes*, or *Howse*.
 Ar. on a fesse, counter-embattled, sa. betw. three pellets, on each a wolf's head, erased, or, a martlet, betw. two crescents of the third.—Crest, a wolf, passant, paly of four, or and sa. holding, in his mouth, a pen of the first. *Grave*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three wolves' heads, erased, or. *Lamburne*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. cottised gu. three wolves' heads, erased, or. *Lamburne*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. az. three wolves' heads, erased, of the first, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Lowe*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three wolves' heads, erased, ar. *Segewike*.
 Erm. a fesse, gu. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, az. *Miller*.

GREYHOUNDS, &c.

Ar. a greyhound sa. collared or.—Crest, a greyhound's head sa. collared or. *Holford*.
 Ar. a greyhound, springing, party per pale, sa. and ar. *De la Forde*.
 Ar. a greyhound, courant, sa. collared or, on a chief, indented, of the second, three bezants. *Blakwell*.
 Sa. a greyhound, rampant, ar. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Powrton*.
 Or, a greyhound, courant, sa. betw. three leopards' heads, az. all within a bordure, engr. gu. *Henege*.
 Ar. a greyhound, courant, sa. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, gu. all within a bordure az. charged with eight cinquefoils ar. *Henege*.
 Ar. a greyhound, courant, sa. betw. three birds of the second, legged gu. within a bordure of the last, charged with crosses, pattée, and acorns or.—Crest, on an arm, vested, ar. a cross, pattée, az. betw. four bezants, cuffed, sa. holding in the hand ppr. an oak-branch, leaved vert, fructed or. *Williams*.
 Ar. two bars gu. on a chief of the last, a greyhound, courant, per pale, or and erm. collared —Crest, on a mount vert, a turnpike ar. *Skipwith*.
 Barry of eight, gu. and ar. on a chief of the second, a greyhound, courant, sa.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, gu. guttée d'or, holding a lion's paw, coupé, erm. in his mouth. ... *Skipwith*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. on a chief of the last, a greyhound, courant, party per pale, or and erm.

collared az.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, party per fesse, gu. and or, guttée, counter-changed, holding, in his beak, a lion's paw, coupé, erm. *Skipwith*.
 Ar. a mullet, betw. three pheons sa. on a chief of the second, a greyhound, courant, of the first, collared gu. *Pourton*, *Robarts*.
 Barry of six, gu. and ar. on a chief of the second, a greyhound, courant, sa. *Cornuke*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or, a cinquefoil, betw. two escallops gu. on a chief of the third, a greyhound, courant, sa. betw. two pellets.—Crest, a cock's head, coupé, wings or, charged, on each wing, with two chev. sa. collared holding, in the beak, a branch of holly, leaved vert, fructed gu. *North*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. an owl, in base, of the first, armed or; in chief, a greyhound, courant, of the second, collared, all within a bordure, engr. counterchanged.—Crest, a demi greyhound sa. gorged with three acorns, betw. two bars or, betw. as many branches of cinquefoil, flowered of the last, leaved vert. *Ford*.
 Gu. two bends vairé, on a canton or, a greyhound, courant, sa.—Crest, a greyhound's head, erased, ar. *Ford*.
 Az. on a fesse, engr. or, betw. three spear-heads ar. a greyhound, courant, sa.—Crest, on a chapeau az. turned up erm. a griffin, passant, ar. (*Another crest, a demi greyhound sa. holding, in his mouth, a spear or.*) ... *Umpton*.

- Or, on a fesse, cottised, gu. betw. three mullets, pierced, of the second, a greyhound, courant, of the first. *Swalle.*
- Or, a chev. engr. az. betw. three mascles of the first, on a chief sa. a greyhound, courant, ar.—Crest, a griffin, sejant, party per pale, gu. and or, winged of the same, beaked and gorged with a ducal coronet or. *Megges.*
- Or, a greyhound, courant, betw. two bars sa.—Crest, a cockatrice erm. combed and wattled gu. *Baker.*
- Sa. two greyhounds, endorsed and regardant, ar. betw. them, in chief, a fawn's head, cabossed, or. *Barnard.*
- Per chev. sa. and erm. in chief two greyhounds, respecting each other, ar. within a bordure az. charged with eight fleurs-de-lis or. ... *Bladlow.*
- Per pale, az. and or, a chev. betw. three bucks' heads, cabossed, counterchanged, on a chief gu. two greyhounds, passant, ar. collared of the second, respecting each other.—Crest, a talbot's head, erased, ar. eared sa. ... *Taylor.*
- Ar. on a bend az. betw. two greyhounds, salient, sa. three birds or.—Crest, a falcon's head, coupé, ar. collared gu. wings endorsed, bendy of four, or and sa. *Crugg.*
- Erm. two greyhounds, regardant, party per pale, gu. and sa.—Crest, on a ducal coronet, a lynx or. *Penn.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. az. betw. two demi greyhounds, bendways, sa. charged each on the body with four plates, three thistles or. *Smert.*
- Ar. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, sa. collared or. *Wigmore.*
- Ar. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, gu. collared or. *Whelpdale.*
- Gu. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. collared az. *Maleverer, or Mauliverer.*
- Sa. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. *Mauliverer.*
- Ar. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, sa. collared or. *Mauliverer.*
- Az. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. collared or. *Barneis.*
- Gu. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. *Gerwoys.*
- Gu. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, or, collared az. *Harding.*
- Ar. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, sa. collared or, betw. ten crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the second.—Crest, a dragon's head, erased, or, pellettée. *Smith.*
- Sa. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. within a bordure, gobonated, or and gu. *Mychell.*
- Sa. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. collared or. *Michell.*
- Sa. three demi greyhounds, courant, in pale, dexter, and as many mullets, pierced, in pale, sinister, ar. *Goodman.*
- Gu. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, ar. collared or. *Johnson.*
- Ar. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, sa.—Crest, one of the same, in his legs a hare ppr. *Brisco.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three greyhounds, courant, sa. collared or. *Gaynsforth.*
- Erm. a chev. embattled gu. betw. three greyhounds, courant, sa. collared or. ... *Kneysworth.*
- Erm. a chev. wavy, gu. betw. three greyhounds, courant, sa. collared or. *Kneysworth.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three greyhounds, courant, sa. *Whelpedall.*
- Az. on a chev. engr. or, betw. three plates, each charged with a greyhound, courant, sa. collared of the second, three crescents of the last. *Alleyn.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. two greyhounds, courant, sa. *Griswold.*
- Ar. a fesse sa. betw. two greyhounds, courant, gu. *Hall.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. two greyhounds, courant, ar. collared or. *Maulivers.*
- Ar. a fesse erm. betw. three greyhounds, courant, sa. collared gu. *Langherge.*
- Erm. three greyhounds, courant, in pale, gu. *Deach.*
- Gu. three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. collared and ringed or. *Nele.*
- Az. three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. collared and ringed gu. *Bleson.*
- Per fesse, ar. and sa. three greyhounds' heads, erased, counterchanged, collared and ringed gu. *Clow.*
- Per fesse, nebulée, three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. counterchanged, collared and ringed gu. *Mildmay.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. az. betw. two demi greyhounds, rampant, sa. platée and collared ar. three marigolds gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Smert.*
- Per fesse, ar. and gu. a pale, counterchanged, three greyhounds' heads, erased, of the second, collared and ringed sa. *Cardmaker.*
- Quarterly, ar. and sa. four greyhounds' heads, erased, counterchanged, collared and ringed gu. *Wareyn.*
- Per chev. az. and gu. three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. collared of the second. ... *Percivall.*
- Per pale, gu. and sa. on a chev. engr. betw. three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. collared and ringed at the back gu. three hurts. *Belson.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three greyhounds' heads, erased, ar. *Beuyr.*

Ar. on a chev. betw. three greyhounds' heads, erased, sa. collared and ringed or, as many plates. *Toocke*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three escallops ar. on a chief or, as many greyhounds' heads of the first. *Linacre*.
 Ar. on a pale, cottised, sa. three greyhounds' heads, erased, or, collared gu.—Crest, a greyhound's head, erased, or, gorged with a bar, gemelle, gu. in his mouth a man's leg, coupé above the knee, ar. *Weykes*.

Ar. on two bars az. three greyhounds' heads, erased, or. *Harper*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three demi greyhounds, courant, az. as many bezants. *Eynes*, or *Eymes*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three greyhounds' heads, erased, of the first, collared of the second. . . . *Laton*.
 Ar. three greyhounds' heads, erased, in pale, sa. collared or, betw. four pallets of the second. *Staylegate*.

TALBOTS, &c.

Ar. a talbot, passant, sa. guttée d'or. *Shirington*.
 Az. a talbot, passant, ar. collared gu. lined or, at the end of the line a knot. *Burgoyne*.
 Ar. a talbot, sejant, within a bordure sa. *Furness*.
 Sa. a talbot, passant, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Sudberry*.
 Gu. three talbots, passant, ar. two and one. *Ragon*.
 Ar. three talbots, passant, sa. two and one. *Chantrell*.
 Vert, six talbots, passant, ar. three, two, and one. *Hownhill*.
 Per bend, sinister, sa. and or, a talbot, salient, counterchanged; on a chief az. a lion, passant, guardant, of the second, the chief bordered all round, gobony, ar. and gu. *Stiber*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three talbots, passant, ar. on a chief, crenellée, of the last, as many martlets az. *Burgoyne*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, sa. *Talbot and Couderors*.
 Gu. on a chev. engr. betw. three talbots, rampant, ar. a mullet.—Crest, on a mount vert, a talbot, passant, sa. *Hungate*.
 Vert, a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, ar. *Hownhill*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, ar. *Lanpergy*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, ar. *Gower*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, gu. *Pykin and Honywood*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three talbots, courant, sa. collared and ringed or, as many bezants.—Crest, a demi talbot ar. collared sa. holding a key or. *Hound*.
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three talbots sa. . . . *Moraunt*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three talbots of the first. *Marten*.
 Ar. betw. two chev. sa. as many talbots, passant, counterpassant, of the last, all within a bordure, engr. gu. *Bealbrenger*.

Az. on a fesse or, a talbot, passant, sa. *Torpilton*.
 Ar. a fesse, countercompony, or and az. betw. three talbots, passant, sa. *Warren*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three talbots, passant, gu. as many lozenges or.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, sa. attired or, the nose ar. . . . *Potkin*.
 Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three talbots, passant, or, over all a sinister, bendlet—Crest, a talbot's head or, collared and ringed az. betw. two wings, expanded, of the last. . . . *Allenson*.
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a chev. betw. three talbots, passant, counterchanged, on a chief gu. three leopards' faces or. *Googe*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three bezants, on a chief, engr. or, a talbot, courant, sa.—Crest, a bird's head az. beaked and collared or, betw. two wings, expanded, gu. *Sillesden*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. betw. a talbot, salient, in chief, and a dolphin, haurient, in base, of the last, three torteauxes.—Crest, an arm, embowed, bendy of six, ar. and sa. cuffed or, holding in the hand ppr. a branch of holly vert, fructed gu. *Hollis*.
 Or, three pellets, two and one, each charged with a talbot, passant, of the first, on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two anchors ar.—Crest, a demi greyhound, rampant, paly of six, ar. and sa. collared gu. holding, betw. his paws, a crescent or. *Allen*.
 Ar. three talbots' heads, erased, gn. two and one. *Awnser*.
 Sa. three talbots' heads, erased, ar. two and one. *Neale*.
 Ar. three talbots' heads, erased, gu. two and one, on a chief sa. as many garbs or. . . . *Brykhed*.
 Sa. three garbs or, two and one, on a chief of the last a talbot's head, erased, betw. two billets gu. *Brykeis*.
 Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three talbots' heads, erased, or, as many mullets sa.—Crest, a cubit arm, erect, vested bendy, wavy, of four az. and gu. holding in the hand ppr. a fish ar. *Braham*.

Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three talbots' heads, erased, sa. *Spaigne*.
 Sa. two bars erm. billettée of the first, in chief a talbot's head, erased, betw. two chaplets or.—Crest, a demi buck, salient, or, eared sa. gorged with a fesse, wavy, betw. two cottises sa. *Hall*.

Erm. on a bend sa. three talbots' heads, erased, ar. *Doggett*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three talbots' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a beacon ar. fired ppr. ladder or. (Another crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a tree vert.) *Burton*.

DOLPHINS, &c.

Az. a dolphin, naiant, ar. *Mallworth*.
 Sa. a dolphin, naiant, ar. *James*.
 Az. a dolphin, naiant, ar. betw. three mullets or, pierced gu.—Crest, a dolphin ar. devouring the top of an antique cap az. turned up erm. *Fitz-James*.
 Gu. a dolphin, naiant, ar. *Vysachyre*, or *Fyshachyre*.
 Sa. a dolphin, haurient, or. *Dolfinton*.
 Az. three dolphins, naiant, ar. two and one. *Montveron*.
 Sa. a bend, betw. two dolphins ar. *Frenche*.
 Vert, three dolphins, in pale, ar. *Dolfinley*.
 Sa. three dolphins, naiant, ar. two and one. *Winslade*.
 Sa. a dolphin, naiant, betw. three escallops ar. *Pampynge*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. three dolphins, naiant, ar. *Askam*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. over all two dolphins, haurient, respecting each other, in pale, or, the space betw. the dolphins erm. *Buckland*.
 Or, a chev. az. in chief three roses gu. in base a dolphin, naiant *Langstone*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three dolphins, naiant, ar. *Blaverhassett*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. betw. three dolphins, naiant, counterchanged. *Hull*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three dolphins, naiant, sa. *Kydale*, or *Kendale*.
 Gu. on a chev. engr. ar. three dolphins, naiant, vert. *Flambert*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three dolphins, naiant, or. *Symkin*, *Simion*, and *Bures*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three dolphins, naiant, ar. *Mauley*.
 Gu. a bend, wavy, ar. betw. two dolphins of the last. *Martham*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three dolphins, naiant, ar. *Leversedge*.
 Ar. a lion, passant, paly of six, or and sa. betw. three dolphins, naiant, gu. on each dolphin three bezants, all within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, purp.—Crest, a dromedary sa. bezantée. *Cawton*.

Per chev. sa. and erm. in chief two dolphins, haurient, respecting each other, or. *Feld*.
 Per fesse, ar. and az. a fesse gu. in chief fretty of the second, in base a dolphin, naiant, of the first. *Morys*.
 Ar. three dolphins, naiant, sa. two and one. *Symeon*.
 Ar. two dolphins, haurient, respecting each other, sa. collared and chained together, from the chain another pendent, with a ring at the end of the last, all within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Colston*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. three crescents gu. in chief a dolphin, naiant, of the second. *Bryan*.
 Az. on a fesse ar. three dolphins, haurient, sa. all within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Barnardes*.
 Ar. on a bend, betw. two lions' heads, erased, gu. a dolphin, embowed, of the field, betw. two birds, close, or, collared az.—Crest, a conger-eel's head, erect, or, erased, per fesse, gu. betw. two branches vert. *Franklin*.
 Per pale, or and az. two dolphins, haurient, counterchanged, on a chief sa. a covered cup of the first, betw. two dove-cotes ar.—Crest, a cubit-arm, erect, vested, paly of four, or and az. holding in the hand ppr. a covered cup of the first. *Cootes*.
 Per chev. sa. and ar. in chief two dolphins, haurient, respecting each other, or. *Atfeild*.
 Gu. a bend, nebulée, betw. two dolphins, haurient, ar. *Sariant*.
 Az. two dolphins, endorsed, ar. betw. seven cross crosslets, fitchée, or, on a chief gu. three leopards' faces of the third. *Port*.
 Az. two dolphins, endorsed, ar. betw. seven cross crosslets or, on a chief gu. three leopards' faces of the third. *Port*.
 Sa. three dolphins, haurient, in fesse, ar. *Durburgh*.
 Az. a fesse ar. in chief two leopards' faces or, in base a fish, haurient, of the second. *Gloucester*.
 Vert, two dolphins, haurient, endorsed, ar. *Hanner*.
 Ar. on a pale gu. a dolphin, haurient, of the first, betw. two saltiers, engr. of the second, on a

chief az. a lion, rampant, ar. betw. two birds or.—Crest, a hind's head, erased, or, charged with three pellets, betw. two wings, expanded, vairé, or and az. *Franklyn.*
 Gu. a trout, in bend, ar. *Neve.*
 Az. two trouts, in saltier, ar. *Gedney, or Gedeney.*
 Az. three trouts, fretted, ar.—Crest, a naked man sa. holding, in his right hand, a dart or. *Trowbeck.*
 Ar. a fish, haurient, az. betw. two flasks of the second, each charged with as many bars, nebulée, of the first.—Crest, two lobsters' claws, erect, gu. each holding a fish ar. *See, or Sea.*
 Vert, two salmons, haurient, ar. *Hame.*
 Gu. two salmons, haurient, ar. finned or.—Crest, a lion, rampant, ar. collared and chained or. *Sammes.*
 Az. three fishes, haurient, or. *Dernford.*
 Vert, three fishes, haurient, ar. spotted gu. *Dogge.*
 Sa. three fishes, haurient, ar. *Wilston.*
 Az. three mackerels, haurient, ar. *Makerell.*
 Az. three fishes, haurient, ar. betw. as many crosslets, fitchée, or. *Oyry, or Vyrey.*
 Ar. three fishes, haurient, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Gobion.*
 Az. three hakes (fishes), haurient, ar. *Hacket, or Hake.*
 Vert, three hakes, haurient, ar. *Dox.*
 Gu. three herrings, haurient, ar. *Heringand.*
 Gu. three lucies, haurient, ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a boar erm. armed or. *Lucy.*
 Gu. three lucies, haurient, ar. betw. nine crosslets or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head, betw. two wings sa. billettée, or. *Lucy.*
 Gu. three lucies, haurient, ar. betw. ten crosslets of the second. *Lucy.*
 Gu. six herrings, haurient, ar. betw. eleven crosslets or. *Heringand, or Heringham.*
 Gu. three fishes, haurient, ar. betw. nine crosslets, fitchée, of the second.—Crest, an ostrich's head, erased, az. in his mouth a horse-shoe or. *Ostrich.*
 Sa. three salmons, haurient, ar. *Samon.*
 Ar. three salmons, haurient, gu. *Saumon.*
 Az. a fesse gu. in chief, three leopards' heads or; in base, as many fishes, haurient, and six crosslets, fitchée, of the last. *Hardreshall, or Hardresham.*
 Gu. three sole fish ar. *De Soles.*
 Sa. three roaches, haurient, ar. a chief or. *Kitson.*
 Az. on a fesse or, betw. three fishes, haurient, ar. as many roses gu.—Crest, an arm, coupé, habited, bendy of four, or and az. holding in the hand ppr. the lower half of a fish, coupé at the middle, of the second. *Knight.*

Gu. a fish, naient, ar. *Harbron.*
 Az. five fishes, haurient, or, three and two. *Freshacre.*
 Sa. a fesse or, the upper part indented, betw. three fishes ar. *Westbrooke.*
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three fishes, haurient, ar. *Waye.*
 Sa. three fishes, haurient, in fesse, ar. *Durburgh.*
 Az. three fishes, haurient, in fesse, ar.—Crest, an arm, bent at the elbow, ppr. holding a baton or, tipped sa. *Way.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three salmons, haurient, ar.—Crest, a demi griffin armed gu. *Cater.*
 Gu. three roaches, naient, in pale, ar. *Roche.*
 Az. three salmons, naient, in pale, or.—Crest, a fawn's head, cabossed, or. *Bethwater, Cromlyn.*
 Az. three fishes, naient, in pale, ar. within a bordure erm. *Southflete.*
 Sa. three fishes, naient, in pale, or. *Verney, Dame.*
 Az. three fishes, naient, in pale, backs vert, bellies ar. *Dyraunt.*
 Sa. a fesse, indented, or, betw. three fishes, naient, in pale, ar. *Westbrooke.*
 Ar. three pikes, naient, in pale, gu. *Pikeworth.*
 Gu. three pikes, naient, in pale, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Lilling.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three fishes of the first, viz. one haurient, and two chevronways, respecting each other. *Penyless.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three fishes, naient, of the first. *Penalles.*
 Per pale, ar. and gu. on a chev. betw. three trefails, slipped, a fish, naient, all counter-changed. *Pykey.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. two roses, in chief, of the last, and a fish, naient, in base, az. *Roscarrick.*
 Az. a bend or, betw. three fishes, naient, ar. *Gornay.*
 Sa. three fishes, naient, in pale, ar. a chief, party per chief, sa. and erm. on the first, three fleurs-de-lis or. *Kyrton.*
 Az. three turbot, naient, ar. within a bordure erm. *Turbot.*
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three fishes, naient, ar. *Millington.*
 Az. three sturgeons, naient, ar. over all fretty gu. *Sturgeon.*
 Az. three fishes, naient, in pale, ar. against their heads as many guttées d'or, on a chief of the last, three torteauxes. *Knight.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three sprats az. .. *Spratt, or Sprat.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three fishes, bendways, of the first. *Sankeys.*
 Gu. on a cross, bottonée, fitchée, or, betw. four demi lions, rampant, of the second, as many

70 CRABS AND SHELL-FISH.—MEN AND PARTS OF MEN, ETC.

pellets; on a chief, paly of four, az. and or, a fish, naiant, counterchanged.—Crest, a demi sea-dog, party per cross, ar. and az. ... *Fisher*.
 Ar. three eels, naiant, sa. *Eel*.
 Az. on a bend, or, three eels (or snakes), coiled up, az. *Castelton*.
 Gu. a bend, betw. two fishes, bendways, ar. *Martham*.
 Ar. on a pale sa. a conger-eel's head, coupé, or. *Gascoigne*.
 Sa. three conger-eels' heads, coupé and erect, or. *Gascoigne*.
 Ar. three whales' heads, erased and erect, or. *Whalley*.

Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, sa. three conger-eels' heads, erased and erect, of the first. *Caldwell*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three congers' heads, erased, gu. *Canbroke*, or *Shambroke*.
 Sa. three congers' heads, erased and erect, ar. *Hotoft*.
 Per chev. crenellée, gu. and az. three whales' heads, coupé, ar. *Wallys*.
 Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, az. betw. three lozenges, longways, gu. as many congers' heads, erased, or.—Crest, a cock's head, winged, sa. crested gu. in his beak a cross, pattée, fitchée, or. *Caldwell*.

CRABS AND SHELL-FISH.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three crabs gu. *Bryger*.
 Sa. a fesse, engr. betw. three whelk-shells or.—Crest, a wolf's head, coupé, tawny, bezantée, betw. two wings or, charged with two bars gu. *Shelley*.
 Or, two bars, wavy, gu. betw. three shrimps of the second. *Atsea*.
 Gu. on three bars, wavy, or, as many shrimps of the first. *Atsea*.
 Or, on two bars, wavy, gu. as many shrimps of the first. *Atsea*.

Per chev. gu. and az. three whelks or... *Osbarne*.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three whelks gu. lying fesseways. *Joce*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three scorpions sa. *Cole*.
 Ar. two lobsters' claws, erased, in saltier, gu. *Tregarthick*.
 Vert, a mermaid ar. crined or, holding a comb and glass of the third.—Crest, a hedge-hog sa. *Prestwick*.
 Ar. three dog-fish, naiant, in pale, sa. ... *Gesse*.

MEN AND PARTS OF MEN, &c.

Az. three wild men, in fesse, ppr. holding, in their right hands, a club, pendent, ar. and, in their left, an escocheon ar. charged with a cross gu. *Wood*.
 Gu. a man, in armour, ppr. holding, in his right hand, a pole-axe of the last. *Armsdresser*.
 Gu. three wild demi men ar. holding a club, in bend, over their right shoulder, betw. nine crosslets of the second. *Wood*.
 Gyronny of eight, gu. and sa. three demi men, coupé below the navel, ar. crowned with a chaplet, within two bordures or, charged with eight crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the second. *Bodyam*.
 Barry of six, or and sa. on a canton gu. a demi woodman, with a club on his shoulder, of the first.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, ppr. in his paws a nut or. *Woodward*.
 Sa. a Saracen's head, coupé at the neck, ar. three lions' gambes, issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points, or. *Newton*.
 Ar. a Saracen's head, coupé at the neck, gu. a chief, party per pale, ar. and az. *Selby*.

Ar. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, sa. wreathed on the foreheads ar. and vert, and tied. *Bull*.
 Ar. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, sa. wreathed on the foreheads, and tied or. *Wysse*.
 Gu. three boys' heads, coupé, ar. crined or. *Le Roy*.
 Purp. three boys' heads, coupé, ar. crined gray. *Edy*.
 Gu. three boys' heads, coupé, ar. crined or, with snakes round their necks az. ... *Vaughan*.
 Ar. three Moors' heads, in profile, coupé, sa. a fleur-de-lis in chief.—Crest, a naked man sa. holding a dart or. *Moore*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, paly of six, sa. and ar.; second and third, gu. a Saracen's head, side-faced, coupé, ar. *Sandon*.
 Gu. five pellets, counter-embattled or; on a canton of the first, a Saracen's head, side-faced, coupé, of the second. *Somervill*.
 Ar. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, coupé, sa. wreathed and stringed or and az. *Forterishy*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, erased, sa.—Crest, a plume of peacock's feathers ppr. *Wenlock*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. two Saracens' heads, in chief, coupé, or, wreathed az. and sa. in base one of the same, erased of the second, haired and bearded of the third.—Crest, a buck's head, cabossed, per pale, or and ar. *Griffith*.
 Erm. a chev. wavy, az. betw. three Moors' heads, coupé below the shoulders, sa. habited, fretty, or; on a chief, chequy, ar. and gu. a crescent, enclosed by two pellets; on each pellet a lion, passant, guardant, of the fourth.—Crest, an arm, party per cross, gu. and sa. hand ppr. holding two arrows vert. *Dodmore*, or *Dodmer*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three heads, in profile, in helmets, ar. *Owen*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, coupé, of the second, clothed, on the shoulder, gu. two swords, the points crossing each other, of the first, hilts and pomels or. *Moore*.
 Gu. on a chev. or, betw. three heads, in profile, coupé, ar. as many crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the first; on a chief of the third, three eagles' legs, erased at the thigh, sa. *Bray*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, erased, sa. wreathed ar. and az. *Trethecke*, or *Thretheke*.

Ar. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, coupé, betw. two chev. sa. *Sandes*.
 Gyronny of six, or and sa. three blackamoors' heads, in profile, coupé, counterchanged. *Collard*.
 Ar. billettée, sa. on a pale, engr. gu. a cross crosslet, betw. two blackamoors' heads, side-faced, coupé, sa. *Wyngke*, or *Wingh*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three women's heads, coupé at the shoulders, ar. with hair, dishevelled, or. *Estfeld*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. betw. three women's heads, as above. *Marow*.
 Gu. three women's heads, as above. *Maydestone*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three blackamoors' heads, coupé, sa. with caps vert, fretty or. *Jereys*.
 Ar. three blackamoors' heads, coupé, sa. with round caps or, fretty gu. *Caning*.
 Ar. on a bend, betw. six billets gu. three nuns' heads, coupé, veiled, of the first. *Wednisson*.
 Az. a fesse or; in chief, three women's heads, coupé at the breasts, of the second, haired of the same; in base, a leopard's head, of the last.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, or, ducally gorged az. *Lugdon*.
 Ar. three Midas's heads, erased, sa. crowned or. *Jay*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three Satyrs' heads, coupé at the neck, of the first, horned or. .. *Wheywell*.

COMBS.

Sa. three combs ar.—Crest, a cock ar. crested gu. armed or. *Tunstall*.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three combs gu. *Ternom*.

Gu. a chev. betw. three combs ar. *Bottell*.
 Erm. on two bars sa. three combs ar. *Lucas*.
 Erm. on a bend gu. three combs or. *Combe*.

CROWNS.

Ar. three ducal crowns az. *Crowner*.
 Ar. three ducal crowns or, insides sa. *Billingham*.
 Ar. a plate, betw. three crowns or, within a bordure of the first. *Leigh*.
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three crowns or. .. *Corona*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three ducal crowns or. *Mahew*.
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, ar. betw. three ducal crowns or. *Curtesse*.
 Or, two bars az. betw. three ducal crowns gu. *Genewell*, or *Grenewell*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three ducal crowns or. *Leeche*.

Ar. a fesse erm. betw. three crowns sa. *Folman*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, az. three ducal crowns or. *Litton*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three ducal crowns or, within a bordure sa. *Norton*.
 Ar. guttée gu. on a chief, indented, az. three ducal crowns or. *Kington*.
 Ar. on a canton sa. three crowns, in bend, or.—Crest, a lion, rampant, sa. holding an escocheon ar. betw. his fore paws. *Hulson*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three mural crowns or.—Crest, a stag's head, coupé, ar. attired or, gorged with a mural coronet of the last. *Stanley*.

HEARTS.

Ar. a human heart gu. a chief sa.—Crest, a garb or, enfiled with a coronet gu. *Scamler*.
 Ar. a heart gu. depressed by a chev. of the second. *Hall*.
 Or, a cinquefoil, betw. three hearts gu. *Cotlowe*,
 or *Corlowe*.
 Per chev. or and gu. three hearts, counterchanged. *Cauz*, or *Caulz*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three hearts or. .. *Freboddy*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three hearts sa. *Barron*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three hearts gu. as many martlets or. *Bayliff*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three hearts gu. within a bordure of the same. *Rosce*.
 Or, on a chief, indented, ar. three hearts gu. *Hart*, or *Hert*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three hearts ar. *John*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three hearts or; in chief, an annulet of the second.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, or, holding a branch vert. ... *Bayley*.
 Ar. a fesse vert, betw. three hearts gu. .. *Smith*.
 Vert, on a bend ar. three hearts gu. *Tooker*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three hearts or, as many escallops gu. *Pateshull*.

HANDS, GAUNTLETS, ARMS, LEGS, &c.

Ar. a dexter hand, coupé, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Manley*.
 Gu. a dexter hand, coupé, betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Worsesop*.
 Az. a dexter hand, coupé, ar. *Brome*.
 Sa. three sinister hands ar. *Maynhell*.
 Gu. three sinister hands ar. *Dyssert*.
 Gu. three pair of hands, coupé, hand in hand, ar. *Purefoy*.
 Sa. three dexter hands, erased, the back parts outwards. *Maynard*.
 Sa. three sinister hands, coupé, ar. ... *Vaunce*.
 Sa. three dexter hands, clinched, ar. .. *Poyntnes*.
 Az. three dexter hands ar. *Malmayn*.
 Quarterly, az. and gu. three sinister hands ar. two and one. *Lewson*.
 Erm. on a chief gu. three sinister hands ar. *Malemayne*.
 Or, on a chief gu. two dexter hands ar. *Maynslyn*.
 Gu. six dexter hands ar. three, two, and one. *Wange*.
 Ar. two bars, engr. gu. on the first, three martlets or; on the second as many escallops of the field; on a canton az. a dexter hand, in bend, of the first. *Toll*.
 Sa. a fesse ar. betw. three dexter hands, bendways, or. *Bate*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three dexter hands ar. *Peytner*.
 Az. on a fesse ar. betw. three dexter hands or, a greyhound, courant, gu. *Talbo*.
 Sa. three dexter hands, coupé, ar. over all, fretty or. *Handchicke*.
 Or, on a bend az. three dexter hands, clinched, ar. *Esingold*.

Gu. a bend, betw. four sinister hands ar. *Lovedon*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three dexter hands of the first. *Mayn*.
 Or, on a bend gu. betw. three leopards' heads of the second, as many dexter hands, clinched, ar. —Crest, a garb, party per pale, or and ar. banded gu. *Watur*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three sinister hands sa. .. *Bren*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, or and az. betw. three sinister hands sa. *Godhand*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three dexter hands sa. a crosslet or. *Berne*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three dexter hands, clinched, sa. in each a purse of the first. *Stevenson*.
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three sinister hands of the second. *Quatermayne*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three dexter hands gu.—Crest, a buck or, attired ppr. *Maynard*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three dexter hands sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a cockatrice's head ppr. winged ar. *Brand*.
 Sa. three hands, in gauntlets, ar. *Handchet*.
 Ar. an arm, in bend, issuing from the dexter chief point, gu. in chief, a crescent of the last. *Cornhill*.
 Sa. a heart or; over all two arms, issuing from the dexter and sinister base, in saltier, ar. the sinister surmounting the dexter. ... *De la Foy*.
 Az. a lion, passant, guardant, paly of six, ar. and or, betw. three gauntlets of the second, all within a bordure, engr. of the last. .. *Conway*.
 Ar. three gauntlets or. *Fane*.
 Ar. a gauntlet sa.—Crest, a cock, resting his foot on a gauntlet sa. *Lacocke*.
 Gu. a fesse or; in chief, three gauntlets ar. *Church*.

Ar. an arm, in bend, issuing from the dexter point gu. in chief, a crescent of the last. . . *Cornhill*.
 Sa. two arms, issuing from the sides of the escocheon, bent at the elbow, the arms, erect, in chev. the hands conjoined ar. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Armerbery*.
 Sa. a heart or; over all two arms, issuing from the dexter and sinister base, in saltier, ar. the sinister surmounting the dexter. . . *De la Foy*.
 Gu. two arms, the hands conjoined, in fesse, ar. issuing from the sides of the escocheon, betw. three hearts or, in fesse, a crescent. *Purefoy*.
 Erm. on a bend sa. two arms, issuing from the dexter and sinister points, out of the clouds az. rending a horse-shoe or.—Crest, a boar's head, coupé at the neck, bendy of six, or and sa. in his month a rose, per pale, gu. and sa. leaved vert. *Borlace*.
 Gu. three arms, conjoined at the shoulder, in fesse, flexed in triangle or, the hands, clinched, ppr.—Crest, an old man's face, foreright, ar. hat sa. supported by two arms (or hands) ar. *Taemayne, or Tremayne*.
 Sa. three arms, armed, embowed, ppr. in each a sword ar. hilted or. *Ronncevalé*.
 Gu. three arms, armed, barways, in pale, ar. *Armstrong*.
 Sa. a leg, coupé at the calf, ar. *Shrigley*.
 Az. three legs, coupé at the thigh, ar. *Gambon*.

Gu. a chev. betw. three arms, armed, ar. bent at the elbows or.—Crest, a gauntlet ar. holding a broken tilting-spear of the first. *Armorer*.
 Ar. two legs, coupé at the thigh, gu. *De la Hyle*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three legs, coupé at the thigh, sa. *Gamond and Dabmone*.
 Or, a leg, coupé at the thigh, az.—Crest, a leg, coupé at the thigh, armed, ar. reversed and spurred or. *Haddon*.
 Ar. a leg, in bend, sinister, coupé at the thigh, sa. betw. two cinquefoils gu. *Huse*.
 Ar. three legs, coupé at the thigh, gu. spurred or. *Husse*.
 Sa. three legs, coupé at the thigh, ar. . . *Elis, or Elow*.
 Or, three legs, coupé at the thigh, sa. . . *Hosy*.
 Gu. three feet, coupé at the middle of the foot, and erect, ar. the toe part only appearing. *Maudvill*.
 Party per pale, ar. and gu. two legs, armed, counterchanged. *Cookson*.
 Gu. three legs, in triangle, flexed, armed, ar. spurred or.—Crest, two arms, armed, ar. holding a gem-ring or, the stone sa. . . *Aufrick*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three legs, coupé at the ankle, of the first, fretty gu. the toes to the sinister side. *Tremayll*.
 Ar. a leg, coupé at the thigh, sa. gartered below the knee or. *Gylmin*.

HELMETS, GAUNTLETS, SPEARS, ARROWS, PHEONS, BOWS, BATTLE-AXES, &c.

Sa. a helmet ar. *Bostock*.
 Gu. three helmets ar. plumed or. . . . *Laffull, or Luffull*.
 Sa. three helmets ar. in a bordure, engr. of the second. *Halyday, or Holyday*.
 Az. three helmets, with barred fronts, ar. *Beaufrie*.
 Ar. three helmets, open, sa. *Mynyot, or Mynyett*.
 Sa. a lion, passant, guardant, or, betw. three helmets ar.—Crest, a demi dragon, erased, gu. enfiled, on the body, with a ducal coronet or. *Compton*.
 Az. three helmets ar. *Belvaco*.
 Sa. three helmets ar. in a bordure, engr. of the second. *Steynby*.
 Sa. three helmets ar. *De Aubney*.
 Az. three helmets or. *Hamby*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three barons' helmets az. crowned or. *Wood*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three helmets or. . . . *Coveley*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three helmets ar. respecting the sinister side. *Coveley*.

Sa. a fesse, nebulée, engr. ar. betw. three helmets of the second, plumed or. *Drayner*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three helmets or. *Skot*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three helmets or. . . *Edeyn, or Iden*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three helmets ar. *Tudor*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three caps az. an escallop or. *Brudenell*.
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis or, issuing from the top of a crescent erm. betw. two helmets in chief, in base, a garb of the second.—Crest, a royal helmet or. *Cholmeley, or Cholmondeley*.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three mascles gu. on a chief sa. a helmet of the first, betw. two eagles' heads, erased, or. *Compton*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three helmets ar. plumed or and ar. a crescent on a mullet for difference.—Crest, an elephant, trunked, or, gorged with a chaplet vert. *Framlingham*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three helmets az. . . . *Buskin*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three helmets ppr. *Basnett*.

- Ar. on a bend sa. a helmet of the first.—Crest, a horse, dapple-gray. *Trayton*.
 Az. three helmets ar. *Compton*.
 Ar. a sword, erect, in pale, sa. hilted gu. *Dymok*.
 Gu. a sword, in bend, ar. pomel and hilt or. *Glegh*.
 Az. a sword, pendent, in pale, sa. betw. six trefoils, slipped, ermines. *Champion*.
 Sa. three swords, in pale, ar. two erect, points upwards, betw. them one downwards. *Rawlyns*.
 Az. three swords, in bend, ar. hilted or. *Copildike*.
 Sa. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilted or, betw. four fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Atbarow*, *Atbourough*, *Drew*, *Barough*, or *Barrow*.
 Gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilted or. *Chiribrond*, or *Chirbrond*.
 Ar. two swords, in saltier, sa. hilted gu. *Jelibrand*.
 Az. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilted or, reversed, betw. four fleurs-de-lis of the last. . . . *Byflete*.
 Gu. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilted or, betw. four roses of the second. *Howthe*.
 Az. three swords, in pale, ar. hilted or, two erect, upwards, and one betw. downwards. *Kingston*.
 Az. three swords, conjoined in point, ar. hilted or.—Crest, a falcon, volant, or. . . . *Pawlett*.
 Or, three swords, barways, az. hilted sa. pomelled gu. two pointing to the sinister, and one to the dexter side of the escocheon. . . . *Chowthton*.
 Gu. three swords ar. conjoined in the fesse point, at the pomels, of the second, hilted or, in triangle. *Stapulton* and *Swordfayre*.
 Gu. three swords ar. hilted or, conjoined in the fesse point, at the pomels, in triangle; on a chief of the third, a lion, passant, of the first, betw. two maunches erm. *Norton*.
 Gu. three swords, barways, ar. hilted or, betw. an orle of mullets of the last.—Crest, a hand, armed, ppr. holding a broken sword ar. hilted or. *Chute*.
 Sa. three swords, erect, ar. hilted or. . . *Ensinge*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. on a chief sa. two swords, in saltier, of the first, pomelled or. . . . *Nanby*.
 Ar. a sword gu. betw. two cottises, indented, sa. pointing to the sinister base. *Barkin*.
 Ar. on a pale gu. a sword, erect, of the first, hilted or; on a chief az. three bezants. *Bargrave*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three swords, erect, ar. *Balliawle*.
 Gu. a cross ar. betw. four swords, erect, of the second, hilted or. . . . *Philpot*, *Colbrond*, or *Colbend*.
 Sa. three swords, points downwards, ar. hilted or, one in pale, and two saltierways. . . *Valentine*.
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a chief sa. two swords, in saltier, of the first, hilts or. *Knyffe*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three swords ar. broken off at the points; on a chief, embattled of the second, three martlets gu. *Lawrence*.
 Gu. three cutlasses (or hangers) ar. hilted or, two points to the sinister, and one betw. to the dexter side of the escocheon. . . . *Hoggeson*.
 Az. three cutlasses, as above.—Crest, a hand, couped below the wrist, or, the hand ppr. holding a broken cutlass ar. hilted of the first, the broken piece falling from the other. *Hoggeson*.
 Az. three knives ar. with crooked (or bent) hafts gu. *Knyvett*.
 Ar. a cutlass, in bend, sa. *Elam*.
 Gu. a sword, in bend, ar. hilt or.—Crest, a hand, armed, ppr. holding a sword ar. hilted or. [*Granted by Cooke.*] *Gee*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. three cutlasses, bendways to the sinister side, ar. pomelled of the first. *Chester*.
 Az. two bows, stringed, or, one within the other, in saltier. *Godbow*.
 Ar. two bows gu. stringed or, one within the other, in saltier. *Bowman*.
 Erm. three bows gu. stringed sa. *Bowes*.
 Erm. three bows gu. stringed sa. on a chief or, a swan ar. holding a gem-ring, in her beak, of the fourth, betw. two leopards' heads of the same.—Crest, a demi leopard, rampant, guardant, gu. holding a bundle of arrows, feathered ar. bearded or, banded vert. *Bowes*.
 Erm. a cross-bow, bent, gu. *Arbalester*.
 Ar. a cross-bow, unbent, sa. betw. four cocks gu. *Homer*.
 Erm. three cross-bows, unbent, gu. *Sycheville*, or *Sacheville*.
 Az. three cross-bows, bent, or, with five arrows each ar. *Sycheville*, or *Sacheville*.
 Gu. three cross-bows, unbent, or. . . . *Skyunner*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three cross-bows, unbent, az. *Hurrell*.
 Gu. three cross-bows, unbent, ar. the triggers or. *Smith*.
 Sa. two broad arrows, in saltier, ar. feathered or, points downward; in chief, a plate. . . . *Perll*.
 Gu. three arrows ar. the points downward. *Baysshaw*.
 Gu. nine arrows, viz. three in a parcel, one erect, and two in saltier, ar. *Joskyn*.
 Gu. three bird-bolts ar. *Bottlesham*.
 Gu. three bird-bolts ar. banded az. one in pale, two in saltier. *Joskyn*.
 Az. three bird-bolts, two and one, ar. . . *Bosum*.
 Ar. three bird-bolts, in fesse, gu. . . *De Boulton*.
 Ar. three bird-bolts sa.—Crest, an elephant's head, erased, erm. *Risdon*.

- Az. a tilting-spear and battle-axe, in saltier, ar. headed or; in chief, an arrow, barways, of the second, feathered and pointed of the third. *Garband.*
- Az. three arrows or, points downward. *Archard.*
- Gu. three arrows ar. points downward, barbed or. *Hales.*
- Az. three arrows or, a chief of the second. *Hycum, or Hycun.*
- Gu. an arrow, point upwards, betw. two wings ar. *Zingel.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three arrows, points upward, gu. *Tynghwicke.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three arrows ar. points downward. *Floyer.*
- Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three arrows or, feathered ar. *Forster.*
- Az. two bars ar. over all, on a bend gu. three arrows of the second.—Crest, a bundle of arrows ar. barbed az. banded gu. *Done.*
- Gu. three bundles of arrows, three in each, ar. feathered and banded or.—Crest, an arm ppr. vested sa. holding, in the hand, a bow ar. *Brest.*
- Az. a chev. erm. betw. three arrows or; on a chief ar. as many birds sa. legged gu. a canton of the last, charged with a mullet of the third.—Crest, a cat's head, erased, ar. with a rat sa. in her mouth. *Dawson.*
- Gu. three arrows, double-pointed, or. *Hales.*
- Ar. a cross, engr. sa. betw. four pellets, on each an arrow of the first. *Fletcher.*
- Quarterly, gu. and ar.; in the first quarter, three arrows or, feathered of the second; in the second quarter, a lion, rampant, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Hales.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three arrows or, feathered of the first. *Cholwell.*
- Or, a pheon az.—Crest, a hedge-hog az. collared and stringed or. *Sydney.*
- Az. a pheon ar. *Bradbrige.*
- Sa. a pheon ar.—Crest, a sparrow-hawk sa. beaked and legged gu. *Nicoll.*
- Ar. three pheons gu. *Archer.*
- Sa. three pheons ar. the outward edge engr. *Lotham.*
- Ar. three pheons sa. a mullet gu. for difference. *Jolys.*
- Quarterly; first and fourth, or, three pheons az.; second and third, ar. on a bend az. three lions, rampant, or, all within a bordure sa. *Tongra.*
- Or, three escocheons sa. on each a pheon of the first. *Parker.*
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three pheons ar. *Malpas.*
- Az. three pheons ar. a chief erm. *Glasyer.*
- Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three pheons sa. *Nottingham.*
- Gu. a chev. ermines, betw. three pheons or.—Crest, a demi tiger ar. pellettée, betw. his feet a fire-ball sa. *Arnold.*
- Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three pheons ar.—Crest, a plume of feathers. *Egerton.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three pheons ar.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, sa. attired or. .. *Egerton.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three pheons or. *Flaxall.*
- Or, on a chev. az. a martlet, betw. two pheons of the field; on a chief sa. a lion, passant, guardant, betw. two crescents ar.—Crest, an arm, armed, erect, ppr. supporting a battle-axe, also erect, ar. *Warton.*
- Az. two bars ar. on a quarter sa. a chev. betw. three pheons of the second, charged with a wolf's head, erased, betw. two mullets gu.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, az. thereon two bars ar. in his mouth a trefoil, slipped, vert. *Hill.*
- Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three pheons, reversed, or. *Wotton.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. three pheons or. *Rossetur.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three pheons or. .. *Malopasse.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pheons, reversed, sa. *Sulyard.*
- Sa. on a chev. betw. three pheons ar. as many mullets gu.—Crest, a stag gu. collared with a ducal coronet, stringed and attired or. *Newport.*
- Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three pheons ar.—Crest, a demi forester ppr. habited vert, cap of the same, holding a bow gu. in his dexter hand an arrow; behind him a bundle of arrows ar. *Foster.*
- Vert, on a chev. or, betw. three pheons ar. a fleur-de-lis gu. *Holman.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three pheons sa. a mullet of the first. *Kyffin.*
- Az. a chev. ar. betw. three pheons of the second. *Cropull.*
- Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three pheons ar. *Canthen.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three pheons of the second. *Smert.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three pheons of the first. *Bakerton, or Bekerton.*
- Vert, on a chev. ar. three pheons sa. two of them pointing to the sides of the escocheon, the other downwards. *Kemys.*
- Vert, on a chev. ar. three pheons sa. two of them pointing to the sides of the escocheon, the other downwards; in base, a rose of the second. *Kemys.*
- Az. two bars ar. on a bend or, three pheons gu. *Leigh.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three pheons of the first. *Moldworth, or Mudeworth.*
- Erm. on a bend sa. three pheons ar. .. *Stockdall.*

- Ar. on a bend sa. three pheons or. *Neel, Abland, and Bland.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three pheons of the first. *Welanse, or Welarge.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three pheons or, pointing to the dexter chief. *Beckmore.*
- Sa. on a bend ar. betw. two pair of manacles of the second, three pheons gu. on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, az. betw. two lozenges of the same.—Crest, a lion's head, guardant, erased, per pale, gu. and sa. bezantée and collared or. *Johnson.*
- Erm. three bars gu. on a quarter az. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four pheons or.—Crest, a whale's head, erect and erased, az. gorged with a mural coronet or, thereon three pellets, to the collar a chain and ring of the second. *Huttoft.*
- Or, on a fesse, betw. three pheons az. a lion, passant, of the first.—Crest, a demi lion or, holding a pheon az. *Jackson.*
- Sa. three pheons ar. a canton of the same.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. [*Granted by Cooke.*] *Nicholls.*
- Or, on a chief vert, three pheons of the first. [*Granted by Lee.*] *Crompton.*
- Gu. a fesse, betw. three pheons ar. on a canton or, an arm, armed, of the second, holding a sword, broke off near the hilt, of the last. *Egerton.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three pheons or; on a chief gu. three women's heads, coupé at the shoulders, ppr. veiled of the second. *Swayn.*
- Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three pheons sa. a lion, passant, or.—Crest, on a mount vert, a wivern, sejant, or. [*Granted by Camden.*] .. *Rawdon.*
- Ar. on a cross, raguled, betw. four pheons gu. five bezants. *Jones.*
- Az. on a cross, betw. four pheons or, five estoiles gu.—Crest, an arm, erect, or, charged with three estoiles, in pale, gu. hand ppr. holding a pheon ar. *Jones.*
- Vert, a chev. ar. betw. three pheons or. *Holman.*
- Vert, a chev. or, betw. three pheons ar.—Crest, on a chapeau az. an ostrich's head, coupé at the neck, ar. *Holman.*
- Az. an anchor or. *Fere.*
- Az. an anchor ar. *Offer.*
- Or, an anchor sa. *Chappell.*
- Ar. on a pale, betw. two anchors sa. three estoiles.—Crest, an arm purp. hand ppr. holding a streamer, staff ar. on the flag, in an escocheon of the last, a cross sa. [*Granted by Cooke.*] *Sable.*
- Az. three tilting-spears, bendways, or. *Hammon, Carlhow, Carboyl, and Cordoyle.*
- Gu. two tilting-spears, in saltier, or, betw. four hearts of the second; on a chief az. a ship, on fire, ppr. the guns of the third, fired gu. *Spert.*
- Ar. a chief sa. over all three tilting-spears, erect, counterchanged. *Burley.*
- Az. a battle-axe, in bend, sinister, surmounted of a tilting-spear, in bend, dexter, or, betw. four cannons of the same; on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis az. enclosed by a demi rose gu. the other half radiated, like the rays of the sun or; and the stump of a tree, eradicated, and coupé at the top gu.—Crest, a tower or, inflamed gu. *Morris.*
- Sa. the tops of three broken tilting-spears, erect, or, pointed ar. betw. as many crescents of the second. *Morris-ap-Griffith.*
- Erm. a spear-head az. embrued at the point.—Crest, the sun in his glory, inflamed at the top ppr. *Jackson.*
- Sa. three spear-heads ar. *Pryce.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three spear-heads ar. embrued gu. *Gamme, or Price.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three spear-heads sa. .. *Pryce.*
- Gu. a bend, betw. three spear-heads ar. *Kynvillem, Ap-Dulfyn, and Ap-Vaughan.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three spear-heads ar. *Morgan.*
- Per pale, indented, ar. and az. two spear-heads, in chief, counterchanged. *Birmingham.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. six spear-heads ar. ... *Rusken.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three spear-heads sa. the two inclining to the middle chief point. *Hamon, Bele, or Dale.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three spear-heads ar. within a bordure gu. *Ormeston.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three spear-heads gu. five plates; on a chief az. three birds or. *Ryce, or Ryse.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three spear-heads, bendways, of the first.—Crest, an arm ppr. habited az. holding three javelins or, pointed ar. *Sharpey, or Sharpeigh.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three spear-heads or, broken off at bottom. *Burlz.*
- Gu. three spear-heads ar. a chief erm.—Crest, a spear-head, betw. two branches, joined archways at top, vert. *Johnson.*
- Ar. a bend, betw. three cronels sa. *Cornall.*
- Erm. on a fesse gu. three cronels or. ... *Crownall, or Cornall.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three cronels, reversed, or. *Foxcott and Cheynduitt.*
- Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three cronels sa. *Bykeley.*
- Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three cronels ar.—Crest, out of a tower ar. a demi man, armed in mail, ppr.; in his dexter hand a dart, on his sinister arm a shield or; wreathed, on the head, ar. and sa. *Wiseman.*

SPADES, PICK-AXES, HAMMERS, MALLETs, SQUARES, ETC. 77

Sa. a chev. betw. three cronels ar. . . . *Wiseman*.
 Erm. two battle-axes, in saltier.—Crest, a cock's
 head erm. comb gu. holding a trefoil, slipped,
 vert. *Maydeston*.
 Sa. three battle-axes ar. *Daneys*.
 Gu. three battle-axes ar. *Aynisworthe*, or
Lewston.
 Sa. three battle-axes ar. *Hall*.
 Az. three battle-axes or. *Bainbrige*.
 Az. two battle-axes, within a bordure, engr. or.
Bainbrige.
 Gu. three broad-axes ar. a demi fleur-de-lis,
 joined to each handle, withinside, or, betw. as
 many mullets, pierced, of the last. . . . *Tregold*.
 Gu. three battle-axes or. *Hakelett*.
 Erm. three battle-axes gu. in a bordure, engr. of
 the second. *Denys*.
 Sa. two battle-axes, in saltier, ar. . . *Bellingford*.
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, ar. betw. three battle-
 axes or. *Akelyot*, or *Hakeliot*.
 Or, on a fesse vert, betw. three battle-axes gu. a
 fleur-de-lis of the field, enclosed by two demi
 roses ar.—Crest, a demi man, habited, sa.
 cap vert, holding a battle-axe az. . . . *Jenynges*.
 Ar. on a bend az. cottised gu. betw. six battle-
 axes sa. three swans or. *Dawes*.
 Sa. a saltier erm. betw. four hands, holding each
 a battle-axe ar. *Tancard*.
 Gu. five Danish axes, in saltier, ar. . . *Machado*.
 Az. a battle-axe or, headed ar. the edge to the
 sinister. *Heyngeston*, or *Oldmixon*.
 Ar. three battle-axes gu. *Daverston*, or
Danerston.
 Ar. three battle-axes sa. *Gyves*, or *Hall*.
 Ar. a chev. purp. betw. three battle-axes, the
 edges to the sinister side, sa.—Crest, an arm,
 bent, ar. with two bendlets, wavy, thereon, gu.
 supporting a battle-axe, staff sa. head of the
 first. *Drake*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three battle-axes of the last.
Congrill.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three battle-axes, staff or,
 axe of the second. *Byseley*.

Ar. a chev. purp. betw. three battle-axes, staff or,
 axe az. point gu. the blade to the sinister side.
Symond.
 Az. three battle-axes or. *Hall*.
 Az. three battle-axes ar. *Batten*.
 Erm. on a chief sa. three battle-axes ar.—Crest,
 on a hill vert, a stag, in full chase, regardant,
 or. *Sheppard*.
 Az. three battle-axes or.—Crest, an arm, armed,
 or, holding one of the same ar. *Gibbes*.
 Sa. three battle-axes or. *Hall*.
 Sa. three bills' heads ar. *Leversege*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three match-locks sa. *Leversege*.
 Az. three pilgrims' crook-staves or. . . . *Pilgrim*.
 Ar. three pilgrims' staves gu. *Thorghram*.
 Az. three pilgrims' staves or. *Burdon*.
 Or, three pilgrims' staves az. *Burdon*.
 Ar. three pilgrims' staves gu. *Gryme*.
 Az. three clubs, in bend, or.—*N.B.* These are, by
 different authors, blazoned guttéés, icicles, and
 locks of hair. *Harbottle*.
 Ar. two stilts, in saltier, or. *Newby*.
 Az. a fesse, quartered sa. and ar. counterchanged,
 three trunks of trees, raguled, or. *Woodhouse*.
 Ar. three trunks of trees, raguled, or, erect, and
 inflamed ppr. *Subston*.
 Sa. three pilgrims' staves, one in pale and two in
 saltier, ar. tied together, in the midst, or.—
 Crest, an antelope's head, erased, gu. ducally
 gorged or. *Garton*.
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. four crosiers or. . . *Donsell*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three bundles of faggots
 of the second, as many bezants. . . *Stalworth*.
 Gu. a sithe, handled ar. *Prayers*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. fretty or; in chief, a sithe-blade,
 barways, az. *Thickness*.
 Or, on a chief gu. three sithes, erect, ar.
Sethington.
 Ar. a sithe, handled sa. the blade upwards.
Lee.
 Gu. three reaping-hooks ar. *Sawsefele*.
 Ar. three thatchers' rakes sa. *Zakesley*.
 Sa. two rakes, in pale, ar. *Bromle*.

SPADES, PICK-AXES, HAMMERS, MALLETs, SQUARES, &c.

Az. three spade-irons or. *Beckton*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three half-spades of the
 second. *Standelfe*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three half-spades ar. *Gardener*.
 Ar. on a bend vert, three half-spades of the first,
 paleways. *Swettenham*.
 Az. three half-spades or; the side of the spade to
 the sinister. *Daverport*.
 Gu. a pick-axe ar. *Rouse*.

Ar. three pick-axes gu. . . *Pickworth*, or *Pycott*.
 Gu. a bend, betw. six pick-axes, ar. *Pickworth*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. six pick-axes sa. . . . *Pigott*.
 Sa. three pick-axes ar. *Honde*, *Picott*, or
Pygott.
 Gu. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three
 pick-axes of the second. *Pycott*.
 Gu. three hammers, with claws, or; on a chief ar.
 as many torteauxes. *Martelet*.

73 GRIDIRONS, FORKS, ETC.—DISHES, ETC.—SHACKLES, ETC.

Gu. three hammers, with claws, ar. *Martell*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three hammers, with claws, of
 the first. *Halton*.
 Ar. a bend, lozengy, betw. six hammers, with
 claws, sa.—Crest, a dove, volant, sa. *Bolron*.
 Sa. three square hammers ar.—Crest, a pewit ar.
 in her nest or. *Browne*.
 Az. three mallets or. *Fitz-Stephen*.
 Gu. three mallets ar. *De Thornton*.
 Ar. three mallets gu. *De Fort*.
 Sa. three mallets ar. *Martell*, or *Beynha*.
 Ar. three mallets sa. *Hammencourt*.
 Or, three mallets sa. *Gamull*, or *Gamell*.
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a chief or, three
 mallets gu. *Chemell*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. betw. three mallets gu.

within a bordure, engr. sa. bezantée, as many
 lions' paws, erased, of the second.—Crest, a
 lion's paw, erased, or, holding a mallet, erect,
 gu. *Parram*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three mallets or.—Crest, on a
 leure ar. stringed gu. a falcon, belled, or.
Soame.
 Vert, on a chev. or, betw. three mallets an eagle,
 displayed, sa. *Smith*.
 Ar. a pair of compasses, and, in base, an annulet,
 sa. *Hadley*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three squares sa. .. *Atlowe*, or
Athow.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three wine-piercers of the
 last, screws or. *Butler*.

GRIDIRONS, FORKS, TREVETS, POTS, SPOONS, &c.

Ar. three five-pronged forks sa. ... *Worthington*.
 Ar. three three-pronged forks gu. ... *Shorley*, or
Chorley.
 Ar. three two-pronged forks sa. two upwards and
 one downwards. *Walley*.
 Ar. a round trevet sa. *Trevitt*.
 Ar. a triangular trevet sa. .. *Barkle*, or *Barkele*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three gridirons sa. *Scott*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three gridirons sa. .. *Laurence*.
 Ar. on a chief az. two flesh-pots or. *Potter*.
 Ar. three flesh-pots gu. within a bordure sa.
 bezantée. *Montbocher*.
 Ar. three flesh-pots gu. *Montbocher*.
 Sa. three spoons, erect, or. *Sponell*.

DISHES, CHALICES, SHUTTLES, PLAYING-TABLES, AND HARROWS.

Sa. three dishes ar.—Crest, an owl ar. on a rat sa.
Standish.
 Sa. three dishes ar.—Crest, a cock ar. armed and
 crested gu. *Standish*.
 Gu. a fesse, humettée, or, betw. two tressels ar.
Stratford.
 Az. three pair of backgammon tables, open, ppr.
 edged or. *Pegriz*.
 Sa. three wool-cards or, teeth outwards.
Cardington.

Az. two chalices or. *Emerle*.
 Ar. three wool-cards sa. the back-parts outwards.
Laynne.
 Ar. three shuttles sa. *Shakerey*.
 Az. three shuttles or, quills ar. *Peirson*.
 Sa. three shuttles, erect, or. *Shakerley*.
 Ermines, three harrows or, conjoined, in the
 nombril point, with a wreath ar. and of the
 second, toothed of the same. *Harwe*, or
Harrowe.

SHACKLES, SCALING-LADDERS, BARNACLES, GRAPPLING-IRONS, CRAMPS, AND TURNPIKES.

Sa. three pair of shackbolts ar. *Anderton*.
 Ar. three scaling-ladders, bendways, gu.
Killingworth.
 Or, three scaling-ladders, bendways, gu. each end
 touching the edge of the shield. *Chepstow*.
 Sa. a spear-head, betw. three scaling-ladders,
 erect, ar. *Vale*.
 Gu. two half-belts and buckles ar. *Pelham*.

Az. a scaling-ladder, betw. a greyhound in chief
 and an annulet in base, ar. *Jacob*.
 Per fesse, az. and gu. a horse-barnacle ar. *Wyatt*.
 Az. a horse-barnacle or, betw. three plates; on a
 chief, party per pale, indented, az. and purp.
 two estoiles of sixteen points or; in the centre
 of each a rose ar. *Horseman*.
 Ar. a barnacle sa. *Barnake*.

STAPLES, ETC.—MITRES, ETC.—BEE-HIVES.—SPECTACLES, ETC. 79

Ar. three barnacles gu. tied or. *Donett.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three barnacles sa. . . *Barnake.*
 Ar. three barnacles gu. tied of the same. *Donett.*
 Or, two barnacles, extended, of the field. *Brayle.*
 Barry wavy of six, ar. and az. on a chief gu.
 three barnacles or. *Smith.*
 Erm. two fleams, in saltier, gu. *Tydersley.*

Az. a chev. or, betw. three grappling-irons of three
 points, double-ringed at the top, ar. . . *Stewins.*
 Sa. three fleams ar. *Rendacy.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three eel-spears ar. . . *Stretele.*
 Ar. three turnpikes sa. *Woolston.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three plumber's irons. *Shrigley.*

STAPLES, NAILS, LOCKS, PADLOCKS, KEYS, &c.

Ar. three staples sa. *Stapleton.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three staples of the first.
Staplehill.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three staples ar. *Dunstable.*
 Ar. on a saltier gu. betw. four staples sa. a bezant.
Stockton.
 Ar. three nails sa. *Tyndale.*
 Vert, three nails ar. *Isham.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three nails sa. . . . *Seintclowe.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. six nails or. *Tyler.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three nails or. *Sperke.*
 Ar. two tenter-hooks, in saltier, sa. . . *Lachault.*
 Sa. three tenter-hooks ar. *Clerkes.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three tenter-hooks sa. *Penereche.*
 Ar. three tenter-hooks sa. *Clarke.*
 Sa. three padlocks ar. *Lovett.*
 Sa. three pair of keys, endorsed, the bows, inter-
 laced, ar. *Masquenay, or Makenay.*
 Gu. three keys, erect, or. *Le Baud.*

Gu. a chev. betw. three keys ar. within a bordure
 of the last. *Parker.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. four keys, endorsed, two and
 two, and interlaced, at the bows, of the first.
Spencer.
 Gu. two bars or; in chief, three keys ar. *Kirkele.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three keys ar. *Royston.*
 Gu. two keys, in saltier, or. *Chamberleyn.*
 Az. three keys, fesseways, or, two pointing to the
 dexter, the middle one to the sinister side of
 the escocheon. *Chamberleyn.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three keys or, as many
 estoiles of the first. *Parker.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three keys ar. as many
 fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, an elephant's
 head, coupé, ar. armed or, gorged with a
 collar gu. charged with three fleurs-de-lis of the
 second. *Parker.*

MITRES, CAPS, CHAPEAUS, &c.

Az. three mitres or. *Myterton.*
 Ar. three chapeaus sa. *Halworth.*
 Ar. three caps (or morions) sa. *De la Reur.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three morions (or steel caps)
 ppr. *Brudenell.*

Quarterly, or and az. four caps, (in the shape of
 the Doge's cap,) counterchanged. *Maundefeld.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three chapeaus of the same,
 turned up gu. *Lakenlyche.*

BEE-HIVES.

Erm. a fesse sa. betw. three bee-hives or. *Fray.*
 Az. three bee-hives or, and a canton erm.
Bishopston.

Sa. three bee-hives or.—Crest, a hand ppr. holding
 an eagle's leg, erased at the thigh, gu. *Jervys.*

SPECTACLES, MILL-STONES, PLUMMETS, &c.

Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three pair of spectacles of
 the first. *Sturmyn.*
 Or, a chev. az. betw. six annulets, linked together,
 two and two, gu. within a bordure of the second.
Moncaster.
 Az. on three mill-stones ar. as many millrinds sa.
Millenton.

Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three flint-stones ar. *Stone.*
 Or, a chev. quartered az. and purp. betw. three
 flint-stones of the second. *Stone.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three plummets sa.—Crest,
 an eagle's head, coupé, or, holding one of the
 same, in his beak, sa. *Jennings.*

WELLS, FISH-WHEELS, BUCKETS, BASKETS, COTTON-HANKS, &c.

Ar. in an orle gu. three standards sa.... *Vyrney*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three hanks of cotton ar. *Cotton*.
 Az. a chev. erm. betw. three hanks of cotton ar.
 —Crest, a falcon ar. belled or, holding, in his
 foot, a demi garter sa. buckled of the second.
Cotton.
 Az. three hanks of cotton ar. *Cotton*.
 Ar. three bars sa. over all three cotton-hanks or.
Cotton.
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three cotton-hanks, lying
 fesseways, ar.—Crest, a horse's head, couped,
 per pale, indented, ar. and az. *Parker*.
 Az. three fruttles or.—Crest, on a helmet, a fish.
Sevans.
 Sa. three wicker baskets, with handles, ar.
Littlebury.
 Sa. a bend or, betw. six wicker baskets, with
 handles ar. *Wolston*.
 Az. a bend or, cottised ar. betw. six wicker
 baskets of the second. *Eastland*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three barrels sa. hooped or,
 standing on the bottoms. *Norton*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three cups or. *St. Alban*.
 Ar. three cups az. These cups are like cups of
 acorns. *Athull*.
 Ar. a chev. vert, betw. three well-buckets sa.
Pemberton.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three well-buckets or. *Whitewell*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three well-buckets ar. *Sutton*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three well-buckets sa. hooped
 and handled or. *Fitz-How*.
 Gu. three demi tubs ar. *Crowner*.
 Gu. three wells ar. water az.—Crest, one of the
 same gu. *Hodiswell*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three wells gu. *Cristy*.
 Or, a chev. betw. two fish-wheels sa. *Folebarne*.
 Per bend, gu. and az. a fish-wheel or; on a chief
 ar. a wolf's head, erased, sa. betw. two pellets.
Wheeler.

SHIPS, BOATS, BRIDGES, WINDMILLS, CLARIONS, &c.

Ar. a ship, under sail, sa. *Mere*.
 Or, a lighter (vessel) gu. without masts... *Wolfo*.
 Ar. three sails of ships gu.—Crest, a unicorn ar.
 horned gu. *Lecawell*.
 Ar. a bridge of three arches, masonry gu. water
 az. on the bridge a flag or. *Trowbridg*.
 Gu. two arches, and one double, or. *Arches*.
 Az. a bridge of two arches ar. *Pount*, or *Point*.
 Or, on a mount vert, a windmill sa. *Sampson*.
 Or, three clarions (or rests) ar. *Bessinge*.

Gu. three clarions or... *Granavilla*, or *Greneville*.
 Gu. three clarions or. *Consull*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three clarions or.—Crest, an
 eagle sa. in her nest or, feeding her young of
 the first; on her breast a crescent. *Arthur*.
 Paly of six, gu. and vert, a tent ar. props or; on
 a chief of the last, a fret, betw. two crescents
 sa.—Crest, an arm, armed, az. holding in the
 hand ppr. a maul (or beetle) sa. handled ar.
Gibson.

PORTS, TOWERS, CASTLES, BEACONS, &c.

Gu. three porches of churches, with double doors,
 expanded, ar. Others blazon this gu. three
 ports ar. *Lessington*.
 Per chev. crenellée, gu. and or, three gates,
 counterchanged. *Yates*.
 Per fesse, crenellée, or and gu. three gates,
 counterchanged. *Yeates*.
 Ar. a portcullis sa. chained az. *Reignold*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three portcullises or.
Clement, or *Fichcocke*.
 Sa. three beacons, with ladders, or, fired gu.
Daunt.
 Ar. a tower, triple-towered, sa. *Oldcastle*.

Az. three beacons, with ladders, or, fired gu.
Gervays.
 Per fesse, ar. and az. a tower, betw. four escallops,
 counterchanged. *Chestlet*.
 Gu. a four-square castle, in perspective, with as
 many towers and cupolas, viz. one at each
 angle ar. standing in water az.—Crest, an
 eagle's head, erased, sa. guttée d'or, in her
 beak an annulet or. *Rawson*.
 Or, a tower, triple-towered, az. *Sanchett*.
 Gu. a tower, triple-towered, ar. *Doncaster*.
 Az. a tower, embattled, with a cupola ar. door gu.
De la Tour.

Ar. semée of fleur-de-lis sa. a tower, triple-towered, of the second. *Somaister*.
 Ar. a tower, triple-towered, az. betw. three cups, covered, the lower part sa. the upper of the second.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, gu. collared or. *Ayncotts, Aynescourt, or Amcotts*.
 Ar. a tower, betw. three keys az.—Crest, a rose-tree vert, flowered ar. *Baker*.
 Ar. a tower, triple-towered, sa. the base part vert. *Chiverton*.
 Ar. a tower, triple-towered, betw. three battle-axes, sa. *Hickes*.
 Gu. a castle, four-square, in perspective, with a tower at each angle; on the top a falcon, volant, ppr. *Lanyon*.
 Sa. a castle, in perspective, with four towers, turretted, ar. standing in water, wavy, az. and ar. *Castleford*.
 Sa. a tower or. *Towers*.
 Quarterly, gu. and vert; in the first and fourth a tower or. *Solas*.
 Per chev. ar. and sa. two fleurs-de-lis, in chief, of the last, in base, a tower, triple-towered, or. *Lyttill*.
 Ar. three towers gu. *Arfece, or Arfois*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. three towers, counter-changed. *Predieux*.
 Ar. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. as many towers gu. *Caulers*.
 Az. three towers, with cupolas, or, ports sa. *Le Ports*.
 Gu. three towers or. *Castell*.
 Gu. three towers ar. *Morgan*.
 Ar. three towers gu. *Tours*.
 Per pale, gu. and ar. three castles, counter-changed. *Gerwood, or Gergond*.

Gu. three towers, with cupolas, or. *Terett*.
 Sa. a plate, betw. three towers ar. *Winston*.
 Or, three castles, triple-towered, sa. *Le Chasteleyne, or Casteleynt*.
 Per chev. ar. and sa. three triple-towers, counter-changed.—Crest, a griffin, rampant, per pale, ar. and sa. collared, holding, in his mouth, a broken lance ar. *Bashe*.
 Ar. three bars, and betw. them as many towers, gu. *Alyne*.
 Ar. five towers gu. two, two, and one. *Cornell*.
 Or, five towers, in cross, sa. *Cornell*.
 Sa. on a cross, engr. betw. four towers, ar. five spear-heads of the first.—Crest, a demi talbot erm. collared gu. eared sa. *Waterhouse*.
 Gu. two bars ar. on a canton of the last, a tower, triple-towered, sa. *Castell*.
 Ar. three bendlets sa. on a canton of the same, a tower, triple-towered, of the first. *Carvell*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three triple-towers gu. *Castleford*.
 Or, a chev. sa. betw. three triple-towers gu. *Scarborough and Dorstell*.
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three towers of the same. *Wyle*.
 Gu. on a bend or, three towers sa. *Castyworth*.
 Gu. on a bend or, three towers sa. each with another at the top. *Castlyn, or Chastelyn*.
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend vert, cottised or, three towers of the first. *Kempston, or Kempton*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three towers or. *Comberton*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and az. on a chief gu. two arrows, in saltier, betw. as many towers, ar. *Fordham*.

DOVE-HOUSES, PESTLES, MORTARS, AND BELLS.

Sa. three dove-houses ar.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, sa. armed or. *Sapcott*.
 Sa. three dove-houses ar. *Sapcott*.
 Sa. three mortars ar. and pestles gu. *Wakerley*.
 Gu. three mortars, ringed at the handles, betw. ten billets, ar. no pestles. *Goter*.
 Az. three mortars and pestles or. *Broke*.
 Sa. three church-bells ar.—Crest, betw. two pillars, roofed and spired, or, a church-bell ar. *Porter*.
 Sa. three church-bells ar. a canton erm. *Porter*.
 Ar. three church-bells sa. *Haytin, or Heaton*.
 Or, three church-bells gu. *Bromle*.
 Ar. three church-bells sa. edged or, clappers ar. *Bennett*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bells sa. *Exeter*.

Az. a chev. betw. three bells ar. *Rudd*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three bells ar. *Bell*.
 Az. on a chev. or, betw. three bells ar. an eagle, displayed, betw. two lions, rampant, gu. all within a bordure erm.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, per pale, ar. and az. tailed or; his fore-feet against an oak-branch, acorned gold, leaved vert. *Belhouse*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three bells gu. as many crosslets of the first. *Ospringe*.
 Gu. on a fesse or, three bells sa. within a bordure, engr. ar. *Porter*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. vert, fretty or; in chief, three bells sa.—Crest, a demi squirrel or, semée of hurts, holding an acorn-branch vert, acorned of the first. *Porter*.

Gu. on a chief ar. three bells sa. *Bell*.
 Gu. three church-spires ar. on each a ball and
 cross or. *Dakeham*.
 Or, three hawks' bells gu. *Engborne*.
 Sa. three hawks' bells or. *Bellschamber*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three hawks' bells or. *Belton*.
 Sa. a fesse, barry, wavy, of six, ar. and az. betw.
 three hawks' bells of the second. *Belford*.

Ar. on a fesse az. three hawks' bells or. *Blanke*.
 Az. fretty or; on a chief ar. three hawks' bells gu.
Radford.
 Ar. a chev. gu. charged with two bars, gemelles,
 of the first, betw. three hawks' bells gu. on a
 chief of the last, a hawk's leure, betw. two
 martlets of the first. *Bell*.

BUGLE-HORNS, PIPES, &c.

Ar. a bugle-horn sa. stringed gu. *Dawnes*.
 Ar. a bugle-horn, betw. three griffins' heads,
 erased, sa. *Greene*.
 Ar. a bugle-horn, betw. three crescents sa. on each
 a bezant. *Fawnes*.
 Ar. a bugle-horn, not stringed, betw. three
 trefoils, slipped, sa. *Pyncepole*.
 Or, a bugle-horn sa. betw. three roses gu. *Bagshaw*.
 Ar. a bugle-horn sa. stringed or.—Crest, a buck's
 head, coupé, ar. on a branch, twisted, or and
 az. leaved vert. *Bellingham*.
 Or, three bugle-horns gu. stringed sa. *Horneby*.
 Gu. three bugle-horns ar. stringed of the second.
Dalubery.
 Ar. three bugle-horns sa. stringed or. *Croleboys*.
 Ar. three bugle-horns sa. stringed gu.—Crest, on
 a chapeau ar. turned up gu. a bugle-horn of the
 last, stringed or. *Walton*.
 Ar. three bugle-horns sa. stringed vert. *Russell*.
 Ar. three bugle-horns sa. *Bellingham*.
 Sa. three bugle-horns ar. stringed or.—Crest, a
 woodpecker ppr. *Thurston*.
 Ar. three bugle-horns sa. in pale, an arrow or,
 through the lower one. *Haule*.
 Ar. a wolf's head, erased, betw. three bugle-horns
 sa. in chief, an annulet of the last. *Bradford*.
 Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and sa.; in the
 first and fourth, a bugle-horn of the last. *Foster*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. a bugle-horn ar. stringed or, in
 base and in chief, two leopards' heads of the
 second. *Slingesby*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three bugle-horns ar. *Stanford*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three bugle-horns sa. as
 many estoiles or. *Horne*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three bugle-horns gu. as
 many mascles or. *Ruda*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three bugle-horns ar. *Hoerne*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, or and gu. betw. three
 bugle-horns sa. *Wodilston*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three bugle-horns of
 the last. (*Another*, the chev. sa.) *Walshage*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three bugle-horns sa.
 stringed or. *Wyreley*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three bugle-horns ar. *Whithede*.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three bugle-horns gu.
 stringed or. *Walton*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three bugle-horns sa.
 stringed or. *Foxton* and *Pinchpoole*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. betw. three bugle-horns of
 the last, garnished or, stringed az. *Durants*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. betw. three bugle-horns of
 the same. *Corney*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three bugle-horns sa. *Wayte*
 and *Sutton*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three bugle-horns sa. as
 many mullets or. *Horne*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three bugle-horns sa. *Bassett*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bugle-horns vert,
 stringed or. *Foster*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three bugle-horns sa.
Elvedon.
 Sa. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three bugle-horns or.
Clendon.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three bugle-horns or. *Huntesdon*.
 Gu. on a bend, engr. or, betw. three bugle-horns
 ar. as many pellets sa. *Rympringden*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. betw. six crosses, pattée, fitchée,
 three bugle-horns of the field, stringed or.
Horner.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three roses or, as many
 bugle-horns sa. *Gaymer*, or *Gayner*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three bugle-horns of the
 first. *Gernald*.
 Or, two bars, nebulée, az. on a chief ar. three
 bugle-horns sa. *Swythen*.
 Ar. on three tортаauxes as many fleurs-de-lis of
 the first; on a chief az. a bugle-horn or, betw.
 two pheons of the field. *Barrow*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three bugle-horns, stringed,
 sa. *Wayte*.
 Per fesse, a pale, counterchanged, ar. and vert,
 three bugle-horns sa.—Crest, on a mount,
 betw. two trees, a greyhound ar. spotted sa.
 collared. *Wakeham*.
 Az. two horns, endorsed, or, betw. four crosslets,
 fitchée, ar. *Burdon*.
 Az. three hautboys, betw. as many crosslets or.
Burdon.

Gu. two huntsman's horns, in saltier, betw. four crosslets or. *Nevill*.
 Sa. three pipes ar. *Piper and Rose*.
 Az. two trumpets, pileways, or, betw. eight crosslets, purp. *Trumpington*.

Az. two pipes, betw. ten crosslets or. *Pyper*.
 Az. two organ-pipes, in saltier, betw. four crosses, pattée, ar. *Williams*.
 Az. three Welsh harps sa. stringed or. *Harpisfeld*.
 Erm. on a canton sa. a harp or. *Francis*.

HORSE-SHOES AND STIRRUPS.

Sa. three horse-shoes ar. *Vptan-Gimpus*.
 Ar. three horse-shoes, within an orle of six crosslets, pattée, fitchée, sa. *Bothe*.
 Ar. three horse-shoes, in fesse, betw. six crosslets, pattée, fitchée, sa. *Bothe*.
 Ar. six horse-shoes sa. three, two, and one. *Ferners*.
 Ar. five horse-shoes gu. two, one, and two. *Ferrers*.
 Vairé, or and gu. on a bordure az. eight horse-shoes ar. *Ferarys*.
 Erm. on a bordure gu. eight horse-shoes or. *Montgomery*.
 Chequy, or and gu. on a chev. az. three horse-shoes ar. *Botereux*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three cinquefoils gu. as many horse-shoes or. *Ferrers*.
 Gu. on a chev. or, betw. three horse-shoes ar. as many roses of the first. *Rose*.
 Or, on a chev. sa. five horse-shoes ar. *Crisp*.
 Gu. two bars ar. in chief, three horse-shoes or. *Bakepuce*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three horse-shoes sa. *Marshall*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three horse-shoes ar. *Ferounes*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three horse-shoes sa. *Marshall*.
 Vairé, or and gu. on a chief sa. three horse-shoes ar. *Curzon*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three horse-shoes ar. *Ferrers*.
 Paly of six, or and gu. on a bend sa. three horse-shoes ar. *Menell*.
 Gu. on a bend az. three horse-shoes ar. *Dethick*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three horse-shoes of the first. *Farrow*.
 Ar. a bend, wavy, gu. betw. two horse-shoes az. *Hodson*.
 Gu. on a cross ar. five horse-shoes of the first.—Crest, a bat ar. wings expanded. . . . *Randolfe*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three horse-shoes sa. *Endesor*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three horse-shoes of the first. *Tegall*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three horse-shoes sa. *Pochin*.
 Az. three stirrups and leathers or.—Crest, a leopard's head, erased, or, with fire in his mouth, gu. on the neck four hurts. . . . *Gifford*.
 Gu. three stirrups or, leathers ar. *Scudamore*, or *Escudamore*.

COVERED FLAGONS, CUPS, COVERS, POTS, EWERS, &c.

Sa. three flower-pots ar. *Slank*, or *Flanke*.
 Gu. three covered flagons ar. *Blande*.
 Sa. three flagons ar. *Totewhill*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three flagons of the first. *Deckling*, or *Dreckling*.
 Sa. on a chev. erm. betw. three flagons, with spouts, ar. as many martlets gu. *White*.
 Sa. three ewers ar. *Butler*.
 Gu. three ewers ar. *Reginald*, or *Conduit*.
 Sa. a cup, covered, or, betw. two cinquefoils, in chief, and as many crosses, pattée, ar. *Boteller*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three ewers ar. *Todwell*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. betw. six ewers sa. *Wood*.
 Sa. a cup, covered, or, betw. four crosses, pattée, ar. *Boteller*.
 Ar. a cup, covered, sa. *Cleuere*.
 Sa. a covered cup ar. *Malaguyn*.
 Sa. a covered cup or, betw. four crosses, pattée, ar. *Boteler*.

Erm. on a canton sa. a cup, covered, ar. *Chichester*.
 Az. three cups, covered, or. *Coverton*, or *Heere*.
 Sa. an estoile of six points or, charged with an annulet of the first, betw. three cups, covered, ar. *Garlehanap*.
 Sa. three cups, covered, betw. nine crosslets, fitchée, sa. *Strivelin*.
 Gu. three cups, covered, within a bordure, engr. or. *Butler*.
 Sa. three cups ar. covered, or. *Symond*.
 Gu. three cups, covered, ar. *Argentyn*.
 Gu. three cups, covered, or. *Clederow*, or *Togan*.
 Vert, three cups, covered, betw. six crosslets ar. *Sotton*.
 Sa. three cups, covered, ar. *Warcup*, or *Genare*.
 Ar. three cups, covered, sa. *Nowell*.
 Or, three cups, covered, of the same. . . . *Estun*.
 Ar. three cups, open, sa. . . *Gerrare*, or *Greenere*.

Sa. three cups, covered, within a bordure, or. *Boteler.*
 Az. three cups, covered, ar. *Kyllam.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three cups, covered, or. *Halles.*
 Or, on a bend, cottised, sa. three covered cups of the first. *Nayler.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three covered cups or. *Boteller,* or *Pellett.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three covered cups or. *Boteler.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three covered cups ar. *Sollers,* or *Sellers.*
 Ermines, a chev. betw. three covered cups ar. *Boteller.*
 Per chev. sa. and erm. in chief, two covered cups or. *Owyngham.*
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three uncovered cups ar.—Crest, a wolf's head, couped, az. collared or. *Candishe.*
 Vert, a chev. or, betw. three covered cups ar. *Straunge.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three covered cups gu. *Straunge.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three covered cups or. *Flemyngham.*
 Ar. on a chief sa. three covered cups or. *Boteller.*

Ar. a fesse gu. in chief, three covered cups of the second. *Westcote.*
 Or, two bars gu. on a chief ar. three open bowls of the second, the insides ar. *Halghton.*
 Vert, a fesse ar. betw. three covered cups or. *Howdenby.*
 Az. on a fesse ar. betw. three covered cups or, as many birds sa. beaked and legged gu. *Butler.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three covered cups ar. *Boteller.*
 Az. two bars, dancettée, ar. in chief, three covered cups or. *Lagage.*
 Vert, a fesse, betw. three covered cups or. *Copley.*
 Sa. a fesse erm. in chief, two covered cups ar. *Grantham.*
 Sa. a fesse or, in chief, three covered cups of the second. *Pellot.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three covered cups sa. *Boteller.*
 Ar. three covered cups, in bend, sa. betw. two bendlets gu. *Boteller.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three covered cups of the first. *Rixton, or Bixton, and Thornton.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. six covered cups, sa. *Boteller.*
 Az. a bend, betw. six covered cups, or.—Crest, one of the same. *Boteller.*
 Sa. three covers, for cups, ar. *Koverdaw.*

MAUNCHES, &c.

Or, a maunch gu.—Crest, a bull's head, couped, or, armed gu. *Hastings.*
 Ar. a maunch sa.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, sa. attired or, gorged with a ducal crown of the last. *Hastings.*
 Ar. a maunch gu. *Toney.*
 Gu. a maunch erm. *De la Mare.*
 Az. a maunch erm.—Crest, a Moor's head sa. wreathed and stringed ar. and az. *Conyers.*
 Or, a maunch sa. *Coyner.*
 Az. a maunch or, charged with an annulet sa.—Crest, a wing gu. *Coyners.*
 Or, a maunch az. charged with a crescent. *Conyers.*
 Sa. a maunch ar.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, per pale, ar. and sa. ducally gorged, per pale, gu. and ar. *Wharton.*
 Sa. a maunch ar. *Shotesbroke.*
 Gu. a maunch ar. *De la Mare.*
 Or, a maunch vert. *Paynell and Bringham.*
 Az. a maunch ar. *Coyners.*
 Ar. a maunch az. *Flamvill.*
 Ar. a maunch gu. bezantée. *Flamvill.*
 Or, a maunch, vairé, ar. and gu. *Frevill.*
 Gu. a maunch or. *Heyford.*
 Erm. a maunch gu. *Calthorpe.*
 Gu. on a maunch ar. two fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Thirkell.*

Ar. a maunch gu. over all a label of three points vert. *Grosby.*
 Gu. out of a maunch erm. a hand ppr. holding a fleur-de-lis or. *Mohun.*
 Vairé, out of a maunch gu. a hand ppr. holding a fleur-de-lis or. *Mauley.*
 Gu. a maunch, vairé, ar. and gu. hand ppr. *De Mounceus.*
 Sa. a maunch or. *Bouler.*
 Gu. a maunch ar. in an orle of cinquefoils of the last.—Crest, a demi lion ar. holding a maunch gu. *Acklam.*
 Barry of ten, ar. and az. in an inescoccheon or, a maunch gu. within an orle of martlets of the last. *Hastings.*
 Sa. a maunch ar. a bordure or, charged with eight pair of lions' gambs, erased, and saltierways, gu. *Wharton.*
 Az. a maunch erm. over all a bend gu. .. *Norton.*
 Az. a maunch erm. on a chief or, a lion, passant, sa. *Norton.*
 Az. a maunch or, over all a bend, gobonated, erm. and gu.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, or, armed sa. a dart through the neck ar. *Conyers.*
 Ar. a maunch, within an orle of cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a demi lion ar. holding a maunch gu. *Acham.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three maunches sa. *Hasting.*

Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a maunch of the first. *Berdsay.*
 Barry of six, az. and ar. in chief, three maunches gu. *Fleming.*
 Vert, a chev. erm. betw. three maunches of the same. *Staverton.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three maunches sa.—Crest, a

griffin's head, erased, per pale, indented, ar. and gu. a rose, counterchanged, on the neck, beaked az. *Mauncell.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three maunches vert.—Crest, a stag's head, erased, sa. pierced through the neck with an arrow ar. feathered and armed or. *Staverton.*

WATER-BOUGETS.

Or, a water-bouget sa. on a chief of the second, three bezants.—Crest, out of a ducal crown, per pale, ar. and az. a pair of wings, counterchanged. *Johnson.*
 Or, a water-bouget sa.—Crest, out of a ducal crown a pair of wings, per pale, counterchanged. *Johnson.*
 Or, a water-bouget sa. within a bordure of the second, bezantée. *Lanway.*
 Sa. a water-bouget ar. *Wytton.*
 Gu. a water-bouget ar. *Delamore.*
 Or, a water-bouget sa. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Compion.*
 Ar. three water-bougets sa. *De Ros.*
 Gu. three water-bougets ar. *Roos.*
 Az. three water-bougets or.—Crest, three slips of roses ar. leaved vert. *Roos.*
 Or, three water-bougets sa.—Crest, three slips of roses ar. leaved vert. *Ross.*
 Erm. three water-bougets sa. *Roos.*
 Gu. three water-bougets or. *Roos.*
 Gu. three water-bougets erm. *Roos.*
 Gu. three water-bougets or. *Roos.*
 Az. three water-bougets ar. *Roos.*
 Sa. three water-bougets ar. *Elderton, or Ilderton.*
 Ar. three water-bougets sa. *Lilburne.*
 Or, three water-bougets az. *Bucy.*
 Az. three water-bougets or, within a bordure ar. guttée sa. *Bugg.*
 Gu. three water-bougets or; in chief, a bezant. *Walborne.*
 Gu. a fesse, vairé, or and az. betw. three water-bougets or.—Crest, an eagle's head, coupé, az. *Roos.*
 Ar. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. betw. three water-bougets sa. *Dethick.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three water-bougets ar. *Meres, or Mareys.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three water-bougets of the last. *Meres and Dekerton.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three water-bougets sa. *Trusbut.*
 Or, on a fesse gu. three water-bougets ar. *Byngham.*
 Gu. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three water-

bougets or, a cross, pattée, sa. charged with five bezants, betw. two cloves. *Merrey.*
 Or, on a fesse gu. three water-bougets ar. within a bordure of the second. *Byngham.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. guttée of the first, betw. three water-bougets az. *Winterborn.*
 Ar. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. betw. three water-bougets az. *De Cheke, or Chike.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. three water-bougets ar. *Le Bowge, or Bogge.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three water-bougets az. *Ellerker.*
 Or, on two bars gu. three water-bougets ar.—Crest, an owl ar. beaked and crowned or. *Willoughby.*
 Ar. three bars gu. on each two water-bougets of the first. *Strange.*
 Sa. two bars ar. on each a water-bouget vert; in chief, three tops of the second. *Towpis.*
 Ar. an estoile of eight points, radiated, gu. on a chief az. three water-bougets or. *Torraby.*
 Per fesse, or and sa. a pale, counterchanged, betw. three water-bougets of the second. *Selling.*
 Ar. a cross, engr. gu. betw. four water-bougets sa.—Crest, an old man's head, coupé at the shoulder, side-face ppr. ducally crowned or; out of which a long cap gu. turning forward, at the end a bell of the second. *Bourchier.*
 Ar. on a cross gu. five water-bougets or. *Hooke.*
 Ar. on a saltier az. five water-bougets or.—Crest, on a water-bouget or, a leure gu. the top az. upon which a falcon, belled ar. *Sacheverell.*
 Ar. on a saltier az. five water-bougets of the first, within a bordure gu. *Heton.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three water-bougets ar. *Hownillyard, of Devon, and Bushell, of Warwick.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three water-bougets sa. *Hull and Yerde.*
 Or, on a chev. sa. betw. three water-bougets gu. as many estoiles of the first, within a bordure, engr. az.—Crest, a peacock's head, coupé at the neck, gobonated, or and az. in his bill a lily ar. *Lylgrave.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three water-bougets or. *Joos.*

Ar. on a bend az. three water-bougets or, a crescent of the second. *Dryton*.
 Paly of six, gu. and ar. on a bend sa. three water-bougets of the second. *Byrton*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three water-bougets of the first. *Roos*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three water-bougets ar. *Chimston, or Chymerstone*.

Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. three water-bougets of the first, and a mullet. ... *Broun, or Brome*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three water-bougets or. ... *Joce*.
 Or, on a bend, cottised, az. three water-bougets ar. *Browne*.
 Az. on a bend, betw. six leopards' faces or, three water-bougets sa. *Hunt*.

MILLRINDS.

Gu. a millrind (or millink) ar. *Ferre*.
 Erm. a millrind az. *Molyne*.
 Ar. a millrind gu. *Guse*.
 Or, a millrind gu. *Marshall*.
 Or, a millrind az. *Molyners*.
 Az. a millrind or.—Crest, a peacock's tail, erect, ppr. banded or and az. *Molyneux*.
 Sa. a millrind ar. charged with five mullets gu. *Ibgrave*.
 Erm. a millrind sa. *Myll*.
 Ar. a millrind sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Mylward*.
 Gu. a millrind, in bend, ar. betw. two martlets of the last. *Beryingham*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. on a millrind, betw. two lozenges, four mullets, all counterchanged.—Crest, an arm, erect, vested, bendy, wavy of six, or and az. hand ar. holding a cross, bottonée, fitchée, or. *Ibgrave*.
 Or, a chev. erm. betw. three millrinds, and ten crosslets, fitchée, sa. and a chief ermines. *Kyngsmill*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three millrinds sa. ... *Fullford*.
 Gu. two bars erm. in the dexter point a millrind of the second. *Paunton*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three millrinds or; on a chief of the last, a lion, passant, gu.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. guttée, ar. in his mouth a tulip-branch vert. *Turner*.
 Erm. on a cross, voided in the fesse point, four millinks sa.—Crest, a lion, passant, ar. holding one of the same in his dexter paw. ... *Turner*.
 Or, a bend gu. three millinks ar. *Belston*.
 Or, on a millink sa. five estoiles of the first. *Jaque*.
 Erm. a millink sa. on a chief az. a pair of wings, joined, or.—Crest, on a ducal cap a millink sa. betw. two wings, expanded, erm. *Mills*.
 Erm. a millink sa. a chief or.—Crest, a lion, rampant, or, holding, in his mouth, a dexter hand gu. *Milles*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three millrinds of the second.—Crest, a garb ar. banded vert. *James*.

ESCARBUNCLES AND BILLETS.

Gu. a chief ar. over all an escarbuncle of eight rays or. *Andegarvia*.
 Quarterly, or and gu. an escarbuncle sa. *Mandevile*.
 Gu. a cross, within a bordure or, over all an escarbuncle sa. bezantée. *Dapifer*.
 Az. an escarbuncle of six rays, depressed by a fesse ar. *Pherpowe*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three escarbuncles of eight points or. *Thornton*.
 Sa. an escarbuncle of twelve points or. *Ruthfio*.
 Barry of six, az. and ar. over all an escarbuncle or. *Graye*.
 Ar. two bars az. over all an escarbuncle of eight points gu. bezantée. *Blount*.
 Ar. three gads sa. *Gaddes*.
 Or, three billets gu. *Merling*.
 Ar. six billets sa. three, two, and one. *Langrige, or Langrich*.

Or, six billets gu. three, two, and one. *Colevile*.
 Or, ten billets gu. four, three, two, and one. *Colevile and De Peye*.
 Gu. ten billets or, four, three, two, and one. *Cowdray*.
 Or, ten billets az. four, three, two, and one.—Crest, an arm, holding a broken sword ar. hilt or. *Gascelyn*.
 Ar. ten billets gu. four, three, two, and one. *Loffose*.
 Or, five billets, in saltier, sa. a label of five points gu. *Geffry*.
 Or, ten billets, four, three, two, and one, sa. a canton erm. *Tonke, or Touke*.
 Az. a crescent, betw. ten billets or, four, three, two, and one. *Donemare*.
 Or, six billets az. a label of five points gu. *Gaselyn*.

Or, ten billets sa. four, three, two, and one. *Belvalle.*
 Or, thirteen billets sa. *Gabryell.*
 Gu. ten billets or, within a bordure, engr. ar. charged with eight hurts.—Crest, an eagle's head, coupé, gu. billettée or. *Salter.*
 Ar. an orle sa. within nine billets of the last, therein a crescent of the second. .. *Fulkyn, or Filkyn.*
 Gu. an orle erm. within an orle of billets or. *Wallop.*
 Quarterly; first and fourth, or, three billets gu.; second and third, per bend, wavy, gu. and ar. *Merling.*
 Per chev. ar. and gu. billettée, counterchanged.—Crest, a lion's head, coupé, gu. billettée ar. *Beliald.*
 Az. ten billets ar. four, three, two, and one; on a chief or, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, sa. *Dormer.*
 Az. ten billets or; on a chief of the second, three birds sa.—Crest, a wolf, passant, sa. on a mount vert, in his mouth a wing or. *Dormer.*
 Az. ten billets, four, three, two, and one, or; on a chief of the second, a demi lion, rampant, issuant, sa. *Dormer.*
 Gu. ten billets or, a chief, indented, of the second. *Gorton, or Gerton.*
 Ar. a bend, compony, erm. and erminois, betw. two lions' heads, erased, gu. on a chief az. three billets or. *Styell.*
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. six billets of the second. *Carthuze.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. two billets, engr. or. *Wattys.*
 Gu. three bars, gemelles, or; on a canton ar. five billets sa. *Ingelose, or Ingloss.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six billets ar. *Styvekey.*
 Gu. semée of billets, a fesse or. ... *Beauchamp.*
 Gu. semée of billets, a fesse ar. ... *De Lovaine.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. six billets gu. *Aylworth.*
 Az. semée of billets or, a fesse ar. *Brette.*
 Gu. a fesse, vairé, betw. seven billets or. *De Kyele.*
 Or, a fesse, wavy, gu. betw. three billets sa. *Stanford.*
 Gu. a fesse, wavy, betw. six billets ar. ... *Chappe.*
 Gu. a fesse, cottised, ar. betw. six billets of the second.—Crest, an arm, bent, coupé at the shoulder, sa. holding an anchor or, the hand ppr. *Malyn.*
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. ten billets or. *Deyncourt.*
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, betw. nine billets ar. four above, and five below. *Herdby.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three billets gu. *De la Laund.*

Gu. a fesse, dancettée, ar. betw. ten billets or. *Brette.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. ten billets sa. *Deyncourt.*
 Gu. a fesse, chequy, or and az. betw. eight billets ar. *Lee.*
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. seven billets or, a crescent of the first. *Maye.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six billets gu. *Ermingloo.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six billets or. ... *Beauchamp.*
 Gu. semée of billets, a fesse or. *Luthum.*
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three billets or. *Upsall.*
 Or, a fesse, indented, ermines, betw. eight billets of the same. *Perkins.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. six billets or. *Pyenues.*
 Gu. semée of billets or, a fesse ar. *Lawyne.*
 Sa. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. five billets of the first. *Smith.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. seven billets or, a canton erm.—Crest, a tiger, passant, or, vulned in the neck gu. *Beauchamp.*
 Or, on a fesse, dancettée, sa. betw. ten billets erm. a sun, enclosed by two crosses, potent, fitchée, of the first.—Crest, a bull, passant, az. winged or, ducally gorged of the last. *Parkyns.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. seven billets sa. one, two, one, two, and one. *Moreyns.*
 Az. on a bend, cottised, ar. three billets sa.—Crest, a talbot erm. *Haggerston.*
 Sa. a bend, engr. betw. eight billets ar. *Alington.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. six billets or. *Hardenton.*
 Or, a bend, betw. ten billets sa. ... *Marrows, or Harows.*
 Or, a bend, betw. six billets az. *Hordentyn.*
 Az. a bend ar. betw. seven billets or, four and three. *Smith.*
 Sa. a bend ar. betw. seven billets or, four and three. *Smith.*
 Gu. on a bend or, betw. three escallops sa. ten billets of the second. *Corzon.*
 Gu. a bend, betw. twelve billets or. ... *Moryan.*
 Chequy, gu. and ar. on a bend az. three billets or. *Brackley.*
 Chequy, erm. and gu. on a bend az. three billets or. *Brackley.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. six billets ar. *Bawdwin.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. eight billets sa. *Bonvylers, or Bomvilers.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. six billets gu. *Lavenses.*
 Az. semée of billets, a bend or. *Regmighers.*
 Az. a bend, betw. eight billets or. *Remquiles, or Remquiles.*
 Sa. on a bend or, three billets of the first. *Smith.*
 Az. semée of billets or, a bend erm. *Smith.*
 Az. on a pale ar. eight billets sa. *Playses.*
 Gu. on a cross ar. thirteen billets sa. ... *Sampson.*

88 DELVES.—GUTTEES.—TREES, ACORNS, AND PINE-APPLES.

Gu. semée of billets or, a cross of the second.
Vilers, or Viliers.
 Gu. semée of billets ar. on a cross of the second,
 an estoile, pierced, of the first. . . *Totesham, or*
Tatesham.
 Az. semée of billets ar. a cross of the second.
Stangrave, or Stangray.
 Az. semée of billets or, a cross ar. . . *Gotesam.*
 Sa. semée of billets or, a cross, flory, of the second.
Chauflere.
 Ar. a cross, flory, betw. twelve billets sa. *Norries.*

Sa. semée of billets ar. a cross, flory at the top
 only, of the second. *Norries.*
 Az. semée of billets or, a cross moline ar.
Beverston.
 Az. a saltier or, betw. four billets ar. . . . *Lyesse.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. twelve billets sa.—Crest,
 a demi lion gu. holding a billet sa. . . . *Soper.*
 Ar. on a saltier, betw. twelve billets sa. nine
 roundlets erm. *Fylkyn.*
 Sa. on a saltier, betw. twelve billets ar. nine golpes.
Fulkyn.

DELVES.

Ar. a chev. gu. fretty or, betw. three delves sa.—
 Crest, a dolphin, naiant, az. *Delves.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three delves gu. *Kylley.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three delves sa. . . *Exeter.*
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three delves of the second.
Montessey.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three delves gu. . . . *Deraunt.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, sa. and
 five delves. *Westles.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. fretty or, betw. three delves sa.
Delves.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three delves gu. *Jerires.*
 Az. a chev. gu. betw. three delves of the second.
Woodward.

GUTTEES.

Per chev. ar. and sa. three guttéés, counter-
 changed. *Drop, or Crosby.*
 Ar. eight guttéés sa. three, two, and three.
Mongombry.
 Chequy, or and sa. a chev. ar. guttée-de-sang.
Colshill.
 Or, ten guttéés sa. four, three, two, and one.
Lemyng.
 Sa. guttée ar. a canton of the second.—Crest, a
 greyhound's head, coupéd, ar. collared gu.
 studded and buckled or. *Danet.*
 Sa. guttée erm. on a canton of the second, an
 annulet gu. *Danet.*
 Gu. a bend ar. guttée sa. betw. two mullets,
 pierced, of the second. *Skevington.*
 Paly of six, or and gu. over all, on a bend sa.
 three guttéés ar. *Birton.*
 Or, on a bend gu. three guttéés ar. . . *Chinston.*
 Ar. a bend gu. guttée of the first, betw. two birds
 of the second, a chief, chequy, or and sa.
Pleydell.
 Chequy, or and sa. a chief ar. guttée gu. *Colshyll.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three guttéés erm. *Marshall.*

Ar. guttée sa. a fesse, nebulée, of the second.
Hawrobyn, or Harrodyn.
 Ar. two bars gu. betw. nine guttéés, three, three,
 and three, az. *Chawrey.*
 Ar. guttée gu. three bars, humettée, az. *Armarle.*
 Barry of six, sa. and erm. nine guttéés ar. three,
 three, and three. *Bradwardin.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three guttéés or. . . *Athill and*
Harnois.
 Ar. guttée gu. on a chief az. three ducal crowns
 or. *Kyngton.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. guttée of the first.
Nottingham.
 Ar. a cross sa. guttée d'or. *Malery.*
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. guttée d'or. *Mekelfeld, or*
Mekitsfeild.
 Az. a saltier ar. guttée gu. *Gonnor, or Guynor.*
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. twelve guttéés sa. *Kerey,*
 or *Kercey.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six guttéés or. *Wyke.*
 Or, guttée-de-sang, a bend gu. *Jernouth.*
 Gu. guttée ar. a fesse, nebulée, of the last.
Doreland, or Dryland.

TREES, ACORNS, AND PINE-APPLES.

Gu. a tree, eradicated, or. *Boys.*
 Ar. a tree, eradicated, vert. *Olonohor and*
Silvester.

Ar. a tree, eradicated, vert, fructed gu. *Estewers,*
 or *Escure.*
 Or, on a mount, a pear-tree, vert. . . . *Peryton.*

PEARS, APPLES, QUINCES, POMEGRANATES, AND HAZEL-NUTS. 89

Ar. an oak-tree, eradicated, vert, acorned or.
Kymberlee.
Az. a chev. betw. three trees, eradicated, or.
Trewyn.
Ar. an oak-tree veri, acorned or; on a chief az.
three trefoils, slipped, of the third., *Wood,* or
Awood.
Ar. three trees, eradicated, vert. *Chorley.*
Gu. three trees, eradicated, ar. *Anderson.*
Ar. three thorn-trees vert.—Crest, on a hill vert,
a tower ar. *Thornholme.*
Ar. three trees, eradicated, vert, fructed or.—
Crest, in a coronet az. a griffin's head or. *Bray.*
Gu. a chev. betw. three pine-trees, eradicated, or.
Pyne.
Sa. on a chev. or, betw. three pine-trees of the
second, as many martlets of the first. .. *Wood.*
Ar. a trunk of a tree, coupé, in bend, of the
same, sprouting, on each side, two leaves.—
Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two wings,
endorsed, az. *Hertog.*
Or, three stumps of trees, eradicated, and coupé
at the top, sa. *Rutter.*
Ar. a tree, in bend, coupé at the top, and
slipped at the bottom, sa.—Crest, out of a
coronet or, two wings az. *Tanke.*
Per fesse and per pale, counterchanged, ar. and
vert, three acorns, slipped, or. *Fyfield.*
Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three acorns vert, budded
or. *Boys.*

Az. a chev. or, betw. three acorns, pendent,
stalked vert, budded or. *Ifeld.*
Ar. on a bend sa. three acorns or. *Akarys.*
Ar. on a chev. sa. three acorns or. *Akaster.*
Az. six acorns or. *Sevenoke, Seneake, or Senoke.*
Az. seven acorns or, two, three, and two.
Sevenoke.
Erm. on a bend sa. three acorns or. *Dalling.*
Ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. enclosed by
two acorns az. betw. two bendlets ermines.—
Crest, an arm, coupé at the elbow, ar. holding
an oak-branch or, fructed az. *Rodes.*
Az. a chev. erm. betw. three oak-branches, each
with three acorns, slipped, or, within a bordure,
enr. of the last. *Amedas.*
Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three falcons' heads,
erased, az. as many acorns or. *Chelderley.*
Sa. on a fesse or, betw. six acorns of the second,
as many oak-leaves, bendways, vert. *Oke.*
Ar. three pine-apples gu. *Dickfield, or Dyckfeld.*
Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three pine-apples, pendent,
slipped, or. *Pynes, or Pymes, and Gelbe.*
Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pine-apples vert.
Peperell.
Ar. a chev. betw. three pine-apples gu. *Appurley.*
Ar. a chev. betw. three pine-apples gu. leaved vert.
Christophers.
Az. three pine-apples, slipped, or. *Duckfeld.*
Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three pine-apples, pendent,
slipped, vert. *Apulton.*

PEARS, APPLES, QUINCES, POMEGRANATES, AND HAZEL-NUTS.

Az. three pears, pendent, or. *Stukele, or*
Steukele.
Az. a chev. betw. three pears, pendent, or.
Steukele.
Gu. three pears, pendent, or. *Clere.*
Ar. on a bend sa. three pears or. *Pery.*
Gu. a chev. betw. three pears, pendent, or, leaved
vert. *Perenton.*
Ar. a chev. betw. three quinces, lying fesseways,
or. *Bonefeld.*
Ar. a chev. az. betw. three pears, pendent, vert.
Perneys.
Gu. a chev. betw. three pears, pendent, or.
Abbott.
Ar. on a bend sa. three apples or. *Apulby.*
Vert, on a fesse, engr. ar. three apples gu.
Appulton.
Or, a chev. party, per pale, gu. and vert, betw.
three apples of the second, slipped of the third.
Messarney.

Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three apples gu. stalked vert.
Apulton.
Ar. a saltier sa. betw. twelve apples gu. *Sergeaulx.*
Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pomegranates ppr.—
Crest, out of a mural crown, masoned ppr. an
armed arm ar. holding, in the hand, of the first,
a flag gu. charged with a cross of the second.
Gardenar.
Sa. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four pomegranates,
slipped, or. *Whittington.*
Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three hazel-nuts or, husks
vert. *Haseley.*
Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three owls sa. as many
lozenges erm. on a chief az. three branches of
nuts or.—Crest, a squirrel, sejant, az. collared
or, holding a branch of nuts of the same, leaved
vert, on the body three bezants. .. *Haselwood.*
Or, a chev. sa. betw. three nuts gu. *Tarsell.*
Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three pomegranates, pendent,
of the second. *Garwinton.*

FLOWERS, BEAN-CODS, MOLE-HILLS, &c.

Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three columbines ar. as many flower-pots of the first. *Colnett*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three columbines az. *Coventre*.
 Ar. a saltier, componée, or and az. betw. four columbines of the last. *Collingborne*.
 Sa. on a chev. or, three cinquefoils of the first; on a chief ar. as many columbines az. *Cocke*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three blue-bottles az. slipped vert. *Cherley*.
 Gu. three tassels or. *Wooller*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three blue-bottles az. *Bothell*.
 Az. three gillyflowers ar. *Jurney*.

Gu. three lilies ar. *Leley*.
 Sa. on a chev. or, betw. three lilies, two sithes, blades crossing each other at the points, ar. *Leelys*.
 Or, on a chev. az. betw. three pinks gu. stalked and leaved vert, a woman's head of the first, her hair dishevelled; on a chief sa. a hawk's leure ar. betw. two falcons of the same, belled of the first. *Jewell*.
 Ar. three bean-cods, fesseways, in pale, vert. *Hardbeyn*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mole-hills vert. *Tillesley*, alias *Shakerley*.

LEAVES, &c.

Gu. three leaves ar. *Cogan*.
 Az. three laurel-leaves or. *Foleford* and *Mervesse*.
 Ar. three holly-leaves, conjoined in fesse point, vert. *Aernest*.
 Per chev. ar. and gu. three fig-leaves, counter-changed. *Greves*.
 Vert, three vine-leaves or. *Wortford*.
 Vert, five holly-leaves, in saltier, or. *Woodward*.
 Az. three woodbine-leaves ar. *Browne*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three oak-leaves vert, each charged with an acorn or. *Smithes*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three oak-leaves vert. *Sherrowe*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three woodbine-leaves or. *Gowby*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three oak-leaves vert, as many bezants; on a chief gu. a bird, betw. two anchors of the first. *Monnox*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three oak-leaves vert. *Tuystale*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three oak-leaves vert. *Person*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three holly-leaves ar. *Weston*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three oak-leaves vert. *Shore* and *Trelawney*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three elm-leaves vert. *Tumlyn*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three rose-leaves or. *Rose*.
 Erm. a chev. az. betw. three holly-leaves vert. *Hussey*, or *Husey*.
 Or, on a chev. betw. three woodbine-leaves gu. a ducal coronet of the first. *Garwynton*.
 Or, a chev. sa. betw. three oak-leaves vert, a chief of the second. *Owesle*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three oak-leaves gu. *Sipdene*.

Or, a chev. gu. betw. three nettle-leaves vert. *Malherbe*.
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three nettle-leaves, joined in fesse point, vert. *Malherbe*, or *Marherbe*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three sprigs of mallow-leaves ar. *Malherbe*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three leaves of the second. *Joos*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three leaves gu. *Lisle*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three hazel-leaves vert.—Crest, a demi woman ppr. crined or. *Haselrigge*.
 Ar. two chev. betw. three leaves vert. *Hokele*, or *Hokle*.
 Ar. a Jew's harp, in bend, sa. betw. six leaves of the last. *Scopham*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three walnut-leaves of the first.—Crest, an elephant's head, bendy of six, ar. and gu. *Yeverey*, or *Uverey*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. three holly-leaves vert. *Hollingworth*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three leaves of the first. *Wood*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six leaves gu. *Fitz-Langley*.
 Erm. on two bars sa. ten elm-leaves or. *Elmes*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three leaves ar. *Bursh*.
 Az. a fesse, nebulée, ar. guttée-de-sang, betw. six leaves or.—Crest, an arm, coupé at the elbow, and erect, vested ar. holding in the hand ppr. a bunch of acorns vert, fructed or. *Lienis*, or *Lyenys*.
 Az. a fesse, party per fesse, nebulée, or and sa. betw. three laurel-leaves, erect, of the second.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, erm. attired or. *Lewson*, or *Leveson*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. betw. four leaves vert. *Ketyn*.

Ar. a saltier gu. betw. four leaves vert; on a chief
az. a lion's head, erased, betw. two battle-axes
or.—Crest, a naked arm, embowed, ppr. charged
with three pellets, in the hand a bunch of leaves
vert, fructed or. *Borrel.*
Ar. three dung-forks sa. their points in chief,

betw. five holly-leaves vert; on a bordure of the
last, eight boars' heads, coupé, of the first; on a
canton of the last, a sinister hand, coupé, gu.
Worthington.

Gu. on a fesse or, three hawthorn-leaves vert.
Cowpland.

ROSES, &c.

Per pale, erm. and gu. a rose, counterchanged,
barbed vert. *Nightingall.*

Erm. a rose gu. *Nightingall.*

Gu. a rose or. *Burnavile.*

Az. a rose or; on a chief vert, two piles, issuing
from the dexter and sinister sides, of the second.
Mawre.

Ar. a rose gu.; on a chief sa. a demi lapwing,
displayed, or. *Ispred, or Isprid.*

Erm. a rose gu. within a chaplet of roses of the
last. *Peche.*

Ar. a rose gu. within an orle of six cross crosslets,
fitchée, of the last. *Belingay.*

Per cross, ar. and gu. a rose, counterchanged.
Beverley.

Sa. in chief, two roses or; in base, a crescent of
the last, surmounted with a mullet ar. *Wythom.*

Gu. three roses ar. *Caltofts.*

Az. three roses or. *Rolscisley and Cossington.*

Erm. three roses or, seeded gu. *Hulling.*

Ar. three roses gu. *Woolberg, Young, and
Fydelow.*

Ar. three roses sa. *Berendon.*

Ar. three roses gu. betw. nine cross crosslets of
the last. *Saltmarshe and Roxton.*

Or, three roses gu. *Harnhull and Young.*

Gu. three roses ar. within a bordure of the last.
Wyfold.

Ar. three roses sa. barbed vert, seeded or.
Seebrycke.

Ar. three roses purp. a chief of the last.—Crest,
out of a mural coronet or, a unicorn's head ar.
maned purp. *Sparrow.*

Vert, three roses ar.—Crest, a lion's head, coupé,
gu. *Whyte.*

Sa. three roses ar. seeded gu. *Smith.*

Ar. six roses gu. three, two, and one. .. *Palton
and Freisell.*

Gu. six roses ar. three, two, and one. .. *Ermin,
or Ermem.*

Vert, five roses, in saltier, or, stalked and leaved
ar. *Dismaris.*

Gu. an inescucheon ar. within an orle of roses or;
over all a bend sa. *Tanerett.*

Ar. a saltier, engr. az. on a chief of the last, three
roses of the first. *Hardwyke.*

Ar. six roses gu. three, two, and one; on a chief
of the last, a lion, passant, of the first. *Fitz-
Rowe.*

Erm. a fesse, chequy, or and az. on a chief sa.
three roses ar. seeded gu. *Nerborough.*

Or, on a chief, indented, sa. three roses ar.
Carett.

Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three roses or. *Roser.*

Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three roses of the
first. *Swinborne.*

Erm. on a chief gu. three roses or. *Foulthbury.*

Gu. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four birds of the
second; on a chief, quarterly, ar. and erm. two
roses gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Ruthall.*

Per bend, or and gu. three griffins' heads, erased,
counterchanged; on a chief ar. a fleur-de-lis,
betw. two roses. *Rycroft.*

Per pale, az. and or; on a chief gu. three roses ar.
Talcot.

Vairé, ar. and sa. on a chief of the second, three
roses of the first. *Patrick.*

Ar. on a chief az. two roses of the first.—Crest,
on the stump of a tree ppr. a cock gu. .. *Cock.*

Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a rose
or. *Derwentwater, or Drinkwater.*

Ar. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. five cross crosslets
sa. on a canton of the first, a rose gu. *Elington.*

Barry of six, or and az. on a canton ar. a rose gu.
Holmes.

Ar. on a quarter gu. a rose or.—Crest, out of a
ducal coronet or, a boar's head. *Bradstone.*

Az. on a chev. or, three roses gu. all within a
bordure of the second. *Gilborne.*

Ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa. on a
chief of the last, three roses of the first. *Hill.*

Az. a pair of barnacles ar. betw. three plates; on
a chief, per pale, indented, az. and purp. two
estoiles of sixteen points or, each charged with
a rose of the second. *Horsman.*

Vert, three roses, in pale, ar. betw. two flaunces
of the last.—Crest, a horse, passant, erm.
gorged with a chaplet vert. *Phillips.*

Gu. on a cross, engr. or, five roses of the first.
Comberford.

Sa. a chev. or, betw. three owls ar. on a chief of
the second, three roses gu. *Oldham.*

- Gu. a cross, flory, ar. betw. four roses or. *Cantoke.*
 Az. a cross, patonce, erm. betw. four roses or. *Hostot.*
 Az. a cross, engr. or, betw. four roses ar. *Burton.*
 Or, on a cross, party per cross, az. and gu. five roses ar. *Langton.*
 Gu. a cross, lozengy, ar. betw. four roses of the last. *Packer.*
 Ar. on a cross, engr. sa. betw. four roses gu. five bezants. *Bellingham.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa. betw. four roses gu. *Rousheby.*
 Gu. a saltier or, betw. four roses ar. *Salling.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. four roses gu.—Crest, a demi antelope or, armed and maned az. *Napper, or Sandy.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. in chief, two roses of the last; in base, a fish, naiant, az. *Roscarick.*
 Or, a chev. embattled, betw. three roses gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Aslin, or Asslam.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three roses ar. *Prentisse.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three roses or. *Wadham.*
 Sa. a chev. embattled or, betw. three roses ar.—Crest, a Cornish chough, rising, ppr. standing on a branch of olives, leaved vert, fructed of the first, the branch reflecting over his head. *Cornishe.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three griffins' heads, erased, of the second, as many roses of the first. *Spencer.*
 Or, a chev. az. betw. three roses gu. *Rossell.*
 Or, a chev. sa. betw. three roses of the second, a chief of the last. *Haylis.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three roses ar. *Gilbert.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three roses of the first, all within a bordure, engr. sa. *Gilbert.*
 Ar. a chev. wavy, betw. three roses gu. *Manyfold.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three roses of the first. *Brow.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three roses gu. stalked and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lis, per fesse, or and ar. *Cope.*
 Erm. on a chev. az. three roses or. *Moore.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three roses ar. *Wadham.*
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three roses of the first—Crest, a ram's head, coupé, ar. armed or. .. *Knolles.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three roses or. *Laudham.*
 Ar. two chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. *Wykeham.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three roses gu. *Wyward, Resuggan, and Ruggeley.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. in base, a rose or. *Marten.*
 Gu. on a chev. or, betw. three roses ar. as many towers, with spires, az. *Dacombe.*
 Az. on a chev. or, three roses gu. *Rossell, or Russell.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. fretty or, betw. three violets purp. stalked and leaved vert.—Crest, a bird's head, the neck az. top of the head gu. beak or. *Dikens.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. seeded az. stalked and leaved or. *Browne.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, or and az. betw. three roses ar.—Crest, a tiger's head, erased, ar. collared and maned or. *Reve.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. in chief, two roses or, in base, a fleur-de-lis of the first.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet ar. a griffin, head and wings of the last, charged, on the breast, with a rose gu. ... *Cure.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three roses ar. *Lower and Russell.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three roses gu. *Smith.*
 Or, a chev. cottised, sa. betw. three roses gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Smith.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three roses gu. .. *White.*
 Az. on a chev. or, three roses gu. a canton erm.—Crest, two lions' gambes ppr. holding a sword, erect, ar. hilt and pomel or. *Randes.*
 Per chev. ar. and sa. three roses, counterchanged. *Knight.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three roses vert, as many bunches of grapes, pendent, or. *Gold.*
 Ar. on a pale sa. three roses of the first. *Talcot.*
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three roses of the last.—Crest, a mule, passant, ar. *Byshe.*
 Az. a chev. engr. or, betw. three roses ar. *Lowre.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. fretty or, betw. three roses of the second, stalked and leaved vert.—Crest, a bird's head and neck, erased, ar. the top of the head gu. betw. a pair of wings, expanded, sa. *Decons.*
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three roses or. *Ruchbroke.*
 Az. on a fesse ar. betw. three roses or, as many bugle-horns sa. *Cotington.*
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three roses ar. *Fressis, or Fessys.*
 Ar. a fesse az. cottised sa. betw. three roses gu. *Marton.*
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. two pheons sa. three roses or. *Savaige.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. betw. three chess-rooks gu. as many roses of the first. *Watford.*
 Gu. on a fesse or, betw. two chev. engr. of the last, three roses of the first.—Crest, a pheasant ppr. holding, in the beak, a rose gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Phesant.*
 Ar. on a fesse, humettée, gu. three roses of the first. *Braban.*
 Ar. three bars sa. on the upper one as many roses of the field. *Dayrell.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. gu. in chief, a rose of the last. *Frenche.*

Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three roses gu. *Smith.*
 Gu. three lozenges, in fesse, ar. on each a rose of the first. *Cokeney.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three roses gu. *Roos.*
 Barry of six, or and az. over all, on a bend gu. three roses ar. *Lingaine.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. betw. six roses gu. three mullets, pierced, or. *Wylles, or Wyllis.*
 Or, a bend, engr. betw. six roses gu. .. *Warner.*
 Ar. a bend sa. in chief, a rose gu. in base, a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Overton.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three roses of the first.—Crest, a horse's head and neck, bendy of six, ar. and sa. armed with a shield-plate, and bridled or. *Cary.*
 Erm. on a bend az. three roses or. *Penrose.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three roses or. .. *Hareslyn and Clayton.*
 Per bend, ar. and gu. three roses, counterchanged. *Mack-Williams.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three roses of the first; in chief, a crescent of the second. *Clayton.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, az. three roses or. *Aundy, Forsan, and Dawny.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three roses sa. *Beronden.*

Sa. on a bend ar. cottised, erm. three roses gu. *Conway.*
 Sa. on a bend, betw. six martlets ar. three roses gu. *Russham.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three roses of the first. *Russell.*
 Az. on a bend or, two roses gu. stalked and leaved vert. *Wayd.*
 Ar. on a bend vert, three roses or. *Dauncy.*
 Gu. on a bend, engr. ar. three roses of the first. *Jay.*
 Ar. on a pale sa. three roses of the first.—Crest, a demi griffin, rampant, sa. gorged with a collar ar. thereon three pellets. *Talcot.*
 Sa. on a pale or, three roses gu.—Crest, a rose, betw. a pair of wings. *Rose.*
 Ar. on a pale, double cottised, sa. three roses of the first. *Schoffeild, or Schefeld.*
 Quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and az.; in the second and third, a rose of the first. *Fitz-Rowe.*
 Or, on a cross az. five roses ar. *Lacer.*
 Ar. on a cross az. five roses or. *Blobury.*
 Ar. on a cross, betw. four roses gu. five estoiles or. *Neffort.*
 Quarterly, or and az.; in the first and fourth, a rose gu.; in the second and third, a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Burstowe.*

CINQUEFOILS.

Gu. a cinquefoil ar. *Payne.*
 Az. a cinquefoil erm.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a harpy ar. ducally gorged and crined of the first. *Astley.*
 Or, a cinquefoil gu. *Vernon.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil erm. *Leicester.*
 Az. a cinquefoil or. *Bessington.*
 Or, a cinquefoil sa. *Braylisford.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil az. *Moton.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil, per pale, ar. and or. *Powcher.*
 Ermines, a cinquefoil erm. *Flower.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil or, within an orle of cross crosslets of the second. *Umfreville.*
 Sa. a cinquefoil or, within an orle of cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Constable.*
 Az. a cinquefoil or, within an orle of eight escallops of the second. *Fitz-Nicoll.*
 Sa. a cinquefoil ar. within an orle of eight martlets of the second. *Staundon.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil ar. guttée-de-poix. *Capdoys.*
 Az. a cinquefoil erm. within a bordure, engr. or. *Astley.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil gu. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. all within a bordure engr. of the last, charged with eight horse-shoes of the first. *Umfreville.*

Gu. a cinquefoil erm. within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Daungevit, or Daungerville.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil or, within a bordure az. charged with eight horse-shoes. *Smith.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil gu. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Womwell.*
 Gu. a cinquefoil erm. voided. *Fleming.*
 Or, a cinquefoil, betw. three cross crosslets gu.—Crest, a demi reermouse, wings expanded, gu. and ar. ducally crowned or, vulned of the first. *Shipham.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils or, two and one. *Kent.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. within a bordure engr. sa. *Darcy.*
 Gu. three escocheons ar. each charged with a cinquefoil az. *Vowell.*
 Erm. three cinquefoils sa. *Comby, or Tomby.*
 Az. three cinquefoils, betw. nine cross crosslets ar. *Darcy.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. *Neefeld.*
 Az. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head of the last, with wings expanded gu. *Bardolph, or Bardolfe.*
 Az. three cinquefoils or, betw. nine cross crosslets ar. *Northumborow.*

- Or, three cinquefoils gu. *Whembish.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. on each six annulets or.
 Southwell.
 Ar. three cinquefoils, per pale, az. and gu.—
 Crest, a bird's head sa. *Cheoke.*
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. three cinquefoils, counter-
 changed. *Swinborne.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils sa. *Burgedon, Sebyrke,*
 Tole.
 Ar. three cinquefoils sa. seeded or. *Kellingworth.*
 Sa. three cinquefoils ar. seeded gu. *Hore.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils sa. within a bordure, engr.
 of the last. *Borghdon.*
 Az. three cinquefoils ar. *Fitton.*
 Az. a cinquefoil or; on a chief gu. two cinquefoils
 of the second. *Sapyll.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils, betw. nine cross crosslets
 or. *Tilmye.*
 Sa. three cinquefoils, betw. nine cross crosslets
 ar. *Philer and Calts.*
 Az. three cinquefoils ar. within a bordure of the
 last. *Midleton.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils or, within as many annulets
 of the last. *Dameke.*
 Sa. three cinquefoils ar. within a bordure, engr.
 of the last. *Horseley.*
 Or, three cinquefoils gu. *Knotwood.*
 Per fesse, ar. and or, three cinquefoils, counter-
 changed. *Dodmaston.*
 Or, three cinquefoils az. *Bardolf.*
 Per bend, sa. and ar. three cinquefoils, counter-
 changed. *Woynne, or Voynne.*
 Sa. three cinquefoils or. *Carrick.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils erm. *Daurelis.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils sa. betw. nine cross crosslets
 of the last. *Sepharn.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils ar. *Farrington.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. within as many annulets
 of the first, a mullet for difference. *Red.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils sa. a chief az.—Crest, out
 of a ducal coronet or, a demi griffin erm. winged
 and beaked of the last. *Stone.*
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. three cinquefoils, counter-
 changed. *Swynbury.*
 Gu. three cinquefoils or, a chief of the last.—
 Crest, an armed arm ppr. holding a broken
 lance of the last. *Makereth.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. a canton of the last.
 Dryby.
 Or, three cinquefoils gu. on a canton of the last,
 a cinquefoil of the first. *Dreyby.*
 Gu. five cinquefoils, two, two, and one, ar.
 Quince.
 Az. five cinquefoils, two, one, and two, ar.
 Holdenby.
 Az. five cinquefoils, in cross, ar. *Holdenby.*
- Az. five cinquefoils, in saltier, ar. *Brett and*
 Holdenby.
 Ar. six cinquefoils sa. pierced gu. three, two, and
 one. *Linbury, or Limbergh.*
 Ar. six cinquefoils gu. *Langthorne.*
 Gu. six cinquefoils ar. *Rossells and Quincy.*
 Az. ten cinquefoils or, three, three, three, and
 one. *Waterleine.*
 Gu. six plates, on each a cinquefoil sa. .. *Nesuit.*
 Sa. six cinquefoils ar. *Freysell.*
 Or, an orle ermines, within eight cinquefoils sa.
 Darcy.
 Ar. an inescoccheon az. within an orle of cinquefoils
 of the second. *Darcy.*
 Ar. an inescoccheon sa. within an orle of cinquefoils
 gu. *Darcy.*
 Sa. an inescoccheon ar. within an orle of cinquefoils
 of the second. *Bussy.*
 Ar. an inescoccheon sa. within an orle of cinquefoils
 of the second. *Caltoft.*
 Sa. two bars erm. betw. six cinquefoils ar. *Browte.*
 Barry of six, ar. and sa. on each three cinquefoils,
 counterchanged. *Dayrell.*
 Gu. a saltier ar. within a bordure az. charged
 with eight cinquefoils or.—Crest, on a tower
 ar. a bird, volant, or. *Hodington.*
 Ar. three cinquefoils gu. betw. nine cross crosslets
 of the last. *Saltmere.*
 Lozengy, gu. and ar. a cross of the last, all within
 a bordure az. charged with eight cinquefoils of
 the second. *Bryce.*
 Gu. an inescoccheon ar. within an orle of cinquefoils
 or. *Chamberlayn.*
 Az. semée of cinquefoils or. *Redvile.*
 Sa. a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils erm. *Davy.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three cinquefoils of the
 second, as many fleurs-de-lis erm.—Crest, a
 bull's head, coupé, erm. armed or. *Bate.*
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three cinquefoils
 of the second, as many fleurs-de-lis or. *Boysille.*
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. three cinquefoils or. *Merwald,*
 or *Merward.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Musward.*
 Erm. a fesse, betw. three cinquefoils gu. *Gorgys.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three cinquefoils of the
 second.—Crest, a porcupine gu. collared and
 corded or. *Powtrell.*
 Sa. a fesse ar. betw. three cinquefoils of the
 second. *Seases.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three cinquefoils az.
 Wykersley.
 Ar. a fesse, wavy, sa. betw. three cinquefoils of
 the second. *Walling.*
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three cinquefoils or. *Hunt,*
 Hunste, or Honte.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. six cinquefoils sa. *Ilam.*

- Ar. a fesse, nebulée, gu. betw. three cinquefoils sa. *Sampkyn.*
 Sa. a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Gamys*, or *Hammys.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three cinquefoils of the second. *Mountesey* and *Clesby.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three cinquefoils az. a hind, passant, betw. two pheons or.—Crest, a demi bird sa. on the head two small horns or, the wings expanded, the dexter, outside, gu. inside ar. the sinister outside of the last, inside of the third. *Laward*, alias *Lord.*
 Sa. a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils erm. *Hammys.*
 Sa. a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Davy.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. six cinquefoils or. *Umfreville.*
 Sa. on a fesse, betw. three cinquefoils erminois, two mullets vert.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, erminois, holding, in his dexter paw, a mullet vert. *Lamb.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three cinquefoils sa. *Foxley.*
 Party, per pale, or and az. on a fesse, betw. four cinquefoils, two crescents, all counterchanged. *Sone.*
 Sa. on a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils of the second, a lion, passant, gu. *Hunt.*
 Sa. on a fesse or, betw. three cinquefoils erm. a lion, passant, of the second, betw. two mullets of the first. *Lamb.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. betw. three cinquefoils of the second, as many swans' necks, erased, ar. *Baker.*
 Erm. on a fesse gu. betw. three cinquefoils of the second, a greyhound, courant, or, collared az.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a demi dolphin, haurient. *Albany.*
 Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three cinquefoils ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, a stag, lodged, ppr. *Barkley.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three cinquefoils or. *Souerne.*
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three cinquefoils or. *Arderne.*
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. six crosslets three cinquefoils of the first. *Fecharde*, or *Fecher.*
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. six crosslets, fitchée, of the second, three cinquefoils of the first. *Latun.*
 Az. on a fesse ar. betw. two cottises, indented, or, three cinquefoils gu. *Somersham.*
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. three cinquefoils of the first. *Cateryke.*
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three cinquefoils of the first. *Joce.*
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three cinquefoils of the second. *Stokeyth*, or *Stokwyth.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three hurts, as many estoiles or; on a chief gu. three cinquefoils of the first. *Bond.*
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three cinquefoils sa. *Denton.*
 Sa. two bars or; in chief three cinquefoils of the second. *Wellysham.*
 Sa. two bars ar.; in chief three cinquefoils of the second. *Walden.*
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three bezants; on a chief erm. three cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a jay ppr. *Jenninges.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. three cinquefoils ar. .. *Gay.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. three cinquefoils of the first. *Belet.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. az. on a chief of the last, three cinquefoils of the first.—Crest, on a mount vert, a stag, in full course, ppr. on his neck a chaplet of roses ar. and az. *Hardwyke.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. on a chief az. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, a pheon or. *Chabnor.*
 Sa. three bars or; in chief as many cinquefoils of the second.—Crest, a tower, broken off at the middle, or, thereon a falcon, volant, ppr. belled of the first. *Filmer.*
 Ar. a saltier sa. on a chief az. three cinquefoils or. *Cory.*
 Ar. two bars, gemelles, gu. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first. *Beckingham.*
 Or, a fesse gu. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first. *Frayle.*
 Ar. two bars sa. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or. *Twysford.*
 Erm. on a canton sa. a cinquefoil or. *Borford.*
 Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil or. *Lancaster.*
 Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the second, a cinquefoil of the first. *Preston.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. on a canton sa. a cinquefoil erm. *Tyas.*
 Ar. a pale, wavy, sa. betw. twelve cinquefoils, in pale, gu. a canton erm. *Devile.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. cottised erm. a cinquefoil, betw. two annulets gu. *Conwey.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three cinquefoils or. *Cokesay.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three cinquefoils or. *Dawney.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three cinquefoils of the first. *Berendon.*
 Or, on a bend sa. three cinquefoils ar. .. *Menvile.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three cinquefoils gu. *Dyntees.*
 Paly of six, az. and ar. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils or. *Stradlyng.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three cinquefoils or. *Boyse*, *Churles*, and *Braylesford.*
 Erm. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils or. *Crehington*, or *Trehington.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils or.

- Gu. on a bend ar. three cinquefoils of the second. *Glagg.*
- Erm. on a bend sa. three cinquefoils ar. *Edolfe.*
- Or, a bend, engr. betw. six cinquefoils gu. *Warner.*
- Erm. on a bend, engr. az. three cinquefoils or. *Fishide, alias Low.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. betw. two mullets of the second, three cinquefoils or, all within a bordure gu. bezantée.—Crest, a tiger's head, coupé, sa. charged on the neck with a cinquefoil, betw. two bars or. *Cocksey.*
- Erm. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils ar. *Barnake.*
- Ar. a bend, betw. two cinquefoils sa. *Bentham.*
- Or, on a bend, betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, at the foot sa. as many cinquefoils of the first. *Kentwood.*
- Barry of six, or and az. on a bend gu. three cinquefoils ar. *Lyngaine.*
- Per fesse, gu. and or, on a bend, engr. ar. betw. three lions' heads, erased, or, two and one, and three crosslets of the last, one and two, three cinquefoils of the first. *Gilles.*
- Ar. on a bend az. cottised gu. three cinquefoils or. *Dawney.*
- Per bend, indented, ar. and az. three cinquefoils, counterchanged.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, lozengy, ar. and az. attired, counterchanged. *Cheyter, or Cheytor.*
- Per cross, ar. and az. on a bend, gobony, gu. and az. six cinquefoils of the first. *Gressall.*
- Or, on a bend az. three cinquefoils of the first.—Crest, a talbot, sejant, or. *Herris.*
- Per bend, ar. and sa. three cinquefoils, counterchanged. *Brooke.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. two cinquefoils and a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Morgan.*
- Erm. on a bend az. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, a beech-tree and a saw through it. *Beufo.*
- Per pale and per chev. erm. and sa. four cinquefoils, counterchanged. *Towles, or Tollowes.*
- Per chev. ar. and sa. three cinquefoils, counterchanged. *Knight.*
- Per chev. crenellée, ar. and sa. three cinquefoils, counterchanged. *Hill.*
- Per chev. crenellée, or and gu. three cinquefoils, counterchanged. *Brett.*
- Or, a chev. betw. three cinquefoils gu.—Crest, a tiger ar. in his mouth a man's leg of the first, coupé at the thigh gu. maned or, his tail reflexed, betw. his legs, over his back. *Chichley.*
- Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three cinquefoils az. as many bezants. *Hampton.*
- Or, a chev. compony, gu. and az. betw. three cinquefoils az. *Cooke.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three cinquefoils az. *Sclerys.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils or. *Kenton.*
- Erm. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils sa. *Fermour.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils sa. *Folkingham* and *Kotterton.*
- Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three cinquefoils or. *Walsingham, or Waltham.*
- Sa. a chev. or, guttée gu. betw. three cinquefoils erm. *Woodhouse.*
- Az. on a chev. engr. ar. betw. three cinquefoils erminois, two lions, combatant, sa. .. *Cowper.*
- Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three cinquefoils erm. two lions, combatant, ppr.—Crest, an ibex's head, erased, ar. crowned, on the neck, gu. double horned or. *Chooke, or Coot.*
- Erm. a chev. engr. betw. three cinquefoils sa. *Hatfeld.*
- Sa. a chev. or, billettée, gu. betw. three cinquefoils erm. *Woodhouse.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. ten cinquefoils ar.—Crest, a bear's head, coupé, ar. muzzled gu. *Berkley.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Acton.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils or. *Chamber.*
- Or, a chev. sa. betw. three cinquefoils gu. *Clifton.*
- Gu. a chev. engr. or, betw. three cinquefoils ar. *Lycton.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three cinquefoils gu. as many horse-shoes or. *Ferrers.*
- Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three cinquefoils or, five mullets az. *Drw.*
- Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three cinquefoils ar.—Crest, a bird, volant, ar. *Smallpeece.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three cinquefoils gu. .. *Alleyn.*
- Gu. on a chev. or, betw. three cinquefoils of the second, five mullets az. *Kingston.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three cinquefoils of the first. *Froston and Mayell.*
- Ar. on a chev. sa. three cinquefoils or. .. *Parcy.*
- Or, three cinquefoils sa. betw. two cheverons of the second. *Strechley.*
- Gu. on a chev. or, three cinquefoils az. *Cobham.*
- Paly of four, gu. and vert, on a chev. ar. a fox's head, erased, of the first, betw. two cinquefoils az. on a chief or, a pellet, charged with a demi lion, rampant, of the third, betw. two crescents sa. each charged with three plates. ... *Lawson.*
- Vert, on a chev. ar. three cinquefoils gu. *Curle, or Crulle.*
- Erm. on a chev. sa. three cinquefoils ar. *Haytfeld.*
- Erm. on a chev. engr. sa. three cinquefoils or. *Haytfeld and Hercy.*
- Erm. on a chev. sa. three cinquefoils or. *Coringe.*
- Chequy, ar. and gu. on a chev. az. three cinquefoils or.—Crest, a falcon's head, coupé, sa. beaked or. *Vaulx.*
- Or, on a cross, engr. sa. five cinquefoils of the first. *Edmondes.*

- Az. three trefoils, slipped, ar. on a chief, indented, gu. two annulets or. . . . *Blakedown*, or *Blackden*.
 Or, three trefoils, slipped, sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Whalesborne*.
 Az. a fleur-de-lis, in chief, and two trefoils, slipped, in fesse, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. —Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, or, collared and winged vert; on the collar three plates; on the breast guttée-de-poix, the wings, fretty, ar. betw. the fret, trefoils of the last. . . . *Palmer*.
 Vert, ten trefoils, slipped, ar. four, three, two, and one. *More*.
 Per fesse, sa. and ar. a pale, counterchanged, three trefoils, slipped, of the second.—Crest, on a mount vert, an ermine, passant, ppr.; in his mouth a trefoil, slipped, or. . . . *Simonds*.
 Per fesse, sa. and ar. a pale and three trefoils, slipped, all within a bordure, counterchanged. . . . *Simonds*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu. on a pale or, three trefoils, slipped, vert. *Turner*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, sa. two trefoils, slipped, ar. *Bamme*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, sa. three trefoils, slipped, of the first. *Maundevill*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. on a chief three trefoils, slipped, all counterchanged. *Mychell*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ermines, an eagle, displayed, of the first, within a bordure, engr. az. bezantée.—Crest, an arm, erect, barry of six, or and gu. holding in the hand ppr. three roses of the last, stalked and leaved vert. *Champion*.
 Vert, a fesse, counter-embattled, or, betw. three trefoils, slipped, erm. *Champagne*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. six trefoils, slipped, of the second. *Bewchamp*.
 Ar. an oak-tree, erased, vert, fructed or; on a chief az. three trefoils, slipped, of the third. . . . *Wood*, or *Atwood*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, az. *Frost*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three trefoils, slipped, of the second. *Brigham*.
 Or, two bars gu. on each three trefoils, slipped, ar. *Palmer*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. betw. three trefoils, slipped, of the second, as many roses or. *Baker*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, betw. three trefoils, counterchanged. *Mychell*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three trefoils, slipped, vert. . . . *Halvan* and *Underhill*.
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ar. . . . *Mede*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three trefoils, stalked, coupé, and raguly, or. *Nicoll*.
 Erm. on a chev. gu. a trefoil, slipped, or. *Malores*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ar. . . . *Trayfray*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three trefoils, stalked, and erased at the foot, az. *Frost*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three trefoils, slipped, vert.—Crest, a leopard, passant, sa. bezantée. *Hervy*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. in base, a trefoil, slipped, of the last. *Flote*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three trefoils, slipped, gu. . . . *Hesyll*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, ar. *Lewys* and *John*.
 Or, two bars gu. on each three trefoils, slipped, ar. in chief, a greyhound, courant, sa. . . . *Palmer*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa. as many escallops of the first. *Cuppus*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. three trefoils, slipped, of the first, within a bordure gu. bezantée. . . . *Stokes*.
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three trefoils, slipped, sa. . . . *Dewyn*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa. . . . *Moreton*, *Walche*, *Rufford*, and *Cappus*.
 Sa. three trefoils, slipped, or, betw. two chev. ar. . . . *Waplode*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three trefoils, slipped, party per pale, gu. and vert, as many bezants. —Crest, a buck's head, coupé, gu. attired or. . . *Roe*, or *Rowe*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa. . . . *Clay*.
 Quarterly, of six coats; first, ar. a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa.; second, gu. a cock or; third, as the first; fourth, as the second; fifth, as the third; sixth, as the second.—Crest, a cock's head or, wings expanded, az. collared with a fesse, cottised, gu. combed of the last; in his bill a trefoil, slipped, as the third. . . *Moreton*.
 Or, two chev. sa. betw. three trefoils, slipped, of the second. *Abday*.
 Az. a chev. engr. erm. betw. three bezants, on each a trefoil, slipped, vert.—Crest, a demi tiger, per pale, indented, ar. and sa. holding a branch of roses or, slipped vert. . . . *Walker*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa. as many crescents or.—Crest, a buck's head, erased, az. attired ar. on his neck a sun or. *Williamson*.
 Or, two chev. az. betw. three trefoils, slipped, vert.—Crest, a garb or, banded vert. . . *Spyre*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three trefoils, slipped, sa. on a chief of the second an estoile or. . . . *Jacob*.
 Per chev. ar. and sa. three trefoils, slipped, counterchanged. *Knight*.
 Per pale, vert and or, on a chev. another coupe,

the first, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Knyvet.*
 Per bend, ar. and sa. three trefoils, slipped, counter-
 changed. *Johnson.*
 Or, a bend purp. betw. six trefoils, slipped, of the
 second. *Hackwell.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. three trefoils, slipped,
 two and one, counterchanged; on a chief or,
 four lions' heads, erased, gu. *Troys.*
 Or, a bend, counter-embattled, betw. two trefoils,
 slipped, sa.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, sa.
 holding a lozenge or; on it a trefoil, slipped
 vert. *Lewin.*
 Ar. six trefoils, slipped, two, one, two, and one,
 vert, betw. two flaunches sa.—Crest, a boar's
 head, ducally gorged, or, holding a trefoil,
 slipped, vert, in his mouth, fessewise. *Tresham.*
 Sa. a cross, patonce, betw. four trefoils, slipped,
 or. *Maning.*
 Az. on a saltier ar. five trefoils, slipped, vert.
Johnson, alias Bowyer.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, purp. voided of the field,
 within a bordure, sa. charged with eight trefoils,
 slipped, of the first. *Malton.*

Az. a fleur-de-lis erm. *Palmer.*
 Az. a fleur-de-lis ar.—Crest, an ostrich ar. in his
 mouth a horse-shoe or. *Digby.*
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis erm. . . . *Cokefeld, or Cuckfeld.*
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis ar. . . . *Agullam, Ireland, and*
Wuldingfield.
 Ar. a fleur-de-lis sa. . . *Launcelleyn, Lewesholme,*
and Leigh.
 Ar. a fleur-de-lis gu. *Morden.*
 Vert, a fleur-de-lis ar. *Fowke.*
 Az. a fleur-de-lis or. *Flore.*
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis or. *Dingham, Cokefend,*
Payferer, or Payfer.
 Sa. a fleur-de-lis or. *Hovile.*
 Or, a fleur-de-lis az. within a bordure, engr. gu.
Palmer.
 Barry of eight, ar. and gu. over all a fleur-de-lis
 sa. *Garnegan.*
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis or, a chief erm. . . . *Dixon, or*
Dixin.
 Sa. a fleur-de-lis or, betw. three pair of annulets,
 linked, two and two, paleways. . . . *Somerton.*
 Per pale, ar. and gu. a fleur-de-lis, counter-
 changed. *Sarsfeld, of Ireland.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. over all a fleur-de-lis or.
Grey.
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis or, a canton erm. . . . *Clarke.*
 Gu. two fleurs-de-lis, in chief, erm. . . *Rothfeld.*

Ar. three fleurs-de-lis gu. *Maundeford* and *Wood*.
Or, three fleurs-de-lis az. *Patesley* and *Bethum*.
Gu. three fleurs-de-lis, per pale, ar. and sa. *Fryssell*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis gu. a label of three point
az., *Scobill*.
Per fesse, az. and gu. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Holand*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis az., *Colrith* and *Holt*.
Az. three fleurs-de-lis erm.—Crest, a falcon,
rising, erm. belled or, ducally gorged of the
last., *Burgh*, or *Borough*.
Sa. three fleurs-de-lis ar., *Archas*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis sa. ... *Abeley*, *Ivan*, and
Persfret.
Sa. three fleurs-de-lis ar., *Curtis*, *Archas*,
Huband, and *Basset*.
Or, three fleurs-de-lis gu., *Holt*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. nine crosslets, fitchée
sa., *Bereford*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. nine crosslets sa. *Braysfeld*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis az. within an orle of eight
crosslets, fitchée, sa., *Hilary*.
Ar. three fleurs-de-lis az., *Colingreg*.
Or, three fleurs-de-lis az., *Colingreg*.
Az. three fleurs-de-lis ar. within a bordure, engr.
of the second., *Warrou*.

- Gu. three fleur-de-lis or. *Disney and Norton.*
 Ar. two fleurs-de-lis, betw. five crosslets, fitchée, sa. *Elington.*
 Per chev. ar. and gu. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Augh.*
 Erm. three fleurs-de-lis, within a bordure, engr. gu.—Crest, on a chaplet or, flowered gu. a fleur-de-lis of the last; from betw. the flower two split flags ar. each charged with an ermine spot. *Fabian.*
 Sa. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. seven cross crosslets ar. *Clarke.*
 Sa. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. seven crosslets ar. a canton erm. *Palmer.*
 Per pale, sa. and az. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Newton.*
 Ar. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. seven crosslets, fitchée, sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Bereford.*
 Per chev. ar. and gu. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Hawes.*
 Per pale, or and gu. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged.—Crest, a fleur-de-lis, per pale, or and gu. *Smith.*
 Or, three fleurs-de-lis gu. a chief erm. *Wasell.*
 Gu. three fleurs-de-lis ar. on a chief az. lozengy, party, per fesse, ar. and az. *Palmer.*
 Gu. three fleurs-de-lis ar. on a chief az. *Another,* nebulée of the second. *Watervill.*
 Sa. three fleurs-de-lis, betw. seven crosslets, fitchée, ar. a canton erm. *Clarke.*
 Az. a fleur-de-lis in chief, in base two trefoils, slipped, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Palmer.*
 Gu. six fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a bird ar. beaked and legged gu. *Ireland.*
 Ar. three fleurs-de-lis sa. on a chief of the second, three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Saunders.*
 Per fesse, indented, sa. and ar. six fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Borlton; alias Hinton; and Hinton, of Hinton.*
 Sa. six fleurs-de-lis or, three, two, and one. *Leigham.*
 Az. nine fleurs-de-lis or, three, three, two, and one. *Harling.*
 Ar. six fleurs-de-lis gu. three, two, and one. *Redesham.*
 Sa. six fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a demi wolf gu. devouring a hand ar. *Colfox.*
 Sa. six fleurs-de-lis or, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Mascall.*
 Sa. six fleurs-de-lis ar. *Penne.*
 Ar. six fleurs-de-lis az. two, one, two, and one. *Payfere and Bade.*
 Ar. six fleurs-de-lis az.—Crest, a griffin, passant, or, collared ar. lined az. *Paston.*
 Erm. on a pile az. six fleurs-de-lis or. *Aubemount.*
- Or, semée of fleurs-de-lis sa.—Crest, a buck's head, quarterly, or and gu. attired or. *Mortimer.*
 Sa. semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Grauntcourt.*
 Or, semée of fleurs-de-lis az. *Harlinge.*
 Az. semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. *Harlewin.*
 Sa. fretty or, and semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. *Stokes, or Stokewood.*
 Az. fretty, and semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Morvill, Trawbost, and Harlewyn.*
 Gu. fretty, and semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Hamelyn.*
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. on each three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Sweterton.*
 Ar. three bars az. betw. ten fleurs-de-lis of the second, three, three, three, and one. *Haylard.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. six fleurs-de-lis or, three, two, and one. *Grey.*
 Barry of six, or and az. semée of fleurs-de-lis over all, six, five, four, three, two, and one, counterchanged. *Curson.*
 Ar. semée of fleurs-de-lis sa. *Brooke.*
 Ar. a chief az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Skinner.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Washingley.*
 Bendy of six, or and gu. a chief, party per chief, sa. and erm. in chief three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Norman.*
 Ar. on a chief az. two fleurs-de-lis or. *Monford.*
 Or, on a chief az. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Flerior and Willy.*
 Sa. a cross ar. a chief of the first, semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Suylerd.*
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last. *St. Leize, or Seintliz.*
 Chequy, ar. and sa. two bars gu. in chief three fleurs-de-lis or. *Senlis.*
 Sa. a fesse, dancettée, ar. in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Duraunt.*
 Per pale, gu. and sa. a fesse, dancettée, ar. in chief two fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Clybery.*
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, or; in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Chesterfeld.*
 Sa. a fesse, dancettée, or; in chief three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, in a coronet ar. an ostrich's head and wings of the same, holding a horse-shoe or. *Hewster and Feke.*
 Gu. a fesse or; in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the second, in base a leopard's head of the last. *Warwyke.*
 Az. a fesse or; in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last.—Crest, in a coronet or, a garb ar. *Kempton.*
 Or, two chev. gu. in chief three fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Barber.*
 Ar. three fleurs-de-lis vert; on a canton of the last, a cross, patonce, or. *Waryn.*

- Ar. on a canton sa. a fleur-de-lis or. *Agmondesham*,
or *Aunsham*.
- Gu. on a canton sa. a fleur-de-lis ar. . . . *Newport*.
- Sa. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis of
the second, as many escallops gu. . . *Cherth*, or
Cherch.
- Ar. a fesse, raguly, az. betw. three fleurs-de-lis
gu. *Wood*.
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis, out of as
many crescents, of the second.—Crest, a bull's
head, erased, or, horned gu. *Ogle*.
- Ar. a fesse, nebulée, az. betw. three fleurs-de-lis,
out of as many crescents, sa. . . . *Sidenner*, or
Syddener.
- Az. a fesse ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Hoke*,
or *Hooke*, and *Whitched*.
- Az. on a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, a bird
sa. beaked and legged gu.—Crest, a pea-hen's
head, erased, sa. holding a branch of acorns or,
leaved vert. *Skelton*.
- Sa. on a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. as many
mullets of the first. *Cryell*.
- Per fesse, or and az. a fesse, counter-embattled,
party per fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, all
counterchanged. *Wall*.
- Ar. a fesse, engr. az. betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu.
Carwell.
- Sa. a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis of
the second. *Ashfield*.
- Or, on a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu. as
many fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Dryle*.
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. three fleur-de-lis gu. as many
bezants. *Twaytes*.
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. . . *Welby*.
- Az. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Leycester*,
and *Hook*.
- Ar. a fesse sa. betw. six fleurs-de-lis of the second.
Acres.
- Gu. a fesse ar. betw. six fleurs-de-lis of the second.
Thorpe.
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis of the second.
Geynton.
- Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. six fleurs-de-lis sa. *Iley*,
or *Eley*.
- Gu. a fesse or, betw. six fleurs-de-lis of the second.
Cheffeld.
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis sa. *Barre*.
- Vert, a fesse, flory counter-flory or. . . *Harcold*.
- Or, on a fesse gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis of the
second, a cross, patonce, enclosed by two fleurs-
de-lis of the first. *Egmanton*.
- Or, on a fesse, betw. four fleurs-de-lis gu. two
fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, a fleur-de-lis gu.
Deyvil.
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. within a
bordure of the same. *Ashfield*.
- Az. on a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis
of the second, as many torteauxes.—Crest, a
demi fleur-de-lis gu. *Stoddyr*.
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis az. *Edefen*.
- Sa. a fesse, engr. or, fretty of the first, betw. three
fleurs-de-lis of the second, two and one. *Style*.
- Ar. on two bars, humettée, vert, three fleurs-de-
lis or, two and one. *Rotheley*.
- Per fesse, ar. and sa. a fesse, dancettée, per fesse,
dancettée, each outward point terminating with
a fleur-de-lis, counterchanged. . . *Woodmerton*.
- Per fesse, dancettée, ar. and sa. each point ter-
minating with a fleur-de-lis. . . . *Woodmerton*.
- Vert, a fesse or, counter-flory of fleurs-de-lis of
the same. *Franceys*.
- Per pale, or and gu. on a fesse, betw. four mascles,
two fleurs-de-lis, all counterchanged. *Mefant*.
- Sa. a fesse, betw. two fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on
a mount vert, a curlew, volant, ppr. . . *Ewens*.
- Az. a fesse, betw. two fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, on
a mount vert, a talbot, sejant, sa. collared and
corded or. *Flexney*.
- Az. on a fesse, betw. four fleurs-de-lis gu. a fleur-
de-lis ar. *Challoner*.
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. six fleurs-de-lis sa. three
fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Barton*.
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Bayldon*.
- Gu. on a fesse, engr. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis
ar. as many mullets az. *Taylor*.
- Ar. a fesse sa. cottised gu. betw. three fleurs-de-
lis az. *Barkeston*.
- Gu. a fesse, wavy, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.
Hicks.
- Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. three crosslets of the
second, as many fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Everdon.
- Ar. on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Disney*.
- Ar. on a fesse az. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Gerard*.
- Erm. on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Herben*.
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. two bars, gemelles, gu.
three fleurs-de-lis of the first. . . . *Normanvill*.
- Erm. on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Seylby*.
- Ar. on a fesse sa. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Patynson*.
- Erm. on a fesse sa. three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest,
an ostrich's head, erased, or, in his mouth a
horse-shoe ar. *Baker*.
- Ar. on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis or, betw. four
bars, wavy, az.—Crest, a demi sea-horse az.
scaled on the neck or. *Elliot*.
- Or, on a fesse gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Lennard.
- Ar. on a fesse, raguly, az. three fleurs-de-lis or.
Wood.
- Ar. on a fesse, cottised, az. three fleurs-de-lis of
the first. *Normanvill*.
- Ar. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis vert. *Springes*.

- Ar. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Randolfe, Anstom, Pixwell, Green, and Bonythan.*
- Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Montgomery.*
- Purp. a chev. engr. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Osanne.*
- Gu. on a chev. engr. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. as many chess-rooks sa. *Mymmys.*
- Az. a chev. compony, ar. and sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Stanes.*
- Or, a chev. party per chev. gu. and sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis erm. seeded ar. *Moulso.*
- Or, on a chev. gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis vert, as many martlets of the first. *Eltotts.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Ewen.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or.—Crest, a fleur-de-lis or. *Pickering.*
- Sa. a chev. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Bonigham and Cawsse.*
- Gu. a chev. compony, ar. and sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Scherley.*
- Az. on a chev. engr. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. a hurt. *Gerdilley.*
- Erm. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Fromond, or Fromount.*
- Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a deer's head, cabossed, az. attired or. *Raynsford.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Hulls, or Hulles.*
- Ar. on a chev. az. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Burghepp, or Burghopp.*
- Ar. two chev. wavy, betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Pyllond.*
- Per pale, erm. and ermines, on a chev. counterchanged, betw. three fleurs-de-lis, four lozenges, all counterchanged, ar. and sa.—Crest, a cat, passant, ppr. *Addington.*
- Az. a chev. quarterly, per chev. or and ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis, seeded, or.—Crest, a bear, salient, per bend, ar. and sa. muzzled or. *Matoke, or Mattock.*
- Chequy, or and gu. on a chev. az. three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Bottrells.*
- Per chev. erm. and vert, a chev. engr. counterchanged, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Stokes.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Dierwell.*
- Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu. *Moryn.*
- Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three fleurs-de-lis az. *Bellassis.*
- Ar. a chev. party per chev. or and sa. betw. three fleurs-de-lis erminois. *Mulso.*
- Ar. on a chev. az. three fleurs-de-lis or, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Madeley.*
- Ar. a chev. and pile, betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *More.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis gu. *Chawmond and Holt.*
- Per pale, az. and ar. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Weltes.*
- Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Stwyth.*
- Az. a chev. engr. erm. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Woodward.*
- Az. a chev. or, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Gardell.*
- Gu. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. . . *Engs.*
- Or, three chev. gu. on each as many fleurs-de-lis ar. *Fitz-Raufe.*
- Gu. on a chev. or, three fleurs-de-lis az. *Cobham.*
- Gu. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. as many mullets az. *Cobham.*
- Or, on a chev. party per pale, ar. and gu. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged. *Freeman.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. as many escallops of the first. *Green.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. . . *Green.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar. . . . *Hill.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, a canton of the last. *Hill.*
- Or, on a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa. as many bezants. *Humfrey.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a chev. betw. three fleurs-de-lis, all counterchanged. *Nelson.*
- Sa. a chev. wavy, betw. three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a tiger's head, erased, erm. maned and tusked or. *Fish.*
- Erm. on a chev. gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Danby.*
- Erm. two chev. sa. on each three fleurs-de-lis or. *Smith.*
- Gu. two bends or, on each three fleurs-de-lis vert. *Draper.*
- Paly, bendy sinister, ar. and gu. on a bend az. two fleurs-de-lis or. *Gybbes.*
- Ar. on a bend, cottised, gu. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Thowing.*
- Ar. on a bend az. six fleurs-de-lis or, two, two, and two. *Clapham.*
- Erm. on a bend, engr. az. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Bery.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Ivers, or Jevers.*
- Ar. on a bend, indented, sa. betw. two bendlets az. charged with four bezants, three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Cuffe.*
- Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Holt.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Shelton.*
- Or, on a bend az. five fleurs-de-lis of the first, paleways. *Goldington.*

Per cross, ar. and sa. over all, on a bend gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Garshall.*

Or, on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis ar. *Powtrell,*
or *Powdrell.*

Ar. on a bend az. six fleurs-de-lis or, two, two,
and two. *Moungre, or Mounger.*

Erm. on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Bury,*
or *Bery.*

Ar. a bend, betw. six fleurs-de-lis gu. *Fitz-Ellis.*

Gu. a bend ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis of the last.
Cantelo.

Sa. a bend ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Redmere.*

Sa. a bend, cottised, ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis
or. *Helard.*

Quarterly, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three fleurs-
de-lis or. *Bray.*

Sa. a bend, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Scarber.*

Quarterly, or and gu. on a bend az. three fleurs-
de-lis ar. *Fitz-Water.*

Ar. on a bend, flory, counter-flory, sa. three
mulletts, pierced, of the first. *Thorley.*

Ar. on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Bome.*

Ar. on a bend, per bend, gu. and az. betw. two
cottises, counterchanged, three fleurs-de-lis of
the first. *Gurlyn.*

Ar. on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis or, within a
bordure erm. *Bardfield.*

Sa. on a bend, flory, counter-flory, or, three hurts.
Bromfleete.

Az. a bend or, betw. six fleurs-de-lis ar. *Crowke.*

Ar. on a bend sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Melnehouse.

Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the
first. *Holt and Mylnehouse.*

Gu. on a bend ar. betw. six fleurs-de-lis or, a rose
of the first. *Alemant.*

Gu. on a bend az. three fleurs-de-lis ar. . . *Fitz-*
Walter.

Ar. on a bend sa. three fleurs-de-lis of the first;
in the sinister chief a crescent or, on a crescent
gu.—Crest, a wolf's head sa. collared or. *Wood.*

Az. a bend, wavy, betw. three fleurs-de-lis erm.
—Crest, two wings, endorsed, erm. *Burrowes.*

Az. a bend ar. betw. six fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Cooke.*

Sa. three fleurs-de-lis ar. betw. two bendlets of
the second.—Crest, a bundle of arrows ar. the
shafts banded or, and environed with a belt and
buckle of the first. *Cole.*

Az. on a bend, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, a lion,
passant, guardant, gu.—Crest, a lion, sejant,
guardant, holding an escocheon or. . . *Symirges.*

Ar. a bend az. semée of fleurs-de-lis or. *Carrone.*

Ar. a bend gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis vert.
Poyntington.

Or, on a cross, voided in the middle, az. four
fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Burton.*

Quarterly, gu. and or; on the first and fourth,
three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a lion's head,
couped, ar. *Mascy, or Masey.*

Per saltier, az. and or, in pale two fleurs-de-lis
ar. in fesse as many fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Mosdall.

Ar. on a cross gu. five fleurs-de-lis or. . . *Duresme.*

Az. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four fleurs-de-lis erm.
Goldingham.

Gu. on a cross, engr. or, four fleurs-de-lis az.—
Crest, a wolf, passant, ppr. *Ashurst.*

Gu. a cross, engr. betw. four fleurs-de-lis ar.—
Crest, a wolf ppr. *Ashurst.*

Or, on a cross gu. five fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Birlangham.

Gu. a cross, betw. twelve fleurs-de-lis ar. *Cobham.*

Sa. a cross, engr. or, betw. four fleurs-de-lis ar.
Bank.

Sa. on a cross, betw. four fleurs-de-lis ar. five
pellets. *Banke.*

Or, on a cross az. four fleurs-de-lis of the first,
within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Jennor.*

Ar. on a cross, engr. gu. five fleurs-de-lis or.
Billingham, or Byrleygham.

Az. on a cross or, five fleurs-de-lis gu. *Dokesworth.*

Per pale, gu. and sa. a cross, bottonée, fitchée,
betw. four fleurs-de-lis or. . . . *Rede, or Rytte.*

Ar. on a cross, patonce, az. five fleurs-de-lis or.
Walcott.

Per bend, ar. and sa. three fleurs-de-lis, in bend,
counterchanged. *Cockett.*

Az. two swords, in saltier, ar. hilts and pomels,
in chief, or, betw. four fleurs-de-lis of the last.
Byfleete.

Ar. a cross, betw. four fleurs-de-lis sa. . . *Fenton.*

Gu. a lozenge, flory at the points, or. . . *Calshill.*

Ar. a cross, engr. sa. betw. twelve fleurs-de-lis gu.
Herdeson.

Ar. on a cross az. five fleurs-de-lis or, within a
bordure, engr. of the second.—Crest, in a tower
gu. embattled or, a lion's head of the last.
Arras, alias Hichcoke.

Az. a cross. patonce, betw. four fleurs-de-lis or.—
Crest, a greyhound, sejant, sa. *Jenoyre.*

Ar. on a cross sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Neve.

Or, on a cross, pattée, az. five fleurs-de-lis of the
first. *Burton.*

Or, on a cross sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the first.
Morrison.

Erm. on a saltier az. five fleurs-de-lis or. *Gawyn.*

Ar. on a saltier sa. five fleurs-de-lis of the first,
the centre one in pale, the others bendways.
Medowcroft, or Medowcrosse.

Gu. a saltier, betw. four fleurs-de-lis or. *Bytayne,*
or *Bettayne.*

Erm. on a saltier, engr. gu. five fleurs-de-lis or. *Kempe.*
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. az. five fleurs-de-lis or. *Billington.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. gu. betw. four fleurs-de-lis sa. *Barnewell.*
 Az. a saltier erm. betw. four fleurs-de-lis or. *Cooke.*

Ar. on a saltier sa. five fleurs-de-lis or. *Hawkins.*
 Gu. at the four corners of an inescoccheon ar. as many fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Browne.*
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. az. nine fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Abell.*
 Gu. a saltier or, cottised, ar. betw. four fleurs-de-lis of the last. *Farre.*

GARBS.

Az. a garb or. *Grosvenour.*
 Az. a garb or, banded gu. *Grosvenour.*
 Az. a garb or, banded gu. betw. two bezants. *Grosvenour.*
 Az. a garb ar. banded vert. *Holdesheff.*
 Gu. a garb or. *Trevis.*
 Az. a garb or, betw. three bezants. *Grosvenour.*
 Az. three garbs or, two and one. . . . *Blondewill.*
 Az. three garbs or. *Scotus.*
 Az. three garbs or, banded gu. *De Brouse.*
 Az. three garbs or. *Peverell.*
 Az. three garbs ar. *Chester.*
 Ar. three garbs gu. *Comyn.*
 Gu. three garbs ar. *Comyn.*
 Ar. three garbs, betw. nine crosslets gu. *Comyn.*
 Gu. three garbs, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, or. *Comyn.*
 Sa. three garbs ar. *Segrave.*
 Ar. three garbs gu. *Toste.*
 Sa. three garbs or. *Bowghan, or Bowheyn.*
 Ar. three garbs sa. *De Mantinge.*
 Or, three garbs gu. banded ar. *Preston.*
 Or, three garbs az. banded with a chaplet of flowers gu. and or. *Skrokyll.*
 Or, three garbs gu. banded ar. within an orle of eight martlets az. *Strokyll, or Strygull.*
 Gu. three garbs or, banded ar. *Wawton.*
 Gu. three garbs ar. in chief, a lion, passant, of the second. *Rotyer.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Aileward.*
 Sa. betw. three garbs or, two shepherd's crooks, in saltier, of the second. *Beneffh, or Bennette.*
 Sa. three garbs or, within a bordure ar. . . . *De Brickhead, or Brickhet.*
 Gu. three garbs ar. two and one, within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Clement.*
 Gu. three garbs or, within a bordure, engr. of the last.—Crest, on a garb or, an eagle, volant, of the last. *Kemp.*
 Sa. three garbs ar. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Brickheat.*
 Az. three garbs ar. banded gu. a chief or. *Peverell.*
 Sa. three garbs or, two and one; on a chief ar. a

talbot's head, erased, betw. two billets gu.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, per pale, or and az. in his mouth an arrow of the first, feathered gu. *Byrkes, or Brykes.*
 Gu. three garbs or, a chief erm. *Theobald.*
 Vert, three garbs or. *Westby.*
 Az. six garbs or, three, two, and one. *Kevelioke.*
 Az. six garbs or.—Crest, a garb, per fesse, or and ar. *Dolman.*
 Or, a saltier gu. on a chief of the second, three garbs of the first. *Seton.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. three garbs of the first. *Wheatley.*
 Ar. four bars, nebulée, gu. on a canton of the second, a garb of the first. *Beche.*
 Sa. two bars ar. on a canton of the second, a garb of the first. *Wyvere.*
 Sa. two bars ar. the upper bar, coupé, in pale; in the sinister chief quarter a garb or. *Scheffeld.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three garbs sa. *Blenkensop and Benley.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three garbs sa. . . . *Tyndall.*
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three garbs ar. . . . *Benley and Coventrey.*
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. three garbs or. *Noyers, or Nowers.*
 Sa. a fesse, engr. ar. betw. three garbs or. *Kilsham, Chelsham, or Kelsham.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three garbs ar. *Schepoy.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. three garbs or. *Sonbach.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. two chev. az. each charged with three escallops of the first, as many garbs or. *Eden.*
 Vert, on a fesse or, betw. three garbs of the second, a crown, enclosed by a mound, and a bird az. two leaves, in saltier, in the crown, vert. *Aldridge.*
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three garbs, all counterchanged. *Jelberd.*
 Or, on a fesse az. three garbs of the first. *Wever.*
 Ar. on a fesse az. three garbs or, banded gu. *Peverell.*
 Or, on a fesse, engr. az. three garbs of the first. *Merbury.*

Sa. on a fesse, engr. or, betw. three garbs ar. a martlet, enclosed by two guttéés, gu. . . . *Morfin.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three garbs az. . . . *Rydalle.*
 Or, a fesse, betw. six garbs gu. . . . *Scheffeld*, or *Sheffeld.*
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. six garbs or. *Reyncourt.*
 Az. on a fesse, dancettée, betw. eight garbs or, banded gu. three birds sa. beaked and legged of the third. . . . *Dowman.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Sheffeld.*
 Ar. on a fesse vert, three garbs or. . . . *Strange.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three garbs sa. . . . *Blage.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Hatton.*
 Erm. on a chev. az. betw. three garbs or, a mullet. *Maisterson.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three garbs ar. . . . *Felde.*
 Vert, a chev. betw. three garbs ar. . . . *Grenacre.*
 Or, a chev. sa. betw. three garbs az. *Yatton* and *Yeo.*
 Gu. a chev. engr. betw. three reed-sheaves ar. *Redham.*
 Gu. two chev. gobonated, az. and ar. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Baron.*
 Gu. a chev. compony, ar. and az. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Baron.*
 Gu. on a chev. engr. erm. betw. three garbs ar. a cinquefoil of the first. . . . *Hill.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three garbs gu.—Crest, a tiger's head, erased, or. . . . *Sheffield.*
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three garbs ar. . . . *Harleton.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three garbs, within an orle of crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Royton*, or *Ruton.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three garbs vert. . . . *Pyland.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three garbs or. . . . *Aylward*, or *Acleward.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three garbs or. . . . *Combe.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three garbs or. . . . *Watker*, *Haucier*, and *Hwatacre.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three garbs or.—Crest, a bear's head, coupé, ar. muzzled gu. . . . *Cradock* and *Newton.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three garbs or; in chief a lion, passant, sa. . . . *Cradoke.*
 Az. a chev. or, fretty gu. betw. three garbs ar. *Prestwold.*
 Per chev. sa. and ar. in chief three mullets, pierced, or, and in base as many garbs gu.—Crest, a demi hare az. bezantée. . . . *Pakington.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three garbs sa. . . . *Darby.*
 Sa. on a chev. betw. three garbs or, an annulet. *Athyll.*

Purp. a chev. betw. three garbs ar. . . . *Fersux.*
 Gu. on a chev. ar. betw. three garbs, and as many crosslets, fitchée, or, a mullet. *Dryland.*
 Purp. a chev. ar. betw. three garbs or, banded az. *Berew.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three garbs sa. banded of the first. . . . *Blake.*
 Vert, a chev. betw. three garbs ar. banded or.—Crest, a garb ar. banded or. . . . *Darby.*
 Or, on a chev. sa. three garbs of the first. *Walker.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three garbs or, a canton gu. fretty of the third. . . . *Yardley.*
 Gu. on a bend, betw. two garbs or, three crosslets, fitchée, sa. . . . *Roo.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. on a bend, betw. two eagles, displayed, ar. three garbs vert; on a chief or, as many mullets, pierced, sa. . . . *Goylin.*
 Gu. a bend, raguly, ar. betw. three garbs of the second. . . . *Killinghale.*
 Gu. a bend, vairé, betw. two garbs or; on a chief ar. three chess-rooks sa. . . . *Rycard.*
 Ar. three crosses, pattée, sa. fitché at the foot.—Crest, a pointer or. . . . *Pointer.*
 Or, on a bend, cottised, betw. two garbs az. a mitre, stringed, of the field.—Crest, an arm, embowed, vested ar. ruffled of the last, holding in the hand ppr. a crosier gu. head and point or. *Tilson.*
 Gu. a bend, raguly, ar. betw. two garbs or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, two arms, embowed, vested gu. holding in the hands ppr. a cake of bread ar. . . . *Walworth.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three garbs gu. . . . *Pakington.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three garbs or. . . . *Fytton* and *Proyd.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three garbs or.—Crest, one of the same. . . . *Hesketh*, or *Heskett.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three garbs or. . . . *Maltby.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, az. three garbs or. *Blice.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three oat-sheaves or. . . . *Oteley.*
 Gu. two garbs ar. betw. as many flaunches erm. *Bruges.*
 Gyronny of eight, ar. and or, four garbs gu. *Whitfeld.*
 Ar. on a cross gu. five garbs or. . . . *Swynburne.*
 Ar. on a cross, engr. az. five garbs or. *Mylneton*, or *Mylton.*
 Gu. a saltier, betw. four garbs or.—Crest, on the trunk of a tree vert, a falcon, volant, ppr. *Reade.*
 Sa. a cross, compony, or and az. betw. four garbs of the second. . . . *Skylleycorne.*

WHEAT, CHAPLETS, &c.

Az. three ears of Guinea wheat, *sans* stalks, or, two and one. *Grandorge*.
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three ears of wheat, stalked and leaved or.—Crest, a phoenix, close, ppr. *Eyre*.
 Or, two flaunches gu. three ears of wheat, in fesse, counterchanged; in chief and in base a billet, lying fesseways, of the second. *Freyer*.
 Erm. two flaunches az. on each three ears of wheat or, *sans* stalks, each bendways to the sides of the escocheon. ... *Greyby*, or *Graby*.
 Sa. an inesccheon, barry of four, ar. and sa. charged with three ears of wheat or, all within an orle of the same, bendways, of the last. *Stokes*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. a lion, passant, betw. two escallops of the first; in chief nine ears of wheat, in three bundles, gu. banded or. *Leyland*.
 Erm. three bars, humettée sa. on each five ears of wheat or. *Stokes*.
 Ar. on a bend erm. three ears of wheat sa.—Crest, a hand ppr. sleeve purp. holding three ears of wheat or. *Rye*.
 Erm. a rose gu. barbed vert, environed with two chaplets of the second, one surrounding the other. *Pêche*.
 Gu. three chaplets or. *Schapell*, or *Chapell*.
 Ar. three chaplets gu. *Hilton*.
 Ar. three chaplets gu. *Lassels*.
 Per fesse, ar. and az. three chaplets, counterchanged. *Duke*.
 Barry of twelve, ar. and az. three chaplets gu. *Greystock*.
 Per fesse, ar. and gu. a pale, counterchanged, three chaplets of the second. *Whabe*.
 Per saltier, or and gu. four chaplets, counterchanged. *Newes*.
 Ar. two bars sa. on a canton of the second, a chaplet or. *Twysford*.

Barry of eight, or and az. on a canton ar. a chaplet gu. *Holme*.
 Or, three pales gu. on a chief az. a demi lion, rampant, of the first, a canton of the same, thereon a chaplet of the first. *Garland*.
 Sa. on a chief ar. three chaplets gu. .. *Moderby*.
 Ar. two bars az. in chief three chaplets gu. .. *De Bassett*.
 Az. on a chief ar. three chaplets gu. *Plays*.
 Az. on a fesse ar. three chaplets gu. .. *Plaiz*, or *Place*.
 Or, on a chief gu. three chaplets of the field.—Crest, a pegasus or. *Morryson*.
 Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three chaplets ar. *Deane*.
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the second, a chaplet of the first. *Hall*.
 Per pale, ar. and az. a chev. betw. three chaplets, counterchanged. *Yarburgh*.
 Ar. a chev. under it the dexter side of a demi cheveron, both betw. three chaplets gu. *Ashton*.
 Az. a chev. erm. betw. three chaplets or. .. *Hall*.
 Erm. two chev. sa. betw. three chaplets gu. *Borough*.
 Ar. a chev. erm. cottised sa. betw. three chaplets gu. *Burgh*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three chaplets sa. flowered gu. *Lackingbiche*, or *Lakinlich*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three chaplets gu. *Ashton*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three chaplets ar. *Buckle*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three chaplets or. ... *Hall*.
 Ar. on a chev. cottised gu. three chaplets or. *Hall*.
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three chaplets or. ... *Hall*.
 Sa. on a bend, cottised ar. three chaplets gu. *Saxton*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three chaplets of the first. *Rositur*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three chaplets of the first. *Wood*.

HAT-BANDS, CIRCLES OF CHAINS, AND BUCKLES.

Gu. a chev. betw. three hat-bands ar. .. *Maynes*.
 Ar. three circles of chains sa. *De Hoo*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three hat-bands, wreathed, ar. and az. *Bury*.
 Az. three square buckles or, the tongues in fesse, the points to the sinister side. ... *Remeville* and *Bramton*.
 Gu. three square buckles or. *Sapy*.

Gu. three round buckles or, points to the sinister side. *Gonton*.
 Gu. three round buckles ar. *Hadley*.
 Gu. three square buckles ar. *Rosselyn*.
 Gu. three square buckles, betw. nine crosslets ar. *Rosselyn*.
 Sa. three round buckles ar. tongues pendent. *Jaodrell*.

Ar. three lozenge buckles gu.—Crest, in a coronet or, a partridge sa. the wings expanded. *Jerningham.*
 Per cross, gu. and vert, a dove, volant, betw. three round buckles or. *Bramston.*
 Gu. three round buckles ar. the tongues pointing to the chief. *Hadley.*
 Ar. three belt-buckles sa. *Sapcott.*
 Per fesse, az. and or, a pale, counterchanged, three buckles of the second.—Crest, an elephant's head or, crowned gu. . . . *Spalding.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three round buckles ar. *Snoterle.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three round buckles or, points in chief. (*Another*, the buckles ar.) *Soterley, or Sotelley.*
 Or, a fesse az. betw. three round buckles gu. *Bradley.*
 Or, a fesse gu. betw. three square buckles vert. *Bradley.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. in the dexter chief a square buckle gu. *Gilby.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. six round buckles or. *Mallet, of Derbyshire.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. six square buckles or. *Malet, of Nottinghamshire.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. on a fesse az. three square buckles or. *Gedding.*
 Chequy, or and az. on a fesse gu. three square buckles ar. *Denacourt.*

Or, a fesse, betw. three round buckles sa. *Solens.*
 Ar. a cinquefoil gu. betw. two bars sa. thereon three square buckles or. *Bodelley.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three buckles ar. tongues pendent. *Bradbury.*
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three round buckles or. *Stevelyn.*
 Az. on a chief ar. three lozenge buckles of the first.—Crest, on a wolf's head, coupé, ar. a buckle az. *Troogood, or Throogood.*
 Ar. on a bend az. betw. three lozenge buckles gu. tongues in fesse, an annulet for difference. *Barett.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three round buckles or, tongues pendent.—Crest, an eagle, displayed, with two heads vert. *Cassy.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three square buckles of the first. *Roscellyn.*
 Paly of six, az. and ar. on a bend gu. three square buckles or. *Grandeson.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three round buckles gu. *Fitzwater.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three round buckles sa. *Croxford.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three round buckles ar. *Mallett.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three round buckles or. *Caster.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. three round buckles or. *Barber and Dalby.*

WHEELS.

Gu. a wheel, with eight spokes, or. . . *Martejoys.*
 Sa. a wheel ar. betw. three guttées of the second. *Boys.*
 Az. a catharine-wheel ar. *Wegirton.*
 Gu. three catharine-wheels or. *Chawcer, Chaucers, and Roet.*
 Az. three catharine-wheels or. *Katerler.*
 Ar. three catharine-wheels sa. within a bordure, engr. gu.—Crest, a griffin's head and wings sa. *Scott.*
 Or, three catharine-wheels, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Segham.*
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three catharine-wheels or. *Cartington.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. three catharine-wheels ar. *Greene.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three catharine-wheels sa. *Castler, or Casteler.*
 Or, a fesse, embattled, betw. three catharine-wheels sa. *Cartwright.*

Gu. three cart-wheels ar. *Speke, or Strete.*
 Or, on a fesse, engr. vert, betw. three crosses, bottonée, a catharine-wheel, enclosed by two horse-shoes, ar. *Button.*
 Ar. on a bend, engr. gu. a crescent, betw. two leopards' heads of the first; on a chief az. three catharine-wheels or.—Crest, a bird's head, bendy of four, ar. and sa. in his beak a gilly-flower gu. stalked and leaved vert, the wings expanded, dexter or, sinister gu. *Hardy.*
 Or, on a bend az. three catharine-wheels ar. *Rydall.*
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three catharine-wheels ar. *Aslake.*
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three catharine-wheels sa. as many cinquefoils of the first. *Carter.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three catharine-wheels sa. *Faslake.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three catharine-wheels gu. *Smith.*

ESCALLOPS.

- Ar. an escallop gu. *Prelate, or Prellate.*
 Az. an escallop or. *Boytonne.*
 Sa. an escallop ar. *Travers.*
 Gu. three escallops ar. *Dacre, Keppel, and Gernet.*
 Ar. three escallops gu. *Clivedon.*
 Sa. three escallops ar.—Crest, a bundle of holly vert, fructed gu. banded round the middle with a wreath, ar. and sa. *Strickland.*
 Sa. three escallops or. *Waldecot.*
 Az. three escallops or. *Mallet.*
 Ar. three escallops sa. *Arneway.*
 Az. three escallops ar. *Schelle.*
 Gu. three escallops ar. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Earl, or Erlley.*
 Gu. three escallops or. *Palmer.*
 Gu. three escallops, betw. nine crosslets, fitchée, or. *Davenant.*
 Ar. three escallops gu. on a chief az. as many cross crosslets or. *Genslwy.*
 Erm. three escallops or. *Drwyherst.*
 Gu. six escallops ar. *Scales.*
 Az. six escallops ar. *Ratillisdon.*
 Sa. six escallops or. *Estote, or Estoke.*
 Az. six escallops or. *Boyton.*
 Gu. six escallops or. *Stokes.*
 Az. nine escallops or, three, three, two, and one.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. *Methwold.*
 Vert, six escallops ar. *Thorle.*
 Az. a cinquefoil or, within an orle of escallops ar. *Fitz-Nicoll.*
 Vert, five escallops, in saltier, ar. *Holbeche.*
 Gu. five escallops, in saltier, or.—Crest, on a hand, extended, ar. a falcon, close, or. *Jobson.*
 Erm. seven escallops gu. four, two, and one.—Crest, a hand or, holding a falchion, blade ar. hilt of the first. *Parker.*
 Or, semée of escallops gu.—Crest, an arm ar. cuff or, hand ppr. holding a crescent of the second, flamant, ppr. *Downe.*
 Az. five escallops, in cross, or. *Barker.*
 Az. five escallops, in saltier, or. *Barker.*
 Sa. six escallops, three, two, and one, ar.—Crest, an ostrich gu. in his mouth a horse-shoe ar. *Escott.*
 Ar. nine escallops, three, three, and three, of the first; on a canton gu. a mullet, pierced, or. *Kingscott.*
 Ar. a fesse, within a bordure gu. charged with eight escallops of the first. *Punchardon.*
 Az. on a chief ar. three escallops gu. *Plays.*
 Per saltier, or and gu. on a bordure, engr. sa. eight escallops ar. *Heveningham.*
 Gu. an inescoccheon ar. betw. four escallops or. *Pendleton.*
 Gu. three pallets or; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first. *Boyhouse, or Bayhouse.*
 Ar. a crescent, betw. three martlets sa.; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first. *Martyn.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az.; on a chief gu. three escallops or. *Heigham.*
 Ar. on a chief sa. three escallops or. .. *Graham.*
 Paly of six, or and gu.; on a chief of the second, three escallops of the first. *Bayons.*
 Ar. a bend, lozengy, gu.; on a chief az. three escallops of the first. *Gamach, or Gamage.*
 Sa. a bend or; on a chief ar. three escallops gu. *Moderby.*
 Gu. on a chief, indented, ar. three escallops of the first. *Baret.*
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three escallops ar. *Rouse.*
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three escallops or. *Basset and Child.*
 Ar. three mullets gu.; on a chief of the second, as many escallops or. *Bassytt.*
 Erm. on a chief, indented, sa. three escallops ar. *Taylor.*
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three escallops ar. *Stratton.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. betw. two leopards' heads of the second, three crosses, pattée, az.; on a chief or, as many escallops gu.—Crest, a leopard's head per pale, ar. and sa. *Mylbourne.*
 Ar. a saltier gu.; on a chief of the last, three escallops of the first. *Taylboys.*
 Or, a saltier gu.; on a chief of the last, three escallops ar. *Mounceux.*
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief, three escallops of the last. *Poole and Langlee.*
 Per fesse, indented, ar. and az. a fesse, indented, counterchanged; in chief, two escallops of the second. *Robyns.*
 Ar. two bars az.; in chief, as many escallops gu. *Haulton.*
 Gu. two bars ar.; in chief, three escallops of the last. *Bayons.*
 Or, two bars az.; in chief, three escallops gu.—Crest, an arm, holding an arrow, ar. feathered or. *Holand and Clerke.*

Ar. two bars az.; in chief, three escallops of the second. *Erington*.
 Or, two bars az.; in chief, three escallops of the second.—Crest, in a coronet or, a demi lion of the same. *Clarke*.
 Or, two bars az.; on a chief of the last, three escallops of the first.—Crest, in the clouds, a hand ar. holding a branch vert. *Clerke*.
 Az. a fesse or; on a chief of the last, three escallops gu. *Clerke*.
 Sa. a fesse, indented, ar.; in chief, three escallops or.—Crest, a demi wolf sa. collared, indented, ar. *Dennett*.
 Ar. on a fesse, indented, sa. three escallops of the first. *Burton*.
 Erm. on a fesse, indented, sa. three escallops ar. *Taylor*.
 Ar. a fesse, embattled, betw. two escallops sa. *Newcomb*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three escallops ar. *Lou, Sentlou, or Sentlowe*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three escallops or. *Chamberlayn and Cotes*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. betw. three escallops ar. *Wellew*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. three escallops ar. *Prichard, or Prichard*.
 Gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three escallops ar. two birds, close, or. *Urilet, or Urfleete*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three escallops sa. .. *Stanshall and Bottell*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. three escallops gu. *Ardington, or Hardington*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three escallops ar. within a bordure of the last. *Ponder*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three escallops sa. *Shelley*.
 Sa. a fesse, compond, ar. and gu. betw. three escallops or. *Skeynwell*.
 Or, a fesse az. betw. three escallops gu.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a demi eagle, volant, sa. *Prin*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three escallops or. .. *Pyne, of Somerset*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six escallops ar. *Fitz-Williams*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six escallops gu. *Strogge, Strugell, or Stroughill*.
 Per chev. ar. and az. a fesse erm. betw. three escallops, counterchanged. *Norham*.
 Or, on a fesse, betw. three escallops az. four lozenges, conjoined, ar. *Gay*.
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. three escallops erm.—Crest, betw. two bats' wings gu. a horse's leg, reversed, vert. *Dyve*.
 Sa. a fesse ar. betw. three escallops or. .. *Brytt*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three escallops gu. a fleur-de-lis or. *Dorthorp*.

Ar. a fesse, betw. three escallops gu. *Dorthorp, Sutton, and Alencanthorp*.
 Erm. a fesse, compond, or and az. betw. three escallops ermines. *Daventre, Dawntre, or Dawtre*.
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, betw. six escallops ar. *Engayne, or D'Engayne*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three escallops as many mullets of the second. *Syndlesham*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. betw. three escallops ar. *Kenning*.
 Ar. a fesse, counter-embattled, betw. three escallops gu. *Hunesdon*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three escallops of the second, as many annulets of the first. *Byfeld*.
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. three escallops or, a trefoil, slipped, of the second. *Wode*.
 Gu. on a fesse ar. two lions, passant, az. over all a pale, per saltier, ar. and sa.; in the dexter chief, two escallops; in the sinister base, a cross crosslet, fitch, of the second; in the sinister chief, two cross crosslets; in the dexter base, one escallop of the last. *Bawdrip*.
 Gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three escallops ar. a chess-rook vert. *Urlete*.
 Gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three escallops ar. two delves of the first. *Urlete*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. six escallops sa. .. *Ilam*.
 Sa. a fesse, chequy, or and gu. betw. six escallops ar. *Dureversale*.
 Ar., a fesse, counter-embattled, betw. three escallops sa. *Beckingham*.
 Sa. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three escallops ar. *Wilbey*.
 Or, on a fesse sa. betw. three pellets, each charged with an escallop ar. a lion's head, erased, enclosed by two boars' heads, coupé, or, all within a bordure, engr. az.—Crest, a cubit arm, habited, bendy, sinister of six, gu. and vert, holding in the hand ppr. a bunch of leaves of the second. *Leder*.
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three escallops or. *Chamberlyn*.
 Az. a fesse, engr. erm. betw. three escallops or. *Johnson*.
 Or, a fesse, engr. az. betw. three escallops gu.—Crest, in a coronet or, an eagle, displayed, ppr. beaked sa. *Prynne*.
 Or, a fesse, wavy, betw. three escallops sa. *Ladd*.
 Az. on a fesse, engr. or, betw. three escallops ar. as many eagles, displayed, sa. in chief a mullet. *Ryve*.
 Ar. a fesse, counter-embattled, ermines, betw. three escallops sa.—Crest, a demi griffin ar. holding a cimier of the same, pomelled or. *Beckingham*.

- Purp. a fesse, betw. three escallops or... *Shanke*.
 Or, on a fesse, wavy, az. betw. three escallops sa. as many ducks ar. *Ladd*, alias *Baker*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three escallops of the first. *Stokes*.
 Sa. a fesse, wavy, betw. three escallops ar.—Crest, a lion, sejant, ppr. holding an escallop ar. *King*.
 Ar. on a fesse, wavy, betw. three escallops az. as many mullets or.—Crest, a lion's head, coupé, ar. collared az. charged with three mullets or. *Sowdon*.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three escallops of the first. *Dyverle*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three escallops of the first; in chief, as many pellets; on each a fleur-de-lis or. *Malyart*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three escallops or. *Walcot*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three escallops of the first. *Langlee*.
 Gu. on a fesse or, three escallops sa. *Venour*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three escallops vairé. *Napton*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three escallops ar. *Seckford*.
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three escallops or. *Massingbeard* and *Cotys*.
 Sa. a fesse, chequy, ar. and gu. betw. three escallops or; in chief, a trefoil of the second. *Skingle*.
 Ar. on a fesse, counter-embattled, sa. three escallops of the first; on a canton, per cross, gu. and az. a leopard's head or. *Browne*.
 Ar. on a fesse, counter-embattled, sa. betw. three pellets, on each a bear's head, erased, of the first, a martlet, enclosed by two escallops or. *Grave*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three escallops or; in chief, two mullets gu. *Odingsells*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three escallops or. *Waffer*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. two chev. az. three escallops or. *Trevegnon*.
 Or, on a fesse, betw. two chev. gu. three escallops ar. *Hamnall*, or *Hemenhall*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. three escallops or. *Jakes*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. six crosslets, fitchée, of the second, as many escallops or. *Titley*.
 Or, on a fesse az. three escallops ar. *Napton*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. three escallops or. *Pye*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three escallops ar. *Ingram*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. three escallops of the first, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Fenne*.
 Or, on a fesse az. three escallops of the first. *Brooke*.
 Az. fretty or; on a fesse of the first, three escallops of the second.—Crest, on a ducal cap, a greyhound, passant, or; collared and lined ar. *Parker*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three escallops or. *Ingram*.
 Erm. on three bars, humettée, gu. six escallops or, three, two, and one. *Dabrigcourt*.
 Ar. two bars sa. on each as many escallops of the first. *Flote*.
 Or, two bars sa. on each as many escallops of the first.—Crest, on a mount vert, an ostrich ar. legged or, holding a key of the last. *Banning*.
 Ar. three bars gu. within an orle of eight escallops sa.—Crest, on a pellet, a falcon ar. beaked or. *Moulton*.
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three escallops sa. a crescent or.—Crest, an arm, extended and erased, ar. holding a falchion, blade of the first, hilt or. *Garnish*.
 Per pale, indented, ar. and or, a chev. gu. betw. three escallops of the last. *Browne*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three escallops or, within a bordure, engr. gu. *Browne*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three escallops or.—Crest, an ass's head, coupé, ar. *Chamberlayn*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three escallops az.—Crest, a stag's head, cabossed, sa. betw. his horns or, a bugle-horn ar. stringed sa. *Littleton*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, ar. and gu. betw. three escallops sa. within a bordure, gu. charged with leopards' heads and bezants, six of each, interchangeable.—Crest, a dove ar. holding, in his beak a text **R** or. *Exmew*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three escallops ar. *Fareway*, *Michell*, and *Favell*.
 Az. on a chev. betw. three escallops ar. a torteaux. *Haukwood*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three escallops sa. *Aspilon*, *Dunstable*, and *Tregatham*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar. *Chedder*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. sa. three escallops of the first; in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, vert, platee.—Crest, a demi tiger vert, collared ar. and pellettée, the body bezantée. *Tolley*, or *Tollye*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. three escallops sa. betw. as many crescents of the second. *Shorthose*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three escallops gu. *Branling*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three escallops sa. *Longstrother*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three escallops az. *Ermynd*.
 Per chev. sa. and az. three escallops ar. *Trippoke*, or *Trillo*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pellets, on each an escallop of the first.—Crest, a dove az. charged on the breast with an escallop or, betw. two oak-branches vert, fructed of the second. *Dacres*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three escallops gu. *Pollard*.

Gu. a chev. vairé, ar. and az. betw. three escallops of the second. *Chipmanden*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. two escallops and a crosslet, fitchée, gu. *Dalderby*.
 Per pale, or and sa. a chev. betw. three escallops, counterchanged. *Brendesley*.
 Per pale, or and gu. a chev. betw. three escallops, counterchanged. *Bendesley*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. an escallop of the first. *Feeewood*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three escallops sa. *Tremayne*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three escallops sa. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Harryson*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three escallops ar. on a chief or, three greyhounds' heads, erased, sa. *Lynacre*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three escallops gu. a chief, chequy, or and az. *Fitz-Andrew*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three escallops gu. *Ardeburow*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three escallops ar. .. *Charrone and Milborne*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three escallops az. *Tremayne*.
 Az. a chev. engr. betw. three escallops sa. *Ardeburgh*.
 Az. a chev. engr. betw. three escallops or, within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Colby*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three escallops gu. as many annulets of the first.—Crest, a holly-tree, erased, vert. *Tankarde*.
 As above, with a mullet in chief.—Crest, five branches of holly vert, flowered gu. *Tankarde*.
 Az. a chev. erm. betw. three escallops ar. *Townsend*.
 Sa. on a chev. or, betw. three escallops ar. a crescent for difference. *Michell*.
 Sa. on a chev. ar. three escallops of the first, *King*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three escallops or. *Mering, or Harecourt*.
 Erm. on a chev. gu. three escallops ar. .. *Bellewe and Golbore*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three escallops of the first. *Hawkewood and Harecourt*.
 Ar. three escallops vert, betw. two chev. sa. *Ashford*.
 Per chev. gu. and az. three escallops erm. *Norham*.
 Erm. on a chev. gu. three escallops ar. *Groves*.
 Ermines, on a chev. or, betw. three bears' heads, erased, erm. as many escallops gu. on a chief of the second, three door-staples of the third.—Crest, a bear's head, erased, erm. holding, in his mouth, a trefoil, slipped, per pale, or and az. *Cooke, of Fulwell-Heath, in Essex*.
 Ar. on a chev. cottised, sa. three escallops or. *Hellynges*.

Ar. on a chev. indented, sa. three escallops of the first. *Burton*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. fimbriated, engr. sa. three escallops of the first. *Jernyngham*.
 Az. on a chev. betw. three escallops ar. as many leopards' heads gu.—Crest, a bird, volant, ar. wings ar. and sa. holding, in his mouth, an escallop of the first. *Platt*.
 Sa. on a chev. erm. three escallops gu.—Crest, a talbot's head, collared and eared or. *King*.
 Gu. on a chev. or, betw. three escallops of the second, a tower sa. .. *Chamblayn, alias Spicer*.
 Vert, a chev. ar. betw. three escallops or. *Shapleigh*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three escallops gu.—Crest, a stag, trippant, ar. *Pollard*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three escallops sa. .. *Bisset and Warryn*.
 Barry of six, or and az. on a bend, engr. sa. cottised gu. three escallops of the first. *Saxby*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. cottised sa. three escallops or. *Darmin, or Dermynne*.
 Or, on a bend az. three escallops of the first. *Gernon*.
 Ar. three bars sa. on a bend gu. as many escallops or. *Spreuse, or Spreuer*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. cottised or, three escallops sa. *Dawtree*.
 Sa. on a bend, ar. three escallops gu. .. *Latton, and Hambrois*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. cottised az. three escallops or. *Bernyngham*.
 Quarterly, az. and or, on a bend gu. three escallops ar. *Falstofe*.
 Quarterly, gu. and or, on a bend sa. three escallops ar. *Eure*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. cottised or, three escallops gu. *Ludham*.
 Ar. three escallops, in bend, gu. betw. two bendlets sa. *De la Hay*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, az. three escallops or, betw. two marlets sa. *De la Barre and Gronlu*.
 Erm. on a bend gu. three escallops or.—Crest, an old man's head, side-faced, coupé at the neck, ppr. *Wendesley*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three escallops or. *Cheshull*.
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three escallops or. *Graundson, or Grandson*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three escallops or. *Tankersley*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. cottised erm. three escallops gu.—Crest, a unicorn's head sa. wings ar. horned or, in his mouth a rose ppr. *Lomner*.
 Barry of six, ar. and erm. on a bend gu. three escallops or. *Burton*.
 Az. on a bend or, three escallops gu. .. *Byssett*.

- Erm. on a bend, sinister, gu. three escallops or. *Parott.*
- Paly of six, ar. and sa.; on a bend gu. three escallops or. *Burghill*, of Ireland.
- Az. on a bend ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, as many escallops gu. *Hamsted.*
- Az. on a bend, fimbriated, ar. betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, as many escallops of the first. *Hamsted.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three escallops of the first. *Kenley and Danyell.*
- Barry of six, or and az. on a bend ar. three escallops gu. *Kingsmede.*
- Ar. on a bend gu. three escallops of the first. *Eland.*
- Ar. three bars gu. over all, on a bend sa. three escallops or. *Moncaster.*
- Gu. on a bend ar. three escallops sa. ... *Knogle.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three escallops of the first. *Birnand.*
- Barry of eight, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three escallops or. *Gobyon.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three escallops or. *Tyryngton.*
- Chequy, ar. and gu. three escallops, in bend, or. *Gaston.*
- Sa. three escallops, in bend, ar.—Crest, a demi stag, springing, ar. attired or. *Webb.*
- Az. on a bend, cottised ar. three escallops gu.—Crest, two arms az. hands ppr. holding an escallop gu. *Romney.*
- Paly of six, vert and erm. over all, on a bend gu. three escallops ar. *Burton.*
- Ar. a chief, indented, az. on a bend gu. three escallops of the first. *Butler.*
- Az. on a bend, cottised, or, three escallops of the first. *Byssett.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. cottised vert, three escallops or. *De la Hay.*
- Az. on a bend or, betw. six lozenges of the second, each charged with an escallop sa. five escallops of the last. *Pulleyn.*
- Az. a bend, betw. six escallops or. .. *Danyell*, or *Daniell.*
- Az. a bend, gobonated, or and sa. betw. six escallops ar. *Treveston.*
- Az. two bendlets, betw. six escallops ar. two, two, and two, betw. the bendlets. *Cruse.*
- Gu. a bend, vairé, betw. six escallops or. *Saxilby.*
- Or, two bendlets, betw. nine escallops gu. three, three, and three. *Tracy*, or *Tresse.*
- Az. a bend, betw. six escallops or. ... *Tyddeswall.*
- Gu. a bend, betw. three escallops or. *Channesley.*
- Az. a bend, party per bend, indented, ar. and gu. betw. six escallops or. *Cruse.*
- Sa. a bend, betw. six escallops or.—Two crests; first, a leg, armed, party per pale, or and sa. gartered with a wreath or and az. coupé at the thigh; second, a stag, quarterly, or and sa. attired or and ar. *Foliamb.*
- Gu. a bend, vairé, betw. six escallops ar. *Beaupel* and *Kemp.*
- Az. a bend, betw. six escallops ar. ... *Frechevill.*
- Ar. a bend, betw. six escallops sa. *Walton.*
- Ar. a bend, betw. three escallops sa. ... *Coterell.*
- Gu. a bend or, betw. three escallops ar. *Wignall.*
- Az. on a bend, betw. three escallops ar. a bezant. —Crest, a duck, rising, ppr. *Platt.*
- Sa. three escallops, in pale, ar.—Crest, on a mount vert, two snakes, interwoven and erect, respecting each other, or. *Byse.*
- Lozengy, or and az. on a pale gu. three escallops of the first.—Crest, in a mural coronet gu. a falcon's head, erased, vert, beaked of the first. *Sawyer.*
- Or, on a pale az. three escallops of the first.—Crest, a sea-horse, holding an escallop or. *Stone.*
- Ar. three escallops, in pale, az. betw. two flaunches of the second, guttée-d'or.—Crest, in a gem-ring or, stone sa. a pheon ar. *Clarke.*
- Az. three escallops, in pale, or, betw. two flaunches erm. *Clarke.*
- Ar. three escallops, in pale, az. betw. two flaunches of the last. *Clarke.*
- Az. three escallops, in pale, or, betw. two flaunches erm. on a chief ar. three lions, rampant, of the first. *Clarke.*
- Or, on a pile gu. three escallops of the first, two and one. *Hewitt.*
- Az. on a pile, betw. two escallops ar. an escallop of the first. *Trowle.*
- Or, on a pile az. three escallops of the first.—Crest, a demi lion az. holding an escallop or. *Pye.*
- Or, on a cross gu. five escallops ar. *Bigod.*
- Quarterly, sa. and ar. a cross, party per cross, of the second and of the first, betw. four escallops, counterchanged. *Hoke*, or *Hooke.*
- Per pale, sa. and ar. a cross, per pale, ar. and sa. betw. four escallops, counterchanged. .. *Hoke.*
- Ar. a cross, betw. four escallops sa. ... *Cogshall.*
- Ar. on a cross gu. five escallops or. *Villers.*
- Az. on a cross ar. five escallops gu. ... *Creketofte*, *D'Acre*, and *Garbonell.*
- Or, on a cross sa. five escallops ar. *De la Bouch.*
- Ar. on a cross, engr. gu. betw. four escallops sa. five bezants. *Lampet.*
- Ar. on a cross gu. five escallops of the first. *Weyland* and *Villers.*
- Az. on a cross, quarterly, pierced, or, four escallops of the first, betw. five escallops of the second. *Horsley.*

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Ar. on a cross az. five escallops or. *Foxcote and Mortimer.*
 Ar. on a cross sa. five escallops of the first. *Stonham, Wastoyle, or Vastoyle.*
 Gu. a cross, quarterly, pierced, or, betw. four escallops ar. in the centre an escallop of the last.
 —Crest, a griffin's head or, wings gu. on each wing an escallop ar. *Wigott.*
 Ar. on a cross gu. five escallops of the first, within a bordure vert. *Preston.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. or, betw. two escallops, in chief, ar. *Pondonce.*
 Per cross, or and gu. four escallops, counter-changed.—Crest, on a broken tower ar. a bird or. *Meested.*
 Per cross, gu. and ar. four escallops, counter-changed. *Burton.*
 Sa. a cross erm. betw. four escallops ar.—Crest, a griffin, segreant, erm. legged or. *Pleasaunce.*
 Ar. on a cross, wavy, party per pale, gu. and sa. five escallops or. *Brooke.*
 Gu. four escallops or, in cross, the top of each shell meeting in the centre point. *Adrian.*
 Vert, four escallops or, the top of each shell meeting in the centre. *Wencelaugh.*

Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four escallops sa. *Sampson.*
 Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, four escallops sa. *Lattymer.*
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, gu. five escallops or. *Folkeworth.*
 Or, on a cross, patonce, gu. five escallops of the first. *Uchtred, Uchred, or Oughtred.*
 Sa. a cross, patonce, ar. charged with another plain cross sa. betw. four escallops of the second. *Fletcher.*
 Gu. a saltier or, betw. four escallops ar. *Sirchedene.*
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. five escallops of the first. *Connelley.*
 Ar. on a saltier sa. five escallops of the first. *Frawacur.*
 Ar. on a saltier vert, five escallops of the first.—Crest, a demi griffin or, winged gu. holding an escallop ar. *Holbeck.*
 Ar. a saltier gu. fretty or, betw. four escallops of the second. *Blondeston, or Blondesden.*
 Az. a saltier, betw. four escallops or. *Wade.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. four escallops sa. *Beridge.*

PELLETS, PLATES, ROUNDLIES, FOUNTAINS, BEZANTS, TORTEAUXES, HURTS, AND POMIES.

Ar. a pellet sa. a chief of the last. .. *Coringham.*
 Per bend, or and az.; on the first, a hurt; on the second, a bezant. *Payne.*
 Or, three torteauxes.—Crest, a dolphin, embowed, ar. charged with four torteauxes, devouring the top of a ducal cap gu. in a coronet or. *Courteney.*
 Or, three torteauxes, a label of three points ar. on each three hurts. *Courteney.*
 Erm. three torteauxes. *Besselles.*
 Erm. three pellets. *Crokedayk.*
 Ar. three pellets. *Lune.*
 Ar. three torteauxes. ... *Fitz-Armes and Beyley.*
 Gu. three bezants. *Dyngham.*
 Gu. three bezants, a label of three points ar. *Heydon.*
 Az. three bezants, betw. five crosslets or. *Coffin.*
 Gu. three plates. *Boltesham.*
 Ar. three torteauxes, on each as many chev. az. *Caraunt.*
 Sa. three roundles, per cross, ar. and gu. *Dreward.*
 Sa. three roundles, gyronny of eight, ar. and gu. *Dieward.*
 Gu. three plates. *Mussard.*

Ar. three pellets, on each a bend of the first. *Benevill.*
 Ar. three roundles, barry wavy of six, ar. and vert. *Themilton.*
 Sa. three plates. *Clerke.*
 Erm. three bezants.—Crest, in a coronet, per pale, or and purp. a plume of feathers ar. and vert. *Smyth.*
 Erm. three bezants. *Smith.*
 Ar. three fountains, barry wavy of six, ar. and az. *Welles.*
 Sa. three plates, on each a pale gu. ... *Dockraw.*
 Ar. three pellets, on the first a cross, flory, of the field. *Heathe.*
 Sa. three bezants. *Porcer.*
 Per bend, ar. and sa. three roundles, counter-changed. *Penchon, or Pinchon.*
 Per fesse, gu. and sa. three plates. ... *Stratford.*
 Erm. a mullet gu. betw. three bezants. .. *Smith.*
 Or, three hurts, a canton erm. *Bassett.*
 Per pale, or and gu. three roundles, counter-changed. *Abtot.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three plates, on each a lozenge sa. *Peacock.*
 Gu. four plates, two and two. *Trothsham.*

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- Sa. five bezants, in saltier, a chief or. . . *Byfeld.*
 Per bend, ar. and gu. six roundels, counter-
 changed. *St. Rohun.*
 Per bend, or and sa. an orle of roundels, counter-
 changed. *Payne.*
 Az. three bezants. *Rumsay and Bissett.*
 Ar. ten tортаauxes, four, three, two, and one; a
 label of three points az. throughout. *Babington.*
 Gu. ten bezants, four, three, two, and one.
Foueine and Zouch.
 Vert, ten bezants, three, three, three, and one.
Lyston.
 Sa. six plates, three, two, and one. *Ellys.*
 Ar. ten tортаauxes, four, three, two, and one.—
 Crest, a hand ppr. holding three gillyflowers.
Gifford.
 Az. ten bezants, four, three, two, and one. *Besiles.*
 Ar. ten tортаauxes, four, three, two, and one.
Babington.
 Ar. ten hurts, four, three, two, and one.
Hurtynge.
 Or, ten pellets, four, three, two, and one. *Perbut.*
 Ar. nine pellets, three, three, and three. *Lacy.*
 Ar. a mullet, betw. six pellets, three, two, and one.
Lacy.
 Sa. six plates, three, two, and one. *Punchardon.*
 Ar. fifteen tортаauxes, five, four, three, two, and
 one, a label of five points.—Crest, in a coronet
 gu. a mule's head ar. bridled gray. . . . *Zouch.*
 Gu. ten bezants, a canton erm. *Zouche.*
 Gu. nine bezants, three, three, two, and one, on
 a canton ar. a mullet sa. *Zouche.*
 Gu. nine bezants, three, three, two, and one, on
 a canton erm. a crescent az. *Zouch.*
 Gu. nine bezants, three, three, two, and one, on
 a canton ar. a cinquefoil sa. *Botterell.*
 Ar. three pomies vert, two and one, on each a
 cross or. *Hethcote.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. in chief three tортаauxes.
Devereux, Ettleman, and Etelum.
 Sa. nine plates, a canton erm. *Solborne.*
 Or, on a quarter az. a pale, engr. erm. betw.
 eight plates. *Wold.*
 Gu. six bezants, a chief or. *Beswike.*
 Ar. six pellets, in pale, three and three, on a
 chief, embattled, sa. a lozenge of the first,
 charged with a cross, pattée, of the second.
Brouncker.
 Gu. a bend erm. on a chief ar. three tортаauxes.
Broun.
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three plates. *Latham.*
 Erm. on a chief az. seven bezants, four and three.
Homyngford.
 Or, on a chief gu. three plates. *Camoye, or*
Camoyes.
 Ar. on a chief gu. three bezants. *Russell.*
 Or, on a chief gu. three plates. *Ridver.*
 Ar. on a chief, indented, sa. three bezants.
Walton.
 Ar. on a chief sa. three bezants. *Walton.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. three bezants. . . . *Oakeover.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a chief sa. three
 bezants or. *Monteferant.*
 Paly of six, gu. and or, on a chief sa. ten bezants,
 four, two, and four. . . . *Schessley, or Schesley.*
 Barry wavy of six, ar. and az. on a chief gu.
 three bezants.—Crest, a demi ostrich ppr. wings
 gu. in his mouth a horse-shoe ar. . . . *Awstrey.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. on a chief or, three hurts.
Wryne.
 Barry, nebulee of six, gu. and ar. seven martlets
 sa. three, three, and one; on a chief or, three
 pellets. *Marland.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. in base a crescent or; on a chief
 az. three bezants. *Codun.*
 Ar. on a chief sa. three plates. *Ley.*
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three bezants.
Dykes.
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three plates.—Crest,
 on a hank of cotton or, an eagle, regardant, of
 the first, wings expanded. *Latham.*
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three plates; over
 all a bend gu. *Latham.*
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three plates; over
 all a bend, sinister, gu. *Latham.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. in chief a mullet of six points of
 the last, betw. two pellets. *Dyneley.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. in chief three pellets.—Crest, on
 a garb, lying fesseways, or, a dove ar. beaked
 and legged gu. *Langley.*
 Or, a fesse gu. in chief three tортаauxes. *De Dale,*
Betterlee, or Beterley.
 Gu. a fesse ar. in chief two plates. *Closby.*
 Ar. a fesse vert, betw. three tортаauxes in chief,
 and a chev. in base gu. . . . *Traves, or Traves.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. in chief two pellets. *Elwat.*
 Barry of four, az. and ar. on a chief of the second,
 three hurts. *Guston.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, sa. in chief three pellets.
Scopindon, alias Bolstrode.
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three bezants. *Parker.*
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three bezants. . . . *Branke, or*
Branbulk.
 Or, on a fesse gu. three plates. . . . *Huntingfield.*
 Ar. on a fesse az. three plates. . . . *Welwelham.*
 Ar. on a fesse, embattled, gu. three bezants; in
 the chief dexter point a raven, close, ppr.
Ravensholm.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three plates. . . . *Cornwall and*
Penne.
 Gu. on a fesse or, three pellets. *Braman.*
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three plates. . . . *Comberwell.*

Erm. on a fesse gu. three bezants. . . . *Dagworth*.
 Gu. three bendlets or; on a fesse vert, three plates. *Copinger*.
 Gu. three bendlets or; on a fesse vert, three plates, all within a bordure purp. . . . *Copinger*.
 Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, sa. three bezants, a label of as many points gu. *Burgh*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three bezants. . . . *Cornwayle*.
 Or, on a fesse sa. three plates. . . . *Bramstone*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three bezants. . . . *Jennyng*.
 Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, sa. three bezants. *Burgh*.
 Ar. on a fesse, dancettée, sa. six bezants. *Bodyham, or Bodyam*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three plates. *Ettum*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, gu.; second and third, erm.; three piles issuing from the top of the first, on a fesse az. five bezants. . . . *Gattacre*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief, a crescent of the last, betw. two pellets. *Yorke*.
 Or, a fesse az. betw. three torteauxes. *Courteney*.
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. three plates.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. devouring a sinister hand ppr. *Minors*.
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. thirteen bezants, four, three, three, two, and one. . . . *Brett*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. six bezants. *De la Zouch*.
 Ar. a fesse, raguly, gu. betw. three pellets. *Viell*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. betw. three pellets, as many birds or, within a bordure, engr. az.—Crest, a demi bustard, rising, ar. beaked or, wings, expanded, gu. on each side of the neck a stalk of wheat of the second, issuing from the wreath. *Bustard*.
 Erm. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three pellets. *Arden, or Arderne*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. ten roundles. *Lude*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. two pellets in chief, and a martlet in base, of the second. *Lee*.
 Ar. a fesse vert, betw. three pellets. . . . *Smith*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three pellets. . . *Hugworth*.
 Sa. two bars ar. in chief three plates.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a garb of the last, betw. two reaping-hooks ar. handled gu. *Hungerford*.
 Sa. two bars ar. in chief three plates. *Fitz-John*.
 Ar. two bars az. in chief three pellets.—Crest, a sea-dog's head, coupé, ar. *Watts*.
 Or, two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes. *Wake*.
 Ar. two bars az. in chief three hurts. . . *Kernaby*.
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes. *Welle*.
 Gu. two bars ar. in chief three plates. . . *Moules and Wake*.
 Gu. two bars or, in chief three bezants. *Gouband and Loterell*.
 Az. two bars or, in chief three bezants. *Pygott*.
 Az. two bars ar. in chief three plates. . . *Pygott*.

Purp. two bars ar. in chief three plates. *Otteby, or Ottsby*.
 Ar. two bars sa. in chief three pellets, all within a bordure engr. of the last. *Allerton*.
 Or, two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes, over all a bend. *Waces*.
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes, over all a bend sa. . . *Trekingham, or Trykingham*.
 Ar. two bars, gemelles, in chief three pellets. *Hildesley*.
 Ar. two bars gu. in chief three torteauxes, within a bordure engr. of the second. *Wake*.
 Erm. on two bars gu. three bezants. . . . *Tenet*.
 Az. betw. two bars erm. three bezants. *Scherly*.
 Ar. on two bars gu. six bezants. *Martin*.
 Barry of six, gu. and or, fifteen bezants, counter-changed, three, two, three, two, three, and two. *Conunter, or Counter*.
 Barry of six, gu. and ar. six pellets, three, two, and one. *Blankeley*.
 Vert, on two bars gu. three plates. . . . *Clarke*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. in chief three torteauxes, a label of as many points of the first. . . *Grey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. in chief three torteauxes, a label of as many points erm. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, sa. and ar. in chief three plates. *Fitz-John*.
 Az. three bars ar. in chief as many plates. *Evington*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. in chief three torteauxes. *Grey*.
 Ar. three bars az. in chief as many hurts. *Basset*.
 Or, on two bars gu. three bezants. . . . *Clerke*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three bezants. . . . *Anvers*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three torteauxes. *Baskervill*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three hurts. . . *Baskervill*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three hurts, as many crosslets or. *Baskervill*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. in chief three torteauxes. *Wixton*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three pellets. . . . *Beverly, Vane, and Place*.
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three bezants. . . . *Otoft*.
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three torteauxes. *Beurley, or Beverley*.
 Vert, a chev. or, betw. three plates. . . . *Pollen*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three pellets, as many roses of the field. *Baldington*.
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. three torteauxes. . . *Bevill*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three torteauxes. *Etchum, Sherard, Glemham, and Capell*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three bezants. . . *Golding*.
 Ar. a chev. vert, betw. three pomies. . . . *Felde*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pellets. *Bereford, or Borefeld*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. five pellets, two in chief, three in base. *Codd*.

116 PELLETS, PLATES, ROUNDLIES, FOUNTAINS, BEZANTS, ETC.

- Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three torteauxes, as many bezants. *Boleigh.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three pellets, within a bordure engr. gu. *Bray.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. betw. nine bezants.—Crest, an ass's head, coupéd, erm. *Zouche.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. ten bezants. *Deen.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three pellets, on each a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Stonyng.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. betw. three torteauxes, as many cinquefoils of the first, a chief, chequy, or and az. *Hobson.*
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. three torteauxes.—Crest, a falcon, volant, ar. beaked and belled or. *Glemham.*
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three plates. *Stoner.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three plates. *Sturmyn and Besills.*
 Ar. three chev. sa. betw. as many pellets. *Unnester, or Umeler.*
 Or, a chev. az. betw. three hurts.—Crest, in a ducal coronet ar. a fleur-de-lis of the last. *Clepole.*
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three bezants.—Crest, a dove, volant, az. legged ar. *Jenings.*
 Erm. on a chev. gu. three bezants. .. *Baxter and Dagworth.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three fountains; in the dexter chief point, a mullet of the second. *Cushe.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bezants. *Bonde and Hallewell.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three bezants. *Leigh.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. five bezants. *Boys.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. five bezants. *Erdeswike, Ederstone, and Harvell.*
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three pellets; a chief, indented, of the second. *Cokyll.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three bezants. *Waffe.*
 Erm. on a chev. gu. five plates. *Graunt.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. five bezants, within a bordure engr. of the second. *Chetelton.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. five bezants, a label of five points, within a bordure of the second. *Chetilton.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three fountains. *Casshe.*
 Ar. two chev. engr. sa. on each five plates. *Rothwell.*
 Or, three chev. sa. on each five plates. *Malabassell.*
 Ar. three chev. sa. on each five bezants. *Colwell.*
 Ar. three chev. sa. on each five bezants. *Cutbert, and Colvyle.*
 Or, on a chev. gu. three bezants, a label of three points az. *Stafford.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bezants, within a bordure of the second, bezantée. *Boys.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. twelve bezants, four, four, and four, in cross. *Boyes.*
 Gu. a bend erm. betw. six bezants. *Cowght, or Cought.*
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. six bezants. *Carysef.*
 Sa. a bend or, betw. three fountains. ... *Stourton.*
 Sa. a bend, raguly, ar. betw. six bezants. *Walworth.*
 Az. a bend or, betw. six bezants. *Lulle.*
 Or, a bend, gobony, ar. and gu. betw. two pellets. *Gowtheton, or Gewthon.*
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. ten bezants. *Zouche.*
 Sa. on a bend or, betw. two bezants, three martlets of the first.—Crest, on a bezant a demi eagle sa. *Adams.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three bezants. *Burden.*
 Ar. three torteauxes, in bend, betw. two bendlets gu. within a bordure of the last. *Haywood.*
 Paly of four, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. five bezants. *Newdyke.*
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. on a bend sa. four bezants. *Boxted.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three bezants; in the sinister chief, a crosslet, fitchée, of the second. *Colwyke.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three plates, within a bordure gu. *Bateman.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. four bezants. ... *Cursonn and Markham.*
 Az. on a bend or, three torteauxes; in the sinister chief, a crescent of the second.—Crest, three garbs gu. banded or. *Whitteleys.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three plates. *Lacy and Sylvelney.*
 Ar. betw. two bendlets sa. three torteauxes; a chief of the last.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, ar. powdered with torteauxes, and ducally gorged gu. *Orrell.*
 Sa. on a bend, cottised, or, three pellets. *Caps.*
 Ar. three bars, nebulée, gu. on a bend sa. as many bezants.—Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. ducally crowned or. *Golouer.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. five bezants. *Palmer.*
 Erm. on a bend gu. three bezants. *Folcher.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three bezants. *Grey.*
 Ar. three torteauxes, within two bendlets gu.—Crest, on a mount vert, a rabbit ppr. against a tree of the first, fructed or. *Inys.*
 Barry of six, or and az. on a bend gu. three plates. *Lyngayne.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, gu. three bezants. *Bishop.*
 Erm. on a bend, cottised, gu. three bezants. *Bishop.*
 Or, on a bend, engr. az. a plate in the dexter point. *Clarke.*
 Sa. eleven plates, betw. two flaunches ar. *Spilman.*
 Ar. two pales gu. on each four bezants. *De Welle.*

Ar. on a pale sa. three bezants, within a bordure
of the second. *Baxter.*
Ar. on a cross sa. five bezants. *Stratton.*
Ar. three piles sa. meeting in the base; on each
three bezants. *Larder.*
Per saltier, or and gu. four roundles; on each a
martlet, counterchanged. *Bidwell.*
Ar. on a cross sa. three plates. *St. Aubin.*
Ar. on a cross sa. five bezants. *De la Lee.*
Or, on a cross, engr. sa. twenty-two bezants.
Basker.
Ar. on a cross, wavy, vert. five plates. . . . *Payn,*
and Peverel.
Gu. on a cross, counter-pierced, or, four hurts.
Waget.
Gu. on a cross ar. five torteauxes. . . . *Senescall.*
Or, on a cross, counter-pierced, az. twenty bezants,
five at each end, in saltier. *Acottes.*
Erm. on a cross gu. five bezants; in the first
quarter an annulet. *St. Aubyn.*
Erm. on a cross gu. five bezants. *Abwe.*
Vert, on a cross ar. five torteauxes. . . *Greenfield,*
or Greenville.
Or, on a cross sa. five plates. . . . *Giles, Gilbert,*
and St. Aubyn.
Sa. on a cross, engr. or, nine pellets, within a
bordure, engr. of the first. *Grevill.*
Ar. on a cross sa, five bezants, within a bordure,
engr. of the second. *Grevill.*
Sa. on cross, engr. or, five pellets. . . . *Grevill.*
Ar. on a cross, engr. quarterly, gu. and az. five
bezants; in the dexter chief quarter and sinister
base a spear-head sa. in the sinister chief quarter

and dexter base a stag's head, cabossed, of the last.—Crest, an Indian goat's head, bendy of six, gu. and az. erased, per fesse, or, eared and armed of the last. *Brooke*.
Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. five bezants. *Cornwall*.
Gu. a cross, coupée, compony, ar. and az. betw. sixteen bezants.—Crest, in a mural coronet gu. a tiger's head or, gorged with a ducal coronet ar. *Walsingham*.
Gu. a cross ar. betw. twenty plates, five, five, five, and five. *Wellesley*.
Sa. a cross or, betw. four plates. *Buttis*.
Ar. a cross, engr. sa. betw. four torteauxes.—Crest, a unicorn, couchant, ar. holding a torteaux. *Cleyton*.
Gu. on a cross ar. betw. four bezants, a cinquefoil az. *Towneraw*.
Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. nine roundles erm. *Fakyt*.
Ar. a saltier sa. betw. four torteauxes. .. *Bloyow*,
Bloyhew, or *Bloywe*.
Sa. on a saltier, betw. twelve billets ar. nine torteauxes. *Fulkin*.
Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. five bezants. *Tamworth*.
Erm. on a saltier, engr. sa. five bezants. *Manners*.
Gu. a saltier, engr. ar. betw. four bezants. *Anstell*, or *Ansell*.
Gu. on a saltier, engr. or, five torteauxes; a chief erm. *Hyde*.
Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. five roundles erm. *Fathe*.
Erm. a saltier, compony, or and gu. betw. four bezants. *Humerston*.

WHIRLPOOLS, ANNULETS, AND GEM-RINGS.

Ar. a whirlpool az. *Gorges.*
 Ar. a whirlpool gu. *Chellerey.*
 Erm. three annulets, one within the other, gu.
 Fytton.
 Ar. an annulet, betw. three crosses, patonce, gu.
 Stainton.
 Az. three annulets ar. *Anlett.*
 Per saltier, gu. and az. four annulets or... *Anlet.*
 Per saltier, az. and gu. three annulets or, two and
 one. *Anhelet.*
 Quarterly; first and fourth, per bend, indented,
 or and az.; second and third, per fesse, az. and
 or, three annulets, counterchanged. *Whistilford.*
 Ar. three annulets az. on a canton of the last, a
 mullet of the first. *Brember.*
 Sa. three annulets ar. each charged with seven
 torteauxes. *Dicwand.*
 Erm. three annulets, interlaced in triangle, gu.
 Mandere.

Party, per fesse, indented, ar. and gu. three annulets, counterchanged. *Nongeden*, or *Mongedene*, *Anvill*, or *Amervill*.
Gu. three cinquefoils or, within as many annulets of the same. *Dameck*.
Ar. three annulets az. *Richers*.
Gu. three gem-rings or, stoned of the first. *Mychelstan*.
Per chev. gu. and or, three gem-rings, counterchanged. *Grace*.
Per fesse, gu. and or, a pale, counterchanged, three gem-rings of the second, stoned az. *Lavyder*.
Per saltier, gu. and az. three annulets or; a chief of the last, fretty sa. *Blanson*.
Per saltier, az. and gu. three annulets or; on a chief ar. a fret sa. *Blanson*.
Az. a chev. erm. betw. six annulets, two, two, and two, linked together, or. *Corne*.

- Ar. three annulets sa. *Basill*.
 Gu. five annulets or, a canton erm. ... *Whitte* and *Cantwell*.
 Az. six annulets or, three, two, and one. *Folyott*.
 Gu. six annulets or, three, two, and one. *Vipount*.
 Or, six annulets gu. two, two, and two. *Cromwell* and *Lowder*.
 Sa. six annulets or, two, two, and two. *Lowther*.
 Gu. six annulets ar. two, two, and two. *Kardoyle*.
 Ar. six annulets gu. two, two, and two. *Plessy*.
 Or, six annulets sa. two, two, and two. *Oulond*, or *Oulund*.
 Az. six annulets or, two, two, and two.—Crest, two arms, embowed, erm. cuffed or, holding in the hands ppr. an annulet of the second, betw. the arms a human heart gu. ... *Musgrave*.
 Gu. six annulets or, three, two, and one, within a bordure, engr. gobonated, ar. and az. *Crumwell*.
 Ar. six annulets sa. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Bexwell*.
 Gu. six annulets, three, two, and one, all within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Blankinsop*.
 Ar. six annulets, three, two, and one, sa. *Manvers*.
 Or, two bars, indented, sa. on a chief az. three annulets ar. *Beke*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. three annulets of the first. *Collys*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. on a cross, patonce, ar. five martlets sa.; on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis, betw. two annulets of the second. *Wolcott*.
 Az. two bars or, betw. the bars a barrulet, environed with an annulet of the last; in chief a cross, pattée, fitchée, of the second. *Holte*.
 Or, a fesse gu.; in chief two annulets of the last. *Dodingsell*.
 Az. on a fesse or, three torteauxes; in chief as many annulets of the last; in the middle one a fleur-de-lis of the same. *Thornborough*.
 Barry of six, ar. and sa.; in chief three annulets of the last. *Cookes*.
 Ar. two bars sa.; in chief three annulets of the second. *Burdeux*.
 Sa. three bars ar.; in chief as many annulets or. *Seynkes* and *Seymark*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az.; in chief three annulets sa. *Cromlyngton*.
 Sa. three bars ar.; in chief as many annulets of the second. *Moulton*.
 Gu. two bars ar.; in chief three annulets of the second. *Auke*.
 Gu. three pair of annulets, interlaced, paleways, or, two and one; a chief of the last. ... *Clench*.
 Sa. an orle or; in chief three annulets of the last; all within a bordure of the second. *Nottyngham*.
 Gu. on a fesse erm. betw. three mullets, pierced, ar. as many annulets or. *Maston*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three annulets or. ... *Layman*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three annulets or. ... *Perkin* and *Maderer*.
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three annulets or.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, or, crowned of the same. *Barton*.
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or, a crane az. enclosed by two annulets of the last. *Crane*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. betw. three escallops sa. as many annulets of the first. *Byfield*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three annulets; in the middle one a cross, pattée, or.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, or. *Barton*.
 Gu. a fesse ar. fretty az. betw. six annulets or. *Pykering*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six annulets gu. *Aveneyll*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six annulets ar. *Aveneyll*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six annulets gu.—Crest, a wivern gu. *Lucas*.
 Gu. on a fesse or, betw. six annulets ar. three mullets, pierced, of the second. *Bursted*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. six annulets sa. three mullets, pierced, of the first.—Two crests; first, a unicorn's head, coupé, ar.; second, a unicorn's head, coupé, ar. powdered with mullets sa. *Fogg*.
 Az. a chev. surmounted of a fesse, betw. three annulets or. *Hadley*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. betw. three annulets gu. a mullet, pierced, of the first, enclosed by two covered cups or.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, gu. attired or, charged, on the neck, with a fesse of the second, betw. three annulets ar. *Kylom*, alias *Draper*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. betw. three annulets gu. as many covered cups or. ... *Kylom*, alias *Draper*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three annulets gu. ... *Challers*.
 Gu. on a fesse erm. a lion, passant, az.; in chief a crosslet, fitchée, ar. betw. two annulets or; in base an annulet of the last. *Underwood*.
 Ar. on a fesse, nebulée, betw. three annulets gu. six bezants. *Hayne*, or *Haynes*.
 Ar. a fesse, raguly, gu. betw. three annulets sa. *Vyell*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. six annulets sa. three bezants. *Marshall*.
 Gu. two bars, betw. three annulets ar. ... *Rykhill*.
 Ar. a fesse, raguly, betw. three annulets gu. *Viell*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three annulets ar. ... *Davy*.
 Per pale, or and az. on a chev. betw. three annulets, four escallops, all counterchanged. *Shadwell*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three annulets gu. *Goring*.
 Or, a chev. betw. three annulets gu. as many crescents of the first. *Sutton*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three gem-rings ar. ... *Nanfan*.
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three annulets or. *Durward*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three annulets sa. *Boffrey*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three escallops gu. as many annulets of the first. *Tankard*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three annulets az. *Soureyby*.
 Gu. a cross, patonce, or, depressed by a chev. ar. charged with five annulets sa. *Barker*.
 Sa. a bend, betw. six annulets or. *Lake*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three annulets or. .. *Benteley*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. cottised erm. a rose, betw. two annulets gu. *Conway*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three annulets or. *Dawney*.
 Ar. on a bend, quarterly, gu. and az. three annulets of the field; in the sinister chief, a cross, pattée, per pale, az. and gu. *Esgaston*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three annulets or, within a bordure, engr. gu. *Selwyn*.
 Sa. a bend ar. betw. six annulets or. *Leyke*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three annulets or. *Bechampe*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three annulets or; over all a

label gu.—Crest, a blackamoor's head, side-faced, wreathed on the forehead ar. and sa. *St. Loe*.

Ar. on a bend sa. three annulets of the first; in the sinister chief, a trefoil, slipped, of the second. *Leyborn*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, or; second and third, gu. three annulets of the first, two and one; over all a bend sa. *Bourgyloun*.
 Ar. a cross, coupé, sa. ringed at the ends of the last. *Westle*, or *West*.
 Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, five annulets sa. *Barker*.
 Az. on a saltier, betw. four crosslets, fitchée, ar. five annulets gu. all within a bordure of the last. *Northe*.
 Ar. on a saltier sa. five annulets or. *Upton*.
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. nine annulets or. *Leyke*.
 Az. a saltier, engr. betw. four annulets or. .. *St. Germyn*.

SUNS AND ESTOILES.

Az. a sun, in his glory, or. .. *St. Clere*, or *Seint Clere*.
 Az. a sun, in his glory, or; on a canton gu. a lion, passant, ar. *St. Clere*, or *Seint Clere*.
 Az. a sun, in his glory, or. *Aldham*.
 Az. an estoile of sixteen points, pierced, or. *Aldham*.
 Az. a sun ar. *Hugard*.
 Ar. a sun gu. *Hurst*.
 Sa. a sun, in his glory, or. *Rule*.
 Gu. an estoile of eight points ar. *Richmond*.
 Ar. an estoile of sixteen points gu. *Herst*.
 Or, an estoile, radiated, sa. *Waldock*.
 Az. an estoile, radiated, or. *Hedeney*.
 Sa. an estoile, radiated, ar. *Ingilby*.
 Az. an estoile, radiated, ar. *Ogard*.
 Ar. an estoile, radiated, sa. *Pernell*.
 Ar. on an estoile of eight points, radiated, sa. as many bezants, in the centre, in orle. *De la Hay*.
 Sa. an estoile of eight points, radiated, of the field. —Crest, on a cap of maintenance az. turned up erm. a dragon, passant, gu. *Honford*.
 Ar. a mullet of eight points gu. *De la Hay*.
 Az. an estoile of eight points ar. out of a crescent of the last. *Minshull*.
 Gu. an estoile of eight points ar. out of a crescent or. *Tonke*.
 Az. an estoile of eight points or, out of a crescent ar. *Moulson*.
 Sa. an estoile of eight points ar. out of a crescent of the last. *Densell*.
 Az. three suns or. *Seyntclere*.

Per pale, az. and or, three suns, counterchanged. *Sonneclere*.
 Gu. three suns or. *Sunyng*.
 Per fesse, or and ar. three estoiles sa. *Hyche*.
 Per fesse, crenellée, gu. and az. three suns or.—Crest, a parrot vert, beaked and legged gu. *Pierson*.
 Sa. three estoiles, per fesse, ar. and or, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Stodard*.
 Az. a crescent, betw. three estoiles or. *Minshull*.
 Per fesse, or and ar. three estoiles sa. *Hule*.
 Az. three estoiles or, within a bordure of the second. *Sporle*.
 Az. ten estoiles, four, three, two, and one, or. *Alstoins*.
 Sa. a martlet, betw. three estoiles, within a bordure, engr. or. *Baron*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three estoiles ar. *Estorlls*.
 Gu. a chev. engr. ar. betw. three pine-apples, pendent, of the second; on a chief az. as many estoiles or.—Crest, three leaves or, issuing from an estoile of sixteen points gu. *Pynson*.
 Ar. on a chief az. three estoiles or. *Dymoke*.
 Erm. on a chief, dancettée, gu. three estoiles or. *Eastcourt*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. two estoiles sa. *Prust*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three estoiles gu. *Everard*.
 Az. on a fesse or, betw. six crosses, pattée, ar. three estoiles gu. *Haryson*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. sa. betw. six estoiles gu. *Radewell*.

- Ar. a fesse, wavy, az.; in chief three estoiles or.
—Crest, a sea-horse az. winged or. *Jenkinson.*
- Ar. a fesse az. betw. three estoiles sa. *Courthorp.*
- Sa. a fesse, wavy, betw. two estoiles ar. *Drake.*
- Gu. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three estoiles ar. *Monthernard.*
- Az. a fesse, betw. six estoiles or. *Gypses.*
- Gu. a fesse, vairé; in chief a bezant, charged with an anchor sa. betw. two estoiles of the third, and in base three martlets ar. *Bayley.*
- Ar. a fesse gu. betw. six estoiles sa. *Breaker, or Brouker.*
- Ar. two bars sa. and six estoiles gu.—Crest, a unicorn's head gu. collared vert. *Priese.*
- Gu. an orle of eight estoiles ar. on a canton of the second, a lion, rampant, sa.—Crest, in two branches vert, a hern or. *Torleste.*
- Per chev. sa. and ar.; in chief two suns or. *Lamberby.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three suns ar. *Waltham.*
- Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three suns or, as many mullets, pierced, gu. *Sonnciere.*
- Gu. betw. two chev. or, as many estoiles ar.; in chief two cinquefoils, and, in base, one of the second. *Korke.*
- Gu. on a chev. ar. three estoiles sa. *Carr.*
- Per chev. sa. and erm. two estoiles in chief or. *Jaket.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three estoiles sa. *Mordant.*
- Per chev. erm. and ermines, a chev. per chev. sa. and ar. on the first three estoiles or.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, per pale, gu. and az. guttée d'or. *Wigston.*
- Gu. on a chev. betw. three keys ar. as many estoiles of the first. *Parker.*
- Or, a chev. betw. three estoiles sa. *Sterle.*
- Ar. on a chev. betw. three estoiles gu. as many bezants. *Walpull.*
- Sa. a chev. betw. three estoiles ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Ingoldisby.*
- Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three estoiles az. *Kemp.*
- Gu. on a chev. or, three estoiles sa. ... *Cobham.*
- Vert, a chev. or; in the dexter chief an estoile of the second. *Stalket.*
- Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three estoiles or. *Powkswell.*
- Az. a chev. betw. three estoiles or; on a chief, crenellée, ar. as many fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Burgoine.*
- Erm. on a chev. engr. sa. betw. three estoiles gu. as many leopards' heads or.—Crest, a demi dragon, sans wings, or, the tail environed round the body. *Crade, or Crode.*
- Ar. a chev. betw. three estoiles gu. ... *Ardouffe.*
- Or, a chev. betw. three estoiles gu.—Crest, a demi lion ppr. holding, betw. his paws, an estoile gu. *Colchester.*
- Or, on a pile gu. betw. six estoiles of the last, as many of the first. *Chaundoz.*
- Or, on a pile, betw. six estoiles sa. as many of the same of the first. *Barggindus.*
- Ar. on a bend az. three estoiles or. *Baxter.*
- Ar. on a bend sa. three estoiles of the first. *Fitz-William.*
- Sa. a bend, betw. six estoiles or. *Esteby.*
- Quarterly; first and fourth, az. an estoile or; second and third az.; three pales ar. *Melweham.*
- Quarterly, gu. and az.; in chief two suns or. *Bruyne.*
- Ar. on a cross, engr. sa. five estoiles or. *Frodesham and Branketree.*
- Az. on a cross ar. betw. four magpies or, five tортаauxes; on each an estoile of the third.—Crest, a stag, at gaze, ermines, ducally gorged and attired or. *Litster.*
- Ar. a cross, betw. four estoiles gu. *Clere.*
- Ar. a cross, engr. betw. four estoiles gu. *Gorney.*
- Ar. on a cross, moline, sa. five estoiles or. *Gourlee.*
- Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, nine estoiles sa. *Gower.*
- Az. a cross, pattée, betw. four estoiles or. *Sterling.*
- Ar. on a saltier gu. five estoiles or. *Bettischern.*
- Ar. a saltier sa. betw. four estoiles gu. ... *Lucomb.*

MULLETS.

- Ar. a mullet gu. *Haye.*
- Or, on a mullet sa. an annulet of the first, all within a bordure of the second, bezantée. *Hilling.*
- Ar. a mullet sa.—Crest, a man, in a mowing posture, ppr. habited, per pale, counterchanged, ar. and sa. on his head a cap, in his hand a sithe ar. *Ashton.*
- Ar. a mullet, pierced, gu. *Harpden.*
- Ar. on a mullet of six points gu. a bezant, charged with a martlet sa. *Harpden.*
- Erm. a mullet of six points, pierced, gu. *Hasenhill.*
- Sa. three mullets, pierced, or. *Spurstowe.*
- Vert, three mullets of six points, pierced, or. *Spurstowe.*
- Sa. three mullets or. *Hansard.*
- Ar. three mullets of six points gu.—Two crests;

first, a falcon, volant, az.; second, a hand, holding a mullet ar. *Hansard*.
 Sa. three mullets ar. *Pillesdon*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. three mullets, pierced, counterchanged. *Langford*.
 Erm. three pellets; on each a mullet, pierced, ar. *Cherwood*, or *Sherwood*.
 Sa. three mullets or, within a bordure of the last. *Wiggeton*.
 Sa. three mullets ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Kyrkebride*, or *Kyrkelord*.
 Per fesse, indented, gu. and or, three mullets, counterchanged. *Egleingham*.
 Sa. three mullets, pierced, ar. *Molyne*.
 Ar. a trefoil, slipped, vert, betw. three mullets gu. *Ashefeld*.
 Az. three mullets, within a bordure, engr. or. *Sanston*.
 Az. three mullets or. *Hildyard*.
 Sa. three mullets, within a bordure, engr. or. *Perwinge*.
 Sa. three mullets of six points, within a bordure, engr. or. *Wigton*.
 Erm. three mullets gu. *Plompton*.
 Ar. three mullets gu. *Knovile*.
 Per fesse, gu. and or, three mullets, counterchanged. *Egleingham*.
 Ar. two mullets in chief gu. in base a crescent of the last. *Bolney*.
 Ar. in chief three mullets, pierced, sa. *Flanders* and *Whithull*.
 Sa. three mullets, pierced, or; a chief, nebulée, erm. *Mildred*.
 Sa. an inescoccheon, betw. three mullets ar. *Witham*.
 Ar. five mullets, pierced, in cross, sa.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, sa. armed or, gorged, on the neck, with two bars of the last. *Perott*, alias *Wickham*.
 Az. six mullets, pierced, or, three, two, and one.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, az. attired or; on the tips of his attire two hawks' bells ar. charged, on the neck, with three bezants, two and one. *Walshe*.
 Ar. six mullets, pierced, of the field, three, two, and one, on each a torteaux. *Bonville*.
 Az. six mullets or, three, two, and one. *Grandin*.
 Az. seven mullets or, three, one, and three. *Welshe*.
 Ar. on a chief gu. two mullets, pierced, or.—Crest, a monkey, passant, ppr. *Saint John*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three mullets or. *Saint John*.
 Ar. on a chief gu. two mullets or, pierced, vert.—Crest, a falcon, volant, or, ducally gorged gu. *Saint John*.

Ar. a bend gu. on a chief of the last, two mullets or.—Crest, a monkey, passant, ppr. *Saint John*.
 Erm. on a chief gu. three mullets or. *Saint John*.
 Ar. a bordure, engr. sa. over all, on a chief gu. two mullets or. *Saint John*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. two mullets or. *Saint John*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. a crescent, betw. two mullets or. *Saint John*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. three mullets, pierced, sa. an annulet for difference on the chief line.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, sa. attired or. *Power*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. three mullets sa. *Power*.
 Party, per pale, gu. and az. on a chief ar. three mullets sa. *Power*.
 Erm. on a chief az. three mullets or. *Hastings*.
 Chequy, ar. and gu. on a chief of the first, three mullets sa. *Pernell*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, sa. three mullets of the first. *Beuchampe*.
 Ar. on a chief az. two mullets or, pierced gu. *Clynton*.
 Ar. on a chief vert, two mullets or, pierced gu. *Drury*.
 Ar. on a chief sa. two mullets or, pierced gu. *Salwayne*.
 Gu. a fesse ar. on a chief of the second, three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Hemsted*.
 Ar. on a chief gu. three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Everard*.
 Erm. on a chief gu. three mullets ar. *Everard*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. on a chief gu. three mullets or. *Barnard*.
 Vairé, on a chief gu. two mullets or. *Fitz-Barnard*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, sa. three mullets or, pierced gu. *Hoo*.
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. on a chief or, three mullets az. pierced of the second. *Kebyll*.
 Sa. a chev. engr. or; on a chief ar. three mullets gu. *Kebyll*.
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a chief of the first, two mullets of the second. *Fouteshurst*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. two mullets, pierced, sa. *Bacon*.
 Erm. on a chief az. three mullets or. *Hastings*.
 Or, on a chief sa. two mullets, pierced, ar. *Gentill*.
 Ar. a fesse gu.; on a chief az. two mullets of the first. *Morteyn*.
 Ar. a saltier gu.; on a chief of the last, three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Stable*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa.; on a chief of the second, two mullets of the first. *Iwardby*.
 Ar. a chev. compony, gu. and az. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, vert; on a chief,

- crenellée, sa. three mullets, pierced, or.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, sa. charged on the neck with three bezants, betw. two bars or. *Regnold*.
 Ar. a chev. sa.; on a chief gu. three mullets, pierced, or. *Fowle*.
 Ar. on a chief sa. a griffin's head, erased, betw. two mullets, pierced, or. *Haye*.
 Ar. a chev. gu.; on a chief of the second, three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Fowke*.
 Gu. on a chief, dancettée, ar. three mullets sa.—Crest, a lion, passant, regardant, gu. ducally gorged and lined ar. *More*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief three mullets gu. *Ireton*.
 Or, a fesse gu.; in chief two mullets of the second. *Hastings*.
 Gu. a fesse, compony, sa. and or; in chief two mullets ar. *Botteler*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief three mullets of the second. *Townley*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. gu.; in chief three mullets sa. *Bosevile*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief two mullets of the second. *Wawtorod*.
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, or; in chief three mullets, pierced, ar. *Barett*.
 Ar. a fesse gu.; in chief two mullets, pierced, of the second. *Odingsells*.
 Gu. a fesse or; in chief two mullets ar. *Brassy*.
 Per fesse, dancettée, or and az.; in chief three mullets, pierced, of the last.—Crest, an armed arm, holding a shield, on it a mullet or. *Doubleday*.
 Sa. two bars ar.; in chief two mullets or; in base an annulet of the last. *Spilman*.
 Sa. two bars, gemelles, ar.; on a chief of the last three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Midley*, or *Medley*.
 Gu. two bars ar.; in chief three mullets, pierced, of the second. *Mortimer*.
 Ar. two bars gu.; on a chief of the first three mullets of the second. *Wassington*.
 Gu. two bars ar.; in chief three mullets of the second. *Wassington*.
 Ar. two bars sa.; in chief three mullets of the second. *Moyne*, or *Moigne*.
 Gu. two bars ar.; in chief two mullets of the second. *Cantone*.
 Ar. two bars, gemelles, az. in chief three mullets gu. *Bridleshall*.
 Gu. two bars, vairé; in chief two mullets or. *Costes*.
 Sa. a fesse ar. betw. three mullets, pierced, or. *Manston*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. three mullets, pierced, or. *Manston*, or *Mansted*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. *Fokke*.
 Sa. on a fesse, betw. three mullets, pierced, ar. as many cross crosslets gu. *Croge* and *Gross*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three mullets sa. as many bezants. *Polton*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three mullets sa.—Crest, a mullet sa. *Fenkell*.
 Vert, a fesse, dancettée, betw. three mullets ar. *Thorndon*, or *Thornton*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. betw. three mullets sa. as many crosses, botonnée, fitchée, ar. *Heverton*, *Eburton*, or *Aburton*.
 Ar. a fesse, party per fesse, dancettée, gu. and sa. betw. three mullets of the third. *Attemore*.
 Ar. a fesse az. betw. three mullets gu. .. *Power*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three mullets vert. *Freston*.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three mullets sa. *Blakeborne*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six mullets ar. ... *Ashburnham*.
 Ar. a fesse, engr. betw. three mullets sa. *Totwell*, or *Cotwell*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three mullets of six points gu. *Harold*.
 Sa. a fesse, dancettée, betw. three mullets ar. *Wesenham*, or *Wisenam*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gobonated, sa. and gu. betw. three mullets, pierced, of the second. *More*, or *De la More*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three mullets gu. pierced or. *Gerard*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three mullets, pierced, az. *Paslew*.
 Sa. a fesse or; in chief three cross crosslets ar.; in base as many mullets of the last. *Croge*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six mullets sa. *Crewker*.
 Ar. a fesse, indented, enclosed by two bars gu. betw. six mullets sa. ... *Skarchish*, or *Scarchife*.
 Per pale, gu. and az. on a fesse, dancettée, ar. three crosslets sa. betw. as many mullets, counterchanged. *Hannes*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. as many of the same.—Crest, a sword, bendways, ar. hilted or, through a mullet sa. *Rowley*.
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three mullets of the first. *Stukeley*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three mullets of the second. *Stenacle*.
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets ar. *Lyster*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. three mullets or. *Boydell*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three mullets or, pierced gu. *Grimstone*.
 Paly of six, or and az. on a fesse gu. three mullets ar. *Chambowe*.
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three mullets or. ... *Pressy*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. as many mullets or. *Lemster*.

Erm. two bars sa. on each three mullets or. *Hopton.*
 Barry of six, ar. and sa. six mullets or, three, two, and one. *Hopton.*
 Ar. on two bars gu. three mullets of the first. *Maynwaring.*
 Az. on two bars or, three mullets, pierced, gu. *Knypse.*
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. as many escallops of the first.—Crest, a demi griffin, segreant, vert, winged or. *Browne.*
 Per chev. sa. and erm.; in chief two mullets ar. *Selby.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three mullets gu. a griffin's head, erased, of the first. *Secroft.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets gu. *Sutton.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three mullets ar. *Maunsell.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets gu.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, sa. holding a snake ar. on his breast two chev. of the last. *Broughton.*
 Erm. a chev. sa. betw. three mullets gu. *Yaxley.*
 Per chev. sa. and ar.; in chief three mullets of the second.—Crest, a demi squirrel, erased, gu. *Pakington.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, or. *Chetwyn.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, ar. *Shakisburgh, or Shugborough.*
 Vert, a chev. betw. three mullets or.—Crest, a cat, passant. *Pudsey.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three mullets gu. *Denys.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. fretty sa. betw. three mullets of the second, pierced of the third. *Moulton.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, or. *Damvers.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, ar. and sa. betw. three mullets or. *Stockton.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three mullets or. *Eston and Muliens.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. *Coffyn.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three mullets of six points or. *Turvill.*
 Az. a chev. ar. betw. three mullets or.—Crest, a cock sa. combed and wattled gu. *Helyard, or Hyldeyard.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. gu. betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. *Kynnerton.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets sa. *Pollard.*
 Or, a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, az. on each a plate. *Crakenhorp.*
 Az. two chev. betw. three mullets ar. *Sutton.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. two mullets in chief, and a cinquefoil in base gu. *Hyde.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three mullets of six points, pierced, ar. *Walkington.*

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three mullets sa. *Plessells.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three mullets ar. *De Baa and Stormyn.*
 Or, on a chev. betw. three mullets sa. an eagle, displayed, of the first. *Blaket.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. betw. three mullets, pierced, gu. *Francise.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three mullets or. *D'Anvers.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three mullets ar. *Turvill.*
 Per chev. or and vert, three mullets, counter-changed. *Hothe.*
 Az. a chev. betw. nine mullets or, four, two, one, and two. *Kudford.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three mullets gu. pierced or. *Danis.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets gu. *Cretinge.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets, pierced, sa. *Browne and Culy.*
 Az. two chev. or; in chief three mullets of the second. *Breton.*
 Ar. a chev. debruised, sa. betw. three mullets, pierced, of the last. *Salter.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. in chief two mullets of the second. *Stormyn.*
 Per chev. sa. and erm. in chief two mullets or. *Selby.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three mullets sa.; on a chief of the third, a lion's head, erased, enclosed by two lozenges or. *Bolle, or Bolles.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mullets sa. *Fletcher.*
 Or, a chev. embattled, betw. three mullets gu. *Engledue.*
 Ar. on a chev. engr. gu. betw. three mullets sa. as many quatrefoils or, seeded az. *Andrews.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three mullets, pierced, gu. *Davy.*
 Ar. two chev. betw. three mullets sa. *North.*
 Erm. on a chev. gu. three mullets or. *Hotton.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three mullets of the first. *Knolley.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three mullets ar. *Hatfeld.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three mullets of the first. *Regelley.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three mullets or. *Adams.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three mullets or, pierced gu. *Gamboun.*
 Az. on a chev. ar. three mullets sa.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, az. holding a mullet ar. *Roberts.*
 Or, two bars az.; over all, on a chev. gu. three mullets of six points ar. *Talworth.*
 Per chev. or and az. three mullets, counter-changed. *Day.*
 Ar. on a chev. issuing from the sinister side, betw. three birds sa. five mullets of the field. *Gwyne.*
 Erm. on a bend gu. three mullets or. *Davent.*

- Az. on a chev. or, betw. three pilgrim's staves, as many mullets of the first. *Euinton*.
 Vert, (or Az.) on a bend or, three mullets, pierced, gu. *Baunfeld*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three mullets of the first; in the sinister chief a bird sa. beaked and legged of the second. *Shole*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, gu. three mullets or. *Hakeluyt*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three mullets of the first. *Estmarton* and *Routhe*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three mullets of the first. *Denham*.
 Barry wavy of eight, ar. and az. on a bend or, three mullets gu. *Alport*.
 Ar. on a bend vert, three mullets or. *Hoton*, or *Hooton*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. three mullets gu.—Crest, an arm, lying fesseways, vested az. holding in the hand ppr. a hawk ar. *Clifton*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three mullets ar. pierced gu. *Hotham*.
 Gu. betw. two bendlets, engr. ar. three mullets of the second. *Skarsbrige*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. betw. two bendlets, engr. gu. three mullets of the first. *Pygott*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three mullets or. *Bosvill*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three mullets or. *Molyngton*, or *Monyngton*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three mullets ar. a canton of the second, charged with a mullet of the first. *Stanlowe*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three mullets sa. *Reresby*.
 Or, on a bend az. three mullets, pierced, ar. *Wynard*.
 Az. on a bend ar. three mullets gu. *Gays*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three mullets, pierced of the first. *Pabenham*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three mullets of the first, all within a bordure or. *Offord*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three mullets or. *Grey*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three mullets, pierced, ar. *Oufleet*.
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three mullets or. *Rycroft*, or *Renofte*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three mullets, party per pale, or and ar. *Waulkerne*.
 Quarterly, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three mullets of the first. *Cayle*.
 Ar. on a bend, flory, sa. three mullets, pierced, or. *Thorle*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or. *Bradborne*.
 Erm. on a bend sa. three mullets or, pierced ar. *Rissun*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Wenard*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three mullets az. *Shaftow*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. cottised, sa. three mullets, pierced, of the first.—Crest, a pelican, feeding her young or, in her nest ar. *Thurgryn*.
 Ar. a bend, per bend, az. and gu.; in chief three mullets of the third; in base as many mullets of the second. *Wheling*.
 Quarterly, ar. and az. on a bend sa. three mullets or. *Le Grös*.
 Barry of six, or and vert, on a bend gu. three mullets of the first. *Poyninges*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Entwesell*.
 Quarterly, or and gu. on a bend sa. three mullets ar. *Clavering*.
 Ar. on a bend, betw. two cottises, indented, gu. three mullets or. *Hakelute*.
 Az. on a bend or, three mullets gu. *Berwell*.
 Gu. on a bend ar. three mullets az. in the sinister chief a martlet or. *Clyderow*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three mullets of the first. *Roney*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three mullets of the first. *Compton*.
 Ar. on a bend az. three mullets of six points, pierced or; over all a label of five points gu. *Morby*.
 Or, on a bend sa. three mullets of six points ar. *Bonville*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three mullets of the first. *Manyngton*.
 Ar. on a bend, engr. cottised, sa. three mullets of the first. *Andrews*.
 Ar. in bend three mullets of six points, pierced, sa. betw. two bendlets of the last. *Bradshaw*.
 Gu. on a bend or, three mullets sa. *Portington*.
 Paly of six, sa. and ar. on a bend gu. three mullets or. *Dransfeld*.
 Ar. on a bend, betw. two crosses, pattée, fitchée, gu. three mullets, pierced, of the first. *Bumsted*.
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three mullets or, pierced gu. *Lethall*, or *Lenthall*.
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three mullets or. *Elton* and *Pilkington*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three mullets ar.—Crest, a lion's head, erased, sa. crowned or. *Bamfield*.
 Ar. on a bend, wavy, cottised, sa. three mullets, pierced, or.—Crest, an eagle, on a pea-hen, both ppr. *White*.
 Az. a bend ar. betw. six mullets or.—Crest, a buck, trippant, ppr. *Frothingham*.
 Ar. a bend az. betw. three mullets gu. *Langley*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six mullets, pierced, or. *Bretton*.

Ar. a bend, betw. six mullets sa.—Crest, a catharine-wheel or, pierced sa. ducally crowned of the first. *Ardes*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six mullets, pierced, ar. *Holbe*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six mullets of the first. *Sayton*.
 Az. a bend ar. fretty gu. betw. six mullets or. *Bretton*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. two mullets, pierced, sa. *Peell*, or *Piel*.
 Ar. a bend gu. betw. six mullets sa. *Pyne*.
 Gu. a bend, cottised, betw. six mullets or. *Mountney*.
 Gu. a bend, betw. six mullets ar. *Hansard*.
 Az. three bendlets or; on each as many mullets gu. *Horsham*.
 Party per pale, az. and gu. a bend, betw. two mullets ar.—Crest, the sun in his glory or, in clouds ppr. *Bright*.
 Ar. two pallets sa. betw. three mullets, in chief, of the second. *Gatesden*.
 Ar. three pallets sa. betw. four mullets, in bend, of the last. *Thimbleby*.
 Per fesse, sa. and or, a pale, counterchanged, three mullets, pierced, of the last. *Bedyll*.
 Ar. two pallets gu.; in chief three mullets sa. *Vatort*.
 Chequy, or and gu.; on a pale sa. three mullets, pierced, or. *Fiske*.
 Ar. a cross gu. betw. four mullets, pierced, of the second. *Flammyke*, *Hammok*, and *Banbery*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. gu. betw. four mullets of the second.—Crest, a merman ppr. holding a target or. *Gorney* and *Montgomery*.
 Ar. a cross, betw. four mullets sa. *Petrister*.
 Az. a cross, compony, or and az. betw. four mullets of the second. *Bradfeld*.
 Gu. a cross ar. fretty az.; in the dexter chief point a mullet or. *Wyvill*.

Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four mullets of the second. *Bandebury*, or *Braundbury*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a cross, patonce, betw. four mullets, all counterchanged. *Colman*.
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. a cross, patonce, betw. four mullets, counterchanged. *Richmond*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. gu. depressed by another, plain, of the first, betw. four mullets of six points, pierced, of the second. *Gornay*.
 Ar. on a cross gu. five mullets of the first. *Twynsted*.
 Or, on a cross gu. five mullets ar. *Burgh*.
 Erm. on a cross, engr. sa. five mullets ar. *Brakentre*.
 Ar. on a cross az. five mullets or. *Lincolne*.
 Gu. on a cross ar. five mullets sa. *Randolfe*.
 Ar. on a cross gu. five mullets or. *Bodeham*.
 Ar. on a cross gu. five mullets, pierced, or. *Sentmarke*, alias *Semarke*.
 Or, on a cross vert, five mullets ar. *Chaucombe*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. five mullets or. *Wastoyle*.
 Az. on a cross ar. five mullets gu. pierced or.—Crest, a phoenix in the flames ppr. *Verney*.
 Or, on a cross sa. five mullets ar. *Rossell*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. five mullets or. *Rigby*.
 Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, five mullets of the first. *Oughtred*.
 Gu. a saltier, vairé, betw. four mullets ar. *Hill*.
 Gu. a cross, vairé, betw. four mullets or. *Fychett*.
 Sa. a cross ar. betw. four mullets or, within a bordure gu. *Branton*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. five mullets or. *Peverell*.
 Vert, on a cross, engr. ar. five mullets gu. *Hawley*.
 Gu. a saltier, engr. ar. betw. four mullets or. *Hardewick*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr, betw. four mullets sa. *Wotton*.

CRESCENTS.

Sa. a crescent ar. *Bulsham*, or *Belsham*.
 Gu. a crescent or, a label of three points az. on each an estoile of the second. .. *Halperton*, or *Haperton*.
 Sa. a crescent or. *Hovell*.
 Sa. a crescent ar. a mullet of the second betw. the points. *Densel*.
 Ar. a crescent, within a bordure, sa. *Melbourne*.
 Sa. a crescent, betw. two mullets, in pale, ar. *Jermyn*, or *Germyn*.
 Gu. a crescent, increscent, or. *Destunes*.
 Barry wavy of six, ar. and az. over all a crescent gu. *Seman*.

Per chev. ar. and gu. a crescent, counterchanged, within a bordure of the second. *Chapman*.
 Per chev. gu. and or, a crescent, counterchanged. *Bell*.
 Gu. a crescent or. *Otterborne*.
 Chequy, or and az. a crescent gu. *Crepinges*.
 Erm. on a canton sa. a crescent ar. *Stroude*.
 Az. three crescents, betw. nine crosslets ar. *Glanvill*.
 Ar. three crescents, paly wavy of six, gu. and az. *Heynes*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. three crescents ar. *Mallessour*.

- Gu. a mullet ar. betw. three crescents erm. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Aldon*, or *Alden*.
- Az. three crescents or. *Rider*, *Ryther*, and *Laweston*.
- Or, three crescents gu. *Wahall*, *Wodhall*, *Wodell*, or *Wodell*.
- Ar. three crescents sa. *Hogelinton*.
- Ar. three crescents gu. *Boutevillayne*, or *Boutvillian*.
- Gu. three crescents or. .. *Wysebeche*, *Damarett*, and *Monings*.
- Per fesse, az. and gu. three crescents ar. *Daumerle*, or *Aumarle*.
- Az. three crescents, betw. seven crosslets or. *St. Savoir*, or *Sanzavoir*.
- Sa. three crescents, betw. the points of each a mullet ar. *Warde* and *Sharples*.
- Or, three crescents gu. on each a plate. *Longchamp*.
- Ar. three crescents az. *Thorpe*.
- Erm. three crescents gu. on each a bezant. *Cobham*.
- Per pale, or and sa. three crescents, counterchanged. *Topcliffe*.
- Gu. three crescents, betw. nine crosslets or. *Gorney*.
- Erm. three crescents gu. *Kenne*.
- Sa. three crescents ar. *Gleue* and *Rouse*.
- Az. three crescents ar. betw. nine crosslets or. *Durham* and *Thornebery*.
- Or, three crescents az. *Berner*.
- Gu. three crescents erm. betw. nine crosslets or. *Fleming*.
- Gu. three crescents ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Holowe*.
- Gu. three crescents ar. *Houlou* and *Perient*.
- Gu. three crescents erm.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, an old man's head, coupé below the shoulders, ppr. vested gu. turned backs erm. on his head a cap of the third, tassels of the first. *Fréville*.
- Gu. three crescents, betw. ten billets or. *Colemore*.
- Per pale, ar. and sa. six crescents, counterchanged. *Wichehalfe*.
- Per pale, erm. and ermines, three crescents, counterchanged. *Hariott*.
- Sa. three crescents or. *Bowton*.
- Gu. three crescents or, a canton erm. .. *Dalyson*.
- Ar. three crescents gu. a canton sa. .. *Batisford*.
- Ar. three crescents gu. a canton of the second. *Batisford*.
- Gu. four crescents ar. on a chief az. two more of the second. *Dumerle*.
- Gu. a bird, betw. three crescents ar. on a chief or, three pellets. *Vowell*.
- Gu. three crescents ar. a chief erm. .. *Fulnesby*.
- Barry of six, erm. and gu. three crescents sa. *Waterton*.
- Gu. three crescents or, a canton of the last.—Crest, the sun ppr. *Coke*.
- Gu. three crescents ar.; on a canton of the second, a martlet sa. *Cooke*.
- Gu. three crescents ar. a canton erm. *Cooke*.
- Or, three crescents sa.; on a canton of the second, a ducal crown of the first.—Crest, in a coronet or, a crescent sa. *Hodges*.
- Ar. on a chief az. three crescents or. *Dudley*.
- Ar. on a chief gu. three crescents or. *Bigwood*.
- Paly of six, ar. and az.; on a chief gu. three crescents of the first. *Meus*.
- Ar. on a chief gu. a crescent of the first. *Worceley*.
- Erm. on chief sa. three crescents or. .. *Preston*.
- Gu. two bars ar.; in chief three crescents of the second. *Wetesham*.
- Ar. two bars gu.; in chief three crescents of the last. *Nower*, or *Nowers*.
- Barry of six, gu. and ar.; in chief three crescents or. *Frampton*.
- Or, two bars sa.; in chief three crescents gu. *Elliott*.
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. *Ogle*, *Wither*, and *Rossington*.
- Gu. a fesse, betw. three crescents ar. *Okham*, *Holway*, *Holeway*, and *Nugent*.
- Ar. a fesse, betw. three crescents sa. .. *Newport*, *Lee*, and *Atlee*.
- Sa. a fesse, betw. three crescents ar. *Fitz-Simon*.
- Az. on a fesse, betw. three crescents or, as many pellets. *Omer*.
- Ar. a fesse, nebulée, sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Pateshall*.
- Or, on a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. a lion, passant, of the first.—Crest, on a cinquefoil gu. a talbot's head, erased, sa. guttée d'or. *Boynton*.
- Az. a fesse, nebulée, betw. three crescents or. *Cheyne*.
- Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Pateshall*.
- Erm. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three crescents gu. *Arderne*, or *Arden*.
- Ar. a fesse az. betw. three crescents gu. *Oblis*.
- Ar. on a fesse az. betw. three crescents gu. as many fleurs-de-lis or. *Northampton*.
- Ar. a fesse, betw. four crescents gu. viz. three in chief, and one in base. *Nowers*.
- Sa. a fesse erm. betw. three crescents or. *Coventre*.
- Ar. on a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. as many mullets or. *Ashburn*.

Or, two bars, betw. three crescents gu. *Wodell*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gu.; in chief three
 crescents of the second.—Crest, out of a ducal
 coronet or, five pales erm. banded of the last.

Tindall.

Ar. a fesse gu.; in chief two crescents of the
 second. *Watsand*.

Ar. a fesse gu.; in chief three crescents of the
 second. *Wachelm*.

Sa. on a fesse ar. betw. three plates, each charged
 with a crescent gu. as many lions' heads, erased,
 az.—Crest, a demi peacock's head sa. betw. two
 wings, expanded, or, beaked of the last, on the
 neck three bends ar. *Pateshall*.

Ar. on a fesse sa. three crescents or... *Fulbaron*,
 or *Holbaron*.

Ar. on a fesse, cottised, sa. a crescent of the first,
 betw. two plates. *York*.

Or, on a fesse sa. three crescents ar. *Zorke*.

Ar. on a fesse vert, three crescents or. *Kyrkby*.

Gu. on a fesse ar. betw. three crescents or, as
 many escallops az.—Crest, a garb, per fesse,
 or and vert. *Ellis*.

Or, on a fesse gu. betw. three crescents of the
 second, a lion, passant, of the first.—Crest, a
 goat, passant, sa. attired or, ducally gorged ar.
Boynton.

Ar. a fesse, betw. three crescents gu. .. *Wyther*,
 or *Weyer*.

Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Patishull*,
Durward, or *Derward*.

Or, a fesse, betw. three crescents sa. *Rochester*.

Ar. a fesse, betw. three crescents sa. each charged
 with a crescent of the first. *Derward*.

Per pale, gu. and az. on a fesse, nebulée, or,
 betw. three crosses, pattée, of the third, as
 many crescents sa.—Crest, a griffin's head,
 erased, paly of four, wavy, ar. and sa. in his
 mouth a branch vert. *Godsalve*.

Az. a fesse, nebulée, erm. betw. three crescents
 of the same. *Weld*.

Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gu.; in chief three
 crescents of the second. *Deen*.

Or, on a fesse az. betw. three crescents erm. as
 many cinquefoils ar. *Meryfield*.

Per chev. or and az.; on a fesse three crescents,
 all counterchanged. *Lestar*.

Ar. a fesse gu.; in chief two crescents sa.
Sotherton.

Per pale, or and az.; on a fesse, wavy, betw. four
 cinquefoils of the first, two crescents, all coun-
 terchanged. *Sone*.

Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three crescents gu. within a
 bordure, engr. of the second. *Kynardby*.

Az. a chev. ar. betw. three crescents or.
Stakepoule.

Erm. on a fesse, cottised, sa. three crescents or.
 —Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, az. issuing
 from a crescent or. *Bristowe*.

Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three crescents sa.—Crest,
 a demi hare, quarterly, gu. and az. in his mouth
 three ears of wheat or. *Wither*.

Az. a chev. betw. three crescents or. *Barkerolles*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three crescents gu. .. *Ipstanes*
 and *Poole*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three crescents purp. ... *Poole*.

Ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three martlets sa.
 as many crescents or.—Crest, a griffin's head,
 erased, ar. in his bill a flower gu. charged on
 the breast with two chev. sa. *Watson*.

Sa. on a chev. ar. betw. three crescents of the
 second, each charged with another of the first,
 as many martlets vert. *Deton*.

Gu. a chev. or, betw. three crescents erm.
Gosselyn.

Az. a chev. or, betw. three crescents ar. *Hettots*
 and *Berkerolls*.

Sa. a chev. or, betw. three crescents erm.
Babthorp.

Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three crescents of the
 second, each charged with a crescent gu. all
 within a bordure, gobonated, of the second and
 last. *Deton*.

Sa. a chev. betw. three crescents ar. on each
 crescent a crescent gu. *Deton*.

Sa. a chev. or, betw. three crescents ar.
Babthorp.

Gu. a chev. betw. three crescents ar. ... *Cotton*,
 or *Cotham*.

Sa. on a chev. betw. three crescents or, as many
 crosses, pattée, of the first. *Duckensfeld*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three crescents sa. flamant gu.
Ingelton.

Sa. a chev. betw. three crescents erm. ... *West*.

Ar. a chev. ermines, betw. three crescents of the
 same. *Lea*.

Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three crescents gu. *Speney*.

Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three crescents sa. *Rous*.

Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three crescents ar.—Crest,
 on a chapeau sa. turned up ar. two wings of
 the first. *Glover*.

Erm. a chev. betw. three crescents or. .. *Lilborne*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three crescents gu. within a
 bordure erm. *Assent*.

Az. on a chev. cottised, or, two bars, gemelles,
 of the first, betw. three crescents ar. ... *Hottot*.

Gu. a chev. betw. three crescents or. ... *Maxey*.

Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three crescents of the
 second, each charged with a crescent sa. betw.
 three martlets az. *Detton*.

Gu. on a chev. engr. or, betw. three crescents of
 the second, as many crosslets sa. .. *Mulleswell*.

Az. on a chev. or, two bars, gemelles, sa. betw. three crescents ar. *Hotot.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crescents or. *Duckenfeld.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crescents ar. *Southworth.*
 Ar. a chev. vert, betw. three crescents gu. *Marshall.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crescents az. *Norton.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three crescents or. *Lyndowne.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, betw. three crescents ar. *Goddard.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three crescents or. *Durward.*
 Or, on a chev. sa. three crescents ar. *Tottehull,*
 or *Toutehill.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three crescents of the first. *Darward and Tallum.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three crescents or. *Massey.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three crescents or. *Sutton.*
 Az. on a chev. or, three crescents of the first; in chief a dolphin, naiant, ar. *Bryan.*
 Or, on a chev. sa. three crescents ar. *Morffin.*
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three crescents sa. *Foghelston,*
 or *Foulstone.*
 Gu. on a chev. or, three crescents sa.—Crest, a hind's head ar. within a pallisado crown or. *Cobham.*
 Ar. on a chev. engr. sa. three crescents of the first. *Foston.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. betw. three eagles' heads, erased, sa. beaked or, as many crescents of the fourth. *Drakelow.*
 Ar. on a chev. az. three crescents or. *Stokebridge.*
 Gu. a bend, gobonated, or and az. betw. six crescents ar. *Welle.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three crescents of the first. *Elmedon and Aynesworth.*
 Lozengy, ar. and sa. on a bend of the second, three crescents of the first. *Gargrave.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three crescents or. *Ryder.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three crescents of the first. *Chernoke.*
 Ar. a bend, betw. six crescents sa. *Troys.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. two crescents or. *Debynham.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. betw. two crescents sa. *Hodysham.*
 Ar. on a bend, cottised, sa. three crescents or. *Cressey.*

Sa. a bend, betw. two crescents ar. *Debenam.*
 Gu. a bend or, betw. six crescents ar. *Leall.*
 Erm. on a bend, cottised, gu. three crescents or. *Huxley.*
 Az. on a pale, engr. ar. three crescents sa. *Asheley.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az. four crescents, counterchanged. *Farnham.*
 Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and gu. four crescents, counterchanged. *Bartelet.*
 Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and ar.; in the first and fourth, a crescent; in the second and third, a leopard's head, counterchanged. *Rydon.*
 Sa. a cross, betw. four crescents ar. *Bernham, or Barnam.*
 Or, on a cross sa. five crescents ar. *Ellys.*
 Ar. a cross sa. betw. four crescents gu. *Waxande.*
 Gu. a cross, betw. four crescents or. *Sourdevall.*
 Ar. on a cross, engr. gu. five crescents of the first, a chief az. charged with three bezants.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, quarterly, vert and or; in his beak a trefoil, slipped, sa. *Greene.*
 Ar. on a cross, engr. sa. five crescents or, flamant gu. *Shotesbery.*
 Ar. on a cross sa. five escallops or; in the first quarter a spear-head az. *Ellis.*
 Ar. a cross, patonce, betw. four crescents gu. *Tyllet.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az. on a cross, party per cross, five crescents, all counterchanged; in the first and fourth quarter, a fleur-de-lis az.; in the second and third, a dolphin, embowed, naiant, ar.—Crest, an eagle's head, erased, per pale, ar. and az.; on the neck two bars, gemelles, counterchanged; in his beak a branch of oak, acorned or, leaved vert. *Henshaw.*
 Ar. on a cross, moline, sa. five crescents of the first. *Coplay.*
 Az. a saltier, engr. betw. four crescents ar. *Barnewell.*
 Per pale, az. and gu. a saltier, betw. four crescents, counterchanged. *Warsop.*
 Ar. on a saltier, party per saltier, vert and gu. five crescents or, betw. four eagles' heads, erased, sa. *Poune.*

FUSILS.

Ar. three fusils, in fesse, gu. *Montague.*
 Ar. three fusils, in fesse, gu. betw. as many pellets. *Montague.*
 Ar. three fusils, in fesse, gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Montague.*

Erm. three fusils, in fesse, gu. *Montague.*
 Gu. three fusils, in fesse, ar. *Ralegh.*
 Erm. three fusils, in fesse, sa. *Pygott.*
 Gu. three fusils, in fesse, on each a rose of the first. *Cokeny, or Cokenay.*

Ar. three fusils, in fesse, gu. betw. as many cinquefoils az. *Blounfeld, or Broumfield.*
 Sa. three fusils, in fesse, erm. *Gifford.*
 Or, three fusils, in fesse, sa. *Johnson.*
 Erm. three fusils, in fesse, sa. on the middle one a fleur-de-lis ar. *Pygott.*
 Ar. three fusils, in fesse, sa. on each a bezant. *Percey.*
 Or, three fusils, in fesse, az. a chief, chequy, or and gu. *Pavyer.*
 Sa. three fusils, in fesse, ar. *Thorne and Gifford.*
 Gu. three fusils, in fesse, erm. *Chaslion.*
 Gu. three fusils, in fesse, or; in chief as many escallops ar. *Acre.*
 Ar. three fusils, in fesse, gu. *Champney.*
 Sa. three fusils ar.; in chief a crescent or. *Payne.*
 Gu. three fusils ar. two and one. *Camayll.*
 Ar. three fusils gu. *Gargan and Gramore.*
 Or, on a chief gu. three fusils ar. *Sarelling.*
 Gu. three fusils, in fesse, erm.—Crest, in a round top or, six spears; in the centre a pennon ar. thereon a cross gu. *Dynham.*
 Gu. four fusils, in fesse, erm.; in chief a pile or, betw. two single arches ar. base and capitals of the third; in base a double arch, as in chief. *Denham.*
 Ar. four fusils, in fesse, gu. on each an annulet or. *Caysterton, or Gaysterton.*
 Gu. four fusils, in fesse, ar. on each an escallop sa. *Cheny.*
 Ar. four fusils, in fesse, sa. *Knotford, or Knotworth.*
 Gu. four fusils, in fesse, erm.; in chief three mullets or. *Dawbeney.*
 Or, four fusils, in fesse, az. over all a bend gu. *Aungell.*
 Ar. four fusils, in fesse, gu. *Blonveill.*
 Gu. four fusils, in fesse, ar. *Dawbny.*
 Gu. four fusils, in fesse, erm. within a bordure of the same. *Dinham.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu.; in chief three bears' heads, erased, sa. *Bosvill.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu.; in chief three escallops sa. *Bosvill.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu.; in chief three martlets sa. *Bosvill.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu.; in chief two martlets sa. respecting each other. *Daubene.*
 Az. five fusils, in fesse, or. *Percy.*
 Az. five fusils, in fesse, ar. *Dawtreay.*
 Or, five fusils, in fesse, az. *Penyngton.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu. on each an escallop or. *Crowmer and Newmarch.*
 Az. five fusils, in fesse, or, on each an escallop gu.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, ar. attired or. *Plompton, or Plomton.*
 Gu. five fusils, in fesse, ar. *Newmarch.*

Ar. five fusils, in fesse, gu.; in chief three birds sa. *Corby.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, az. betw. four birds gu. three in chief, and one in base. *Wyckliff.*
 Gu. five fusils, in fesse, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Nevill.*
 Erm. five fusils, in fesse, sa. *Harpden.*
 Erm. five fusils, in fesse, gu. *Hepden.*
 Or, five fusils, in fesse, gu. *Pinkney.*
 Erm. five fusils, in fesse, sa. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, of the last. *Poynton.*
 Ar. five fusils, in fesse, az. betw. three birds sa. *Wyckliff.*
 Ar. two bars, fusilly, sa. *Fauconberge.*
 Gu. two bars, fusilly, ar. *Preston.*
 Gu. a pale, fusilly, ar. *Bradstone, or Radestone.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, gu. on the second a leopard's head or. *Hale.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, sa.—Crest, a unicorn's head, coupé, ar. attired or. *Daniel.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, within a bordure sa. *Danyell.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, gu. *Stathom.*
 Sa. a pale, fusilly, ar. *Forneys.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, gu. within a bordure az. bezantée. *Lassells.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, gu. within a bordure, vert, bezantée. *Doller.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, gu. *Bradstone.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Pynkeney.*
 Gu. a pale, fusilly, or. *Nigel.*
 Ar. a pale, fusilly, az.; in the dexter chief an escocheon of the same.—Crest, on a bay-tree ppr. an escocheon az. *Loroyne.*
 Az. a bend, fusilly, or. *Fokeram.*
 Erm. a bend, fusilly, gu. *Plunket.*
 Sa. a bend, fusilly, ar. ... *Bainton, or Beynton.*
 Ar. a bend, fusilly, sa. ... *Dycons, Richard, and Archer.*
 Ar. a bend, fusilly, az. *Reygate.*
 Vert, a bend, fusilly, or. *Knight.*
 Gu. a bend, fusilly, or. *Ansell and Bolletis.*
 Ar. a bend, fusilly, sa. a crescent of the second. *Lye.*
 Gu. a bend, fusilly, erm. *Rede.*
 Gu. a bend, fusilly, ar. ... *Fresford and Ralegh.*
 Ar. a chief az. over all a bend, fusilly, gu. *Penbrig, or Penbrugg.*
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. over all a bend, fusilly, az. *Roos.*
 Erm. a bend, fusilly, sa. *Witnell.*
 Ar. a bend, fusilly, gu.; on a chief az. three escallops of the first. ... *Gamage, or Gamadge.*
 Az. a bend, fusilly, ar. *Gussaud.*
 Sa. a bend, fusilly, or. ... *Ereford and Witevelde.*
 Sa. a bend, fusilly, ar. *Lenthall.*
 Ar. a bend, fusilly, sa. *Glastinges.*

gu. a saltier, engr. enclosed by two birds of the first.—Crest, a cock's head, erased, az. combed purp. on the neck a lozenge or, betw. four bezants; in the beak a pansy-flower ppr. stalked and leaved vert. *Hyde*.
 Sa. five plates, betw. two chev. and three lozenges ar. *Babthorpe*.
 Az. on a chev. or, three mullets, pierced, gu. betw. as many lozenges of the second. *Castlehyll*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three lozenges ar. on each a bird sa.; on the chev. a chev. gu. *Cabourne*.
 Ar. a chev. az. betw. three lozenges sa. *Staveley*, or *Staley*.
 Ar. on a chev. gu. three lozenges of the first, each charged with a crosslet sa. *Allyn*.
 Sa. on a chev. ar. a chev. gu.; in chief two lozenges of the second, each charged with an ermine-spot; in base a like lozenge. .. *Cabron*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three lozenges sa. .. *Lermouth*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three lozenges or, as many mullets gu. *Cateshull*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three lozenges ar. a crescent. *Masey*.
 Az. three lozenges or, a chief of the same. *Gulwey*.
 Az. three lozenges, and as many crosslets, fitchée, or; a chief, party per pale, indented, erm. and gu.; on the sinister chief a roundlet of the third. *Warham*.
 Ar. a bend, lozengy, gu. a chief az. ... *Gamage*.
 Gu. a bend, lozengy, ar.; in the sinister point a martlet of the first; a chief of the last. *Rechewell*.
 Barry of four, sa. and ar. three lozenges of the first. *Aston*.
 Az. two bars, gemelles, ar.; on a chief of the second, three lozenges gu. *Sterling*.
 Paly of six, or and gu.; on a chief ar. three lozenges of the second, the middle one charged with a chess-rook of the first. *Arderne*.
 Paly of six, or and gu.; on a chief sa. three lozenges of the first. *Buryne*.
 Gu. three pales, lozengy, ar. and az. *Goodwyn*.
 Erm. on a chief sa. three lozenges or. ... *Cheke*.
 Or, on a chief az. three lozenges of the first. *Lanselat*.
 Sa. a fesse, and three lozenges, in chief, ar. *Grobber and Ruskall*.
 Gu. a fesse, and three lozenges, in chief, ar. *Cuquelx*, or *Cugonelx*.
 Az. two bars ar.; on a chief of the second, three lozenges gu. *Fleming*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief three lozenges of the second.—Crest, a bull's head, coupéd, or, armed sa. *Aston*.

Gu. two bars or, betw. six lozenges ar. *Goodwyn*.
 Gu. five fusils, in fesse, betw. three escallops ar. *Abby*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. three lozenges or. ... *Artered*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. four lozenges ar. *Appelterfield*.
 Ar. on a fesse az. three lozenges or.—Crest, on a branch vert, fructed or, a woodpecker ppr. *Felding*.
 Or, on a fesse, wavy, sa. three lozenges of the first. *Duck*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three lozenges az. .. *Hastings*, *Beaufiz*, and *Vawde*.
 Ar. a fesse ermines, betw. three lozenges of the last. *Mychell*.
 Sa. a fesse, betw. three lozenges or. *Wakebruge*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. three lozenges ar. .. *Griffeth*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three lozenges sa. *Aston*.
 Erm. a fesse, betw. three lozenges gu. *Witmailles*.
 Gu. a fesse, compony, ar. and az. betw. three lozenges or; on each a martlet sa.—Crest, a whale's head, erect, ar. charged with a bend, betw. two bendlets az. thereon three lozenges or; all betw. two cinquefoils of the last, stalked and leaved vert. *Brakyn*.
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. seven lozenges gu. three, three, and one. *Rokley*.
 Or, a fesse gu. betw. six lozenges az. *Bigeware*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three lozenges or. ... *Wotshall*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three lozenges of the first; on each a saltier gu.—Crest, a lion, passant, ar. *Urswicke*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three lozenges erm. *Angerton*.
 Or, on a bend gu. three lozenges, vairé. *Chamblelyn*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. five lozenges or. ... *Harowdon*, or *Harwedon*.
 Sa. on a bend ar. three lozenges of the first.—Crest, in a coronet ar. a unicorn's head sa. *Carryngton*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. on a bend gu. three lozenges of the first. *Penbrigg*.
 Gu. on a bend, engr. ar. three lozenges of the first. *Scharsbrige*, or *Scarsberg*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. four lozenges of the first. *Grenfylde*.
 Ar. on a bend gu. three lozenges of the first. *Mereys*, or *Merey*.
 Or, on a bend gu. five lozenges, vairé. ... *Belhus*.
 Ar. five lozenges, in bend, sa. betw. two bendlets of the last. *Tonke*.
 Quarterly, ar. and sa. a bend, lozengy, gu. *Cheney*.
 Ar. three lozenges, in bend, betw. six crosslets sa. *Cornwall*.
 Gu. five lozenges, in bend; on each an ermine-spot, betw. six crosslets or. *Aubemarle*.

Ar. a bend, betw. six lozenges sa.—Crest, a still ar. *Wenington*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six lozenges or. *Plomton*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. six lozenges, and three pick-axes, sa. *Bolron*.
 Gu. a bend, betw. six lozenges or. *Fitz-Jues*.
 Gu. five lozenges, in cross, or. *Byncworth*.
 Ar. five lozenges, in cross, gu. *Kessell*.
 Or, on a cross gu. five lozenges, vairé. *Veere*.
 Or, on a cross gu. a lozenge ar. betw. four lozenges, vairé; on the centre lozenge a cross of the second. *Frevil*.
 Gu. a cross ar. betw. four lozenges, vairé. *Capell*.
 Or, a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four lozenges vert. *Bawdwen*.
 Gu. a cross, lozengy, ar. *Stawell*.

Ar. a cross, lozengy, vert; over all a bend, gobonated, erm. and ar. *Bradhuil*.
 Or, a cross, lozengy, gu.; in the first quarter an eagle, displayed, of the second. .. *Fodringhey*, or *Fodringey*.
 Per fesse and per pale, indented, or and gu.; in the first and fourth, five lozenges, in cross, of the second. *Darmo and Alnot*.
 Sa. a cross, lozengy, ar.; over all a bend, gobonated, or and gu. *Kenyon*.
 Or, a saltier, lozengy, ar. and gu. *Belhous*.
 Ar. a cross gu. lozengy, vairé. *Frevyll*.
 Or, a cross gu. lozengy, vairé. *Exnnle*.
 Or, on a cross gu. five lozenges, vairé. .. *Frevill*.
 Sa. on a cross, engr. or, five lozenges gu. *Paynton*.

CUSHIONS.

Ar. three lozenge cushions gu. two and one, tasselled or. *Becard*.
 Gu. three square cushions ar. *Greystock*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three lozenge cushions erm. tasselled or.—Crest, on a cushion gu. a horse's head, coupé, ar. *Redman*.

Gu. three lozenge cushions erm. two and one, tasselled or.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet gu. a horse's head ar. *Redman*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three cushions erm. .. *Morton*.
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three cushions erm. *Warcopp*.

MASCLES.

Erm. a mascle sa.—Crest, a hawk ppr. *Fawkes*.
 Ar. a mascle, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Shipley*.
 Ar. a mascle, depressed by a fesse, sa. *Hanley*.
 Gu. three mascles or. *Andrew*.
 Sa. three mascles ar. *Whitacre*.
 Vairé, three mascles gu. *Marmyon*.
 Ar. three mascles gu. *Arwennack*.
 Or, three mascles gu. *Theydon*, alias *Teydon*.
 Barry of four, or and gu. three mascles, counter-changed. *Pargiter*.
 Az. three mascles or, a chief ar. all within a bordure, engr. gu. *Garstang*, or *Gorstang*.
 Az. three mascles or, a chief, indented, gu. *Charleners*.
 Az. six mascles ar. three and three. *Credy*.
 Ar. six mascles gu. three, two, and one. *Birdmanston*.
 Ar. seven mascles gu. three, three, and one, conjoined. *Braybrok*.
 Masculy, ar. and gu. *Pogeis*.
 Ar. six mascles gu. three, two, and one. *Gorges*.
 Gu. seven mascles, conjoined, or, three, three, and one. *Quincy*.
 Gu. six mascles or, three, two, and one. *Andrew*.
 Gu. seven mascles or, three, three, and one. *Ferrers*.

Gu. seven mascles or, within a bordure, engr. ar. —Crest, a unicorn, passant, erm. *Ferrers*.
 Gu. seven mascles and ten crosslets or. *Romara*.
 Erm. three mascles, in fesse, gu. *Fitz-Piers*.
 Erm. three mascles, in fesse, sa. *Glen*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. three mascles gu. *Hokeley*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. six mascles or. *Clopton*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. three mascles ar. .. *Eschabor*.
 Ar. betw. two bars, chequy, az. and or, three mascles sa. a canton of the second, charged with three roundles, in fesse, betw. as many ducal crowns of the third, within a bordure or, pellettée. *Warreyn*.
 Gu. two bars ar. on each three mascles of the first; on a canton or, a leopard's head az. *Geere*.
 Erm. a chev. betw. three mascles gu. *Everdon*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three mascles gu. .. *Aston* and *Honford*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three mascles az.—Crest, a cock's head gu. wings tawney, bill ar. *Parker*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three mascles sa. as many bezants. *Winger*.
 Or, a chev. az. betw. three mascles gu.; on a chief sa. a wolf, courant, ar. *Meggs*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three pellets, as many

mascles or.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, per cross, ar. and sa. counterchanged. . . . *Pratt.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three mascles erm. *Belgrave.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three mascles of the first.—
 Crest, in a coronet ar. a unicorn's head sa. maned and horned of the first. . . . *Carington.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three mascles of the first. *Carleton and Warings.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three mascles or. . . . *Pertt.*

Az. on a bend or, three mascles gu.; in chief a fleur-de-lis of the second. . . . *Meltez and Mete.*
 Gu. a bend, masculy, ar. . . . *Freford.*
 Gu. three mascles erm. betw. six crosslets or. *Aubemarle.*
 Az. four mascles, in cross, or, one, two, and one. *Miller.*
 Ar. a cross, masculy, gu. . . . *Brewes.*
 Or, on a cross, quarterly, pierced, az. four mascles of the first. . . . *Prykke.*

CHEQUY.

Chequy, or and az.—Crest, in a coronet gu. a pyramid of leaves ar. . . . *Warren.*
 Chequy, or and az.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a wivern ar. wings, displayed, chequy, or and az. . . . *Warren.*
 Chequy, az. and or. . . . *Glynton.*
 Chequy, ar. and az. . . . *Galton, Bretby, and Chequer.*
 Chequy, or and gu. . . . *Gillesland and Molton.*
 Chequy, gu. and or. . . . *Ros.*
 Chequy, ar. and sa. . . . *Helmbridge, Hamlyn, and Broke.*
 Chequy, or and vert. . . . *Hackford, or Hakford.*
 Chequy, or and sa. . . . *Moulton.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. . . . *Vallibus, or Vaux.*
 Chequy of twelve, ar. and sa.—Crest, a wivern sa. *St. Barbe.*
 Chequy, or and az. a bordure gu. . . . *Mandyt.*
 Chequy, or and az. on an escocheon of pretence ar. a bend gu. . . . *Brewes.*
 Chequy, ar. and sa. a canton erm. . . . *Caymesle.*
 Chequy, or and az. a canton erm. within a bordure gu. . . . *Richmond.*
 Chequy, or and az. within a bordure gu. charged with eight lions, passant, of the first, a canton erm. . . . *Brittaine.*
 Chequy, or and az.; on a canton gu. a lion, rampant, of the second. . . . *Warreyn.*
 Chequy, gu. and or, a canton erm. . . . *Reymes.*
 Chequy, ar. and vert; on a canton gu. a chess-rook of the first.—Crest, two arms, embowed, holding a chess-castle or. . . . *Chesham.*
 Chequy, ar. and vert; on a canton gu. a chess-rook or. . . . *Chesham.*
 Chequy, or and gu. a sinister quarter ar. . . . *Flete.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. a chief, engr. or. *Walton.*
 Chequy, ar. and sa.; on a chief or, three woodbine-leaves vert. . . . *Stanborne.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. a chief or. . . . *Neham.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu.; on a chief of the first, three mullets sa. . . . *Pernell.*
 Chequy, or and gu. a chief, vairé. . . . *Chichester.*

Chequy, or and sa. a chief ar. guttée-de-sang. *Coleshull.*
 Chequy, ar. and sa. a chief or. . . . *Cawood.*
 Chequy, az. and or, a chief, per chief, nebulée, az. and or. . . . *Tavestoke.*
 Chequy, ar. and gu. a chief, party per chev. wavy gu. and or. . . . *Hauberke.*
 Chequy, ar. and az.; on a chief gu. a crescent in the dexter chief.—Crest, a griffin, sejant, ar. beaked and legged or, a crescent on the breast. *Palmer.*
 Chequy, or and az.; on a chief ar. a crescent gu. *Garein, Guarein, or Warren.*
 Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. a chief, chequy, or and az.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, gu. *Warren.*
 Erm. a chief, chequy, or and az. . . . *Arden.*
 Erm. a fesse sa. a chief, chequy, or and sa. *Burton.*
 Ar. on a chev. engr. az. betw. three torteauxes, as many cinquefoils of the first; a chief, chequy, az. and or.—Crest, a leopard's head, guardant, erased, ar. powdered with torteauxes. *Hobson.*
 Az. a chief, chequy, ar. and gu. . . . *Ikelinge.*
 Gu. a chief, chequy, or and az. . . . *Hansted.*
 Ar. a chief, chequy, or and az. . . . *Waren.*
 Ar. a chief, chequy, or and gu. . . . *Jerball.*
 Ar. a cross sa. a chief, chequy, of the first and second. . . . *Skylicorn.*
 Chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. . . . *Clifford.*
 Chequy, or and az.; on a fesse ar. three martlets sa. . . . *Arrepon.*
 Chequy, or and az. a fesse erm. . . . *Calthorp and Sprege.*
 Chequy, or and gu. a fesse erm. . . . *Cayley.*
 Chequy, gu. and or, a fesse erm. . . . *Turbervill.*
 Chequy, or and sa. a fesse erm. . . . *Curson.*
 Chequy, or and az.; on a fesse gu. three leopards' heads ar. . . . *Clifford.*
 Chequy, or and gu.; on a fesse ar. three martlets sa. . . . *Thorp.*
 Chequy, or and sa. a fesse ar. . . . *Wynter.*

Chequy, or and gu.; on a fesse of the last, three lions, rampant, ar. ... *Specheford*, or *Peckford*.
 Chequy, or and az.; on a fesse gu. three leopards' heads, jessant, a fleur-de-lis of the first. *Valence*.
 Chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. fretty erm. *Cheyney*.
 Chequy, or and az.; on a fesse gu. three lozenges ar. ... *Capell*.
 Chequy, ar. and az. a fesse, vairé, gu. and sa. *Fokeray*.
 Chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. fretty ar. *Cheyney*.
 Chequy, or and az. a fesse gu. within a bordure of the same. ... *Clifford*.
 Chequy, ar. and sa. a fesse gu. ... *Ackland*.
 Gu. a fesse, chequy, or and az. within a bordure ar. ... *Hampton*.
 Az. a fesse, chequy, or and sa.; in chief a mullet of the second. ... *Herware*.
 Chequy, ar. and az. two bars gu. ... *Lecheche*.
 Chequy, or and az. a bend erm. ... *Clifton*.
 Chequy, ar. and erm.; on a bend three roundlets. *Partryche*.
 Chequy, ar. and gu.; on a bend az. three billets or. ... *Brakelley*.
 Chequy, ar. and gu. a bend sa. ... *Bakering*.
 Chequy, ar. and sa. a bendlet gu. ... *Helmebridge*.

Chequy, or and gu. a bend erm. *Clifton* and *Cayley*.
 Chequy, az. and or; on a bend gu. three lions, passant, guardant, ar.—Crest, a talbot ppr. *Warren*.
 Chequy, or and vert, a bend erm. *Sparke*.
 Chequy, gu. and ar. a bend az. ... *Barkesworth*.
 Chequy, or and gu. *Botreux*.
 Erm. a bend, chequy, ar. and sa. ... *Curson*, or *Curzon*.
 Or, a bend, chequy, ar. and sa. *Gresson*.
 Chequy, or and az. a chev. erm. *Guy*.
 Chequy, or and gu. a chev. az. *Botterell*.
 Chequy, or and gu.; on a chev. az. three horse-shoes ar. *Botreux*.
 Quarterly of six; first, third, and fifth, ar. a bend, chequy, or and gu.; second, fourth, and sixth, az. a cinquefoil, betw. three martlets or.—Crest, a cubit arm, erect, habited, chequy, or and gu. holding in the hand ppr. a chaplet vert, fructed ppr. *Vaulx*.
 Chequy, gu. and or, two chev. sa. *Clayston*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, chequy, ar. and gu. *Bokenham*.
 Chequy, gu. and ar. a cross az. *Lerkinge*.
 Chequy, ar. and gu. a cross az. *Roydon*.
 Gu. a cross, coupé, chequy, or and az. *Glocester*.

COMPONY.

Ar. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three roses gu.; on a chief of the second, as many lions' gambes fixed to dragons' sinister wings sa. all within a bordure, gobony, az. and purp.—Crest, a dragon's head sa. bezantée, issuing out of a rose gu. in his mouth an arrow ar. the point, in chief, guttée-de-sang. ... *Whittington*.
 Erm. a fesse, compony, or and az. *Arden*, *Dawntre*, and *Chamber*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, gu. and or. *Masculer*.
 Gu. a fesse, compony, or and az. *Godherde*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three pellets; on each a bird of the second, all within a bordure gu. charged with seven martlets, and as many escallops alternately, or. *Pett*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and gu. betw. three cross crosslets of the third. *Graverne*.
 Or, a fesse, compony, ar. and gu.; in chief three piles az. *Westbury*, or *Wyddysbury*.
 Gu. a fesse, compony, az. and or; in chief an annulet of the third. *Whittington*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and az. betw. three escallop-shells of the last. *Stokes*.
 Or, a fesse, compony, ar. and gu.; in chief a trefoil, slipped, of the third. *Spinola*.

Ar. a fesse, compony, or and az. *Stening*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and sa. *Hilary*.
 Erm. a fesse, compony, or and az.—Crest, in a coronet or, a pyramid of leaves vert. ... *Arden*.
 Az. three bendlets, compony, or and gu. ... *Soleri*, or *Solere*.
 Per pale, sa. and az. a bend, compony, ar. and gu. *Welstone*.
 Az. two bars ar. over all a bend, compony, gu. and or. *Legh*.
 Or, a bend, compony, erm. and sa. *Style*.
 Sa. two bends, compony, or and ar. ... *Sharleton*.
 Gu. a bend, compony, or and az. betw. six cross crosslets or. *Ornesby*.
 Az. a cross, compony, gu. and ar.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet a lion's paw. ... *Cokfeld*, or *Kokefield*.
 Ar. a cross, compony, or and gu.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, sa. armed ar. the points gu. *Whitney*.
 Gu. a cross, compony, ar. and sa. *Sampson*.
 Erm. a cross, compony, or and gu.; in the first quarter a lion, rampant, sa. *Launde*.
 Erm. a saltier, compony, or and gu. ... *Ulneston*.
 Erm. a saltier, compony, or and gu. betw. four bezants. *Humerston*.

CHESS-ROOKS.

Erm. three chess-rooks gu. *Smert.*
 Ar. three chess-rooks gu. *Walsingham.*
 Ar. three chess-rooks sa. *Abelyne.*
 Sa. three chess-rooks ar. *Werdon.*
 Erm. three chess-rooks gu. *Hondesacre.*
 Ar. six chess-rooks sa. three, two, and one.
 Rockwood.
 Ar. three chess-rooks sa. two and one; a chief of
 the last. *Rokewood.*
 Sa. three chess-rooks ar. a chief or. *Arthur.*
 Or, three chess-rooks sa. a chief, embattled, of
 the same. *Rocke.*
 Sa. on a chief ar. three chess-rooks az. *Verdon.*
 Sa. on a chief ar. three chess-rooks of the first.
 Arthory.
 Per chev. gu. and erm.; in chief three chess-
 rooks of the last. *Holwell.*
 Ar. a chev. ermines, betw. three chess-rooks of
 the last. *Wallcot.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. betw. three chess-rooks sa.
 Warter.

Az. a chev. betw. three chess-rooks or. *Shipley.*
 Ar. a chev. erm. betw. three chess-rooks ermines.
 Pinchbeck.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three chess-rooks gu. *Wallcott.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three chess-rooks sa. .. *Anlaby*
 and *Rokele.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. betw. three chess-rooks gu. as
 many roses of the first. *Watford.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. three chess-rooks of the first.—
 Crest, a griffin, sejant, erm. ducally gorged
 and chained gu. *Havers.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three chess-rooks sa. *Barrokes.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. betw. three chess-rooks sa.
 Swanton.
 Ar. on a bend sa. three chess-rooks of the first.
 Bunbury.
 Gu. betw. two bendlets, indented, ar. three chess-
 rooks erm. *Hewe.*
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. four chess-rooks sa.
 Badby.

FRETTY AND FRETS.

Sa. a fret or. *Matravers.*
 Sa. a fret ar. *Harrington.*
 Gu. a fret or. *Audley and Hudleston.*
 Or, a fret sa. *Murdake.*
 Ar. a fret az. over all a label of three points of
 the last.—Crest, a cock sa. combed gu. beaked
 or. *Eldecure, or Ellercure.*
 Ar. a fret az. *Sandby and Bokenham.*
 Or, a fret az. *Skewers.*
 Az. a fret or. *Aumondevyll and Ouldhaugh.*
 Or, a fret gu. *Verdon.*
 Ar. a fret gu. *Blackmonster*, alias *Blanchminster.*
 Az. a fret ar.—Crest, a demi dragon, wings
 expanded, vert. ... *Ilchingham, or Ichingham.*
 Gu. a fret, engr. erm. *Aynesford.*
 Sa. a fret erm. *Hothwayte and Thorley.*
 Az. a fret erm. *Melborn.*
 Erm. a fret gu. *Braunche.*
 Vert, fretty or. *Whitmore.*
 Ar. a fret sa. thereon five crosslets, fitchée, of the
 first. *Bugg.*
 Ar. a fret gu. on each point a bezant. .. *Trussell.*
 Or, a fret gu. on each point a mullet ar. *Trussell.*
 Ar. a fret, engr. sa. *Camfield.*
 Vert, a fret or. *Whitmor.*
 Sa. semée of fleurs-de-lis ar. a fret or. .. *Stokes.*

Gu. a fret, masonry, ar. *Scheerle.*
 Ar. a fret sa.—Crest, a boar's head, erased, sa.
 tusked ar. ducally gorged or. *Vernon.*
 Ar. a fret sa. *Talmach.*
 Or, a fret, vairé. *Wyvell and Laton.*
 Gu. a fret, vairé. *Titsey and Hoorne.*
 Or, a fret gu. in the middle an annulet, interlaced,
 az. *Mell.*
 Az. a fret ar. within a bordure, engr. or.
 Echingham.
 Or, a fret gu. *Roys.*
 Ar. three chev. fretted sa.—Crest, a lion,
 couchant, sa. against a tree vert. *Brakingbery.*
 Az. a fret or. *Mundevill and Oldaugh.*
 Sa. a fret, coupé, or, over all a label of three
 points gu.—Crest, a boar, passant, sa. *Bellew.*
 Or, fretty az. *Willoughby.*
 Ar. fretty az. within a bordure, engr. or. *Lounde.*
 Az. fretty ar. *Cave.*
 Or, fretty sa. on each joint a crosslet, fitchée, of
 the first. *Champayn and Bugge.*
 Az. a fret, coupé, ar. betw. three pheons or.
 Preitwell.
 Gu. fretty ar. on each joint a hurt. .. *Wynyswold.*
 Gu. fretty ar. *Beauchamp.*
 Or, fretty sa. *Mordake.*

- Ar. fretty gu. on each joint a fleur-de-lis or. *Hamelen.*
 Gu. fretty or, within a bordure ar. charged with eight fleurs-de-lis sa. *Audeley.*
 Ar. fretty gu. over all a label of three points vert. *Fleming.*
 Ar. fretty az. four crescents of the last. *Bokenham.*
 Ar. fretty gu. on each joint a bezant, all within a bordure az. *Trussell.*
 Ar. fretty az. within a bordure of the last. *Harcote.*
 Ar. fretty sa. an inescoccheon gu. *Ryvers.*
 Or, fretty az. on an inescoccheon gu. a demi lion, erased, ar. *Montrollier.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a canton gu. a chaplet or. *Ireby.*
 Ar. fretty gu. a canton of the last. *Quitrige.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a canton gu. a martlet of the first. *Marchington.*
 Ar. fretty gu. a canton of the last. *Hewya.*
 Gu. fretty ar. a canton of the last. *Hewes.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a canton of the second, a lion, passant or. *Dunstavill.*
 Ar. fretty az.; on a canton of the second, a boar's head, erased, of the first. *Stoke.*
 Gu. fretty or; on a canton of the first, an estoile of six points of the second. *Pors.*
 Sa. fretty ar. a canton of the second. .. *Hauley.*
 Gu. fretty ar.; on a canton, barry of six, of the second and az. an orle of martlets of the first. *Babthorp.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a canton, barry of eight, gu. and or, a cross, pattée, of the last. *Babthorp.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a canton of the second, a lion, rampant, of the first. *Bellingham.*
 Or, fretty gu. a canton, party per pale, erm. and or; a ship, with sails furled, sa. *Nevill.*
 Ar. fretty sa. a canton gu. *Delariver* and *Markaunt.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a canton az. a buck, in full course, or. *Greene.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a canton of the second, a mullet of the first. *Ireby.*
 Ar. fretty sa. a canton of the second. *Middleton.*
 Sa. fretty ar.; on a canton gu. a cross, patonce, or. *Wakefeld.*
 Or, fretty az.; on a canton gu. a cross, moline, of the field. *Momby.*
 Or, fretty az.; on a canton gu. a cross, moline, ar. *Willoughby.*
 Az. fretty ar.; on a chief or, a crescent gu.—Crest, an eagle, displayed, sa. issuing from a plume of feathers ar. *St. Leger.*
 Az. fretty ar. a canton or.—Crest, a griffin, passant, or. *St. Leger.*
 Az. fretty ar. a canton gu. *St. Leger.*
 Or, fretty sa.; on a chief of the second, three bezants.—Crest, in a coronet gu. an ass's head ar. *St. Amond.*
 Or, fretty sa.; on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Myltecombe.*
 Or, fretty az.; on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. betw. two martlets of the first. *St. Amond.*
 Ar. fretty az. a chief of the last.—Crest, a cock sa. beaked, combed, and wattled gu. *Elerker* and *Beltofts.*
 Az. fretty ar. a chief of the last. *Holtesby.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a chief az. three escallops or. *Curwen.*
 Ar. fretty sa. a chief gu. *Talmach.*
 Ar. three chev. fretted sa.; on a chief of the first, as many mullets of the second. *Danby.*
 Or, fretty sa.; on a chief of the second, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first. *Gygges.*
 Sa. fretty erm. a chief, chequy, ar. and sa. *Gygges.*
 Gu. fretty or, a chief erm. *Fouleshurst.*
 Gu. fretty or; on a chief ar. two mullets sa. *Fouleshurst.*
 Ar. fretty sa. a chief of the second. *Radford.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a chief of the second, three mullets or. *Huntingdon.*
 Or, fretty az. a chief gu. *Wyloughby.*
 Erm. fretty gu. a chief of the second. *Thornburgh.*
 Or, fretty gu.; on a chief of the second, three bezants. *Camys.*
 Ar. fretty gu. a chief of the last. *Salkeld.*
 Az. fretty ar.; on a chief or, three torteauxes.—Crest, a lion's gamb, erased, ar. holding three pines or, leaved vert. .. *Pynde*, or *Delapinde.*
 Az. three chev. braced or, a chief of the last. *Fitz-Hugh.*
 Ar. three chev. braced sa.; on a chief gu. as many mullets of the first. *Danby.*
 Ar. three chev. braced sa.; on a chief of the same, as many bezants. *Chamberlyn.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a chief of the second, three hawks' bells of the first. *Ratford*, or *Radford.*
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a chief or, a lion, passant, betw. six crosslets of the second. *Brett.*
 Ar. three chev. braced az. a chief of the last. *Beltoft.*
 Az. fretty or, a chief of the last. .. *Fitz-Randolfe.*
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a chief of the last, three plates. *Stekeford*, alias *Bollens.*
 Az. fretty ar. a chief of the last. *Sutton.*
 Erm. a chief gu. fretty or. *Swynerton.*
 Erm. a chief sa. fretty or. *Rabbesford.*
 Sa. fretty ar.; on a chief of the last, three roses gu. *Fitz-Chamberlyn.*
 Gu. three chev. braced ar.; on a chief or, a lion, passant, az. *Malhom.*

Ar. fretty gu.; on a chief az. an escallop of the first. *Curwen*.
 Ar. fretty sa. a chief gu. *Murcaunt*.
 Or, fretty sa. a chief of the same. *Bretton*.
 Ar. fretty az. on each joint a bezant; a chief sa. thereon a buck, tripping, betw. two mullets or, pierced gu. *Grene*.
 Ar. fretty gu.; on a chief, party per fesse, ar. and az. three leopards' heads of the second, and as many crosses, pattée, of the first. .. *Carvenell*.
 Fretty, az. and ar. a fesse gu. *Cave*.
 Vert, fretty ar. a fesse gu. *Cabell*.
 Ar. fretty sa.; on a fesse of the first, three cocks gu. *Cokkes*.
 Or, fretty gu. a fesse erm. *Careswell*.
 Az. a fesse ar. fretty of the first. *Galo*, or *Gale*.
 Erm. a fesse gu. fretty or, within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Haukestone*.
 Az. a fesse ar. fretty vert. *Porter*.
 Ar. fretty az.; on a fesse gu. three mullets or. *Kneton*.
 Gu. a fesse or, fretty of the second, platée at the joints. *Proudfonte*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, ar.; second and third, gu.; a fret or; on a fesse sa. two mullets of the first. *Norreys*.
 Erm. a fesse gu. fretty or. *Haukestone*.
 Gu. a fesse, cottised, or, betw. two frets ar. *Drakes*.
 Gu. fretty ar. a fesse or. ... *Heylyon*, or *Helion*.
 Gu. fretty ar. a fesse of the last. *Fleming*.
 Per pale, indented, erm. and sa. a chev. gu. fretty or. *Mackworth*.

Ar. two bars gu. fretty or. *St. Leyze*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. fretty or, betw. three delves sa. *Delves*.
 Gu. fretty ar. over all a bend, vairé, or and gu. *Norvill*.
 Ar. a bend gu. fretty or. *Rotelwell*.
 Ar. fretty sa. over all a bend, compony, az. and or. *Reynes*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, ar.; second and third, gu.; fretty or. *Dutton*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, ar.; second and third, gu.; a fret or; over all a bend sa. *Le De Spencer*.
 Gu. a cross ar. fretty az. *Tathe*.
 Ar. a cross gu. fretty or. *Neuterville*, or *Nutervill*.
 Gu. a cross or, fretty az. *Codington*.
 Ar. a cross sa. fretty or. *Oppsall*.
 Az. a cross gu. fretty or. *Shepey*.
 Ar. a cross az. fretty or. *Verdon*.
 Ar. a cross sa. fretty ar. *Thwaytes*.
 Gu. a cross ar. fretty sa. *Carbonell*.
 Ar. a cross gu. fretty or. *Brayton*.
 Az. a cross or, fretty gu. *Mountebey*.
 Gu. a cross ar. fretty or, betw. four mullets of the second. *Wyvill*.
 Ar. fretty gu. a cross, within a bordure sa. *Brice*.
 Sa. a cross, potent, or, fretty gu.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, az. fretty ar. holding a rudder gu. *Alleyn*.
 Ar. a saltier gu. fretty or. *Crophull*.
 Lozengy, or and gu. a saltier az. fretty ar. *Ward*.

VAIRE.

Vairé, ar. and gu. *Beauchamp*, *Gresley*, *Colwarp*, and *Nowers*.
 Vairé, or and gu. *Ferrers*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. *Meryll*, *Hastell*, and *Morderell*.
 Vairé, sa. and or. *Stanton*, *Beleyere*, and *Oldfield*.
 Vairé, or, gu. and az. *Holthouse*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. *Warde*.
 Vairé, erm. and gu. *Gresley*.
 Vairé, or and vert. *Peverell*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. over all a bend gu. *Mauncheester*, or *Manchester*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. over all a label of three points gu. *Beauchamp*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu. within a bordure az. bezantée. *Ryver*, *Marlay*, and *Marmaduke*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu. within a bordure sa. .. *Hogsha*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. a label of three points gu. *Meynell*, or *Meygnill*.

Vairé, ar. and gu.; on a bend sa. three escallops or. *Cheshull*.
 Vairé, or and az. *Ginsall*.
 Vairé, a canton gu.—Crest, a unicorn's head, erased, sa. *Mermyon* and *Fylloll*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. a canton gu. *Stanton*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu.; on a canton of the last, a garb or. *Beche*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu.; on a canton or, a buck's head, cabossed, sa. *Becher*.
 Vairé, on a chief gu. an escallop, betw. two mullets, pierced, or. *Barnard*.
 Vairé, a chief, chequy, or and gu. *Fleming*.
 Vairé, on a chief gu. two mullets of six points, pierced, or. *Fitz-Barnard*.
 Vairé, a chief or. *Tychebourne*.
 Vairé, on a chief gu. a demi lion, rampant, issuant, or. *Terell*.
 Or, a chev. gu. and chief vairé. *St. Quinton*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. a chief vairé. .. *Pympe*.

Chequy, or and gu. a chief vairé. . . . *Chichester*.
 Ar. a chief, vairé, or and gu. over all a bend sa.
Fitz-Herbert.
 Vairé, az. and ar. a chief erm. *Bickworth*.
 Vairé, or and gu.; on a chief or, three mullets sa.
Stokes.
 Vairé, ar. and sa.; on a chief of the last, three
 roses of the first. *Partrich*.
 Ar. six crosslets, fitchée, sa. a chief, vairé.
Blundeston.
 Paly of eight, or and sa. a chief, vairé. *Atterbury*.
 Gu. two bars, vairé, betw. eight crosslets or, four,
 three, and one. *Mortimer*.
 Gu. two bars, vairé. *Fren, Talbot, and Say*.
 Gu. three bars, vairé. *Gemsted*.
 Sa. two bars, vairé, ar. and vert. *Brakley*.
 Vairé, three bars gu. *Beamont, Keynes, or*
Kemys.
 Barry of six, vairé, erm. and gu. and az. *Brewes*.
 Gu. three bars, vairé. *Ingeham*.
 Vairé, on a fesse gu. three martlets or. *Almand*.
 Vairé, a fesse gu. *Marmyon and Duffeld*.
 Vairé, ar. and sa. a fesse gu. *Bracebridge*.
 Vairé, a fesse gu. fretty or. *Marmyon*.
 Ar. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. betw. three billets
 of the last. *Marlowe*.
 Gu. a fesse, vairé. *Fitz-Raufe and Horne*.
 Ar. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. *Heyre*.
 Or, a fesse, vairé, or and gu. *Creke*.
 Erm. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. *Apulderfeld*.
 Vairé, ar. and gu. a bend of the second.
Manchester.
 Gu. a bend, vairé, cottised, or. *Beaupre*.
 Gu. a bend, vairé, betw. six crosslets ar. *Ralegh*.
 Quarterly, or and gu. a bend, vairé.—Crest, a
 ram's head, erased, sa. attired or. . . *Sackvill*.
 Vairé, or and vert, a bend erm. *Cocke*.
 Erm. a bend, vairé, cottised, sa.—Crest, a grey-
 hound, sejant, ar. collared gu. *Plumbe*.
 Vairé, three bendlets gu. *Bray*.
 Vairé, on an inescoccheon gu. a bend, vairé.
Warde.
 Vairé, on an inescoccheon gu. a bend, vairé.
Hoding.

Gu. a bend, vairé, ar. and sa. . . . *Kniveton*, alias
Gilbert.
 Gu. a bend, vairé. *Rase*.
 Gu. a bend, vairé; in chief an annulet ar.
Beauchamp.
 Chequy, or and gu. a bend, vairé. . . . *Botreulx*.
 Gu. a bend, vairé, ar. and gu. *Penceler*.
 Or, a bend, vairé, cottised, sa. *Bowyer*.
 Gu. two bends, vairé. *Fagge*.
 Gu. three bendlets, vairé. *Longvalle*.
 Or, a chev. vairé. *Sugge*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé. *Blaket*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, ar. and sa. *Kniveton*.
 Vairé, two chev. gu. *Bellenx*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, a chief or. *Paunton*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, vairé, or and gu.;
 second and third, gu. a mullet erm. . . *Auforus*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, gu.; second and third,
 vairé; over all a bend or. *Constable*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, gu.; second and third,
 vairé, or and vert. *Peverell*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, vairé; second and
 third, gu. *Maundevill and Wither*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, gu.; second and third,
 vairé, or and vert; over all a lion, passant, ar.
Peverell.
 Per bend, gu. and or, a pale, vairé. . . . *Grover*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé, ar. and gu. . . *Frennoy*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé, a canton or. . . *Lambien*.
 Vairé, a fesse or. *Hansford*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé; on a chief or, a lion,
 passant, sa. *Pocell*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé; on a chief or, a fleur-
 de-lis sa. *Leuze*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé, a chief or. . . . *Guippe*.
 Gu. three pallets, vairé; on a chief or, a label of
 three points of the first. *Merrike*.
 Gu. a pale, vairé, surmounted with a fesse of the
 last. *Twyer*.
 Ar. a cross, lozengy, gu. and vairé. . . . *Freville*.
 Gu. a cross, patonce, vairé. *Gros*.
 Gu. a saltier, vairé. *Willington*.
 Or, a saltier, vairé. *Willington*.

NEBULEE.

Barry, nebulée, of six, or and gu. *Lovell*.
 Barry, nebulée, of eight, or and gu. a canton erm.
Lovell.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and gu. within a
 bordure az. charged with ten trefoils, slipped,
 ar. *Lovell*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and gu. a label of three
 points az. *Lovell*.

Barry, nebulée, of six, or and gu. a label of five
 points. *Bape*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and sa. . . . *Ellesfield*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, ar. and gu. . . *Champney*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, ar. and gu. a bend az.
D'Armory.
 Ermines, three bars, nebuleé, sa. *Mores*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, erm. and gu. . . *Folyott*.

Barry, nebulée, of six, gu. and ar. *Jenico*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, erm. and vert. *Fasakyr*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and sa. *Blount*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and vert. *Hawberke*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, ar. and gu.; on a bend
 sa. three bezants.—Crest, an eagle's head,
 coupé, ar. *Golston and Golfer*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, ar. and az. *Browning*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, sa. and ar.; on a canton
 gu. a mullet, pierced, or. *Brokesby*.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and sa. a canton erm.
Kebell.
 Barry, nebulée, of six, or and sa. a bendlet ar.
Paveley.
 Per pale, ar. and or, two bars, nebulée, gu.
Daundsey.
 Barry, nebulée, of two, ar. and sa. a label of
 three points gu. *Zenelton*.
 Sa. two bars, nebulée, ar.; on a canton gu. a
 mullet or. *Brokesby*.
 Az. two bars, nebulée, ar. *Poole*.
 Az. two bars, nebulée, erm. *Holcam*.

Az. two bars, nebulée, ar.—Crest, a demi woman,
 naked, her hair dishevelled, wreathed round the
 temples with quatrefoils gu. *Dolsey, or Del See*.
 Ar. two bars, nebulée, gu. *Champion*.
 Sa. two bars, nebulée, erm. *Spencer*.
 Ar. on a fesse sa. betw. two bars, nebulée, of the
 last, a lion, passant, of the first. *Snow*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, nebulée, counter-
 changed. *Kocking*.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. four plain cottises gu.
Fynchfeld.
 Az. a fesse, nebulée, erm. *Alyne*.
 Gu. a fesse, nebulée, erm. *Notbone*.
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a fesse, nebulée, counter-
 changed. *Sotwell*.
 Per pale, or and ar. a fesse, nebulée, gu.
Dantesey.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. two cottises gu.
Waterford.
 Gu. a fesse, nebulée, or, within a bordure, engr.
 ar. *De la Ber*.

WAVY.

Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, wavy, counter-
 changed. *Southwell*.
 Ar. two bars, wavy, gu. *Goldingham*.
 Az. three bars, wavy, ar. *Browning*.
 Barry, wavy, of six, sa. within a bordure of the
 first. *Choke*.
 Barry, wavy, of six, ar. and az. *Gilbert*.
 Barry, wavy, of six, ar. and sa. a chief gu. and
 a canton erm. *Barlow*.
 Ar. a fesse gu. double cottised, wavy, sa.—Crest,
 an elephant's head, coupé, sa. tusked and
 eared ar. *Ellyott*.
 Barry, wavy, of six, ar. and sa. a canton erm.
Kebell.
 Paly, wavy, of six, ar. and gu. *Herham*.
 Paly, wavy, of six, gu. and or. *Mandeyet and*
Moleyns.
 Paly, wavy, of six, or and gu. within a bordure
 erm. *Valange and Valeignes*.
 Paly, wavy, of six, ar. and gu. *Downes, or De*
la Downe.
 Paly, wavy, of eight, gu. and erm. *Wilborne*.
 Ar. on a chief or, two pallets, wavy, gu. *Sallywell*.
 Ar. a pale, wavy, sa. *Boton*.
 Ar. a bend, wavy, sa.—Crest, a mermaid, with
 two tails, expanded, ppr. hair or, holding her
 tails in her hands, expanded, wide. *Wallop*.

Ar. a bend, wavy, gu. *Goldingham*.
 Ar. a bend, wavy, sa. *Burton*.
 Sa. on a bend, wavy, ar. three bendlets, wavy,
 az. *Standen*.
 Az. a bend, wavy, ar. betw. two bendlets of the
 last. *Keynes*.
 Gu. a bend, wavy, ar. betw. two bendlets of the
 last. *Etton*.
 Ar. a bend, wavy, gu. betw. two bendlets of the
 last. *Kingston and Chellory*.
 Ar. two bendlets, wavy, sa. *Hankford*.
 Bendy, wavy, of six, ar. and sa. *Estbury*.
 Gu. two bars, wavy, or.—Crest, a mermaid ppr.
Brewer.
 Sa. a bend ar. depressed by another, wavy, of the
 first; a crosslet, fitchée, in chief, of the second.
Writtle.
 Ar. three bendlets, wavy, az. .. *Wilbornham and*
Playter.
 Ar. three bendlets, wavy, sa. *Estbery, or Isbury*.
 Ar. two bendlets, wavy, sa. *Hankford and*
Stapleton.
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. a bend, wavy, per fesse,
 or and sa. *Welborn*.
 Gu. two bends, wavy, one ar. the other or.—
 Crest, a demi lion, with two tails gu. crowned,
 guttée d'or. *Bruining*.

INESCOCHEONS.

Az. three bars or, an inescoccheon ar.; on a chief, betw. two cantons, party, per bend, or and az. dexter and sinister, as many pallets.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a pyramid of leaves az.

Mortimer.

Az. three bars or, an inescoccheon ar.; on a chief of the first, two pallets, betw. as many gyrons of the second.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a pyramid of leaves az.

Mortimer.

Gu. three bars or, an inescoccheon ar.; on a chief of the first, two pallets, betw. as many gyrons of the second.

Mortimer.

Az. three bars or; on an inescoccheon ar. three nails, points in base, sa.; on a chief of the first, two pallets betw. as many gyrons of the second.

Mortimer.

Barry of six, sa. and or; on an inescoccheon gu. three bars erm; on a chief of the second, two pallets of the first.—Crest, betw. two wings, expanded, a nail erect.

Beverley.

Barry of six, or and sa.; an inescoccheon, barry of six, erm. and sa.; on a chief of the first, two pallets, betw. as many gyrons of the second.

Edfyn, or Edefyn.

Per pale, barry of six, gu. and or, counterchanged; an inescoccheon ar.; on a chief, per pale, or and gu. the dexter, per bend, gu. and or, the sinister, per bend, sinister, or and gu.

Hageley.

Quarterly, or and az.; in chief two cantons; in base a chev. counterchanged; over all an inescoccheon ar. all within a bordure of the last.

Londons.

Per pale, barry of six, az. and or, counterchanged, an inescoccheon ar.; on a chief of the second, a pallet of the first, betw. two cantons; the dexter, per bend, az. and or; the sinister, per bend, sinister, as the dexter.

Pertney.

Erm. an inescoccheon az.

Rokeley.

Sa. an inescoccheon erm.

Bafyn.

Erm. an inescoccheon gu. over all a bend sa.

Bennet.

Ar. an inescoccheon gu. over all a bend sa. *Lacy.*

Erm. an inescoccheon gu. *Holgrave.*

Ar. an inescoccheon ermines. ... *With, or Wyth.*

Vert, on an inescoccheon ar. a stag's head, cabossed,

gu. *Chesham.*

Gu. an inescoccheon erm. *Hundescott.*

Az. an inescoccheon ar. *Harleston and Tupigney.*

Ar. fretty sa. an inescoccheon gu. .. *De la River.*

Erm. an inescoccheon gu. within a bordure, engr.

of the second. *Heppell.*

Erm. on an inescoccheon the arms of *Mortimer*, viz.

Barry of six, az. and or, an inescoccheon ar.;

on a chief of the first, two pallets, betw. as

many gyrons of the second. *Blanchfront.*

Erm. in the dexter chief an inescoccheon gu.

charged with a mullet or. *Kingscot.*

Sa. on an inescoccheon ar. a crescent of the first.

Melborne.

Ar. on an inescoccheon az. a label of five points

gu. *Waverley.*

Sa. on an inescoccheon ar. a bend gu. ... *Ayland.*

Sa. on an inescoccheon ar. a fesse, lozengy, gu.

Newmarch.

Ar. an inescoccheon az. *Straguff.*

Ar. an inescoccheon gu. *Burre.*

Az. an inescoccheon ar. *Gaygancourt and*

Wanryn.

Or, an inescoccheon gu. *Constable.*

Erm. on an inescoccheon an annulet, betw. three

crescents or. *Longchamp.*

Gu. on an inescoccheon ar. a fesse sa. ... *Warde.*

Az. an inescoccheon or. *Copeigne.*

Gu. on an inescoccheon ar. two bars az. *Genepole.*

Az. an inescoccheon ar. over all a bend, engr. gu.

Constable.

Az. on an inescoccheon ar. a chev. gu. ... *Noyalles.*

Or, an inescoccheon az.; over all a bend,

gobonated, ar. and gu. *Dansert.*

Ar. an inescoccheon vert; in the dexter chief a

mullet. *Scorpos.*

Az. on an inescoccheon or, a chev. gu. and chief

erm. *Erlescamp.*

ESCOCHEONS.

Barry of ten, ar. and az. on six escocheons sa. as many lions, rampant, of the first. .. *Sitsilt, or Cecil.*

Az. three escocheons, two and one; first, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, or; second, gu.

three catharine-wheels ar.; third, gu. three water-bougets ar. *Spike.*

Gu. three escocheons ar. *Tymperley.*

Gu. three escocheons erm. *Germyn.*

Ar. three escocheons sa. *Loudham.*

Vert, three escocheons or, each bordered, engr. ar.
Burrell.

Ar. on a fesse, engr. betw. three escocheons gu.
as many mullets or. *Bacon.*

Or, three escocheons, barry of six, vairé and gu.
Montchensey and Stalworth.

Ar. three escocheons gu. *Davillers and Hay.*

Erm. two bars gu. over all three escocheons or.
Hall.

Or, three escocheons sa. on each a pheon of the
first. *Parker.*

Gu. three escocheons ar. on each a cinquefoil az.
Vowell.

Ar. three escocheons sa. on each nine bezants,
three, three, two, and one. *Ludham.*

Gu. three escocheons ar. *Fitz-Symon.*

Ar. a chief gu.; on a bend az. three escocheons
of the first; on each a chief of the second.
Alestry.

Ar. three escocheons gu.; on each a bend, vairé,
betw. two cinquefoils or; all within a bordure,
engr. az. bezantée. *Brigges and Patmer.*

Ar. a fesse az. betw. three escocheons vert.
Berney.

Per saltier or and erm.; in chief an escocheon sa.
thereon a stag, lodged, ar.; in base a like
escocheon as in chief; on the dexter side, on an

escocheon gu. a bend ar. charged with three
crosslets, fitchée, sa. betw. two garbs or; on
the sinister side a like escocheon sa. charged
with a harp ar.—Crest, a beaver or. .. *Sadleyr.*

Gyronny of eight, erm. and az. a fesse, betw.
three escocheons, engr. all round the edge or.
Spycer.

Erm. three ancient escocheons ermines. *Bromley.*

Erm. three escocheons sa. *Bromley.*

Sa. three escocheons ar. *Mornsby.*

Gu. three escocheons or. *Stewyn.*

Az. three escocheons or. *Bechton.*

Gu. three escocheons or, on each a leaf vert.
Noxe.

Barry of eight, or and az. three escocheons erm.
Maskall.

Ar. three escocheons gu. on each six bezants.
Ferrant.

Barry of ten, or and az. an orle of escocheons ar.
Pitt.

Or, a fesse, betw. three escocheons gu. each
charged with a bend, vairé, and two cinquefoils
of the first; all within a bordure az. and
bezantée. *Pasmere.*

Ar. three escocheons sa. on each a gauntlet or.
Lowman.

BORDURES.

Or, a bordure, vairé. *Gynes.*

Or, a bend gu. within a bordure of the second,
bezantée. *Fannel.*

Sa. a bordure, ar. charged with eight torteauxes.
Wyndhull.

Ar. a bordure gu. bezantée. *Hunt.*

Ar. a bend gu. all within a bordure sa. *James.*

Gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure of the

last, charged with eight cinquefoils of the first.
Patrick.

Erm. a bordure gu. charged with eight mullets or.
Wickham.

Ar. a bordure sa.; on a canton gu. a spur or,
rowel downwards. *Knyght.*

Gu. an orle, engr. withinside, or, in a bordure,
engr. of the last. *Rotheland.*

ORLES.

Gu. an orle erm. *Humfravill.*

Gu. an orle, betw. eleven cross crosslets or.
Bertram.

Or, an orle az. *Bertram.*

Ar. an orle gu. *Bayllol, or Balliol.*

Gu. an orle ar. *Balliol.*

Az. an orle ar. *Spring.*

Az. an orle or. *Wreke.*

Gu. an orle, vairé, betw. twelve cross crosslets or.
Lyndsey.

Or, an orle sa. *Herwesell.*

Ar. an orle gu. within an orle of the last. *Bagway.*

Ar. an orle gu.; in chief three martlets of the
second. *Rotherford.*

Or, an orle sa. on the chief of the orle three
annulets of the first. *Nottingham.*

Gu. an orle ar. over all a bend ermines. *Quixley.*

Gu. an orle erm. within another of nine billets or.
Wallop.

Ar. a crescent, in an orle sa. within another of
nine billets of the second. *Fylkyn.*

CANTONS.

- Erm. on a canton sa. a saltier, engr. ar. . . . *Geffy*.
Az. a canton or, within a bordure gu. bezantée.
Dandeleay.
Ar. a canton gu. *Moyre and Clare*.
Ar. on a canton sa. a ducal coronet or. . . *Lucas*.
Erm. on a canton sa. an owl ar. *Forster*.
Or, on a canton az. a pale, engr. erm. betw. six
bezants. *Wold*.
Ar. three bars gu. on a canton az. a leopard's
head or. *Allard*.
Erm. on a canton gu. a mullet or. *Basset*.
Erm. on a canton sa. a cinquefoil or. . . *Berford*.
Ar. on a canton gu. a cross or. *Bradstone*.
Erm. on a canton or, a chev. gu. *Medilton*.
Gu. on a canton ar. a fleur-de-lis sa. . . *Newport*.
Erm. on a canton gu. an orle ar. *Surteyes*.
Ar. four bars, gemelles, sa. a canton gu. *Tenby*.
Ar. a canton sa.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased,
gu. *Sutton*.
Ar. on a canton sa. a mullet or, pierced gu.
Enfield.
Erm. on a canton sa. a fleur-de-lis or.
Agmondesham, Ansam, or Ensam.
Gu. a canton ar. *Blinco*.
Sa. guttée ar. a canton of the last. . . . *Dannet*.
Vairé, a canton gu. *Fillioli*.
Gu. three bars, gemelles, or; a canton erm.
Bardeuell.
Ar. a chev. sa. a canton erm. *Bolhalt*.
Ar. four bars gu. on a canton of the first, a bend,
fusilly, of the second. *Walshe*.
Ar. two bars gu. a canton of the last.—Crest, a
stag's head ar. attired gu. betw. the attires a
mound or. *Bois*.
Sa. three bars ar. a canton of the last. *Rothington*.
Az. two chev. or, a canton of the last. . . *Rees*.
Or, two chev. gu. a canton of the last. *Criell, or*
Kirriell.
Or, two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, three
leopards' faces of the first. *Romenal*.
Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, a
crescent of the first. *Handlo*.
Ar. a fesse and canton gu. *Widville*.
Ar. four bars gu. on a canton of the last, a
cinquefoil of the first. *Bekingham*.
Barry of eight, ar. and sa. a canton, per pale, or
and ar. *Bellstide*.
Sa. a chev. ar. a canton erm. *Roshall, Harper,*
and Langtre.
Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last, a cross
of the first. *Broughton*.
- Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last, a
cinquefoil or. *Preston*.
Barry of eight, ar. and gu. on a canton sa. a
cross, patonce, or. *Elton*.
Ar. three bars sa. a canton of the last.
Braunspath.
Az. three bee-hives or, a canton erm. *Bishopton*.
Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last, a rose
or. *Derwentwater*.
Gu. three bars, gemelles, or, on a canton ar. five
billets sa. *Inglös*.
Az. two bars ar. a chief, per fesse, indented,
erm. and ar. a canton or. *Hotham*.
Or, a fesse, betw. two chev. gu. a canton erm.
Ilkesall.
Ar. two bars az. on a canton of the last, a martlet
or. *Lathbury*.
Gu. on a bordure sa. eight mullets or; on a
canton erm. a lion, rampant, of the first. *White*.
Vairé, on a canton or, a buck's head, cabossed,
sa. *Becher*.
Ar. two bars sa. a canton of the last. . . *Bentley,*
Benley, or Binley.
Erm. on a canton sa. a harp ar. *Franceis*.
Barry of six, or and gu. a canton erm. *Goushill*.
Barry of six, ar. and gu. on a canton of the
second, a mullet of the first. *Wass*.
Lozengy, gu. and erm. on a canton az. a cross,
moline or. *Monburnay*.
Or, a fesse, and in base a chev. gu. on a canton
of the last, a mullet of the first. . . *Fitz-Routh*.
Ar. a fesse and canton gu. on the canton a
crescent or. *Bramshot*.
Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last, a lion,
passant, guardant, or. *Lancaster*.
Ar. a fesse and canton gu. on the last, a crescent
of the first. *Colbrond*.
Or, three bars, nebulée, gu. a canton erm. *Lovell*.
Gu. two bars ar. on a canton of the last, a tower,
triple-towered sa. *Chastell*.
Ar. two bars gu. on a canton of the last, a maunch
of the first. *Bardsey*.
Ar. three bars gu. on a canton az. a cinquefoil or.
Piparp.
Ar. on a canton sa. a covered cup of the first.
Chichester.
Ar. three bars sa.; on the first, a lion, passant,
guardant, betw. two martlets or; on the second,
three cinquefoils of the last; on the third, three
escallops of the third; on a canton gu. a bird,
with wings expanded, of the first. . . *Thurston*.

Barry, wavy, of six, ar. and sa. a canton erm. *Kebell.*
 Ar. a fesse and canton sa. *Irby.*
 Erm. on a canton sa. a pheon ar. *Midlemore.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, a cross, pomettée, fitchée, or. *Modberley.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, a mullet or. *Warburton.*
 Erm. four chev. gu. on a canton of the last, a lion, passant, or. *Oreby.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. a canton of the last. .. *Orreby and Titton.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, an escallop or, all within a bordure of the last. *Pope.*

Ar. two chev. engr. sa. a canton of the last. *Dalby.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton of the last, a cross, patonce, or. *Bold.*
 Or, two chev. gu. on a canton ar. three bends of the second. *Balas.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. on a canton or, a popinjay gu. *Meduerst.*
 Az. a chev. engr. or; a canton, indented, at the bottom of the last. *Dedham.*
 Ar. two chev. gu. on a canton az. a fleur-de-lis or. *Freche.*
 Or, two chev. gu. a canton az. *Jegon, or Gigon.*
 Or, two chev. gu. on a canton sa. a mallet ar. *Pope.*

QUARTERLY.

Quarterly; first, or, two bars, vairé, ar. and sa.; second, gu. two bars, vairé, or and sa.; third, as the second; fourth, or, three fleurs-de-lis gu. *Stone.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. *Mandevill.*
 Quarterly, or and gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a bull's head sa. armed ar. *Say.*
 Quarterly, gu. and or; in the first quarter, a mullet ar. *Vere.*
 Quarterly, or and vert. ... *Barneis, or Barners.*
 Quarterly, or and sa.—Crest, a bull, passant, quarterly, sa. and or. *Bovyll.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa.—Crest, a bull, passant, quarterly, ar. and sa. *Hoo.*
 Quarterly, gu. and or. *Pakenham and Chamberlyn.*
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. *Coke.*
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. a label of five points az. *Mascy.*
 Quarterly, az. and ar.; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis or.—Crest, a bull's head, barry of six, ar. and az. *Metham.*
 Quarterly, ar. and gu.; in the first quarter, a falcon's head, coupé, of the last. ... *Bridvill.*
 Quarterly, sa. and ar. *Parrend, or Parene.*
 Quarterly, sa. and ar.; in the first quarter, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. crowned or. ... *Prerne.*
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. ... *Soleneny, Sulney, Tute, or Twit.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az. *North.*
 Quarterly, az. and or. ... *Sawns and Roskington.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa.; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis gu.; in the fourth, an ermine-spot sa. *Lainham.*
 Quarterly, gu. and erm. *Burys.*
 Quarterly, gu. and or, within a bordure, engr. az. *Bruton.*

Quarterly, or and gu. a bordure sa. *Huntingfeld.*
 Quarterly, erm. and gu. *Stanhope.*
 Quarterly, gu. and or; in the first quarter, a cross, moline, ar. *Chamberlyn.*
 Quarterly; first and fourth, paly of six, or and gu.; second and third, erm.; all within a bordure az. *Persall.*
 Quarterly, erm. and paly of six, or and gu.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, ar. attired or. *Knightley.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa.; in the first quarter, a crescent gu. *Drull, or Drewell.*
 Quarterly, or and gu.; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis, within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Rockford.*
 Quarterly, or and purp. *Chackers.*
 Quarterly; first, party per pale, crenellée, or and az.; second, ar. a fleur-de-lis sa. thereon three bezants; third, as the second; fourth, as the first. *Gosnold.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. a label of three points sa. on each as many plates. *Huntingfeld.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. a bordure vairé. *Fitz-Jeffry.*
 Quarterly, ar. and vert; in the first quarter, a mullet gu. *Pereys.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Huntingfeld.*
 Quarterly, or and az. *Pichew and Perrot.*
 Quarterly, gu. and sa.; in the first quarter, an eagle's head, erased, or. *Bytton.*
 Quarterly, gu. and or; in the first, a cross, patonce, of the last. *Middleton and Strivelin.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. within a bordure az. *Bretton.*
 Quarterly, or and gu.; in the first, an eagle, displayed, vert. *Paganham.*
 Quarterly, or and gu. a bordure sa. bezantée. *Rochefford.*

- Quarterly, gu. and or; in the first, a lion, passant, ar. *Massy.*
- Quarterly, gu. and or; first and fourth, three fleurs-de-lis ar.—Crest, a lion's head, coupé, ar. *Massy.*
- Quarterly, gu. and or; first and fourth, three escallops gu. *Massy.*
- Quarterly, ar. and sa. a label of three points gu. *Conquest.*
- Quarterly, ar. and az. a label of three points gu. on each as many bezants. *Grey.*
- Quarterly, gu. and ar.; in the first, a nag's head, coupé, of the second.—Crest, a ram's head, coupé, ar. horned and crowned or. *Marsh.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, sa. and ar. *Bassy, Brassy, or Bressy.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and or.—Crest, a cock pheasant, sitting, ppr. *Bromley.*
- Quarterly, crenellée, ar. and sa. *Kayla, or Kayle.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and or; in the first a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Besney, alias Besyn.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and gu. *Leighton.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and sa.; in the first, a bugle-horn of the last. *Northe and Forster.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and gu.; in the first, a lion, passant, guardant, ar. *Langley.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and az.—Crest, a pine-tree, leaved vert, fructed or. *Acton.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, erm. and gu.—Crest, a wivern, wings expanded, sa. *Fitz-Waryn.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, sa. and ar.; in the first, a bird of the second, beaked and legged gu. *Brasy.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and az. *Perott.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, erm. and az. *Lacon.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and ar.; in the first and fourth, a crescent of the second; in the second and third, a leopard's head of the first. *Ryton.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and sa. *Brasy.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, ar. and gu. a label of five points of the last. *Hodnett.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, or and gu. a label of five points az. *Hudenett.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. on a bend sa. three crosses, pattée, ar. *Hanam, Hannam, or Hanham.*
- Quarterly, per cross, indented, or and az. *Langley.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa. a label of three points az. *Trompington.*
- Quarterly, or and sa. a bend gu. *Biskele.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. a bend of the last. *Loring and Wlunston.*
- Quarterly, gu. and sa.; in the second and third, a fleur-de-lis ar.; over all a bend of the last. *Hextall.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa. *Fitz-Roger.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. a bend sa. a label of five points ar. *Lacy.*
- Quarterly, ar. and sa. a bend gu. *Breston.*
- Quarterly, ar. and erm. a bend gu. *Cardycan.*
- Quarterly, ar. and az. a bend gu. *Bray and Helers.*
- Quarterly, az. and ar. a bend or. *Langstone.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. over all a bend of the last.—Crest, a plume of feathers or. *Beauchamp.*
- Quarterly, or and az. a bend gu. *Somerey and Ulterton.*
- Quarterly, sa. and or, a bend ar. *Langton.*
- Quarterly, ar. and sa. a bend of the second. *Rous.*
- Quarterly, per fesse, indented, az. and gu. a bend ar. *Weston.*
- Quarterly, ar. and sa. on a bend gu. three fleurs-de-lis of the first. *Garshall.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu.; in chief, an annulet, counterchanged; on a bend az. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or. *Acton.*
- Quarterly, az. and or, a bend gu. *Burgg.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend of the second, a mullet, pierced, or. *Everingham.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. a bend sa.—Crest, a two-headed wivern ar. winged or. (Another crest, a bull's head, coupé, sa. platée, horned ar.) *Wodrington, or Witherington.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. on a bend az. three plates. *Sturmyn.*
- Quarterly, or and az. on a bend gu. three handcuffs of the first. *Bryan.*
- Quarterly, gu. and or, a bend ar. *Fitz-Nicoll.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three mullets, pierced, or. *Remoste.*
- Quarterly, or and gu. a bend, vairé. *Sackvill.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. a bend, engr. of the second. *Loring.*
- Quarterly, vert and or, a bend of the second. *Espayne.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. a bend of the second. *Mascy.*
- Quarterly, ar. and gu. on a bend sa. three mullets of the first. *Ashley.*
- Quarterly, or and az. on a bend gu. three cross crosslets of the first. *Fastolfe.*

Vert, a fleur-de-lis or, betw. two woolpacks, in
pale, ar. enclosed by two flaunches of the third.

each charged with a wolf, passant, az.—Crest, a cubit arm, erect, vested, paly of four, or and az. holding in the hand ppr. a bunch of leaves vert. *Wolley.*
 Gu. six cross crosslets ar. two and one, one and two, betw. two flaunches of the second. *Elkington.*
 Sa. twelve plates, betw. two flaunches ar. *Spilman.*

Gu. five bezants, two, one, and two, betw. two flaunches ar. each charged with a lion, rampant, sa. *Ohney.*
 Sa. two lions, passant, in pale, ar. betw. as many flaunches of the last, each charged with a fesse az. *Steed.*
 Az. two swans, close, in pale, ar. betw. as many flaunches erm. *Mellishe.*

CHIEFS.

Az. a chief ar. *Maunstrell.*
 Or, a chief gu. *Fitz-Symon.*
 Or, a chief az. *Lysures, Lesoures, and Muschance.*
 Ar. a chief sa. *Velayn.*
 Ar. a chief az. *Clun.*
 Sa. a chief ar. *Penlay.*
 Gu. a chief ar.—Crest, a hedge-hog ppr. *Hersay.*
 Az. a chief or. *Beauvill and Lusers.*
 Sa. on a chief ar. a cross, patonce, of the first. *Boluron.*
 Or, a chief vert. *Vernay.*
 Ar. a pellet sa. a chief of the last. *Coringham.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. a crescent of the first. *Worcelley.*
 Vert, a chief or. *Tychborne.*
 Gu. a chief or. *Wanton.*
 Ar. on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis gu. *Roger.*
 Ar. a mullet gu.; on a chief or, a fleur-de-lis of the second. *Rogers.*
 Or, a chief az. *Santon.*
 Gu. on a chief ar. a label of three points of the first. *Vinon.*
 Erm. a chief, party per pale, indented, or and gu. *Shotesbrook.*
 Or, a chief, chequy, ar. and gu. *Ikeling.*
 Per pale, or and az. a chief gu. *Caldecot.*
 Erm. on a chief or, three bendlets sa. *Babetote.*
 Gu. a chief or, within a bordure erm. *Ardenus.*
 Ar. a chief gu.; over all, on a bend az. three escocheons of the first, each charged with a chief of the second. *Alestry.*
 Erm. an annulet in the centre, and, on a chief or, two bends az. *Claypoole.*
 Ar. on a chief az. a martlet or. *Whitmore.*
 Ar. guttée-de-sang, on a chief az. three ducal coronets or. *Kington.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. three bezants. *Rosele.*
 Erm. a chief gu. *Mortayne, or Mortaine.*
 Gu. on a chief ar. three capital T's. *Pryssset.*
 Gu. a chief, crenellée, ar. *Bincester.*
 Erm. a chief, quarterly, or and gu. *St. Nicholas, Fitz-Nicholas, and Peckham.*

Gu. a chief or. *Fitz-Henry.*
 Sa. five bezants, in saltier, a chief or. *Byfield.*
 Vairé, or and gu. a chief sa. *Fitz-Henry and Estoke.*
 Sa. a chief or. *Penley.*
 Az. a chief erm. *Sulliard.*
 Or, a chief az. *Beltost.*
 Gu. on a chief ar. a label of three points az. *Hercy.*
 Ar. on a chief gu. two crescents or. *Bigwod.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. four lozenges of the first. *Charles.*
 Gu. a fleur-de-lis or, a chief erm. *Dixin, or Dixon.*
 Chequy, or and gu. a chief erm. *Gynty.*
 Chequy, or and gu. a chief, with one row of ermines. *Tattersall.*
 Erm. on a chief gu. a label of three points ar. *Belfeld.*
 Lozengy, or and gu. a chief az. *Broke.*
 Erm. a chief, party per chief, indented, gu. and or. *Brome.*
 Ar. a chief gu.—Crest, a wivern az. sting and ears or. *Werkesley.*
 Gu. a chief ar. *Worselley.*
 Erm. a chief, quartered, or and gu.; in the first, a chess-rook sa. *Barrokes.*
 Gu. a chief, party per chief, indented, gu. and or. *Thorleys.*
 Gu. a chief erm. *Norburgh.*
 Ar. a chief gu. over all a bend, engr. az. *Leeke.*
 Ar. a chief gu. over all a bend az. *Cromwell.*
 Or, a chief gu. over all a bend az. *Barington.*
 Ar. a chief gu. over all a bend, engr. az. *Penbrige.*
 Or, two bars az. a chief gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed of the first. *Manners.*
 Sa. two bars or, a chief ar. *Frogenhall, or Frognall.*
 Az. a saltier and chief or. *Bruse.*
 Or, a saltier and chief gu. *Brus.*
 Az. two bars, gemelles, and a chief or. *Meynill.*

Bendy of six, or and az. a chief erm. . . . *Howkes*.
 Gu. two bars, gemelles, and a chief or.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a pair of dragon's wings, expanded, or, with a cap betw. ar. . . . *Roald*.
 Gu. two bars, gemelles, ar. a chief of the second, over all a bend sa. . . . *Thornhill*.
 Gu. two bars, gemelles, and a chief ar. *Thornell*.
 Az. two bars, gemelles, and a chief or. *Cypherwast*.
 Gu. a chev. engr. and a chief ar. . . . *Themelby*.
 Sa. a chev. or; a chief, party per chief, sa. and or. . . . *Baynard*.
 Gu. a chev. vairé, a chief or. . . . *Paunton*.
 Erm. a chev. and chief sa. on the bottom line thereof a leopard's head or. . . . *Pourdon*.
 Az. a bend and chief or. . . . *Carmynow*.
 Ar. three bars, wavy, az. a chief gu. on a canton erm. a mullet of the second.—Crest, a boar's head or, tusked az. on his breast a mullet. *Barley*.
 Ar. a chief gu. over all a bend, engr. sa. *Bridge*.
 Ar. a chief sa. over all a bend, engr. gu. *Holden*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. a chief, indented, sa. *Boslinthorne* and *Boslinthorp*.
 Az. two bends ar. a chief of the last. . . *Newbald*.
 Or, a chief gu. over all a bend az. . . *Harington*.
 Barry of six, nebulée, az. and ar. a chief or. *Bydeford*.
 Barry of four, ar. and gu. a chief vairé. *Pympe*.
 Ar. a chief az. over all a bend, engr. gu. *Penbruge*.
 Or, a saltier gu. a chief of the second; in the dexter point, a mullet ar. . . . *Brus*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, gu. . . . *Heringrave*.
 Or, a chev. sa.; on a chief of the second, a fesse, engr. of the first. . . . *Solyngton*.
 Gu. three bars, gemelles, and a chief ar. *Thornell*.
 Barry of ten, gu. and ar. a chief or. *Malephant*.
 Bendy of six, ar. and gu. a chief or. . . *Baldwyn*.
 Purp. on a chief, indented, ar. a lion, rampant, of the field. . . . *Skipton*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, az. . . *Glanvill* and *Valens*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, sa. . . . *Bavent*.
 Ar. a mullet sa. a chief of the last. *Coppandall*.
 Az. a chief, indented, or.—Crest, a martin, passant, or, betw. two spears, erect. *Dunham*.
 Gu. a chief, per fesse, indented, gu. and or. *Thorelys*.

Or, a chief, indented, az. . . . *Boteler*.
 Or, a chief, indented, az.—Crest, a cap of maintenance vert, turned up or, thereon a wivern, with wings expanded, az. . . . *Middleham*.
 Erm. a chief, indented, gu. . . . *Morteine*.
 Gu. two bars, gemelles, or; a chief, invected, erm. . . . *Inkpen*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, sa. . . . *Power*.
 Or, a fesse, chequy, sa. and gu. a chief, indented, az. . . . *Weddisberry*.
 Gu. a chief, indented, or. *Kynver* and *Grovyll*.
 Erm. a chief, indented, gu. charged with a bar, gemelle, or. . . . *Brome*.
 Or, on a chief, indented, az. three plates; on each, a mullet; all within a bordure, gobonated, gu. and erm. . . . *Lathum*.
 Gu. a chief, indented, erm. . . . *Charles*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. a trefoil, slipped, of the first. . . . *Maundevill*.
 Or, a chief, indented, sa. . . . *Harsike*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, gu. . . . *Hemgrave*.
 Gu. two bars, gemelles, or, a chief, indented, erm. . . . *Hinkpenn*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. a chief, indented, of the last. *Thornton*.
 Az. a chief, indented, ar. . . . *Duc*.
 Gu. two bars or, a chief, indented, of the second.—Crest, a demi lion ar. holding a crosslet, fitchée. . . . *Hare*.
 Gu. a chief, indented, erm. . . . *Michaell*.
 Or, a chief, indented, gu. . . . *Brighley*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, vert, over all a bend gu. *Nevyll*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. a chief, indented, sa. *Baslingthorp*.
 Chequy, az. and ar. a chief, engr. or. . . *Walton*.
 Gu. a chief, dauncettée, ar. within a bordure az. *Baret*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, sa. a trefoil, slipped, betw. two annulets ar. . . . *Bamme*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three taus ar. *Totofell*.
 Gu. a chief, indented, ar. . . . *Surcester*.
 Gu. on a chief, indented, ar. three escallops of the first. . . . *Baret*.
 Gu. a chief, indented, ar. . . . *Brighley*.
 Ar. a chief, indented, az. over all a bend gu. *Bethum*.
 Or, a chief, indented, gu. . . . *Dier*.

FESSES.

Ar. a fesse sa.—Crest, a dragon's head, erased, sa. . . . *Kighley*.
 Sa. a fesse erm. . . . *Winter*.
 Sa. a fesse ar. *Beauchastle*, *Wading*, and *Weere*.

Az. a fesse or. . . . *Marasse* and *Ellyott*.
 Az. a fesse ar. . . . *Noyers*.
 Or, a fesse az. . . . *Beaumorys*.
 Gu. a fesse, engr. ar. . . . *Aubrey*.

- Gu. a fesse erm. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Acton.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. betw. three fish-hooks of the second. *Bosdon.*
 Erm. a fesse, engr. az. *Norwich.*
 Or, a fesse gu. over all a bendlet sa. *Poleyne and Fisher.*
 Sa. a fesse or. *Orwell.*
 Or, a fesse sa. *Deen.*
 Vert, a fesse or. *Duffeld.*
 Ar. a fesse az. a label of three points gu. *Byrkyn and Everyngham.*
 Ar. a fesse az. *Everdon.*
 Or, a fesse gu. *Ablehall.*
 Erm. a fesse, engr. gu. *Leverkye.*
 Erm. a fesse gu. *Isley.*
 Gu. on a fesse ar. a mullet sa. *Hampton.*
 Gu. a fesse or. *Beauchamp and Worth.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. *Mauncell.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. *Doddingsells.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. *Walers.*
 Ar. a fesse, embattled, gu. *Plaunch.*
 Ar. a fesse, counter-embattled, sa. within a bordure of the last. *Bernas.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. a crescent ar. *Zorke.*
 Ar. a fesse purp. in the dexter chief point a weasel of the second. *Belet.*
 Erm. a fesse az. *D'Arderne.*
 Sa. on a fesse or, two pallets gu. *Malins.*
 Erm. a fesse purp. *Crownall.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. gu. in chief, an annulet sa. *Fresh.*
 Or, a fesse, embattled; sa. *Aberbury.*
 Az. a fesse, engr. or, a canton ar. *Vergill.*
 Ar. a fesse, engr. gu. *Bawmford.*
 Erm. a fesse gu. *Barnake, Ditton, and Isley.*
 Sa. a fesse or; in the dexter chief point, a crescent of the second. *Bond.*
 Ar. a fesse gu.; on a canton of the second, a crescent of the first. *Colbrond.*
 Ar. a fesse erm. double cottised sa. *Harleston.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. double cottised az. *Welfare.*
 Or, a fesse az. double cottised of the same. *De la Mare.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. within a bordure gu. *Weland.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. a label of five points az. *Romesey, or Rumsey.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. a label of five points of the second. *Hampton.*
 Ar. a fesse, party per fesse, indented, gu. and or, double cottised az. *Fleshing.*
 Gu. a fesse, double cottised ar. *Praers.*
 Or, a fesse sa. in chief a crosslet gu. *Hayverd, or Haverd.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. a chief, bendy of six, or and gu. *Despayne.*
 Sa. on a fesse erm. a bend pean. *Spillman.*
 Ar. four fusils, in fesse, az. over all a fesse gu.; in chief, a label of five points or. *Doynelmere.*
 Ar. a fesse, double cottised, gu. *Badlesmere.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. a label of three points of the same. *Wasle.*
 Ar. a fesse, party per fesse, indented, vert and sa. cottised sa. and vert. *Huddy.*
 Gu. a fesse or, a label of five points erm. *Sneckes, or Snakes.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. charged with three chev. couched, sinister, of the first. *Trenouth.*
 Ar. a fesse and canton gu. *Widvill, or Woodvill.*
 Vert, a fesse, flory, or. *Harrold, or Hareold.*
 Or, a fesse, betw. two bars, indented, sa. *Costle.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. on a canton of the second, a crescent or. *Bramsheat.*
 Sa. a fesse or; in base a chev. of the second. *Baynard.*
 Gu. a fesse, chequy, ar. and sa. within a bordure or.—Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, or. *Hampton.*
 Erm. a fesse, engr. sa. *Huswiffe.*
 Ar. a fesse gu.; in chief, a bar, indented, of the second. *Hachatt.*
 Az. a fesse ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Barnardes.*
 Sa. a fesse, humettée, ar. *Bostock.*
 Ar. on a fesse sa.; another, indented, of the first. *Trenothe.*
 Ar. a fesse gu. double cottised, wavy, sa.—Crest, an elephant's head sa. armed and eared ar. *Eliott.*
 Ar. a fesse sa. a canton of the same. *Irby.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. cottised, wavy, sa. three crescents or. *Dod.*
 Erm. on a fesse or, three pallets gu. *Malynes.*
 Ar. on a fesse az. three cups or, with points under each, like tunnels. *Peverond.*
 Gu. on a fesse or, betw. three saltiers ar. two bends vert. *Sacary.*
 Sa. a fesse or; in the dexter chief, a crescent ar.—Crest, an old man's head, in profile, ppr. hair sa. *Bond.*
 Or, a fesse gu.; in base, a chev. of the second; on a canton of the same, a mullet, pierced, of the first. *Fitz-Roaut.*
 Ar. a fesse gu.; on a canton of the second, a crescent or. *Bramshot.*
 Ar. a fesse gu.; in the dexter chief a mullet of the second.—Crest, a wolf, passant, or, guttée, on the neck, gu. *Odingsells.*
 Or, a fesse, dancettée, az.—Crest, a squirrel, eating a nut, gu. *Haslewood and Vavasour.*
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, sa. *West and Beauburgh.*
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, or. *Fother, or Fodyr.*

Or, on a fesse, betw. two chev. sa. three crosslets
of the first. *Walpole*.
Az. a fesse, betw. two chev. or. *Cornerd*.
Ar. a fesse, betw. two chev. az. *Molyngton*.
Az. a fesse, betw. two chev. ar. *Tendring* and
Bomsted.
Ar. on a fesse, betw. two chev. of the first, three
escallops or. *Trevanyon*.
Sa. a fesse, betw. two chev. erm. ... *Holdem*, or
Holmeden.
Az. on a fesse, betw. two chev. or, three eagles,
displayed, gu. *Keney*, or *Keny*.
Gu. a fesse, betw. two chev. erm. ... *Charnells*.
Az. a fesse, betw. two chev. erm. *Persall*.
Sa. a fesse or, betw. two chev. ar. within a
bordure erm. *Hayles*.
Gu. a fesse erm. betw. two chev. or. .. *Charnell*.
Or, on a fesse, betw. two chev. sa. three roses ar.
De Lisle.
Or, a fesse and two chev. gu. betw. three martlets
of the same. *Tey*s.
Ar. on a fesse, betw. two chev. sa. three cross
crosslets or. *Austin*, or *Aston*.
Ar. a fesse, betw. two chev. sa. .. *Lamborne* and
Honyngton.
Ar. three chev. gu. over all a fesse of the second
Andbly.
Gu. a fesse, betw. two chev. or, a canton erm.
Ilkensall.
Ar. a fesse and two chev. gu. betw. ten martlets
sa. seven and three. *Peche*.
Gu. on a fesse, engr. betw. two chev. or, three
roses of the first. *Fesant*, or *Phesant*.
Gu. a fesse, betw. two chev. vairé... *Godiere*, or
Goodyer.
Sa. a fesse and two chev. erm. betw. the upper
chev. and fesse a covered cup or. *Holden*.
Az. on a fesse, betw. two chev. ar. three crescents
gu. *Tendring*e.
Or, on a fesse, betw. two chev. gu. three mullets,
pierced, of the first. *De Teye*.
Per pale, gu. and az. a fesse, betw. two chev. ar.
Brutyn.
Az. a fesse, betw. two chev. engr. *Kyrkeby*.
Or, on a fesse, betw. two chev. gu. three trefoils,
slipped, ar. *Fylloll*.
Az. on a fesse, betw. two chev. ar. three crescents
gu. *Kyrton*.
Az. on a fesse, betw. two chev. or, a buck's
head, cabossed, gu. *Morul*.
Or, a fesse, betw. two chev. gu. a canton erm.
Ilketishall, *Ilkesall*, or *Ilketshall*.

BARS.

Or, two bars az. *Hakebeche*.
Gu. two bars erm. a canton of the last.
..... *Harowdon*.
Ar. two bars, engr. sa. *Rous*.
Gu. two bars or.—Crest, on a ducal coronet or, a
peacock ppr. *Harcourt*.
Az. two bars or. *Burdett*.
Ar. two bars sa.—Crest, a bear's head, erased,
sa. muzzled gu. *Brereton*.
Ar. two bars sa. *Pillet*.
Az. two bars ar.—Crest, a wivern, coming out of
a whelk-shell. *Venables*.
Ar. two bars sa. over all a bend gu. *Ashton* and
..... *Lynde*.
Ar. two bars gu.—Crest, an ass's head, erased,
ppr. bridled or. *Manwaring*.
Sa. two bars, engr. or. *Grasell*.
Gu. two bars, party per fesse, indented, ar. and
az. *Frene*.
Ar. two bars vert. *Harthull*.
Ar. two bars az. *Hilton*.
Ar. two bars gu. *Martyn*.
Or, two bars and a canton az. *Scarborough*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
lion of England or. *Lancaster*.
Ar. two bars az.; on a canton of the second, a
martlet or. *Lathebury*.
Ar. two bars gu. a label of three points az. on
each as many plates. *Martyn*.
Ar. two bars, engr. az. *Athull*.
Gu. two bars, embattled, ar. *Coffyn*.
Or, two bars gu. *Harmanvill* and *Chalun*.
Ar. two bars gu. within a bordure, engr. sa.
..... *Sibthorpe*, or *Gibthorpe*.
Gu. two bars erm. *Nugent*, *Boteler*, and *Panton*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
cinquefoil of the first. *Derwentwater*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
lozenge or. *Derwentwater*.
Ar. two bars gu. within a bordure, engr. .. *Benet*
..... and *Knottisford*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
cross, moline, or. *Kyrkby*.
Ar. two bars gu. a canton of the same. .. *Corbet*.
Ar. two bars sa.; in chief two pallets of the
second. *Chirchman*.
Ar. two bars and a canton sa. thereon a chess-
rook or. *Braylford*.
Az. three bars or; on a canton gu. a cross,
patonce, ar. *Atton*.
Sa. two bars ar. *Touke*.
Az. two bars ar.; in chief a leopard's head of the
second. *Totehill*.
Erm. two bars, and a canton gu. joined to the
first; thereon a cinquefoil or. *Preston*.
Ar. two bars, and a canton gu. joined to the
upper; over all a bend az. *Coupland*.
Or, two bars, per pale, indented, vert and az.
..... *Sustan*.
Or, two bars sa. *Pever*.
Ar. two bars gu.; in chief three torteauxes; over
all a bend sa. *Trikenham*.
Erm. two bars gu. *Bruant*.
Erm. two bars vert. *Delavale*.
Sa. two bars, wreathed, ar. and gu. *Waye*.
Ar. two bars and a canton sa. .. *Benly*, or *Bently*.
Or, two bars gu. over all a bend az. *Wake*.
Ar. two bars az. over all a bend of the second.
..... *Mountford*.
Or, two bars, engr. below, and invected above.
..... *Boxle*.
Ar. two bars, engr. below, gu. *Underscott*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
cross of the first. *Broughton*.
Ar. two bars gu.; on a canton of the second, a
maunch of the first. *Bardsey*.
Ar. guttée az. two bars gu. *Chaury*.
Gu. two bars ar.; in chief three horse-shoes or.
..... *Bakepuce*.
Gu. two bars ar. *Foxley*.
Per pale, az. and gu. two bars or. *Holt*.
Ar. two bars sa. within a bordure, engr. or.
..... *Cromwell*.
Erm. two bars purp. *Maudit*.
Ar. two bars sa. cottised of the same. *Bishbery*,
..... or *Bisbery*.
Or, two bars, wreathed, bendy of eight, az. and
gu. *Jakys*.
Az. two bars, gemelles, ar. *Syferwast*.
Or, two bars az.; in chief three crosses, pattée,
gu. *Wynstanley*.
Ar. on two bars, humettée, vert, three fleurs-de-
lis or. *Rotheley*.
Ar. two bars sa. within a bordure, engr. gu.
..... *Wyvell*.
Ar. two bars gu. over all a bend az. *Martyndall*.
Ar. two bars sa. a label of five points gu. *Gardyn*.
Az. two bars ar. a bend gu. *Leigh*.
Az. two bars ar. a bend, gobonated, or and gu.
..... *Leigh*.
Az. two bars ar. a bend, compony, or and gu.
..... *Leigh*.

Az. two bars ar. a bend gu. *Venables.*
 Ar. two bars gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Parre.*
 Ar. two bars sa. a bend gu. *Ashton.*
 Gu. two bars, gobonated, az. and ar. ... *Burley.*
 Ar. two bars sa. a bend gu. *Lynde.*
 Ar. two bars gu. a canton of the second.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, ar. attired gu. betw. them a mound and cross or. *Boys.*
 Gu. two bars ar.; on a canton sa. a tower of the second. *Chastell.*
 Az. two bars ar.; a chief, per fesse, indented, erm. and ar. a canton or. *Hotham.*
 Or, two bars, gemelles, gu.; in chief two crosses, coupé, of the second. *Laborer.*
 Or, two bars gu. a label of three points sa. *Wintershall.*
 Ar. two bars, counter-embattled, erm. .. *Burnby.*
 Gu. three bars erm. *Kyrkton.*
 Ar. three bars vert. *Frys.*
 Vairé, three bars gu. *Caynes.*
 Sa. three bars ar. *Scharlow and Houghton.*
 Ar. three bars sa.—Crest, a bull's head, coupé, gu. horned gu. *Houghton and Porter.*
 Gu. three bars ar. *Bensted and Berlingham.*
 Az. three bars ar.—Crest, a wolf's head, erased, gu. ducally gorged or. *Tame.*
 Az. three bars or. *Spygurnell.*
 Or, three bars az.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, ar. *Aske.*
 Ar. three bars gu. a canton of the same. *Multon.*
 Erm. three bars gu. *Husey.*
 Or, three bars gu. *Meschems.*
 Or, three bars gu. *Moulton.*
 Gu. three bars ar.; on a canton erm. a bend, lozengy, of the first. *Walshe.*
 Az. three bars or; in chief three crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the first. *Stowe, or Stowte.*
 Ar. three bars gu.; on a canton az. a cinquefoil or. *Pypard.*
 Or, three bars vert. .. *Bray, Moygne, or Moigne.*
 Gu. three bars ar. a canton erm. *Walshe.*
 Erm. three bars sa. *Francois.*
 Or, three bars gu.; in the dexter point of the first bar an escocheon erm. *Martyn.*
 Or, three bars gu. a canton erm. *Martyn.*
 Ar. three bars gu. a canton erm. *Aspelle.*
 Gu. three bars, gobonated, ar. and sa. .. *Barre.*
 Ar. three bars sa. a bend erm. *Fyncham.*

Or, three bars az.—Crest, an old man's head, side-faced, ppr. wreathed on the head, and stringed, or and az. *Ash.*
 Ar. three bars, embattled, gu. *Barrys.*
 Az. three bars or, a bordure erm. *Arneford.*
 Ar. three bars gu. *Moulton, Scowlage, and Soules.*
 Az. three bars ar. *Cramburne.*
 Ar. semée of guttées gu. three bars, humettée, az. *Armarle.*
 Erm. three bars az. a bend gu. *Fromantrill.*
 Az. three bars ar.; in chief a saltier or. *Foudras.*
 Ar. three bars az.; on the second, two annulets linked together. *Maydestone.*
 Or, three bars gu.; on a canton erm. a bend, engr. of the second. *Waleys.*
 Gu. three bars or. *Blakeford.*
 Gu. three bars, humettée, ar. *Helingsale.*
 Erm. three bars, humettée, gu. *Dambretricourt, or Dabrichcourt.*
 Gu. three bars ar. *Kirkenton.*
 Ar. three bars az.; on a canton of the second, a martlet or. *Lathebury.*
 Ar. three bars sa.; on a canton gu. a saltier of the first. *Braunspath.*
 Sa. three bars erm. cottised, gobonated, or and az. *Horwood.*
 Or, three bars ar. a bend gu. *Penbrug.*
 Ar. three bars gu. a bend sa. *Rosse and Thorpe.*
 Sa. three bars ar. a canton of the second. *Rothington.*
 Erm. three bars gu.; on a canton az. a cross, engr. ar. *Huttoft.*
 Or, two bars, dancettée, sa.; on a chief az. three annulets of the first. *Beke.*
 Az. two bars, dancettée, or, a chief of the same.—Crest, on a rock ppr. a bird ar. with a stone in his mouth. *Stoner.*
 Az. two bars, dancettée, ar. *De la Ryver.*
 Az. two bars, dancettée, or. *De la Rever.*
 Gu. two bars, dancettée, ar. *Asmant.*
 Ar. three bars, dancettée, gu. *Balun.*
 Or, three bars, dancettée, sa. *Shilford.*
 Az. three bars, dancettée, or. *Loveday.*
 Gu. three bars, dancettée, ar. *Catenham.*
 Or, three bars, dancettée, gu. *De la Mare.*
 Ar. three bars, dancettée, gu. *Basset.*
 Gu. four bars, dancettée, ar. *Totenham.*

BARRY.

Barry of six, or and az. *Pembruge.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. within a bordure, engr. gu. *Olney.*

Barry of six, erm. and gu. *Husee.*
 Barry of six, ar. and az. within a bordure gu. *Pomys.*

- Barry of six, ar. and az.; on a label of three points gu. nine bezants. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, or and az.—Crest, a dragon's head, couped, or, thereon four barrulets az. *Constable*.
 Barry of six, or and vert, a bend gu.—Crests, a key ar. crowned or; and a demi wivern on a wreath. *Poynings*.
 Barry of six, ar. and sa. a canton, per cross, or and ar. *Belsted*.
 Barry of six, or and gu. a bend erm. *Meryet*.
 Barry of six, or and az.; on a canton ar. five billets. *Inglos*.
 Barry of six, gu. and ar. *Berlingham*.
 Barry of six, or and sa. *Meriet* and *Emeryke*.
 Barry of six, or and sa.—Crest, a sea-dragon, sans wings or legs, the tail turned up, and at the end another head, all barry, ar. and sa. *Bussey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. a canton erm. *Aspley*, *Apsley*, *Apseley*, or *Aspele*.
 Barry of six, or and gu. *Owen*.
 Barry of six, or and gu. a canton erm. *Goushill*.
 Barry of six, or and az. a bend gu.—Crest, a griffin, passant, az. *Quaplade*.
 Barry of six, ar. and vert. *Vanys*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. *Bayouse*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az.—Crest, in a ducal coronet gu. a demi eagle ppr. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. a label of five points. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. a label of three points gu. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. a bend gu. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, vairé and gu. *Ingloram*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az.; in chief three annulets sa. *Cramlington*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az.; in chief three lozenges gu. *Fleming*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu. *Barrey*.
 Barry of six, erm. and ermines. *Bradwardyne*.
 Barry of six, ar. and sa. *Hosterley*.
 Per pale sa. and barry of six, ar. and sa. *Cambrige*.
 Barry of six, or and az. a canton erm. *Spenser* and *Goushill*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a demi swan ar. beaked gu. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, ar. and az. within a bordure, gobony, of the first and second; over all a canton, quarterly, or and gu. charged with a boar, passant, ar. within a bordure sa. bezantée.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet ar. a demi peacock, in his pride, ppr. *Grey*.
 Barry of six, or and vert. *Moygne*.
 Barry of six, ar. and sa. a bend erm. *Fyncham*.
 Barry of six, or and gu. a canton erm. *Goushill*.
 Barry of six, ar. and gu.; on a canton of the second, a mullet of the first. *Wasse*.
 Barry of eight, or and gu. *Fitz-Alan* and *Poynz*.
 Barry of eight, or and az. a bend gu. *Gaunt*.
 Barry of eight, or and az.; on a canton sa. a cross, patonce, of the first. *Etton*.
 Barry of eight, or and az.; on a canton gu. a tun or.—Crest, two dragons' heads and necks, twisted in each other, az. in a ducal coronet gu. *Knighton*.
 Barry of eight, az. and or. *De Aske*.
 Barry of eight, gu. and or. *Poyntz*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and sa. a canton, per pale, or and ar. *Belstede*.
 Barry of eight, gu. and ar. *Barry*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and az.—Crest, a dragon's head, erased, ar. guttée gu. ducally gorged az. *Greenstreet*.
 Barry of eight, gu. and ar.; on a canton of the first, a cinquefoil of the second. *Beckingham*.
 Barry of eight, az. and ar. *De la Lond*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and az. *Feyce*.
 Barry of eight, erm. and or. *Wentlas*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and sa. *Treryge*.
 Barry of eight, erm. and gu.—Crest, the scalp of an ox gu. *Sulby*.
 Barry of eight, ar. and gu. *Fitz-Alured*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and sa. a canton, per pale, or and ar. *Belsted*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. a canton of the same. *Paunton*.
 Barry of ten, gu. and or. *Bokylton*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. *Thornell*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. a bend, engr. sa. *Thorpe* and *Roos*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. a bend, engr. az. *Moncaster*.
 Barry of twelve, or and az. a bordure erm. *Arneford*.
 Barry of fourteen, gu. and ar.; on a canton of the first, a mullet of the second. *Ingefeld*.
 Barry of fourteen, gu. and ar.; on a canton sa. a cross, patonce, or. *Etton*.
 Barry of fourteen, gu. and ar. a label of five points of the first. *Gobyon*.
 Barry of fourteen, az. and or. *Beaubras* and *Porchester*.
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and az. *Hotham*.
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and gu. *Stutevill*.
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and az. *Le Brun*.
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and az. a bend gu. *Mulcaster*, or *Mulchester*.
 Barry of fourteen, ar. and gu. a canton of the last. *Cowfold*.
 Barry of fourteen, or and az. *Beaubras* and *Porchester*.

GEMELLES, &c.

Ar. three bars, gemelles, sa. a canton of the same. *Bukton.*
 Or, three bars, gemelles, az. *Mynell.*
 Gu. three bars, gemelles, ar. over all a bend of the same. *Walshe.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, sa. *Trevery.*
 Erm. two bars, gemelles, gu. *Huntercomb.*
 Gu. three bars, gemelles, or; on a canton ar. five billets sa. *Inglos and Inglehouse.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, gu. a canton erm. *Berdwell.*

Gu. three bars, gemelles, and a chief ar. *Thornell.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, az.; on a canton gu. a lion, passant, of the first. *Staundon.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, az. *Cyfrewast.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, gu.; on a canton sa. a cross, patonce, or. *Etton.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, sa. *Kyrkalon.*
 Gu. three bars, gemelles, or. *Bensted.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, gu. a bend az. *Mulchester.*
 Ar. three bars, gemelles, sa. a canton gu. *Tenby.*

CHEVERONS.

Per chev. sa. and ar. *Aston.*
 Per chev. engr. sa. and erm. *Loney and Clevehond.*
 Per chev. az. and ar. a bordure, engr. gu. *Eldrys, or Elrys.*
 Per chev. sa. and or; in chief three bars, gemelles, ar. the bottom one passing behind the chev. point. *Allerton.*
 Per chev. az. and ar.; on each side of the chev. point a chev. of the second. *Grimsby.*
 Or, a chev. gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a tiger's head, coupéd. *Stafford.*
 Erm. a chev. gu. *Touchett.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. *Tyes.*
 Gu. a chev. erm. *Berkley.*
 Ar. a pile sa. over all a chev. counterchanged.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head sa. armed and crined ar. *Noseworth.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. *Chilton, Chelton, and Tyes.*
 Ar. a chev. az. a label of three points erm. *Swillington.*
 Ar. on a chev. gu. an annulet or. *Tonnes.*
 Ar. a chev. az.—Crest, a friar's head, side-faced, ppr. coupéd at the shoulders, habited gray. *Swellington and Burghepe.*
 Az. a chev. ar. *Lodbroke or Lothbroke.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. an escallop of the first. *Frewod.*
 Or, a chev. vert. *Inge.*
 Or, a chev. gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Stafford.*
 Gu. a chev. ar. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Batchworth.*
 Ar. a chev. sa.—Crest, a trefoil, slipped, and voided, sa. *Wauton.*
 Or, a chev. sa.; in the dexter point a mullet, pierced, of the second. *Danwykes.*

Sa. a chev. ar. *Cornay.*
 Ar. a chev. sa. within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Kymerlee.*
 Erm. on a chev. sa. three withered branches ar. *Frese.*
 Sa. a chev. ar. a canton erm. ... *Bolhall, Harper, and Langtree.*
 Or, a chev. sa.; in the dexter chief a mullet, pierced, of the second.—Crest, a blackamoor's head, coupéd at the shoulders, habited, paly of six, erm. and ermines, pendants in his ears or, wreathed on the forehead, bat's wings to his head sa. expanded on each side. *Morfyn, Murfyn, and Daunecourt.*
 Erm. a chev. sa. *Arras and Hatfeld.*
 Erm. a chev. engr. sa. *Wenslow.*
 Az. a chev. engr. or. *Dudley.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. az. *Askby and Stayley.*
 Bendy, sinister, of six, vert and gu. a chev. erm. *Westerdale.*
 Ar. a chev. engr. sa. *Holbeche.*
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a chev. per pale, or and gu. *Lounders.*
 Az. a chev. or. *Dabernon.*
 Or, a chev. vairé. *Sugge.*
 Az. a chev. counter-embattled, or. *Halle, or Hale.*
 Gu. a chev. vairé, a chief or. *Paunton.*
 Or, two chev. gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Vannell and Chauncy.*
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three bezants, within a bordure az. bezantée. *Boys.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée. *Chauncy.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. within a bordure sa. platée. *Bavent.*

Gu. two chev. ar. betw. three mullets of the same.
Northe.
Ar. two chev. gu. *Grendon* and *Mower.*
Gu. two chev. ar. a bordure of the same. *Deen.*
Gu. two chev. erm. *Cheverton.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a
cross, pattée, or. *Bold.*
Ar. two chev. gu. *Robertfeld.*
Per chev. sa. and ar. two chev. counterchanged.
Grimsby.
Gu. two chev. ar.; on the uppermost, three fleurs-
de-lis of the first. *Fotherby.*
Az. two chev. or.—Crest, on a lion's gamb, erect,
and erased, az. a chev. or. *Breton*, or *Bretton.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a
mullet of the first. *Stanlow.*
Chequy, or and gu. two chev. sa. *Clayston.*
Az. two chev. erm. *Wall.*
Gu. two chev. or, within a bordure of the same.
Thornell.
Per chev. ar. and gu. a chev. party per chev.
counterchanged. *Whithorse.*
Erm. two chev. sa. *Fenner*, *St. Maur*, or
Seymour.
Or, two chev. gu. ... *Daventree*, *Falvesley*, and
Fitz-Robert.
Erm. two chev. purp. *Selly.*
Or, two chev. gu.; in the dexter chief a crescent
sa. *Fallesley.*
Ar. two chev. betw. three oak-leaves vert. *Hokele.*
Ar. two chev. az. *Bagot.*
Or, two chev. gu.; in the dexter chief a cinquefoil
az. *Fallesley.*
Ar. two chev. wavy, betw. three fleurs-de-lis sa.
Pilland.
Gu. two chev. ar.; on each a martlet of the first.
Paynell.
Gu. two chev. ar. within a bordure, engr. of the
second. *Paynell.*
Gu. two chev. ar. within a bordure of the last;
over all a bendlet sa. *Paynell.*
Gu. two chev. erm. *Cheveron.*
Ar. two chev. gu. a label of three points vert.
St. Maur.
Gu. two chev. or, a label of three points az.
Waldeschefe.
Per chev. erm. and ermines, a chev. per chev.
counterchanged, sa. and ar. charged on the
upper part with three estoiles or. *Wigston.*
Az. two chev. or, a canton of the same. ... *Rees.*
Or, two chev. gu. a canton of the last. *Kyriall*,
or *Cryoill.*
Or, two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second,
three leopards' heads of the first. ... *Romenall.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a
crescent of the first. *Handlo.*

Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a
crosslet, fitchée, or. *Modburley*, or *Moberley.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a
mullet or. *Warburton.*
Ar. two chev. gu. a canton of the second. *Orreby*
and *Fytton.*
Ar. two chev. engr. sa. a canton of the second.
Dalby.
Ar. on two chev. sa. ten nails or. *Clovile.*
Az. on a cross, quarterly, pierced, or, four chev.
gu. *Whitgrave.*
Gu. a cross ar.; on a canton or, three chev. of
the first. *St. Owen.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, an
escallop or, within a bordure of the last. *Pope.*
Or, two chev. gu.; on a canton ar. three bendlets
of the second. *Balas.*
Ar. two chev. gu.; on a canton az. a fleur-de-lis
or. *Freche.*
Ar. betw. two chev. sa. three pines, pendent,
vert. *Ashford.*
Or, two chev. gu.; on a canton sa. a mullet ar.
Pope.
Or, two chev. gu. a canton az. *Gegon*, or *Gigon.*
Or, two chev. gu. a mullet sa. *Robert.*
Ar. two chev. engr. sa.; on each five bezants.
Rothwell.
Or, three chev. gu. *Clare.*
Gu. three chev. or. *Mount Fychett* and *St. Owen.*
Gu. three chev. ar. *Mikelley*, *Milkilly*, and
Averey.
Or, three chev. sa. *Manney.*
Ar. three chev. sa. *Archdeacon.*
Sa. three chev. ar. .. *Lansladron*, *Carewell*, and
Treris.
Az. three chev. ar.—Two crests; first, a unicorn's
head, coupé, az. platée, horned or; second,
a hawk's leure az. fringed (or lined) ar.
Leukenor.
Gu. three chev. vairé. *Torvill.*
Ar. three chev. gu. within a bordure, engr. sa.
De Watervill.
Ar. three chev. gu. within a bordure, engr. sa.
Selley.
Ar. three chev. sa. a fleur-de-lis of the same.
Wike.
Sa. three chev. ar. betw. as many mullets or.
Smeys, or *Smerys.*
Erm. three chev. gu. .. *Pictanieny*, or *Peyteum.*
Or, three chev. sa. *Breon.*
Gu. three chev. erm. *Baynard.*
Or, three chev. sa. *Berton.*
Ar. three chev. sa.; on the middle one as many
escallops or. *Hellynges.*
Barry of eight, ar. and or; over all three chev.
engr. sa. *Harpeley.*

- Ar. three chev. sa. *Creseley*.
 Ar. three chev. gu. *Barington*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. three chev. ar. each charged with another, humettée, counterchanged, of the field.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, or, on a wreath of thorns az. and gu. *Say*.
 Sa. three chev. erm. *Wyse*.
 Ar. three chev. per chev. sa. and gu. *Ferley*.
 Az. three chev. or.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, or. *Aspall*.
 Or, three chev. az. *Whelpie*.
 Ar. three chev. gu.—Crest, a woman's head, coupé, ppr. vested gu. on her head a cap or. *Langton*.
 Sa. three chev. or. *Sutton and Synton*.
 Or, three chev. vert. *Cornyll*.
 Erm. three chev. sa.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a plume of feathers ar. quills or, betw. two wings of the last. *Reppes*.
 Ar. three chev. engr. gu. *Wareyn*.
 Ar. three chev. sa. betw. as many pellets. *Umder*, or *Umeler*.
 Gu. three chev. erm. *Sankewell*, or *Hankwell*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. three chev. counterchanged, betw. as many cinquefoils of the same.—Crest, an arm, armed, ar. and sa. holding a battle-axe of the second, handle or. *Mayney*.
 Or, three chev. gu. a bordure, engr. az. *Brewase*.
 Gu. three chev. ar. *Bawd*.
 Gu. three chev. compony, ar. and az. *Fitz-Peirs*.
 Or, three chev. engr. gu. *Chancy*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. six chev. three on the dexter, and as many on the sinister side, counterchanged. *Ederby*, or *Enderby*.
 Or, three chev. gu. *Every*.
 Erm. three chev. gu.; on a canton of the second, a lion, passant, or. *Orreby*.

BENDS.

- Per bend, vert and or. *Hall*.
 Per bend, sinister, ar. and sa. *Chapoin*.
 Per bend, embattled, gu. and ar. *Boyley*.
 Per bend, embattled, sa. and ar. *Kenley*.
 Per bend, embattled, ar. and sa. *Daungate*, or *Denewgate*.
 Per bend, embattled, ar. and gu. *Boyle*.
 Per bend, sinister, embattled, gu. and ar. *Boyle*, or *Boyley*.
 Per bend, indented, or and az. *Markington*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, per bend, indented, sa. and ar.; second and third, a fleur-de-lis or. *Warner*.
 Ar. a bend sa. *Stapham*.
 Ar. a bend az. *Buset*.
 Per pale, gu. and sa. a bend ar. *Well*.
 Ar. a bend gu. charged with three bars, indented, or. *Hatton*.
 Ar. a bend, gobonated, gu. and or; on the chief point of the bend, a lion, passant, of the last. *Palingham*.
 Or, on a bend az. an escallop ar. *Gernon*.
 Ar. a bend, counter-embattled, sa. *Spram*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. cottised, sa. *Waller*.
 Vert, a bend ar. cottised or. *Pieres*, or *Peerers*.
 Az. a bend or, cottised, indented, ar. *Power*, or *Poyer*.
 Ar. a bend, gobonated, az. and gu. *Parys*.
 Per fesse, gu. and ar. a bend, wavy, per fesse, or and gu. *Welaborn*.
 Sa. a bend, counter-embattled, ar. *Manston*, or *Maston*.
 Ar. a bend, gobonated, gu. and az. *Grassall*.
 Or, a bend, cottised, sa. *Harlegh*, or *Harley*.
 Vert, a bend or. *Dicton* and *Toupefield*.
 Ar. on a bend sa. an annulet or. *Saintlo*, or *St. Lowe*.
 Ar. a bend sa. over all a label of five points gu. —Crest, on a spear or, pointed ar. a dolphin, embowed, of the first. *Sent Pier*.
 Ar. a bend sa. over all a label of three points gu. *St. Lowe*.
 Erm. a bend az. *English*.
 Ar. a bend sa. *Seyntlo*, *Dytton*, *Paynell*, and *Crewell*.
 Or, a bend sa. *Mawley*, *Gotham*, and *Yetton*.
 Ar. a bend gu. *Tranton* and *Depton*.
 Erm. on a bend gu. a cinquefoil or. *Barnake* and *Honnere*.
 Gu. a bend erm. over all a label of three points or. *Rye*.
 Or, a bend gu. *Dansell* and *Cotell*.
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. six cross crosslets, fitched, of the last.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. two wings, endorsed, of the first, each charged with a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, as the arms. *Howard*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. a canton sa. *Dalby*.
 Erm. a bend gu. *Elmsted*.
 Ar. a bend sa. *Hardworth* and *Scopham*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. az. *Fokeram*.
 Ar. a bend, engr. gu. *Chyttecrost*.
 Az. a bend, engr. ar. over all a label of five points gu. *Bermynham*.
 Ar. a bend vert, over all a label of three points gu. *Kendall*.

- Gu. a bend ar. *Folyott.*
 Az. a bend, engr. ar. cottised or, a mullet sa. *Fortescue.*
 Ar. a bend, gobony, of three, or and az.; on the first and last a cross, pattée, of the second. *Beaupere.*
 Az. a bend, counter-embattled, ar. *Welles.*
 Sa. a bend or. *Celuy and Hore.*
 Ar. a bend gu. cottised, indented, sa. .. *Plonket.*
 Ar. a bend vert, cottised, indented, gu. .. *Gray.*
 Erm. a bend gu. cottised or. *Jenney.*
 Gu. a bend, counter-embattled, ar. *Penserd, Penzert, and Scherlis.*
 Az. a bend or, within a bordure ar. *Querton.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. sa. cottised gu. *Stretton.*
 Gu. on a bend erm. three chev. of the first. *Prior and Hodiam.*
 Or, a bend az. *Carthorp.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three chev. erm. *Boteler.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. az. *Grone.*
 Sa. a bend, engr. ar. *Braden.*
 Ar. a bend, embattled, counter-embattled, sa. *Steynton, Sabram, or Saperham.*
 Sa. a bend, engr. cottised, ar. *Welington.*
 Ar. a bend or, a chief of the same. *Carminow.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. an escocheon purp. charged with a lion, rampant, of the first. *Scopham.*
 Az. a bend or. *Scroop.*
 Sa. a bend ar. *Antingham.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. gu.—Crest, a martlet gu. betw. the attire of an ox. *Colpepper.*
 Or, on a bend, engr. az. a mullet ar. *Clarke.*
 Ar. a bend az. cottised gu. *Barwis, or Berwis.*
 Or, on a bend, engr. az. a mullet, pierced, ar.—Crest, on a partridge ppr. an eagle's leg gu. winged at the thigh or. *Clerke.*
 Gu. a bend, cottised, ar. *Cowe.*
 Ar. a bend, gobonated, gu. and sa. cottised of the second. *Lenthorp.*
 Vert, a bend erm.—Crest, on a wreath, a crescent gu. charged with three bezants, betw. the points of the crescent a garb or. *Whitenhall.*
 Or, a bend, engr. sa. *Glastenbury, Glastinbras, and Archard.*
 Ar. a bend, compony, gu. and or. *Vaulx.*
 Erm. a bend az. *Beaver and Bourne.*
 Gu. a bend, engr. ar. *Rallee.*
 Erm. a bend sa. *Wallis.*
 Gu. a bend or. *Columbers.*
 Erm. a bend gu. three bars, wavy, or. *Getham.*
 Az. a bend ar. *Lavall and Swathing.*
 Sa. a bend erm. *Philpott.*
 Ar. a bend sa.; in chief, a martlet of the last. *Zerman.*
 Ar. on a bend az. an annulet or. *Stukeley.*
 Az. a bend or. *Carmynow.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. a bezant. *Pinchbeck.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. az. fimbriated or. *Bressy, or Brescy.*
 Vert, on a bend ar. a cross, pattée, fitchée, gu. *Albon.*
 Gu. a bend ar. cottised, indented, or. *Lawndaur.*
 Gu. a bend or, cottised, ar. *Arsake.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. sa. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. a crescent.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, sa. attired ar. the points or, ducally gorged of the second, lined and ringed of the third. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. an escallop gu.—Crest, a dragon, sans legs and wings, az. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. a bend, indented, az. *Brampton.*
 Ar. on a bend, betw. two cottises, indented, or, an ermine-spot at the top. *Clopton.*
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. two cottises, indented, or. *Dauntre.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. betw. two cottises, indented, of the same, a crosslet, fitchée, ar. *Devall.*
 Ar. on a bend, indented, sa. a cross, pattée, fitchée, or. *Lyston.*
 Ar. a bend, indented, vert, betw. two cottises gu. *Kendall.*
 Ar. a bend, cottised, gu. *Stokes.*
 Ar. a bend vert, cottised, gu. *Hendy.*
 Az. a lion, rampant, or, a chief of the last. *Dicey.*
 Ar. a bend sa. cottised gu. *Alspathe and Mauconant.*
 Gu. a bend ar. cottised or. *Dawtre.*
 Gu. a bend, engr. or. *Marshall.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. two bars, gemelles, of the first. *Schorcher.*
 Az. on a bend or, three leures of the field, within a bordure, engr. gu. bezantée. *Wade.*
 Erm. on a bend gu. three chev. or. *Bruley and Kyndall.*
 Erm. a bend gu. cottised sa. *Jenny.*
 Gu. a bend erm. *Walwen.*
 Gu. a bend erm. within a bordure of the last; in chief, a talbot, passant, or. *Walwyn.*
 Gu. a bend erm. cottised, indented, or. *Wykes.*
 Ar. a bend gu. cottised, indented, of the last. *Cokerfeld.*
 Or, a bend erm. cottised, indented, az. *Shakeby.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. gu. cottised sa. *More.*
 Ar. a bend gu. betw. two cottises, nebulée, sa. *Surrenden.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. purp. *Malmys, or Malennys.*
 Sa. a bend ar. betw. two dolphins, haurient, or. *French.*
 Ar. a bend, raguly, sa. *Saunton.*
 Per bend, sa. and ar. a bend, raguly, counter-changed. *Genton.*
 Sa. a bend erm. cottised, indented, or. *Clopton.*

TWO BENDS, ETC.

- Ar. a bend, engr. gu. double-cottised of the same. *Layforth.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. cottised, indented, or, a crosslet, fitchée, gu. *Danell.*
 Or, a bend, engr. gu. *Wryotesley.*
 Erm. a bend vert. *Langly.*
 Or, a bend sa. betw. two cottises, engr. of the same. *Gwythold.*
 Gu. a bend erm. over all a label of three points or. *Refere.*
 Az. a bend or, over all a label of five points ar. *Scroope.*
 Gu. a bend, flory, or. *Goldinton.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. two cottises, flory, counter-flory, ar. *Hellard.*
 Sa. a bend, flory, or.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a wolf's head gu. *Bromflete.*
 Ar. on a bend, flory, counter-flory, sa. three mullets of the first. *Thorle.*
 Ar. a bend vert, over all a label of five points gu. *Kendall.*
 Sa. a bendlet, plain, betw. two bendlets, flory, counter-flory, of the last. *Kelke.*
 Or, a chev. gu. pierced with a bend erm. *Hodstoke.*
 Ar. a bend, cottised, sa. *Stanye.*
 Ar. a bend, vairé, or and gu. *Penceller.*
- Gu. a bend, vairé. *Beauchamp.*
 Sa. a bend, engr. ar. *Bradden.*
 Ar. a bend sa. cottised gu. *Maconant.*
 Ar. a bend sa. within a bordure, engr. of the same.—Crest, a demi dragon and wings az. *Knyvett.*
 Erm. a bend gu. cottised or. *Gryffithe.*
 Ar. a bend gu. a bordure sa. *Fannell.*
 Az. on a bend, raguly, ar. a crescent; in the sinister chief, a ducal crown or. *Merland.*
 Ar. a bend gu. within a bordure, engr. of the same. *Musters.*
 Sa. on a bend ar.; (*another*, nebulée, sa.;) in the sinister chief, a crosslet, fitchée, of the second. *Wryttle.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three crosslets of the first; in chief, a mullet, pierced, of the second. *Brightwalton.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three garbs or. *Fytton.*
 Gu. a bend or, cottised ar. *Ingilbert.*
 Or, on a bend az. cottised gu. three plates. *Felton.*
 Gu. a bend, vairé, within a bordure of the last. *Hodenge.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. sa.; in the sinister chief, a fleur-de-lis gu. *Radcliff.*

TWO BENDS, &c.

- Ar. two bends, and a label of three points, all within a bordure, engr. of the second. *Dowrish.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. cottised of the same.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. attired or. *Clowbery.*
 Ar. a bend sa. cottised, engr. of the same. *Whitfield.*
 Or, two bendlets gu. *Sudley.*
 Az. four costs or. *Bydesdon*, or *Bydelesdon.*
 Ar. two bends, engr. sa. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. two bends, engr. sa. over all a label gu. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. two bends, engr. sa. over all a fesse gu. *Radcliff.*
 Ar. two bends sa. the first engr. the other plain. *Lever.*
 Ar. two bends sa.; in the sinister chief, a crosslet, fitchée, of the same. *Bonde.*
 Az. two bends or; in the sinister chief, a griffin's head, erased, of the same. *Billesdon.*
 Erm. two bends gu. *Ireton.*
 Gu. two bendlets erm. .. *Kyngsfeld* and *Boteller.*
- Ar. two bends sa. a bordure of the same. *Atherton.*
 Or, two bends gu. *Tracy.*
 Or, two bends gu. a label of three points az. *Sully.*
 Gu. two bends or. *Fitz-Wythe.*
 Ar. two bends gu. *Haket.*
 Ar. two bends sa. *Bradshaw.*
 Az. two bends or. *Doyley.*
 Ar. two bends az.; on a canton sa. a chess-rook or. *Braylford.*
 Per bend, az. and ar. two bends, engr. counter-changed. *Frenes.*
 Or, two bends az. *Dolley*, or *D'Oyley.*
 Ar. two bends, engr. gu. *Blage.*
 Sa. two bends ar. *Hareford.*
 Ar. two bends, engr. sa. *Emson.*
 Gu. two bends ar. a canton erm. *Clesby.*
 Ar. two bends az. a bordure, engr. sa. *Hamon.*
 Ar. betw. two bends sa. a pellet. *Browne.*

BENDY AND BENDLETS.

Bendy of six, or and gu.	<i>Frenes.</i>	Gu. three bends ar.	<i>Murdakes.</i>
Bendy of six, az. and erm.	<i>Tonkes.</i>	Az. three bends erm.	<i>Fachell.</i>
Bendy of six, or and az.	<i>Sysung, or Sysun.</i>	Ar. three bends, engr. gu. a canton or.	<i>Horton.</i>
Bendy of six, vert and gu. a chev. erm.	<i>Rolstone.</i>	Or, three bends sa.	<i>Boyvill.</i>
Bendy of six, or and az. a bordure gu.	<i>Marbroke.</i>	Az. three bendlets or.	<i>Fitz-William.</i>
Bendy of six, ar. and sa.	<i>Oxon.</i>	Az. three bendlets ar. within a bordure	.....
Bendy of six, ar. and sa.	<i>Cawston.</i>	charged with eight fleurs-de-lis	..... <i>Felter.</i>
Bendy of six, gu. and ar.	<i>Avesnes.</i>	Or, three bendlets az. a canton erm.	<i>Fitz-Oles.</i>
Bendy of six, az. and erm.	<i>Vachell.</i>	Sa. three bendlets ar.	<i>Kokes.</i>
Bendy of six, az. and or.	<i>Frenes.</i>	Gu. three bendlets, enhanced, ar.	<i>Mawnyss and</i>
Bendy of six, erm. and gu.	<i>Dickins.</i>		<i>Mavissyn.</i>
Bendy of six, ar. and az.	<i>Synsyward.</i>	Az. three bendlets ar.	<i>Merton.</i>
Ar. three bendlets, enhanced, gu.—Crest, a		Or, three bendlets, gobonated, gu. and ar.	
mermaid ppr.	<i>Byron.</i>		<i>Fawgcan.</i>
Ar. a bendlet gu.	<i>Botringam and Dodrugan.</i>	Gu. three bendlets erm.	<i>Coykyng.</i>
Or, a bendlet ar. within a bordure, engr. gu.—		Or, three bendlets az. a canton ar. ...	<i>Rowton and</i>
Crest, a blackamoor's head, side-faced, sa.			<i>Bottescourt.</i>
	<i>Newborough.</i>	Ar. three bendlets az.	<i>Stroche.</i>
Gu. a bendlet, enhanced, or.	<i>Grely.</i>	Ar. three bendlets az. within a bordure gu.	
Sa. three bends ar.	<i>Cawston and Cecill.</i>		<i>Helman.</i>
Ar. three bends sa.	<i>Trevory.</i>	Ar. three bendlets gu. within a bordure of the last,	
Ar. three bends sa.; on a canton of the second, a		on a canton az. a spur or.	<i>Knight.</i>
tower of the first.	<i>Carvell.</i>	Gu. four bendlets ar.	<i>Boyvill.</i>
Ar. three bends gu. within a bordure, sa. bezantée.		Or, four bendlets az.	<i>Montford.</i>
	<i>Whalisburgh.</i>	Ar. four bendlets gu.	<i>Talbott.</i>
Ar. three bends az.	<i>Marton.</i>	Or, four bendlets az. a canton erm.	<i>Bishopsdon.</i>
Az. three bends or.	<i>Mantaby and Tresley.</i>	Sa. four bendlets ar.	<i>Walwardington.</i>
Erm. three bends az.	<i>Vachell.</i>	Az. four bendlets or.	<i>Montford.</i>
Per cross, or and az. over all three bends gu.		Or, four bendlets gu.	<i>Talbott.</i>
	<i>Marlowe.</i>		

PER PALE.

Per pale, ar. and sa.—Crest, a boar's head,		Per pale, or and az. a fesse, counterchanged.	
couped, sa. lying fesseways, armed ar. charged			<i>Cusach.</i>
with a pale of the last.	<i>Torley, or Tarley.</i>	Per pale, ar. and gu. a fesse, counterchanged.	
Per pale, ar. and gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet			<i>Patrick and Wynselow.</i>
or, a plume of feathers, per pale, ar. and gu.		Per pale, ar. and gu. two bars, counterchanged.	
	<i>Walgrave.</i>		<i>Barrett.</i>
Per pale, or and sa.	<i>Stirlee, or Stirllea.</i>	Per pale, sa. and erm. a fesse, counterchanged.	
Per pale, paly of six, ar. and sa. and az.—Crest,			<i>Fitz-Rychard.</i>
a hand ppr. vested az. holding a knife ar.		Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, nebulée, counter-	
handled or.	<i>Trencharde.</i>	changed.	<i>Knocking.</i>
Per pale, sa. and az. over all a bend, compony,		Per pale, az. and ar.; on each side a bend,	
ar. and gu.	<i>Velston.</i>	counterchanged.	<i>Zorke, or York.</i>
Per pale, or and az.	<i>Parleis.</i>	Per pale, ar. and gu.; over all a bend, counter-	
Per pale, ar. and or; on a chev. engr. per pale,		changed.	<i>Chaucer.</i>
sa. and az. a martlet of the second. ...	<i>Fleggh.</i>	Per pale, ar. and gu.; on the dexter side, a fesse	
Per pale, erm. and sa. a fesse, counterchanged.		of the last.	<i>Wynselow.</i>
	<i>Couey, or Cou.</i>	Per pale, sa. and or.	<i>Fairly.</i>

- Per pale, ar. and sa. a fesse, counterchanged. *Fitz-Payne.*
 Per pale, or and az. four bars, counterchanged. *Brains.*
 Per pale, indented, or and gu. within a bordure. *Foulke and Bermingham.*
 Per pale, indented, ar. and gu. *Almard.*
 Per pale, indented, erm. and gu. *Simson, or Srinson.*
 Per pale, indented, ar. and gu. *Newseles and Hinkley.*
 Per pale, indented, or and az. *Holand.*
 Per pale, indented, or and sa. *Borle.*
 Per pale, indented, gu. and ar. *Penrys.*
 Per pale, indented, gu. and or. *Hoyland.*
 Per pale, indented, ar. and gu. *Montfort.*
 Per pale, indented, erm. and sa. over all a chev. gu. *Ryvell.*
 Per pale, ar. and sa. over all a chev. gu.—Crest, a buck's head, coupé, ppr. attired or. *Ryvell.*
 Per pale, ar. and gu. barry of six, counterchanged. *Peyto.*
 Per pale, nebulée, ar. and az. *Thomas.*
 Per pale, nebulée, az. and or. *Power.*
 Per pale, nebulée, or and gu. six martlets, respecting each other, counterchanged. *Saymell.*
 Per pale, indented, ar. and sa.—Crest, a cap, per pale, indented, ar. and sa. betw. two wings, expanded, or. *Byrmyncham.*
- Per pale, indented, ar. and az. *Hickman.*
 Per pale, or and gu. *Lowchard and Penres.*
 Gu. a pale or. *Grantmesnill.*
 Ar. a pale az. *Wakeherst and Joyner.*
 Ar. a pale gu. *Okeburne.*
 Sa. a pale ar. *Delaforde.*
 Gu. a fesse, engr. ermines, depressed by a pale of the same. *Dyrwin.*
 Gu. a fesse erm. depressed by a pale of the same, within a bordure, engr. az. *Sponne.*
 Az. a pale erm. *Ally.*
 Erm. on a pale az. three martlets or. *Marleton.*
 Ar. on a pale, engr. sa. three crescents or. *Asheley.*
 Ar. on a pale sa. a conger-eel's head or. *Gascoigne.*
 Ar. a pale, engr. gu. *Chisworth.*
 Az. a pale or, guttée-de-sang.—Crest, a gauntlet, lying fesseways, ppr. holding, erect, a tilting-spear or, broken, the top hanging down, headed ar. *Playses.*
 Ar. a pale, engr. az. within a bordure of the same. *Hewster.*
 Ar. two pales, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Crowche.*
 Az. two pallets ar. *Radell, or Redall.*
 Ar. two pallets gu. on each four bezants. *Osbert and Dewell.*
 Or, two pallets, party per pale, indented, gu. and ar. *Waterlee.*
 Ar. on a chief or, two pallets, wavy, gu. *Sallywell.*

PALY.

- Paly of six, or and az. *Gournay.*
 Paly of six, or and gu. *Pyne.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. *Fitz-Neele, or Neele.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. *Amesley.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. a canton gu. *Straunly.*
 Paly of six, az. and ar. bevile, in bend, dexter. *Posingworth.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. per fesse, counterchanged. *Spyese.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu.; on a bend sa. three mullets or. *Pylkenton.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu.; in chief, a bar, indented, or. *Gousley.*
 Paly of six, gu. and ar. a chief az. *Kelhull.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. a fesse gu. *Lisse.*
 Paly of six, or and az. a canton erm.—Crest, a Moor's head, coupé at the shoulders, sa. *Shirley.*
 Paly of six, or and az.; on a chief gu. three hydras of the first. *Grandpre.*
 Paly of six, ar. and sa. *Swynsford.*
 Paly of six, sa. and ar. *Burgate.*
 Paly of six, ar. and vert. *Langley.*
- Paly of six, ar. and az.—Crest, an old side-face, coupé at the neck, sa. round the forehead five bells or. *Strelley.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. a bend gu. *Annesley.*
 Paly of six, az. and ar.; on a bend gu. three escallops or. *Grandson.*
 Paly of six, gu. and or, a bend ar. *Longford.*
 Paly of six, ar. and vert, a bend gu. *Baunfield.*
 Paly of six, or and gu. a bend erm.—Crest, a dragon's head, coupé, vert. *Draycott.*
 Paly of six, or and az. a canton gu. *Blaby.*
 Paly of six, or and sa. *Harlyston.*
 Paly of six, gu. and or; on a bend sa. three horse-shoes of the second. *Menyll.*
 Paly of six, ar. and gu. a bend sa. *Eneby.*
 Paly of six, or and gu.; on a canton ar. a mullet sa. *Welles.*
 Paly of six, az. and ar.; on a bend gu. three cinquefoils or. *Stradling.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az.; on a bend gu. three trefoils, slipped, or.—Crest, a trefoil, slipped, or. *Fawkenor.*
 Paly of six, ar. and az. a fesse gu. *Chauvent.*

Paly of six, ar. and az.; on a fesse gu. three
mulletts ar. *Clanebowe*.
Paly of six, or and az. a fesse, compony, sa. and
ar. *Cortess*.
Paly of six, gu. and or, a fesse az. .. *Lysers*, or
Lyzers.
Paly of six, ar. and az. per fesse, counterchanged.
Posinworth.
Paly of six, ar. and sa.; on a chev. gu. a crosslet
or. *Cresson*, *Curson*, *Hallestowe*, or *Allestowe*.
Paly of six, or and gu. a chief erm. *Geney*.
Paly of six, or and az.; on a chief gu. three
crosses, pattée, of the first. *Mewes*.
Paly of six, or and gu. a chief ar. in the dexter
point a mullet sa. *Monteney*.
Paly of six, gu. and or, a chief vert. *Witney*.
Paly of six, ar. and gu.; on a chief az. another,
indented, or. *Gousell*.
Paly of six, gu. and or; on a chief sa. ten plates.
Schesle.
Paly of six, or and gu.; on a chief sa. three
lozenges of the first. *Buryne*.
Paly of six, az. and or; on a chief of the second,
three martlets gu. *Cheynell*.
Paly of six, az. and or; on a chief gu. three
crosses, pattée, of the second. *Alnewyke*.
Paly of six, sa. and or; on a chief of the first,
three bezants. *Montforant*.
Paly of six, sa. and ar.; on a bend of the first,
three mullets or. *Dransfeld*.
Paly of six, ar. and vert; on a chief gu. three
bezants. *Donyngton*.
Paly of six, engr. ar. and gu. *Lowles*.
Paly of six, or and vert; on a chief of the second,
a mullet of the first. *Peltot*.
Paly of six, ar. and az. a bend, gobonated, gu.
and or. *Levett*.
Paly of six, or and gu. a chief erm. *Filliol*.
Paly of six, or and az.; on a fesse gu. three
mulletts of six points of the first. *Hovell* and
Menrike.
Paly of six, ar. and sa. three mullets, in bend, of
the last. *Thymbleby*.
Paly of six, ar. and az.; on a canton or, a bird
gu. *Meduerst*.
Paly of six, az. and ar.; on a canton gu. a martlet
of the second. *Stranley*.
Paly of six, az. and ar.; on a canton gu. a mullet
of the second. *Stranley*.
Paly of six, gu. and ar.; on a bend sa. three
mulletts or. *Elton*.
Paly of eight, or and sa. *Strabolgie*.

Paly of six, gu. and ar. a bend, counterchanged.
Woodrofe.
Ar. three pallets az. *Thornton*.
Sa. three pallets or. *Westeney*.
Ar. three pallets gu. *Dale*.
Or, three pallets sa. *Ashets* and *Sherle*.
Ar. three pallets az. over all two square flaunches
gu. *Mosyllton*.
Per pale, ar. and or, three pallets, coupéd, gu.
Barnarder.
Or, three pallets gu. within a bordure az. bezantée.
Bassett.
Ar. three pallets sa. *Springhose*.
Az. three pallets or. *Ellys*.
Ar. three pallets gu.; on a chief, per pale, gu.
and az. charged, on the dexter side, with a
chaplet or; on the sinister, with a demi lion,
rampant, of the last. *Garland*.
Or, three pallets az. a fesse gu. *Burhell*.
Gu. three pallets ar. a bordure, engr. sa.; on a
canton of the last, a spur and leather, (rowel
downwards,) or. *Knight*.
Ar. three pallets az. a chief gu. *Bradborne*.
Sa. three pallets erm.; on a canton ar. a lion,
rampant, az. *Newbury*.
Or, three pallets sa. *Strabolgy*.
Or, three pallets gu. a canton, barry of six,
nebulée, ar. and sa. *Bassett*.
Paly of six, ar. and gu.; on a canton of the
last, a lion, passant, guardant, of the first.
Longcaster.
Or, three pallets az.; on a chief gu. three lozenges
ar. *Arden*.
Erm. a fesse gu.; in chief, three pallets of the
second. *Malyns*.
Paly of eight, or and gu. *Bassett*.
Paly of eight, or and sa.; on a canton ar. a griffin
gu. *Tallant*.
Paly of eight, or and gu. a chief az. *Russell*.
Paly of eight, or and az. a chief erm. *Payne*.
Paly of eight, ar. and gu.; on a bend sa. three
escallops of the first. *Gobyon*.
Or, four pallets az. over all a bendlet sa. .. *Solas*.
Ar. four pallets gu. *Rowthingses*.
Or, four pallets gu. *Dun*.
Per pale, indented, paly of eight, ar. and gu.
Ellesworth.
Paly of ten, or and gu.—Crest, on a coronet of
the first, an oak-tree ar. *Threlle*.
Paly of ten, or and gu. *Bainfeld*.
Erm. a chief, paly of eight, sa. and or. *Beketot*.

PILES.

- Ar. a pile gu.—Crest, in a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head sa. *Chandos.*
 Or, a pile gu.—Crest, an old man's head, side-faced, ppr. hair gray; on his forehead a wreath. *Chandos.*
 Gu. a pile ar.; in the dexter chief a crescent or. *Betton.*
 Sa. a pile, indented, ar. *Forneux.*
 Ar. a pile, engr. sa. *Dalison.*
 Sa. a pile erm. *Morisawith.*
 Az. a pile or. *Aldaine.*
 Or, a pile, engr. sa. *Waterhouse.*
 Ar. a pile, wavy, gu. *Hay, or De la Hey.*
 Sa. a pile ar. over all a chev. counterchanged. *Dyrton, Dixon, Beringham, and Atwyll.*
 Barry of six, or and sa. over all a pile, counterchanged. *Engham and Gros.*
 Ar. a pile sa. over all a fesse, engr. erm. *Ashton, or Asheton.*
 Sa. a pile ar. over all a chev. gu. . . . *Dixon, or Dycton.*
 Or, a pile sa. *Dyghton.*
 Ar. a pile sa. over all a chev. counterchanged. *Chesterton.*
 Az. a pile, wavy, or, issuing from the dexter chief to the sinister base. *Aldane.*
 Sa. a pile, wavy, ar. issuing from the dexter chief to the sinister base.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding, by the blade, a sword, erect, hilt or. *Rowland.*
 Vert, a chief or, depressed by a pile ar. issuing out of the dexter chief, pointing to the sinister base, charged with a rose gu. *Richmond.*
 Erm. a pile gu. depressed by a chev. az. all within a bordure, engr. or. *Atwill.*
 Or, a pile, bendways, treble-pointed, flory, sa. pointing to the dexter chief. *Wroton.*
 Sa. on a pile ar. three trefoils, slipped, of the first.—Crest, two lion's gambs sa. holding a garb or. *Nodes.*
 Or, on a pile az. three escallops of the first.—Crest, a demi lion az. collared or, holding an escallop of the last. *Pye.*
 Sa. on a pile or, three crosses, pattée, of the first.—Crest, a demi dragon or, holding a cross, pattée, fitchée, sa. *Ryley.*
 Ar. on a pile az. three lozenges.—Crest, a demi lion gu. on his shoulder three lozenges ar. *Freeman.*
 Ar. two piles sa. from the chief to the base, (not joined in point.) *Hulse.*
- Ar. on a pile, quarterly, gu. and or; on the first quarter a lion, passant, of the field.—Crest, betw. two trees, a lion, salient, ar. . . . *Massie.*
 Or, on a pile, betw. two escallops az. a lion, rampant, ar.—Crest, a demi lion, rampant, ar. holding, betw. his paws, an escallop az. *Isaacson.*
 Erm. two piles sa. *Hollis.*
 Ar. three piles gu. over all a bend sa. . . *Redene.*
 Or, three piles, wavy, gu. within a bordure erm. *Valaunce.*
 Ar. three piles, wavy, gu. *Gernoun, or Gernon.*
 Erm. three piles, wavy, gu. . . . *Coo and Gernon.*
 Gu. three piles, wavy, ar. . . *Gernon, alias Pyke.*
 Ar. three piles, wavy, gu.—Crest, a wolf's head, couped, az. collar and ring or. . . *Gernon, alias Candishe.*
 Ar. three piles, wavy, gu. betw. twelve martlets sa.—Crest, an armed arm, embowed, holding a chaplet. *Cooe.*
 Gu. three piles, wavy, or. *Manduyt.*
 Gu. three piles, wavy, or, depressed by a fesse of the same. *Isham.*
 Ar. three piles gu. *Gildesburgh.*
 Sa. three piles ar. on each two crosslets az. *Tutbery.*
 Or, three piles az.—Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a bugle-horn or, tipped and garnished sa. sans strings. *Bryan.*
 Ar. three piles, wavy, vert, within a bordure az. bezantée.—Two crests; first, a beacon, flamant, or; second, an heraldic tiger, courant, ar. bezantée. *Bryen, or Brian.*
 Or, three piles gu. within a bordure az. . . *Boket.*
 Erm. three piles sa. on each as many bezants.—Crest, an elephant's head, couped, sa. crowned or. *Larder.*
 Or, three piles sa. *Katerle.*
 Or, three piles gu. on a canton vairé. . . *Basset.*
 Ar. three piles sa. on each a ram's head, couped, of the first, attired or. . . *Dawton, or Downton.*
 Gu. three piles ar. *Sayne.*
 Az. three piles or. *Salbron.*
 Ar. three piles vert, within a bordure az. bezantée. *Bryan.*
 Erm. three piles, engr. sa.—Crest, a demi cockatrice gu. winged or, combed of the first. *Cade.*
 Ar. three piles gu. over all a bend az. *Gilesburgh.*
 Or, a pile, triple-pointed, flory, sa. issuing from the dexter chief, bendways. *Norton.*
 Quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a pile, triple-pointed,

flory, ar. issuing out of the sinister base, bendways; second and third, ar. *Norton*.
 Or, three piles gu. within a bordure az. bezantée. *Bassett*.
 Or, three piles gu.; on a canton ar. a lion, rampant, sa. *Meuerel* and *Bassett*.
 Or, three piles sa. a canton erm.—Crest, a boar's head erm. armed or. *Bassett*.
 Or, three piles gu.; on a canton ar. a griffin, segreant sa.—Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a boar's head gu. *Bassett*.
 Or, three piles gu. a canton, vairé, ar. and sa. *Bassett*.
 Or, three piles sa.; on a canton of the first, a fleur-de-lis az. *Catworth*.

Or, three piles az. a canton erm. *Clinton*.
 Or, three piles az. *Bryan*, or *Brian*.
 Ar. three piles sa. *Hulse*.
 Or, three piles sa. a canton erm.—Crest, a boar's head, coupé, erm. armed or. *Wrotesley*.
 Gu. three piles or; on a canton ar. a mullet sa. *Pourfey* and *Only*.
 Az. three piles, wavy, sa.; on a chief gu. a saltier or. *Wallington*.
 Gu. a pile of four points, wavy, ar. guttée sa. issuing out of the base. *Redenhall*.
 Per fesse, wavy, gu. and ar.; in chief, three piles of the last. *Isham*.
 Gu. three piles, wavy, ar.; in chief, a fesse, wavy, of the last. *Isham*.

CROSSES.

Ar. a cross gu. *Vere*, *Hartlow*, and *Lyndeford*.
 Or, a cross gu. *Burgh*.
 Or, a cross vert. *Hussey* and *Rising*.
 Az. a cross ar. *Aylesbury*.
 Or, a cross az. *Bohum*.
 Gu. a cross ar. *Pinchester*, *Cobham*, and *Paynell*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. a leopard's head or. *Bruges*.
 Gu. a cross, party per fesse, ar. and or. *Brokhull*.
 Ar. a cross gu.; in the first quarter, a fesse, compond, az. and ar. betw. four crosslets or. *Wrakeslow*.
 Ar. a cross vert. *Cendalle*.
 Az. on a cross or, a martlet gu. *Lorty*.
 Az. on a cross or, an annulet gu. *Sheldon*, or *Shelton*.
 Az. a cross or. *Shelton*.
 Quarterly, gu. and sa. a cross ar. *Pygott*.
 Ar. a cross sa.; in the first quarter a martlet gu. *Whetisham*, or *Whelsham*.
 Erm. a cross, quarterly, pierced, ermines. *Brugis*.
 Or, a cross vert, over all a bend gu. *Beringer*, or *Boranger*.
 Ar. a cross gu. over all a bend az. .. *Newenham*.
 Quarterly, erm. and ar. a cross gu. over all a bend or. *Shordiche*.
 Gu. a cross, compond, ar. and sa. *Sampson*.
 Vert, on a cross or, a martlet gu. *Lorty*.
 Or, a cross gu. over all a label of five points az. *Reveshall*.
 Or, a cross sa.; in the first quarter, an annulet of the second. *Bydale*.
 Ar. a cross, voided, gu. *Malton*.
 Ar. a cross, voided, sa. *Wodnot*.
 Sa. a cross, voided, or. *Appulderfield*.
 Erm. a cross, voided, gu. .. *Moyn*, *Hadrington*, and *Malton*.

Or, a cross, voided, gu. *Creveseur*, or *Crevecoeur*.
 Or, a cross, voided, az. *Wassborn*.
 Ar. a cross gu. within a bordure, engr. sa. *Millseynt*.
 Erm. a cross sa. *Martin*, or *Marton*, and *Daventre*.
 Or, a cross sa. *Vesey*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. a mullet of the first. *Coupland*.
 Ar. a cross sa. *Opsate*.
 Erm. a cross sa. *Boys*.
 Sa. a cross erm. *Hallum*.
 Sa. a cross ar. *Delamore* and *Hovell*.
 Ar. a cross sa.—Crest, in a ducal coronet a swan's neck gorged *Wall* and *Copland*.
 Sa. a cross or. *Havenell*.
 Ar. a cross, quarterly-pierced, sa. *Dukenfeld*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. a mullet of six points of the first. *Kokerham* and *Coupell*.
 Gu. a cross or. *Burnaville*.
 Gu. a cross erm. .. *Caney*, *Letham*, *Wake*, and *Cobham*.
 Gu. a fesse, depressed by a pale erm. *Dyrbyne*.
 Ar. a cross, compond, or and az. *Lalee*.
 Gu. a cross ar, over all a label of five points or. *Dornhay*.
 Sa. a cross ar.; in the first quarter, a cinquefoil of the second. *Moresby*.
 Ar. a cross gu.; in the first quarter, a mullet sa. *Apden*.
 Gu. a cross ar.; in the first quarter, on an inescutcheon or, three chev. of the first. *Owen*.
 Quarterly, sa. and ar. a cross, counterchanged. *Lareyn*.
 Ar. on a cross sa. a mullet or. *Cockeryth*.
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. a cross, quarterly, counterchanged. *Beverley*.

- Or, a cross gu.; in the first quarter, a martlet sa. *Rokesley.*
 Sa. a cross, triple-parted and fretted, ar. *Franche.*
 Ar. a cross, triple-parted and fretted, sa. *Scyrlow.*
 Or, a cross az. within a bend gu. *Wynester.*
 Ar. a cross gu. within a bordure sa. .. *Averinges.*
 Gu. a cross ar. a bordure, engr. or. *Shardelow.*
 Gu. a cross vairé.—Crest, a hawk's head vairé. *Twyre.*
 Gu. a cross ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Carbonnell.*
 Gu. a cross or, within a bordure az. *Rokylton.*
 Ar. a cross sa.; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis of the second.—Crest, a talbot's head, erased, sa. collared ar. *Egleston and Hadokes.*
 Ar. a cross gu. within a bordure az. .. *Brampton.*
 Quarterly, ar. and sa.; a cross, counter-quartered, sa. and ar.; in the second and third quarters, a bordure, engr. of the second. *Taylard.*
 Ar. a cross vert; in the first quarter, a lion, rampant, guardant, gu. *Sendall.*
 Ar. a cross vert; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis gu. *Sendall.*
 Sa. betw. a cross, voided, ar. five crosslets of the second. *Walsam.*
 Ar. a cross sa; in the first quarter, on a mullet of the second, an annulet or. *Sutton.*
 Or, a cross, engr. gu.; in the first quarter, a martlet az. *Hardhill.*
 Gu. a cross, party per pale, gu. and ar.; over all a bend az. *Predieux.*
 Ar. on a cross sa. an estoile or. .. *Kokeringham.*
 Quarterly, ar. and az., a cross, counter-quartered, of the field; over all a label gu. .. *Bevenott, or Beverett.*
 Gu. a cross ar. over all a bend, compony, or and az. *Ormesby.*
 Ar. a fesse, wreathed, gu. and az. depressed by a pale, wreathed as the fesse. *Seresby.*
 Quarterly, az. and gu. a cross or; in the first and second quarters, a crosslet ar. *Burford.*
 Ar. a cross sa. the first and second quarters semée of fleurs-de-lis of the second. *Suyluer.*
 Az. a cross ar. over all a label gu.—Two crests; first, a staff, erect, raguly, or; second, a dragon's head or, gorged with three bars gu. *Aylesbury.*
 Gu. a cross erm.—Crest, in a ducal coronet, a boar's head and neck. *Beke.*
 Ar. a cross gu. betw. four nails of the second. *Pyle.*
 Ar. a cross sa. a chief, chequy, ar. and sa. *Skylycorne.*
 Ar. a cross gu. a chief, chequy, ar. and sa. *Scolycorne.*
 Or, a cross gu.; on a chief vert, a label of three points ar. *Vere.*
- Or, a cross gu. a chief vert. *Vere.*
 Ar. a cross, betw. four roses gu.—Crest, a garb ar. banded az. betw. two ostrich's feathers of the first. *Trotman.*
 Ar. on a cross gu. five lions, rampant, or; in the first quarter an annulet.—Crest, a lion, passant, or; in his dexter paw a banner gu. thereon a cross ar. *Audin.*
 Ar. a cross ermines, betw. four bucks, trippant, ppr. *Parkhurst.*
 Az. a cross, betw. four pheons or. *Jones.*
 Or, on a cross az. five caltraps of the first.—Crest, a caltrap, per pale, gu. and or. *Garter.*
 Vert, a cross, betw. four hinds' heads, coupé, or. *Dickinson.*
 Ar. on a cross gu. five fleurs-de-lis of the first.—Crest, an armed arm ppr. holding a fleur-de-lis or. *Juatt.*
 Az. a cross or, betw. four bezants. *Chubbe.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. or.—Crest, a talbot, passant, on the shoulder three guttées gu. *Ufford.*
 Per pale, gu. and az. a cross, engr. erm. *Barny.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. or; in the first quarter, a mullet ar. *Peyton.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. betw. four plums ar. *Butterworth.*
 Or, a cross, engr. sa. *Mohun and Gifford.*
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. *Kelkfeld and Trafford.*
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. guttée d'or. *Mykelfeld.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. within a bordure of the same ar. *Grevill.*
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a cross, engr. counter-changed. *Beryngton, or Bernington.*
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. a cross, counterchanged. *Haydon.*
 Or, a cross, engr. per pale, gu. and sa. *Broke.*
 Az. a cross, engr. voided of the field. *Barwyke.*
 Az. a cross, engr. or.—Crest, a peacock, close, or. *Charnells.*
 Ar. on a cross, engr. sa. an annulet of the first. *Fitz-Henry.*
 Sa. a cross, engr. ar. betw. two escallops, in chief, of the second. *Pandouce.*
 Vert, on a cross, engr. erm. an annulet sa.—Crest, in a ducal coronet gu. a goat's head ar. *Kyngesley.*
 Gu. a cross, engr. ar.; in the first quarter, a crescent or. *Leversedge.*
 Per pale, ar. and gu. a cross, engr. counter-changed. *Lant.*
 Or, a cross, engr. sa. over all a bend gu. *Mohun.*
 Gu. a cross, engr. or; in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis ar. *Hasherst, or Asherst.*
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. within a bordure of the last. *Holcrost.*
 Erm. a cross, engr. gu.; in the first quarter, a wolf's head, coupé. *Northwood, or Norwood.*

- Per pale, gu. and az. a cross, engr. ar. *Barney*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. within a bordure ar.—Crest, a cock gu. the head like a ram ar. attired or. *Legh*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. within a bordure of the last; in the first quarter, an annulet of the first. *Cheydock*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. or, within a bordure of the last. *Cocksey*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. ar. *Bradford*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. ar. *Inglethorp, Bradley, and Legh*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa. betw. four torteauxes. *Clayton*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. erm... *Dodingfeld and Duton*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu. charged with another, plain, sa.; in the first quarter, a bird of the third, beaked and legged of the second... *Mussenden, or Missenden*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu.—Crest, a dragon's head and wings, per pale, or and gu. on his breast a cinquefoil. *Hawte*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu.; in the first quarter, a bird sa. beaked and legged of the second. *Mussenden*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. or. .. *Cawne, or Nalingherst*.
 Erm. a cross, engr. gu. *Northwood, or Norwood*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. erm. *Maxfield*.
 Vert, a cross, engr. ar. .. *Whetnell and Warner*.
 Or, a cross, engr. vert. *Noone*.
 Az. a cross, engr. ar. *Broughton*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. gu. *Lynde, Dalingrigge, Rat, Drayton*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. sa.; in the first quarter, an eagle, displayed, gu. *Draycot*.
 Quarterly, ar. and az. a cross, engr. counter-quartered, of the field.—Crest, a talbot's head, erased, ar. spotted az. *Haydon*.
 Az. a cross, engr. ar.; in the first quarter, a crescent. *Charnell*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four nails of the second.—Crest, on a cap ar. an old man's head, side-faced, of the same, wreathed on the forehead ar. and sa. on the cap five guttées d'or. *Marbury*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. or; in the first quarter, a mullet of six points ar. *Ufford*.
 Az. a cross, engr. erm. *Stouton*.
 Vert, a cross, engr. erm. *Whetnall*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu. over all a bend, gobonated, ar. and az. *Poltesmere*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu. *Marynes and Hawte*.
 Or, a cross, engr. gu. over all a bend az. *Trymenell*.
 Or, a cross, engr. vert; in the first quarter, a martlet of the last. *Hardishall*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. or. *De Crey*.
 Or, a cross, engr. sa. over all a label of three points gu. on each as many bezants. .. *Mohun*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. erm.; in the first quarter, an annulet or. *Enkesthorp*.
 Erm. a cross, engr. sa. *Pollard*.
 Gu. a cross, engr. erm.; on a chief vert, two mullets or. *Bacon*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. a cross, engr. of the first. *Bacon*.
 Sa. a cross, engr. ar.; in the centre, an escocheon gu. *De la Hay*.
 Quarterly; first, sa. a cross, engr. erm.; second, az. five cinquefoils, in cross, ar.; third, of the last, three bendlets sa. on a canton of the last, a tower of the first; fourth, ar. on a chief gu. three fleurs-de-lis or. *Hatton*.
 Quarterly, az. and gu. a cross, engr. erm.—Crest, a robin red-breast ppr. *Stoughton*.
 Ar. a cross, engr. gu.; in the dexter quarter, a cinquefoil vert. *Gournay*.
 Gu. a fesse ermines, depressed by a pale erm. both coupéd. *Sponne*.
 Gu. semée of bezants, a cross, compony, coupéd, az. and ar. *Walsingham*.
 Ar. a cross, coupéd, gu. voided of the field. *Dokesbury*.
 Ar. a cross, urdée, voided sa. .. *Dockingfeld, or Duckenfeld*.
 Az. a cross, coupéd, or, within an orle of the last. *Dyrby*.
 Ar. a cross, voided and coupéd, az. *Washborne*.
 Ar. a cross, raguly, sa. *Sandes*.
 Gu. a cross, raguly, or. *Lyston*.
 Ar. on a cross, raguly, az. five bezants, betw. four pheons gu.—Crest, a bird's head sa. holding, in the beak, a branch, reversed, vert. *Jones*.
 Ar. a cross, raguly, gu.—Crest, a demi turbot, the tail, erect, ar. *Laurence*.
 Ar. a cross, wavy, sa. *Colley*.
 Sa. a cross, raguly, or/... *Stowney, or Stouney*.
 Ar. a quarter of a cross, potent, coupéd at the bottom gu.; in chief, three crowns of thorns vert. *Tauke*.
 Erm: a cross, potent, az. *Lemyng*.
 Gu. a cross, potent, erm. *Norton*.
 Per pale, vert and sa. a cross, potent, ar.—Crest, on each side a chapeau gu. two crosses, potent, sa. and vert, betw. the two a fox, passant, ar. *Fox*.
 Az. a cross, potent, engr. or. *Brenchesley*.
 Quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a cross, potent, ar.; second and third, or. *Cross*.
 Sa. a cross, potent, or, fretty gu. *Aleyn*.
 Az. a cross, potent, or. *Branchesle*.
 Gu. a cross, potent, crossed, or. *Chederton*.
 Ar. a cross, potent, gu.; in the dexter chief, a rose of the second. *Brereley*.

Ar. a cross, potent, crossed, sa. *Crowcher*.
 Gu. a cross, potent, or. *Chederton*.
 Or, on a cross, anchored, sa. five fleurs-de-lis of
 the first. *Burton*.
 Per saltier, gu. and ar. over all a cross crosslet or.

Prowes.

Gu. a cross crosslet erm. *Atleys*.
 Ar. a cross crosslet sa. *Wasteley*.
 Gu. a cross, bottonée, ar.; on a chief az. a lion,
 passant, guardant, or. *Chauncy*.
 Ar. a cross, bottonée, gu. ... *Brerleggh* and *Holm*.
 Gu. a cross, bottonée, ar. *Aton*.
 Per pale, gu. and sa. a cross, bottonée, fitchée,
 or, betw. four fleurs-de-lis ar. *Ryth* and *Read*.
 Ar. a cross crosslet sa. *Skotte*.
 Ar. a cross crosslet gu. *Hirward*.
 Sa. a cross crosslet or. *Tuddington*.
 Or, a cross crosslet gu. ... *Byerley*, or *Beyerley*.
 Ar. a cross, bottonée, fitchée, sa. *Browett*.
 Gu. a cross, bottonée, or. *Bockingham*.
 Ar. a cross crosslet, pattée, sa. *Wykersley*.
 Ar. a cross, pomel, sa. *Wasseley*, or *Wasterley*.
 Gu. a cross, masculy, ar. surmounted of another
 of the field; at each point a bezant. ... *Walois*.
 Ar. a cross of four fusils sa. *Banester*.
 Ar. a cross of four ermines, the heads meeting in
 the fesse point, sa. *Hurleston*.
 Per pale, a cross, bottonée, betw. four roses.—
 Crest, an armed arm, bent at the elbow, holding
 a crosslet, fitchée. *Fayrbeard*.
 Gu. a cross crosslet, crossed, or. *Chaderton*.
 Az. a cross, moline, or.—Crest, on a chapeau gu.
 an ibex of the same. *Bruyne*.
 Az. a cross, moline, or, over all a bend gu.

Basinges.

Ar. a cross, moline, gu.—Crest, on each side a
 chapeau az. turned up ar. a horn gu. *Uvedall*.
 Ar. a cross, moline, gu. over all, on a bend az.
 three mullets or. *Valenges*.
 Gu. a cross, moline, ar.—Crest, out of a ducal
 coronet gu. two horns erm. *Beke*.
 Gu. a cross, moline, erm. *Beke*.
 Ar. a cross, moline, sa. *Fulthorpe* and *Coppeley*.
 Gu. a cross, moline, or; in the dexter chief a
 mullet ar. *Berneston* and *Monceaux*.
 Vert, a cross, moline, or, betw. nine crosslets,
 fitchée, of the second. *Eymont*.
 Gu. a cross, moline, ar. over all a bend az. *Fere*
 and *Benhalle*.
 Az. a cross, moline, ar. ... *Treleske*, or *Hotost*.
 Per pale, or and vert, a cross, moline, gu.—
 Crest, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. an owl
 ppr. sitting in holly-leaves vert. *Ingham*.
 Ar. a cross, moline, sa. quarter-pierced of the
 field. *Melbourne*.
 Az. a cross, moline, or. *Braham*.

Per fesse, ar. and gu. a cross, moline, counter-
 changed. *Columbers*.

Sa. a cross, moline, erm. *Molynton*.

Az. a cross, moline, or, betw. four crosses, pattée,
 of the second. *Forster*.

Gu. a cross, moline, per pale, ar. and erm.
Friskney, or *Friskenev*.

Sa. a cross, moline, ar. *Upton* and *Follye*.

Per pale, ar. and or, a cross, moline, gu. *Ordre*.

Ar. a cross, moline, gu. *Bernevilles*, *Laton*,
Longulliers, *Woodhall*, and *Favell*.

Ar. a cross, moline, gu. betw. nine crosses, pattée,
 sa. *Ralegh*.

Per fesse, erm. and or, a cross, moline, gu.
Foleville.

Ar. a cross, moline, engr. sa. *Cottez*.

Ar. a cross, moline, gu. quarter-pierced. *Crokeyn*.

Or, a cross, moline, gu. a chief ar.—Crest, two
 lion's gambes, endorsed, gu. *Foricall*, or
Ficaulte.

Sa. a cross, moline, engr. ar. *Tadington*.

Per pale, sa. and gu. semée of guttées d'or, a
 cross, moline, fitchée, of the second. *Rede*.

Gu. a cross, moline, rebated, or, pierced by a
 lozenge. *Feney*.

Ar. a cross, moline, gu. betw. four crosses, pattée,
 sa. *Ralegh*.

Erm. a cross, moline, sa. *Godard*.

Per fesse, az. and or, a cross, moline, counter-
 changed.—Crest, an arm, erect, vested, bendy

of four, az. and gu. holding, in the hand ppr.
 a fish ar. *Braham*.

Per fesse, or and az. a cross, moline, gu. over
 it a bend sa. *Langton*.

Az. a cross, moline, quarter-pierced, or. *Molyneux*.

Or, a cross, moline, az. *Malwyn*.

Ar. a cross, moline, quarter-pierced, sa. within a
 bordure, engr. of the last. *Mulle*.

Quarterly, or and az. a cross, moline, counter-
 changed.—Crest, on a roundle, quarterly, or

and az. a cross, moline, counterchanged.
Collingborne.

Gu. a cross, patonce, or, over all a label of three
 points az. on each three fleurs-de-lis of the

second. *Latimer*.

Gu. a cross, patonce, or. *Latimer*.

Ar. three crosslets, fitchée, sa. *Bakysle*.

Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, five maunches of the
 first. *Latimer*.

Gu. a cross, patonce, vairé. *Aubemarle*.

Erm. a cross, patonce, sa. *Godard*.

Sa. a cross, patonce, ar. *Pulford* and *Estoukke*.

Ar. a cross, patonce, sa.—Crest, a peacock, sitting,
 ppr. *Banester*.

Gu. on a cross, patonce, or, five mullets of the
 first. *Oughtred*, *Owtred*, or *Utreight*.

- Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. five mullets or. *Rigby*.
 Vert, a cross, patonce, compond, ar. and gu. *Bokenham*.
 Sa. a cross, patonce, party per fesse, ar. and sa. betw. four mullets, counterchanged. . . . *Colman*.
 Vert, a cross, patonce, or. *Boydell*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, sa. the points or. *Wilton*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, ar. *Goldesburgh*.
 Az. on a cross, patonce, ar. a fleur-de-lis sa. *Goldisburgh*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, gu. five fleurs-de-lis or. *Walcote*.
 Per cross, ar. and sa. a cross, patonce, quartered and counterchanged. . . . *Morgany, Eaton, and Jacob*.
 Per cross, ar. and sa. a cross, patonce, sa. and or. *Taylard, or Taylor*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four escallops sa. *Sampson*.
 Sa. a cross, patonce, ar. within a bordure, engr. or. *Fanacourt*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Walton*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. betw. four crescents of the second. *Tilley*.
 Per cross, ar. and gu. a cross, patonce, quartered and counterchanged. *Chishull*.
 Per pale, ar. and gu. a cross, patonce, counterchanged, over all a bend sa. *Predieulx*.
 Gu. a cross, patonce, ar.; in the dexter chief an escallop or. *Delamore, alias Brandling*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. . . *Colvill and Trevant*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, or.—Crest, a goat's head, erased, and horned, or. *Warde*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, az. *Sutton, Malpas, Lezington, and Bevercotts*.
 Sa. a cross, patonce, or.—Crest, a bear's head, coupé, ermineois, muzzled gu. *Lassells*.
 Or, on a cross, patonce, gu. five lozenges vairé. *Frevill*.
 Sa. a cross, patonce, or, within a bordure, engr. ar. *Pykerke*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, vert; in the dexter chief a martlet gu. *Zefuell, or Zefrell*.
 Quarterly, az. and gu. a cross, patonce, ar. *Snell*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. a crescent of the first. *Haseldon*.
 Sa. a cross, patonce, or. . . . *De la Feld, Massy, Harland, and Lassells*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, compond, ar. and gu. *Bokenham*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu.; in the dexter chief a lozenge of the last. . . . *Perchay, or Perechay*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a cross, patonce, counterchanged. *Braham*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. five bezants. *Cornwall*.
 Gu. a cross, patonce, ar. *Vescy, Atton, and Paynell*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. voided of the field. *Pilkington*.
 Az. a cross, patonce, voided, ar.—Crest, a serpent, nowed, az. *Melton*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, voided, gu. within a bordure sa. charged with eight trefoils, slipped, of the first. *Malton*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, gu. five roses of the first, within a bordure, engr. sa. *Morgan*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, sa. *St. George*.
 Or, a cross, patonce, gu.; in the dexter chief, a rose of the second. *Carlill*.
 Or, a cross, patonce, sa. *Sampson*.
 Erm. a cross, patonce, gu. *Grandall, or Graundall*.
 Erm. a cross, patonce, purp. *Rygges*.
 Erm. a cross, patonce, ermines.—Crest, a bundle of arrows, pointed, ar. feathered of the same, banded gu. sticks or. *Keen*.
 Gu. a cross, patonce, erm. *Paynell*.
 Party, per fesse, gu. and ar. a cross, patonce, betw. four mullets, counterchanged. *Richemond*.
 Ar. a cross, patonce, gu. *Brerlegh*.
 Barry of ten, ar. and gu. a cross, patonce, sa. *Gower*.
 Or, a cross, patonce, gu.—Crest, a chapeau gu. turned up ar. winged on each side or. . . *Frevill*.
 Per cross, sa. and ar. a cross, patonce, quartered and counterchanged, within a bordure erm. *Halwardyne*.
 Ar. on a cross, patonce, sa. a mullet.—Crest, a lobster or. *Banester*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, sa. . . . *Swynerton, Hesketh, Walton, and Suylverton*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, sa. over all an escocheon gu. charged with a lion, rampant, of the first. *Pessall*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, gu. *Trussell*.
 Gu. a cross, flory, ar. betw. four roses or. *Cantoke*.
 Az. a cross, flory, ar. *Florence*.
 Az. a cross, flory, or. *Paveley*.
 Or, a cross, flory, sa. *Lamplow*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, sa. within a bordure gu. bezantée. *Seint Andrew*.
 Sa. a cross, flory, ar. betw. twelve billets of the second. *Irishe*.
 Sa. a cross, flory, or, betw. twelve billets of the second. *Chanflere*.
 Sa. a cross, flory, ar. *Suardicote*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, sa.; on a canton gu. a lion's head, erased, of the first, crowned or. *Pessall, or Peshall*.
 Sa. a cross, flory, or. *Monnoke*.

- Az. a cross, flory, ar. betw. four martlets of the second. *Plesington*.
 Gu. a lozenge, flory, or. *Cassyll*.
 Gu. on a canton ar. a cross, flory, az. *Aguillum*, or *Agullum*.
 Erm. a cross, flory, ermines. *Kene*.
 Gu. a cross, flory, ar.; in the dexter chief, an escallop of the second. *Delamore*.
 Ar. a cross, flory, vert. ... *Sefonghell* and *Wyth*.
 Ar. a cross, pattée, flory, sa. within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Swynerton*.
 Gu. a cross, flory, ar. *Atton* and *Wootwell*.
 Ar. on a cross, flory, az. a lion, passant, guardant, or.—Crest, a demi lion or, holding a branch vert. *Ottley*.
 Sa. a cross, flory, ar. betw. four escallops or.—Crest, a sea-lion ar. holding an escallop or. *Atkins*.
 Gu. a cross, pattée, crenellée, at the ends ar. *Batnymers*.
 Ar. a cross, degraded, sa. *Wyntworth*.
 Ar. a cross, pattée throughout, engr. sa.—Crest, *Peshall*.
 Erm. a cross, pattée throughout, gu.—Crest, a hand, erect, vested, az. holding, in the hand ppr. a chaplet gu. *Bray*, *Leycroft*.
 Sa. a cross, pattée throughout, ar. .. *Bancancell* and *Estoukeke*.
 Ar. a cross, pattée throughout, gu. *Colville*.
 Gu. a cross, pattée throughout, or. *Goldecar*.
 Az. a cross, pattée throughout, betw. four cinquefoils or. *Hutoft*.
 Erm. a cross, pattée throughout, sa. ... *Godard*.
 Ar. a cross, pattée throughout, wavy, sa. *Coley*.
 Gu. a cross, pattée, ar. over all a label az. *Gubyon*.
 Per pale, or and gu. a cross, pattée throughout, fitched at the foot, counterchanged. *Clopton* and *Cokefeld*.
 Az. a cross, pattée throughout, party, per bend, sinister, erm. and or; on the centre, a quatrefoil, counterchanged. *Slack*.
 Sa. a cross, pattée throughout, erm. *Molington*.
 Party, per pale, or and gu. a point, in point, erm. over all a cross tau az. *Lisle*.
 Sa. a cross, pattée, ar. in the sinister chief, an escallop or. *Beconsaw*.
 Ar. a cross, pattée, gu. in each end, a small semicircle (or a cross, pattée, with one engrail.) *Dymock*.
 Sa. a cross, pattée throughout, fitched or.—Crest, the same, betw. two wings or. *Collier*, or *Colliar*.
 Az. a cross, pattée, betw. four estoiles or. *Sterling*.
 Or, three crosses gu. *Delamayne*.
 Ar. three crosses sa. *Williamson*.
 Gu. three crosses, engr. or. *Brenchley*.
 Ar. three pomies, on each a cross or. *Hethecote*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three crosses erm. *Champney*.
 Gu. three crosses, moline, erm. *Horold*.
 Ar. three crosses, pattée, gu. *Storpe*.
 Ar. three crosses, pattée, sa. *Germyn*.
 Sa. three crosses, pattée, or, a label ar. *Griffith*.
 Sa. three crosses, pattée, ar. .. *Griffith-ap-Rice*.
 Ar. three crosses, patonce, gu. *Staynton*.
 Ar. three crosses, patonce, sa. *Germyn*.
 Per chev. gu. and az.; in chief, two crosses, potent, or; in base, an annulet of the third. *Wotton*.
 Sa. three crosses, bottonée, or. *Kandishe*.
 Ar. three crosses, bottonée, fitchée, sa. *Bakysle*.
 Sa. three crosses, bottonée, fitchée, or. *Candish*.
 Ar. three crosses, bottonée, gu. within a bordure of the last. *Chisnall*.
 Per chev. gu. and ar. three crosses, bottonée, counterchanged. *Chartnay*, *Chartnam*, or *Chartman*.
 Ar. an annulet, betw. three cross crosslets gu. *Staynton*.
 Gu. a crosslet, fitchée, ar.; on a chief az. two of the same. *Daumarle*.
 Gu. three crosslets, bottonée, fitchée, or. *Arderne*.
 Gu. four crosses, patonce, ar.; on a canton az. a lion, passant, or. *Chase* and *Chansey*.
 Quarterly, ar. and gu. four crosses, pattée, counterchanged. *Chetwood*.
 Quarterly, per fesse, indented, gu. and ar. four crosses, bottonée, fitchée, counterchanged. *Corbreyke*.
 Quarterly, indented, gu. and ar.; in the first and fourth, three crosses, bottonée, fitchée, or. *Corbreigke*.
 Az. four bezants, within five cross crosslets or.—Crest, a bird or, betw. two cinquefoils ar. stalked and leaved vert. *Coffyn*.
 Ar. ten crosses, pattée, gu. four, three, two, and one. *Humfrevill*.
 Sa. six crosses, pattée, fitchée, ar. *Hillerey*.
 Per chev. az. and ar. five crosses, pattée, or, above the chev. *Wiltshire*.
 Per fesse, crenellée, sa. and ar. six crosses, pattée, counterchanged. *Warneford*.
 Ar. ten cross crosslets gu. four, three, two, and one. *Hatfeld*.
 Or, ten cross crosslets az. *Stanapyll*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. six cross crosslets, counterchanged. *Cabron*.
 Ar. six cross crosslets, fitchée, sa.; on a chief az. two mullets or, pierced gu. *Clynton*.
 Gu. six crosslets or, a chief of the last. *Arderne*.

Ar. six crosslets, fitchée, gu. a chief, indented, az. *Saxsam*.
 Gu. three crosslets or, a chief of the last.—Crest, a plume of feathers ar. *Arderne*.
 Gu. three crosslets, fitchée, or, a chief of the last. *Bangton and Arderne*.
 Az. three crosslets ar.; on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or. *Redy*.
 Gu. three crosslets, fitchée, or, a chief, engr. of the last. *Arderne*.
 Ar. on a chief az. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or. *Strongbowe*.
 Paly of six, or and az.; on a chief gu. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, ar. *Demews*.
 Erm. on a chief, indented, gu. three taus ar. *Thurland*.
 Ar. on a chief, indented, gu. three crosses, fitchée, of the first. *Otterburne*.
 Erm. on a chief sa. three crosses, pattée, ar. *Wythington*.
 Gu. a fesse, dauncettée, betw. six crosslets or. *Gainsby*.
 Gu. on a chief ar. three crosses, pattée, sa. *Prisott, or Prysett*.
 Ar. two bars, nebulée, sa.; on a chief of the last, three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or. *Harvy*.
 Or, a fesse gu.; in chief, three crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the second.—Crest, a lion, rampant, ppr. holding a cross, pattée, fitchée, or. *Whicker*.
 Az. a fesse, betw. thirteen crosslets or, seven above and six below. *De la Pype*.
 Gu. a fesse erm. betw. six crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Gower*.
 Gu. on fesse ar. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or, a lion, passant, az. *Talpe*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. six crosslets gu. .. *Grayndor*.
 Gu. a fesse, engr. betw. six crosslets ar. *Wodlow*.
 Gu. a fesse, counter-compony, or and sa. betw. six cross crosslets ar. *Botteller*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three crosses, pattée, sa. *Garmyn*.
 Ar. on a fesse, embattled, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, gu. three crescents of the first. *Olney*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, az. *Aldburgh*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, gu. an escallop of the first. *Crane*.
 Ar. on two bars sa. six crosses, pattée, or. *Den and Owndell*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, sa. .. *De Laton, Lawton, and Sonby*.
 Per fesse, ar. and sa. a fesse, betw. six cross crosslets, counterchanged. *Corbett*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, az. *Aldeburgh*.

Gu. a fesse, betw. four crosses, engr. or. *Crosole*.
 Gu. a fesse, indented, betw. thirteen crosslets ar. seven and six. *Wateville, or Waterville*.
 Gu. a fesse, chequy, or and sa. betw. six crosses, pomel, ar. *Kynisman*.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. six crosslets or, three escallops gu. *Norton*.
 Ar. a fesse sa.; in chief, three crosses, pattée, gu. *Grechmerton*.
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. three crosslets or. *Aldeborough, or Audborough*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Olney*.
 Per pale, gu. and az.; on a fesse, wavy, ar. betw. three crosses, pattée, or, as many crescents sa.—Crest, a griffin's head, erased, per pale, ar. and sa. beaked or. *Godsale*.
 Az. a fesse or, cottised, ar. betw. six crosslets of the second. *Pype*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six crosses, pattée, fitchée, gu. *Olneycreton*.
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three crosslets gu. .. *Pyntrell*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six crosslets or.—Crest, in a coronet gu. a swan's neck ar. billed of the first. *Beauchamp*.
 Gu. a fesse, betw. six crosslets ar. *Pêche*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. six crosslets sa. three cinquefoils of the field. *Fecher*.
 Per fesse, sa. and ar. a fesse, per fesse, gu. and sa. betw. six crosses, flory, counterchanged. *Corbet*.
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, sa. three cinquefoils of the field. *Laton*.
 Ar. a fesse, nebulée, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Bockinge*.
 Az. on a fesse, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, ar. as many torteauxes. *Fitz-Richard*.
 Ar. a fesse, compony, or and gu. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, of the last. *Gravene*.
 Az. a fesse, vairé, or and gu. betw. thirteen crosslets of the second. *Bakepace, or Bakpur*.
 Or, a fesse, betw. six crosslets gu. *Holbrokes*.
 Or, on a fesse gu. betw. thirteen crosslets, fitchée, sa. three lions' heads, erased, ar. .. *Faryndon*.
 Ar. on a fesse, engr. sa. betw. three crosses, pattée, gu. as many martlets of the first. *Gylles*.
 Gu. a fesse, indented, erm. betw. six crosslets ar.—Crest, a talbot's head, coupé, ar. on the neck, a bar, dancettée, of the first. *Longville*.
 Az. a fesse, dancettée, or, betw. six crosses ar. *Moigne*.
 Gu. a fesse, dancettée, betw. six crosses or. *Engayne*.
 Ar. a fesse, dancettée, gu. betw. three crosses of the second. *Sandez, or Sandes*.
 Az. a fesse, nebulée, erm. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or. *Caston*.

- Gu. a fesse, ar. betw. three crosses, pattée, or. *Spothele.*
 Gu. a fesse ar. betw. six crosses, patonce, or. *Peverell.*
 Az. a fesse ar. betw. six crosslets of the second. *Olney.*
 Az. a fesse, indented, erm. betw. six crosses, pattée, fitchée, ar. *Berneston*, or *Bernardeston.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. six crosses, pattée, ar. *Haversham.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. six crosslets ar. *Haversham.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. six crosses, pattée, sa. *Joce.*
 Ar. a fesse, chequy, or and gu.; in chief, three crosslets, fitchée, of the last. *Borgges*, *Burgess*, *Borges*, and *Pordage.*
 Ar. on a fesse, betw. three crosslets sa. as many escallops or. *Hogan.*
 Az. a fesse, betw. six crosslets or. *St. Omer.*
 Gu. a fesse, compony, ar. and sa. betw. six crosses, pattée, fitched at the foot or. *Botteller.*
 Gu. a fesse, compony, ar. and sa. betw. six crosses, pattée, fitched at the foot of the second. *Botteller.*
 Ar. on a fesse, compony, az. and or, betw. six crosslets sa. three annulets or. *Butler*, or *Botteler.*
 Gu. a fesse, compony, sa. and or, betw. six crosslets ar. *Botiler.*
 Ar. a fesse, indented, betw. six crosslets sa. *Boughton.*
 Ar. a fesse, indented, betw. fourteen crosslets gu. nine and five. *Wautervill.*
 Gu. a fesse, indented, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Yeber.*
 Ar. a fesse, betw. three crosslets sa. *Lea.*
 Az. on a fesse ar. cottised or, three crosslets gu. *Newsome.*
 Ar. on a fesse vert, three crosses, pattée, or. *Kerby.*
 Erm. on a fesse gu. three crosslets or. *Crownall* and *Auncell.*
 Or, on a fesse sa. three crosslets ar. *Cobull.*
 Erm. on a fesse az. three crosses, pattée, or; in chief, a label of three points gu. *Walpole.*
 Erm. on a fesse az. three crosses, moline, or. *Paynell.*
 Erm. on a fesse az. three crosslets or. *Mortimer.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three crosses, pattée, or. *Romayne.*
 Erm. on a fesse sa. three crosses or. *Poynton.*
 Per pale, sa. and az.; on a fesse, indented, or, three crosses, pattée, fitchée, of the first. *Barnewell.*
 Ar. on a fesse gu. three crosslets or. *Basset.*
 Sa. on a fesse ar. three crosslets of the first; in chief, a mullet. *Newsom.*
 Ar. two bars az. on each as many crosses, pattée, or. *Dene* and *Oundell.*
 Barry of six, erm. and gu. six crosslets or. *Tyrell* and *Daundeligh.*
 Ar. three bars gu. thereon seven crosslets or. *Daundeleggh.*
 Az. two bars or, betw. seven crosslets of the second. *Blakingham.*
 Ar. on three bars gu. six crosslets or. *Daundley.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. ten crosslets sa. *Malemayne.*
 Gu. on a chev. betw. ten crosses, pattée, ar. three fleurs-de-lis sa. *Berkeley.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. ten cross crosslets or. *Parys.*
 Gu. a chev. or, betw. ten crosslets of the second. *Kyme.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. ten crosses, pattée, ar.—Crest, on a mitre gu. a chev. betw. eight crosslets ar. *Berkeley.*
 Sa. on a chev. engr. or, betw. six crosslets, fitchée, of the second, three fleurs-de-lis az. *Smyth.*
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. ten crosslets of the last. *Hawe*, or *Hagh.*
 Or, a chev. gu. betw. ten crosslets sa. *Mereworth.*
 Or, a chev. betw. ten crosslets sa. *Sleight.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. ten crosslets sa. *Lekebourne.*
 Or, a chev. betw. ten crosslets gu. *Holbroke.*
 Az. a chev. betw. ten crosslets or. *Bakepull.*
 Az. a chev. betw. six crosslets ar.; in the dexter chief, a cinquefoil or. *Latymer.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crosslets ar. *Pares.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three crosslets or. *Kyme.*
 Ar. a chev. debruised, sa. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, of the last. *Greenway.*
 Gu. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Hungerford.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets sa. *Lakebourne* and *Treage.*
 Gu. a chev. wavy, betw. three crosses, pattée, fitched at the foot ar. *Bonham.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three taus of the field. *Moigns*, or *Moyngs.*
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crosses, patonce, or. *Hildersham.*
 Or, a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Redyke.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa. *Finderne* and *Bromhall.*
 Gu. a chev. paly of six, ar. and or, betw. three crosslets of the second. *Cross.*
 Az. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Tourges.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets gu. *Copuldike* and *Chesseldon.*
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosses, moline, gu. *Cheselden.*

Ar. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, gu. *Atoste*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, sa. over all a bend gu. *Wiltshire*, or *Wiltshire*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three crosslets gu. *Wyckliff*.
 Sa. a chev. engr. or, betw. three crosses, patonce, ar. *Kenyam*.
 Vert, a chev. ar. betw. three crosses, bottonée, fitchée, of the second. *Maye*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. betw. three crosslets gu. a crescent of the first. . . . *Ellisdon*, or *Etydsen*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, or, *Stothall*, or *Stothehall*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Randes*.
 Sa. a chev. engr. betw. three crosslets ar. *Astwyke*.
 Gu. on a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée at the foot ar. a chev. wavy, sa. *Bonham*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, az. five bezants. *Babalake*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets sa. within a bordure of the second, bezantée.—Crest, a phoenix az. beaked or, in the flames gu. *Fitz-William*.
 Az. a chev. or, betw. three crosses, moline, ar. *Tullyby*, or *Gulby*.
 Gu. a chev. betw. three crosslets ar. *Cross*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, sa.—Crest, a pyramid of leaves az. *Russell*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, sa.—Crest, a friar's head, side-faced, ppr. hooded sa. round his neck a rope of the first. *Davenport*.
 Sa. a chev. betw. three crosslets ar.—Crest, a bull's head, erased, ar. *Southworth*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three crosses or. *Calybut*.
 Sa. a chev. or, betw. three crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Peckham*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three crosslets, crossed and fitchée or, within a bordure, engr. of the last. *Tourgies*, *Stourges*, or *Estourges*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, gu. a crescent. *Tofte* and *Woderow*.
 Sa. a chev. erm. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, ar. *Bardolfe*.
 Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three crosses, patonce, of the last. *Moston*.
 Az. on a chev. ar. betw. three crosses, patonce, of the last, an annulet sa. *Glanton*.
 Sa. a chev. ar. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Worthington*, or *Wrightington*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three crosslets sa. *Smyth*.
 Ar. on a chev. betw. three crosslets sa. five crescents or. *Skopham*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three crosses, pattée, or. *Lutton*.
 Ar. a chev. gu. betw. three crosses, bottonée, sa. *Shardelow*, or *Chardelowe*, and *Tonds*.

Ar. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa.—Crest, an ox-yoke or, chain, pendent, gu. *Fynderne*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three crosslets, fitchée, or. *Coupledike*.
 Gu. a chev. ar. betw. three crosses, bottonée, fitchée, of the last. *Pakeman*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three cross crosslets of the first. *Attowne*, or *Towne*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three cross crosslets ar.—Crest, a wivern az. *Shorthose*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three crosses, pattée, or. *Beaufeu*, or *Beaufoy*.
 Ar. on a chev. sa. three lozenges of the first, on each a cross crosslet az. *Aslyn*.
 Gu. on a chev. or, three crosses, bottonée, sa. *Addelley*.
 Gu. on a chev. ar. three crosses, patonce, fitchée, of the first. *Wilton*.
 Gu. on a chev. or, three crosses, patonce, of the first. *Hadley*.
 Ar. on a chev. engr. gu. three crosses, pattée, of the first. *Peck* and *Peke*.
 Ar. two pallets sa. on each three cross crosslets, fitchée, or. *Betunes*, or *Betton*.
 Ar. betw. two pallets, engr. sa. three crosses, pattée, all within a bordure of the last. *Crouche*, or *Crowche*.
 Gu. a bend vairé, betw. six cross crosslets or. *Raley*, or *Ralegh*.
 Ar. a bend, nebulée, betw. six cross crosslets gu. *Bocking*.
 Ar. a bend, cottised, gu. betw. six crosses, pomellée, fitchée, sa. *Bruddenell*.
 Or, a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, sa. *Longvillers*.
 Ar. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets sa. *Causton*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, or. *Drayton*.
 Az. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Hewstas*.
 Gu. a bend, cottised, ar. betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, or. *Manfeld*.
 Ar. two bends gu. on each three cross crosslets or. *Wylde*.
 Az. a bend, cottised, or, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Blaket*.
 Ar. a bend az. betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, vert. *Wodthorp*.
 Gu. a bend ar. betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second. *Howard*.
 Az. a bend ar. betw. eight cross crosslets or. *Fitz-Eustace*.
 Gu. a bend or, betw. six cross crosslets of the second. *Forneux*, or *Forneaulx*.
 Sa. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets or. *Forneaulx*.

- Gu. a bend, betw. three crosses, patonce, or. *Reresby.*
 Gu. on a bend, betw. three cross crosslets ar. a mullet. *Hornesby.*
 Ar. a bend, engr. betw. six cross crosslets gu. *Bockinge.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets ar. *Longvillers and Stanhop.*
 Ar. a bend, cottised, or, betw. six crosses, pattée, of the second.—Crest, a hand ppr. on the sleeve sa. a cross ar. holding three branches of cinquefoils gu. leaved vert. *Byngham.*
 Gu. a bend, chequy, or and az. betw. six cross crosslets ar. *Ormsby.*
 Az. a bend, cottised, or, betw. six cross crosslets of the second. *Aston, or Astone.*
 Az. a bend, cottised, ar. betw. six crosses, pattée, or, within a bordure, engr. gu. plattée. *Hopton.*
 Az. a bend, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, or. *Blacket.*
 Or, a bend, betw. two cross crosslets sa. *Burnam.*
 Sa. a bend, betw. six cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Lake.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. cottised, or, three cross crosslets sa. *Rousby.*
 Or, on a bend sa. three cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Carston.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three cross crosslets or. *Loudham and Potey.*
 Ar. on a bend, engr. sa. three cross crosslets, fitchée, of the first. *Cressenor.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. cottised, or, three crosses, patonce, sa. *Reresby.*
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. per fesse, indented; in chief, an annulet; on a bend az. three crosses, pattée, fitchée, or. *Acton.*
 Quarterly, or and az.; on a bend gu. three cross crosslets ar. *Fastolfe.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three cross crosslets, of the first; in chief, a mullet of the second. *Charnoke.*
 Or, on a bend gu. three crosses, moline, ar. *Betyston.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three cross crosslets or. *Loudham.*
 Ar. on a bend az. five cross crosslets or. *Loudham.*
 Quarterly, or and gu.; on a bend sa. three crosses, pattée, ar. *Hanam.*
 Sa. on a bend ar. three cross crosslets gu. ... *Tey.*
 Barry of six, wavy, ar. and az.; on a bend or, three crosses, pattée, fitchée, gu.—Crest, a cross or, betw. two bucks' horns gu. *Crouchard.*
 Or, on a bend az. three cross crosslets, fitchée, of the first. *Wonwell.*
 Az. on a bend ar. three cross crosslets, fitchée, gu. *Everard, or Evard.*
 Ar. on a bend gu. three cross crosslets or. *Poley.*
 Ar. on a bend az. three cross crosslets or. *Kyngeston.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three crosses, pattée, of the first. *Charnock.*
 Ar. on a bend sa. three crosses, patonce, or. *Golborne.*
 Az. on a bend ar. three crosses, moline, gu. *Bleton.*
 Gu. on a bend ar. three crosses sa.—Crest, on a chapeau purp. turned up erm. a goat, passant, ar. *Reresby.*
 on a bend, engr. three cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Richmond.*
 Gu. a cross ar. betw. twelve cross crosslets of the second. *Halswell.*
 Gu. a cross ar. betw. four cross crosslets of the second, *Byllinges.*
 Ar. a cross, voided, betw. four cross crosslets gu. *Bylling.*
 Gu. a cross or, betw. twelve cross crosslets of the second. *Frenband and Woodhouse.*
 Quarterly, gu. and az. a cross or; in chief, two cross crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Burford.*
 Sa. betw. a cross, voided, ar. five cross crosslets of the second. *Walsam.*
 Sa. a cross ar. betw. four cross taus of the second. *Marbery.*
 Gu. semée of cross crosslets and a cross or. *Freneland.*
 Gu. a cross. engr. ar. betw. twelve cross crosslets, fitchée, or. *Brokhull.*
 Az. a cross, moline, or, betw. four crosses, pattée, of the second. *Forster.*
 Ar. a cross, moline, gu. betw. nine crosses, pattée, sa. *Ralegh.*
 Ar. a cross, moline, gu. betw. four crosses, pattée, sa. *Ralegh.*
 Az. crusilly, a cross, moline, voided throughout, or. *Knoles.*
 Az. crusilly, a cross ar. *Cobham.*

SALTIER.

- Gu. a saltier ar. *Raby and Nevill.*
 Gu. on a saltier ar. a crescent az. *Lercewyke.*
 Ar. a saltier gu. *Fitz-Gerald.*
 Erm. a saltier gu. *Fitz-Gerald.*
 Az. on a saltier or, a cross, pattée, of the first. *Winchcombe.*
 Ar. a saltier vert. *Kirkeby.*
 Az. on a saltier ar. five guttées gu. *Gonor.*

- Ar. on a saltier gu. a mullet of the first.
Normanton.
- Barry, wavy of ten, ar. and gu. over all a saltier or. *Maubanke.*
- Barry of ten, az. and ar. a saltier gu. ... *Valoys.*
- Or, a fesse az. depressed by a saltier gu. .. *Ash.*
- Sa. on a saltier ar. an escocheon or, charged with a cross gu. *Morris.*
- Ar. on a saltier sa. a cinquefoil in the dexter chief of the first. *Kemyston.*
- Sa. a saltier or, over all a label gu. .. *Bellesey, or Belesey.*
- Paly of four, sa. and gu. per fesse, counterchanged, over all a saltier ar. *Hamond.*
- Or, a saltier gu. *Belhouse.*
- Ar. a saltier sa. *Caversham.*
- Sa. a saltier ar. *Ryleston and Aston.*
- Or, a saltier sa. *Clervaulx.*
- Gu. a saltier or. *Brewes.*
- Gu. a saltier erm. *Deane and Nevill.*
- Gu. a saltier or, over all a label ar. *Clyderow.*
- Or, a saltier gu.; in chief, a cinquefoil of the second. *Wantur.*
- Sa. a cross crosslet, in saltier, ar.; in chief, a crescent. *Kerne.*
- Or, a saltier sa. over all a label gu. *Helesby.*
- Ar. a cross crosslet, in saltier, sa. ... *St. Julian.*
- Erm. on a saltier sa. a rose or. *Berton.*
- Az. a saltier, betw. four cross crosslets or. *Frisenay, or Friskeny.*
- Per saltier, or and sa. a saltier, counterchanged.
—Crest, a man's head, coupé, at the shoulders ppr. wreathed round the forehead, or and az. *Marshall.*
- Ar. a saltier az.—Crest, a monkey's head ppr. *Slauter, Aldirford, and York.*
- Ar. a saltier sa. betw. four chess-rooks of the first. *Badby.*
- Ar. a saltier gu. within a bordure sa. bezantée. *De la Poyle.*
- Or, a saltier vert, fimbriated gu. *Saunders.*
- Or, a saltier sa.; in chief, a leopard's head of the second. *Barnett.*
- Ar. a saltier sa. masoned and pierced of the field. *Elnett.*
- Per pale, or and az. a saltier, counterchanged. *Hodebovile.*
- Gu. a saltier vert, fimbriated or.—Crest, a Moor's head, coupé at the shoulders ppr. side-faced. *Andrews.*
- Az. a saltier or, charged with a bendlet of the first. *Teringham.*
- Gyronny of four, ar. and az. a saltier gu. *Gage.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa.; on a saltier, another, wavy, all counterchanged. *Waters.*
- Erm. a saltier, pierced, sa. *Berton.*
- Per pale, indented, ar. and sa. a saltier, counterchanged. *Scott.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a saltier, counterchanged; in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, per pale, of the second and first. *Hunt.*
- Ar. a saltier purp. *Bonbrut.*
- Sa. a saltier ar. *Windesor.*
- Az. a saltier or, a chief of the last. ... *Bruse, or Brus.*
- Or, a saltier az. a chief of the last. ... *Bruse, or Brus.*
- Gu. a saltier or, a chief of the last. *Brus.*
- Gu. a saltier or, a chief erm. *Hyde.*
- Az. a saltier or; on a chief of the last, two chev. couched, dexter and sinister vert. *Couper.*
- Ar. a saltier sa.; on a chief az. three cinquefoils or. *Cercy.*
- Vert, a saltier or. *Hunt.*
- Per pale, sa. and ar. a saltier, counterchanged; on a canton of the first, a lion, passant, of the second. *Hunt.*
- Per pale, erm. and gu. a saltier, counterchanged. *Fitz-Stephen.*
- Per pale, gu. and az. a saltier or, a chief erm. *Cage.*
- Gu. a saltier ar. betw. four cocks or.—Crest, in a mural coronet, a cock's head gu. holding an ear of wheat or. *Elcocks.*
- Sa. a saltier erm. betw. four bucks' heads, cabossed, or.—Crest, a stag's head, cabossed, erm. attired or. *Bispham.*
- Ar. a saltier, engr. gu. *Tiptoft.*
- Ar. a saltier, engr. sa. *Coriton.*
- Gu. a saltier, engr. or. *Clederow.*
- Gu. a saltier, engr. ar. ... *Kerdeston, or Creston.*
- Or, a saltier, engr. gu. ... *Gornay and Le Moyn.*
- Az. a cross, engr. ar. betw. four crosslets, fitchée, or. *Ottys.*
- Vert, a saltier, engr. betw. four crosslets, fitchée, ar. *Befnechys.*
- Ar. a saltier, engr. az. *Abell and Lowchard.*
- Erm. a saltier, engr. gu. ... *Esmon and Desmond.*
- Ar. a saltier, engr. gu. within a bordure of the last. *Louchard.*
- Per pale, or and sa. a saltier, engr. counterchanged. *Pole.*
- Per pale, ar. and sa. a saltier, engr. ermines and erm. *Stotevill.*
- Az. a saltier, engr. ar. *Teringham.*
- Or, a saltier, engr. sa. *Botetourt.*
- Ar. a saltier, engr. vert. .. *Bregham, Kerkbride, and Mudevall.*
- Sa. a saltier erm. *Penheriad.*
- Erm. on a saltier sa. a leopard's head or. *Stordy, or Stody.*
- Erm. a saltier, engr. purp. *Scargill.*

Az. a saltier, engr. or... *Bayland* and *Offington*.
 Vert, a saltier, engr. or. *Frank*.
 Sa. a saltier, engr. ar. *Bloen*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa.—Crest, a monkey, passant,
 ppr. cord round his middle or, tied to a block
 of the last. *Middleton*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa. *Manners*.
 Vert, a saltier, engr. ar. .. *Hawley* and *Lenham*.
 Sa. a saltier, engr. or... *Trompwyn* and *Salway*.
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. az. an escallop or. *Legits*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa.—Crest, a blackamoor's
 side-face sa. wreathed on the forehead, bat's
 wings to his head. *Wootton*.
 Quarterly, ar. and az. a saltier, engr. counter-
 changed. *Howard*, or *Howart*.
 Ar. on a saltier, engr. sa. an annulet or, within a
 bordure, engr. of the second. *Kynkennel*.
 Per pale, ar. and sa. a saltier, engr. counter-
 changed. *Cambrigg*.
 Gu. a saltier, engr. or, a chief erm. *De la Hyde*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. sa.; on a chief of the second,
 two mullets of the first. *Iwardby*.
 Sa. a saltier, engr. ar. a chief of the second.
Burton.
 Per pale, sa. and ar. a saltier, engr. ermines.
Laton.
 Ar. a saltier gu. a chief az.—Crest, a bird, volant,
 ar. legged or. *Twedy*.
 Gu. a saltier, engr. or; on a chief of the first,
 three crosses of the last.—Crest, a lion, rampant,
 gu. holding a cross, engr. or. *Long*.
 Sa. a saltier, counter-embattled, ar. .. *Kedall*, or
Kiddall.
 Sa. two shin-bones, in saltier, ar. *Newton*.
 Az. two shin-bones, in saltier, ar. *Milluborne*.
 Sa. three saltiers ar. *Hilton*.
 Ar. three saltiers gu. *Water*.
 Gu. three saltiers ar. *Boyvill*.
 Ar. three saltiers vert. *Greneland*.
 Per pale, az. and gu. three saltiers ar. *Lans*.
 Erm. three saltiers gu. *Erde*.
 Ar. three saltiers, engr. sa. *Benton*.
 Ar. three saltiers, engr. sa.; in chief, a crescent
 of the second. *Lexsinton*, or *Lesenton*.
 Sa. three saltiers, engr. ar. *Newarke*.
 Az. three saltiers or. *Glanvile*.

Or, a chev. gu. betw. three saltiers of the second.
 —Crest, in a mural coronet gu. a swan's neck
 and wings, expanded, ar. ducally gorged of the
 first. *Stafford*.
 Or, on a chief az. two saltiers ar. .. *St. Lis*.
 Gu. a fesse or, betw. three saltiers ar. *Boyvil*.
 Gu. on a fesse, betw. three saltiers or, two bends
 vert. *Sacare*.
 Sa. on a fesse, betw. three saltiers ar. an escallop,
 enclosed by two mullets of the first.—Crest, a
 stag's head, couped, gu. the attires or, branches
 az. betw. the attires a thistle of the second,
 stalked and leaved vert. *Bedell*.
 Az. a chev. betw. three saltiers ar. *Cromer*.
 Ar. a chev. betw. three saltiers, engr. gu. *Holte*.
 Sa. on a bend, ar. cottised, or, three saltiers gu.
Lovayne.
 Gu. a saltier ar. betw. twelve crosses, pattée, or.
Denney.
 Gu. a saltier, betw. twelve crosses, pattée, or.
Windsore.
 Gu. a saltier or, betw. four cross crosslets of the
 second. *Frauncis*.
 Az. a saltier or, betw. four crosses, pattée, fitchée,
 of the second. *Andrew*.
 Az. a saltier or, betw. four cross crosslets of the
 second. *Fristnay*, or *Friskenev*.
 Gu. a saltier ar. betw. four cross crosslets, fitchée,
 of the second. *Brampton*.
 Ar. a saltier, betw. four cross crosslets, fitchée,
 sa. *Russe*.
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. a saltier, quartered and
 counterchanged, betw. four cross crosslets of
 the same. *Twysenden*.
 Quarterly, gu. and ar. a saltier, quartered and
 counterchanged, betw. four cross crosslets of
 the same.—Crest, a cockatrice or. .. *Twysden*.
 Vert, a saltier, engr. ar. betw. four cross crosslets,
 fitchée, or. *Devenish*.
 Vert, a saltier, engr. ar. betw. four cross crosslets,
 fitchée, of the same. *Befnechys*.
 Ar. a saltier, engr. betw. four cross crosslets,
 fitchée, az. *Ottys*.
 Gu. a saltier, engr. betw. four cross crosslets ar.
Kerdesto.

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Chalun	150	Charleston	4	Cheke	131	Cheverill	61
Chamber	41	Charleston	5	Chike	85	Cheveron	155
Chamber	60	Charleton	9	Chelderley	89	Cheveroyle	36
Chamber	96	Charleton	9	Chelderley, <i>or</i> Cud-derley	17	Cheverton	155
Chamber	134	Charleton	23	Cheldeword, <i>or</i> Chedword	13	Cheureuse	6
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Chisworth	160	Claxton	50	Clyderow	124	Cogan	130
Chiverton	81	Claxton	56	Clyderow	173	Cogshall	112
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Grave	3	Grey	43	Guarein, or Warren	133		58
Gravesend	4	Grey	45	Gubyon	31		Haddon
Gravesend	13	Grey	48	Gubyon	168		73
Gray	157	Grey	99	Guilford	15		Haderley
Graye	86	Grey	100	Guiscardus de An-			45
Grayndor	169	Grey	115	golismo	29		48
Grechmerton	169	Grey	115	Guippe	138		Hadley
Green	22	Grey	115	Gulby	171		106
Green	42	Grey	116	Gulwey	130		106
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Green	56	Grey	130	Gunby	25		118
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Halton	31	Hanley	132	Harleston	148	Haryson	4
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Haversham	170	Hellard	158	Hervy	98	Hill	61
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Hokle	90	way	126	Hostot	92	Hugard	119
Hokyram	48	Holwell	135	Hosy	73	Hugford	55
Holand	99	Holyday	73	Hotham	124	Hugford	57
Holand	108	Hollywood	12	Hotham	142	Huggefurd, or Hug-	
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MOTTOS

OF

THE NOBILITY, ETC.

Ab alto speres alteri quod feceris.....	{ <i>Expect, from above, the reward of what you have done to others</i> }	Sir William Wyndham, Bart.
A cruce salus	<i>Salvation from the cross</i>	Lord Naas.
A cuspide corona	<i>From a spear a crown.....</i>	Viscount Middleton.
A Deo et Rege	<i>From God and the King.....</i>	Earl of Chesterfield.
Ad finem fidelis.....	<i>Faithful to the end.....</i>	Lord Colville.
Ad morem villæ de Poole	<i>According to the custom of Poole</i> }	Corporation of Poole, in Dorsetshire.
Adversis major, par secundis...	{ <i>Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity.....</i> }	Earl of Winchelsea.
Æquam servare mentem	<i>To preserve a steady mind</i>	Lord Rivers.
Æquo adeste animo	<i>Be ready, with constancy</i>	Sir John Mordaunt Cope, Bart.
A gadibus usque auroram.....	<i>From pole to pole.....</i>	South-Sea Company.
Age omne bonum.....	<i>Do all good.....</i>	Lancelot Allgood, Esq.
Agendo gnaviter	<i>By acting boldly.....</i>	— Whitworth.
Agincourt .....	.....	Sir John Wodehouse, Bart.
Aides, Dieu!	<i>Help, O God!.....</i>	Sir John Mill, Bart.
A la volonté de Dieu.....	<i>At the will of God.....</i>	Sir George Strickland, Bart.
All is in God.....	.....	— Clovyle, Esq.
Altius ibunt qui ad summa nituntur.....	{ <i>They will rise the highest who aim at the top</i> }	— Forbes, Esq.
A ma puissance.....	<i>To the utmost of my power</i>	Earl of Stamford.
A ma vie.....	<i>For my life</i>	{ Order of Ear of Corn and Ermine.
Amantibus justitiam, pietatem, fidem	{ <i>To the lovers of justice, piety, and faith</i> }	Order of St. Ann, of Sleswick.
Amicitiae virtutisque foedus	{ <i>The league of friendship and virtue.....</i> }	Grand Order of Wirtemberg.
Aymez loyauté.....	<i>Love loyalty</i>	Duke of Bolton.
Amicitiam trahit amor	<i>Love draws friendship.....</i>	Wire-Drawers' Company.
Amo	<i>I love.....</i>	Duke of Buccleugh.
Amor et obedientia.....	<i>Love and obedience.....</i>	Painters' Company, of Exeter.
Amor proximi	<i>The love of our neighbour.....</i>	Order of Neighbourly Love.
Anchora spei Cereticæ est in te, Domine!.....	{ <i>The anchor of Cardigan's hope is in thee, O Lord!.....</i> }	Town of Cardigan.
Anchor, fast anchor .....	.....	Lord Gray.
Animo, non astutia.....	<i>By courage, not by stratagem..</i>	Duke of Gordon.
Animum rege	<i>Govern your mind</i>	Sir Robert Murray Keith, K.B.
Animo et fide	<i>With resolution and fidelity ...</i>	Earl of Guildford.

Aperto vivere voto	{ To live without a principle concealed..... }	Earl of Aylesford.
Appetitus rationi pareat	Let passion be obedient to reason	Earl Fitzwilliam.
Aquila non capit muscas	The eagle is no fly-catcher	— Drake, Esq.
Arbor vitæ Christus, fructus per fidem gustamus	{ Christ is the tree of life, the fruit whereof we taste through faith..... }	Fruiterers' Company.
Ardua petit ardea.....	The heron seeks high places....	Sir Richard Heron, Bart.
A rege et victoria.....	From the king and conquest ...	Earl Ligonier.
Arma pacis fulcra.....	Arms are the supporters of peace	Artillery Company.
Artes honorabit.....	He will do honour to the arts..	Lord Coleraine.
Astra, castra, numen, lumen, munimen .....	.....	Earl of Balcarras.
A tout pourvoir.....	To provide for every thing	Lord Oliphant.
Au bon droit.....	Not without cause.....	Earl of Egremont.
Auctor pretiosa facit.....	The author stamps the value...	Earl of Buckinghamshire.
Audaces fortuna juvat	Fortune favours the brave	— Carpenter, Esq.
Audaces juvat.....	She favours the brave	John Cleveland, Esq.
Audacter et sincere	Boldly and sincerely.....	Lord Clive.
Au playsire fort de Dieu	Entirely at the will of God....	Lord Edgecombe.
Auriga virtutum prudentia.....	{ Prudence is the conductor of the virtues..... }	Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.
Auspice Christo	Under the guidance of Christ..	Sir John Davies, Bart.
Auspicium melioris ævi	The token of a better age	Duke of St. Alban's.
Auspicio regis et senatûs Angliæ	{ Under the protection of the king and senate of England..... }	East-India Company.
Aut nunquam tentes, aut perforce	{ Either never attempt, or accomplish	Duke of Dorset.
Auxilio divino	By divine assistance.....	Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart.
Auxilium ab alto	Aid from above.....	— Dillon, Esq.
Auxilium meum a Domino	My help is from the Lord	Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.
Avance	Advance.....	Earl of Portmore.
Avi numerantur avorum	{ The generations of our forefathers are numbered..... }	Sir John Pryce, Bart.
Avise la fin	Consider the end.....	Earl of Cassilis.
Avito viret honore.....	{ He flourishes by ancestral honour..... }	Earl of Bute.
Bear and forbear .....	.....	Viscount Longford.
Beati misericordes, quoniam ipsis misericordia tribuetur	{ Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy..... }	The Scots Company.
Be fast .....	.....	Earl of Mexborough.
Be just, and fear not.....	.....	Lord Lifford.
Bella! horrida bella!	Wars! horrid wars!	Viscount Lisle.
Bellicæ virtutis præmium	The reward of military virtue..	Order of St. Louis.
Benigno numine.....	Under a propitious deity	Earl of Chatham.
Bonne et belle assez.....	Good and handsome enough....	Earl Fauconberg.
Boutez en avant.....	Put forward.....	Earl of Barrymore.
Candide et constanter	Candidly and steadily.....	Earl of Coventry.
Candor dat viribus alas.....	Candour gives wings to strength	Earl of Belvidere.
Cassis tutissima virtus.....	Virtue is the safest helmet	Earl Cholmondeley.
Cause causit .....	.....	Lord Elphinston.
Cavendo tutus.....	By caution safe.....	Duke of Devonshire.

Cedant arma togæ.....	<i>Let arms yield to the gown</i>	Sir John Read, Bart.
Certum pete finem.....	<i>Aim at a sure end</i>	Sir Charles Thompson, Bart.
Chacun le sien.....	<i>Each his own</i>	Michael Bourke, Esq.
Che dio vuole io voglio.....	<i>What God wills, I will</i>	Lord Dormer.
Che sara sara.....	<i>What must be, must be</i>	Duke of Bedford.
Christi crux est mea lux.....	<i>Christ's cross is my light</i>	Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart.
Clarior è tenebris.....	<i>Brighter from obscurity</i>	Earl of Miltown.
Come, ye blessed, when I was } harbourless ye lodged me .... }	.....	Innholders' Company, of London.
Comme je trouve.....	<i>As I find it</i>	Earl of Carrick.
Comme je fus.....	<i>As I was</i>	Viscount Dudley and Ward.
Commit thy work to God.....	.....	Earl of Caithness.
Concordans.....	<i>Agreeing</i>	Order of Concord, in Branden- burg.
Concordia res parvæ crescunt..	<i>Small things increase by concord</i>	The States General.
Confido.....	<i>I trust</i>	Sir John Boyd, Bart.
Confido, conquiesco.....	<i>I trust, I am content</i>	Earl of Dysart.
Confide rectè agens.....	<i>Trust in fair dealing</i>	Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart.
Consequitur quodcunque petit..	<i>He obtains whatever he seeks</i> ..	Earl of Bective.
Consilio et animis.....	<i>With prudence and courage</i> ...	Earl of Lauderdale.
Constantia et virtute.....	<i>By constancy and virtue</i>	Lord Amherst.
Contentement passe richesse...	<i>Content surpasses riches</i>	Sir William Bowyer, Bart.
Contranando incrementum.....	{ <i>Prosperity by swimming against</i> <i>the stream</i> }	Town of Peebles, in Scotland.
Cor unum, via una.....	<i>One heart, one way</i>	Earl of Exeter.
Corona mea Christus.....	<i>Christ is my crown</i>	Sir John Chetwode, Bart.
Coronat fides.....	<i>Fidelity crowns</i>	Sir John Pringle, Bart.
Courage sans peur.....	<i>Courage without fear</i>	Viscount Gage.
Craignez honte.....	<i>Dread shame</i>	Duke of Portland.
Crede Byron.....	<i>Trust Byron</i>	Lord Byron.
Crescit sub pondere virtus.....	<i>Virtue thrives under oppression</i>	Earl of Denbigh.
Creta cruce salus.....	<i>The cross has spread salvation</i> ..	Lord Kinnaird.
Crom a boo (an Irish watch- } word)..... }	<i>I will burn</i>	Duke of Leinster.
Cruci dum spiro fido.....	{ <i>Whilst I have breath I trust in</i> <i>the cross</i> }	Viscount Netterville.
Da gloriam Deo.....	<i>Give glory to God</i>	Dyers' Company.
Dante Deo.....	<i>By God's gift</i>	Sir Jacob Woolf, Bart.
Da nobis lucem, Domine!.....	<i>Give us light, O Lord!</i>	Glaziers' Company.
Data fata secutus.....	<i>Following the fates allotted to me</i>	Lord St. John.
De bon vouloir servir le roy....	<i>To serve the king with good will</i>	Earl of Tankerville.
Decori decus addit avito.....	{ <i>He adds honour to that of his</i> <i>ancestors</i> }	Earl of Kelly.
Decrevi.....	<i>I have determined</i>	Earl Nugent.
Deed shaw.....	.....	Lord Ruthven.
Defendamus.....	<i>Let us defend</i>	Town of Taunton.
Delectare in Domino.....	<i>To rejoice in the Lord</i>	Sir Charles Bampfylde, Bart.
Denique cœlum.....	<i>Heaven at last</i>	Earl of Melvil.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum..	{ <i>When God assists, there is no</i> <i>thing to fear</i> }	Viscount Fitzwilliams.
Deo date.....	<i>Give to God</i>	Lord Arundel, of Wardour.
Deo donum.....	<i>A gift from God</i>	Town of Dundee.
Deo duce, Fortuna comitante..	{ <i>Under the conduct of God, and</i> <i>fortune accompanying</i> }	Merchants of Exeter.

Deo duce, ferro comitante	{ <i>God my leader, and my sword</i> }	Earl of Charlemont.
	<i>accompanying me</i> }	
Deo duce	<i>Under the conduct of God</i> }	The Town of Pittenweem, Scotland.
Deo ducente, nil nocet	{ <i>When God leads, nothing can</i> }	East-India Company.
	<i>hurt</i> }	
Deo honor et gloria	<i>Honour and glory to God</i>	Leather-Sellers' Company.
Deo, non fortuna	<i>Through God, not by chance . .</i>	Lord Digby.
Deo pagit	<i>He promises to God</i>	— Paget, Esq.
Deo, reipublicæ, et amicis	{ <i>To God, our country, and our</i> }	Levant Company.
	<i>friends</i> }	
De præscientia Dei	<i>From the foreknowledge of God</i>	Barbers' Company.
Depressus extollor	<i>I am exalted by depression . . .</i>	Viscount Mountgarret.
Despicio terrena	<i>I contemn earthly things</i>	Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.
Devant, si je puis	<i>Foremost, if I can</i>	Sir Henry Mainwaring, Bart.
Deum cole, regem serva	<i>Worship God, obey the king . .</i>	Viscount Ranelagh.
Deus hæc otia fecit	<i>God hath given this tranquillity</i>	Sir David Williams, Bart.
Deus gubernat navem	<i>God steers the vessel</i>	Town of Renfrew.
Deus nobis hæc otia fecit	{ <i>God hath given us this tranquil-</i> }	Town of Liverpool.
	<i>lity</i> }	
Deus pascit corvos	<i>God feeds the ravens</i>	Sir Robert Corbet.
Deus protector noster	<i>God our protector</i> }	Order of the Lamb of God, Sweden.
ΔΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΕΝΗΣ	<i>Through difficulties</i>	— Clarke, Esq.
Dieu aide au premier Chretien, et Baron de France	{ <i>God assists the first Christian,</i> }	Order of the Dog and Cock.
	<i>and Baron of France</i> }	
Dieu avec nous	<i>God with us</i>	Earl of Berkeley.
Dieu defend le droit	<i>God defends the right</i>	Duke of Marlborough.
Dieu et mon droit	<i>God and my right</i>	England.
Dieu nos adventure donne bonne	<i>God sends us a good venture . .</i>	Merchant Adventurers.
Discordia maxima dilabuntur . . .	{ <i>The greatest things decline by</i> }	Taylors' Company, Exeter.
	<i>division</i> }	
Disponendo me, non mutando me	<i>By disposing, not by changing me</i>	Duke of Manchester.
Dolce nella memoria	<i>Sweet in my memory</i>	Order of Amaranta.
Domine, dirige nos	<i>O Lord, direct us</i>	City of London.
Dominus illuminatio mea	<i>The Lord is my light</i>	University of Oxford.
Dominus providebit	<i>The Lord will provide</i>	Earl of Glasgow.
Donec totum impleat orbem . . .	<i>Till it comes to the full</i>	Order of the Crescent.
Droit	<i>Right</i>	— Tunstall, Esq.
Ducit amor patriæ	{ <i>The love of my country leads me</i> }	Lord Milford.
	<i>on</i> }	
Dum spiro, spero	<i>While I breathe, I hope</i>	Viscount Dillon.
Duris non frangor	<i>I am not broken by hardships . .</i>	— Muir, Esq.
Duw, dy ras	<i>God, thy grace</i>	— Kemeys, Esq.
Ecce Agnus Dei, qui tollit pec-	{ <i>Behold the Lamb of God, who</i> }	Tallow-Chandlers' Company.
cata mundi	<i>taketh away the sins of the</i> }	
	<i>world</i> }	
En! dat Virginia quartam	<i>Lo! Virginia gives a fourth . .</i>	Virginia Merchants.
En Dieu est ma fiance	<i>In God is my trust</i>	Lord Irnham.
En Dieu est mon espérance	<i>In God is my hope</i>	Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart.
En Dieu est tout	<i>In God is all</i>	Earl of Strafford.
Endure fort	<i>Suffer bravely</i>	Earl of Crawford.
En la rose je fleurie	<i>I flourish in the rose</i>	Duke of Richmond.
En parole je vis	<i>I live by the Word</i>	Lord Stawel.

En suivant la vérité	<i>By following the truth</i>	Earl of Portsmouth.
Erectus, non elatus	<i>Exalted, not elevated</i>	Sir George Beaumont, Bart.
Errantia lumina sallunt	<i>Wandering lights deceive</i>	Earl of Kinnard.
Espérance en Dieu	<i>Hope in God</i>	Duke of Northumberland.
Essayez	<i>Try</i>	Sir Lawrence Dundas, Bart.
Esse, quam videri	<i>To be, rather than to seem</i>	Earl of Winterton.
Esto semper fidelis	<i>Be always faithful</i>	Sir William Yeo, Bart.
Esto quod esse videris	<i>Be what you seem to be</i>	Lord Sondes.
Et decus et pretium recti	<i>{ Both the glory and reward of } worth</i>	Duke of Grafton.
Et juste et vray	<i>Both just and true</i>	Sir Cecil Wray, Bart.
Et patribus et posteritati	<i>{ Both for forefathers and pos- } terity</i>	— Lydall, Esq.
Exaltavit humiles	<i>He hath exalted the humble</i>	Sir Charles Holte, Bart.
Exitus acta probat	<i>The end proves the action</i>	Earl of Chesterfield.
Ex merito	<i>By desert</i>	— Cheston, Esq.
Fac et spera	<i>Do and hope</i>	— Ayscough, or Askew, Esq.
Facie tenus	<i>Even to the face</i>	Sir William Wheeler, Bart.
Factum est	<i>It is done</i>	Plasterers' Company.
Faire mon devoir	<i>To do my duty</i>	Earl of Roden.
Faire sans dire	<i>To do and be silent</i>	Earl of Ilchester.
Fari quæ sentiat	<i>To speak what he feels</i>	Sir Edward Walpole, K. B.
Fari fac	<i>Make him speak</i>	Lord Fairfax.
Favente Deo	<i>By God's favour</i>	Patrick Wilkie, Esq.
Fax mentis incendium gloriæ ..	<i>{ The fire of the mind is the in- } citement to glory</i>	Earl of Granard.
Ferio, tego	<i>I strike, and defend</i>	— Fenn, Esq.
Ferro comite	<i>My sword my companion</i>	Sir John Mordaunt, K. B.
Festina lente	<i>On slow</i>	Lord Onslow.
Fide et amore	<i>By fidelity and love</i>	Earl of Hertford.
Fide et fortitudine	<i>By fidelity and fortitude</i>	Earl of Essex.
Fide et fiducia	<i>By fidelity and confidence</i>	Earl of Roseberry.
Fide, sed cui vide	<i>{ Have confidence, but be cautious } in whom you place it</i>	Sir John Milton Stapylton, Bart.
Fidei coticula crux	<i>{ The cross is the touchstone of } faith</i>	Thomas Astle, Esq.
Fidei	<i>To faith</i>	Earl of Jersey.
Fideliter	<i>Faithfully</i>	Duke of Mantua.
Fide parta, fide aucta	<i>{ By faith obtained, by faith in- } creased</i>	Lord Bamff.
Fides culpari metuens	<i>Fidelity fearful of being blamed</i>	Earl of Seaforth.
Fides probata coronat	<i>Approved faith crowns</i>	John Yeldham, Esq.
Fiel però desdichado	<i>Faithful, though unfortunate ..</i>	Earl of Marchmont.
Finem respice	<i>Consider the end</i>	Earl of Thanet.
Firme	<i>Firmly</i>	Earl of Darnley.
Firmitas in cœlo	<i>Stability in heaven</i>	— Dalrymple, Esq.
Firmum in vita nihil	<i>Nothing in life is permanent ...</i>	Lord St. George.
Flecti, non frangi	<i>To be bent, not broken</i>	Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, Bart.
Fortem posce animum	<i>Wish for a brave soul</i>	Viscount Palmerston.
Forte scutum salus ducum	<i>{ A strong shield is the safeguard } of generals</i>	Viscount Say and Sele.
Fortis cadere, cedere non potest	<i>{ A brave man may fall, but not } yield</i>	Earl of Clermont.
		Earl of Drogheda.

Fortis est veritas.....	<i>Strong is the truth</i>	Oxford City.
Fortis esto, non ferox	<i>Be brave, not ferocious</i>	Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart.
Fortis sub forti fatiscet.....	<i>The brave will yield to the brave</i>	Earl of Upper Ossory.
Fortiter defendit triumphans...	<i>Triumphing, he bravely defends</i>	Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Fortiter et fideliter	<i>Boldly and faithfully</i>	Sir James Pennyman, Bart.
Fortiter gerit crucem	<i>He bears the cross patiently</i> ...	
Fortitudine	<i>With fortitude</i>	Order of Maria Theresa.
Fortitudine et prudentia	<i>With fortitude and prudence</i> ..	Earl of Powis.
Fortitudo et fidelitas.....	<i>Fortitude and fidelity</i>	Town of Dumbarton.
Fortuna sequatur	<i>Let fortune follow</i>	Earl of Aberdeen.
Foy en tout.....	<i>Fidelity in all things</i>	Earl of Sussex.
Foy pour devoir	<i>Fidelity for duty</i>	Duke of Somerset.
Franca leale toge	<i>Free and loyal is to thee</i>	Earl of Godolphin.
Frangas, non flectas	<i>You may break, not bend</i>	Earl Gower.
Frappe fort.....	<i>Strike hard</i>	Sir John Wodehouse, Bart.
Fuimus	<i>We have been</i>	Earl of Aylesbury.
Furth fortune.....	.....	Earl of Dunmore.
Furth fortune, and fill the fet- ters.....	.....	Duke of Athol.
Galea spes salutis	<i>Hope is the helmet of salvation.</i>	— Dudley, Esq.
Gang warily .....	.....	— Drummond, Esq.
Garde bien	<i>Guard well</i>	Earl of Eglinton.
Garde la foy	<i>Keep the faith</i>	Earl Poulett.
Gardez	<i>Keep</i>	Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.
Gaude, Maria Virgo!	<i>Rejoice, O Virgin Mary!</i>	Coopers' Company.
Gaudeo	<i>I rejoice</i>	Sir James Brown, Bart.
Gaudet tentamine virtus.....	<i>Virtue exults in the trial</i>	Earl of Dartmouth.
Gesta verbis prævenient.....	{ <i>Actions shall be preferable to</i> <i>words</i> }	Earl Harcourt.
Gloria virtutis umbra,	<i>Glory is the shadow of virtue.</i>	Lord Longford.
Gloria Deo in excelsis	<i>Glory be to God in the highest</i> .	— Leake, Esq.
God be my guide.....	.....	Lord Cahier.
God is my defender.....	.....	— Breame, Esq.
God send grace.....	.....	Earl of Dumfries.
Grace be my guide .....	.....	Lord Forbes.
Gradu diverso via una	{ <i>By different steps we come into</i> <i>the same way</i> }	Sir Henry Cathorpe, K. B.
Grata sume manu	<i>Take with a grateful hand</i>	Sir Edward Winnington, Bart.
Gratia naturam vincit.....	<i>Grace overcomes nature</i>	Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart.
Gratitudo	<i>Gratitude</i>	Ralph Bigland, Esq.
Gripe fast .....	.....	Earl of Rothes.
Gwell angau na chywilydd.....	<i>Rather death than shame</i>	Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart.
Have mercy on us, good Lord..	.....	William Sitlington, Esq.
Hæc genera incrementa fides ..	{ <i>These additions to the family are</i> <i>the fruits of fidelity</i>	Viscount Townshend.
Hæc manus ob patriam	<i>This hand for my country</i>	Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart.
Haud facile emergunt	<i>They emerge with difficulty</i>	Earl of Tankerville.
Haut et bon	<i>High and good</i>	Lord Doneraile.
Heb Dduw heb ddim Ddu a digon	{ <i>Without God we have nothing</i> .. }	Sir Hugh Williams, Bart.
Heb Dduw heb ddym Dduw a dygan	{ <i>If we have God, we have enough</i>	Sir Edward Lloyd, Bart.

Hic labor, hoc opus	<i>This is the difficulty, this the task</i>	— Mortlake, Esq.
Hinc spes affulget	<i>From hence springs our hope...</i>	Innholders' Company.
Hoc in loco Deus rupes	<i>Here God is a rock</i>	— Hockin, Esq.
Honesta quam splendida	<i>What is honourable rather than</i>	Viscount Barrington.
	<i>what is splendid</i>	
Honestas optima politia,	<i>Honesty is the best policy.....</i>	Sir William Owen, Bart.
Honeste audax	<i>Honestly bold</i>	Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart.
Honi soit qui mal y pense	<i>Evil be to him who evil thinks..</i>	Order of the Garter.
Honor Deo	<i>Honour to God.....</i>	Mercers' Company.
Honor fidelitatis præmium.....	<i>Honour is the reward of fidelity</i>	Lord Boston.
Honor virtutis præmium.....	<i>Honour is the reward of virtue</i>	Earl Ferrers.
Honore et amore.....	<i>With honour and love</i>	Sir Philip Richards, Bart.
Honneur sans repos	<i>Honour without rest.....</i>	— Montgomery, Esq.
Hora e sempre	<i>Now and for ever</i>	Earl of Pomfret.
Hostis honori invidia.....	<i>Envy is an enemy to honour....</i>	Earl of Harborough.
Humani nihil alienum	<i>Nothing concerning man is indif-</i>	Earl Talbot.
	<i>ferent to me</i>	
<i>I am ready.....</i>		— Fraser, Esq.
<i>I byde my time</i>		Earl of Loudoun.
Ich dien.....	<i>I serve</i>	Prince of Wales.
<i>I hope to speed</i>		Lord Cathcart.
Illæso lumine solem	<i>I can, unhurt, behold the sun..</i>	Alexander Wedderburn, Esq.
Il tempo passa.....	<i>Time passes.....</i>	Sir Griffith Boynton, Bart.
Il suffit.....	<i>It is enough</i>	John Darker, Esq.
Imitari quam invidere.....	<i>To imitate rather than to envy.</i>	Earl Tilney.
Immaculata gens.....	<i>An unspotted race</i>	— Vaughan, Esq.
Immotus	<i>Unmoved</i>	Sir Rowland Alston, Bart.
Imperio regit unus æquo	<i>One governs with unbiassed sway</i>	Sir Robert Gunning, K. B.
In cruce glorior	<i>I glory in the cross.....</i>	— Pye, Esq.
In cruce vinco.....	<i>I conquer by the cross</i>	Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.
In crucifixo gloria mea.....	<i>My glory is in the cross</i>	Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.
Indocilis pauperiem pati	<i>Knowing not how to suffer po-</i>	Merchants of Bristol.
	<i>verty</i>	
Industria	<i>With industry</i>	Sir Patrick Warrander, Bart.
Industria et spe	<i>With industry and hope</i>	Peter Fennouillet, Esq.
Industria permanente.....	<i>With unremitted industry.....</i>	Richard Neave, Esq.
Inest clementia forti.....	<i>Mercy is inherent in the brave .</i>	Earl of Panmure.
Inébranlable	<i>Unshaken</i>	Sir T. Dyke Ackland, Bart.
In fide, justitia, et fortitudine..	<i>In fidelity, justice, and fortitude</i>	Order of St. George, at Munich.
<i>In God is all</i>		Lord Salton.
In hoc signo vinces	<i>Under this sign you shall conquer</i>	Lord Annaly.
In hoc signo spes mea	<i>In this sign is my hope.....</i>	Earl of Arran.
Initium sapientiæ est timor Do-	<i>The fear of the Lord is the be-</i>	Sir Mordaunt Martin, Bart.
mini	<i>ginning of wisdom</i>	
In te, Domine speravi!	<i>In thee, O Lord, I have placed</i>	Earl of Strathmore.
	<i>my hope!</i>	
Integra mens augustissima pos-	<i>Integrity is the most glorious</i>	Lord Blayney.
sessio.....	<i>possession</i>	
Inter primos	<i>Among the first</i>	Joseph Hopkins, Esq.
In utroque fidelis	<i>Faithful in both</i>	Viscount Falkland.
In veritate victoria	<i>Victory in truth</i>	Earl of Huntingdon.
Invictæ fidelitatis præmium....	<i>The reward of unconquerable</i>	Hereford City.
	<i>fidelity.....</i>	

Invitum sequitur honor	{ Honour follows, although un- sought for	Earl of Donegall.
Invidiâ major.....	Above envy	John Drago, Esq.
Jamais arrière.....	Never behind	Earl of Selkirk.
J'avance	I advance	Sir William East, Bart.
J'ai bonne cause	My cause is good.....	Viscount Weymouth.
Je le ferai durant ma vie	I will do it while I live	— Fairfax, Esq.
Je le tiens	I hold it	Lord Audley.
Je me fie en Dieu	I trust in God	Earl of Plymouth.
Je ne cherche que ung	I seek but one	Lord de Ferrars.
Je n'oublierai jamais.....	I will never forget	Earl of Bristol.
Je pense plus	I think more	— Erskine, Esq.
Jesu, esto mihi Jesus	Jesu, be my Jesus	— Swale, Esq.
Jesus	Jesus	— Chippenham, Esq.
Je suis petite, mais mes picqu- ures sont profondes	{ Small as I am, my sting strikes deep	Order of the Bee.
Je suis pret	I am ready	Earl of Farnham.
Je vis en espoir.....	I live in hope	Sir John Rous, Bart.
Jourir en bien.....	To enjoy innocently	Sir Jonathan Beckwith, Bart.
Jour de ma vie!.....	Day of my life!	Earl of Delawar.
Judge nought .....	.....	Earl of Buchan.
Judicium parium, aut lex terræ	{ The judgement of my peers, or the law of the land.....	Lord Camden.
Juste et droit.....	Just and right	Sir Christopher Whichcote, Bart.
Justitia et pax	Justice and peace	Plumbers' Company.
Justitiæ soror fides	Fidelity is the sister of Justice..	Lord Thurlow.
Justitia virtutum regina	Justice is the queen of virtues ..	Goldsmiths' Company.
Justus, et propositi tenax	Just, and steady to the point ..	Lord Chedworth.
Jussu regis India subacta.....	{ India subdued by the king's com- mand	Sir Hector Munro, K. B.
Keep firm in the faith .....	.....	Order of St. Hubert.
Keep tryste .....	.....	Lord Semple.
Kynd kynn knawne keppe .....	.....	Sir John Kaye, Bart.
Labor ipse voluptas	The labour itself is a pleasure..	Lord King.
Labora ut æternum vivas.....	Strive to live for ever.....	— Aprece, Esq.
La générosité	Generosity.....	Order of Generosity.
Laissez dire.....	Let them speak	Sir William Middleton, Bart.
La mayor victoria de ellas es el bien merecellas	{ Their greatest victory is their deserving it	— Guevera, Esq.
Laudo manentem	I praise the last man	— Stanhope, Esq.
Lauro scutoque resurgo	{ I rise again by the shield and laurel.....	Sir William Lorraine, Bart.
Laus Deo.....	Praise to God	Viscount Arbuthnot.
La vertu est la seule noblesse ..	Virtue is the only nobility	Earl of Guildford.
La vie durante	During life	Sir George Cornwall, Bart.
Legi, regi fidelis	Faithful to the king and the law	Lord Santry.
Leoni, non sagittis, fido	{ I trust to the lion, and not to my arrows.....	Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart.
Le roy et l'estat	The king and country.....	Earl of Ashburnham.
Le roy le veut.....	It is the king's pleasure	Lord Clifford.

Libertas	<i>Liberty</i>	Lord Carberry.
Liberté toute entière	<i>Full liberty</i>	Earl of Lanesborough.
Lock sickler .....	.....	Earl of Morton.
Love as you find .....	.....	Sir Henry Tempest, Bart.
Loyal au mort	<i>Faithful to the dead</i>	Earl of Ely.
Loyal devoir	<i>Loyal duty</i>	— Carteret, Esq.
Loyal en tout	<i>Loyal in every thing</i>	— Browne, Esq.
Loyal je serai durant ma vie ...	<i>I will be loyal during life</i>	Lord Stourton.
Loyalté me oblige	<i>Loyalty binds me</i>	Duke of Ancaster.
Loyalté n'a honte	<i>Loyalty is not ashamed</i>	Duke of Newcastle.
Lucem spero	<i>I hope for light</i>	Sir William Kemp, Bart.
Luceo, non uro	<i>I shine, but not burn</i>	Earl of Seaforth.
Lumen umbra Dei	<i>Light is the shadow of God</i> ...	Glaziers' Company.
Lux tua vita mea	<i>Thy light is my life</i>	Sir Walter Blount, Bart.
Lýbba þu þ þu lýbbe	<i>Live, that you may live</i>	Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart.
Magistratus indicat virum	<i>The magistrate shows the man</i> ..	Sir James Lowther, Bart.
Magnanimus esto	<i>Be magnanimous</i>	Viscount Irwine.
Maintien le droit	<i>Support the right</i>	Duke of Chandos.
Majora tenta, præsentibus æquus	<i>Equal to the present, still at-</i>	} Sir William Lynch, K. B.
	<i>tempt more</i>	
Malgré le tort	<i>In spite of wrong</i>	Sir Henry Houghton, Bart.
Malo mori quam foedari	<i>Death rather than disgrace</i> ...	Sir Ralph Payne, K. B.
Manus hæc inimica tyrannis ...	<i>This hand is an enemy to tyrants</i>	Lord Carysfort.
Manus juste nardus	<i>A just hand is a jewel</i>	Viscount Maynard.
Manu forti	<i>With a strong hand</i>	Lord Raey.
Mare ditat, rosa decorat	<i>The sea enriches, and the rose</i>	} Town of Montrose.
	<i>adorns</i>	
Mea gloria fides	<i>Fidelity is my glory</i>	Marquis of Rockingham.
Mediocra firma	<i>Mediocrity is stable</i>	Viscount Grimston.
Medio tutissimus ibis	<i>The middle path is safest</i>	Ascanius William Senior, Esq.
Meliore fide quam fortuna	<i>With better fidelity than fortune</i>	Sir Nigel Gresley, Bart.
Memento mori	<i>Remember death</i>	Order of the Death's Head.
Mens conscia recti	<i>A mind conscious of rectitude</i> ..	Lord Macartney.
Méritez	<i>Deserve</i>	Lord Waltham.
Messis ab alto	<i>Our harvest is from the deep</i> ..	The Royal Fishery Company.
Mihi cælum portus	<i>Heaven is my haven</i>	— Bruges, Esq.
Mihi tibi	<i>To me and you</i>	— Pope, Esq.
Mihi vita Christus	<i>Christ is my life</i>	Sir John Kaye, Bart.
Mon Dieu est ma roche	<i>My God is my rock</i>	— Roche, Esq.
Montjoye et St. Dennis .....	.....	France.
Moribus antiquis	<i>With ancient manners</i>	Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bart.
Mors Christi mors mortis mihi ..	<i>Christ's death is to me the death</i>	} Sir William Boothby, Bart.
	<i>of death</i>	
Munit hæc, et altera vincit	<i>This protects, and the other con-</i>	} The Motto to the Badge of the
	<i>quers</i>	
Murus æneus conscientia sana ..	<i>A sound conscience is a wall of</i>	} Earl of Scarborough.
	<i>brass</i>	
Mutare vel timere sperno	<i>I scorn either to change or fear</i>	Duke of Beaufort.
Naufragus in portum	<i>Shipwreck brought me into haven</i>	Isaac Heard, Esq.
Ne cede malis	<i>Yield not to adversity</i>	Earl of Albemarle.
Nec cupias nec metuas	<i>Neither desire nor fear</i>	Earl of Hardwicke.
Nec habeo, nec careo, nec curo	<i>I neither have, nor want, nor care</i>	Bowstring-Makers' Company.

Nec male notus eques	<i>A knight not much unknown</i> ...	Viscount Southwell.
Nec placida contenta quiete est	<i>Not content with peaceful quiet</i>	Earl of Peterborough.
Nec prece nec pretio	<i>Neither by entreaty nor bribery</i>	Viscount Bateman.
Nec quærere nec spernere honores	<i>Neither to seek nor despise dignities</i>	Viscount Bolingbroke.
Nec timeo nec sperno	<i>I neither fear nor despise</i>	Viscount Boyne.
Nec sinit esse feros	<i>Nor doth he allow them to be fierce</i>	Sir James Langham, Bart.
Nec sorte nec fato	<i>Neither by chance nor fate</i>	— Rutherford, Esq.
Nec temere nec timide	<i>Neither rashly nor timidly</i>	Earl of Darlington.
Nemo me impune lacessit	<i>No one shall provoke me with impunity</i>	Order of St. Andrew.
Nemo sine cruce beatus	<i>None is happy but by the cross</i> ..	— Baker, Esq.
Ne oublie	<i>Forget not</i>	Duke of Montrose.
Ne obliviscaris	<i>You must not forget</i>	Duke of Argyle.
Ne quisquam serviat enses	<i>Let not your swords be the slaves of every one</i>	Sir James Peachy, Bart.
Nescit abolere vetustas	<i>Antiquity cannot abolish it</i>	Sir Adolphus Oughton, K. B.
Ne supra modum sapere	<i>Be not over wise</i>	Earl of Rochford.
Ne te quæsiveris extra	<i>Seek nothing beyond your sphere</i>	Sir Thomas Hewet, Bart.
Ne tentes, aut perfice	<i>Either do not attempt, or accomplish</i>	Earl of Hillsborough.
Ne vile fano	<i>Nothing to disgrace the altar</i> ..	Earl of Westmoreland.
Ne vile velis	<i>Desire nothing base</i>	Lord Abergavenny.
Ne vous emportez jamais	<i>Never be in a passion</i>	— Downing, Esq.
Nihil hoc triste recepto	<i>When you have received this, sorrow is at an end</i>	Order of Our Redeemer.
Nihil invita Minerva	<i>Nothing in spite of genius</i>	Academy of the Muses.
Nihil sine cruce	<i>Nothing without the cross</i>	Earl of Tyrone.
Nihil utile quod non honestum ..	<i>Nothing dishonest is useful</i>	Sir John Moor, Bart.
Nil conscire sibi	<i>Having no remorse</i>	Earl of Winchelsea.
Nil desperandum	<i>We are to despair of nothing</i> ..	Sir Thomas Heron, Bart.
Nil temere neque timore	<i>Nothing either rashly or in fear</i>	Sir John Berney, Bart.
Nisi Dominus	<i>Unless the Lord</i>	Sir Walter Compton, Bart.
Nisi Dominus frustra	<i>It is vain without the Lord</i>	City of Edinburgh.
Nisi paret, imperat	<i>Unless he obeys, he commands</i> ..	Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.
Nobilitatis virtus, non stemma, character	<i>Virtue, not lineage, is the mark of nobility</i>	Lord Grosvenor.
Nocentes prosequor	<i>I prosecute the bad</i>	— Savary, Esq.
Non dormit qui custodit	<i>The guardian does not sleep</i> ...	Sir John Coghill, Bart.
Non his insignitus	<i>Not signalized by these armories</i>	— Sydenham, Esq.
Non immemor beneficii	<i>Not unmindful of kindness</i>	Duke of Leinster.
Non inferiora secutus	<i>Not pursuing meaner things</i> ...	Lord Montfort.
Non mihi, sed patriæ	<i>Not for myself, but for my country</i>	— Spring, Esq.
Non nobis nascimur	<i>We are not born for ourselves</i> ..	— Lucy, Esq.
Non nobis solum, sed toti mundo nati	<i>Not born for ourselves alone, but for the whole world</i>	Lord Rokeby.
Non revertar inultus	<i>I will not return unrevenged</i> ...	Earl of Lisburne.
Non sibi, sed patriæ	<i>Not for himself, but his country</i>	Lord Romney.
Non sibi	<i>Not for himself</i>	Sir Lionel Lyde, Bart.
Non sine Deo	<i>Not without God</i>	Sir John Eliot, Bart.
Non tua, te, sed publica vota ..	<i>Neither thy affairs, nor thyself, but the public wish</i>	Sir John Alleyne, Bart.
Nos nostraque Deo	<i>We and ours to God</i>	Sir Frederick Rogers, Bart.
Nous maintiendrons	<i>We will maintain</i>	Earl of Suffolk.

Nous travaillerons en espérance	<i>We will labour in hope</i>	Sir Edward Blacket, Bart.
<i>Now thus</i> .....	.....	— Trafford, Esq.
Nulla pallescere culpa	<i>To turn pale at no crime</i>	— Patten, Esq.
Nullius in verba	<i>Nothing upon trust</i>	Royal Society.
Numini et patriæ asto	<i>I stand by God and my country</i>	Lord Aston.
Nunc aut nunquam	<i>Now or never</i>	Viscount Kilmorey.
Nunquam non paratus	<i>Never unprepared</i>	Marquis Annandale.
<i>Obey and rule</i> .....	.....	— Loades, Esq.
Omne bonum desuper	<i>All good is from above</i>	Sir John Honeywood, Bart.
Omnia desuper	<i>All things are from above</i>	Embroiderers' Company.
Omnia bona bonis	<i>All things are good with good</i>	Viscount Wenman.
Omnia subiecisti sub pedibus,	<i>Thou hast placed every thing</i>	Butchers' Company.
oves et boves	<i>under our feet, sheep and oxen</i>	
<i>On things transitory resteth no</i>	.....	Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.
<i>glory</i> .....	.....
Opera illius mea sunt	<i>His works are mine</i>	Lord Brownlow.
Opera Dei mirifica	<i>The works of God are wonderful</i>	— Garmston.
Opiferque per orbem dicor	<i>I am called an assistant through-</i>	Apothecaries' Company.
	<i>out the world</i>	
Ora et labora	<i>Pray and labour</i>	Earl of Dalhousie.
Ostendo, non ostento	<i>I show, not boast</i>	Sir Justinian Isham, Bart.
Oublier ne puis	<i>I cannot forget</i>	Lord Colville.
<i>Over fork over</i> .....	.....	Earl of Glencairn.
Pacis nuncia	<i>The messenger of peace</i>	— Murray, Esq.
Palma virtuti	<i>The palm is for virtue</i>	Sir Charles Palmer, Bart.
Paratus et fidelis	<i>Ready and faithful</i>	— Carruthers, Esq.
Par l'amour et la fidélité envers	<i>By love and fidelity to our</i>	Order of St. Catharine.
la patrie	<i>country</i>	
Par la volonté de Dieu	<i>By the will of God</i>	Sir Marmaduke Wyvil, Bart.
Passez avant	<i>Go forward</i>	Earl Waldegrave.
Patience passe science	<i>Patience surpasses science</i>	Viscount Falmouth.
Patior, potior	<i>I suffer, I obtain</i>	Sir Yelverton Peyton, Bart.
Patria cara, carior libertas	<i>My country is dear, but liberty</i>	Earl of Radnor.
	<i>is dearer</i>	
Patriæ infelici fidelis	<i>Faithful to an unhappy country</i>	Earl of Courtown.
Pax, copia, sapientia	<i>Peace, plenty, wisdom</i>	Sir Michael le Fleming, Bart.
Pax in bello	<i>Peace in war</i>	Duke of Leeds.
Pensez à bien	<i>Think on what is good</i>	Viscount Wentworth:
Peperi	<i>I have brought forth</i>	Sir William Pepperell, Bart.
Per acuta belli	<i>Through the perils of war</i>	Earl of Tyrconnel.
Per angusta ad augusta	<i>Through dangers to honour</i>	Earl of Massareen.
Per ardua	<i>Through difficulties</i>	Gilbert Stibbert, Esq.
Per ardua stabilis	<i>Steady in difficulties</i>	Sir Horatio Mann, K. B.
Per aspera belli	<i>Through the hardships of war</i>	Joseph Hopkins, Esq.
Per crucem ad stellas	<i>By the cross to heaven</i>	Sir John Leicester, Bart.
Per Deum et ferrum obtinui	<i>By God and my sword I have</i>	Earl of Hillsborough.
	<i>obtained</i>	
Periissemus, nisi periissemus	<i>We had perished, had we not</i>	Bermudas Company.
	<i>persisted</i>	
Per il suo contrario	<i>By its reverse</i>	Lord Paget.
Per juga per fluvios	<i>Through precipices and torrents</i>	Sir Robert Harland, Bart.

Per mare per terras	<i>By sea and land</i>	Lord Macdonald.
Perseverando	<i>By persevering</i>	Lord Ducie.
Pollet virtus	<i>Virtue excels</i>	Sir John Pole, Bart.
Pour apprendre oublier ne puis	<i>I cannot learn to forget</i>	Sir John Palmer, Bart.
Pour avoir fidèlement servi	<i>For having served faithfully</i> ...	Order of Christian Charity.
Pour bien desirer	<i>For wishing well</i>	Lord Dacre.
Pour le mérite	<i>For merit</i>	Order of Merit.
Pour parvenir à bonne foy	<i>To obtain success with credit</i> ..	Cutlers' Company.
Pour y parvenir	<i>To obtain it</i>	Duke of Rutland.
Post nubila Phoebus	<i>After clouds sunshine</i>	Lord Shulldham.
Post tot naufragia, portum	<i>In port, after so many ship- wrecks</i>	Earl of Sandwich.
Præmiando incitat	<i>Encourages by rewarding</i>	Order of St. Stanislaus.
Præmium virtutis honor	<i>Honour is the reward of virtue</i>	Sir Henry Cheere, Bart.
Præsto et persto	<i>Readily and steadily</i>	Earl of Haddington.
Prævisa mala pereunt	<i>Foreseen misfortunes die away</i> ..	Sir Roger Twysden, Bart.
Prend moi tel que je suis	<i>Take me such as I am</i>	Earl of Ely.
<i>Press through</i> .....	.....	Sir William Young, Bart.
Prest d'accomplir	<i>Ready to accomplish</i>	Earl of Shrewsbury.
Prest pour mon païs	<i>Ready to serve my country</i>	Lord Monson.
Pretium non vile laborum	<i>No contemptible reward of our labours</i>	Order of the Golden Fleece.
Pretiumque et causa laboris	<i>The reward and cause of labour</i>	Sir Charles Frederick, Bart.
Pro aris et focis	<i>For my religion and property</i> ..	Sir Robert Hesilrige, Bart.
Probitatem quam divitias	<i>Probity rather than riches</i>	Sir Thomas Clayton, Bart.
Probitas verus honos	<i>Probity is true honour</i>	Viscount Chetwynd.
Probum non poenitet	<i>He repents not of his honesty</i> ..	Lord Sandys.
Pro Christo et patria dulce peri- culum	<i>For Christ and my country danger is sweet</i>	Duke of Roxburgh.
Pro lege et patria	<i>For the law and my country</i> ...	Earl of Leven.
Pro libertate patriæ	<i>For the liberty of my country</i> ..	Lord Massey.
Pro Magna Charta	<i>For Magna Charta</i>	Lord Le Despencer.
Pro patria	<i>For our country</i>	Order of the Sword.
Pro patria non timidus perire ..	<i>Not afraid to die for my country</i>	Sir Thomas Champness, Bart.
Pro rege	<i>For the king</i>	Sir William Burnaby, Bart.
Pro rege sæpe, pro patria semper	<i>For the king often, for my country always</i>	Lord Eyre.
Pro rege, lege, et grege	<i>For the king, law, and people</i> ..	Earl of Bessborough.
Pro rege et republica	<i>For the king and state</i>	Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart.
Pro republica semper	<i>For my country always</i>	Samuel Hellier, Esq.
Providentia divina	<i>By Divine Providence</i>	— Keating, Esq.
Providentia tutamur	<i>We are protected by Providence</i>	Solomon Norden, Esq.
Pro virtute bellica	<i>For military virtue</i>	Order of Military Merit.
Prudentia et constantia	<i>By prudence and constancy</i>	Denmark.
Pugna pro patria	<i>Fight for your county</i>	Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart.
Quæ arguuntur, à lumine mani- festantur	<i>What are questioned, light clears up</i>	Tallow-Chandlers' Company.
Quæ prosunt omnibus artes	<i>Arts that are useful to all</i>	Surgeons' Company.
Qualis ab incepto	<i>The same as from the beginning</i>	Lord Grantham.
Quantum in rebus inane!	<i>What inanity in human affairs!</i>	Sir George Osborne, Bart.
Quem te Deus esse jussit	<i>What God commands you to be</i>	— Holroyd, Esq.
Qui capit, capitur	<i>He who takes, is taken</i>	Sir Jarrit Smith, Bart.
Quicquid crescit, in cinere perit	<i>Whatever grows perishes in ashes</i>	— Ashburner, Esq.
Quiescam	<i>I shall rest</i>	Earl of Stair.

Qui fugit molam, fugit farinam	{ <i>He who flies from the mill, flies from the flour</i>	Coopers' Company, Exeter.
Qui invidet, minor est	<i>He that envies is less</i>	Lord Cadogan.
Qui pense?	<i>Who thinks?</i>	Earl Howth.
Quis ut Deus?	<i>Who is like God?</i>	Order of St. Michael.
Qui vit content, tient assez	{ <i>He that lives content has got enough</i>	Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart.
Quod dixi, dixi	<i>What I have said, I have said</i>	Sir Wolstan Dixie, Bart.
Quod ero spero	<i>I hope that I shall be</i>	Sir George Booth, Bart.
Quod honestum utile	<i>What is honest is useful</i>	Sir Gilfred Lawson, Bart.
Quod verum atque decens	<i>What is true and honourable</i> ..	Viscount Dungannon.
Quod vult, valde vult	{ <i>What he wishes, he fervently wishes</i>	Sir Edward Mansell, Bart.
Quondam his vicimus armis	{ <i>Formerly we conquered with these arms</i>	Sir Guy Carleton, Bart.

Rara avis in terris	<i>A great rarity</i>	William Kett, Esq.
Rara bonitas	<i>Goodness is scarce</i>	— Bennet, Esq.
Ready, ay, ready	.....	Lord Napier.
Recipiunt foeminae sustentacula à nobis	{ <i>Women receive support from us</i>	Patten-Makers' Company.
Recte et suaviter	<i>Justly and mildly</i>	Lord Scarsdale.
Recta vel ardua	<i>Right or difficult</i>	— Evelick, Esq.
Reddite cuique suum	<i>Give every one his own</i>	French Merchants.
Re è merito	<i>This through merit</i>	Lord Holland.
Regi regnoque fidelis	<i>Faithful to the king and kingdom</i> ..	Sir George Pocock, K.B.
Regio floret patrocínio commercium, commercioque regnum	{ <i>Commerce flourishes by royal protection, and the kingdom by commerce</i>	African Company.
Renovato nomine	<i>The name renewed</i>	Lord Westcote.
Res, non verba	<i>Facts, not words</i>	Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart.
Restitutor	<i>The restorer</i>	Order of Danebrog.
Ride through	.....	Lord Belhaven.
Robur in vita Deus	<i>God is the strength in life</i>	— Jadewine, Esq.

Sal sapit omnia	<i>Salt savours all things</i>	Salters' Company.
Salus et gloria	<i>Salvation and glory</i>	Order of the Starry Cross.
Salus per Christum redemptorem	{ <i>Salvation through Christ the redeemer</i>	Earl of Moray.
Sans changer	<i>Without changing</i>	Earl of Derby.
Sans Dieu rien	<i>Nothing without God</i>	Lord Petre.
Sans tache	<i>Spotless</i>	Lord Napier.
Sans varier	<i>Invariable</i>	Sir Francis Charlton, Bart.
Sapere aude	<i>Dare to be wise</i>	Earl of Macclesfield.
Sapere, et tace	<i>To be wise, and say nothing</i> ..	George Hesse, Esq.
Sapiens qui assiduus	<i>He is wise who is assiduous</i> ..	Sir Andrew Mitchell, Bart.
Sapientia felicitas	<i>Wisdom is happiness</i>	University of Oxford.
Scribere scientes	<i>Knowing to write</i>	Scriveners' Company.
Secundis dubiisque rectus	{ <i>Upright in prosperity and in perils</i>	Sir Henry Lippincot, Bart.
Securitas regni	<i>The security of the kingdom</i> ..	Order of Cyprus, or Silence.
Semel et semper	<i>Once and always</i>	Sir Edward Swynburne, Bart.
Semper fidelis	<i>Always faithful</i>	Sir John Smith, Bart.
Semper paratus	<i>Always ready</i>	Lord Clifford.

Semper tibi pendeat hamus	<i>Let the hook be always hung out</i>	— Kilrenny.
Semper ut te digna sequare	<i>May you always pursue actions worthy of yourself</i>	E. Shipbrook.
Semper vigilans	<i>Always watchful</i>	— Williams, Esq.
Sequitur patrem, non passibus æquis	<i>He follows his father with un- equal steps</i>	Thomas Wilson, D.D.
Sermoni consona facta	<i>Deeds answering to words</i>	Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.
Sero, sed serio	<i>Late, but in earnest</i>	Earl of Salisbury.
Serva jugum	<i>Keep the yoke</i>	Earl of Errol.
Servare modum	<i>To observe the golden mean . . .</i>	Sir Martin Folke, Bart.
Servare munia vitæ	<i>To observe the duties of life . . .</i>	Sir William Oglander, Bart.
Servire Deo regnare est	<i>To serve God is to rule</i>	— Middleton, Esq.
Sic, donec—	<i>Thus, until—</i>	Duke of Bridgewater.
Sic fidem teneo	<i>Thus I keep my faith</i>	Sir William Molesworth, Bart.
Sic parvis magna	<i>Thus great things by small</i>	Sir Francis Drake, Bart.
Si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos?	<i>If God be with us, who shall be against us?</i>	Viscount Mountmorres.
Simplex munditiis	<i>Plain and neat</i>	Sir Richard Symonds, Bart.
Si sit prudentia	<i>If there is prudence</i>	Sir Robert Eden, Bart.
Sit saxum firmum	<i>Let the stone be firm</i>	William Saxby, Esq.
Sola bona quæ honesta	<i>Those things alone are good which are honest</i>	Sir George Colebrooke, Bart.
Sola et unica virtus	<i>Virtue alone is an unique</i>	Earl of Northington.
Sola juvat virtus	<i>Virtue alone assists</i>	Lord Blantyre.
Sola nobilitas virtus	<i>Virtue alone is nobility</i>	Earl of Abercorn.
Sola salus servire Deo	<i>The only salvation is to serve God</i>	Lord Ross.
Sola ubique triumphat	<i>Alone triumphant every where . .</i>	— Carville, Esq.
Sola virtus invicta	<i>Virtue alone is invincible</i>	Duke of Norfolk.
Solem fero	<i>I can bear the sun</i>	Sir Thomas Aubrey, Bart.
Sol, mi, re, fa . . . . .	.....	— Bull, Esq.
Spare nought . . . . .	.....	Marquis of Tweedale.
Spectemur agendo	<i>Let us be judged by our actions</i>	
Spe et labore	<i>By hope and labour</i>	Sir Richard Jebb, Bart.
Speravi in Domino	<i>I have hoped in the Lord</i>	Earl of Kinnoull.
Spero infestis, metuo secundis . .	<i>I hope in adversity, and fear in prosperity</i>	Earl of Ludlow.
Spero meliora	<i>I hope for better things</i>	Viscount Stormont.
Spes alit	<i>Hope nourishes</i>	Sir Cæsar Child, Bart.
Spes durat avorum	<i>The hope of my ancestors subsists</i>	Earl of Rochford.
Spes mea in Deo	<i>My hope is in God</i>	Lord Teynham.
Spes nostra Deus	<i>God is our hope</i>	Curriers' Company.
Spes tutissima coelis	<i>The safest hope is in heaven . . .</i>	Lord Kingston.
Stant cætera tigno	<i>The rest stand on a beam</i>	Earl of Aboyne.
Stat promissa fides	<i>Promised faith is stable</i>	Lord Newark.
Steady . . . . .	.....	Lord Aylmer.
Strenue et prospere	<i>Strenuously and prosperously . .</i>	— Jedbury.
Strike . . . . .	.....	Lord Hawke.
Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re .	<i>Mildly in the manner, boldly in the action</i>	Lord Newborough.
Sub cruce candida	<i>Under the white cross</i>	Earl of Egmont.
Subditus fidelis regis est salus regni	<i>A subject faithful to his king is the safety of the kingdom . . .</i>	— Carlos, Esq.
Sub hoc signo vinces	<i>Under this sign you shall conquer</i>	Viscount de Vesey.
Sub libertate quietem	<i>Rest under liberty</i>	Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart.
Sub pace copia	<i>In peace, plenty</i>	Jacob Franco, Esq.

Sub sole, sub umbra, virens ...	{ <i>Flourishing both in sunshine and shade</i>	Sir John Irwine, Bart.
Suivez raison	<i>Let reason be your guide</i>	Viscount Montague.
Sui oblitus commodi	<i>Forgetful of his own interest</i> ...	Sir Charles Asgill, Bart.
Sunt aliena	<i>They are foreign</i>	Sir John Fust, Bart.
Surgit post nubila Phœbus	<i>After clouds, sunshine</i>	Coachmakers' Company.
Sustineatur	<i>Let him be sustained</i>	Sir John Cullum, Bart.
Suum cuique	<i>Every one his own</i>	Order of the Black Eagle.
Swift and true .....	.....	Sir John Fust.
Tache sans tache	<i>Spot without spot</i>	Earl of Northesk.
Tâchez surpasser en vertu	<i>Strive to surpass in virtue</i>	John Taylor, Esq.
Tantum in superbos	<i>Only against the proud</i>	Sir Hildebrand Jacob, Bart.
Templa quam dilecta!	<i>How beloved are the temples!</i> ..	Earl Temple.
Tempus rerum imperator	<i>Time is the ruler of things</i>	Clockmakers' Company.
Tenax in fide	<i>Stedfast in the faith</i>	Sir George Smith, Bart.
Tenebo	<i>I will hold</i>	Sir George Warren, K. B.
Teneo tenuere majores	{ <i>I maintain those virtues which my ancestors have maintained</i> }	John Twemlow, Esq. Hatherton, Cheshire.
Tenez le droit	<i>Keep the right</i>	Sir Gervas Clifton, Bart.
Terrena per vices sunt aliena...	{ <i>Earthly things sometimes change their master</i>	Sir John Fust, Bart.
Terrere nolo, timere nescio	{ <i>I will not affright, and know not to fear</i>	Sir Edward Deering, Bart.
Think on .....	.....	Lord Kirkcudbright.
Thou shall want ere I want ...	.....	Lord Cranston.
Through .....	.....	Duke of Hamilton.
Tien le droit	<i>Maintain the right</i>	— Clench, Esq.
Tiens à la vérité	<i>Stick to the truth</i>	Sir John Blaquiére, K. B.
Tien ta foy	<i>Keep thy faith</i>	Earl Bathurst.
Time tryeth troth .....	.....	Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.
Timet pudorem	<i>He dreads shame</i>	Viscount Down.
Tout bien, ou rien	<i>All well, or nothing</i>	Earl of Gainsborough.
Tout jour	<i>Always</i>	Earl of Finlater.
Tout jour pret	<i>Always ready</i>	Earl of Antrim.
Toujours fidèle	<i>Always faithful</i>	Sir Nevil Hickman, Bart.
Toujours propice	<i>Always propitious</i>	Lord Dartrey.
Tout pour l'église	<i>All for the church</i>	Earl of Wandesford.
Tout vient de Dieu	<i>All from God</i>	Lord Leigh.
Tractent fabrilis fabri	<i>Let smiths handle smiths' tools</i> .	Smiths' Company, Exeter.
Tria juncta in uno	<i>Three joined in one</i>	Order of the Bath.
Trinitas in trinitate	<i>Trinity in the trinity</i>	Trinity-House.
Triumpho morte tam vita	{ <i>I triumph in death as well as in life</i>	Lord Allen.
True to the end .....	.....	Lord Home.
Tuebor	<i>I will defend</i>	Viscount Torrington.
Tu ne cede malis	<i>Yield not to misfortunes</i>	Lord Milton.
Turris fortissima est nomen Jehovah	{ <i>The name of Jehovah is the strongest tower</i>	Town of Plymouth.
Tute, celeriter, et jucunde	<i>Safely, quickly, and pleasantly</i>	Daniel Sutton, Esq.
Tutum te robore reddam	<i>I will give you safety by strength</i>	— Crawford, Esq.
Tuum est	<i>It is thine</i>	Earl Cowper.

Ubi amor ibi fides.....	{ <i>Where there is love there is fidelity</i>	Sir Nathan Dukenfield, Bart.
Ubi lapsus? Quid feci?	{ <i>Where have I fallen? What have I done?</i>	Viscount Courtenay.
Ubi libertas, ibi patria	{ <i>Where there is liberty, there is my country</i>	Daniel Huger, Esq.
Ubique patriam reminisci.....	{ <i>Remember your country every where</i>	Sir James Harris, K. B.
Un Dieu, un roy	<i>One God, one king</i>	Lord Lyttelton.
Un Dieu, un roy, un cœur....	<i>One God, one king, one heart</i> ..	Sir James Lake, Bart.
Un durant ma vie	<i>The same while I live</i>	Sir Fitzwilliam Barrington, Bart.
Une foy mesme.....	<i>One and the same faith</i>	— Gilpin, Esq.
Ung Dieu et ung roy	<i>One God and one king</i>	Sir Edward Littleton, Bart.
Ung je serviray	<i>I will serve one</i>	Earl of Powis.
Ung tout seul	<i>One alone</i>	Earl Verney.
Unica virtus necessaria	<i>Virtue alone is necessary</i>	Earl of Mornington.
Unita fortior	<i>Stronger by unity</i>	Woodmongers' Company.
Unitas societatis stabilitas	<i>Unity is the support of society</i> ..	Parish-Clerks' Company.
Un roy, une foy, une loy.....	<i>One king, one faith, one law</i> ..	Earl of Clanricard.
Unus et idem	<i>One and the same</i>	Lord Ravensworth.
Utcunque placuerit Deo.....	<i>As it shall please God</i>	Viscount Howe.
Utile et dulce	<i>Useful and agreeable</i>	Sir James Riddel, Bart.
Ut prosim	<i>That I may be of use</i>	Lord Foley.
Ut prosim aliis	<i>That I may be of use to others</i> ..	Sir Philip Clerke Jennings, Bart.
Ut quocunque paratus	<i>As every where prepared</i>	Earl of Cavan.
Ut sursum desuper	<i>Descend to ascend</i>	Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.
Ventis secundis.....	<i>By favourable winds</i>	Sir Samuel Hood, Bart.
Verbum Domini manet in æternum	{ <i>The word of the Lord remaineth for ever</i>	Stationers' Company.
Vernon semper viret	<i>Vernon always flourishes</i>	Lord Vernon.
Vera nihil verius.....	<i>Nothing is truer than truth</i> ..	Lord Vere.
Verum atque decens	<i>True and decent</i>	— Browne, Esq.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum.....	<i>There is no going back</i>	Viscount Hampden.
Victa	<i>Conquered</i>	Sir William James, Bart.
Victoriæ gloria merces	<i>Glory is the reward of victory</i> ..	Town of North Berwick.
Vidi, vici.....	<i>I have seen, I have conquered</i> ..	— Twisleton, Esq.
Vi et virtute	<i>By strength and courage</i>	Farriers' Company
Vigilantibus.....	<i>To the watchful</i>	Baron Gosford.
Vigilo	<i>I watch</i>	Sir Robert Desse.
Vigilo et spero	<i>I watch and hope</i>	— Tivitoe, Esq.
Vigueur de dessus	<i>Strength from above</i>	Earl of Inchiquin.
Vincenti dabitur	<i>It shall be given to the conqueror</i> ..	Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.
Vincit amor patriæ	<i>The love of my country prevails</i> ..	Lord Pelham.
Vincit omnia veritas	<i>Truth overcomes all things</i>	Baron Courcy.
Vincit qui patitur	<i>He conquers who endures</i>	Sir John Colt, Bart.
Vincit pericula virtus	<i>Virtue overcomes dangers</i>	John Maine, Esq.
Vincit veritas	<i>Truth prevails</i>	Earl of Monrath.
Vi nulla invertitur ordo	<i>Order is inverted by no violence</i> ..	Cordwainers' Company.
Virescit, vulnere, virtus	<i>Virtue, when wounded, flourishes</i> ..	Earl of Galloway.
Virtue vaunceth	<i>Virtue prevails</i>	Lord Willoughby de Brooke.
Virtus ariete fortior	{ <i>Virtue is stronger than a battering-ram</i>	Earl of Abingdon.
Virtus auget honorem.....	<i>Virtue increases honour</i>	Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart.
Virtus basis vitæ	<i>Virtue is the support of life</i> ...	Sir William Jerningham, Bart.

Virtus in actione consistit	<i>Virtue consists in action</i>	Lord Craven.
Virtus in arduis	<i>Valour in difficulties</i>	Viscount Cullen.
Virtus incendit vires	<i>Valour exerts strength</i>	Viscount Strangford.
Virtus incumbet honori	<i>Virtue will rest upon honour</i>	Sir Edward Williams, Bart.
Virtus invicta gloriosa	<i>Unconquered virtue is glorious</i>	Sir Edmund Thomas.
Virtus mille scuta	<i>Virtue is a thousand shields</i>	Earl of Effingham.
Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ	<i>Virtue that knows not mean re-</i> <i>pulse</i>	Lord Desart.
Virtus sola nobilitas	<i>Virtue is the only nobility</i>	Sir Robert Throgmorton, Bart.
Virtus vincit invidiam	<i>Virtue overcomes envy</i>	Earl Cornwallis.
Virtute et fide	<i>By bravery and faith</i>	Lord Melbourne.
Virtute et fidelitate	<i>By bravery and fidelity</i>	Order of Hesse-Cassel.
Virtute fideque	<i>By bravery and faith</i>	Lord Elibank.
Virtute et industria	<i>By bravery and industry</i>	Bristol City.
Virtute et labore	<i>By bravery and endeavour</i>	Earl of Dundonald.
Virtute et merito	<i>Through bravery and desert</i>	Order of Charles III. of Spain.
Virtute et opera	<i>By virtue and deeds</i>	Earl of Fife.
Virtute, non astutia	<i>By bravery, not by stratagem</i>	Sir William Gordon, K.B.
Virtute, non verbis	<i>By bravery, not by words</i>	Earl of Kerry.
Virtute parta tuemini	<i>Defend what is obtained by valour</i>	Sir William Pepperell, Bart.
Virtute quies	<i>Rest through valour</i>	Lord Mulgrave.
Virtute res parvæ crescunt	<i>Small things are increased by</i> <i>virtue</i>	Town of Anstruther.
Virtuti fortuna comes	<i>Fortune is the companion of</i> <i>virtue</i>	Lord Newhaven.
Virtuti mœnia cedant	<i>Let the walls yield to bravery</i>	John Wilder, Esq.
Virtuti nihil obstat et armis	<i>Nothing withstands virtue and</i> <i>arms</i>	Earl of Aldborough.
Virtuti, non armis, fido	<i>I trust to virtue, not to arms</i>	Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart.
Virtutis amore	<i>By the love of virtue</i>	Viscount Valentia.
Virtutis avorum præmium	<i>The reward of my ancestors' virtue</i>	Lord Templetown.
Virtutis comes invidia	<i>Envy is the companion of virtue</i>	Viscount Hereford.
Virtutis laus actio	<i>Deeds are the praise of virtue</i>	Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.
Virtutis præmium honor	<i>Honour is the reward of virtue</i>	Earl of Denbigh.
Vis unita fortior	<i>Force, when united, becomes the</i> <i>stronger</i>	Viscount Mountcashel.
Vis viri fragilis	<i>Weak is the strength of man</i>	— Lilburn, Esq.
Vitæ via virtus	<i>Virtue is the way of life</i>	Viscount Carlow.
Vive, ut vivas	<i>Live, that you may live</i>	Lord Halkertoun.
Vivere sat, vincere	<i>To live enough, is to conquer</i>	Earl of Sefton.
Vivit leo de tribu Juda	<i>The lion of the tribe of Juda lives</i>	Æthiopia.
Vivit post funera virtus	<i>Virtue lives after death</i>	Earl of Corke.
Vix ea nostra voco	<i>I scarce call them ours</i>	Earl of Warwick.
Vixi liber, et moriar	<i>I have lived free, and I will die so</i>	Sir James Ibbetson, Bart.
Volando, reptilia sperno	<i>Flying, I despise reptiles</i>	— Seras, Esq.
Volo, non valeo	<i>I am willing, but not able</i>	Earl of Carlisle.
Vota vita mea	<i>Vows are my life</i>	
Vulnerati, non victi	<i>Wounded, not conquered</i>	Cooks' Company.

N.B.—For other Mottos see PEERS and BARONETS.

APPENDIX.

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND;

OR,

NOVA-SCOTIA BARONETS, NOT PEERS.

ABERCROMBIE, of Birkenbog, 1637.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads, erased, az.

Crest, a falcon, rising, belled, ppr.

Motto, *Petit alta*; and, below, *Mercy is my desire*.

Supporters, two greyhounds, collared.

AGNEW, of Locknaw, 1629.

Arms, ar. a chev. betw. two cinquefoils in chief gu. and a saltier, coupé, in base az.

Crest, an eagle, issuant and reguardant, ppr.

Motto, *Consilio non impetu*.

ANSTRUTHER, of that Ilk, 1694.

Arms, ar. three piles, issuing from the chief, sa.

Crest, on a wreath, two arms, in armour, holding, in the gauntlets, a battle-axe, all ppr.

Supporters, two falcons, with wings expanded, ppr. armed gu. jessed and belled or.

Motto, *Periissem ni periissem*.

ANSTRUTHER, of Balcaskie, 1694.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

ARNET, of that Ilk, 1629.

Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. two mullets in chief and a crescent in base gu.

BAIRD, of Saughton-Hall, 1680.

Arms, gu. a sanglier, passant, or, on a canton erm. a sword, paleways, ppr. surmounted by a crescent of the field.

Crest, a boar's head, erased, or.

Motto, *Vi et virtute*.

BALFOUR, of Denmill, 1633.

Arms, or, on a chev. sa. betw. three cinquefoils (or trefoils) vert, an otter's head, erased, of the field.

Crest, a crescent or.

Motto, *God gives increase*.

BANNERMAN, of Elsie, 1682.

Arms, gu. a banner, displayed, ar. thereon a canton az. charged with a St. Andrew's cross of the second, as the badge of Scotland.

Crest, a demi man, in armour, holding, in his right hand, a sword ppr.

Motto, *Pro patria*.

Supporters, two armed men ppr.

BARCLAY, of Pierston, 1668.

Arms, az. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, or.

Crest, a sword, in pale, ar. hilted and pomelled or.

Motto, *Crux Christi nostra corona*.

BROUN, of Colston, 1686.

Arms, gu. three fleurs-de-lis or.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, holding, in the dexter paw, a fleur-de-lis or.

Motto, *Floreat majestas.*

BRUCE, of Stenhouse, 1629.

Arms, or, a saltier and chief gu.; in the dexter canton an escocheon ar. charged with a chief sa.

Crest, on a cap of dignity an arm, from the shoulder, couped, fesseways, holding a sceptre, ensigned on the point with an open crown, as that worn by Robert I. of Scotland.

Motto, *Fuimus.*

Supporters. On the dexter side, a knight in armour, with a sword by his side, the vizor open, and a plume of feathers in his helmet, holding a sceptre in his right hand, all ppr. On the sinister, a lion, rampant, az. armed and langued gu. crowned with King Robert the First's crown, and gorged with King David the Second's, chained with an antique chain or.

Motto, below the shield, Do well, and doubt not.

Patent of arms, 1800.

BURNET, of Lees, 1626.

Arms, ar. three hollin-leaves, in chief, vert, and a hunting-horn, in base, sa. garnished gu.

Crest, a hand, with a knife, pruning a vine-tree ppr.

Motto, *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

CALDER, of Park-House, Kent, 1686.

Arms, or, a hart's head, cabossed, sa. attired gu.

Crest, a swan swimming in a lock, bordered with flags, all ppr.

Motto, *Vigilans non cadet.*

CAMPBELL, of Auchinbreck, 1628.

Arms, gyronny of eight, or and sa. within a bordure, gobony, vert and ar. the last charged with eight ermine-spots of the second.

Crest, a dexter hand ppr. holding a spur or.

Motto, *Forget not.*

Supporters, dexter, a man in complete armour; sinister, a horse, saddled and bridled, both ppr.

CAMPBELL, of Aberuchill, 1628.

Arms, quarterly; first, gyronny of eight or and sa.; second, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar.; third, ar. a galley, her sails furled, and oars in action, sa.; fourth, as first; all within a bordure erm.

Crest, a lion, rampant, guardant, holding, in his dexter paw, a sword, and, in his sinister, a laurel crown.

Motto, *Sequitur victoria fortis.*

Supporters, two blood-hounds, rampant, guardant, ar. collared and leashed gu.

CAMPBELL, of Ardnamurchan, 1628.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

CAMPBELL, of Purves and Marchmont, 1665.

Arms, quarterly; first grand quarter,—first and fourth, vert, a lion, rampant, ar.; second and third, ar. three popinjays vert.; second grand quarter, gyronny of eight, or and sa. within a bordure gu. charged with eight escallops of the first, a canton gyronny of eight, gu. and erm.; third grand quarter, az. on a fesse betw. three mascles ar. as many cinquefoils of the first; fourth grand quarter, quarterly, first and fourth, three piles, engr. ar.; second and third, ar. a cross, engr. az.; over all, in surtout, an inescoccheon ar. charged with an orange, slipped, and imperially crowned, all ppr.

Crest, a dexter arm, issuing from a heart, and grasping a cimenter, all ppr.

Motto, *True to the end.*

Supporters, two lions, rampant, reguardant, ar.

Motto, below, *Fides probata coronat.*

(Recorded, 1813.)

CARMICHAEL, of Skirling, 1628.

Arms, quarterly; first, gu. three keys, fesseways, in pale, or; second, ar. a fesse, wreathed, az. and gu. within a bordure of the last; third, erm. on a fesse sa. three crescents ar.; fourth, as first.

Crest, an arm, embowed, holding a broken lance, top pendant, ppr.

Motto, *Toujours prest.*

Supporters, two angels.

CARNEGIE, of Southesk, 1663.

Arms, or, an eagle, displayed, az. armed and beaked gu.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding a thunder-bolt, ppr.

Motto, *Dread God.*

Supporters, two greyhounds, collared.

CATHCART, of Carleton, 1703.

Arms, az. a human heart or, betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, issuing out of as many crescents ar.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding up a heart, royally crowned, all ppr.

Motto, *By faith we are saved.*

Supporters, on the dexter a lion, rampant, and, on the sinister, a savage, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel leaves, all ppr.

CHALMERS, of Cults, 1664.

Arms, ar. a demi lion sa. issuing out of a fesse gu.; in base a fleur-de-lis of the last.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, sa. langued gu.

Motto, *Avancez.*

CLERK, of Pennycuick, 1679.

Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. betw. two crescents, in chief, gu. and a boar's head, coupé, in base, sa.

Crest, a demi huntsman, sounding a horn, ppr.
Motto, Free for a blast.

Supporters, on the dexter, a naked man, wreathed about the middle with an oak-branch, in the dexter hand a bow, with a quiver of arrows over his shoulder, and the skin of a wild beast hanging behind the back, all ppr.; and, on the sinister, a Druid priest, with a flowing beard ppr. vested and hooded ar. holding, in the dexter hand, an oak-branch, acorned, vert.

Motto, below, *Amat victoria curam.*

COCKBURN, of Lantoun, 1627.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. three cocks gu. for *Cockburn*; second and third, gu. six masles or, three, two, and one, for *Weapont*.

Crest, a cock, crowing.

Motto, *Accendit cantu.*

Supporters, two lions, gu. that on the sinister guardant.

COCKBURN, of Cockburn-Berwick, 1671.

Arms, as *Lantoun*, with a heart gu. in the centre of the first and fourth quarters.

COLQUHOUN, of Tillyquhoun, 1625.

Arms, ar. a saltier, engr. sa.

Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Si je puis.*

COUPER, of Gogar, 1638.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. charged with another erm. betw. three laurel-leaves, slipped, vert.

Crest, a hand, holding a garland, ppr.

Motto, *Virtute.*

CRAGIE, of Gairsay, 1707.

Arms, erm. a boar's head, coupé, gu.

Crest, a boar, passant, ar. armed az.

Motto, *Timor omnes abest.*

Supporters, dexter, a griffin; sinister, a falcon.

CRAWFURD, of Jordan-Hill, 1638.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a fesse erm. in base two swords, in saltier, ppr. for *Crawfurd*; second and third, az. a chev. betw. three crosses, pattée, ar. for *Barclay*.

Crest, a castle, triple towered, ppr.

Motto, *Expugnari.*

Supporters, on the dexter, an elephant; on the sinister, a hound, collared erm.

Motto, below, *Sine labe nota.*

CUMMIN, of Coulter, 1695.

Arms, az. three garbs, within a bordure, or.

Crest, a garb or.

Motto, *Courage.*

CUNNINGHAME, of Corshill and Kirktonhome, 1672.

Arms, ar. a shakefork sa. in chief a crescent az.

Crest, a unicorn's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Over fork over.*

CUNNINGHAM, of Milncraig, 1702.

Arms, ar. a shakefork sa.

Crest, a unicorn's head, armed and crined, or.

Motto, *Over fork over.*

Supporters, two conies ppr.

CUNNINGHAM, of Capringtoun and Lamburgh-toun, 1669.

Arms, ar. a shakefork sa. within a bordure erm.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding a plum-rule, ppr.

Motto, *Ad admussim.*

CUNNINGHAME, of Auchenhavy, 1673.

Arms, ar. a shakefork sa. in fesse two lozenges of the last.

Crest, a dexter hand ppr. holding a lozenge or.

Motto, *Curâ et candore.*

CUNNINGHAM-FAIRLIE, of Robertland, 1630.

Arms, ar. a shakefork sa. betw. a bugle-horn in chief and two towers in base of the last, the first stringed, and the last having the portcullis shut gu. quartering *Fairlie*.

Crest, a unicorn's head ar. horned or, charged on the point with a rose gu.

Motto, *Fortitudine.*

Supporters, two knights, in complete armour, ppr. in their exterior hands batons or.

DALRYMPLE, of Hailes, 1701.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

DALRYMPLE, of Cranston, 1697.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a saltier az. betw. three water-bougets in flank and base sa. nine lozenges of the field, that in the centre charged with a crescent gu.; second and third, sa. a cross, flory, betw. four escallops ar.; over all, in surtout, quarterly, first and fourth, gu. three cinquefoils erm. within a bordure ar.; second and third, gu. three martlets or.

Crest, out of a viscount's coronet, a rock ppr.

Motto, *Firm.*

Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant, gu.; sinister, an antelope ppr.

DALRYMPLE, of N. Berwick, 1697.

Arms, or, on a saltier az. betw. two water-bougets, in the flanks, sa. nine lozenges of the field.

Crest, a rock ppr.

Motto, *Firm.*

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, gu.; sinister, a falcon ppr.

DALZIEL, of Binns, 1685.

Arms, sa. a naked man ppr. his arms ex-

- tended, a canton ar. charged with a sword and pistol, saltierwise, gu.
 Crest, a dexter hand, holding a cimeter, ppr.
 Motto, *I dare*.
 Supporters, two pavilion-poles.
- DENHAM**, of Coltness and Westshiel, 1693.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. surmounted by a bend gu. charged with a buckle of the third, in chief a lion, passant, guardant, of the last; second and third gu. a chev. betw. three cranes' heads, erased, ar.
 Crest, a rose and thistle, saltierwise, stalked and leaved, ppr.
 Motto, *Juvant aspere probum*.
 Supporters, two cranes ppr.
- DICK**, of Prestonfield, 1707.
 Arms, erm. a fesse az. betw. two mullets in chief, and a hart's head, erased, gu. in base.
 Crest, a ship, in distress, in a sea, ppr.
 Motto, *Spes infracta*.
- DICK-LAUDER**, of Fountainhall, 1688.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu.; a griffin, rampant, ar.; second and third, ar. a fesse, wavy, az. betw. three mullets gu.
 Crest, a tower, and a centinel, looking from the top thereof, ppr.
 Motto, *Turris prudentia custos*.
 Supporters, two lions, rampant, ar.
 Motto, below, *Ut migraturus habita*.
- DICK**, of Braid, 1637.
 Arms, ar. a fesse az. betw. two staves in chief and a crescent in base gu.
 Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr. attired or.
 Motto, *Virtute*.
 Supporters, two stags ppr. attired and unguled or.
 Motto, below, *Salus mea merces*.
- DON**, of Newton, 1667.
 Arms, vert, on a fesse ar. three masles sa.
 Crest, a pomegranate ppr.
 Motto, *Non deerit alter aureus*.
- DOUGLAS**, of Glenbervie, 1625.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a heart gu. regally crowned or, on a chief az. three mullets of the field; second and third, ar. a cross, counter-embattled, sa.
 Crest, a salamander, in flames, ppr.
 Supporters, dexter, a savage, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, and holding a baton, erect, ppr.; sinister, a stag ppr. attired and unguled or.
- DUNBAR**, of Hempriggs, 1706.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for *Dunbar*;
- second and third, or, three cushions, pendent, lozengewise, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, gu. for *Randolph*, all within a bordure gu.
 Crest, a sword and key, in saltier, ppr.
 Motto, *Sub spe*.
 Supporters, dexter, a lion, rampant; sinister, a savage, holding a club over his shoulder, and wreathed round the head and loins with leaves, both ppr.
- DUNBAR**, of Northfield, 1701.
 [These Arms could not be obtained.]
- DUNBAR**, of Durn, 1697.
 Arms, quarterly; first, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure ar. second, or, three cushions, within the royal tressure, gu.; third, as second; and fourth, as first; all within a bordure, nebulée, quartered az. and gu.
 Crest, two sprigs of laurel, in saltier, ppr.
 Motto, *Spes dabit auxilium*.
- DUNBAR**, of Mochrum, 1694.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a lion, rampant, ar. within a bordure of the last, charged with eight roses of the first, for *Dunbar*; second and third, or, three cushions, within a double tressure, flory, counter-flory, gu. for *Randolph*.
 Crest, a horse's head, bridled, a dexter hand, couped, fesseways, ppr. holding the bridle.
 Motto, *In promptu*.
 Supporters, two lions, sejant, guardant, each holding, in his exterior paw, a rose ppr. slipped vert.
 Motto, underneath, *Sub spe*.
- DUNLOP**, of Craigie, 1669.
 [These Arms could not be obtained.]
- ELLIOT**, of Stobs, 1666.
 Arms, gu. on a bend, engr. or, a baton az.
 Crest, a dexter arm, holding a cutlass ppr.
 Motto, *Peradventure*.
 Supporters, on the dexter, a ram; and, on the sinister, a goat, both ppr.
- FAIRLIE-CUNNINGHAM**. See **CUNNINGHAM**, of Robertland, 1630.
- FERGUSON**, of Kilkerran, 1703.
 Arms, az. a buckle ar. betw. three boars' heads, couped, or.
 Crest, a bee upon a thistle.
 Motto, *Dulcius ex asperis*.
- FORBES**, of Foveran, 1700.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a cross, pattée, betw. three bears' heads, couped, ar. muzzled gu. for *Forbes*; second and third, ar. three unicorns' heads, erased, sa. for *Preston*.
 Crest, a cross, pattée, ar.
 Motto, *Salus per Christum*.

FORBES, of Pitsligo, 1626.

Arms, az. on a chev. betw. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled gu. a heart of the last; second and third quarterly; first and fourth, az. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled gu.; second and third, az. three cinquefoils ar.

Crest, out of a baron's coronet, a hand, holding a cimier, all ppr.

Motto, *Nec timide nec temere.*

Supporters, two bears sa.

Motto, below, *Adveris major par secundis.*

FORBES, of Cragievar, 1630.

Arms, az. a cross, pattée, fitchée, betw. three bears' heads, coupé, ar. muzzled sa.

Crest, a cock ppr.

Motto, Watch.

FOULIS, of Collinton, 1634.

Arms, ar. three bay-leaves, slipped, vert.

Crest, a dexter hand, fesseways, coupé at the wrist, holding a sword in pale, sustaining a wreath of laurel, all ppr.

Motto, *Mente manique presto.*

GORDON, of Letterfourie, 1625.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. three boars' heads, coupé, or; second, or, three lions' heads, erased, gu.; third, or, three cushions, within the double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, gu.; fourth, az. three cinquefoils ar. all within a bordure, indented, ar.

Crest, a stag, at gaze, ppr.

Motto, *Dum sisto vigilo.*

GORDON, of Lessmore, 1625.

Arms, az. a fesse, chequy, ar. and of the field, betw. three boars' heads, erased, or.

Crest, a hart's head, coupé, ppr.

Motto, *Bydand.*

Supporters, dexter, a naked man ppr. sinister, a griffin ppr.

GORDON, of Embo, 1631.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

GORDON, of Park, 1686.

Arms, az. a dexter hand, vambrassed, grasping a sword, erect, in pale, ppr. hilted and pomelled or, betw. three boars' heads, coupé, of the third, langued gu.

Crest, a sinister gauntlet ppr.

Motto, *Sic tutus.*

GORDON, of Earlstoun, 1706.

Arms, az. a bezant, betw. three boars' heads, erased, or.

Crest, a dexter hand, issuing out of a wreath, grasping a shabille, ppr.

Motto, *Dread God.*

GRANT, of Monymusk, 1705.

Arms, gu. three antique crowns or, within a bordure erm.

Crest, the Bible, expanded, ppr.

Motto, *Suum cuique.*

Supporters, two angels ppr.

Motto, below, *Jehovah, Jirah!*

GRANT, of Grant.

Arms, gu. three antique crowns or.

Crest, a burning hill ppr.

Motto, Stand sure.

Supporters, two savages, or naked men, ppr.

GRANT, of Darlway, 1688.

Arms, gu. a boar's head, coupé, betw. three antique crowns, or, within a bordure of the last.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding a branch of oak, ppr.

Motto, *Radicem firmit frondes.*

GRIERSON, of Lag, 1685.

Arms, gu. on a fesse or, betw. three quadrangular locks (or fetterlocks) ar. a mullet az.

Crest, a lock, as in the Arms.

Motto, *Hoc securior.*

HACKET, of Pitfirren, 1671.

Arms, sa. three piles, conjoined in base, ar. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, guardant, or.

Crest, a falcon's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Fides sufficit.*

Supporters, two falcons ppr. jessed and belled or.

HALL, of Dunglass, 1687.

Arms, az. a chev. ar. betw. three cranes' heads, erased at the necks, or.

Crest, a crane or, standing upon a mount vert, holding in the dexter foot a stone ppr.

Motto, *Cura quietem.*

HAMILTON, of Preston, 1675.

Arms, gu. three cinquefoils ar. within a bordure of the last.

Crest, a man from the middle, brandishing a sword aloft ppr.

Motto, *Pro patria.*

HANNAY, of Mochrum, 1630.

Arms, ar. three roebucks' heads, coupé, az. collared or, a bell pendent thereat gu.

Crest, a cross crosslet, fitchée, issuing out of a crescent sa.

Motto, *Per ardua ad alta.*

HAY, of Park, 1663.

Arms, ar. three escocheons, within a bordure gu.

Crest, the yoke of a plough, erect, in pale, or, with two bows gu.

Motto, *Serva jugum sub jugo.*

HAY-MACDOUGAL, of Mackerston, 1703.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly; first and fourth ar. three escocheons gu.; second and third, az. three

cinquefoils ar. all within a bordure, quarterly, gu. and ar.; second and third grand quarters az. a lion, rampant, ar. crowned or, within a bordure of the second, charged with six cinquefoils of the first.

Crest, a lion, passant, guardant, ppr. in his dexter paw a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.

Motto, *Dread God.*

HAY, of Smithfield and Hayston, 1635.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three cinquefoils ar. for *Fraser*; second and third, gu. three bars erm. for *Gifford*, of Yester, all within a bordure vert, charged with unicorns' heads, coupé, and stars alternately, ar.; in surtout the paternal coat of *Hay* ar. three inescutcheons gu.

Crest, an ox-yoke, in bend, or, bows gu.

Motto, *Pro patria.*

Supporters, on the dexter, a husbandman, habited ppr. holding over his shoulder an ox-yoke as the former, and on the sinister a royal stag ppr. (*Recorded* 1806.)

HENDERSON, of Fordel, 1664.

Arms, gu. three piles, issuing out of the sinister side ar. on a chief of the last a crescent az. betw. two ermine-spots sa.

Crest, a dexter hand ppr. holding a star or, surmounted by a crescent ar.

Motto, *Sola virtus nobilitat.*

Supporters, two martins erm.

HOLBURNE, of Kirshie, 1705.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a fesse, coupé, betw. three crescents or; second and third, or, an orle gu.

Crest, a demi lion, touching, with his dexter paw, a mullet ar.

Motto, *Decus summum.*

HOME, of Wedderburn, 1629.

Arms, quarterly; first grand quarter, counterquartered, vert, a lion, rampant, for *Home*, and ar. three parrots vert, for *Pepdie*; second, ar. three piles engr. gu. for *Polwarth*; third, ar. a cross, engr. az. for *Sinclair*; fourth, quarterly, as the first, over all an inescutcheon ar. charged with an orange ppr. stalked and slipped vert, ensigned with an imperial crown ppr. as a coat of augmentation.

Crest, a hand, erect, issuant from a heart, holding a cimier, all ppr.

Note.—These are the Arms of *Home*, of Wedderburn, but it is doubtful whether any one of this family was created Baronet.

HOME, of Blackadder, 1671.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. on a chev. ar. three roses gu. for *Blackadder*; second, vert, a lion, rampant, ar. for *Home*; third, ar. three par-

rots vert, for *Pepdie*; fourth, ar. a cross, engr. az. for *Sinclair*, of Hermanston.

Crest, an adder sa. in pale, holding in its mouth a rose gu. leaved and stalked vert.

Motto, *Vise à la fine.*

Supporters, dexter, an otter; sinister, a falcon, both ppr.

HOPE, of Craighall, 1628.

Arms, az. a chev. or, betw. three bezants.

Crest, a broken globe, surmounted of a rainbow, ppr.

Motto, *At spes infracta.*

Supporters, two females, vested vert, winged or, on their heads garlands of roses ppr. each sustaining, in her exterior hand, an anchor az.

INGLIS, of Cramond, 1687.

Arms, az. a lion, rampant, ar. on a chief or, three mullets of the field.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, ppr. holding in the dexter paw a mullet or.

Motto, *Nisi Dominus frustra.*

INNES, of Balveny and Artoun, 1628.

Arms, ar. a sword, in pale, az. hilted and pomelled or, betw. three stars of six points of the second.

Crest, an arm from the shoulder, holding a dagger, all ppr.

Motto, *Sine crimine fiat.*

JARDINE, of Applegirth, 1672.

Arms, ar. a saltier and chief gu. the last charged with three spur-rowels, of six points, of the field.

Crest, a spur-rowel, of six points, as in the Arms.

Motto, *Cave ad sum.*

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. sinister, a man, armed cap-à-pié, ppr.

JOHNSTON, of Hilton, 1626.

Arms, ar. a saltier, engr. sa. on a chief gu. three cushions or.

Crest, a sword and dagger, in saltier, points upwards, all ppr.

Motto, *Paratus ad arma.*

JOHNSTONE, of Westerhall, 1700.

Arms, ar. a saltier sa. on a chief gu. three cushions or, in base a man's heart, ensigned with an imperial crown ppr.

Crest, a spur, with wings, or, leather gu.

Motto, *Nunquam non paratus.*

KEITH, of Inglestown, 1664.

Arms, ar. a cross crosslet, fitchée, and an escallop, in fesse, az. on a chief gu. three pallets or.

Crest, a dexter hand, casting an anchor in the water.

Motto, *Remember thy end.*

KILPATRICK, or KIRKPATRICK, of Closeburn, 1685.

Arms, ar. a saltier and chief az. the last charged with three cushions or.

Crest, a hand, holding a dagger, in pale, distilling drops of blood.

Motto, *I make sure.*

Supporters, two talbot hounds ar.

KINLOCH, of Gilmerton, 1686.

Arms, az. a boar's head, erased, betw. three masles or.

Crest, an eagle, rising, ppr.

Motto, *Altius tendo.*

LAWRIE, of Maxwellton, 1685.

Arms, sa. a cup ar. with a garland, betw. two laurel-branches, all issuing out of the same, vert.

Crest, a garland of laurel, betw. two branches of the same, ppr.

Motto, *Virtus semper viridis.*

LESLIE, of Wardes and Findrassie, 1625.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a bend az. three buckles or, for *Leslie*; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, gu. surmounted by a baton sa. for *Abernethy*; all within a bordure, chequy, gu. and or.

Crest, a buckle ar.

Motto, *Firma durant.*

LIVINGSTONE, of West-quarter, 1625.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. three cinquefoils gu. within a double tressure, flory and counter-flory vert; second and third, sa. a bend betw. six billets or, in surtout an escocheon az. charged with an oak-tree, growing out of the base or, within a bordure ar. charged with eight gillyflowers gu.

Crest, a demi savage, wreathed round the head and middle with laurel-leaves, holding in his dexter hand a baton, erect, and in his sinister a serpent, entwined round the arm, all ppr.

Motto, *Si je puis.*

Supporters, two savages, wreathed round the head and middle with laurel ppr. and holding in their exterior hands batons, erect, or.

LONGUEVILLE, of Prostatin, 1638.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

MACDOUGAL-HAY, of Mackerston, 1703. See HAY-MACDOUGAL.

MACKENZIE, of Coul, 1673.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a deer's head, cabossed, or, for *Mackenzie*; second and third, gu. a boar's head, coupé, ar. for *Chisholm*.

Crest, a boar's head, erect, or, betw. the attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp, sa.

Motto, *Pulchrior ex arduis.*

Supporters, dexter, a Highland man, in armour, resting his dexter hand on his claymore, and having a target on his left, all ppr. sinister, a Highland stag, standing at gaze, ppr.

MACKENZIE, of Gairloch, 1700.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a buck's head, cabossed, or; second and third, az. three frases ar.

Crest, a Highland man, wielding a sword, ppr.

Motto, *Virtute et valore.*

Supporters, dexter, a man, in armour, holding over his dexter shoulder a sword ppr. sinister, a lion, rampant, holding in his dexter paw a sword, in pale, also ppr.

Motto, below, *Non sine periculo.*

MACKENZIE, of Skatwell, 1703.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. a stag's head, cabossed, or; second, or, a mount, coupé, vert, flamant, ppr.; third, gu. the three legs of man, in armour, ppr. spurred or; fourth, az. a stag's head, cabossed, or, within a bordure of the last, charged with eight crescents az. over all, in surtout, on an escocheon az. a stag's head, cabossed, or, within a bordure, embattled, ar.

Crest, the sun in his splendour ppr.

Motto, *Sine macula.*

Supporters, two stags ppr.

MACLEAN, of Morvaren, 1631.

Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a rock gu.; second, ar. a dexter hand, fessewise, coupé, gu. holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, in pale, az.; third, or, a lymphad, sa.; fourth, ar. a salmon, naiant, ppr. in chief two eagles' heads, erased, affrontée, gu.

Crest, a tower, embattled, ar.

Motto, *Virtue mine honour.*

Supporters, on a compartment vert, two selches ppr.

MALCOLM, of Balbeadie and Grange, 1665.

Arms, or, a saltier az. betw. four stags' heads, coupé, gu.

Crest, on a mount vert, a pyramid ppr. entwined with an ivy-branch ppr.

Motto, *Ardua tendo.*

MAXWELL, of Monreith, 1681.

Arms, ar. an eagle, with two heads, displayed, sa. beaked and membered gu. on the breast an escocheon of the first, charged with a saltier of the second, surcharged in the centre with an urchin (hedge-hog) or, all within a bordure gu.

Crest, an eagle, rising, sa. beaked and membered gu.

Motto, *Reviresco.*

MAXWELL, of Pollock, 1682.

- Arms, ar. on a saltier sa. an annulet or, stoned az.
 Crest, a stag's head, erased, ppr.
 Motto, *I am ready.*
 Supporters, two monkeys, or apes, ppr. colored round the loins and chained or.
MAXWELL, of Springkell, 1683.
 Arms, ar. on a saltier sa. an annulet or, stoned az. in base a crescent of the second, all within a bordure gu. charged with eight bezants.
 Crest, a dexter hand ppr. holding up an eagle's neck, with two heads, erased, sa.
 Motto, *Reviseat.*
 Supporters, two eagles, close, regardant, sa.
MAXWELL, of Calderwood, 1627.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a saltier sa. within a bordure, counter-compony, of the second and first; second and third, ar. a bend az. for *Denniston*.
 Crest, a man's head, looking upright, ppr.
 Motto, *Think on.*
MENZIES, of Castlemenzies, 1665.
 Arms, ar. a chief gu.
 Crest, a savage's head, erased, ppr.
 Motto, *Will God I shall.*
 Supporters, two savages, wreathed round the head and loins with leaves, all ppr.
MILNE, of Barnton, 1686.
 [*These Arms could not be obtained.*]
MONCRIEFF, of that Ilk, 1685.
 Arms, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. armed and langued az. a chief erm.
 Crest, a demi lion, rampant, as in the Arms.
 Motto, *Sur Esperance.*
 Supporters, two men, armed cap-à-pié, bearing picks upon their shoulders, ppr.
MONRO, of Foulis, 1634.
 Arms, or, an eagle's head, erased, gu. quartering *Seymour*, viz. quarterly, first and fourth, or, on a pile gu. betw. six fleurs-de-lis az. three lions of England; second and third, gu. two wings, conjoined, in lure, the tips downwards, or.
 Crest, an eagle, perching, ppr.
 Motto, *Dread God.*
 Supporters, two eagles ppr. wings expanded.
MURRAY, of Clermont, (the original title, 1626,) now of Hillhead.
 Arms, or, a fetterlock az. within a bordure, embattled, gu. on a chief of the second, three mullets ar.
 Crest, a dexter hand, brandishing a flaming sword ppr.
 Motto, *Deum time.*
 Supporters, two Roman knights, armed, ppr.
MURRAY, of Blackbarony, 1628.
 Arms, ar. a fetterlock az. on a chief of the last, three stars of the first.
 Crest, a dexter hand, holding a scroll ppr.
 Motto, *Deum time.*
MURRAY, of Stanhope, 1664.
 Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a hunting-horn sa. stringed and garnished gu. on a chief az. three stars of the field, as descended of *Philphaugh*; second, az. three frases ar. for *Fraser*; third, ar. on a chief gu. three crescents or; fourth, as first.
 Crest, a dove, with an olive-branch in her beak, ppr.
 Motto, *Pacis nuncia.*
MURRAY, of Ochertyre, 1673.
 Arms, az. three stars ar. in the centre, a cross of the second, surmounted of a saltier, gu. both coupé.
 Crest, an olive-branch ppr.
 Motto, *In bello quies.*
MUSGRAVE, of Hayton-Castle, 1638.
 Arms, az. six annulets, three, two, and one, or.
 Crest, two arms, in armour, embowed, sustaining the sun, ppr.
NAESMITH, of Possaw, 1706.
 Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a dexter hand, coupé, ppr. holding a sword, paleways, ar. betw. two broken hammers or, for *Naesmith*; second and third, az. on a fesse ar. betw. three mullets, in chief, and a sanglier, passant, in base, of the second, a boar's head, coupé, gu. for *Baird*, of Possaw.
 Crest, a hand, holding a hammer, as in the Arms.
 Motto, *Non arte sed marte.*
NAIRN, of Dunsinnane, 1704.
 Arms, per pale, sa. and ar. on a round chaplet, four mullets, all counterchanged.
 Crest, a celestial sphere, on a stand ppr.
 Motto, *Plus ultra.*
 Motto below, *L'Esperance me comfort.*
NAPIER, [Milliken,] of Napier, 1627.
 [*These Arms could not be obtained.*]
NICHOLSON, of Tillycultry, 1686.
 Arms, or, a lion's head, erased, betw. three falcon's heads, also erased, gu. a bordure of the last.
NICOLSON, of Nicolson and Leswade, 1628.
 Arms, or, three falcons' heads, erased, gu. armed ar.
 Crest, a demi lion or, armed and langued gu.
 Motto, *Generositate.*
 Supporters, two eagles or, armed gu.
NISBET, of Dean, 1669.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three boars' heads, erased, sa.

Crest, a boar, passant, sa.

Motto, *I byde it.*

Supporters, on the dexter, a savage, holding a club over his shoulder, and wreathed round the loins and head, ppr. on the sinister, a greyhound ppr.

OGILVIE, of Boyne, 1626.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. for *Ogilvie*; second and third, or, three crescents gu. for *Eamiston*, over all, dividing the quarters, a cross, engr. sa. for *Sinclair*, of Deskford.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding a sword, ppr.

Motto, *Pro patria.*

OGILVIE, of Innerquharity, 1626.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. gorged with an open crown, and crowned with a close imperial one, or, for *Ogilvie*; second and third, ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. beaked and membered gu. for *Ramsay*, of Auchterhouse.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu.

Motto over Crest, *Forward.*

Supporters, two wild men, wreathed about the temples and waist with leaves, and holding branches in their exterior hands, each trampling upon a snake, all ppr.

Motto, *Terrena pericula sperno.*

OGILVIE, of Barras, 1651.

Arms, ar. a lion, passant, guardant, gu. gorged with an open crown, and crowned with an imperial one ppr. holding, in his dexter paw, a sword ppr. defending the thistle, (placed in the dexter chief point,) vert, ensigned with a crown or.

Crest, a demi man, in armour, ppr.

Motto, *Præclarum regi et regno servitium.*

Note.—In the records, the lion is not crowned or collared, and holds the sword with both paws; but *Nisbet* gives it as above.

PILKINGTON, of Chevet, 1635.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

POLLOCK, of Pollock, 1638.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth grand quarters quartered; first and fourth, az. three fleurs-de-lis or, a bordure of the last; second and third, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. a bordure gu. charged with eight buckles of the first; second and third grand quarters ar. on a fesse az. three mullets of the field, in chief, a lion, passant, gu. over all, in surtout, the family arms, vert, a saltier or, betw. three bugle-horns ar. stringed gu. in the flanks and base.

Crest, a boar, passant, transpierced with an arrow, ppr.

Motto, *Audacter et strenue.*

Supporters, two blood hounds purp. collared or.

PRESTON, of Valleyfield, 1637.

Arms, ar. three unicorns' heads, erased, sa. within a bordure az.

PRINGLE, of Stichel, 1683.

Arms, az. three escallops or.

Crest, a saltier, within a garland of bay-leaves ppr.

Motto, *Coronat fides.*

RAMSAY, of Balmain, 1625.

Arms, ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. charged on the breast with a rose of the first.

Crest, a demi eagle, displayed, sa.

Motto, *Aspiro.* [*Granted*, 1806.]

Supporters, two tigers, reguardant, ppr. ducally gorged, or. [*Granted*, 1808.]

RAMSAY, of Banff, 1666.

Arms, ar. an eagle, displayed, sa. beaked and membered gu.

REID, of Barra, 1703.

Arms, az. a stag's head, erased, or.

Crest, a pelican in her nest, feeding her young, ppr.

Motto, *Nihil amanti durum.*

RICHARDSON, of Pencartland, 1630.

Arms, or, on a fesse az. betw. a bull's head, coupé, in chief, and a galley, her oars erect, in saltier, in base, sa. a saltier, coupé, ar.

Crest, a dexter arm, armed, grasping a broadsword, erect, all ppr.

Motto, *Virtute acquiritur honos.*

Supporters, on the dexter, a wivern, and on the sinister, an eagle, both ppr.

RIDDLE, of Riddle, 1628.

Arms, ar. a chev. gu. betw. three ears of rye ppr. slipped vert.

Crest, a dexter hand, issuing from a cloud, holding an ear of rye, slipped, ppr.

Motto, *Virtus maturat.*

ROSS, of Balnagowan, 1672.

Arms, gu. three lions, rampant, ar.

Crest, a hand, holding a garland of laurel ppr.

Motto, *Spem successus alit.*

Supporters, two savages, wreathed about the head and middle with oak, and holding clubs in their exterior hands, all ppr.

SETON, of Abercorn, 1663.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, three crescents, within a double tressure, counterflory, gu. for *Seton*; second and third, ar. three escocheons gu. all within a bordure of the last.

Crest, a Cornish chough, on the face of a rock, ppr.

Motto, *Hazard warily.*

SETON, of Pitmedden, 1683.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, three crescents, within a double tressure, counterflory, gu. and, in the centre, a man's heart, distilling blood, for *Seton*; second and third, ar. a demi otter sa. crowned gu. issuing out of a bar, wavy, of the second, for *Meldrum*.

Crest, a demi man, in military habit, holding the banner of Scotland, with the motto on an escrol above *Susteno sanguine signa*.

Supporters, dexter, a greyhound ppr. collared gu. sinister, an otter sa. standing on a compartment, whereon are these words, *Merces hæc certa laborum*.

SHAW-STEWART, of Greenock and Blackhall, 1667.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. over all, a lion, rampant, gu. for *Stewart*, of Blackhall; second and third, az. three covered cups or, for *Shaw*, of Greenock.

Two Crests.—*First*, a lion's head, erased, gu. armed and langued az.

Motto, *Spero meliora*.

Second, a demi savage, wreathed about the head and middle with laurel, and holding a club over his shoulder, ppr.

Motto, *I mean well*.

Supporters, on the dexter, a lion, rampant, gu. armed and langued az. gorged with a collar, chequy, ar. and of the third, and, on the sinister, a savage, wreathed round the head and middle with laurel-leaves, and holding a club, over his shoulder, all ppr.

SCOTT, of Ancrum, 1671.

Arms, ar. three lions' heads, erased, gu.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu.

Motto over Crest, *Tace aut face*.

Supporters, two greyhounds ppr. collared or.

SINCLAIR, of Longformacus, 1664.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a cross, engrailed, gu. for *Sinclair*; second and third, ar. on a bend az. three stars of the first, for *Towers*, of Innerleith.

Crest, a cock, with open bill, and wings expanded, ppr. having a chain about his neck, with a brock or.

Motto, *Vincula temno*, over the crest.

SINCLAIR, of Dumbaith, 1704.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. a ship at anchor, her oars in saltier, within a double tressure, counterflory, or; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, gu.; fourth, az. a ship, under sail, or: over all, dividing the coats, a cross, engr. sa. all within a bordure, indented, gu.

Crest, a man, displaying a banner.

Motto, *Te duce gloriamur*.

SINCLAIR, of Stevenson and Murkle, 1636.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. a ship, her sails furled, within a double tressure, counterflory, or; second and third, or, a lion, rampant, gu.; fourth, az. a ship in full sail or: over all, dividing the quarters, a cross, engr. quarterly, ar. and sa. in the centre, a crescent ar.

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Candide sed caute*.

Supporters, two griffins, per fesse, or and gu. armed and langued az.

[*Granted*, 1791.]

STEUART, of Blackhall, 1667.

Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar, surmounted of a lion, rampant, gu. armed and langued of the second.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, gu. over it the

Motto, *Stat felix amice domino*.

STEWART, of Gairntully, 1683.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar.; second and third, ar. a lymphad, or galley, with oars, in action, sa. for *Lorn*, all within a bordure az. charged with eight buckles or.

Crest, two bees, counter-volant, ppr.

Motto, *Provide*.

STEWART, of Tillicoultry, 1707.

Arms, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. in chief, a cinquefoil erm. all within a double tressure, flory and counterflory gu.

Crest, a demi lion ppr.

Motto, *Nobilis ira*.

Supporters, on the dexter, a horse ar. and on the sinister, a buck ppr.

STIRLING, of Gloret, 1666.

Arms, ar. a bend, engr. az. charged with three buckles or, within a double tressure, counterflory, with thistles vert, on a chief gu. a naked arm, issuing out of a cloud from the sinister side, grasping a sword, in pale, and therewith guarding an imperial crown, placed in the dexter chief point, ppr.

Crest, a lion, passant, gu.

Motto, *Semper Fidelis*.

Note.—The chief was granted to the family for their loyalty to Charles I. and II.

STRACHAN, of Thornton, 1625.

Arms, or, a hart, tripping, at gaze, az. attired sa.

Crest, a demi stag, springing, or, in his mouth, a thistle ppr.

Motto, *Non timeo, sed caveo*.

STUART, of Allanbank, 1687.

Arms, or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. surmounted of a bend gu. charged with a bezant,

betw. two buckles of the field, in chief, a lion, passant, guardant, of the fourth.

Crest, a hand, holding a cimeter, all ppr.

Motto, *Avant.*

STUART, of Fettercairn, 1705.

[*These Arms could not be obtained.*]

SUTTIE, of Balgoun, 1702.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, barry, wavy, of six, az. and or, on a chief of the last, a lion, rampant, naisant, with two tails, vert, armed and langued gu. for *Suttie*; second and third, ar. a chev. chequy, gu. and of the first, betw. three hunting-horns sa. garnished of the second, within a bordure of the same, for *Semple*.

Crest, a ship under sail, all ppr.

Motto, above the Crest, *Mihi lucra pericula.*

Motto, under the Arms, Nothing hazard, nothing have.

THREIPLAND, of Fingask, 1687.

Arms, ar. three daggers, in pale, gu. on a chief az. as many mullets of the first.

Crest, a hart's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Animis et facto.*

TURING, or TOURIN, of Foveran, 1639.

Arms, or, on a bend gu. three boars' heads, coupé, of the first.

Crest, a dexter hand, holding up a knight's helmet, all ppr.

Motto, *Audentes fortuna juvat.*

WARDLAW, of Pitreavie, 1630.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. three mascles or, for *Wardlaw*; second and third, az. three water-bougets or, for *Valange*.

Crest, an etoile or.

Motto, *Familias firmit pietas.*

WEDDERBURN, of Blackness, 1704.

Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three roses gu. barbed vert, a crescent of the first.

Crest, an eagle's head, erased, ppr.

Motto, *Aquila non captat muscas.*

WELLWOOD-MONCRIEFF, 1626.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a lion, rampant, gu. a chief erm.; second and third, ar. a tree, growing out of a well, ppr.

Crest, a demi lion gu. armed and langued az.

Motto, *Sur esperance.*

Supporters, two men in armour, holding, in their exterior hands, splintons ppr.

WEMYSS, of Bogie, 1704.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a lion, rampant, gu. armed and langued az.; second and third, ar. a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, a swan ppr.

Motto, *Je pense.*

Supporters, two swans, with wings endorsed.

WOOD, of Bonniton, 1666.

Arms, az. an oak-tree or, growing out of a mount, in base, ppr. betw. two cross crosslets, fitchée, of the second.

Crest, a savage man, from the loins upwards, holding, in his right hand, a club, erect, and wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, all ppr.

Motto, *Defend.*

Supporters, two savages, each holding in their hands a baton, erect, wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, as the Crest.

BARONETS OF IRELAND,

RECORDED IN THE OFFICE OF ARMS, DUBLIN.

The Arms of the rest could not be obtained.

[For this List the Author is indebted to the kindness of Sir WILLIAM BETHAM, Ulster.]

AYLMER.

Arms, ar. a cross sa. betw. four Cornish choughs ppr.

Crest, a Cornish chough, rising out of a ducal coronet, all ppr.

BELLEW, of Barmeath, Louth, 1688.

Arms, sa. fretty or.

Crest, an arm, embowed, in armour, holding a sword ppr.

BLAKE, of Menlo, Galway, 1622.

Arms, ar. a fret gu.

Crest, on a wreath, a cat, passant, guardant, ppr.

Motto, *Sola virtus nobilitat.*

BLOSSE, LYNCH, of Castle-Carra, Galway, and Moate-House, 1622.

Arms, az. a chev. betw. three trefoils, slipped, or.

Crest, on a wreath, a wolf, passant, coward, ar.

Motto, *Semper fidelis.*

BOND, of Coolamber, Longford, 1794.

Arms, ar. on a chev. gu. three annulets or.

Crest, on a wreath, a lion, sejant, ar.

BORROWES, of Giltown, Kildare, 1645.

Arms, or, on a cross gu. five mullets ar. on a canton of the second a lion, passant, of the field.

Crest, on a wreath, a lion, sejant, ar. ducally crowned or.

BRABAZON, of Newpark, Mayo, 1797.

Arms, gu. on a bend or, three martlets sa.

Crest, on a wreath, a mount vert, thereon a falcon, rising, belled, or.

Motto, *Vota, vita, mea.*

BROWNE, of Palmerston, Mayo, 1797.

Arms, sa. three lions, passant, in bend, betw. two double cottises, ar. a mullet for difference.

Crest, on a wreath, an eagle, displayed, vert.

Motto, *Suivez raison.*

BURDETT, of Dunmore, Carlow, 1723.

Arms, az. two bars or, a crescent for difference.

Crest, a lion's head, erased, sa.

BURKE, of Glinsk, Roscommon, 1628.

Arms, or, a cross gu.; in first quarter, a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers ar.

BURKE, of Marblehill, Galway, 1797.

Arms, erminois, a cross gu.; in the first quarter, a lion, rampant, sa.

Crest, on a wreath, a cat-a-mountain, sejant, guardant, ppr. collared and chained or.

BURTON, of Pollerton, Carlow, 1758.

Arms, per pale, az. and purp. a cross, engr. or, betw. four roses ar.

Crest, on a ducal coronet, a dexter gauntlet, the palm inwards, all ppr.

BUTLER, of Garryhunden, Carlow, 1628.

Arms, or, a chief, indented, az. a martlet for difference.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of five ostrich feathers, therefrom a falcon, rising, ar.

Motto, *Comme je trouve.*

CARDEN, of Templemore, Tipperary, 1787.

Arms, a mascle gu. betw. three pheons sa.

Crest, on a wreath, a pheon sa.

Motto, *Fide et amore.*

CHAPMAN, of St. Lucy, Westmeath, 1782.

Arms, per chev. ar. and gu. in the centre a crescent, counterchanged.

Crest, on a wreath, an arm, embowed, in armour, holding a broken spear, encircled with a wreath of laurel, all ppr.

Motto, *Crescit sub pondere virtus.*

CHINNERY, of Flintfield, Cork, 1799.

Arms, az. a chev. erm. betw. three lions, rampant, or, on a canton vert, a harp of the third, stringed, ar.

- Crest, on a wreath, a falcon, rising from the top of a bezant, all ppr. collared or.
Motto, *Nec temere, nec timide.*
- COLTHURST, of Ardrum, Cork, 1744.
Arms, ar. on a fesse, betw. three colts, courant, sa. as many trefoils, slipped, or.
Crest, on a wreath, a colt, statant, sa.
Motto, *Justum et tenacem.*
- COOTE, of Ballyfin, Mountrath, 1620.
Arms, ar. a chev. sa. betw. three coots, close, ppr.
Crest, on a wreath, a coot, close, ppr.
Motto, *Vincit veritas.*
- COTTER, of Rockforest, Cork, 1763.
Arms, az. three effetts, in pale, ppr.
- COX, of Dunmanway, Cork, 1706.
Arms, or, three bars az. on a canton gu. a lion's head, erased, ar.
Crest, on a wreath, a goat's head, erased, az. armed or.
Motto, *Fide et fortitudine.*
- DE MONTMORENCY, of Uppercourt, Kilkenny, 1758.
Arms, or, a cross gu. betw. four alerions az. a crescent on a crescent for difference.
Crest, on a wreath, a peacock, in his pride, ppr.
Motto, *Dieu ayde.*
- DENNY, of Tralee-Castle, Kerry, 1781.
Arms, gu. a saltier, betw. twelve crosses, pattée, or.
Crest, on a wreath, a cubit arm, vested az. turned up ar. holding five wheat-ears or.
Motto, *Et mea messis erit.*
- DES VOEUX, of India-Ville, Queen's County, 1787.
Arms, gu. on a pale or, a squirrel, sejant, ppr. in chief, and a Moor's head, coupé, ppr. in base.
Crest, on a wreath, a squirrel, sejant, ppr.
Motto, *Altiora in votis.*
- ECHLIN, of Clonagh, Kildare, 1721.
Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, an antique galley, with sail, furled, sa. forked pennon gu.; second and third, gu. a fesse, chequy, az. and ar.; on a chief of the last, a greyhound, pursuing a stag, sa.
Crest, on a wreath, a talbot, passant, ppr.
Motto, *Rumor ascerbe tace.*
- ESMONDE, of Ringfield, Waterford, 1628.
Arms, erm. on a chief gu. three mullets ar.
Crest, out of a mural coronet gu. a head, in profile, wearing a helmet, all ppr.
- FALKENER, of Ann-Mount, Cork, 1778.
Arms, or, three falcons, close, ppr. belled gu. a mullet for difference.
- Crest, on a wreath, a falcon's lure ppr. betw. two wings az.
Motto, *Fortuna favente.*
- FITZ-GERALD, of Castle-Ishen, Cork, 1644.
Arms, erm. a saltier gu.
Crest, on a wreath, a boar, passant, gu. bristled and armed or.
Motto, *Shannet a boo.*
- FLOOD, of Banna-Lodge, Wexford, 1780.
Arms, vert, a chev. betw. three wolves' heads, erased, ar. a crescent for difference.
Crest, on a wreath, a wolf's head, erased, ar.
- FORSTER, of Tullaghan, Monaghan, 1794.
Arms, sa. a chev. erm. betw. three pheons ppr.
Crest, on a wreath, an arm, embowed, in armour, ppr. the hand, bare, grasping the but end of a broken spear, all ppr.
- GETHIN, of Percymount, Sligo, 1665.
Arms, vert, a stag, salient, ar. armed or.
Crest, on a cap of dignity ppr. a stag's head, erased, ar. armed and ducally gorged or.
Motto, *Try.*
- GORE, of Maghrabegg, Donegal, 1621-2.
Arms, gu. a fesse ar. betw. three cross crosslets, fitchée, or.
Crest, on a wreath, a wolf, rampant, ar. collared gu.
Motto, *Sola salus servire Deo.*
- HARVEY, BATESON, of Killoquin, Antrim, 1789.
Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. on a bend, engr. ar. three trefoils, slipped, vert, all within a bordure or; second and third ar. three bats' wings, two and one, sa. on a chief gu. a lion, passant, or.
Two Crests.—*First*, a lion, passant, regardant, ppr. his dexter fore paw resting on an escocheon ar. charged with a bat's wing, erect, sa.
Second, on a wreath, a bat's wing, erect, sa.
- HAYES, of Drumboe-Castle, Donegal, 1781.
Arms, ar. a chev. betw. three herald tigers' heads, erased, sa.
- HILL, of Brook-Hall, Derry, and Rockhouse, Coleraine, 1779.
Arms, sa. a chev. erminois, betw. three leopards' faces ar.
Crest, on a wreath, a talbot's head, coupé, sa. guttée d'eau collared gu. studded and ringed or.
- HODSON, of Hollybrook, Wicklow.
Arms, sa. a chev. betw. three martlets or.
Crest, on a wreath, a dove, close, az. holding, in his beak, a sprig of laurel ppr.
- HOPKINS, of Athbui-Lodge, Meath, 1795.
Arms, sa. on a chev. betw. three dexter gaunt-

- lets or, as many roses gu. seeded and barbed vert.
- Crest, on a wreath, a tower ar. fired ppr.
- HUNT, of Curragh, Limérick, 1784.
- Arms, az. on a bend, betw. two water-bougets or, three leopards' faces gu. on a chief of the last, a castle, triple-towered, ar. from the centre tower, of a pyramidal shape, a banner, displayed, az.
- Crest, on a wreath, a castle, triple-towered, ar. from the centre tower, of a pyramidal shape, a banner, displayed, gu.
- HUTCHINSON, of Castle-Sallagh, Wicklow, 1782.
- Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, per pale, az. and gu. a lion, rampant, erm. betw. nine cross crosslets or; second and third, quarterly,—first and fourth, az. three millstones ar.; second and third ar. an eagle, displayed, with two heads, sa.
- Two Crests.—*First*, a cockatrice, issuing out of a ducal coronet, all ppr.
- Second*, an eagle's talon, issuing from a ducal coronet, all ppr.
- Motto, *Fortiter gerit crucem.*
- WHITE-JERVIS, of Clifton, Bristol, 1797.
- Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a chev. erm. betw. three martlets or; second and third, gu. a chev. vair, enpoint, ar. and az. betw. three lions, rampant, or.
- Two Crests.—*First*, on a wreath, a martlet or.
- Second*, on a wreath, three arrows, two in saltier, points downwards, and one across them, in fesse, point to the dexter side of the shield, gu. heads and feathers ppr.
- LEVINGE, of High-Park, Westmeath, 1689.
- Arms, vert, a chev. or, in chief three escallops ar.
- Crest, on a wreath, within a chaplet of roses ppr. an escallop ar.
- Motto, *Nulla vestigia retrorsum.*
- LIGHTON, of Merville, Dublin, 1791.
- Arms, barry of eight, ar. and vert, over all a lion, rampant, crowned with an eastern crown or, armed and langued az. a canton of Ireland.
- Crest, on a wreath, a lion's head, erased, crowned with an eastern crown or, langued az.
- Motto, *Fortitudine et prudentia.*
- MACARTNEY, of Lisk, Armagh, 1799.
- Arms, or, a stag, trippant, within a bordure gu.
- Crest, on a wreath, a hand, holding a slip of a rose-tree, with three roses thereon, all ppr.
- Motto, *Mens conscia recti.*
- MASSEY, of Donas, Clare, 1781.
- Arms, ar. on a chev. betw. three lozenges sa. a lion, passant, or.
- Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head gu. armed sa.
- Motto, *Pro libertate patriæ.*
- MEREDITH, of Kilkenny, 1660.
- Arms, az. a lion, rampant, or, langued gu.
- Crest, on an eastern crown or, a dragon, passant, gu. langued az.
- MEREDITH, of Meath.
- The same as above, with a crescent for difference.
- MOLYNEUX, of Castle-Dillon, Armagh, 1730.
- Arms, az. a cross moline, pierced, or, in the dexter chief a fleur-de-lis of the last.
- Crest, on a wreath, an heraldic tiger, passant, ar. holding in his dexter fore paw a cross moline or.
- Motto, Faithful to an unhappy country.
- NUGENT, of Ballinlough, Westmeath, 1782.
- Arms, erm. two bars gu.
- Crest, on a wreath, a cockatrice ppr.
- Motto, *Decrevi.*
- NUPORT, of New-Park, Waterford, Meath, 1789.
- Arms, or, a chev. gu. betw. three leopards' faces sa.
- Crest, on a wreath, a unicorn's head, erased, ar. armed, maned, bearded, and ducally gorged or.
- O'BRIEN, of Dromoland, Clare, 1686.
- Arms, gu. three lions, passant, guardant, per pale, or and ar.
- Crest, on a wreath, issuing out of clouds a naked arm, embowed, the hand grasping a sword, all ppr.
- Motto, under the Arms, *Vigueur de dessus.*
- O'DONELL, of Newport, Mayo, 1780.
- Arms, gu. issuing from the dexter side of the shield a cubit sinister arm, vested az. cuffed or, the hand ppr. grasping a cross, fitchée, of the third.
- Crest, on a wreath, two armed arms, embowed, ppr. crossing each other in saltier, the hand on the dexter side holding a heart, that on the sinister a cimex, all ppr.
- Motto, *In hoc signo vinces.*
- PAUL, of Ballinglan, Waterford, 1794.
- Arms, az. a sword, in pale, ar. hilted and pomelled or, betw. four crosses, pattée, fitchée, ar.
- Crest, on a wreath, two swords, in saltier, ppr. over all a cross, pattée, fitchée, or.
- Motto, *Vana, spes, vitæ.*
- PIERS, of Westmeath, 1660.
- Arms, az. three lions, passant, guardant, in fesse, betw. two double cottises ar.
- Crest, on a wreath, an arm, embowed, vested, az. cuffed ar. the hand holding a flag,

erect, per fesse ar. and az. in chief two tor-teaux, and in base a plate.

REYNELL, of America, 1671.

Arms, ar. (masoned,) a chief, indented, sa.

Crest, on a wreath, a wolf, statant, or, tail extended.

Motto, *Murus æneus esto.*

RIBTON, of Grove, Dublin, 1759.

Arms, or, a cross and bordure, engr. gu. in each chief quarter a lozenge az.

Crest, on a wreath a dove, close, az. holding in his beak a laurel-branch ppr.

Motto, *Taime la liberté.*

ST. GEORGE.

Arms, ar. a chief az. over all a lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, armed and langued az. a crescent for difference.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi lion, rampant, gu. ducally crowned or, armed and langued az.

Motto, *Firmitas in cælo.*

SHEE, of Dunmore, Galway, 1794.

Arms, per bend, az. and or, in chief a fleur-de-lis, and another in base, counterchanged.

Crest, on a wreath, a swan, with wings endorsed sa. beak gu.

Motto, *Vincit veritas.*

SMITH, CUSACK, of Newtown, King's County, 1799.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. on a bend, betw. two unicorns' heads, erased, az. armed or, three lozenges of the last; second and third, per pale, or and az. a fesse, counterchanged.

Two Crests.—*First*, on a wreath, in a ducal coronet or, a unicorn's head az. armed or.

Second, on a wreath, a mermaid sa. crined and finned or, in her dexter hand a looking-glass ppr. framed or, and in her left a comb of the last.

Motto, *Mores meliore metallo.*

STAUNTON, 1787.

Arms, ar. two cheveronels sa.

Crest, on a wreath, a fox, statant, on a mount, all ppr.

STEELE, of Carriglea, Dublin, 1768.

Arms, ar. a bend, counter-compony, sa. and or, betw. two lions' heads, erased, gu. on a chief az. three billets or.

Crest, on a wreath, a demi eagle, displayed, holding in his beak a snake, all ppr.

Motto, *Absque labore nihil.*

STEWART, of Forstewart, Donegal, 1623.

Arms, gu. a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. betw. three lions, rampant, or.

Crest, on a wreath, a dexter hand, in armour, ppr. holding a heart gu.

Motto, *Nil desperandum est.*

TALBOT, of Belfast, Antrim, 1744.

Arms, gu. a lion, rampant, within a bordure, engr. or, a mullet for difference.

Crest, on a chapeau ppr. a lion, statant, tail extended, or.

Motto, *Humani nihil alienum.*

TUITE, of Lissievoolin, Athlone, 1622.

Arms, quarterly, ar. and gu.

Crest, on a wreath, an angel, vested ar. holding in the dexter hand a flaming sword ppr. and the sinister resting upon a shield of the Arms.

WALLER, of Lisbrian, Tipperary, 1780.

Arms, chequy, or and az. on a canton gu. a lion, rampant, double queued, of the first.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet a plume of five ostrich-feathers, the second and fourth az. the first, third, and fifth ar. surmounting an eagle's claw gu.

WALSH, JOHNSON, of Ballykileavan, Queen's County, 1775.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, ar. a fesse az. betw. six martlets sa.; second and third, sa. on a saltier ar. betw. three towers or, in flames ppr. (one in chief and one at each side,) and in base two tilting-spears, in saltier, ppr. five cocks gu.

Two Crests.—*First*, on a wreath, a griffin's head, erased, ar. langued gu.

Second, on a wreath, a tower ar. thereon a cock gu. langued az.

Motto, *Firm.*

WOLSELEY, of Mount-Wolseley, Carlow, 1744.

Arms, ar. a talbot, passant, gu. a crescent for difference.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a talbot's head ppr.

PEERS CREATED AND RESTORED,

SINCE PRINTING THE PEERAGE IN THE DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY.

ENGLISH VISCOUNT.

GODERICH, Viscount, (Robinson,) of Nocton, Lincolnshire, 25th April, 1827.

Arms, vert, a chev. betw. three bucks, at gaze, or.

Crest, out of a coronet, composed of fleurs-de-lis or, on a mount vert, a buck, at gaze, of the first.

Supporters, on either side a wivern or, gorged with a collar, barry of three, the middle ar. the others az.

Motto, *Foy est tout.*

ENGLISH BARONS.

DE TABLEY, Baron, (Leicester,) of Tabley-House, Cheshire, 15th June, 1826; a Baronet of Ireland.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, az. a fesse, betw. three fleurs-de-lis or, for *Leicester*; second and third *Byrne*. Borne, quarterly, with *Fleming*, in the second and third grand quarters.

Two Crests.—*First*, a swan's neck, couped, ar. guttée-de-sang, for *Leicester*.

Second, a mermaid ppr. for *Byrne*.

Supporters, dexter, a bay horse, caparisoned, ppr. collared and chained or, supporting a standard of the King's Regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, viz. gu. fringed and charged with the letters K. R.
C. Y. in gold; sinister, a swan

ar. guttée-de-sang, charged on the body with five fleurs-de-lis, in saltier, az.

Motto, *Pro rege et patria.*

FARNBOROUGH, Baron, (Long,) of Bromley-Hill-Place, Kent, 15th June, 1826.

Arms, sa. a lion, passant, ar. holding, in the dexter paw, a cross crosslet, fitchée, or; on a chief of the second, three cross crosslets of the field.

Crest, out of a five-leaved ducal coronet or, a lion's head ar. guttée-de-sang.

Supporters, two lions, regardant, ar. gutté-

de-sang, ducally gorged or, thereto pendent an escocheon sa. charged with a cross crosslet ar.

Motto, *Ingenuas suscipit artes.*

FEVERSHAM, Baron, (Duncombe,) of Duncombe-Park, Yorkshire, 15th June, 1826.

Arms, per chev. engr. gu. and ar. three talbots' heads, erased, counterchanged.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a horse's hind leg sa. shoe ar.

Supporters, two dark iron-grey horses, gutté d'or, ducally gorged gold.

Motto, *Deo regi patriæ.*

FIFE, Baron, (Duff,) of Fife, 25th April, 1827.
See EARL OF FIFE, in Scotland.

LYNDHURST, Baron, (Copley,) of Lyndhurst, Southampton, 23d April, 1827.

Arms, ar. a cross, patonce, sa. within a bordure az. charged with eight escallops of the field.

Crest, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, ppr. charged with an escallop or, encircled above the wrist by a wreath of laurel vert, holding, in the gauntlet, a dagger ppr. hilt and pomel gold.

Supporters, Two eagles ppr. collared or, pendent therefrom an escocheon ar. charged with a cross, as in the Arms.

Motto, *Ultra pergere.*

PLUNKET, Baron, (Plunket,) of Newtown, County Cork, 25th April, 1827.

[Arms, &c. could not be obtained in time.]

SEAFORD, Baron, (Ellis,) of Seaford, Sussex, 15th June, 1826.

Arms, erminois, on a cross sa. five crescents ar.

Crest, a goat's head, erased, ar. on a mount vert.

Supporters, dexter, a goat ar.; sinister, an eagle, regardant, ppr.

Motto, *Non quo sed quo modo.*

TABLEY-DE, Baron. See DE-TABLEY.

TENTERDEN, Baron, (Abbot,) of Hendon, Middlesex, 25th April, 1827.

Arms, purp. a pile, wavy, vairé, or and gu. betw. two water-bougets, in base, of the second; on a canton ar. a crosier, erect, sa.

Crest, a fox, passant, per pale, sa. and ar. charged, on the shoulder, with a water-bouget or.

Supporters, dexter, a dragon vert, gorged with the collar of Lord Chief Justice, and charged, on the wing, with a water-bouget or; sinister, a pelican, wings elevated, or, beaked, vulned, and gorged with a collar of roses gu.

Motto, *Labore.*

WHARNCLIFFE, Baron, (Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie,) of Wortley, Yorkshire, 15th June, 1826.

Arms, quarterly; first, az. a stag's head, cabossed, within two branches of laurel, in orle, or, for *Mackenzie*; second, for *Wortley*, ar. on a bend, betw. six martlets gu. three bezants, on a canton, the arms of *Stuart* being or, a fesse, chequy, az. and ar. within a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu.; third, the like arms for *Stuart*; and fourth as first.

Three Crests.—*First*, an eagle, rising from a rock, ppr. for *Mackenzie*.

Second, an eagle's leg, plumed on the thigh with three feathers, ar. for *Wortley*.

Third, a demi lion, rampant, gu. for *Stuart*.

Supporters, dexter, a horse ar. bridled gu.; sinister, a stag ppr. attired or, each gorged with a double tressure, flory, counterflory, gu.

Motto, *Avito viret honore.*

PEERS OF SCOTLAND,

RESTORED TO THEIR TITLES BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT MAY 26, 1826.

EARLS.

AIRLEY AND LINTRATHEN, Earl of, (Ogilvie,) 2d April, 1639; and Baron Ogilvie, of Airley, 20th April, 1491. Restored to these titles by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent 26th May, 1826. Forfeited by John, fourth Earl, who joined in the rebellion in 1715.

Arms, ar. a lion, passant, gu. crowned with an imperial crown, and collared with an open one, or.

Crest, a gentlewoman, from the waist, upwards, habited ppr. holding a portcullis.

Supporters, two bulls sa. unguled and horned vert, each gorged with a garland of flowers ppr.

Motto, *A fin. To the end.*

CARNWATH, Earl of, (Dalzell,) 1639; Baron Dalzell, 18th September, 1628; and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 11th April, 1666. Restored to these titles by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent 26th May, 1826. Forfeited by Robert, sixth Earl, who joined in the rebellion in 1715.

Arms, sa. a naked man, with arms extended, ppr.

Crest, a dagger, erect, ppr. pomel and hilt or.

Supporters, two chevaliers, in complete armour, each bearing a target on his exterior arm.

Motto, *I dare.*

SCOTCH BARON.

DUFFUS, Baron, (Sutherland,) 8th December, 1650. Restored to this title by Act of Parliament, which received the royal assent 26th May, 1826. Forfeited by Kenneth, third Lord, who joined in the rebellion in 1715.

Arms, gu. a boar's head, erased, betw. three stars, two and one, and as many cross crosslets, one and two, or.

Crest, a cat-a-mountain, sejant, guardant, ppr.

Supporters, two savages ppr. each wreathed about the head and waist with laurel, and armed with a baton.

Motto, Without fear.

IRISH BARONS.

BLOOMFIELD, Baron, (Bloomfield,) of Oakhampton and Redwood, in the county of Tipperary, 14th May, 1825.

Arms, ar. three lozenges, in fesse, gu. betw. as many cinquefoils az.; on a canton of the last, three ostrich feathers of the field, issuing through the rim of a royal coronet or.

Crest, out of a mural crown or, charged with two cinquefoils, in fesse, az. a bull's head ppr.

Supporters, on either side a horse, regardant, ar. their tails flowing betw. the hind legs, each gorged with a chaplet of oak ppr.; the dexter charged, on the shoulder, with an escocheon gu. thereon a plume of feathers as on the canton in the arms; and the sinister with an escocheon or, charged with a grenade sa. fired ppr.

Motto, *Fortes fortuna juvat.* Fortune favours the brave.

DOWNES, Baron, (Downes, *now* Burgh,) of Aghenville, King's County, 1822.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, a cross gu. for *Burgh*; second and third, ar. three pales, wavy, gu. for *Downes*.

Two Crests.—*First*, for *Burgh*, viz. a cat-a-mountain, sejant, ppr. collared and chain reflexed over the back or.

Second, for *Downes*, being a wolf's head, erased, ppr. charged on the neck with a mullet or.

Supporters, dexter, a lion, guardant, ppr. ducally gorged and chained, and charged, on the shoulder, with a portcullis, or; sinister, a knight, in complete armour, his right hand supporting a spear, on his left arm a shield of the arms of *Burgh*.

Motto, *A cruce salus.*

IRISH BARONESS.

FITZGERALD AND VESEY, (Fitzgerald,) of Clare and Inchicronan, County Clare, 27th June, 1826.

Arms, or, on a cross sa. a patriarchal cross of the field.

Supporters, dexter, a griffin; sinister, a savage, holding, in his exterior hand, a club over the shoulder ppr. crined and habited about the middle or.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

OF THE

Arms of English Baronets.

ACLAND-PALMER, of Fairfield, Somersetshire, and Newhouse, Devonshire, 1818.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Acland*, being chequy, ar. and sa. a fesse gu.; second and third, *Palmer*, viz. or, two bars gu. each charged with three trefoils, slipped of the field, in chief a greyhound, courant, sa.

Crest of *Acland*, viz. on a wreath, a man's hand, couped at the wrist, habited az. in a glove ar. lying fessewise, thereon a falcon, perched, of the second, belled, jessed, and beaked or.

Crest of *Palmer*, viz. a demi panther, rampant, guardant, ar. semée of hurts, fire issuant from the mouth and ears ppr. holding in the paws a palm-branch vert.

See Plate of Arms and Quarterings presented by *Sir John Palmer-Acland, Baronet*, 1827.

AFFLECK, of Dalham, Suffolk, 1782.

Crest, an ear (or fleck) of rye ppr.

ASTLEY, of Everleigh-House, Wiltshire, 1821.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, three ostrich-feathers ar.

Motto, *Fide sed cui vide.*

ASGILL, of London, 1761, since of Fawley, Hampshire.

Arms, per fesse, ar. and az. a pale, counter-changed, three lions' heads, erased, two and one, gu. and three fleurs-de-lis, one and two, or.

Crest, on a mural coronet or, a sphinx, couchant, guardant, body brown, face and breasts ppr. winged or.

Supporters, on the dexter, a Canadian woman; on the sinister, a Canadian man, attired ppr.

Motto, *Sui oblitus commodi.*

BACON, (Premier Baronet,) of Redgrave, Suffolk, 1611.

Arms, mullets pierced.

BANKS, of Revesby-Abbey, Lincolnshire.

Note.—The Supporters are depicted on a mount extending beneath the Arms, upon which the ploughshare and one of the bread-fruit are lying.

BICKERTON, of Upwood, Huntingdonshire, 1788.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. on a chev. *ermineois*, three pheons az. on a canton of honourable augmentation of the last, a mullet and increscent ar. within a bordure, embattled, or, (for *Bickerton*); second and third, quarterly, or and gu. the quarterings divided by a cross, composed of pearls, ppr. in the first and fourth quarters, a cross az.; in the second and third, three lions, passant, guardant, two and one, or, over all, on the centre chief point, a roundle ar. thereon a Turk's cap ppr. (viz. crimson, trimmed with gold, and a green feather in it, for *Hussey*.)

Crest of *Bickerton*, a dexter arm, embowed, in armour, holding a dagger, all ppr. and suspended from the arm by a crimson ribbon, an escocheon, charged as the canton in the Arms.

Crest of *Hussey*, a hind, passant, ppr. ducally gorged and chained or.

Supporters, the dexter, a sailor, ppr. habited in a blue jacket, with white lappels, trousers and shirt of the last, waistcoat red, stockings check, black neckerchief and shoes, a sword in its scabbard by his side, ppr. and holding in his exterior hand a flag az. line and staff ppr. on the flag a pheon or, and, underneath, the word "*Egypt*," in gold letters; the sinister, a female figure, crowned with three pyramids ar. habited in a white robe, with hieroglyphic characters thereon, across her a yellow sash, behind her a flowing robe, coming over her sinister arm green, face, neck, and arms ppr. holding in her dexter hand a systrum or, (viz. a musical instrument,) near her an ibis ppr.

Motto, *Pro Deo et Rege.*

Note.—Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and K.C.B. received his Majesty's License to take the surname and bear the Arms of Hussey quarterly with those of Bickerton, in compliance with the will of his late uncle, Lieut.-General Hussey.

London Gazette, May 27, 1823.

BROWNRIGG, 1816.

The following Supporter was likewise assigned, in lieu of the sinister Supporter hitherto borne as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, viz. a lion, guardant, supporting the banner of Candy, as in the Arms.

BURROUGHS, of Castle-Bagshaw, Cavan, 1804.

The lion Crest should be *guardant*.

CODRINGTON, of Doddington-Park, Gloucestershire, 1721.

See Dictionary, and Plate of Arms, and Quarterings.

CONGREVE, of Walton, Staffordshire, 1812.

Crest, on a mural coronet or, a falcon, wings expanded, holding in the dexter claw a thunder-bolt, all ppr. over it the Motto, *Persevere*.

COOK, of Wheatley, Yorkshire, 1661.

See Dictionary and Plate of Arms.

COTTERELL, of Garnons, Herefordshire, 1805.

Arms, quarterly; first, *Cotterell*, as described in Dictionary; second, gu. two bars or, each charged with three masles of the field, on a canton..... a leopard's face..... for *Geers*; third, az. a lion, rampant, or, for *Snowdon*; fourth as first.

Escutcheon of pretence, quarterly; first and fourth, erm. a bezant, betw. three boars' heads, erased, sa. for *Evans*; second and third, per pale, sa. and az. a saltier, vairé, ar. and gu. for *Wellington*.

CRESPIGNY, of Champion-Lodge, Camberwell, Surrey, 1805.

Arms, quarterly; first, quarterly, first and fourth, ar. a lion, salient, sa. in the dexter base a fer-de-moline, pierced of the last; second and third, ar. three bars az.; second, gu. a fleur-de-lis or, a canton erm.; third as the second, fourth as the first.

Crests.—*First*, on a chapeau gu. turned up erm. a *gauntlet*, erect, ppr. holding a faulchion of the last, hilt and pomel or.

Second, out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head ar. armed of the first.

Motto, *Mens conscia Recti*.

CROFT, of Croft-Castle, Herefordshire, 1671.

Crest, a wivern.

CURTIS, of Gatcombe, Hampshire, 1794.

Arms, sa. three fleurs-de-lis ar. on a chief, wavy, of the last, the rock of Gibraltar, surrounded by fortifications and the sea, all ppr.

on a canton gu. a sword, erect, also ppr. pomel and hilt or, entwined with a palm-branch vert.

Crest, out of a naval coronet or, a dexter arm, embowed, vested az. cuff ar. supporting a flag-staff ppr. thereon a flag of the second, charged with a wolf's head, erased, gold, and a canton, gyronny of four, gu. and az. thereon a cross of the third, within a bordure of the first.

Motto, *Per ardua*.

DUCKETT, (late JACKSON,) of Corsham, Wiltshire, 1791.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, sa. a saltier ar. for *Duckett*; second and third, az. a fesse, erminois, betw. three shelldrakes ppr. for *Jackson*.

Crests.—*First*, out of a ducal coronet, a plume of six feathers, one, two, and three, or.

Second, a branch of lavender, erect, ppr. for *Baskerville*.

Supporters, two parrots vert.

Motto, *Je veux le droit*.

EDWARDS, of Shrewsbury, 1644–5.

Arms, az. a chev. engr. betw. three boars' heads, erased at the neck, ar.

Crest, an open helmet, with face affrontée, all ppr.

EVERY, of Egginton-Hall, Derbyshire, 1641.

Arms, erminois, two cheveronnels az. betw. as many gu.

Crest, a demi unicorn ar. guttée-de-sang, crined, armed, unguled, and tufted or.

Motto, *Saum quique*.

FOLKES, of Hillingdon, Norfolk, 1774.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Folkes*; second and third, *Browne*.

GEARY, of Polesden, Surrey, 1782, since of Oxenheath, Kent.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Geary*; second and third, *Barber*.

GLYN, of London and of Ewell, Surrey, 1759.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Glyn*; second and third, *Lewen*.

Inescutcheon, *Droed-tu*.

GOODRICKE, of Ribstan, Yorkshire, 1641.

Motto, *Fortior leone justus*.

GRAHAM, of Netherby, Cumberland, 1782.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, or, on a chief sa. three escallops of the field, for *Graham*; second and third, or, a fesse, chequy, ar. and az. in chief a chev. gu. for *Stewart*; both quarterings within a bordure, engrailed, az.

Crest, two wings, endorsed, or.

Motto, *Reason contents me*.

HERON, of Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, 1778.

Motto, for *Audea*, read *Ardea*.

HISLOP, of Tothill, Devonshire, 1813.

" *London Gazette*, March 12, 1822.

" In consideration of the highly distinguished services of Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. G.C.B. during a period of forty-one years, more particularly in the command of the army of the Deckan, His Majesty has granted permission that he may bear the honourable augmentation following: viz. on a chief of the Arms of his family, a mount, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of Holkhar, and beneath, the word MAHIDPORE, together with the following

" Crest, a soldier of the twenty-second regiment of light dragoons mounted, and in the position of attack, with this

" Motto over, DECKAN."

JAMES, of Dublin, 1822. See description of Arms, &c. in Dictionary and Plate of Arms.

JONES-TYRWHITT. See TYRWHITT-JONES.

KAY, (formerly WATSON,) of East-Sheen, Surrey, 1803.

To the Arms add, on a canton erm. a martlet sa.

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, erminois, colored az. rimmed or, thereon three crescents of the last, holding in the beak a key ppr.

KEMP, of Gissing and Briston, Norfolk, 1641.

Crests.—*First*, a hawk ppr. hooded, per saltier, or and gu.

Second, an eagle, preying upon a garb, all or.

KNIGHTLEY, of Fawsley, Northamptonshire, 1797.

Supporters, two hawks or.

KYNASTON, of Hardwick and Warthen, Suffolk, 1818.

The quarterings of the Arms should be reversed, the second and third should be first and fourth, and the first and fourth stand second and third.

LECHMERE, of the Rhyd, Worcestershire, 1818.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, gu. a fesse or, in chief two pelicans, vulning themselves, of the last; second, vert, fretty or, a crescent for difference, for *Whitmore*; third, ar. a fesse, engrailed, betw. three chess-rooms sa. for *Rock*; on an escocheon of pretence ar. three bears' heads, erased, sa. muzzled or, for *Berwick*.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet, a pelican, issuant, vulning herself, all or. [*Borne by Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bart. of the Rhyd, Worcestershire, and of the city of Worcester, 1826.*] See Plate of Arms.

LEIGH, of Whitley, Lancashire, 1814.

Arms, gu. a cross, engr. betw. four lozenges ar. each charged with an ermine spot.

Crest, a demi lion, rampant, gu. holding

betw. his paws a lozenge ar. charged with a rose of the first.

Motto, *Prodesse quam conspici.*

LIPPINCOTT, of Bristol, 1778.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Lippincott*; second and third, *Wybberry*, of Devonshire.

LITTLETON, of Pileton-Hall, Staffordshire, 1627.

Crest, read *band* instead of *bend*.

MACDONALD, of East-Sheen, Surrey, 1813.

Arms, quarterly; first, ar. a lion, rampant, gu.; second, or, a dexter arm, issuing from the sinister, vested az. cuff ar. holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.; third, or, a lymphad, her sails furled and oars in action, flags and pennants flying sa.; fourth, per fesse, az. and water ppr. a fish, naiant, of the last.

Crest, an arm, fessewise, vested az. cuff ar. holding a cross crosslet, fitchée, gu.

MILNER, of Nunappleton, Yorkshire, 1716.

Crest, a horse's head sa. maned or, betw. two wings of the last.

Motto, *Addit frena feris.*

MORGAN, (late GOULD,) of Tredegar, Monmouthshire, 1792.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Morgan*; second and third, *Gould*.

NEAVE, of Dagenham-Park, Essex, 1795.

The fleurs-de-lis in the Arms should be or.

ORDE, of Burwash, Sussex, 1790.

Arms, sa. three salmon, haurient, two and one, ar.

Crest, an elk's head, with gigantic horns, erased, ppr. gorged with a collar, invecked, sa.

PREVOST, of Belmont, Hampshire, 1805.

The following Supporters were assigned by Royal Sign Manual, vide Gazette, 11th Sept. 1816.

On either side a grenadier of the sixteenth (or Bedfordshire) regiment of foot, each supporting a banner, that on the dexter side inscribed "*West Indies*," and that on the sinister "*Canada*," with the

Motto, *Servatum cineri.*

PROCTOR-BEAUCHAMP, of Langley-Park, Norfolk, 1744-5.

Second Crest for *Beauchamp*, viz. an heraldic tiger, statant, or, vulned in the shoulder ppr.

RAE, of Eskgrove, Mid-Lothian, 1804.

Arms, vert, three stags, courant, two and one, or.

Crest, a stag, at full gaze, ppr.

Supporters, dexter, a stag; sinister, a lion, ppr.

RIDLEY, of Headon and Blagdon, Northumberland, 1756.

Second quartering, *White*, not *Wilts*.

ROBINSON, of Rokesley-Hall, Louth, 1819.

Arms, vert, on a chev. betw. three bucks, trippant, or, as many quatrefoils gu.

Crest, a buck, as in the Arms.

Motto, *Sola in Deo salus*.

RUMBOLD, of Calcutta, 1779.

In the Arms *cinquefoils*, not roses.

The Crest *ermineois*.

SHAW, of London, 1665, since of Eltham-Lodge, Kent, and Coltschall, Suffolk.

The fusils in the Arms *ermineis*.

The arrows in the Crest *ppr.* the belt *or*.

SMYTH, of Long Ashton, Somersetshire, 1763.

Arms, gu. on a chev. betw. three cinquefoils ar. as many leopards' faces sa.

Crest, a griffin's head, erased, gu. charged on the neck with two bars or, beaked and erased of the last.

Motto, *Qui capit capitur*.

SMYTHE, of Esh, Durham, 1660, now of Acton-Burnell, Shropshire, 1827.

Arms, sa. three roses ar. barbed and seeded *ppr.*

Crest, a stag's head, erased, gorged with a wreath of laurel, all *ppr.*

STANHOPE-SCUDAMORE, of Stanwell-House, Middlesex, 1807, now of Holm-Lacy, in Herefordshire, 1827.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Stanhope*; being quarterly, erm. and gu.; second and third, *Scudamore*; viz. gu. three stirrups, leathered and buckled, or.

Crest of *Stanhope*, a tower az. thereon a

demi lion, rampant, or, ducally crowned gu. holding betw. the paws a grenade, fired, *ppr.*

Crest of *Scudamore*, out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb sa. armed gu.

Supporters, dexter, an emblematical figure of *Faith*, robed *ppr.* supporting with the left arm the cross gu. with an escroll therefrom, bearing the Motto, *In hoc signo vinces*; sinister, a sailor, habited *ppr.* supporting, with the right hand, a banner ar. charged with the cross of St. George gu. and resting his left upon an anchor, also *ppr.*

Motto, *Adeo et rege*.

[Borne by Sir Edwyn-Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, Bart.] See Plate of Arms.

TYRWHITT-JONES, of Boultonbrooke, Herefordshire, 1807.

Arms, quarterly; first and fourth, *Jones*; second and third, gu. three tirwits or, for *Tyrwhitt*.

Crest of *Jones*.

Crest of *Tyrwhitt*, viz. a wild man, wreathed about the waist with leaves, and holding a club, all *ppr.*

WHITE-WOLLASTON, of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, and Wallingwells, Yorkshire, 1802.

Read *White*, not *White*.

WOOD, of Gatton, Surrey, 1808.

Arms, ar. an oak-tree, eradicated, *ppr.* fructed or.

Supporters, caps and jackets vert, cuffs, lapels, trousers, and waistcoats ar.

S U P P L E M E N T

TO

The Dictionary of Heraldry.

A

ARMS OF OFFICE. See OFFICIAL ARMS.

ARMS ROYAL. *Persian Monarchy.* Arms, vert, a lion, couchant, guardant, ppr. before the sun, in splendour, or. Supporters, dexter, a lion, ppr.; sinister, a wyvern ppr. gorged with an eastern coronet or. Over the arms, the crown or cap of state, worn by the Persian monarchs, as depicted in Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 25.

B

BEND, PER. When this partition of the field occurs, it should be observed that the first metal or colour which is mentioned in the blazon should fill the chief part, and the second the base; and, in like manner, in divisions, termed *gyronny*, the first-mentioned metal or colour is placed in the dexter chief, and the second in the *gyron*, which occupies the sinister chief of the *escocheon*, counterchanging the *gyrons*. This rule will apply generally throughout the various partitions of the field, the first-mentioned metal or colour being placed in the division falling upon the most honourable point of the *escocheon*, the chief, with preference to the dexter side of it, when cut by any divisional line.

BISHOPS' SEES. *Barbadoes.* Az. a crosier, in bend, dexter, surmounted of a sword, in bend, sinister, or; in chief, the royal crown of England ppr.; in base, a mullet of eight points ar.

Bishops' Sees. Quebec. The Arms of this

See is somewhat incorrect in the Dictionary, and should stand thus:—Per fesse, az. and gu.; in chief, a book ppr. clasped and ornamented or, surmounted by a crosier of the last; and, in base, a lion, passant, guardant, gold, holding a key, the wards upwards, ar.; on a chief of the last, a cross of the second, betw. four crosses, pattée, fitchée, sa.

Bishops' Sees, Jamaica. Gu. a crosier and key, saltierways, or, surmounted of an open book ar. clasps and edges of the leaves gold; in chief, a lion of England; and, in base, a pine-apple, (more properly termed *annanas*,) of the second.

BONES, HUMAN, often occur in coat-armour, as in the Arms of NEWTON, BAYNES, &c.

C

CAP OF MAINTENANCE, or } is of crimson velvet,
CAP OF STATE, } faced up erm. with
two points turned to the back; it was formerly a badge or symbol of high dignity, befitting a prince of the blood, being worn by King Edward III. and his successors, Kings of England, to the time of Edward VI. but since borne by private families under the crest.

CONSTABLE. To trace the origin of this public functionary, which is of much greater antiquity than the mere official duties which now belong to the persons invested with this once-dignified title of *Constable* would imply, we must go back to the time of ancient Rome, whose kings were designated *Tribunus Militum* and *Magister Equitum*, but changed, under the succeeding

emperors, to that of *Præfectus Prætorius*. After the removal of the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, the names of offices were again altered, and the titles of *Comites Palatii*, *Comites Horreorum*, *Comites Scholarum*, &c. were conferred on the principal officers of the imperial household. Those who had the charge of the military, which consisted mostly of horse, were called *Comes Stabuli*, which was followed by the French, who, at a very early period of their monarchy, had, likewise, their *Comes Stabuli*, but falling very far short of the dignity and power which belonged to those of the eastern and western empires, having merely the charge of the king's stables and horses confided to them, and seldom employed in warfare. Even the admiral's powers were formerly held by the *Comes Stabuli*, as appears in *Turpinus's Life of Charlemagne*, "*Missit Richardum Comitem Stabuli, cum Classe in Corsicam*." In France, the less-dignified rank of *Comes Stabuli*, or *Constabilis*, as he was called by contraction, continued till the reign of *Hugh Caput*, who, by uniting to the office of *Comes Stabuli* to that of *Præfectus Palatii*, somewhat increased its consequence, although still remaining a mere officer of the household, with no higher rank, in point of precedency, than that next before the *Venatores*. The ancient dignity and authority of this officer was, however, restored by Philip the First, who appointed his *Comes Stabuli*, *Fregerius*, *Præfectus rei Militaris*, from which period the Constable's authority, in France, became of the greatest consequence, and was considered second from that of the king himself, having the custody of *regalis gladii*, like the *Præfectus Prætorius* of old, and the several rights, privileges, and prerogatives of the Constable of France, as allowed and established by royal authority, taken from a very ancient roll, which was kept in the Chamber of Accompts, in Paris, and also the oath taken by this officer, may be seen at length in *Edmondson's Complete Body of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 24.

Constable of England. It appears, by ancient records, that *Ralph de Mortimer*, who accompanied *William, Duke of Normandy*, upon his invasion of England, and who was one of his principal commanders, was the first who exercised the office of *Constable of England*, being sent, soon after the Conquest, into the Marches of Wales, against *Edrich, Earl of Shrewsbury* and Lord of Wigmore, to enforce the Norman yoke, and, having succeeded in taking that nobleman prisoner, in his castle of Wigmore, not only obtained a grant thereof, together with

his other lands, but, as a further reward for his services, was constituted *Constable of England*.

Walter de Gloucester was constituted Constable of England, in fee, by King Henry I.

Milo, only son of this *Walter de Gloucester*, succeeded his father as Constable of England, but was deprived of his office by King Stephen, in the first year of his reign, for taking part with the Empress Maud, and *Robert D'Oilly*, then constable of the castle of Oxford, was appointed in his stead; but *Milo* was soon after restored to the office of Constable of England, and his other offices which were held by him under King Henry the First. Falling a second time under the displeasure of Stephen, for again taking part with the Empress, he was once more deprived of the office of Constable, in the fourth year of that monarch's reign, who gave it to *William de Beauchamp*; but, King Stephen being taken prisoner, at the battle of Lincoln, the Empress Maud reinstated *Milo* in the office of Constable of England, and also created him Earl of Hereford. He was killed by an arrow, whilst hunting on Christmas eve, anno 1144.

Roger, the eldest son of *Milo*, succeeded as Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, but, dying without issue,

Walter, his brother, became Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, who likewise died without issue, and was succeeded in his office by

Mahel, third son of *Milo*, and fourth Earl of Hereford, who also died without issue, and

Henry, fourth son of *Milo*, became Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, who, dying without issue,

William, the youngest son of *Milo*, became sixth Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, who dying unmarried,

Humphry de Bohun, in right of his wife, (*Margery*, the eldest of the three daughters of *Milo*, the first Earl of Hereford,) became Constable of England and Earl of Hereford; upon whose decease, on the 6th of April, 1187,

Humphry de Bohun, his son and heir, succeeded as seventh Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, by descent from his mother, and, dying, the title and office descended to his son,

Henry de Bohun, who became eighth Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, and was deprived of the office by King John, being one of the rebel barons, but was restored upon the agreement at *Runnimeade*. He was one of the twenty-five peers who undertook that the king

should observe the great charter, and to compel him to do so, in case of refusal. He died 1st June, 1220.

Humphry de Bohun, commonly called the Good Earl, eldest son of the last-mentioned Henry, and ninth Earl of Hereford, became Constable of England, and dying on the 24th September, 1275, was succeeded in the title and office by his grandson,

Humphry de Bohun, tenth Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, who, disobeying the orders of Edward I. was deprived of his office of Constable by that king, in the 25th year of his reign. The earl died anno 1298, and his only son and heir,

Humphry de Bohun, who, by a formal conveyance, in the 30th year of King Edward the First, gave and granted to that monarch the inheritance of all his lands, and also his Earldom of Hereford and Essex and Constablenesship of England; but, in the year 1302, upon his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I. and widow of John Count of Holland, the King regranted to him all his lands, castles, and lordships, in England and Wales, and also his right to the Earldom of Hereford, together with the Constablenesship of England, entailed upon the issue of his body, the Earl being under covenant that, for want of such issue, after the death of himself and his wife, sundry lordships and the Constablenesship should then go and remain to the King and his heirs for ever. Edward II. in the 1st year of his reign, deprived this Earl of his office, seizing upon the Constablenesship of England into his own hands, but, in the 5th year of his reign, restored it to him. He was killed in a rebellion, 16th March, 1321, and was succeeded by his then second surviving son,

John de Bohun, who became Earl of Hereford and Essex and Constable of England; but, dying without issue, in 1335,

Humphry de Bohun, his brother, third son of the last-named Humphry, succeeded to the Earldoms and Constablenesship of England, but, dying unmarried, 15th October, 1361, was succeeded by his nephew,

Humphry de Bohun, (only son and heir of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, the younger brother of the last-named Humphry,) who became possessed of the Earldoms of Hereford and Essex as well as the Constablenesship of England. He died 12th February, 46th Edward III. leaving two daughters, viz. Eleanor, who became the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, sixth son of King Edward III. and Mary, married to Henry, Earl of Derby, son of John of

Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards King of England, by the name of Henry IV.

Thomas, surnamed of Woodstock, and, in right of his wife, Earl of Essex and Northampton, was next constituted Constable of England, during pleasure, by his father, King Edward III. by patent, dated 10th June, 50th year of his reign, and, in the same year, was summoned to Parliament by that title only. Thomas of Woodstock was created Earl of Buckingham by King Richard II. who, by patent, dated at Westminster, 22d June, in the 21st year of his reign, confirmed to him the office of Constable of England, to be holden in the same manner as before granted by King Edward III. He was also advanced to the dignity of Duke of Gloucester, and came to a tragical end on the 8th September, 1397. His only son, Humphry Plantagenet, after the murder of his father, was sent into Ireland, by King Richard II. and imprisoned in the castle of Trim, and recalled by King Henry IV. for the purpose of being restored to his paternal honours; but, dying of the plague, at Chester, the King's good intentions were frustrated.

Ann Plantagenet, eldest daughter of the before-mentioned Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, and thus, at length, heir to her brother, Humphry Plantagenet, married, first, Thomas Earl of Stafford, who dying without issue, she, by the King's special license, took to her second husband Edmund, fifth Earl of Stafford, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, 4th Henry IV. by whom she had issue, Humphry, son and heir, who succeeded his father in the Earldom of Stafford, and, in the 22d Henry VI. styled Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Stafford, Northampton, and Perch, and Lord of Brecknock and Holderness. He was, the next year, created Duke of Buckingham, and was killed at the battle of Northampton, 27th July, 38th Henry VI. and was succeeded by his grandson.

Henry, son of Humphry, Earl of Stafford, slain at the battle of St. Alban's. This Duke was the principal agent in advancing Richard III. to the throne; and, on the 13th July, in the 1st year of that king, had livery of all those lands whereunto he pretended a right, by descent, as cousin and heir of blood to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Constable of England, and, within two days afterwards, was advanced to that high and great office, and likewise constituted, by the King, Constable of all the Castles, and Steward of all his Lordships lying within the counties of Salop and Hereford,

and also Chief Justice and Chamberlain of all South and North Wales; but, engaging in a conspiracy against Richard III. to advance Henry, Earl of Richmond, to the throne, and unite the two long-divided Houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of that Earl with the eldest daughter of King Edward the Fourth, he was taken prisoner, and beheaded in the market of Salisbury.

Edward Stafford, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him in the Constableness of England, as well as in all his other honours and lands; but, in the 13th year of King Henry VIII. being accused of plotting against the life of that monarch, with secret views of succeeding to the crown, he was sentenced to death, and beheaded, on Tower-hill, 17th May, an act passing on the 15th April, in the following year, for his attainder, by which this high office of *Constable of England* again reverted to the crown, and and has ever since remained dormant.

COUNTIES, *Arms of.*

DERBY, ar. a treble rose, regally crowned, betw. the letters A and R.

KENT, gu. a horse, salient, ar.

MIDDLESEX, gu. three seaxes, barways, ppr. pomels and hilts or.

RUTLAND, gu. a fret or.

STAFFORD, gu. a quadrangular castle, with four towers, domed, on each a pennon, the castle in perspective, all ppr.; in chief, two Stafford's knots or; in base, a lion, passant, guardant, of the last. [*Taken from an entry in the Office of Arms, in 1778.*]

Note.—It seems that no armorial bearings have yet been assigned to the other counties of England, the arms of the principal city, county-town, or borough have been generally used as the county-seal.

CROWNS ROYAL. This distinctive mark of royalty was anciently made open, but they are now generally closed at the top with arches, varying in number, and are usually denominated imperial crowns.

Selden, in his *Titles of Honour*, mentions that in England the kings of the Saxon race had a crown after the fashion of other nations, at that time being only a plain fillet of gold, and that King Egbert was the first that fixed on the circle or fillet points or rays, (after the fashion of the crowns worn by the Emperors of the East,) and King Edward, surnamed Ironside, topped the points with pearls. *William the Conqueror*, the first king of the Norman race, is said to have had the circle flowery; but *Sandford* says that the coronet had on the circle points and leaves, but the points were

much higher than the leaves, and that each of of them was topped with three pearls, and the cap, or tiara, closed on the top with a cross, pattée, as appears on the seal of that monarch.

William Rufus, his son, had a crown enriched with points, pearled at the tops, but without flowers.

Henry I. had a crown adorned with fleurs-de-lis only, raised but little above the rim or circle, as appears on his great seal, and also on his coin.

Maud, Queen of England, had her crown enriched with leaves and points, but the leaves or flowers were higher than the points; from which period to the time of Edward III. the royal crowns were variously enriched with points and fleurs-de-lis, placed alternately, sometimes the one higher than the other, as whim seemed to dictate, as may be seen in the *Plate of Crowns*, in the *Glossary to Selden's Titles of Honour*, page 172, and also in *Sandford's Genealogical History*, under the respective reigns of each sovereign; and the crowns of Edward I. and those of his two queens Eleanor and Margaret, are depicted in the *Pedigrees of King Henry V. and John Earl Marshal*, drawn in the *Parliament Rolls*, vol. iv. page 263, adorned with high fleurs-de-lis and leaves, rising but little above the circle or rim.

Edward III. seems the first sovereign of England who enriched the crown with fleurs-de-lis and crosses, pattée.

Edward IV. is represented sitting upon the throne, with a close or arched crown, the rim adorned with fleurs-de-lis and crosses, pattée, raised upon the circlet or fillet, and arched over with four bars, as appears by the great seal of that king.

Edward V. and Richard III. seem to have used the same kind of crown as that of King Edward IV.

Henry VII. and Henry VIII. used crowns formed with fleurs-de-lis and crosses, pattée, on the rims, with two arches, embellished with pearls, and enriched with precious stones and jewels, and this form seems to have been the prevailing fashion till the present reign, when the bars, crossing over the cap from the circle or fillet, were raised somewhat higher.

The Crown of England, with which the kings of England are crowned, is called St. Edward's Crown; it is made in imitation of the ancient crown supposed to have been worn by that monarch, and which was kept in the abbey church of Westminster till the beginning of the late civil wars in the reign of king Charles I. when,

with the rest of the regalia, it was most sacrilegiously plundered away, and sold in 1642. This very rich imperial crown of gold was made against the coronation of King Charles II. and is embellished with pearls and precious stones of divers kinds, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires; and hath a mound of gold on the top of it, enriched with a band or fillet of gold, embellished also with precious stones. Upon the mound is a cross of gold, embellished likewise with precious stones, and three very large oval pearls, one of them being fixed on the top, and two others pendent at the ends of the cross. It is composed (as all the imperial crowns of England are) of four crosses, pattée, and as many fleurs-de-lis of gold, placed on a rim, or circlet, of gold, all embellished with precious stones. From these crosses arise four circular bars, ribs, or arches, which meet at the top in form of a cross; at the intersection whereof is a pedestal, whereon is affixed the mound aforementioned. The cap within this crown is of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

N.B. This crown (called St. Edward's) was never altered, but remained the same for the crowning of every succeeding king or sovereign of Great Britain. The jewels and other precious stones, wherewith it was embellished for the purpose of coronation, were generally taken out of the crown of state, and fixed into this crown, called St. Edward's, and afterwards replaced in the crown of state, mock stones being put into St. Edward's crown.

Crown of State. The crown of state, so called from being worn by the king when he comes in state to the parliament, was made (in the stead of another, sold and destroyed in 1642) for the coronation of King Charles II. and was worn by that king only on his return from the Abbey to Westminster-Hall. Since that time there is a very rich crown, embellished with diamonds, jewels, and precious stones, of great worth, made for every succeeding king, or sovereign queen, to wear for that day only at the coronation dinner, in Westminster-Hall. This crown is exceedingly rich, adorned with the most costly stones, jewels, and pearls, the cap being of purple velvet, lined with taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

The queen's circlet of gold, which her majesty wears in proceeding to her coronation, is a rim or circlet of gold, very richly adorned with diamonds, having a string of pearls round the upper edge. The cap is likewise of purple velvet, lined with white taffeta, and turned up with ermine.

The Queen's Crown is that wherewith every *queen consort* is crowned, and was made for the coronation of Queen Catharine, consort of King Charles II. it was originally called St. Egitha's crown, in commemoration of Egitha, queen consort of King Edward the Confessor. It is a very rich imperial crown of gold, set with diamonds of great value, intermixed with a few precious stones of other kinds, and some pearls. It is composed of crosses and fleurs-de-lis, with bars or arches, and a mound and cross on the top of the arches, after the same manner as the king's imperial crown, and differing from the crown of St. Edward only in size, being lesser and lighter. The cap is of purple velvet, lined with rich white taffeta, and turned up with ermine, or meniver pure, richly powdered.

N.B. This crown, called St. Egitha's, is never altered, but remains the same for the crowning of every *queen consort* for the time coming; but this is to be remarked, that the crown of St. Edward is solely appropriated for the crowning of a *sovereign* queen, it never being used for crowning a queen consort.

The imperial Crown of Scotland. This crown was deposited in the crown-room within the castle of Edinburgh, at the union between England and Scotland, between the hours of one and two in the afternoon, on the 26th day of March, 1707, and in the sixth year of Queen Anne. It is of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, viz. topaz, amethysts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, and hyacinths, in collets of gold of various forms, and with curious enamellings. Its parts and specific forms are these;—First, it is composed of a large broad circle or fillet, which goes round the head, adorned with twenty-two large precious stones as above-mentioned, in collets of gold of various forms, &c. and between each of these collets and stones are interposed great oriental pearls, one of which is wanting. Secondly, above the great circle there is another small one, formed with twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and sapphires alternately, and the points are topped with as many great pearls, after which form are the coronets of the Scotch lord barons. Thirdly, the upper circle is relevated or heightened with ten crosses, flory, each being adorned in the centre with a great diamond between four great pearls placed in the cross, but some of the pearls are wanting; and the number extant upon the upper part of the crown, besides what are in the under circle and in the cross, pattée, are fifty-one; and those crosses, flory, are interchanged with ten other high fleurs-de-lis. Fourthly, from the

upper circle proceed four arches, adorned with enamelled figures, which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a mound of gold, or celestial globe, enamelled blue, semée or powdered with stars, crossed and enamelled with a large cross, pattée, adorned with a great pearl, and cantoned with four others in the angles; in the centre of the cross, pattée, there is a square amethyst, which points to the fore part of the crown; and behind, or on the other side, is a great pearl, and below it, on the *palar* part of the cross, are these characters J. R. 5, by which it appears, that King James V. was the first that closed the crown with arches, and topped it with a mound and cross pattée. Fifthly, the tiara, or bonnet of the crown, was of purple velvet, but, in the year 1685, it was changed to that of a cap of crimson velvet, adorned as before with four plates of gold, richly wrought and enamelled, and in each of them a great pearl, half an inch in diameter, which appears between the four arches; and the bonnet is turned up with ermine upon the lowest circle of the crown; immediately above the ermine there are eight small holes, disposed two and two together, on the four quarters of the crown, in the middle space between the arches, to which they have laced or tied diamonds or precious stones. The crown is nine inches broad in diameter, and in circumference twenty-seven inches, and in height, from the under circle to the top of the cross pattée, six inches and a half. It always stands on a square cushion of crimson velvet, adorned with fringes, and four tassels of gold thread hanging down at each corner. See Plate XXV. fig. 1.

Spain. The regal crown of Spain was a circle of gold, adorned with jewels and precious stones, and ornamented with eight leaves, but not closed with arches until the marriage of Philip II. of Spain with Queen Mary of England. Since that time, it has continued arched, but with this difference, that it has two more arches than the crown of England. See Plate XXV. fig. 28.

Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Bohemia. The crowns of these kingdoms were all ornamented with eight leaves, and open, but they are now closed, like that of Spain.

France. The Crown of France was a circle of gold, ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, till the time of Charles VIII. or, as some affirm, until Francis I. added as many arches, placing on the top a fleur-de-lis. See Plate XXV. fig. 4.

Tuscany. The crown of the Grand Duke of Tuscany still remains open, and is of a peculiar form, different from all others. It is said to have

been placed on the head of Cosmus de Medicis, by Pope Pius V. when he honoured him with the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany, on the 5th of March, 1570.

Charlemain. The crown of Charlemain, borne by his present Majesty upon an inescutcheon on the escutcheon of pretence in the royal arms, as arch-treasurer of the sacred Roman empire, to which office his ancestor, Ernest-Augustus, the first Elector of Hanover, was appointed in 1710, and which office descended to his successors Electors of Hanover, (now raised to a kingdom,) is divided into eight quarters, and made of pure gold, weighing fourteen pounds, or one hundred and sixty-eight ounces troy weight, and is still preserved at Nuremberg.

The foremost part is adorned with twelve jewels, all unpolished; that in the middle is larger than those on each side, but that behind is of equal size with them.

On the second quarter, on the right hand, is our Saviour sitting between two cherubs, each of whom has four wings, whereof two are pointed upwards and two downwards, and under them is this motto, *per me reges regnant*.

The third and next quarter, on the same side, has only gems and pearls on it.

On the fourth quarter, is King Hezekiah sitting, holding his head with his right hand, as though he was sick; and by his side Isaiah, the prophet, with a scroll whereon this motto, *Ecce adjiciam super dies tuos quindecim annos*. Over the heads of these figures are the following words, *Isaias propheta, Ezechias rex*.

The fifth quarter, which is behind, and of equal size with that on the front, contains jewels only.

The sixth quarter has the effigies of a king, crowned, and a scroll in his hand, with these words, *Honor regis judicium diligit*; also, over his head, *Rex David*.

The seventh quarter is only gems.

The eighth and last quarter has a king sitting with a crown on his head; and on a scroll, which he holds in both hands, is this motto, *Time dominum et regem amato*. Over his head, *Rex Solomon*.

On the top of this crown is a cross, whose fore part contains seventeen jewels; and in the summit of the cross are these words, *I. H. S. Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*; as also in the arch, or semi-circle, these words, *Chunradus, Dei gratia, Romanorum Imperator Aug.* which indicates that the semicircle was added after Charlemain's time, by the Emperor Conrade. See Plate XXV. fig. 3.

N.B. The crowns of France, Spain, and other foreign kingdoms, have no caps within them, nor have they any ermine under the rim or fillet, like the crowns of England and Scotland.

The crown of Hungary is the same as those of France, Spain, &c. but over it they have also another crown, composed of sixteen plates of gold, eight large and circular on the top, and eight smaller placed pyramidically between the large ones, from which arise two semicircles or arches, on the centre of which is a cross, the ends whereof are ornamented with large pearls; the plates are enamelled with the busts of Jesus Christ and the apostles, as is likewise the flat part of the arches, and enriched with pearls, jewels, and precious stones. The inside is made of burnished gold, and to the bottom are pendent chains of gold, having at the bottom of each a ball of the same metal. There is a tradition that this crown was dropped from heaven, for the crowning Stephen, the first king of Hungary, in the year 1000. See Plate XXV. fig. 2.

D

DUKES, SERGEANTS, and USHERS OF ARMS.

Although it has been the fanciful idea of some writers upon Heraldry to speak of inferior ranks of officers of arms, especially *Moreau*, and other French authors, who assert that Kings were to have *Kings of Arms*, and Dukes the inferior rank of *Dukes of Arms*, attributing to the latter the chapeau of a duke instead of a crown, in proof of which it is said that the Duke of Normandy's chief officer was a *Duke of Arms*, yet it does not appear supported by any authentic voucher that the title of *Duke of Arms* was ever given to any heraldic officer belonging either to the Crown or to the nobility of England, the principal officer of arms, not only of dukes but of earls and counts, who were sovereign princes, being invariably styled *Kings of Arms*.

Sergeants-at-Arms. With respect to certain officers, denominated *Sergeants-at-Arms*, or *Servientes de Armis*, as they were sometimes called, such officers were placed under the guidance and direction of the Earl Marshal, although forming no part whatever in the management of heraldic matters. *Edmondson* derives the origin of *Sergeant-at-Arms* from the circumstance of the French King, Philip the August, who, being apprised of the intended assassination of himself and the other sovereigns

and princes of his party, appointed a body-guard, consisting of a considerable number of the nobility and gentry, whom he denominated *Sergeants-at-Arms*, and which was adopted by the English and other Princes of the Crusade. It was then the duty of these officers to watch, night and day, round the Kings' tents or lodgings, completely armed; but, in more peaceable times, they were appalled in habits of state, bearing maces, and, for their services, were granted peculiar privileges, and considered officers of the household of the sovereign. In France, their number was considerable, being about two hundred, which, from time to time, was reduced to about half-a-dozen. Up to what period these officers, in England, were considered military men is uncertain, but, it is conjectured that they continued the body-guard of the King's person till the time of Henry VII. when their dissolution, as a military band, made way for the then new institution of the Yeomen of the Guard, twelve only being still retained, as civil officers, for the purpose of executing the orders of the Crown, and adding to its dignity.

There are eight Serjeants-at-Arms appointed to attend the person of the King in his court, to carry maces before him when he goes to and from the Chapel Royal and the House of Lords, to arrest traitors and nobles offending, and to attend the Lord Steward, when sitting in judgment on any traitor. The other four, according to their respective departments, wait as follow, viz. one on the Lord Chancellor, one on the Lord Treasurer, one on the Speaker of the House of Commons, and one on the Lord Mayor of London.

Usher of Arms, or *Huissier d'Armes*, is a name used by the French instead of *Herald*, as appears by the writings of *Joinville* and *Froissart*, who both call them *Huissier*, or *Heraut du Roy*; and the term of *Huissier d'Armes*, or *Usher of Arms*, was likewise adopted in England, as applicable to the *Sergeants-at-Arms*; but the French sometimes make a distinction between *Sergeant* and *Usher*, giving the superiority to the former, in like manner as the office of *Herald* exceeds that of *Pursuivant*, from which *Colombiere* infers their separate jurisdictions; and *Du Tillet* informs us that the *Sergeants-at-Arms* who attended upon the Sovereign, in the day-time, were styled *Huissiers d'Armes*, in contradistinction to those who waited in the night; but *Father Daniel*, in his *Histoire de la Milice Française*,

liv. ix. ch. 12, maintains that such Ushers could not be Ushers of the Chambers, who bore maces at certain feasts, because they are mentioned as distinct from Ushers of Arms, in the statute of Philip le Bel, in 1285, and he therefore supposes that the latter were those who waited without the chamber, to open the doors to such as were to be admitted upon matters of business; and it seems likely that these *Huissiers d'Armes* of the French were somewhat similar to our present Sergeants-at-Arms.

Marshals of Arms. A difference of opinion exists between some heraldic writers as to these officers. *Minshaw* attributing the title to *Pursuivants*, and *Sir George Buc* asserting that there are certain ministers called *Marshals to Heralds*, as well as certain painters called *Painters-at-Arms*; but the appellation of *Marshal*, according to *Edmondson*, signifies a Deputy to a King of Arms, appointed to perform the duties of such King in his absence, or to assist him when necessary; and, as early as the 12th of Edward III. a *Marshal* of the Heralds of Brabant is mentioned in our own records. *Edmondson* cites many instances of the term *Herald-Marshal* and *Marshal-Herald* occurring in different records as deputies to Kings of Arms; and, in latter times, the Heralds making visitations as deputies to these Kings style themselves as their *Marshals*. *Edmondson*, in his *Body of Heraldry*, vol. i. p. 134, has given at length, from an ancient MS. in the late King's library, the rules to be observed in constituting a Marshal of Arms in foreign parts.

E

ESCARRONED. This term, which rarely occurs, but which is to be met with in *Edmondson*, in the blazon of the Crest of *PITTMAN*, viz. a Moor's arm *escarroned* of the colours, but which is not to be found in his Glossary, is no doubt derived from the French, and must imply *chequered*, or *chequy*.

F

FLEGME, a surgical instrument, borne in the Arms of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, and occurring in the Dictionary of Heraldry, should refer to Plate XLV. fig. 2, not to Plate XLVI. fig. 6, which is an error.

G

GEMEWS, or } are the same as *bars gemelle*, which
GEMULETS, } are sometimes called *bars cup-pules*.

GREAVE, leg-armour, depicted as in Plate XLVI. fig. 20.

H

HAIE, a term used by some heraldic authors for the *weare*, *weir*, or *dam*, which is made with stakes and osier-twigs, wattled or interwoven as a fence against water, and depicted in Plate XLVII. fig. 23. See **WEARE**, &c.

HEAMES are part of the collar of a horse, and sometimes borne in coat-armour. See Plate XLVI. fig. 22.

I

INGOTS OF GOLD, as borne in the Arms of **WILSON**, of Sneaton-Castle, Yorkshire. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 36.

K

KINGS OF ARMS, *Official Arms of*. See **OFFICIAL ARMS**.

KNIGHTHOOD. *Orders of*.

FISH, IN MOGUL. As some additional account of this Order, (for which information the Author is indebted to a Field-officer in the East-India Company's service, learned in Oriental antiquities, who held a high civil appointment at the court of one of the native princes,) it should be remarked that the name of the Order is *Māhi Morātib*, the first word being the Persian for *fish*, and the latter, translated, meaning *dignity*, or *title*, *the dignity or title of the Fish*. It is supposed to be as ancient as the Mogul dynasty itself, and very likely to have been revived by one of the Emperors cotemporary with Queen Elizabeth. The first British subject upon whom this dignity was conferred was the late Lord Lake, in 1804, after the Mahratta war, when he redeemed *Shah Allum*. The idea of selecting the Fish, as a mark of dignity, is supposed to have arisen from the tradition that, when Abraham had sacrificed the scape-goat,

instead of his son, he threw the knife from him, which, according to the Mahomedan version, fell into the sea and struck a fish. From the belief of this circumstance having really occurred, the Fish is the only animal eaten by the Mahomedans without previously having its throat cut.

The *Punja* is considered the emblem of good faith, and, whenever a breach of it was suspected, the *Punja* was exhibited. The word means, literally, the five fingers, and, when a Potentate of the East ratified a treaty which he meant punctually to perform, a sort of seal, made of sandal-wood, kneaded into a kind of paste, was attached, on which he pressed the front of his hand, leaving an impression from it, which was exhibited as occasion required.

GARTER.

Note.—The badge of the garter on the mantle of the knights should be without rays.

ISABEL, THE CATHOLIC, *Royal American Order of.*

The badge, which was erroneously described in the Dictionary of Heraldry, though correctly referred to in the Plate, viz. LXXIII. fig. 3, is a cross, pattée, gold, enamelled gu. (the extremities indented) with rays of gold between the principal angles. Upon a circular centre, surrounded with a fillet, inscribed with the Motto, *Ala lealtad acrisola da*, is represented a mount vert, divided by a rivulet of water on the dexter side, two bundles of reeds, or fasces, united by a label, inscribed *Ultra*; and, in the sinister, a mound, ensigned with the royal crown. The badge is surmounted by a wreath of laurel, from the top of which it is suspended by a ring, from a white ribbon, edged with black. The star (as in Plate LXXIII. fig. 2,) is formed like the badge, but the centre device is surrounded by a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a ribbon, the upper half bearing the same motto as the badge, and on the lower, *Por Isabel la Catolica*, tied in a knot at the bottom, and at the top having a small oval medallion, imperially crowned, bearing the royal cipher F.R.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, *of the Ionian Islands.*

Extracts from the Statutes of the Order:—

1. The Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, being the protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands, Sovereign of Malta, &c. is Sovereign of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

2. That the Lord High Commissioner of the United States of the Ionian Islands is Grand Master of the said Order for the time being.

3. That the Order shall consist of three classes:—

First, Knights Grand Crosses.

Second, Knights Commanders.

Third, Knights.

Of the First Class there are eight, including the Grand Master.

Of the Second Class there are twelve.

Of the Third Class there are twenty-four.

4. That every person, to be admitted a member of this Order, must be born in the said United States of the Ionian Islands, or in the Island of Malta, or its dependencies, of noble birth, or distinguished by great merit, virtue, or loyalty. It is, however, reserved to His Majesty to nominate born subjects of Great Britain and Ireland, who may not have been born in the Island of Malta, but who shall have held situations of the highest trust in the states of the Ionian Islands, or in the Island of Malta, or who shall have been employed in His Majesty's naval or military service in the Mediterranean.

5. The Naval Commander in Chief, in the Mediterranean, for the time being, First and Principal Grand Cross of this Order.

THISTLE, or ST. ANDREW, *in Scotland.*

Note.—The number of knights of this order was increased from twelve to sixteen, by royal warrant of his present Majesty, George IV. at his coronation.

KNITTING-FRAME. See Plate XLVI. fig. 15.

O

OFFICIAL ARMS, or ARMS OF OFFICE. Under this head it may not be improper to advert to the customary practice of Bishops, Deans, Heads of Colleges, and the like, who impale, with their own paternal coats, the arms of their sees, deaneries, colleges, &c. in the same manner as the arms of a man and his wife are borne, giving the dexter half of the escoccheon to the arms of dignity, and placing the paternal coat on the sinister half. With the exception of the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, Official Arms, or Arms of Office, do not exist in England, although some few allusive ornaments have been used emblematical of magisterial dignity, in decorating the shields of arms of mayors and sheriffs.

The *Earl Marshal* and *Master-General of the Ordnance* are, perhaps, the only persons in England who are strictly entitled to such a distinction. The *Earl Marshal* carries two batons, in saltier, sa. the ends or, which pass

behind his arms; and, when this office is executed by deputy, it has been usual to place only one of such batons, in bend, dexter, under the arms of such deputy. The Master-General of the Ordnance bears, on each side his arms, a field-piece, by warrant from King Charles II.

The Official Arms of *Garter, Principal King of Arms*, are, ar. St. George's Cross; upon a chief gu. a coronet, within a Garter of the Order, betw. a lion of England and a fleur-de-lis or.

The Official Arms of *Clarencieux, King of Arms*, are, ar. St. George's Cross; upon a chief gu. a lion of England, crowned with an open crown.

The Official Arms of *Norroy* are, ar. St. George's Cross; on a chief, per pale, az. and gu. a lion of England, crowned with an open crown, betw. a fleur-de-lis and a key or.

These Arms of Office are borne impaled with the paternal coat of the person holding the appointment, and over the shield is placed the crown or coronet of a king of arms, which will be found depicted in Plate XXIV. fig. 11.

Although it has, at times, been in contemplation to assign proper official bearings for the great officers of state of this kingdom, which would be a very proper mark of distinction, and add to the dignity and honour of such appointments, none have, as yet, been assigned, but the following list of the symbols of office, borne by the great public functionaries of France, may be worth notice:—

The *High Constable of France* bears two swords held on each side his arms by two hands in armour issuing from the clouds.

The *Chancellor* usually bears, in saltier, behind his arms, two great maces, and over his helmet, a mortar or cap sa. crossed by two bands of gold lace, and turned up erm. thereon the figure of a demi-queen, as an emblem of France, holding a sceptre in her right hand, and the great seal of the kingdom in her left.

The *Marshal* bears two batons, in saltier, behind the arms, az. semée de lis or.

The *Admiral*, two anchors, in saltier, behind the arms; the stocks of the anchors in chief az. semée de lis or.

The *General of the Gallies*, two anchors, in saltier, behind the arms.

Vice-Admiral, one anchor, in pale, behind the arms.

Colonel-General of the Infantry, under his arms, in saltier, six flags, three on each side, white, crimson, and blue.

Colonel of the Cavalry, over the arms, four

banners of the arms of France, fringed, &c. two to the dexter, and two to the sinister.

Grand Master of the Artillery, two field-pieces of ordnance, under the arms, one pointing to the dexter, and one to the sinister.

The *Superintendent of the Finances*, two keys, imperially crowned and endorsed, in pale, one on each side the arms, the dexter or, the sinister ar.

Grand Master of the Household to the King, two grand batons, in saltier, behind the arms, of silver gilt.

Grand Almoner carries, under his arms, a blue book; on the cover, the arms of France and Navarre within the orders of St. Michael and the Holy Ghost; over the orders, the crown.

Grand Chamberlain, two keys, both imperially crowned, or, in saltier, behind the arms, endorsed, the wards in chief.

Grand Esquire, on each side the shield a royal sword erect, the scabbard az. semée de lis, hilt and pomel or, the belts folded round the scabbard, az. semée de lis or.

Grand Pannetier, who, by virtue of his office, having all the bakers of Paris under his jurisdiction, is to lay the king's cover at his table, bears under his arms a rich cover, and a knife and fork in saltier.

Grand Butler, or Cup-bearer, bears on each side the bottom of the shield, a grand silver flagon gilt, with the arms of the king thereon.

Game-keeper to the King bears two bugle-horns appending from the ends of the mantling.

Grand Falconer bears two leures appending from the ends of the mantling.

Grand Wolf-hunter bears on each side the shield, a wolf's head, caboshed.

Captain of the King's Guards bears two small batons sa. headed gold like a walking-cane.

Captain of the Hundred Swiss Guards bears two batons, in saltier, sa. headed ar. and under the arms, two black velvet caps with feathers.

First Master of the Household bears under his arms two batons in saltier.

Grand Carver to his Majesty bears under his arms a knife and fork, in saltier, ppr. the handles az. semée de lis or.

Grand Provost of the Household bears under his arms two Roman fasces with battle-axes in them or, corded az.

Grand Quarter-master, a mace and battle-axe, in saltier.

Captain of the Guards of the Gate bears

two keys in pale, crowned ar. one on each side the arms.

The *President of the Parliament* bears on his helmet a black cap, with two bands of gold lace.

ORDNANCE, *Board of*. Instead of the Arms, in the Dictionary of Heraldry, assigned to the *Ordnance-Office*, under CORPORATE BODIES, &c. the following Arms, Crest, and Supporters have been granted, viz. az. three field-pieces, in pale, or; on a chief ar. as many pellets, or cannon-balls.—Crest, out of a mural crown ar. a cubit arm, holding, in the hand, a thunder-bolt, both ppr. Supporters, on either side, a Cyclops, the dexter holding over his shoulder, with the exterior hand, a sledge-hammer, and, the sinister, a pair of forceps, all ppr. Motto, *Sua tela tonant*.

P

PEERS' ROBES. The distinctive marks of dignity, in the robe of a *Duke*, are four rows or guards of erm.; a *Marquis*, three and a half; an *Earl*, three; a *Viscount*, two and a half; and a *Baron*, two; but those of a Viscount and Baron are of plain white fur, not of erm.

PERSIAN CROWN. See Plate XLIX. No. 3, fig. 25.

PLUMBERS' *Cutting-knife and triangular Soldering-iron*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 30.

PLUMB-RULE *reversed*. See Plate XLVI. fig. 36.

R

ROBES OF PEERS. See PEERS' ROBES.

ROYAL HIGHNESS. This title has been granted, by his present Majesty, George IV. to the *Duke of Gloucester*, and his sister, the *Princess Sophia-Matilda, of Gloucester*, who, as nephew and niece of the late king, had only the title of *Highness*.

S

ST. JOHN'S HEAD *in a Charger*. See Plate XLII. fig. 21.

SCYMETER, or CIMETER, a kind of sword used in Turkey. See Plate XLIII. fig. 15.

SERPENT, *head reversed, regardant, tail embowed*. See Plate XLIX. No. 2, fig. 27.

SOLDERING-IRON, *of triangular form*. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 30.

SPINDLE. See WHARROW-SPINDLE and FUSIL.

STAR-CROSS. See Plate XXXVII. No. 2, fig. 21.

STARVED, or BLIGHTED TREE, *couped*. See Plate XXXVIII. fig. 8.

T

TRIANGULAR SOLDERING-IRON. See Plate XLVIII. fig. 30.

