

SYNOPSIS
OF
HERALDRY

—
C. N. ELVIN, M.A., F.G.H.S.

A

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Synopsis of Heraldry.

OR

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD OF ACQUIRING

The Art of Blazon.

WITH UPWARDS OF FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

ILLUSTRATING

THE ARMS OF MANY FAMILIES

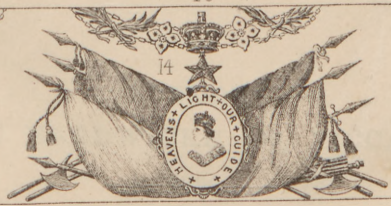
BY

C. N. ELVIN. M.A. F.G.H.S.

AUTHOR OF A HAND BOOK OF MOTTOES.

ANECDOTES OF HERALDRY ETC. ETC.

SECOND EDITION



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LONDON:

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1866.

*z księgozbioru
Jima Morrissey'a*



363871 ZA



To
John Ross Coulthart Esquire,
OF
CROFT-HOUSE, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,
ONE OF HER MAJESTYS JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR LANCASHIRE,
THIS VOLUME
IS, WITH THE AUTHORS SINCERE ESTEEM,
MOST CORDIALLY AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

ar. argent.
erm. ermine.
gu. gules.
az. azure.
sa. sable.
ppr. proper.

chev chevron.
betw. between.
eng. engrailed.
ramp. rampant.
p. plate.
n. number.

A SYNOPSIS OF HERALDRY.

INTRODUCTION.

“Not know the figures of Heraldry! of what could your father be thinking?”—SIR WALTER SCOTT'S *Rob Roy*.

HERALDRY is a science of great importance both to the historian and the antiquary, for its earliest records point to the time when the barbarous tribes of the north rose into comparative civilization; it supplies, moreover, the origin of many family names, and enables us to trace out the various alliances and intermarriages of different houses, which without it would have been forgotten. Nor is it without its charms for the amateur, since the strange enigmas, far-fetched puns, and extraordinary allegorical devices of the heralds, will afford him entertainment even if he seeks no further advantage from the study.

It was the chief object of arms, as employed in Heraldry—*First*, to distinguish a man of noble or gentle blood from a commoner. *Secondly*, to point out the various branches of the same family, so that the first may be known from the second, third, or fourth, as the case may be. And *thirdly*, to endow persons of merit with honourable additions both within and without the shield. The term Heraldry is perhaps derived

from the German *Heer*, a host, an army—and *Held*, a champion; but more probably from *Herod*, a messenger, which, when *l* is inserted, becomes the German Herold; and the term “*Blazon*,” by which the science is denoted in English, French, and German, has most probably its origin in the German word “*Blazen*,” “to blow the horn.” For, at tournaments, as each competitor presented himself, the herald sounded the trumpet, and because the visors of the champions were for the most part closed, it was his duty to explain the bearing of the shield or coat armour belonging to each. Thus the knowledge of the various devices and symbols was called Heraldry; and as the announcement was accompanied with sound of trumpet, it was termed “blazoning the arms.” Heraldry therefore is a species of language, which speaks as intelligibly to the eye as words to the ear; and, when once understood, conveys at a glance what it would take several pages to elucidate.

It may be well to remark, that every modern bearing is equally honourable (when obtained through the legal source, viz. the College of Arms) with the ancient, be it a lion, fox, monkey, or any other device whatever, animate or inanimate. These bearings are still called *Coats of Arms*, though used by civilians and ecclesiastics, from having been originally emblazoned on the surcoat of silk or other material, worn over the coat of mail, which custom became general during the thirteenth century, and from whence the terms “*Coat of Arms*” and “*Coat Armour*.”



It is clear that the ancient designs of arms into these
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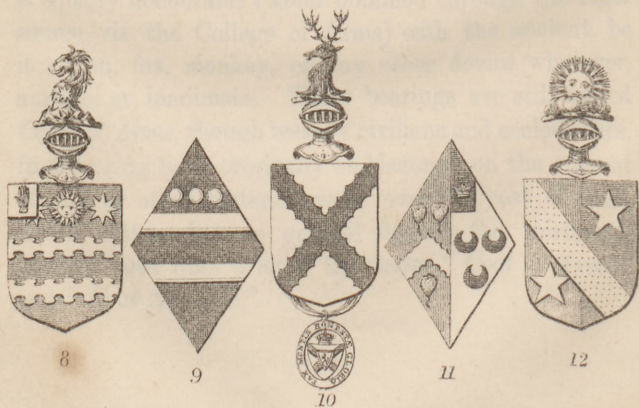
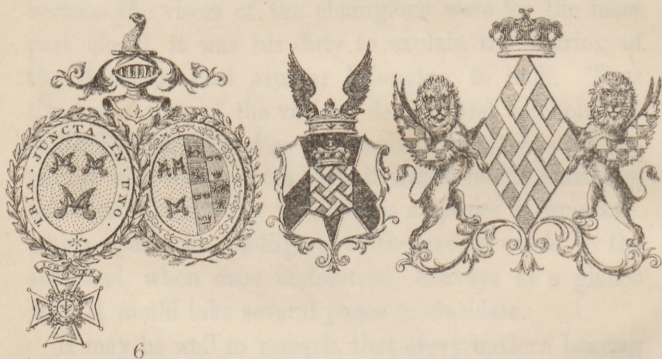
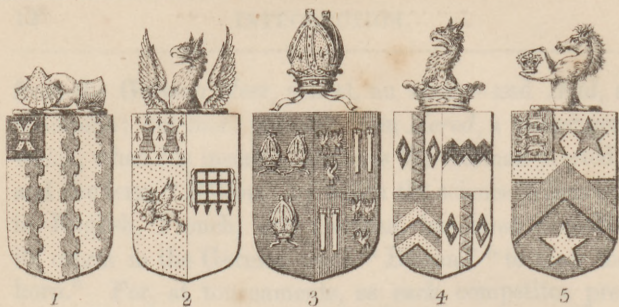


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CHAPTER I.

THE VARIOUS SORTS OF ARMS.*

It is clear that the ancient division of arms into those of assumption and concession is an absolutely exhaustive one, embracing every possible variety of coats. For since arms are an arbitrary institution, and not one based on the invariable principles of human nature, and therefore not necessarily belonging to every individual, we obviously can only think of them either as taken or given. But inasmuch as there are various ways in which they may be so taken or given, more recent heralds have, for convenience sake, further subdivided them into eleven classes, viz.: Arms of Dominion, Pretention, Assumption, Patronage, Succession, Alliance, Adoption, Concession, Paternal or Hereditary, Canting or Arms Parlantes, and Community.

Although it is not possible to imagine any coat of arms whatever which does not fall under one or more of these eleven classes, yet still, as in the case of Baron and Femme, other terms are sometimes applied to them, which, in appearance, though not in reality, form still minuter subdivisions. I therefore, for the convenience of the student, give an alphabetical list of the various

* The Blazon of the engraved examples on P. I. is given at chapter vii.

names by which different coats are distinguished, bidding him at the same time remember that a little consideration will enable him to refer every one of these coats, not only to some of the more recent eleven divisions, but even to one or other of those two which alone were employed by the early heralds.

ARMS OF ADOPTION. Are those of another family, borne either singular or quartered with those of the paternal coat. *E.g.* If a person, by will, adopt a stranger to possess his name and estates, the person so adopted applies for a special warrant to the Sovereign to empower him to carry out the will of the adopter, and thereby assume his name and arms.

ALLIANCE. Those arms taken by the issue of an heiress or co-heiress, quartered with those of their father, thereby showing their descent by the mother's side from a family of which the male line is extinct.

ASSUMPTION. Such as might, by the consent of the Sovereign, be legally assumed by one who had made captive any gentleman of higher degree than himself; and a coat thus obtained was considered more honourable than hereditary bearings.

ARMS OF A BACHELOR. Are simply the paternal coat, and the quarterings, if he be entitled to any by descent. P. I., n. 1.

BARON AND FEMME. See "Arms Impaled."

ARMS OF A BARONET. Contain the arms of Ulster (i.e. an escutcheon ar. charged with a sinister hand

couped gu.), placed in the most convenient part of the shield; n. 8, P. I.

The Nova Scotia (Scotch) Baronets are distinguished by the badge, n. 10, P. I., viz.:—

r. a saltire az., thereon an escutcheon of the arms of Scotland, with an imperial crown above the escutcheon; all encircled with the motto, blue ribbon edged gold; the motto is, “*Fax tis honestæ gloria,*” in gold letters, suspended from the shield by an orange-coloured ribbon.

BISHOP. See “Arms of Office.”

ALLUSIVE, OR PARLANTEES, are those arms which contain charges hinting at the name, character, office, or history of the original bearer; and are very numerous in English armoury. *E.g.* The arms of Arblaster are, erm. a cross-bow in pale gu. Dobell, a doe between three bells. Colt, three colts. Armiger, three helmets. Fletcher, arrow-heads, &c., &c.

ARMS OF COMMUNITY. Those of Bishoprics, Cities, Universities, Companies, &c.

COMMONER AND LADY. When a commoner marries a lady of quality, he impales her arms with his own; and also places the lady's arms, in a separate shield, by the side of his own. N. 7, P. I., are the arms of a commoner with the lady's escutcheon of Pretence, she being a Baroness in her own right.

CONCESSION. Augmentations granted by the Sovereign of part of his regalia. See term “Augmentation”

in the 'Dictionary of Technical Terms' at the end of this work, and n. 5, P. I.

DIMIDIATED. It was the ancient custom when impaling arms, to cut off a portion of either coat so impaled; but this being liable to cause great confusion, in fact, entirely to destroy the bearing, it has long since ceased to be used, except in the case of a coat with a bordure, when the bordure is always dimidiated.

DOMINION. Those which belong to Sovereigns, Princes, and Commonwealths.

HEIRESS OR CO-HEIRESS. If married are borne on an escutcheon of Pretence, placed in the centre of the husband's shield, as n. 7, P. I.

HISTORICAL.—Such as are given to commemorate any great warlike achievement or diplomatic service.

IMPALED.—A term to express the arms of a man and his wife, called *Baron* and *Femme*. The shield is divided by a perpendicular line. The husband's arms are placed on the dexter side, and the wife's on the sinister; n. 2, P. I. See "Marshalling," Cap. VII.

KNIGHT BACHELOR. Are borne on a shield surmounted by a knight's helmet, as n. 12, P. I.

KNIGHT OF ANY ORDER. Bears his arms in a shield surrounded with the insignia of the order of which he is a knight; and if married, the arms of his wife must be placed on a distinct shield impaled with his own, as example, n. 6, P. I., a Knight of the Bath and his lady.

MAID. Consist of the paternal coat and its quarterings, if any, borne in a lozenge, as n. 9, P. I.

MAN AND HIS WIFE. See "Impaled."

OFFICE. Those borne by Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Heads of Colleges, &c., and the paternal coat is borne impaled with them, the arms of office being placed on the dexter side: n. 3, P. I., the arms of Pelham Bishop of Norwich.

PATERNAL AND HEREDITARY. Such as descend from father to son, from generation to generation.

PATRONAGE. These arms are of two kinds. *First*, they consist of parts of the arms of those lords, of whom the persons bearing them held them in fee; either added to the paternal arms of the person assuming such additions, or borne as feudal arms, to show the dependence of the parties bearing them on their particular lord. *Secondly*, they are such as governors of provinces, lords of manors, &c., add to their family arms.

PRETENTION. Are those borne by Sovereigns, who, although they have not possession of certain dominions, claim a right to them. Thus the Kings of England quartered the arms of France from 1330, when Edw. III. laid claim to that kingdom, till the year 1801, although long before this England had laid aside all pretensions to France.

QUARTERED. Show the descent of one family from heiresses and co-heiresses of other houses. The children of an heiress are entitled at her death

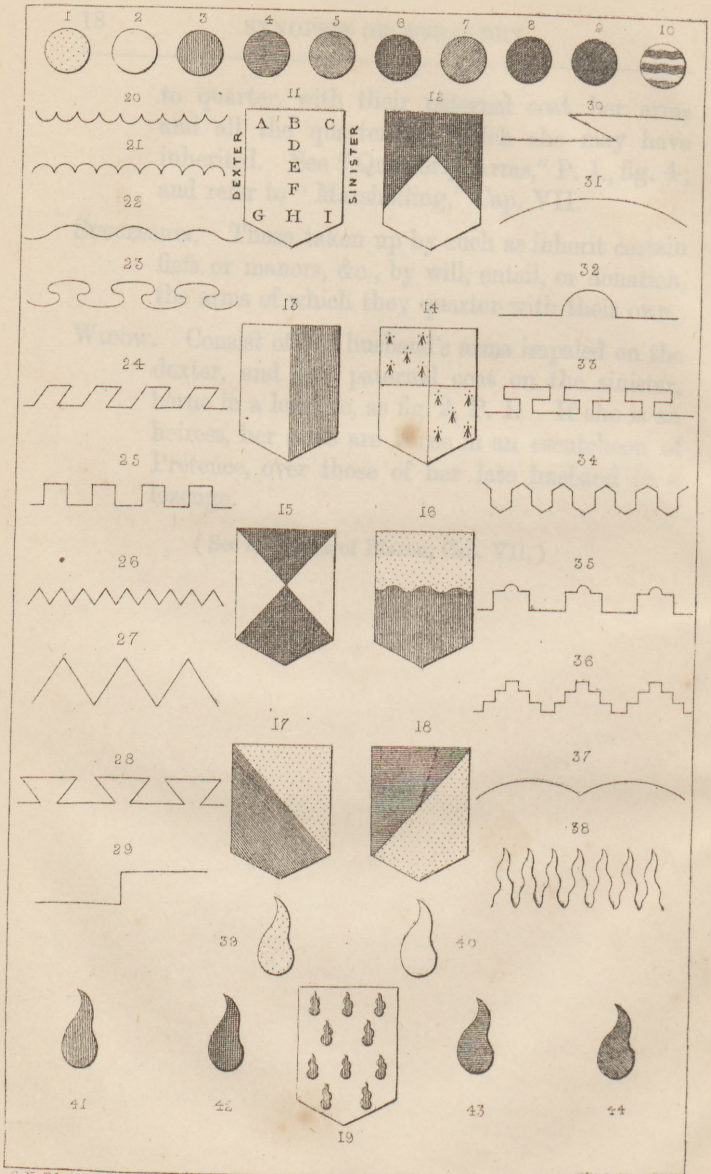
to quarter, with their paternal coat, her arms and all the quarterings which she may have inherited. See "Quarterly Arms," P. I., fig. 4; and refer to "Marshalling," Cap. VII.

SUCCESSION. Those taken up by such as inherit certain fiefs or manors, &c., by will, entail, or donation, the arms of which they quarter with their own.

WIDOW. Consist of her husband's arms impaled on the dexter, and her paternal coat on the sinister, borne in a lozenge, as fig. 2, P. I. If she is an heiress, her arms are borne in an escutcheon of Pretence, over those of her late husband in a lozenge.

(See examples of Blazon, Cap. VII.)

PLATE II.



CHAPTER II.

THE ESCUTCHEON — ITS POINTS AND PARTITION LINES —
ROUNDLES AND GUTTÉES.

ESCUTCHEON, the same as *Ecusson*, was originally the shield with the arms painted on it, in opposition to the *Ecu*, which was a shield without device. The surface of the escutcheon or shield is termed the *FIELD*, because it contains those marks of honour which were formerly acquired in the field. These shields are of every imaginable shape, according to the fancy of the bearer; the only restriction now being that ladies must bear their arms in a lozenge.

The Escutcheon has certain *POINTS*, distinguished for the place of the *Charges* which the field contains, and are as follows (see P. II., fig. 11): A. Dexter Chief, B. Middle Chief, C. Sinister Chief, D. Honour point, E. Fesse point, F. *Nombril* point, G. Dexter base, H. Middle base, I. Sinister base. The shield is also frequently divided by *LINES*, called either *Partition Lines* or *Crooked Lines*; the former are known by the term "*PARTY*," and of these there are seven, viz. :

PARTY PER CHEVRON. In blazoning it is not necessary to use the word "*Party*," per-chevron, per-

fesse, &c., being sufficient; *e.g.* the arms of Aston are Per-chev. sa., and ar.; n. 12, P. II.

PARTY PER PALE.—The arms of Waldegrave, Per-pale ar., and gu.; n. 13, P. II.

PARTY PER CROSS. The arms of Morton, Per Cross ar., and Erm.; n. 14, P. II.

PARTY PER SALTIRE sa., and ar. Devicke; n. 15, P. II.

PARTY PER FESSE wavy or and gu. Drummond; n. 16, P. II.

PARTY PER BEND or and vert. Hawly; n. 17, P. II.

PARTY PER BEND sinister az., and or. Bourckland; n. 18, P. II.

The *Crooked Lines* most commonly in use are nine, viz. :

ENGRAILED	20	} P. II.
INVECKED	21	
WAVY or UNDY	22	
NEBULE	23	
RAGULY	24	
EMBATTLED	25	
INDENTED	26	
DANCETTE	27	
DOVETAIL	28	

There are, however, many more used in Heraldry, but which are of rare occurrence; they are as follows, shown on P. II, viz. :

ANGLED, n. 29.	BEVELLED, n. 30.	ARCHED, n. 31.
NOWY, n. 32.	POTENT, n. 33.	URDEE, n. 34.
EMBATTLED ARONDE, n. 35.	BATTLED EMBATTLED, n. 36.	
DOUBLE ARCHED, n. 37.	RAYONNE, n. 38.	

The *Partition Lines*, *Ordinaries*, and their *Diminutives* and *Subordinaries*, are all subject to the various accidental lines, as enumerated above.

ROUNDLES are circular figures, which in blazon change their names according to the different tinctures of which they are composed (except when they are counterchanged). When

OR, they are called	BEZANTS,	shown in engraving as	n. 1	} P. II.	
ARGENT	„	PLATES	„		n. 2
GULES	„	TORTEAUX	„		n. 3
AZURE	„	HURTS	„		n. 4
VERT	„	POMEIS	„		n. 5
SABLE	„	PELLETS OF OGRESSES	„		n. 6
PURPURE	„	GOLPES	„		n. 7
TENNE	„	ORANGES	„		n. 8
SANGUINE	„	GUZES	„		n. 9
BARRY WAVY of } SIX AR., and AZ. }	FOUNTAINS	„	„		n. 10

DROPS. *Guttée* or *Gutty*, from the Latin *gutta*, a drop; *Guttée* is a term which expresses the field, or any charge strewed over with drops, as ar., *guttée de sang*, n. 19, P. II., the arms of Lemming.

In Blazon, be it observed, you are not to say *guttée* of such a colour, for the name expresses the colour, *e. g.*,

GOLD DROPS are termed	GUTTÉE D'OR,	shown in engraving	n. 39	} P. II.	
DROPS OF WATER	„	GUTTÉE D'EAU	„		n. 40
DROPS OF BLOOD	„	GUTTÉE D'SANG	„		n. 41
DROPS OF PITCH	„	GUTTÉE D'POIX	„		n. 42
DROPS OF TEARS	„	GUTTÉE D'LARMES	„		n. 43
DROPS OF OIL	„	{ GUTTÉE D'OLIVE OR } GUTTÉE D'HUILE	„		n. 44

CHAPTER III.

TINCTURES.

UNDER this term are included the colours used in Coat-armour, which are divided into three classes—

1. *Metals*. 2. *Colours*. 3. *Furs*.

1. The *Metals* are—

OR, gold, represented in engraving by dots : n. 8, P. III.

ARGENT, silver, in engraving left quite plain : n. 10, P. III.

2. The *Colours* are seven, viz.—

GULES, Red, shown in engraving as	n. 1	} P. III.
AZURE, Blue	” ” n. 2	
SABLE, Black	” ” n. 3	
VERT, Green	” ” n. 4	
PURPURE, Purple	” ” n. 5	
TENNE, Orange	” ” n. 6	
SANGUINE, Dark Red	” ” n. 7	

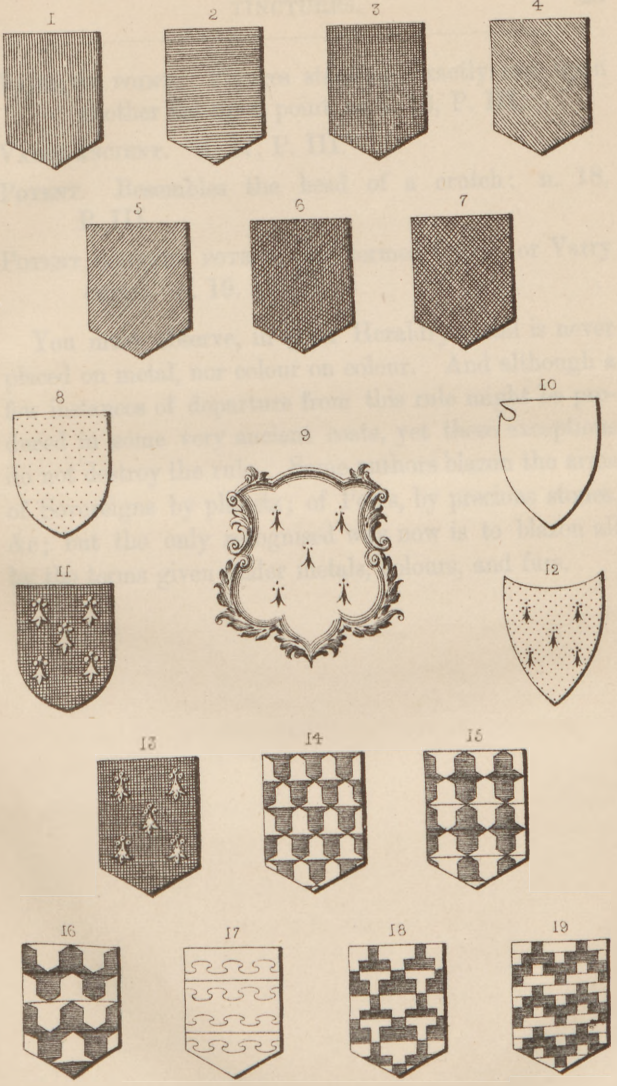
3. *Furs* are generally reckoned to be six in number, but some writers make them as under, viz.—

ERMINE, White field, black spots, shown in engraving as	n. 9	} P. III.
ERMINEs, Black field, white spots	” ” n. 11	
ERMINOIS, Gold field, black spots	” ” n. 12	
PEAN, Black field, gold spots	” ” n. 13	

VAIR. White and Blue, as n. 14, P. III.

COUNTER VAIR. The same, only the figures of the Escutcheons are placed base and point against point, as n. 15, P. III.

PLATE III.



VAIRE EN POINT. Figures standing exactly one upon another flat upon point, as n. 16, P. III.

VAIRE ANCIENT. n. 17, P. III.

POTENT. Resembles the head of a crutch: n. 18, P. III.

POTENT COUNTER POTENT, also termed Cuppa, or Varry cuppa. n. 19. P. III.

You must observe, in good Heraldry metal is never placed on metal, nor colour on colour. And although a few instances of departure from this rule might be produced in some very ancient coats, yet these exceptions do not destroy the rule. Some authors blazon the arms of Sovereigns by planets; of Peers, by precious stones, &c; but the only recognised way now is to blazon all by the terms given under metals, colours, and furs.

CHAPTER IV.

ORDINARIES AND THEIR DIMINUTIVES AND SUB-ORDINARIES.

ORDINARIES, so called because they are the most ancient and the most ordinarily used of the various cognizances employed in Heraldry, are divided (although on this point the opinions of Heraldry are greatly at variance) into the *Honourable* and *Subordinaries*, which are all subject to the accidental forms of lines composing them—as Engrailed, Invecked, &c. The *Honourable Ordinaries*, according to the present practice of Heraldry, should always occupy one-third of the field, and are as follows:—

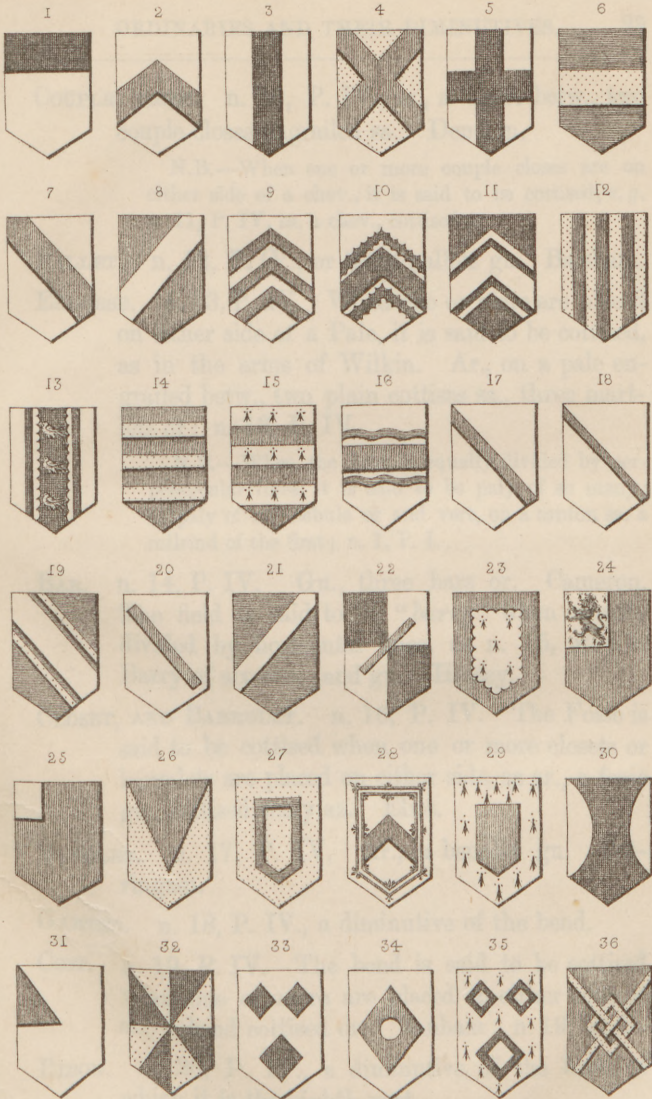
THE CHIEF	n. 1	} P. IV. {	ar., a chief sa.	BARENT
CHEVRON	n. 2		ar., a chev. gu.	BENN
PALE	n. 3		ar., a pale sa.	ERSKINE
SALTIRE	n. 4		or, a saltire gu.	BELHOUSE
CROSS	n. 5		ar., a cross sa.	ABSALL
FESSE	n. 6		az., a fesse or	ELLYOTT
BEND	n. 7		ar., a bend gu.	DANCE
BEND SINISTER, n. 8			gu., a bend sinister, ar.	BARBERS

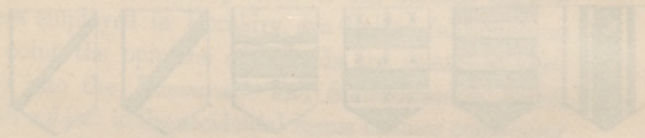
N.B.—All ordinaries may be charged, *i. e.* have figures upon them, but their diminutives should not.

The following are the Diminutives:—

CHEVRONEL. n. 9, P. IV., or three chevrons gu.
Barrington.

PLATE IV.





COUPLE CLOSE. n. 10, P. IV., ar., a chev. betw., two couple closes engrailed sa. Denston.

N.B.—When one or more couple closes are on either side of a chev., it is said to be cottised, *e. g.* n. 11, P. IV. sa. a chev., cottised ar.

PALLET. n. 12, P. IV., or three pallets gu. Balsham.

ENDORSE. n. 13, P. IV. When one or more are placed on either side of a Pale, it is said to be cottised, as in the arms of Wilkin. Ar., on a pale engrailed betw., two plain cottises sa., three martlets or; n. 13, P. IV.

N.B.—When the field is equally divided by perpendicular lines, it is said to be paly of so many; as paly of six nebule or and vert, on a canton sa. a milrind of the first; n. 1, P. I.

BAR. n. 14, P. IV. Gu., three bars or. Cameron. The field is said to be "*barry*" when equally divided by horizontal lines, as n. 15, P. IV. Barry of six erm., and gu. Hessey.

CLOSET, AND BARRULET. n. 16, P. IV. The Fesse is said to be cottised when one or more closets or barrulets are placed on either side, as ar., a fesse gu., cottised wavy az. Eliot.

BENDLET. n. 17, P. IV. Ar., a bendlet gu. Botringam.

GARTER. n. 18, P. IV., a diminutive of the bend.

COST. n. 19, P. IV. The bend is said to be cottised when one or more are placed on either side, as az., a bend cottised or. Banham; n. 19, P. 4.

RIBON. n. 20, P. IV., a diminutive of the bend, of which it is the eighth part.

SCARPE. n. 21, P. IV., a diminutive of the bend sinister.

BATTON. n. 22, P. IV. Quarterly sa., and ar., a baton gu. Burston.

SUB-ORDINARIES.

BORDER. n. 23, P. IV. Erm., a bordure Eng., gu. Barnwell.

QUARTER. n. 24, P. IV. Gu., a quarter erm., charged with a lion ramp., az. Bitton.

CANTON. n. 25, P. IV. Gu., a canton ar. Blencowe.

PILE. n. 26, P. IV. Or, a pile gu. Chandos.

ORLE. n. 27, P. IV. Or, an orle gu. Bertram.

TRESSURE. n. 28, P. IV. Ar., a chev. gu., within a double tressure-flory counter-flory of the last.

INESCUTCHEON. n. 29, P. IV. Erm., an inescutcheon gu. Holgrave.

FLANCHE. n. 30, P. IV. Sa., two flanches ar. Daniel.

N.B.—*Voiders* are formed like the flanches, only they are smaller and not so circular.

GYRON. n. 31, P. IV. Ar., a gyron gu. Gyronell.

,, n. 32, P. IV. Gyrony of eight or and sa. Campbell.

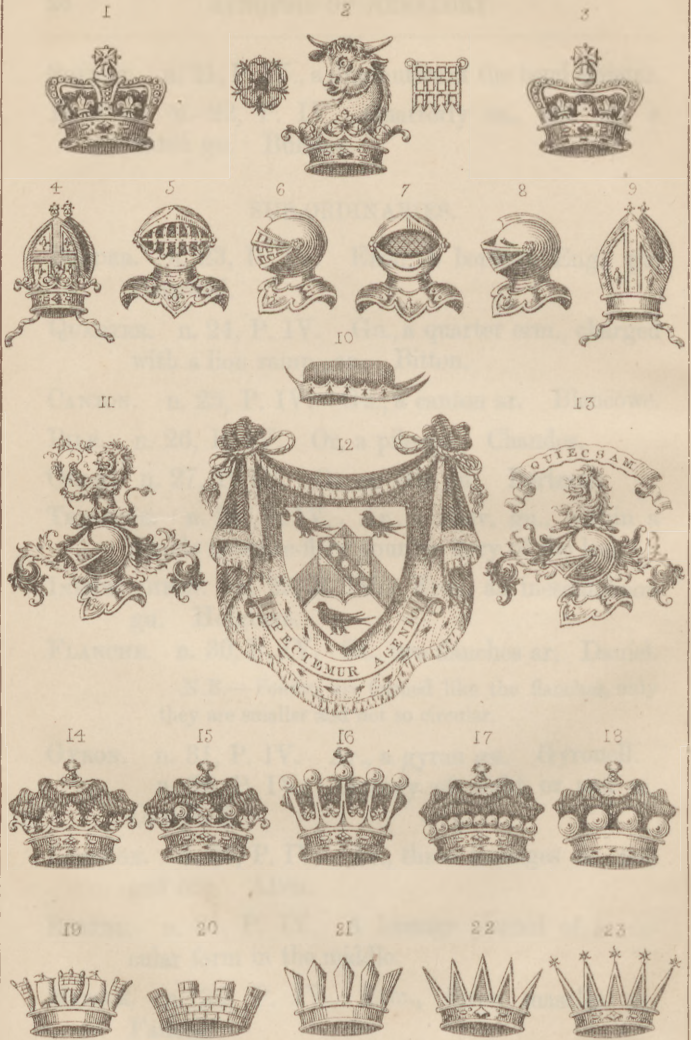
LOZENGE. n. 33, P. IV. Ar., three lozenges sa., two and one. Allen.

RUSTRE. n. 34, P. IV. A lozenge pierced of a circular form in the middle.

MASCLE. n. 35, P. IV. Erm., three mascles sa. Faukes.

FRETT. n. 36, P. IV. Gu., a frett or. Audley.

PLATE V.



CHAPTER V.

EXTERNAL ORNAMENTS, CREST, WREATH, HELMET, CROWNS,
LAMBREQUIN, MANTLE, SUPPORTERS, BADGE, MOTTO.

THE student must bear in mind that a coat of arms, or armorial bearings, includes the shield and all the external ornaments the bearer may be entitled to.

CREST. The crest is a figure which was originally made of light wood carved, or boiled leather pressed in a mould, into the form of some animal, real or fictitious, set upon a wreath, coronet, or chapeau, placed above the helmet. The Crest was sometimes called a Cognizance, from *cognosco*, because it was the mark by means of which the wearer was known when the banner was rent asunder and the shield broken; it served on the battle-field as a rallying point for the leader's followers, and enabled all to observe his prowess. Pl. V. n. 2, 11 and 13. The Crest and Cognizance are distinct devices: the former were only worn by heroes of great valour, and by such as had a superior military command; but Cognizances were badges, which subordinate officers, and even followers, did bear for distinction, not being entitled to a crest.

THE WREATH, TORSE, OR TORCE, upon which the crest

is always placed, unless blazoned as issuant from a crown or coronet, is of silk, composed of two different tinctures (the first metal and colour mentioned in the blazon of the shield), twisted together, and forming six folds. The wreath is placed between the helmet and crest, which are fastened together by it. P. V, n. 11 and 13.

HELMET, CASK, CASQUE, OR HELME, a covering for the head. Helmets are now used as the distinctive marks of nobility, and are differently depicted. The Helmet of a King or Prince is full-faced, with six bars, all of gold; n. 5, P. V. The Helmet of a Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron, is of steel, garnished with gold, placed in profile with five bars; n. 6, P. V. The Helmet of a Baronet or Knight is of steel, ornamented with gold, and is shown full-faced, with beaver and vizor open; n. 7, P. V. The Helmet of an Esquire or Gentleman is a steel profile helmet, ornamented with gold, the beaver and vizor both close; n. 8, P. V.

CROWNS were not originally marks of sovereignty, but were bestowed by the Greeks on those who obtained a prize at the public games. At first they were only bands or fillets, but subsequently assumed various forms, according to the peculiar feat of valour the person to whom they were granted had performed. *Crown Triumphal*, *corona triumphales*; a wreath of laurel, which was given by the army to the emperor. He wore it on his head at the celebration of his

triumph. *Crown Civic*, or wreath; a garland composed of oak-leaves and acorns. The *Corona Civica* was among the Romans the highest military reward, assigned to him who had preserved the life of a citizen. It bore the inscription "Ob civem servatum."

CROWN OBSIDIONAL, *Corona Obsidionalis*: a reward given to him who delivered a besieged town or a blockaded army. It was made of grass; if possible, of such as grew on the delivered place.

CROWN NAVAL, n. 19, P. V., or Naval Coronet, is composed of a gold rim surmounted with three sterns of ships, and two sails alternately, and is now given to those who have distinguished themselves in the Navy.

CROWN VALLARY or *Pallisado*, also termed *Vallairie*, is depicted as shown in P. V. n. 21. It is given to those who first enter the entrenchment of an enemy; the term *vallary* is derived from the Latin *vallum*.

CROWN MURAL, or *Mural Coronet*, given to those who have assisted in storming a fortress, is a coronet of gold, with pinnacles or battlements erected upon it; n. 20, P. V.

CROWN EASTERN, or *Antique Crown*. A gold rim, adorned with eight rays, of which five only are seen in the drawing. P. V. n. 22. It is granted to British subjects who have distinguished themselves in the East.

CROWN CELESTIAL, similar to the last, only each ray is surmounted with a small star; n. 23, P. V.

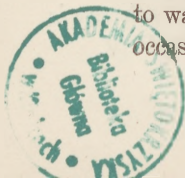
DUCAL CROWN OR CORONET is composed of strawberry leaves, as n. 2, P. V. This ducal coronet must not be confounded with the Coronet of a Duke, which is always depicted as n. 14, P. V. The Naval, Mural, Vallary, Eastern, Celestial, and Ducal Coronets, may be of any tincture, and used instead of a wreath, *e.g.*, out of a Ducal Coronet or, a Bull's head ar.; n. 2, P. V.

LAMBREQUIN, the mantle or hood intervening between the helmet and crest; as n. 11 and 13, P. V.

THE MANTLE OR CLOAK, P. V. n. 12, whereon the achievements are depicted in blazon, must be said to be doubled, *i.e.* lined with some one of the furs: that of the sovereign being gold doubled with erm.; those of the nobility gules, doubled erm.; those of the gentry gules, doubled with white silk or miniver.

The Mantle distinguishes the rank of the bearer by the number of guards, *i.e.* rows of fur, on the dexter side: that of a Duke, four guards; a Marquis, three and a half; Earl, three; Viscount, two and half; Baron, two.

SUPPORTERS are figures represented on either side of the shield, and appear to support or hold it up; they date from the fourteenth century, and their origin is ascribed to the practice at tournaments, where it was the custom that the shield of those who were suffered to participate in them should be exhibited upon the barriers and pavilions within the lists. Pages and Esquires attended to watch their master's escutcheon, and on these occasions assumed the most grotesque and fan-



tastic costumes, enveloping themselves in the skins of lions, bears, &c., and hence arose the custom of using supporters, which should always be depicted erect, as n. 7, P. I., and Plate at cap. VII.

BADGE, sometimes confounded with the Crest, is a distinct device, anciently placed on banners, ensigns, caparisons, and liveries of servants; but it fell into disuse in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with the rest of the brilliant relics of the feudal system. The badge is never placed on a wreath, and the few families who still use it have it either depicted below the shield or by the side of the crest; P. V. n. 2, the crest and badges of Neville Lord Braybrook.

MOTTO, a word or saying added to the arms, placed on a scroll, either under the arms or above the crest, and sometimes in both; n. 12 and 13, P. V. See 'Handbook of Mottoes,' by C. N. Elvin.

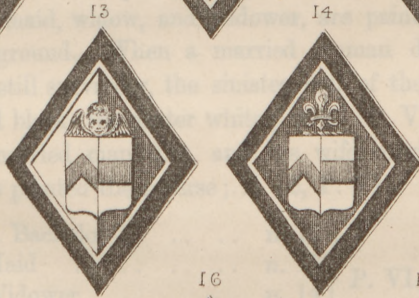
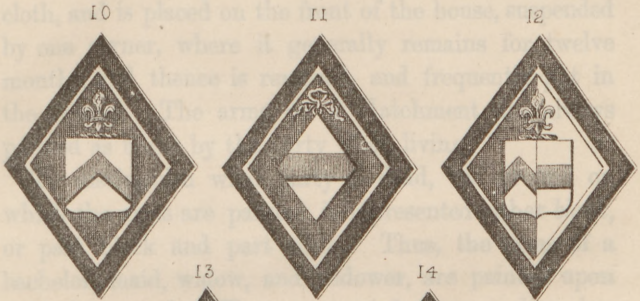
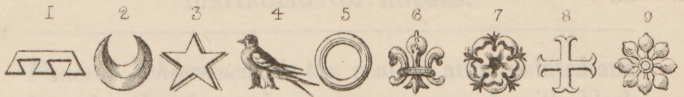
CHAPTER VI.

DISTINCTION OF HOUSES AND HATCHMENTS.

DISTINCTION of Houses, Differences, Brizures, or Marks of Cadency, are used to distinguish the younger from the elder branches of a family, and to show from what line each is descended. Thus, in modern Heraldry, the eldest son, during his father's lifetime, bears a label, as n. 1, P. VI.; the second son a crescent, n. 2; the third son a mullet, n. 3; the fourth son a martlet, n. 4; the fifth son an annulet, n. 5; the sixth son a fleur-de-lis, n. 6; the seventh son a rose, n. 7; the eighth son a cross moline, n. 8; the ninth son a double quarterfoil, n. 9. The eldest son of the second house bears a label upon a crescent; the second a crescent upon a crescent; the third a mullet upon a crescent; and so on. The eldest son of the third house bears a label upon a mullet; the second a crescent upon a mullet; the third a mullet upon a mullet; and so of the rest. Porny says, "Borders are used for differences for reasons which Heralds can best explain." In the case of the Royal Family, each son bears the label of three points extending across the shield, the points of which are variously charged, and are borne on the crest and supporters.

Hatchment, a corrupted term applied to denote a family

PLATE VI.





Funeral Achievement, is the coat of arms painted and framed; the frame is a square covered with black cloth, and is placed on the front of the house, suspended by one corner, where it generally remains for twelve months, and thence is removed, and frequently put in the church. The arms on a Hatchment are always painted as borne by the party when living.

To distinguish what party is dead, the ground on which the arms are painted is represented either *black*, or part black and part white. Thus, the arms of a bachelor, maid, widow, and widower, are painted upon a black ground. When a married woman dies, her husband still surviving, the sinister half of the ground is painted black, the dexter white; n. 13, P. VI.

If a married man dies, and his wife survives, the ground is painted the reverse; n. 12, P. VI.

A Bachelor	n. 10	} P. VI.
Maid	n. 11	
Widower	n. 14	
Widow	n. 15	

When a man is the last of a family, n. 16, P. VI.

When a woman is the last of a family, n. 17, P. VI.

CHAPTER VII.

ON BLAZON AND MARSHALLING.

BLAZON or Blason, a term generally applied to the knowledge and description of armorial bearings according to the rules of Heraldry. In blazoning a coat, *i. e.* in describing it, the student must bear in mind that a coat of arms, or armorial bearings, includes the shield and its external ornaments; and that the surface of the shield or escutcheon is the field, which is always first mentioned, noticing the lines wherewith it is divided, and the differences of the lines, whether they be straight or crooked. The principal ordinary in the coat (with the exception of the chief) must be named next to the field, and if the ordinary itself is charged, such charge is to be blazoned next to those between which the ordinary is placed, *i. e.* those charges are to be named last which are furthest from the field. In blazoning a coat, repetition of the same word must be avoided; as for example, it would be incorrect to describe the following coat (P. X. n. 40) as:—

Az., a lion ramp., or betw., four roses or, on a canton or, on a bend engrailed az., two roundles ar. It should be thus blazoned, viz.: az., a lion ramp. betw., four roses, two in chief, and two in base or; on a canton of the last, a bend engrailed of the first, charged with two

plates, the arms of Philips. If there is no ordinary in the arms, the central charge is to be first named after the field; when a coat contains a bordure, the bordure is named after whatever is upon the field; next the chief or canton with its charges; and, lastly, the marks of cadency. When a bearing is described without naming the point of the escutcheon where it is placed, the centre is to be always understood; the same is also observed in respect to the charges upon the ordinaries, or one charge upon another. When three figures are in a field, they are always understood to be placed two above and one below.

In blazoning *Roundles* and *Guttee drops*, you are not to say a roundle or guttee of such a tincture (unless it be party-coloured or counter-changed), for their names vary according to the different metals or colours of which they are composed; see Cap. II. Still, in my opinion, it would be much simpler and easier, in blazoning bezants, plates, &c., to call them roundles, naming the tincture, as is the case when roundles are borne upon a party-coloured field, and are of the alternate tinctures, as, *e.g.*, the arms of Baynes. Per-bend or, and az., three roundles in pale counter-changed; P. X. n. 41.

IN BLAZONING ANIMALS a distinction must be particularly observed as to the kind of animal to which the term is to be applied, *e.g.*, the terms *Rampant*, *Saliant*, *Passant*, *Couchant*, are properly applied to lions, tigers, &c. But for deer the same attitudes are to be expressed by the term *springing*, *tripping*, *lodged*; a lion stand-

ing full-faced is termed *guardant*, but a stag would be termed *at gaze*.

To GRIFFINS the term *segreant* is given in place of rampant. A HORSE when running is blazoned *courant*, or *in full speed*; when rearing, *forcene*.

In blazon, the teeth, claws, &c., of lions, tigers, wolves, and all ravenous beasts, when of a different tincture to their bodies, are said to be armed of such a colour. The term "*Armed*" also applies to the bull, goat, &c. But in blazoning deer, although their horns are their weapons, they are said to be "attired."

BIRDS are blazoned when standing with their wings down, *Close*; when preparign to fly, *Rising*; when flying, *Volant*; when both wings are stretched out, and their breasts seen, *Displayed*. In blazon, birds of prey, whose weapons are their beaks and talons, are said to be armed of such a colour, when of a different tincture to their bodies. But such birds as swans, ducks, herons, &c., in blazoning, are said to be beaked and membered.

FISHES, when placed horizontally, are *Naiant*; when perpendicularly, *Hauriant*; when drawn in an arched form, *Embowed*.

When any living creature proceeds from the bottom of an ordinary, it is termed *Issuant*; when coming from the middle of an ordinary or charge, so as to show but half the body and the tip of the tail, *Naissant*.

After blazoning the shield, you proceed to the exterior ornaments, viz., the helmet, lambrequin, crest, supporters, badge, and motto.

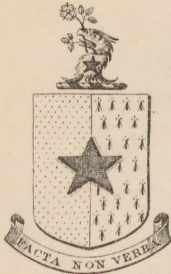


ARMS. Or, on a chev., sa., betw., two demi-lions ramp., in chief, and a demi-griffin salient in base, holding in the dexter claw by the legs a cock, with a label proceeding from the beak, inscribed "WATCH," all ppr.: a cross calvary ar., betw., two martlets, or

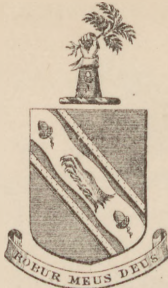
CREST. A demi-lion ramp., ppr., holding in the dexter paw a cross—calvary in bend, sinister gu.

MOTTO. Nescit vox missa reverti.

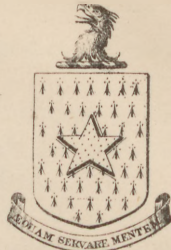
The Armorial Bearings of the family of Culleton, co. Wexford, now represented by Thomas Culleton, Engraver to Her Majesty, Cranbourn Street, London.



F. W. HOYLE, ROTHERHAM.



W. B. RHODES, NEW ZEALAND



J. T. HOYLE, NEWCASTLE.



TRAIL.



CHADWICK



LEE WARNER



J. R. COULTHART, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.



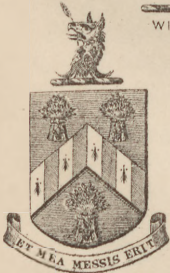
BURKE.



WILKINS.



DON



J. P. JUDD, RICKLING



T. A. PERRY, AVON-DASSET.



J. R. COULTHART, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

EXAMPLES OF BLAZON.

DEDICATION PAGE.

ARMS. Ar., a fesse betw., a horse courant in chief, and a water-bouget in base sa.

CREST. A demi war-horse, ar., accoutred ppr., supporting a spear of the second therefrom flowing towards the sinister, a pennon gu., charged with a water-bouget, ar.

MOTTO. "Virtute non verbis."

The armorial bearings of the Coulthart family, now represented by John Ross Coulthart, Esq., as recorded in the Herald's College, London.

PLATE. CAP. VII., page 37.

ARMS. Per-pale, or, and erm., a mullet sa.

CREST. An eagle's head erased ppr., charged on the neck with a mullet, as in the arms, and holding in the beak a white rose slipped of the first.

MOTTO. "Facta non verba."

These arms were confirmed to Fretwell William Hoyle, Esq., Rotherham, by the Ulster College of Arms.

ARMS. Az., on a bend wavy ar., plain cottised or, a lion's gamb ppr., betw. two acorns of the field.

CREST. A cubit arm erect, vested az., cuffed ar., charged with an acorn or, and grasping a fern sapling of New Zealand ppr.

MOTTO. "Robur meum deus."

The armorial ensigns of William Barnard Rhodes, Esq., M.P.C., M.H.R. New Zealand. Registered with the pedigree in the Herald's College, London.

ARMS. Az., a chev., paly of eight erm., and vert., betw. three garbs or, each charged with a fleur-de-lis of the third.

CREST. A griffin's head erased per-chev., or and vert., charged with three fleur-de-lis counter-changed, in the beak an ear of wheat gold.

MOTTO. "Et mea messis erit."

The armorial bearings of John Phillipps Judd, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Rickling, co. Essex.

ARMS. Erm., a mullet or.

CREST. An eagle's head erased ppr.

MOTTO. "Æquam servare mentem."

The armorial ensigns of the family of Hoyle, of Lighthazells, Hoyle Royd, and Swift-place, in Soyland, in the parish of Ripponden and West Riding, co. York, now represented by John Theodore Hoyle, Esq., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ARMS. Ar., on a pile, vert., three pears slipped stalks upwards or. Impaling in right of his wife, the arms of Knight, viz., gu., two lions ramp., in fesse, and within a bordure ar., a canton, erm., thereon a spur or.

CREST. A griffin sejant, with wings endorsed or, the wings fretty, vert., and resting the dexter claw upon a mascle gold.

MOTTO. "Recte agens confido."

The armorial bearings of Thomas Aloysius Perry, Esq., Bitham House, Avon Dasset.

ARMS. Ar., a fesse betw., three colts courant sa.

CREST. A war-horse's head coupé ar., armed and bridled ppr., garnished or.

MOTTO. "Virtute non verbis."

The ensigns armorial of the Coulthart family, now represented by John Ross Coulthart, Esq., as matriculated in the Lord Lyons Office, Edinburgh.

The arms with supporters, as depicted on P. at page 37, are held by prescriptive right by the family of Coulthart. Lower, in his 'Patronymica Britannica,' on the origin and progress of surname literature, says, "It is deserving of mention that the head of the Coulthart family has immemorially borne supporters to his coat-armour allusive to the name, and perhaps this may be considered an unique instance of *canting supporters*, a colt and a hart upholding the ancestral escocheon."

PLATE V.

No. 12. Arms ar., a chev., gu. betw. three martlets sa., an escutcheon of pretence for Stebbing, viz., quarterly or and gu., on a bend sa., five bezants.

Crest (No. 11) a demi-lion ramp., or issuant from the summit of a rock, and holding a vine branch all ppr.

Motto under the arms, "Spectemur agendo," over the crest, "Elvenaca floreat vitis."

The armorial bearings of Charles Norton Elvin, M.A., East Dereham. From 'Authorised Arms,' by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms.

- No. 13. Crest, a lion's head erased ar. Motto, "Quiescam." Stebbing of Woodrising.

PLATE I.

- No. 1. *Arms of a Bachelor.* Arms. Paly nebulée of six or and vert., on a canton sa., a millrind or.

Crest, a hand lying fesswise proper, cuff ar., holding an escallop-shell erect or.

The arms of Hopwood.

- No. 2. *Arms of a Married Man.* Two coats in pale—*Baron and Femme*—or otherwise, *Impaled*. See "Marshalling."

Arms. Dexter, or, a gryphon passant wings erect proper, on a chief erm., two chess-rooks gu. Sinister, ar., a portcullis with chains pendant sa.

Crest, a gryphon's head proper betw. two wings displayed or.

The arms of Shortt.

- No. 3. *Arms of a Bishop*, being two coats in pale, or impaled; the See being on the dexter and the family arms on the sinister. The arms of the Honourable John Thomas Pelham, D.D., Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Arms. *First* az., three mitres, stringed or;

second, quarterly, first and fourth, az.; three pelicans in piety ar.; second and third gu., two demi-belts paleways ar., the buckles in chief of the last. The shield being surmounted by the bishop's mitre with labels pendant.

- No. 4. *Arms Quarterly*, or those of an unmarried man, who has a right to quarter two other coats. Arms, first and fourth, ar., a pale indented point in point gu. and az., betw. two mascles sa. for Tillard.

Second, ar., a fesse dancettee sa. for West.

Third, az., two cheveronnalls or.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a gryphon's head issuant proper.

- No. 5. A single coat, or paternal arms only of Lane of Bentley, co. Stafford, with royal augmentation.

Arms. Per fesse or and az., a chev. gu., betw. three mullets counter-changed of the field. A canton of England, viz. gu., three lions passant guardant in pale or, armed and langued az.

Crest, a demi-strawberry roan horse saliant supporting betw., the fore legs the royal crown of England, all proper.

- No. 6. *Arms of a Knight of the Bath, with those of his Lady, in a separate shield.*

Arms on the dexter or, three water-bougets az., environed with the Ribbon, Laurel, and the Jewel of the Order pendant, being the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Military Order of the Bath.

Arms on the sinister side. The same coat divided per pale, or impaled with the arms of Frasier. Quarterly, first and fourth az., three cinquefoils or frasiers ar. Second and third—gu., three Eastern (or antique) crowns or. for Grant—environed with an ornamental ribbon and oak-branch, the whole surmounted with a knight's helmet and lambrequin bearing the crest, a falcon's head proper. The arms of Sir John Rose, K.C.B.

- No. 7. *Arms of a Peeress in her own right* (exemplified by those of the late Baroness Bray) allied by marriage to a Commoner.

Two separate achievements—the arms to the dexter being those of her husband, viz.: ar., a pile surmounted by a chev. sa. for *Otway*, bearing in the centre or point of honour an escutcheon of pretence of her Ladyship, az., fretty ar., ensigned with the coronet of a Baroness.

Crest of *Otway*, out of a ducal coronet or, two wings displayed dexter and sinister sa. Those to the sinister in a lozenge, being the arms of her Ladyship, whose paternal family name was *Cave*, viz.: az., frette ar., ensigned by the coronet of a Baroness, and supported on each side by a lion guardant or, with wings displayed and addorsed or, the inside of the wings vair.

- No. 8. *Arms of an Unmarried Baronet.*

Arms, gu., two bars nebulée ar., in chief the sun in splendour or, betw., two eight-pointed stars of the second. On a dexter canton of the

last a sinister hand apaumée gu., being the badge of Ulster, or the distinction of a Baronet of England. Arms of Nicholson.

Crest on a front-faced helmet (that of a Baronet) issuant from a rock, a lion's head proper, charged on the neck with a star of eight points, as in the arms.

No. 9. *Arms of an Unmarried Lady—In a Lozenge.* Arms, sa., two bars ar., in chief three plates, the arms of Humberstone.

No. 10. *Arms of a Baronet of Scotland and Nova Scotia,* being those of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.

Arms. Ar., a saltire engrailed sa.

Crest. On a front-faced helmet, a hart's head erased gu., attired of the same.

Pendant from the shield by an orange tawney ribbon, the jewel, motto, and insignia of the Scottish Baronets prior to the year 1707.

No. 11. *Arms of a Married Lady,* whose husband is deceased.

Arms in a lozenge, two coats impaled. Dexter coat, gu., a chev. eng. ar., betw. three pears slipped, the stalks downwards, or, for Peareth (being the arms of the husband). Sinister coat, ar., three crescents sa. on a canton of the last a ducal coronet of the first, for Hodges (being the maiden arms).

No. 12. *Arms of a Knight Bachelor.* The arms of Sir Charles Bright, M.P.

Arms. Per-pale az., and gu., a bend or, betw. two mullets ar.

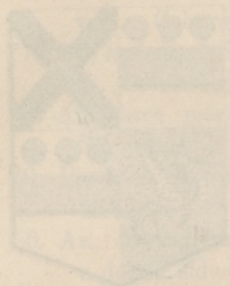
(The illustration is incorrect, the field is there shown as per-pale gu., and az. It should be as described above.)

Crest, on a knight's helmet. The sun in its splendour issuant out of clouds all ppr.

PLATE X.

- No. 5. Ar., a cross patonce voided gu. Pilkington.
 6. Sa., on a cross ar., quarter-pierced of the field, four eagles displayed of the first. Buller.
 34. Sa., a wolf ramp., or, transfixed by an arrow ppr., in chief three estoiles ar. Wilson.
 35. Or, on a chief gu., three crescents ar. Harvey.
 36. Gu., three cross-crosslets in bend or. Wrench.
 37. Ar., on a bend az., three acorns or. Muirhead.
 38. Or, on a fesse betw., two chevrons sa., three cross-crosslets of the first. Walpole.
 39. Ar., three bendlets enhanced gu. Byron.
 40 and 41. Blazoned at pages 34 and 35.
 42. Sa., two swords in saltire ar., pomels and hilts gold, betw., four fleur-de-lis ar., a border or. Barrow.
 43. Gu., three swords barwise, their points towards the dexter ppr., pomels and hilts or. Chute.
 44. Az., three swords, one in pale, point upwards, surmounted of the other two placed in saltire points downwards ar, pomels and hilts or. Norton of Toftwood, East Dereham and Rickinghall, co. Suffolk.
 45. Sa., three swords, their points meeting in base ar., hilted or. Powlet.

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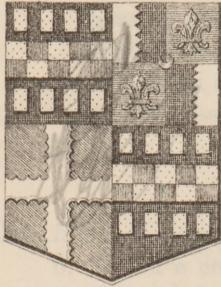
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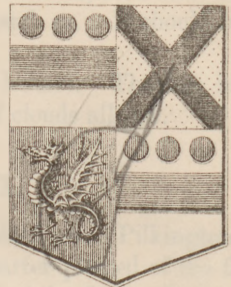
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PLATE VII.

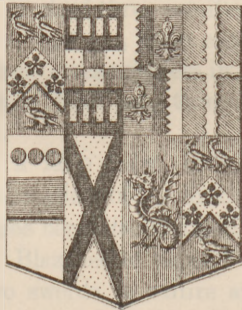
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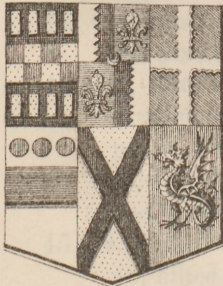
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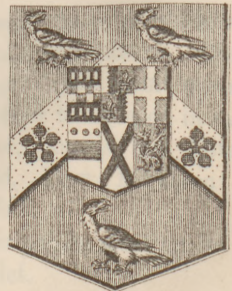
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4



76. Barry of ten sa., and or, a bend arched trefle vert. Coburg.
77. Ar., a shake fork sa., a border gu., semee-de-lis or. Cunninghame.
78. Ar., three pairs of bellows sa., two and one. Skipton.
79. Per-fesse or, and gu., a pale counter-changed. Ridsdale.
80. Ar., on a mount vert., three pine-trees ppr., a dexter side or. Grote.
81. Or, a serpent erect in pale, the head flexed barwise to the dexter—chief ppr., debruised of a fesse gu. Cuthbert.

MARSHALLING is the right disposing of more than one coat-of-arms in one escutcheon either by impaling or quartering, and of distributing their parts and contingent ornaments in their proper places, thereby showing alliances, descents, &c.: thus, Lee-Warner, whose ancestor, Thomas Lee, having married Anne Warner, their grandson assumed the name of Lee-Warner, with the armorial bearings of the two families, as n. 1, P. VII. A descendant marries an heiress of the house of Dering, who in her own right is entitled to the coat n. 2. The issue of this marriage, an only daughter, as representative and heiress, is entitled to bear the arms of Lee-Warner and Dering, with all the quarterings, as n. 3. This daughter marries Bulwer of Heydon, who is entitled to bear her arms in an escutcheon of Pretence over his own, as n. 4, and the issue of this marriage will be entitled to bear the arms of both father and mother, as n. 5.

IMPALING, in Heraldry, applies to the method of bearing the wife's arms, showing the entire coat of both husband and wife, except when there happens to be a border round one of them. In that case, the portion of the border is omitted where the two shields unite, as n. 71, P. IX. The following rules must be observed in impaling arms:—

First—The husband's ensigns are always to be placed on the right side, as Baron; and the wife's on the left, as Femme. See Cap. I.

Second—No husband can impale his wife's arms with his own on a surcoat of arms, ensign, or banner, but may use them impaled on anything else which is not applied to the public service.

Third—No husband, impaling his wife's arms with his own, can surround the shield with the Order of the Garter, or any other Order. See "Arms of a Knight," Cap. I.

Some writers maintain that, if a man have had two wives, he may impale the arms of both on the sinister side—those of the first wife in chief, and those of the second in base; P. X. n. 1. Others assert that he may place his own coat, in pale, and those of his two wives on the dexter and sinister; P. X. n. 2. The intent of impaling is to show that the bearer is married to a woman of a particular family; but when by death the alliance is at an end, he ceases to use the ensigns of her family. The case differs, however, as regards a widow; whilst she remains such, she is obliged to bear the arms of her deceased husband.

QUARTERING. The object of quartering arms is to exhibit the descent of one family from the heiresses or co-heiresses of other houses. The children of an heiress are entitled at her death to quarter, with their paternal coat, her arms and all the quarterings which she may have inherited, as explained at page 45. In marshalling quarterings, the shield of the earliest heiress whom the bearer's ancestor has married is placed first after the paternal coat; then succeed any quarterings her descent may bring in; the same is to be observed in respect to the second heiress, and so on in chronological order. When a daughter becomes heiress to her mother, also an heiress, and not to her father—which happens when the father has a son by another wife—she bears her mother's arms with the shield of her father on a canton, taking all the quarterings to which her mother was by descent entitled. When married, she conveys the whole to be borne on an escutcheon of pretence by her husband, and transmits them at her death to be borne as quarterings by her descendants.

In blazoning a coat-of-arms in which different quarterings are arranged in one shield, the number should be mentioned; as he bears quarterly of eight, ten, or any other number. When the quarterings are again quartered, it is said to be a grand-quartering—a term which properly applies to the single paternal coat of each individual match with an heiress, in the paternal line only. If a man marry a widow, he impales her maiden arms.

PLATE VIII.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Close. | 27. Antelope. | 50. Castle. |
| 2. Rising. | 28. Ibex. | 51. Covered cup. |
| 3. Indorsed. | 29. Heraldic Wolf. | 52. Rest. |
| 4. Erect. | 30. Wolf. | 53. Battering-ram. |
| 5. Inverted. | 31. Talbot. | 54. Eradicated. |
| 6. Displayed. | 32. Goat. | 55. Tower. |
| 7. At gaze. | 33. Heraldic Ante-
lope. | 56. Jessed. |
| 8. Tripping. | 34. Pegasus. | 57. Bolt and Tun. |
| 9. Naiant. | 35. Elephant. | 58. Manche. |
| 10. Hauriant. | 36. Dolphin naiant
embowered. | 59. Gamb. |
| 11. Springing. | 37. Leopard's face. | 60. Garb. |
| 12. Lodged. | 38. Leopard's head. | 61. Chaplet. |
| 13. Lymphad. | 39. Cubit-arm. | 62. Trefoil. |
| 14. Gauntlet. | 40. Embowed. | 63. Estoile. |
| 15. Vambraced. | 41. Counter-
embowed. | 64. Beacon. |
| 16. Fetlock. | 42. In armour. | 65. Jessant-de-lis. |
| 17. Pheon. | 43. Head-profile. | 66. Attire. |
| 18. Anchor. | 44. Bust. | 67. Cock. |
| 19. Vulned. | 45. Bust-profile. | 68. Moor Cock. |
| 20. Imbrued. | 46. Ostrich. | 69. Counter-
saliant. |
| 21. Thunderbolt. | 47. Stork. | 70. Counter-
tripping. |
| 22. Battle-axe. | 48. Owl. | 71. Rousant. |
| 23. Bugle-horn. | 49. Arrows | 72. Raven. |

PLATE VIII



PLATE IX.

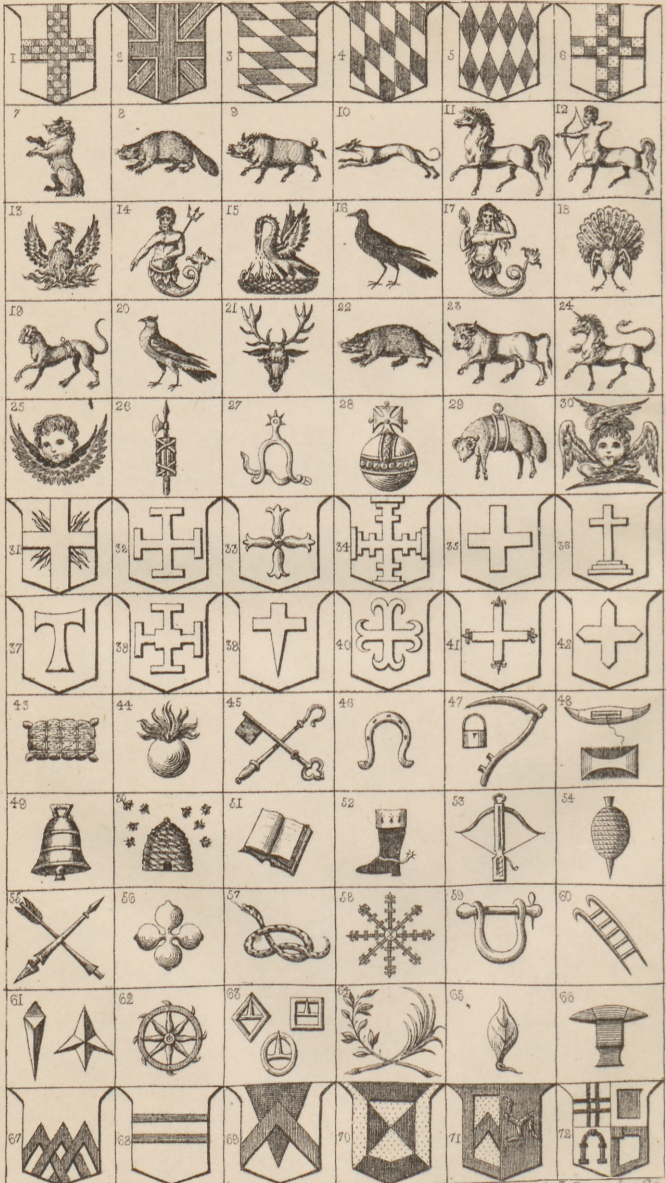


PLATE IX.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 1. Cross Checky. | | | |
| 2. Union Jack | | | |
| 3. Barry-bendy. | | | |
| 4. Paly-bendy. | | | |
| 5. Fusilly. | | | |
| 6. Cross Gobony. | | | |
| 7. Bear. | | | |
| 8. Beaver. | | | |
| 9. Boar. | | | |
| 10. Greyhound. | | | |
| 11. Horse. | | | |
| 12. Centaur or Sa-
gittarius. | | | |
| 13. Phoenix. | | | |
| 14. Triton. | | | |
| 15. Pelican. | | | |
| 16. Cornish
Chough. | | | |
| 17. Mermaid. | | | |
| 18. Peacock. | | | |
| 19. Monkey. | | | |
| 20. Dove. | | | |
| 21. Stag's head ca-
bossed. | | | |
| 22. Badger. | | | |
| 23. Bull. | | | |
| 24. Unicorn. | | | |
| 25. Cherub. | | | |
| 26. Fasces. | | | |
| 27. Spur. | | | |
| 28. Mound. | | | |
| 29. Fleece. | | | |
| 30. Seraph. | | | |
| | | <i>Crosses.</i> | |
| | 31. Rayonnant. | | 59. Shackbolt. |
| | 32. Potent. | | 60. Scaling-ladder. |
| | 33. Avellane. | | 61. Passion-nail and
cheval-trap. |
| | 34. Degraded. | | 62. Catherine-wheel. |
| | 35. Couped. | | 63. Buckles. |
| | 36. Calvary. | | 64. Olive and palm
branch. |
| | 37. Tau. | | 65. Slipped. |
| | 38. Quadrated. | | 66. Anvil. |
| | 39. Fitchy. | | 67. Three chevro-
nels interlaced. |
| | 40. Anchored. | | 68. Two bars gemels. |
| | 41. Fleury. | | 69. Ar., a pile sa.,
surmounted of a
chevron gu. |
| | 42. Pointed. | | 70. Per - saltire or
and sa., a bor-
der counter-
changed. |
| | 43. Bag of madder. | | 71. Or, a chev. and
border gu. im-
paling gu.
three legs con-
joined ppr. |
| | 44. Ball fired. | | 72. Quarterly, ar. a
cross of four
batons inter-
laced sa.
Second, gu., a
border ar.
Third, ar., an
arch sa.
Fourth, ar., a
border and
canton gu. |
| | 45. Key and
crosier. | | |
| | 46. Horse-shoe. | | |
| | 47. Padlock and
scythe. | | |
| | 48. Shuttle and
comb. | | |
| | 49. Bell. | | |
| | 50. Beehive. | | |
| | 51. Book. | | |
| | 52. Boot. | | |
| | 53. Crossbow. | | |
| | 54. Fusil. | | |
| | 55. Tilting - spear
and bird-bolt. | | |
| | 56. Quatrefoil. | | |
| | 57. Nowed. | | |
| | 58. Escarbuncle. | | |

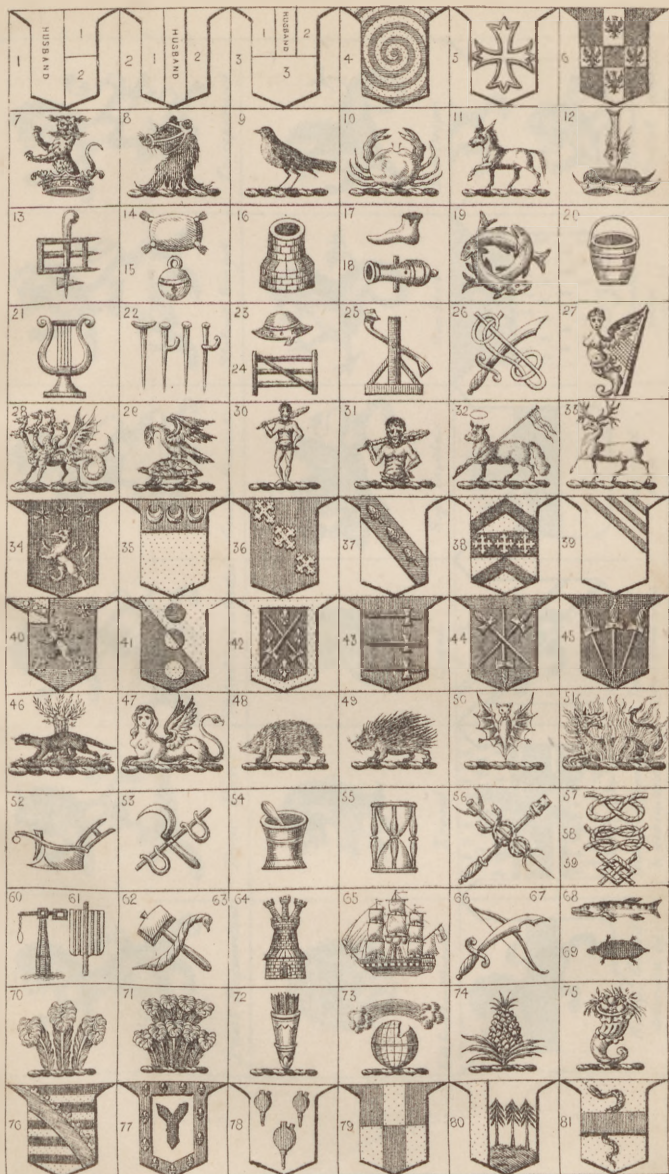
PLATE X.


- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Two wives. | 25. Sweep. | 57. Stafford knot. |
| 2. Two wives. | 26. Sling and
falchion. | 58. Bourchier knot. |
| 3. Three wives. | 27. Harp. | 59. Harrington
knot. |
| 4. Gurges. | 28. Hydra. | 60. Quintal. |
| 5. Voided. | 29. Trussing. | 61. Quintain. |
| 6. Quarter-pierced. | 30. Savage. | 62. Mallet and pro-
boscis. |
| 7. Incensed. | 31. Demi-savage. | 64. Turret, triple-
towered or
turretted. |
| 8. Muzzled. | 32. Paschal-lamb. | 65. Ship. |
| 9. Robin. | 33. Reindeer. | 66. Longbow. |
| 10. Crab. | 46. Otter. | 67. Seax. |
| 11. Ass. | 47. Sphinx. | 68. Lucy or pike. |
| 12. Gurnet. | 48. Hedgehog. | 69. Mole. |
| 13. Turnpike. | 49. Porcupine. | 70. Plume. |
| 14. Woolpack. | 50. Rere-mouse or
batt. | 71. Double plume. |
| 15. Hawks-bell. | 51. Salamander. | 72. Quiver of
arrows. |
| 16. Well. | 52. Plough. | 73. Rainbow and
broken globe. |
| 17. Brogue. | 53. Sickle and ox-
yoke. | 74. Pine-apple. |
| 18. Chamber. | 54. Mortar. | 75. Cornucopia. |
| 19. Fretted. | 55. Hour or sand
glass. | |
| 20. Well-bucket. | 56. Caduceus and
sceptre. | |
| 21. Lyre. | | |
| 22. Pilgrim or Pal-
mer's staffs. | | |
| 23. Morion. | | |
| 24. Yates or gates. | | |

For full description of Nos. 34 to 45, and 76 to 81, see examples of Blazon, Cap. VII.

For the blazon of n. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75, refer to the term given at each number; *e. g.* n. 7, "Incensed," under which term in the Dictionary at end of this work the crest will be found blazoned.

PLATE X.



 <i>Rampant</i>	 <i>Rampant Guardant Crowned</i>	 <i>Rampant Reguardant</i>	 <i>Collared or Chained</i>	 <i>Ramp Tail raised</i>	 <i>Dem tailed or Double Quaced</i>
 <i>Guard or Voise</i>	 <i>Defaced or Disfame</i>	 <i>Double Headed</i>	 <i>Bicorporated or Conjoined</i>	 <i>Addressed or Inlangued</i>	 <i>Combatant</i>
 <i>Ballone</i>	 <i>Disjointed</i>	 <i>Morne</i>	 <i>Sej' Rampant</i>	 <i>Dem Rampant Gorged</i>	 <i>Sabot</i>
 <i>Sej' Dexterpaw raised</i>	 <i>Sej' Guardant Abrester</i>	 <i>Sej' Enchained or Enlangued</i>	 <i>Sigant</i>	 <i>Sej' Contourne</i>	 <i>Couchant</i>
 <i>Dormant</i>	 <i>S' Mark</i>	 <i>Leon Tailien</i>	 <i>Peasant</i>	 <i>Stabat</i>	 <i>Pojs' Guardant</i>
 <i>Poss' Reguardant</i>	 <i>Demi Pass'</i>	 <i>Stabat tail extended</i>	 <i>Counte Passant</i>	 <i>Stabat Winged</i>	 <i>Triporporated</i>
 <i>Full Face or Abrester</i>	 <i>Erased</i>	 <i>Couped</i>	 <i>Sept Insular</i>	 <i>Sea Lion</i>	 <i>Lion Dragon</i>
 <i>Ramp Guard debased by a fissa</i>	 <i>Ramp. Sejant & debased with fretways</i>	 <i>Sejant and debased with two bundles</i>	 <i>Asessant from a fissa</i>	 <i>Issuant from a chief</i>	 <i>Issuant of Issuant and Breasant</i>

淡墨書法練習卷
第一行
第二行
第三行
第四行
第五行
第六行

DICTIONARY
OF
TERMS USED IN HERALDRY.

ABAISSÉ, equivalent to the term "in base."

ABATEMENT, a mark of disgrace; but as persons are not compelled to use arms showing that they have been guilty of some dishonourable action, I consider it useless to give the various forms of abatements in a small work of this kind.

ACCOLLÉ. See "Gorged."

ACCOSTED, side by side.

ACCOUTRED, EQUIPPED. See first example of Blazon, page 37.

ACCRUED, a tree full grown.

ACHIEVEMENTS, the armorial bearings, supposed to be granted for deeds achieved.

ACORN; P. X. n. 37.

ACORNED. The oak-tree is so termed when represented with acorns upon it.

ADDORSED, ADDOSED, ADORSEE, ADOSSE, better expressed by the term ENDORSED. These terms are all used by different writers to express the same thing—*i. e.* when two bearings are placed back to back, as in n. 11, P. XI.

AFFRONTÉ, AFFRONTED, or AFFRONTANT, when the head of a man, woman, lion, &c., is represented full faced; n. 20, and 37, P. XI.; and P. VIII. n. 44.

AISLÉ, winged.

A-LA-QUISE, or CUISSE, a term applied to an eagle's leg, erased or torn off at the thigh; P. 8, n. 56.

ALLERION, an eagle without beak or feet.

ANCHOR, the emblem of hope; P. VIII. n. 18.

ANCHORED, ANCRED, ANCHÉE, ANCHRY. Terms applied to crosses whose extremities resemble the fluke of anchors; P. IX. n. 40.

ANGLED; P. II. n. 29.

ANIME, the same as Incensed.

ANIMALS, and parts of animals of almost every species, are now to be met with in armorial bearings. See page 35.

ANNULET, a ring. The emblem of strength; P. VI. n. 5.

ANT or EMMET. Emblematical of patience and forethought.

ANTE, the same as Dovetail.

ANTELOPE, an animal of the deer kind, with two nearly straight horns; P. VIII. n. 27.

ANVIL, the iron block used by smiths; P. IX. n. 66.

APAUMÉE, a hand open and extended, showing the palm; P. I. n. 8.

ARCH; P. IX. The third quartering in n. 72; ar. an arch sa.

ARCHED; P. II. n. 31. See also "Enarched."

ARGENT, silver. See Cap. III.

ARM, always understood to be a dexter one, if not mentioned as sinister.

A CUBIT ARM..	} P. VIII.
ARM EMBOWED	
ARM COUNTER-EMBOWED	..	n. 41		
AN ARM EMBOWED IN ARMOUR		n. 42		
AN ARM VAMBRACED	n. 15	

ARMED. See page 36.

ARMS, hereditary marks of honour. In the tenth and eleventh centuries armorial bearings were single and plain, consisting of few figures. Marshalling, or orderly disposing of several coats-of-arms pertaining to distinct families in one shield, began in the reign of Edward III.

ARRACHE, the same as erased.

ARROW, usually worn barbed and flighted—*i. e.* feathered, and the point always downwards, unless otherwise expressed; P. VIII. n. 49. Arrows, when borne in bundles, are termed sheaves of arrows; and if more than three, the number must be named.

Ass properly represents patience; P. X. n. 11. Crest of Askew.

ASSIS-SEJANT, *i. e.* Sitting. The crest of Maitland is a Lion Assis, &c.; n. 21, P. XI.

ASSURGENT, a term to express anything rising from the sea.

ATTIRE, a single horn of a stag, also the habit or vest of a man or woman.

ATTIRED. See Cap. VII.

ATTIRES, both horns of a stag affixed to the scalp;
P. VIII. n. 66.

AUGMENTATIONS are particular marks of honour granted by the Sovereign as additions to the paternal arms; and for the most part are borne upon a canton or inescutcheon, sometimes upon a chief or fesse, and may be derived from acts of valour or loyalty, from profession, or from any memorable circumstances and events: thus, the canton charged with three lions (n. 5, P. I.) is an augmentation granted by Charles II. to Thomas Lane, of Bentley. See 'Elvin's Anecdotes of Heraldry.'

AURE, drops of gold; also termed *guttée-d'or*. Cap. II.

AVELLANE. A cross avellane; P. IX. n. 33.

AVERSANT, a term to express a hand turned so as to show the back.

AXE; P. VIII. n. 22.

AZURE, contracted *az.* blue. See Cap. III.

BADGE. See Cap. V.

BADGER; P. IX. n. 22. Crest of Broke.

BAG OF MADDER; P. IX. n. 43.

BAILLONNE or **BAILLONE**, a term to express a lion ramp. holding a staff in his mouth; P. XI. n. 13.

BALISTA. See "Sweep."

BALL-FIRED; P. IX. n. 44.

BANDED. When the band round arrows, garbs, &c., is of a different tincture, they are said to be banded.

BANNER, or **FLAG**, coeval with the introduction of

heraldry. In form it is nearly square, and on it are exhibited the owner's arms. Gentlemen have a right to display their banners on their mansions; but the common practice, when they exhibit any banner, is to hoist the union-jack, which might with quite as much propriety be painted on their carriages. See "Ensign."

BAR. See Cap. IV.

BAR-GEMEL, *i. e.* a double bar, or two bars placed parallel to each other; as n. 68. P. IX.

BARBED, a term variously applied—1st. To the points that stand back in the head of an arrow or fishing-hook. 2nd. To a cross when its extremities are like the barbed irons used in striking fish. 3rd. To the five leaves of the heraldic rose; n. 7, P. VI.

BARON, the lowest title of Peerage in Great Britain and Ireland. A baron's coronet, P. V. n. 18; helmet, n. 6. His mantle has two doublings or guards.

BARON and FEMME, terms used in blazoning the arms of a man and his wife. See Cap. I.

BARONET'S BADGE. See "Arms of a Baronet," Cap. I., and for the "Badge of Nova Scotia Baronets," see *ib.*

BARRULET, BARRELET. See Cap. V.

BARRY. See "Term Bar," Cap. IV.

BARRY-BENDY; n. 3, P. IX. The arms of Sarratt.

BARWAYS implies anything placed in a horizontal line across the field; P. X. n. 43.

BASE, the bottom of the shield.

BASILISK, as represented in Heraldry, resembles the cockatrice (P. VIII. n. 26), but with the head of a dragon at the end of the tail.

BASSINET, BASNET, an ancient name for a helmet.

BATON. See Cap. IV.

BATT, or RERE-MOUSE, crest of Bogg; P. X. n. 50.

BATTERING-RAM; P. VIII. n. 53.

BATTLE-AXE; P. VIII. n. 22.

BATTLED, EMBATTLED. See Cap. II.

BEACON, from the Saxon *beenian*, to beckon, or call together, denotes a signal-fire; P. VIII. n. 64.

BEAKED. Birds are termed beaked when the bills are of a different tincture from their bodies.

BEAR; P. IX. n. 7. A bear sejant, crest of Alexander.

BEAR'S HEAD erased gu., muzzled or. Crest of Barker of Holt. P. X. n. 8.

BEAVER; P. IX. n. 8.

BEES and BEEHIVE; P. IX. n. 50.

BELLS, as borne in armoury, are of two kinds, viz., falcons' or hawks' bells; P. X. n. 15. Church bells; P. IX. n. 49.

BELLED, a term applied to hawks when bells are affixed to their legs; n. 1 and 2, P. VIII.

BELLOWS, when borne in coat-armour, are depicted as at n. 78, P. X., the arms of Skipton.

BEND. See Cap. IV. "In Bend," and "on a bend," see examples of "Blazon;" page 44.

BENDLET. Cap. IV.

BENDWAYS, or IN BEND, a term to express the position

of charges, when placed obliquely, resembling a bend.

BENDY is when the field is equally divided bendways, and may be of 4, 6, 8, or more parts, as n. 76, P. X.

BEVELLED; P. II. n. 30.

BEZANT. Cap. II.

BEZANTEE, or BEZANTY. The field or any charge is said to be bezantee when indiscriminately strewed over with bezants.

BICAPITATED, having two heads; P. XI. n. 9.

BICORPORATED, having two bodies; P. XI. n. 10.

BILLETS, oblong squares with flat surface; P. VII. n. 1.

BILLETTY, BILLETÉE, or SEMÉE DE BILLETS, represents the shield, crest, &c., as strewed all over with billets.

BIRD-BOLT; P. IX. n. 55.

BIRDS of various kinds are met with in armorial bearings. See Cap. VII.

BISHOP'S MITRE; P. V. n. 9.

BLACK, sable. See Cap. III.

BLAZON. This word is used either to denote the drawing or expounding a coat-of-arms. See Cap. VII.

BOAR, also termed **SANGLIER.** P. IX. n. 9.

BOLT AND TUN; P. VIII. n. 57.

BONES of various kinds are found in armoury—*e. g.* shin-bones are borne by the family of Gatty, Dempster, Newton, &c.; a jawbone by the family of Baynes, &c.

BOOKS are variously borne in coat armour—*e. g.* a book expanded or open is borne by the family of Reid, Peat, Grant, &c.; closed, garnished, and clasped by Good, Brown, Tetlow, &c.; P. IX. fig. 51.

BOOT; P. IX. n. 52. The crest of Hussey.

BORDER, or BORDURE, is used as a mark of difference; it contains a fifth of the field in breadth, and runs all round the edge of the escutcheon as erm., a border engrailed gu. P. IV. n. 23. A border, when impaled with another coat, must finish at the impaled line, as in the armorial bearings of Perry, blazoned at page 38. See also n. 71, P. IX., or a chev., and border gu. A border in a quarterly coat is shown in the second quartering, n. 72. In Blazon, borders always give place to the chief, the quarter, and canton—*e. g.* ar., a border gu., a canton sa. the fourth quartering; P. IX. n. 72. See also the arms of Knight impaled with Perry and blazoned, Cap. VII. N. 72, P. IX. is per saltire or and sa., a border counter-changed.

BOTONNY, BOTTONE, BOTTONEY. Cross so termed; P. VI. n. 24.

BOUGET. See "Water-Bouget."

BOWS are of various descriptions, and in blazon must be named—as an archer's or string-bow, P. X. n. 66; cross-bow, P. IX. n. 53. It must also be expressed whether bent or unbent.

BOWED or EMBOWED, an arm embowed; P. VIII. n. 42.

BRACED, the same as interlaced.

- BROAD-ARROW, similar to the Pheon (P. VIII. n. 17),
but having the insides of the barbs plain.
- BROGUE, a kind of shoe; P. X. n. 17.
- BUCKLE, also termed FERMAILE; P. IX. n. 63.
- BUCKLER, a shield.
- BUGLE-HORN, or HUNTING-HORN; P. VIII. n. 23.
- BULL; P. IX. n. 23. Sometimes borne winged.
- BUST signifies the head, neck, and part of the shoulders;
P. VIII. n. 44.
- BUST in profile; P. VIII. n. 45.
- CABOSSED, CABOSHED, CABOCHED, termed to express the
heads of deer, bulls, goats, &c., when cut off and
set full faced; P. IX. n. 21.
- CABREE, or EFFRAY, or SALIANT, terms applied to a
horse rising on its hind legs.
- CADENCY. See "Distinction of Houses," Cap. VI.
- CADUCEUS, or MERCURY'S MACE; P. X. n. 56.
- CALTRAPS, CHEVAL-TRAPS, or GALTRAPS; P. IX. n. 61,
the 2nd figure.
- CALVARY CROSS; P. IX. n. 36.
- CANELLE, the same as Invecked.
- CANTON. See Cap. IV.
- CAPARISON, the furniture of a war-horse; see crest in
dedication page.
- CAP-A-PIE, completely armed from head to foot.
- CAP OF DIGNITY. See "Chapeau."
- CASQUE. See "Helmet."
- CASTLE; P. VIII. n. 50.
- CAT-A-MOUNTAIN, a wild-cat; P. page 37. Crest of
Burke.

- CATERFOIL, or QUATREFOIL, four-leaved grass; P. IX. n. 56.
- CATHERINE-WHEEL; P. IX. n. 62.
- CELESTIAL CROWN; P. V. n. 23.
- CENTAUR, or Sagittarius; P. IX. n. 12.
- CHAINS are frequently borne in the shield as a charge, or are attached to the crest or supporters; P. XI. n. 4.
- CHAMBER-PIECE, a piece of ordnance; P. X. n. 18.
- CHAPEAU, or CAP OF MAINTENANCE; P. V. n. 10.
- CHAPLET, garland or wreath of flowers, laurel, oak, &c.; P. VIII. n. 61.
- CHARGED, a term applied to either the shield or any bearing whatever, when any device is placed upon it, as n. 8, in examples of Blazon, Chap. VII.
- CHARGES. In this term are included all kinds of figures, whatever they may be, which are in the field of the escutcheon.
- CHECKY, CHECKIE, CHEQUY, a term to express the field, or any bearing, when divided into small squares of alternate tinctures, and must consist of three or more rows; P. IX. n. 1. See "GOBONY."
- CHERUB, a child's head betw. two wings; P. IX. n. 25.
- CHERUBIM; P. IX. n. 30.
- CHESS-ROOK; P. I. n. 2. Two chess-rooks on a chief.
- CHEVAL-TRAP. See "Caltrap."
- CHEVRON; P. IV. n. 2.
- CHEVRONEL. Cap. IV.

- CHEVRONNY, when divided into equal parts by lines, in the form of chevrons, the number of pieces must be named.
- CHEVRONWAYS, when figures or charges are placed in the position of the chevron.
- CHIEF. See Cap. IV. "In chief," "On a chief," see examples of Blazon, Cap. VII.
- CINCTURED, girt or encircled.
- CINQUEFOIL, CINQFOIL, or QUINTERFOIL. Five-leaved grass; P. VII. n. 5.
- CIVIC-CROWN. See Cap. 5.
- CLARION, or REST; P. VIII. n. 52.
- CLENCHED, the hand shut.
- CLOSE, a term applied to all birds of flight when the wings are closed; P. VIII. n. 1.
- CLOSET. Cap. IV.
- CLOUDS, very common in coat-armour, particularly with devices issuing therefrom; P. I. n. 12. The sun issuant from clouds.
- CLUB, frequently borne in the hands of savages; P. X. n. 30.
- COAT-ARMOUR. See "Introduction."
- COCK, the emblem of vigilance; P. VIII. n. 67.
- COCKATRICE; P. VIII. n. 26.
- COGNIZANCE, or COGNISANCE. See Cap. V.
- COLLAR, an ornament for the neck, worn by Knights, such as the Collar of the Order of the Garter.
- COLLARED, a term applied to all animals when they have a plain collar round the neck; P. XI. n. 4.
- COLOUR. See Cap. III.

COLUMN. See "Crest of Trail," Cap. VII. A column set in the sea, ppr.

COMB; P. IX. n. 48.

COMBATANT, fighting face to face; P. XI. n. 12.

COMPONY, the same as Gobony.

CONFRONTE, the same as Combatant.

CONJOINED, linked together, as gu., three legs in armour conjoined in the fesse point, spurred and garnished or. The arms of the Isle of Man; P. IX. n. 71.

CONJOINED-IN-LURE, a term applied to wings joined together, as in the arms of Seymour; P. VIII. n. 5.

CONTOURNE, applied to animals turned to the sinister; P. XI. n. 23.

CORNISH CHOUGH; P. IX. n. 16.

CORNUCOPIA, or HORN OF PLENTY. The crest of Walker; P. X. n. 75.

CORONETS. See Cap. V.

COST. Cap. IV.

COTISED, COTTISED, or COTICED. Cap. IV. Couple close, endorse, &c.

COUCHANT, COUCHÉ, or COUCHED; P. XI. n. 24.

COUNTER-CHANGED is an intermixture of metal and colour, one against the other—*e. g.* Per-saltire or, and sa., a border counter-changed. The arms of Shorter; P. IX. n. 70; P. X. n. 41 and 49.

COUNTER-PASSANT; P. XI. n. 34.

COUNTER-SALIENT; P. VIII. n. 69.

COUNTER-TRIPPING; P. VIII. n. 70.

COUPED or COUPY, a term to express the head or limbs of men, animals, or any charge when evenly cut off, as n. 39, P. XI.

COUPLE-CLOSE. See Cap. IV.

COURANT, CURRENT, or CURSANT, terms for a horse, buck, greyhound, &c., borne running. See Dedication-page, a horse courant in chief, and P. IX. n. 10.

COVERED CUP; P. VIII. n. 51.

COWARD. See "Lion Coward;" P. XI. n. 7.

CRAB; P. X. n. 10. Crest of Bridger, Danby, &c.

CRENELLE. See "Embattled," Cap. II.

CRESCENT, a half-moon; P. VI. n. 11. If the horns are turned towards the dexter, it is termed an *Increscent*. If the horns are to the sinister, a *Decrescent*.

CREST. See Cap. V. The Royal crest is shown on the title-page, n. 16; other examples of crests at P. X. n. 7 to 12, and 46 to 51, and 70 to 75.

CRINED, the hair of a man or woman, or the mane of the horse or unicorn, when of a different colour from the other part.

CROSIER, a bishop's staff; P. IX. n. 45.

CROSS. See CAP. IV.

CROSS-CHECKY	n. 1	} P. IX.
„ GOBONY	n. 6	
„ RAYONNANT	n. 31	
„ POTENT	n. 32	
„ AVELLANE	n. 33	
„ DEGRADED	n. 34	
„ COUPED	n. 35	
„ CALVARY	n. 36	
„ TAU	n. 37	
„ QUADRATED	n. 38	

CROSS FITCHY	n. 39	} P. IX.
„ ANCHORED	n. 40	
„ FLEURY	n. 41	
„ POINTED	n. 42	
„ CROSSLET-FITCHY ..	n. 18	
„ CROSSLET	n. 19	} P. VI.
„ PATTEE	n. 20	
„ FLORY	n. 21	
„ MOLINE	n. 22	
„ PATONCE	n. 23	
„ BOTONNY	n. 24	
„ MALTA	n. 25	
„ QUARTER-PIERCED ..	n. 6	} P. X.
„ PATONCE VOIDED ..	n. 5	
„ OF FOUR BATTONS INTERLACED	n. 72	} P. IX.
1ST QUARTERING		
„ ENGRAILED	n. 1	P. VII.

CROSS-BOW. P. IX. n. 53.

CROWNS. Cap. V.

CROWNED. When any animal has a crown or coronet on the head, it is said to be crowned; if no particular crown is named in the blazon, it is always understood to be a ducal coronet, as n. 2, P. XI.

CRUSADES. Expeditions to the wars in the Holy Land against the Infidels gave occasion of bearing several figures in arms, such as bezants, martlets, and an indefinite number of crosses, in various forms and fashions, as fancy could invent.

CRUSILY, when the field or charge is strewn over with crosses.

CUBIT arm is the hand and arm couped at the elbow; P. VIII. n. 39.

CUFF, a part of the sleeve, a cubit arm vested az., cuffed ar., cap. VII. Crest of Rhodes.

CUP, covered, or Covered-cup; P. VIII. n. 51.

- DANCETTE, the largest indenting used in coat armour, and its points never exceed three; P. I. n. 4. The second quartering is ar., a fesse dancette sa., the arms of West.
- DEBRUISED, a term to express any living creature, when an ordinary is placed over it, as P. XI. n. 43, and P. X. n. 81.
- DECRESCENT. See "Crescent."
- DEER. See "Stag," and P. VIII. n. 8.
- DEFAMED. Any beast borne without a tail; P. XI. n. 8.
- DEGRADED or DEGREEED. A cross degraded has steps or degrees at each extremity; P. IX. n. 34.
- DE-LIS. Contraction for Fleur-de-lis.
- DEMI signifies one half, as a demi-lion; P. XI. n. 17 and 32.
- DEVELOPED, unfurled, as colours flying.
- DEVOURING or GORGING, applied to animals, fish, &c., in the act of swallowing anything.
- DEXTER, the right.
- DISCLOSED, expanded, terms given to all tame fowl instead of displayed.
- DISHEVELLED, the hair flowing loosely.
- DISMEMBERED or DISJOINTED, cut in pieces, as P. XI. n. 14.
- DISPLAYED, expresses the position of the wings of eagles when expanded, as n. 6, P. VIII.
- DOLPHIN; P. VIII. n. 36.
- DON-HEADED, having two heads; P. XI. n. 9.
- DORMANT, sleeping; P. XI. n. 25.

- DOUBLE-QUEUED, having two tails ; P. XI. n. 6.
- DOVE, the emblem of peace ; P. IX. n. 20.
- DOVETAIL ; P. II. n. 28.
- DRAGON ; P. VIII. n. 25.
- DUKE'S CORONET ; P. V. n. 14.
- DUCAL CORONET ; P. V. n. 2. A bull's head issuant from a ducal coronet.
- DUCIPER, the same as chapeau ; P. V. n. 10.
- EAGLE signifies magnanimity and fortitude of mind. An eagle displayed ; P. VIII. n. 6. An eagle regardant ; P. VII. n. 4. Eagle preying on a tortoise, all ppr., the crest of Haynes ; P. X. n. 29. Eagle's head, crest of Hoyle ; P. Cap. VII.
- EARL'S CORONET ; P. V. n. 16.
- EASTERN CROWN ; P. V. n. 22.
- ELEPHANT ; P. VIII. n. 35.
- EMBATTLED ; P. II. n. 25.
- EMBOWED, bent. An arm embowed ; P. VIII. n. 42.
- EMBRUED, any weapon depicted with blood on it ; P. VIII. n. 20.
- EMITTING, sending forth fire, rays, &c.
- ENALURON, eight of any kind of birds placed in the border.
- ENARCHED, when both sides of an ordinary are bowed alike as a bend enarched, arched or embowed ; P. X. n. 76.
- ENDORSE, a diminutive of the pale, of which it is a fifth part.
- ENDORSED or INDORSED, two things placed back to back ; P. VIII. n. 3 ; P. XI. n. 11.

ENFILED, a term applied to the head of an animal, or any other charge, passed on the blade of a sword, &c. See term "Plume."

ENGRAILED; P. II. n. 20.

ENGOULE, a term applied to all bends, crosses, &c., when their extremities enter the mouths of animals.

ENHANCED, is when an ordinary is placed above its usual situation; P. X. n. 39.

ENSIGNED, crowned; P. XI. n. 2.

ENSIGN. See Dedication Page. Among old writers we meet with the following:—The Pennon, Guyd-homme, or Guidon, Banner, or drepean quarre, and Standard. In modern parlance, the words standard, flag, and colours, are of the most frequent occurrence. Thus we speak of the Royal Standard, the National Flag, and of the Colours of a regiment. The term Standard is also applied to the ensigns carried by the cavalry, those of the infantry being called Colours.

ERADICATED, torn up by the roots; P. VIII. n. 54.

ERASED, torn off as a lion's head erased; P. XI. n. 38.
A bear's head erased gu.; P. X. n. 8. The crest of Barker of Holt.

ERECT, upright; P. VIII. n. 4.

ERMINE,
ERMES, } See Cap. III.
ERMINOIS, }

ESCALLOP-SHELL; P. I. n. 1. The hand holding an escallop-shell.

ESCARBUNCLE; P. IX. n. 58.

ESCUTCHEON, the shield with the arms painted on it.

ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE is a shield on which a man carries the arms of his wife ; P. V. n. 12, and P. VII. n. 4.

ESTOILE, a star of six waved points ; P. VIII. n. 63.

ETOILE, the same as Estoile.

EXPANDED, the same as displayed.

FALCHION, a kind of sword ; P. X. n. 26.

FALCON or HAWK, is always represented *close*, if not mentioned to the contrary ; P. VIII. n. 1. A falcon rising, n. 2.

FALCON'S-BELLS ; P. X. n. 15.

FASCES, or LICTOR'S ROD ; P. IX. n. 26.

FEATHERED or FLIGHTED, applied to the arrow when the plume is of a different colour to the shaft.

FER-DE-MOLINE. See Millrind.

FERMAILE or FEMAU, the buckle of a military belt.

FESSE. Cap. IV.

FESSWISE or FESSWAYS, implies any charge placed in a horizontal line, as a hand lying fesswise ; P. I. n. 1.

FETLOCK ; P. VIII. n. 16.

FIELD, the surface of the shield which contains the charges. When a charge is said to be of the field, it implies that such charge is of the same colour as the field.

FILE. See Label.

FIMBRIATED, any ordinary or charge, having an edge or border all round, as the cross ; P. IX. n. 2.

FIRE-BEACON ; P. VIII. n. 64.

FISHES in great variety are met with in coat armour.

When a fish is borne in fesse, *i.e.* as if swimming, it is termed "Naiant;" P. VIII. n. 9: if with the head erect, "Hauriant;" P. VIII. n. 10. See terms "Gurnet," and "Fretted in Triangle."

FITCHEE, FITCHED, pointed, as a cross-crosslet fitchy ; P. VI. n. 18.

FITCHY, a cross fitchy ; P. IX. n. 39.

FLAG, the colours or ensign of a ship or of land forces. See "Ensign."

FLAMING-SWORD, a sword with flames issuing from the blade.

FLANCH. Cap. IV.

FLEECE ; P. IX. n. 29.

FLECTED or REFLECTED, bowed or bent in contrary directions.

FLEUR-DE-LIS ; P. VI. n. 6.

FLEURY, FLORETTE ; P. IX. n. 41.

FLORY, Flury, said on any bearing ending with a fleur-de-lis ; P. VI. n. 21.

FLEXED, bent or bowed ; P. X. n. 81.

FOLIATED, leaved.

FLORY-COUNTER-FLORY. See "Tressure," Cap. IV.

FOUNTAIN. See Cap. II., and P. II. n. 10.

FOX ; P. VIII. n. 69. Foxe's counter-saliant.

FRACTED, broken, as a globe broken ; P. X. n. 73.

FRASIER, a cinquefoil.

FRET. Cap. IV.

FRETTY, any even number of pieces crossing the es-

- cutcheon, bendways, dexter, and sinister, and interlacing; P. I. n. 7; az. fretty ar.
- FRETTED IN TRIANGLE, az. Three trouts fretted in triangle or, are borne by the family of Trowtebeck; P. X. n. 19.
- FRUCTED, having fruit.
- FURS. See Cap. III.
- FUSIL, a kind of spindle used in spinning; P. IX. n. 54.
- FUSILY, *i.e.* covered with fusils. See "Lozengy;" P. IX. n. 5.
- GALLEY, a vessel with oars. See "Lymphad;" P. VIII. n. 13.
- GALTRAP or CHEVAL-TRAP; P. IX., fig. 2 at n. 61.
- GAMB, the whole foreleg of a beast; P. VIII. n. 59.
- GARB, a sheaf of wheat; P. VIII. n. 60.
- GARDANT or GUARDANT signifies full-faced when applied to the lion, tiger, &c.; P. XI. n. 2, 20 and 30.
- GARLAND, chaplet or wreath of flowers or leaves; P. VIII. n. 61.
- GAUNTLET, an iron glove; P. VIII. n. 14.
- GAZE, all the deer-kind when borne full-faced is said to be at *gaze*; P. VIII. n. 7.
- GEMEL or BAR-GEMEL signifies a double bar or two bars placed near and parallel to each other; P. IX. n. 68.
- GLOVED, the hand covered with a glove.
- GOAT; P. VIII. n. 32.
- GOBONE, GOBONY, or GOBONATED, consists of two rows of chequers; P. VII. n. 1. See "Checky."

- GOLPES, roundles of a purple colour ; P. II. n. 7.
- GORGED, a term to express any animal having its neck encircled with a crown, coronet, collar, or wreath ; P. XI. n. 4, and n. 17.
- GRASPING, holding, as crest of Rhodes. Cap. VII.
- GRENADE. See "Fire Ball;" P. IX. n. 44.
- GREYHOUND ; P. IX. n. 10.
- GRIECES, steps, as a cross on three grieeces ; P. IX. n. 36.
- GRIFFIN or GRYPHON ; P. I. n. 2. A griffin passant. A griffin sejant. Cap. VII., crest of Perry.
- GUARDANT. See "Gardant."
- GULES, red. See Cap. III.
- GUTTEE or Gutty. See Cap. II.
- GURGES or WHIRLPOOL, as borne in the arms of Gorges ; P. X. n. 4.
- GURNET ; P. X. n. 12. The crest of Gurney, co. Norfolk. On a chapeau, gu., turned up erm., a gurnet, in pale head downwards ; or Urinant.
- GUZES ; P. II. n. 9.
- GYRON, GYRONNE, or GYRONY. See Cap. IV.
- HABERGERON, a short coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.
- HABITED, clothed or vested.
- HALF-SPEAR, a spear with a short handle.
- HAND, always understood to be a dexter one if not mentioned as sinister ; P. VIII. n. 39.
- HARP ; P. X. n. 27.

HARPY, a fabulous monster, feigned to be a bird with a virgin's face, neck, and breasts.

HATCHMENT. See Cap. VI.

HAURIENT or HAURIANT, a term applied to fish when erect; P. VIII. n. 10.

HAWK. See "Falcon."

HAWK'S-LEURE or LURE; P. VIII. n. 24.

HAWK'S-BELL; P. X. n. 15.

HEAD; P. VIII. n. 43. In blazon all heads are understood to be in profile if not expressed to the contrary.

HEART; P. VIII. n. 10. A heart vulned.

HEATH-COCK or MOOR-COCK; P. VIII. n. 68.

HEDGEHOG; P. X. n. 48. Crest of Fitz-Harris.

HELMETS. Cap. V.

HELVED, a term to express the handle of an axe, hammer, &c.

HERALDIC ANTELOPE; P. VIII. n. 28.

HERALDIC TIGER; P. VIII. n. 29.

HERON; P. VIII. n. 47.

HILT, the handle of a sword. See Examples of Blazon, Cap. VII.

HILTED, refers to the handle of a sword.

HIND. Two hinds counter-tripping; P. VIII. n. 70.

HOOD, the coif or hood of a monk.

HOOFED. See "Unguled."

HORN; P. VIII. n. 23. Bugle-horn.

The extremities of a crescent are called its horns, and anything placed within them is said

to be between the horns; when anything is placed between and above the horns, it is said to be issuant.

HORSE; P. IX. n. 11.

HORSE-SHOE; P. IX. n. 46.

HOURLASS OR SANDGLASS; P. X. n. 55. Crest of Benley.

HUMET, coupé. See "Humettée."

HUMETTÉE, an ordinary is so termed when the extremities do not touch the sides of the shield, *e.g.* a cross coupé or Humettée; P. IX. n. 35.

HUNTING OR BUGLE HORN; P. VIII. n. 23.

HURST, a group of trees.

HURTS, blue roundles; P. II. n. 4.

HURTY OR SEMÉE OF HURTS, strewed with hurts.

HYDRA, a fabulous monster with seven heads; P. X. n. 28. The Crest of Barrett.

IBEX; P. VIII. n. 33.

IMBATTLED. See "Embattled."

IMBRUED, IMBUED OR EMBRUED, stained with blood. P. VIII. n. 20.

IMPALING, dividing the shield per-pale; P. I. n. 2, 3, and 11. See Cap. I., "Impaled Arms," and Cap. VII.

INCENSED, a term for animals when borne with fire issuing from their mouths and ears; P. X. n. 7. The crest of Spark, *viz.*: out of a ducal coronet, or, a demi panther ramp. guardant ar., spotted of various colours and incensed.

INCRESCENT. See "Crescent."

INDENTED ; P. II. n. 26.

INDORSED or ENDORSED, back to back ; P. VIII. n. 3.

INFLAMED, anything burning.

IN-LURE, two wings conjoined and inverted, as P. VIII. n. 5.

IN-PRIDE, applied to the peacock when its tail is displayed ; P. IX. n. 18.

INGRAILED. See "Engrailed ;" P. II. n. 21.

INSIGNED or ENSIGNED, crowned ; P. XI. n. 2.

INTER, between.

INTERLACED, when annulets, chevrons, &c., are linked together, *e.g.* ar., three chevronels interlaced gu. ; P. IX. n. 67. Three chevronels interlaced are borne by the family of Fitz-Hugh.

INVECKED, the reverse of engrailed ; P. II. n. 21.

INVERTED, contrary to the usual way of position ; P. VIII. n. 5.

ISSUANT, proceeding from or coming out of. See term "Horn," and P. XI. n. 47.

JAMBE, the same as jamb ; P. VIII. n. 59.

JAVELIN, a short spear with a barbed point.

JELLOP or JOWLOP, the comb of a cock, cockatrice, &c.

JESSANT, shooting forth ; it also signifies throwing out, as a leopard's face jessant-de-lis ; P. VIII. n. 65.

JESSES are short straps of leather tied about the legs of falcons—a leg jessed and belled ; P. VIII. n. 56.

JOINANT, conjoined, to which refer.

JOWLOP or **JOWLLOPPED**, the gills of a cock when of a different tincture from his head.

KEY; P. IX. n. 45.

KNIGHT, a title of honour next to that of a Baronet.

KNIGHTHOOD, orders of—

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Collar, n. 1. Badge, n. 2. Star, n. 3, Title-page.

The Most Ancient Order of the Thistle.

Collar, n. 4. Badge, n. 5. Star, n. 6, Title-page.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Collar, n. 7. Badge, n. 8. Star, n. 9, Title-page.

The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

Collar, n. 10. Badge, n. 11. Star, Grand Cross, n. 12, Title-page.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Collar, n. 13. Badge, n. 14. Star, n. 15, on Title-page.

KNOTS OF SILK CORD, tied in different forms, are borne both as charges and badges, mostly distinguished by the name of the family who bear them. See P. X. n. 57, 58, and 59.

LABEL or **LAMBEL** is used to distinguish the arms of the eldest son; P. VI. n. 1.

LAMB-PASCHAL or **HOLY LAMB**, is a lamb passant holding a banner ar., charged with a cross gu.,

- and circle of glory over the head ; P. X. n. 32.
 Crest of Price.
- LAMBREQUIN, the mantle or hood intervening between the helmet and crest ; P. V. n. 11 and 13.
- LANGUED, a term to express the tongue of beasts and birds when of a different tincture to the body.
- LATTICE, TIRLACE, or TREILÉE, a kind of fret, where the pieces do not interlace each other, but are nailed together.
- LAUNCE, a tilting spear ; P. IX. n. 55.
- LAUREL, the emblem of victory and triumph.
- LEAVES of all kinds are borne in coat armour, *e.g.* the aspen, bay, elm, elder, hazel, holly, oak, vine, &c.
- LEAVED, said of any plant when its leaves are of a different tincture to the stem.
- LEGS of MEN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, are of common use in Heraldry ; animals' legs are termed gambes ; P. VIII. n. 59. Birds' legs, when erased, are termed *à la guise* ; n. 56.
- LEGS in ARMOUR ; P. IX. n. 71, *gu.* ; three legs in armour, conjoined in the fess point, *ppr.*, spurred and garnished or.
- LEGGED or MEMBERED, applied to the legs of birds, &c., when of a different tincture to the body.
- LENTALLY, the same as indented.
- LEOPARD is frequently met with in coat armour, and is blazoned by the same terms as those of lions.
- LEOPARD'S FACE ; P. VIII. n. 37.
- LEOPARD'S FACE JESSANT-DE-LIS ; P. VIII. n. 65.

LEOPARD'S HEAD; P. VIII. n. 38.

LILY; P. Cap. VII. Crest of Chadwick. In front of two cross-crosslets fitchee in saltire a white lily, slipped ppr.

LINES of PARTITION. See "Partition Lines," Cap. II.

LINED, the inside lining of a mantle, garment, cap, &c.

LIONEL or LIONCEL, a young lion.

LION, the emblem of strength and valour; P. XI.

LION-DRAGON; P. XI. n. 42.

LISTON, the scroll or ribbon on which the motto is inscribed.

LODGED, lying on the ground at rest, applied to the stag, &c., synonymous with couchant, as applied to beasts of prey; P. VIII. n. 12.

LONG-BOW; P. X. n. 66.

LOZENGE, on which the arms of maidens and widows should be borne; P. I. n. 11, and P. IV. n. 33.

LOZENGY, divided into an uncertain number of lozenges; P. IX. n. 5.

LUCY, an old term for the fish called a pike; P. X. n. 68.

LURE, when wings are conjoined with their tips turned downwards they are said to be in lure; P. VIII. n. 5.

LYMPHAD, an old-fashioned ship; P. VIII. n. 13.

LYRE, a musical instrument; P. X. n. 21. Crest of Beloe.

MACE, an ornamental staff.

MADDER BAG; P. IX. n. 43.

MAIDEN'S-HEAD, used in Heraldry for the head and neck of a woman couped below the breast, the head wreathed with roses, and crowned with an antique crown.

MAILED, clothed with mail.

MAIN, a hand.

MAINTENANCE, cap of. See "Chapeau."

MALTA, cross of; P. VI. n. 25.

MALLET; P. X. n. 62.

MANCHE or **MAUNCH**, an old-fashioned sleeve; P. VIII. n. 58.

MANED, said of any animal having a mane of a different tincture to the body.

MANTLE, a cloak whereon the achievements are painted; P. V. n. 12.

MANTLING. See "Lambrequin."

MARINED. See "Poisson."

MARQUIS CORONET; P. V. n. 15.

MARK, St., lion of; P. XI. n. 26.

MARTLET, **MERLION**, or **MARTINET**. The distinctive mark of the fourth house is a bird shaped like a swallow, with a forked tail and two tufts instead of legs; P. VI. n. 4.

MASCLE is of a lozenge form, but always perforated; P. I. n. 4.

MAUNCHE. See "Manche."

MEMBERED, a term applied to the beaks and legs of such birds as the swan, duck, heron, &c., when of a different tincture from the body.

MERMAID; P. IX. n. 17.

MERMAN. See "Neptune."

MILL-RIND or MILL-RINE; P. I. n. 1, on a canton a mill-rind.

MITRE, the cap of dignity borne over the arms of bishops; P. I. n. 3, and P. V. n. 9.

MOLE, usually borne as P. X. n. 69.

MOLINE CROSS; P. VI. n. 22.

MONKEY; P. IX. n. 19.

MOOR-COCK; P. VIII. n. 68.

MORION, a steel cap; P. X. n. 23.

MORNE or MORTNE, a lion that has neither tongue, teeth, nor claws; P. XI. n. 15.

MORTAR; P. X. n. 54.

MORT'S HEAD, a death's head.

MOTTO. See Cap. V.

MOUND, from mundus, the world; it is also called the golden orb, and is the emblem of sovereignty; P. IX. n. 28.

MOUNT, when the bottom of the shield is represented green and curved; P. X. n. 80. Animals, &c., are frequently placed on a mount, and borne as crests; P. X. n. 46.

MOUNTING expresses that position in animals of chase which rampant does in those of prey.

MOWMED (MORNE), blunted.

MULLET, supposed to be the rowel of a spur, should consist of five points; P. VI. n. 3: when more than five points it should be blazoned a star.

MURAL CROWN. See Cap. V.

MURAILLE, walled.

MURREY, the colour sanguine.

MUZZLED, said of any animal whose mouth is banded to prevent its biting; P. X. n. 8. The Crest of Brereton.

NAIANT, swimming; P. VIII. n. 9.

NAISSANT, coming out, as a lion naissant of a fesse; P. XI. n. 46.

NAVAL CROWN. Cap. V.

NEBULE or NEBULY; P. II. n. 23, and P. I. n. 1 and 8.

NERVED, said of leaves and plants, the fibres of which are borne of a different tincture from the other part.

NEPTUNE or TRITON; P. IX. n. 14.

NEWT, also termed Eft, a small water animal of the lizard species.

NOMBRI, the naval point. Cap. II.

NOWED, tied in a knot; P. IX. n. 57.

NOWY; P. II. n. 32.

OAK, a tree; the emblem of strength.

OAK-BRANCH; P. Cap. VII. Crest of Lee-Warner.

OGRESSES, the same as pellets.

OLIVE-BRANCH and PALM-BRANCH; P. IX. n. 64.

ONDE or UNDE, wavy.

OPPRESSED, the same as debruised.

OR, gold or yellow; Cap. III.

ORANGES, roundles tenne; P. II. n. 8.

ORDINARIES. Cap. IV.

ORLE. Cap. IV.

OSTRICH, usually represented in Heraldry with a horse-shoe or key in its mouth; P. VIII. n. 46.
Crest of Digby.

OSTRICH-FEATHERS. See "Plume."

OTTER, an amphibious animal; P. X. n. 46. The
Crest of Wilson.

OVER-ALL, surmounted.

OVERT, applied to the wings of birds when open for
taking flight.

OWL, the emblem of wisdom; P. VIII. n. 48.

OX-YOKE; P. X. n. 53.

PADLOCK; P. IX. n. 47.

PALE, one of the ordinaries. Cap. IV.

PALL, an archiepiscopal vestment; P. X. n. 77.

PALLET or PALET. See Cap. IV.

PALE, per, or Party per Pale. Cap. II.

PALM-BRANCH; P. IX. n. 64.

PALY, is when the field or any bearing is divided into
any number of equal pieces of alternate tinctures
by perpendicular lines, as P. I. n. 1, and the
arms of Judd, Cap. VII.

PALY-BENDY, is when the preceding divisions are again
cut by diagonal partition lines; P. IX. n. 4.

PALISADO CORONET. See Cap. V.

PALMER'S STAFFS or PILGRIM'S STAFF; P. X. n. 22.

PANTHERS, &c., when borne with fire issuing from their

- mouths and ears, are termed incensed; P. X. n. 7.
- PARK PALES, palings depicted close to each other with pointed tops.
- PARTITION LINES. See Cap. II.
- PARTY, per. See Cap. II.
- PASCHAL LAMB. See "Lamb."
- PASSANT, walking; P. XI. n. 28.
- PASSANT-GUARDANT, REGUARDANT, &c. See P. XI.
- PASSANT-REPASSANT. See "Counter-passant;" P. XI. n. 34.
- PASSION NAIL; P. IX., fig. 1 at n. 61.
- PATONCE, a cross; P. VI. n. 23.
- PATTEE; P. VI. n. 20.
- PATER-NOSTER or NOSTREE, a cross composed of beads.
- PAW, the foot of a lion, bear, &c., when cut off or erased at the first joint.
- PEACOCK; P. IX. n. 18—a peacock in its pride.
- PEAN, one of the furs; P. III. n. 13.
- PEAR-SLIPPED. See Blazon of the Arms of Perry, Cap. VII.
- PEACHED or PERCHED, applied to birds when in a sitting posture upon a branch or other substance.
- PEGASUS, a winged horse; P. VIII. n. 34.
- PELICAN HERALDIC is represented with her wings endorsed, if not mentioned to the contrary, and her neck embowed, pecking her breast, from whence issue drops of blood; and in blazon is termed vulned or vulning; P. I. n. 3. When

depicted in her nest with young ones is termed in her Piety ; P. IX. n. 12.

The pelican is emblematical of the four duties of a father to his children ; generation, education, instruction, and good example.

PELLETS, also termed OGRESSES, roundles depicted black ; P. II. n. 6.

PELLETTÉE, or SEMÉE OF PELLETS, strewed over with pellets.

PENNON, a small flag, ending sometimes in one, and sometimes in two points, carried on the points of spears, with a part only of the owner's armorial ensigns. See Crest of Coulthart, Dedication Page.

PENNONCELS, or PENCILS, small streamers or flags.

PER. See "Party-per," Cap. II.

PERFORATED, pierced or voided.

PHEON, the barbed head of an arrow ; P. VIII. n. 17.

PHENIX, the emblem of immortality ; P. IX. n. 13.

PIERCED, when any ordinary or charge is perforated, as P. X. n. 6, the form of the perforation should be expressed, square, round, &c.

PILE ; P. II. n. 2.

PILGRIM'S or PALMER'S STAFF ; P. X. n. 22.

PINE APPLE ; P. X. n. 74. Crest of Parkins.

PINE TREE ; P. X. n. 80. See "Examples of Blazon."

PLATES ; P. II. n. 2.

PLOUGH and PLOUGH-SHARE are borne in Heraldry ; P. X. n. 52.

PLUME. A plume of feathers consists of three ; P. X.

n. 70. The Crest of Boyd. If more are in the plume the number must be expressed. Sometimes one plume is placed above another: it is then termed a double plume; P. X. n. 71. The crest of Warner. If composed of three rows, one above the other, it is termed a triple plume. The badge of the Prince of Wales is a plume of ostrich feathers ar., quilled or, enfiled with a prince's coronet of the last, with an escroll az., thereon the words "Ich Dien;" n. 17, Title-page.

PLUMETTY, when the field is divided into fusils, filled with the ends of feathers.

POINT IN POINT, indentings extending from one side of the ordinary to the other, as a pale indented point in point; P. I. n. 4.

POINTED, a cross pointed; P. IX. n. 42.

POISSON or MARINED, a term used for an animal which has the lower part of the body like a fish, as a lion poisson; P. XI. n. 41.

POMEGRANATE; P. Cap. VII. Crest of Don.

POMEIS; P. II. n. 5.

POMÉE, POMMETTÉE, when the extremities terminate in buttons or knobs.

POMMEL, the rounded knob at the extremity of the handle of a sword.

POPINJAYS, small green parrots, with red beaks and legs.

PORCUPINE; P. X. n. 49. Crest of Dychfield.

PORTCULLIS, a machine composed of cross iron bars; P. V. n. 2; also P. I. n. 2, the sinister impalement.

POSÉ, statant.

POTENT ; P. II. n. 33.

POTENT, COUNTER-POTENT, &c. See Cap. III.

POTENT, a cross so termed ; P. IX. n. 32.

POWDERED. See "Semée."

PREYING, any ravenous beast or bird standing on and in a proper position for devouring its prey, as an eagle preying on a tortoise all ppr. The Crest of Haynes ; P. X. n. 29.

PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS. See "Plume."

PROBOSCIS, the trunk of an elephant ; P. X. n. 63.

PROPER, contracted ppr., a term applied to anything when depicted in its natural colour.

PURFLED or GARNISHED, terms for the studs and rims of armour being gold.

PURFLEW, signifies a border or embroidery of fur, shaped like vair : when of one row it is termed purflewed ; when of two, counter-purflewed ; and when of three, vair.

PURPURE, purple.

PYTHON, a winged serpent.

QUADRATED, a cross so termed ; P. IX. n. 38.

QUARTER, an ordinary. Cap. IV.

QUARTERING, the regular arrangement of various coats in one shield.

QUARTERINGS GRAND, when quarters are again quartered.

QUARTERLY, the field or charge divided into four equal parts ; P. VII. n. 2.

QUARTERFOIL, QUATREFOIL, or QUATERFOIL, four-leaved grass; P. IX. n. 56.

QUEUE, or QUEVE, a term for the tail of an animal.

QUINTIN or QUINTAL; P. X. n. 61.

QUIVER OF ARROWS, a case filled with arrows; P. X. n. 72. Crest of Archer.

RADIANT, RAYONNED, RAYONNANT, or RAYONÉE, applied to any ordinary edged with beams like those of the sun. See "Cross Rayonnant;" P. IX. n. 31.

RADIATED, the same as radiant.

RAGULY, RAGULED, or RAGULÉE, notched; P. II. n. 24.

RAINBOW; P. X. n. 75. Crest of Hope,—a broken globe surmounted of a rainbow with clouds at each end, all ppr.

RAMPANT, a term to express the lion, tiger, bear, &c., when in an upright position, standing on the near hind-leg, as n. 1. P. XI.

RAMPANT GUARDANT, REGUARDANT, &c.; P. XI.

RAMPED, RAMPÉE, or ROMPU, broken or separated.

RAPING, applied to ravenous animals devouring their prey.

RAVEN, a carnivorous bird; P. VIII. n. 72. Crest of Raven.

RAYONNE; P. II. n. 38.

RAZED, the same as erased.

REBATED, when the top or point of a weapon is broken off, or part of a cross cut off.

REBUS in Heraldry, "Non verbis rebus loquimur." See "Armes Parlantes," Cap. I.

REFLECTED or REFLEXED, curved or turned round, as the chain or line from the collar of a beast, thrown over the back; P. XI. n. 4.

REGUARDANT or REGARDANT, looking behind; P. XI. n. 3 and 31.

REIN-DEER, a stag with double attires; P. X. n. 33. Crest of Botfield.

REMOVED, shifted from its proper place.

RECONTRE, used as caboshed.

REPLENISHED, the same as semée.

REREMOUSE or BAT; P. X. n. 50.

RESPECTANT or RESPECTING, applied to tame animals or fish when placed face to face.

REST or CLARION; P. VIII. n. 52.

RETORTED, serpents wreathed one into another, or as a fret, are said to be retorted.

REVERSED, the same as "Inverted."

ROBIN; P. X. n. 9. A robin ppr. Crest of Stoughton.

RIBBON, or RIBAND, or RIBON. Cap. IV.

RISING, applied to birds when preparing to fly; P. VIII. n. 2.

ROCK, a stony mass, the emblem of solidity and strength; P. I. n. 8. The lion's head is issuant from rocks.

ROMPE or ROMPU, broken.

ROSE is borne depicted naturally, as n. 1, at page 37. The Heraldic Rose is always shown full blown,

- with the petala expanded, seeded in the middle, and backed by five green barbs or involucra; P. VI. n. 7.
- ROSE SLIPPED. No. 1 on plate at Cap. VII.
- ROUNDLES. See Cap. II. and Cap. VII.
- ROUSANT, a term applied to a swan when preparing to fly; P. VIII. n. 71.
- RUSTRE, a lozenge pierced round in the centre; P. IV. n. 34.
- SABLE, black. Cap. II.
- SAGITTARIUS or CENTAUR; P. IX. n. 12.
- SALAMANDER, an imaginary animal, is represented green, surrounded with flames of fire ppr; P. X. n. 51. Crest of John Calthrop, Esq., Stanhoe Hall, co. Norfolk.
- SALIENT, SALIENT, or SAILLANT, leaping; P. XI. n. 18.
- SALMON, a fish; P. VIII. n. 9.
- SALTIRE or SALTIER. Cap. IV., P. I. n. 10.
- SALTIERWAYS or IN SALTIRE, any figure placed in the form and position of a saltire; P. X. n. 42.
- SALTANT, applied to the squirrel, cat, &c., when springing forward.
- SANGLANT, bloody, torn, or erased.
- SANGLIER, a wild boar.
- SANGUINE, murrey colour.
- SARACEN. See "Savage."
- SANS, without, applied to animals or birds deprived of some member.

SAVAGE, wild man, or woodman, and Saracen, are all depicted the same; generally with a wreath of leaves around the temples and waist, and holding a club; P. X. n. 30.

A demi savage, wreathed about the head and loins vert., holding over dexter shoulder a club or. Crest of Wood.

SCALING-LADDER; P. IX. n. 60.

SCARPE. See Cap. IV.

SCEPTRE, a royal staff, the emblem of justice; P. X. n. 56.

SCROLL, that part of the achievement on which the motto is placed; P. V. n. 12 and 13.

SCUTCHEON, the same as escutcheon.

SCYTHE, an instrument of husbandry; P. IX. n. 47.

SEA-LION; P. XI. n. 41.

SEA-DOG, SEA-HORSE, &c., are all depicted in the forms which the several names denote, having fishes' tails and webbed paws, as the sea-lion.

SEAX, a scimitar with a semi-circular notch hollowed out of the back of the blade; P. X. n. 67.

SEEDED, applied to the seed of roses, lilies, &c., when of a tincture different to the flower itself.

SEGREANT, a term applied to the griffin when standing erect. It is the position of a lion rampant.

SEJANT, sitting; P. XI. n. 22.

SEJANT GUARDANT AFFRONTÉ; P. XI. n. 20.

SEMÉE or SEMME implies that the field, charge, crest or supporter is strewed over with figures, such as stars, fleur-de-lis, &c.; P. X. n. 77.

SEMÉE-DE-LIS, strewed with fleur-de-lis.

SEPT-INSULAR LION; P. XI. n. 40.

SERAPH'S HEAD, depicted as the head of a child, with three pairs of wings, viz., two in chief, two in fesse, and two in base; P. IX. n. 30.

SERPENT; P. X. n. 81.

SERRATED, indented.

SHAKE-FORK is in the shape of a cross pall; P. X. n. 77.

SHAMROCK, the same as trefoil; P. VIII. n. 62.

SHIP IN FULL SAIL; P. X. n. 65. Crest of Atkins.

SHUTTLE; P. IX. n. 48.

SHIVERED, splintered.

SICKLE; P. X. n. 53.

SINISTER, the left.

SIREN, a mermaid.

SKEIN, a short sword or dagger.

SLING; P. X. n. 26, as borne in the arms of Carden.

SLIP, a twig with only three leaves.

SLIPPED, plucked from the stock; P. IX. n. 65. See Blazon of the arms of Perry, Cap. VII.

SPHINX, a fabulous monster, with the head of a woman and body of a lion, and wings of an eagle; P. X. n. 47., crest of Asgile.

SPLENDOUR. See "Sun."

SPUR; P. IX. n. 27, a spur leathered.

SQUIRREL, crest of Lee-Warner; P. Cap. VII.

ST. MARK, LION OF; P. XI. n. 26.

STAG. The stag is blazoned, at gaze, tripping, courant, lodged, P. VIII. n. 7, 8, 11, 12.

STANDARD. See "Ensigns."

STAR. See "Estoile" and "Mullet."

STATANT, standing; P. XI. n. 33.

STIRRUP, of an ordinary saddle.

STOCK, of a tree; P. VIII. n. 54.

STORK; P. VIII. n. 47.

STRINGED, applied to a buglehorn, which is generally borne with strings affixed thereto, tied in a bow; also applied to the harp, &c.

STUMP, or Stock of a Tree; P. VIII. n. 54.

SUB-ORDINAIRES. See Cap. IV.

SUFFLUE, a term for a rest or clarion.

SUN; P. I. n. 8, sun issuant from clouds. The sun is always represented with a human face environed in rays, and is termed a sun in splendour.

SUPPORTERS. See Cap. V.

SURGIANT, rising.

SURMOUNTED, a term to express any charge having another placed over it, as ar., a pile sa., surmounted of a chev., gu.; P. IX. n. 69.

SWAN; P. VIII. n. 71.

SWEEP or BALISTA, an engine used by the ancients for throwing stones; P. X. n. 25.

SWORD. See Examples of Blazon, Cap. VII. and P. X.

SYKES, the same as Heraldic Fountain, Cap. II.

TALBOT, a hound with long ears; P. VIII. n. 31.

TARGANT, TORGANT, or TORQUED, bending and rebending, like the letter S.

- TAU, a cross Tau; P. IX. n. 37.
- TENNE. Cap. III.
- THISTLE. See centre figure, No. 6, Title-page.
- THUNDERBOLT; P. VIII. n. 21.
- TIGER-HERALDIC; P. VIII. n. 29.
- TILTING SPEAR; P. IX. n. 55.
- TIMBRE, signifies the helmet, when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.
- TINCTURES. See Cap. III.
- TORCE, the same as wreath. †
- TOISON D'OR, a term to express a golden fleece.
- TORQUED, wreathed or twisted.
- TORTEAUX, a roundle of a red colour; P. II. n. 3.
- TORTOISE; P. X. n. 29.
- TOWER; P. VIII. n. 55.
- TOWERED or TURRETED, having towers or turrets; P. X. n. 64.
- TRANSFIXED, pierced through; P. X. n. 34.
- TRANSMUTED, counter-changed.
- TREES in great variety are met with in coat armour:
e.g. the apple, aspen, beech, cedar, cypress,
 cherry, elm, fir, pine, oak, yew, &c. The stump
 or stock of a tree; P. VIII. n. 54.
- TREFLE, as a bend trefle; P. X. n. 76.
- TREFOIL, three-leaved grass; P. VIII. n. 62.
- TREILLE. See "Lattice."
- TRENCHANT, cutting, brandishing.
- TRESSURE, always borne double and floriated; P. IV. n. 28.

TRICORPORATED, three bodies conjoined to one head;
P. XI. n. 36.

TRIDENT, a three-pronged barbed fork; P. IX. n. 14:
a Triton or Merman holding a trident.

TRIPPANT or TRIPPING. This term is proper for beasts
of chase, as passant for those of prey; P. VIII.
n. 8.

Counter tripping; P. VIII. n. 70.

TRITON, a Merman; P. IX. n. 14.

TRONONÉE signifies a cross or other bearing cut in pieces
and dismembered so as all the pieces preserve or
retain the form of a cross, or whatever bearing
it may be.

TRUNCATED or TRUNKED, applied to the main stem of
trees, &c., when coupéd or cut off; P. VIII.
n. 54.

TRUSSING. See "Preying."

TUFTED, a term applied to the small bunches of hair
on the heraldic-tiger, antelope, &c.; P. VIII
n. 33.

TURNPIKE; P. X. n. 13.

TURNED UP. When a cap or cuff is supposed to be folded
back so as to show its lining it is said to be
turned up, as a chapeau gu., turned up ermine;
P. V. n. 10.

TURRET, a small tower on the top of another; P. X.
n. 64.

TUSKED, is said of the boar, tiger, elephant, &c., when
their tusks are of a different tincture to that
of the body of the animal.

TYNES, the branches of the horns of the stag, buck, &c.

UMBRACED, the same as vambraced.

UNDE, UNDÉE, or UNDY, the same as Wavy; P. II. n. 22.

UNGULED, a term applied to the hoof of a horse, stag, hind, bull, goat, &c.

UNICORN; P. IX. n. 24.

UNION FLAG or UNION-JACK, composed of three crosses, viz., that of St. George for England, of St. Andrew for Scotland, and St. Patrick for Ireland; P. IX. n. 2. For origin of the Union-Jack, see Elvin's 'Anecdotes of Heraldry.'

URCHIN or HEDGEHOG; P. X. n. 48.

URINANT, applicable to the dolphin or other fish when borne with the head downwards; P. X. n. 12.

VAIR. See Cap. III.

VALLARY CROWN. See Cap. V.

VAMBRACED implies that the whole limb is covered with armour; P. VIII. n. 15.

VAMPLATE, a gauntlet; P. VIII. n. 14.

VARMET, the escallop when represented without the ears.

VARVELLED, when the jesses of a hawk are borne flôtant, with a ring at the end; P. VIII. n. 56.

VERDOY, a border charged with any kind of vegetables.

VERRY, the same as Vair.

VERT, green; Cap. III.

VERVELS, the rings to which the jesses of the hawk are fastened; P. VIII. n. 56.

VESTED, HABITED, or CLOTHED, as Crest of Rhodes; Cap. VII.

VISCOUNT'S CORONET; P. V. n. 17.

VOIDED, a term applicable to any ordinary when pierced through, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but the outer edge, as ar., a cross patonce voided gu.; P. X. n. 5, Pilkington.

VOIDER. See "Flanche," Cap. IV.

VOL, in blazon, implies two wings conjoined as indorsed; P. VIII. n. 3.

VOLANT, flying.

VORANT, swallowing.

VULNED, wounded and bleeding; P. VIII. n. 19.

VULNING, that is wounding; particularly applied to the Pelican, which is always depicted wounding her breast. See "Pelican-Heraldic."

WALES', PRINCE OF, FEATHERS. See "Plume."

WATER, when borne in coat armour, should be depicted to imitate nature. P. at Cap. VII., crest of Trail.

WATER-BOUGET, a leathern bucket anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp. See Dedication Page. Ar., a fesse betw. a horse courant in chief and a water-bouget in base sa.

WATTLED, a term applied to the gills of a cock when of a different tincture from the body.

WAVED, the same as Wavy.

WAVY or UNDEE; P. II. n. 22.

WELKE, WELK, or WHELK, a shell-fish; P. Cap. VII. The crest of Wilkins.

WELL; P. X. n. 16.

WELL-BUCKET ; P. X. n. 20.

WHEAT, AN EAR OF. See blazon of the arms of Judd, Cap. VII.

WHIRLPOOL. See "Gurges."

WILLOW-TREE ; P. X. n. 46. On a mount in front of a willow-tree ; an otter all ppr. Crest of Wilson.

WINGED, having wings ; P. XI. n. 35.

WIVERN. See "Wyvern."

WOLF ; P. VIII. n. 30, and P. X. n. 34.

WOOD, in heraldry a small group of trees growing on a mount.

WOODMAN. See "Savage."

WOOL-PACK ; P. X. n. 14.

WREATH. See Cap. V.

WREATHED, having a wreath round the head or elsewhere.

WYVERN or WIVERN, an imaginary animal, the upper part resembling what is called a dragon, with two legs ; and the lower, an adder or snake ; P. VII. n. 2.

YATES, the ancient name for gates ; P. X. n. 24.

YOKE, an ox-yoke ; P. X. n. 53.

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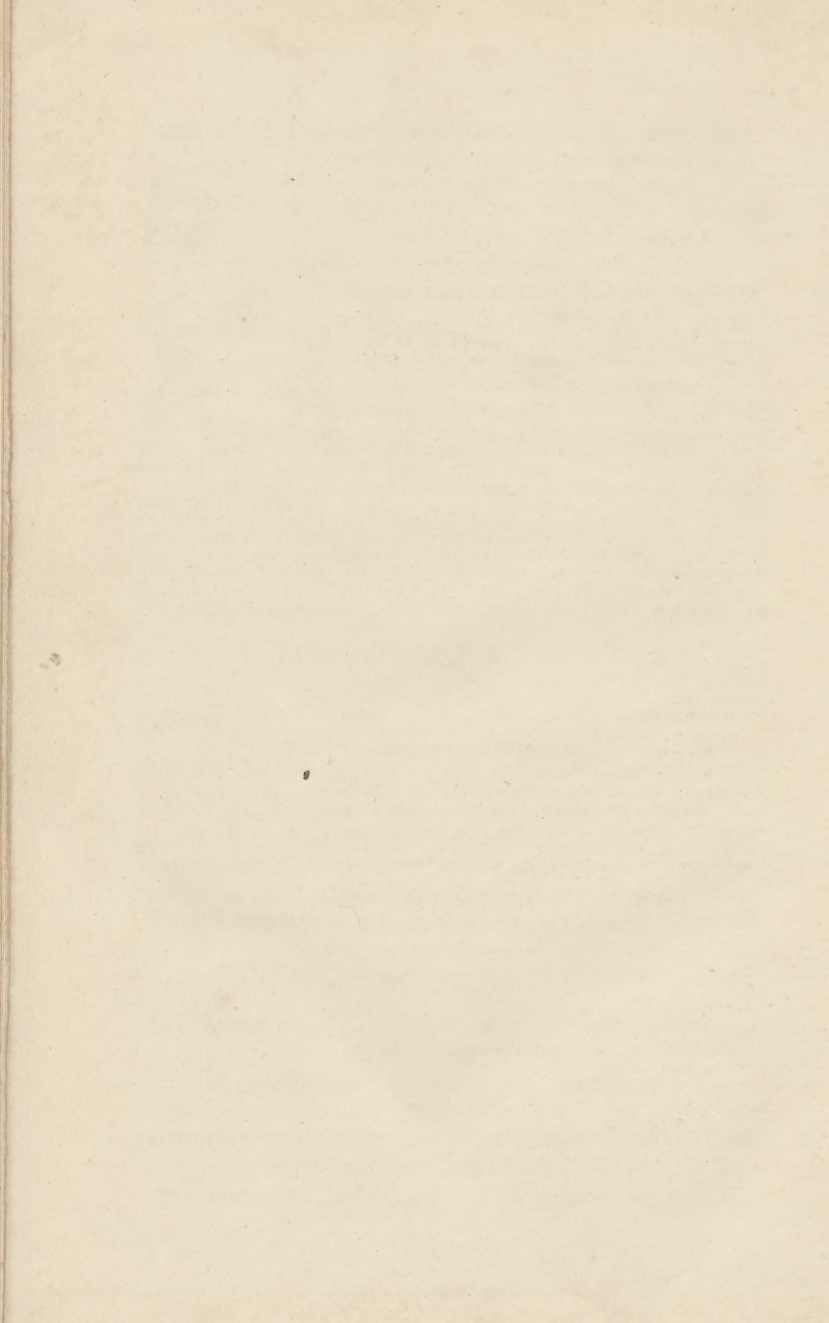
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