

AN  
**EASY INTRODUCTION**  
TO  
**HERALDRY,**

WHEREIN  
ITS MOST USEFUL TERMS ARE DISPLAYED AT  
LENGTH, AND ACCOMPANIED WITH  
**Twelve Lithographic Plates,**  
OF REFERENCE,

*Containing upwards of 400 Examples;*

Collected from the most eminent, ancient and  
modern Authors, and disposed in a clear and  
alphabetical manner.



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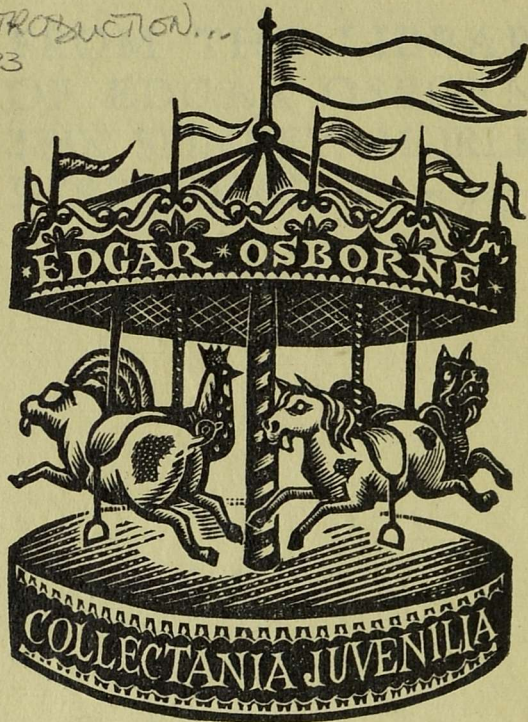
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AN

# INTRODUCTION

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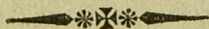
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## ADDRESS.



*The principal design of this work is to bring the Rules of Heraldry into methodical order, many having attempted its study but from its intricate, expensive and voluminous arrangements have been prevented making any progress. The following work is intended by the Lithographer as a compendium of instruction for the junior classes in Schools, as well as a necessary assistant to Heraldic Painters, Engravers, and others interested in the blazonment of Arms, whose other avocations prevent reference to works of a more voluminous and costly description.*

*It is necessary before any person attempts to blazon a Coat, he should be first well acquainted with the points of the Escutcheon, Partition Lines, Metals, Colours, &c. which, by following the Examples in this Introduction, so that they can be named at sight, will enable them to have a true knowledge of the first and most useful principles of the Science in a short time.*

No. 1, Addle-street,

Jan. 1823.

# APPENDIX

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No. 1. Appendix  
Vol. 1. 1828.



# INTRODUCTION

TO

## HERALDRY.



**T**HE Science of Heraldry teaches how to blazon, or explain, in proper terms, all that belongs to Coats of Arms; hereditary marks of honour, made up of colours and figures, which serve to denote the descent and alliance of the bearer, or to distinguish states, cities, societies, &c. civil, ecclesiastical, and military. There are eight classes under which Arms are generally ranged; viz. Dominion, Pretension, Concession, Community, Patronage, Family, Alliance, and Succession; and a sort which Blazoners call Assumptive Arms, being such as are assumed without a legal title.

The essential and integral parts, are Escutcheons, Tinctures, Charges, and Ornaments.

The Shield is the field or ground whereon are represented the figures that make a coat of arms; for these marks of distinction were put on bucklers or shields, before they were placed on banners, flags, and coat-armour; and wherever they may be fixed, they are still on a plane or superficies, whose form resembles a shield.

Armorists distinguish several parts or points in escutcheons, in order to determine exactly the position of the bearings they are charged with: they

are denoted by the first nine letters of the alphabet, in Plate 1. The knowledge of these points ought to be well observed.

It is also necessary to observe, that the *dexter* side is opposite to the *left* hand, and the *sinister* side to the *right* hand, of the person who looks on it.

By Tinctures is meant that variable hue of arms common both to shields and other bearings. According to French Heralds, there are but seven tinctures in armory ; of which two are metals, the other five are colours.

The Metals are Gold...termed....Or

Silver .....Argent

The Colours are Blue..... Azure

Red.....Gules

Green .....Vert

Purple.....Purpure

Black .....Sable

When natural bodies, such as animals, plants ; or, celestial bodies, &c. are introduced into arms, they frequently retain their natural colours, which is expressed by the word *proper*.

Besides the five colours above, the English admit

Orange.....termed.....Tenny,

Blood-colour..... Sanguine:

but these two are rarely to be found.

These tinctures are represented in engravings and drawings by dots and lines, as in Plate 1.

*Or* is expressed by *dots*.

*Argent* is *plain*.

*Azure*, by *horizontal* lines.

*Gules*, by *perpendicular* lines.

*Vert*, by *diagonal* lines, from the *dexter* chief to the *sinister* base points.

*Purpure*, by *diagonal* lines, from the *sinister* chief to the *dexter* base points.



*Sable*, by *perpendicular* and *horizontal* lines, crossing each other.

*Tenny*, by *diagonal* lines, from the sinister chief to the dexter base points, traversed by *horizontal* lines.

*Sanguine*, by lines crossing each other *diagonally*, from dexter to sinister, and from sinister to dexter.

The Coats of *Sovereigns* are often blazoned by the *planets*; those of *Noblemen* by *precious stones*, in the manner following :

Or .....	or	Topaz ....	by	Sol
Argent ....		Pearl .....		Luna
Sable.....		Diamond ....		Saturn
Gules.....		Ruby .....		Mars
Azure ....		Sapphire ....		Jupiter
Vert .....		Emerald ....		Venus
Purple....		Amethyst....		Mercury
Tenny ....		Jacynth ....		Dragon's Head
Sanguine ...		Sardonyx ....		Dragon's Tail

The English Heralds give different names to the roundlet, according to its colour. Thus if it is

Or, .....	it is called a..	Bezant
Argent .....		Plate
Azure.....		Hurt
Gules .....		Tortean
Vert .....		Pomeis
Purple .....		Golps
Sable .....		Pellet
Tenny .....		Orange
Sanguine .....		Guze

Furs represent the hairy skins of certain beasts, prepared for doublings or linings of robes of state : and as shields were anciently covered with furred skins, they are therefore used in heraldry in the coats of arms themselves.

There are four different kinds, viz. 1st. *Ermine*, which is a field *argent*, powdered with black spots, their tails terminating in three hairs.

2nd. *Ermines*, where the field is *sable*, and the powdering white.

3d. *Erminois*, where the field is *or*, and the spots *sable*.

4th. *Vair*, which is expressed by blue and white skins, cut into the *forms of little bells*, ranged in rows opposite each other, the base of the white ones being next to that of the blue ones. *Vair* is usually of six rows; if there be more or fewer, the number ought to be expressed; and if the colours are different from those abovementioned, they must likewise be expressed. See Plate 2.

#### *Lines used in parting of Fields.*

Escutcheons are either of one tincture, or more than one; those that are one only, such as a tincture is said to be predominant; but in such as have on them more than one, the field is divided by lines, which, according to their divers forms, receive various names. 1st, The Engrailed. 2d, The Inverted. 3d, The Wavy. 4th, The Embattled, or Crenelle. 5th, The Nebule. 6th, The Raguly. 7th, The Indented. 8th, The Dancette. 9th, The Dovetail. 10th, The Champaine, &c. See Plate 1.

As the fore-mentioned lines serve to divide the field, it must be observed, that if the division consists of two equal parts, made by the perpendicular line, it is called parted per pale; by the horizontal line, parted per fesse; by the diagonal dexter, parted per bend; by the diagonal sinister, parted per bend sinister.

If a field is divided into four equal parts by any of these lines, it is said to be quartered; which may be done two ways, viz.



Quartered, or parted per cross; which is made by a perpendicular and horizontal line, which crossing each other at the centre of the field, divide it into four equal parts, called quarters.

Quartered, or parted per saltier; which is made by two diagonal lines, dexter and sinister, that cross one another in the centre of the field, and likewise divide into four equal parts.

The escutcheon is sometimes divided into a greater number of parts, in order to place in it the arms of the several families to which there is an alliance; and in this case it is called a genealogical achievement, or quarterly.

### *Differences of Coats of Arms.*

Armorists have invented various differences, or marks, whereby bearers of the same coat of arms are distinguished from each other, and their nearness to the principal bearer demonstrated.

Ancient differences consist in bordures, which is a bearing that goes all round, and parallel to the boundary of the escutcheon, in form of a hem, and always contains a fifth part of the field in breadth.

The modern differences, not only for the distinguishing of sons issued out of one family, but also to denote the difference and subordinate degrees in each house, from the original ancestors, are nine, viz.

For the heir, or 1st son, the Label; 2d son, the Crescent; 3d son, the Mullet; 4th son, the Martlet; 5th son, the Annulet; 6th son, the Fleur-de-lis; in Plate 3; and on some occasions the following distinctions might be used, viz. 7th son, the Rose; 8th son, the Cross-moline; 9th son, the Double Quarter-foil. See Plate 3.

It must be observed, that of all the above-men-

tioned marks of distinction, none but the Label is affixed on the coats of arms belonging to any of the Royal Family; which the introducers of this peculiarity have, however, thought proper to difference by additional pendants and distinct charges on them.

As to the distinction to be made in the arms of the offspring belonging to each of the above-mentioned brothers, it is expressed by figures on the top and margin of the table contained in Plate 3: for instance, the heir or first son of the second house beneath a crescent, charged with a label, during his father's life only; the second son of the second house, a crescent, charged with another crescent; the third son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a mullet; the fourth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a martlet; the fifth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with an annulet; the sixth son of the second house, a crescent, charged with a fleur-de-lis; and so on with the other sons, taking care to have them of a different tincture; as in Plate 3.

### *Ordinaries.*

The most judicious Armorists admit only of nine honourable ordinaries: viz.

The Chief,	The Bend-sinister,	The Cheveron,
The Pale,	The Fess,	The Cross and
The Bend,	The Bar,	The Saltier.

The chief is an ordinary determined by an horizontal line, which, if it is of any other form but straight, must be expressed. It is placed in the upper part of the escutcheon, and containeth in depth the third part of the field: its diminutive is a fillet, the contents of which is not to exceed one-fourth of the chief, and standeth in the lowest part thereof. This ordinary is subject to be charged



with a variety of figures; and may be indented, wavy, nebule, &c. See Plate 1.

The Pale is an ordinary, consisting of two perpendicular lines from the top to the base of the escutcheon, and contains the middle third part of the field: its diminutives are, the pallet which is half the pale, and the endorse, which is the fourth part of the pale. See Plate 4. fig. 4, 5 & 6.

The Bend is an ordinary, formed by two diagonal lines drawn from the dexter chief to the sinister base, and contains the fifth part of the field in breadth, if uncharged; but if charged, then the fourth: its diminutives are, the bendlet, which is the half of a bend; the cost, or cotice, when two of them accompany a bend, which is the fourth part of a bend; and ribband, the moiety of a cost; or the eighth part of a field. See Plate 4. fig. 8, 9, 11 & 12.

There is also the bend-sinister, which is of the same breadth as the bend, but drawn the contrary way: this is subdivided into a scarp, which is the half of the bend; and into a baton, which is the fourth part of the bend; but the latter does not extend itself to the extremities of the field, there being part of it seen at both ends.

The Fess is an ordinary which is produced by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across the centre of the field, and contains in breadth the fourth part thereof. See Plate 4. fig. 15.

The Bar is formed of two lines, and contains but the fifth part of the field; which is not the only thing wherein it differs from the fess; for there may be more than one in an escutcheon, placed in different parts thereof, whereas the fess is limited to the centre point. The bar has two diminutives; the barulet, which contains half the bar; and the closet which is the half of the barulet. When the

shield contains a number bars of metal and colour alternate, of even number, it is called barry of so many pieces, expressing their number.

The Cheveron, which represents two rafters of a house well jointed together, or a pair of compasses half open, takes up the fifth part of the field: its diminutives are the cheveronel, which contains the half of the cheveron; and the couple-close, which is half of a cheveronel: that is, its breadth is but the fourth part of a cheveron. p.4, fig. 21, 22 & 23.

The Cross is an ordinary, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines in the fess point, where they make four right angles: the lines are not drawn throughout, but discontinued the breadth of the ordinary, which takes up only the fifth part of the field, when not charged; but if charged, the third: it is borne as well engrailed, indented, &c. as plain. See Plate 4. fig. 1.

The Saltier, which is formed by the bend-dexter and bend-sinister crossing each other in right angles, as the intersecting of the pale and fess forms the cross; contains the fifth part of the field; but if charged, then the fourth. See Plate 4. fig. 28.

Besides the honourable ordinaries and the diminutions already mentioned, there are other heraldic figures, called Subordinaries, or Ordinaries only; which, by reason of their ancient use in arms, are of worthy bearing; viz. The Gyron, France-quarter, Canton, Pale, Fret, Pile, Orle, Inescutcheon, Tressure, Annulet, Flanches, Flasques, Voiders, Billet, Lozenge, Fusil, Rustre, Mascle, Pappilone, and Diaper.

### *The External Ornaments of Escutcheons.*

The Ornaments that accompany or surround escutcheons were introduced to denote the birth, dignity, or office of the persons to whom the coat of arms



appertaineth; which is practised both among the laity and clergy. Those most in use are of ten sorts; viz. Crowns, Coronets, Mitres, Helmets, Mantlings, Chapeaus, Wreaths, Crests, Scrolls, and Supporters.

The Helmet was formerly worn as a defensive weapon, to cover the bearer's head; and it is now placed over a coat of arms as its chief ornament, and the true mark of gentility.

Those of kings and royal family, and Noblemen of Great Britain, are open faced and grated, and the numbet of bars serves to distinguish the bearer's quality; that is, the helmet appropriated to the Dukes and Marquisses is different from the King's, by having a bar exactly in the middle, and two on each side, making but five bars in all; whereas the King's helmet has six bars. The other grated helmet, with four bars is common to all degrees of peerage under a Marquis. The open-faced helmet without bars denotes Baronets and Knights. The close helmet is for all Squires and Gentlemen. Their position is also looked upon as a mark of distinction: the grated helmet in front belongs to sovereign princes; the grated helmet in profile is common to all degrees of peerage; the helmet standing direct without bars, and the beaver a little open, denotes Baronets and Knights; lastly, the side standing helmet, with the beaver close, is the way of wearing it amongst Esquires and Gentlemen. See Plate 3.

A Chapeau is an ancient hat, or rather cap of dignity, worn by Dukes, generally scarlet-coloured velvet on the outside, lined and turned up with fur; frequently to be met with above an helmet, instead of a wreath, under Gentlemen's and Noblemen's crests, as in Plate 11.

The Wreath is a kind of a roll, made of two skains of silk twisted together, which ancient Knights wore as a head dress, when equipped for tournaments, The colours of the silk are always taken from the principal colour, contained in the coat of arms of the bearer. They are still accounted as one of the lesser ornaments of escutcheons, and are placed between the helmet and the crest. p.12. f.28.

The Crest is the highest part of the ornaments of a coat of arms: it is called Crest from the Latin word *Crista*, which signifies a comb or tuft, such as many birds have upon their heads; as the peacock, pheasant, &c. in allusion to the place on which it is fixed.

Supporters are figures standing on the scroll, and placed at the side of the escutcheon: they are so called, because they seem to support or hold up the shield.

It is to be observed, that bearing coats of arms supported; is, according to the heraldical rules of England, the prerogative of Dukes, Marquisses, Earls, Viscounts, and Barons; of all Knights of the Garter, though they should be under the degree of Barons; and of Knights of the Bath; who both receive on their creation a grant of supporters.

### *Rules or Laws of Heraldry, relative to Escutcheons.*

The several escutcheons, tinctures, charges, and ornaments of coats of arms, and their various properties, being now explained, it may not be improper to subjoin such rules for emblazoning the same, as the ancient usage and laws of heraldry have established amongst us.

The first and most general rule is, to express one's self in proper terms, so as not to omit any thing



that ought to be specified; and at the same time to be clear and concise, without tautology.

One must begin with the tincture of the field, and then proceed to the principal charges which possess the most honourable place in the shield; such as the fess, cheveron, &c. always naming that charge first which lies next and immediately upon the field.

After naming the tincture of the field, the honourable ordinaries, or rather principal figures, you must specify their attributes, and afterwards their metal or colour.

When an honourable ordinary, or some one figure is placed upon another, whether it be a fesse, cheveron, cross, &c. it is always to be named after the ordinary or figure over which it is placed, with one of these expressions, *sur-tout*, or *over-all*.

In the blazoning of such ordinaries as are plain, the bare mentioning of them is sufficient; but if an ordinary should be made of any of the crooked lines mentioned above, its form must be specified; that is, whether it be engrailed, wavy, &c. as are engraved in Plate 1.

When a principal figure possesses the centre of the field, its possession is not to be expressed; or when a bearing is named, without specifying the point where it is placed, then it is understood to possess the middle of the field.

The number of the points of mullets or stars must be specified when more than five; and also, if a mullet or any other charge be pierced, it must be mentioned.

When a ray of the sun, or other single figure, is borne in any other part of the escutcheon than the centre, the point it issues from must be named.

The natural colour of trees, plants, fruits, birds,

&c. is no otherwise to be expressed in blazoning, but by the word *proper*; but if they differ from their natural colour, they must be particularized.

When three figures are in a field, and their position not mentioned in the blazoning, they are always understood to be two above, and one below.

When there are many figures of the same species borne in a coat of arms, their number must be observed as they stand, and distinctly expressed.

### *Marshalling Coats of Arms.*

By marshalling coats of arms, is to be understood the art of disposing divers of them into one escutcheon, and of distributing their contingent ornaments in proper places. Various causes may occasion arms to be thus conjoined, which Mr. Guillim comprises under two heads; Manifest and Obscure.

What this learned and judicious Herald means by manifest causes, in the marshalling of coats of arms, are such as betoken marriages, or a sovereign's gift, granted either through the special favour of the Prince, or for some eminent services. Concerning marriages, it is to be observed;—

When the coats of arms of a married couple, descended of distinct families, are to be put together in one escutcheon, the field of their respective arms is conjoined paleways, and blazoned parted per pale; baron and femme, two coats, first, &c. in which case the Baron's arms are always to be placed on the dexter side, and the femme's arms on the sinister side.

If a widower marry again, his late and present wife's arms are, according to Mr. Leigh, “to be both placed on the sinister side in the escutcheon with his own, and parted per fesse;



“ the first wife’s coat shall stand on the chief, and  
 “ the second on the base; or he may set them both  
 “ in pale with his own, the first wife’s coat next  
 “ himself, and his second outermost. If he should  
 “ marry a third wife, then the two first matches  
 “ shall stand on the chief, and the third shall have  
 “ the whole base; and if he take a fourth wife,  
 “ she must participate one half of the base with  
 “ the third wife; and so will they seem to be so  
 “ many coats quartered.”

But it must be observed, that these forms of impaling are meant of hereditary coats, whereby the husband stands in expectation of having the hereditary possessions of his wife united to his patrimony.

• In the arms of femmes joined to the paternal coat of the baron, the proper differences by which they were borne by the fathers of such women must be inserted.

If a coat of arms that as a bordure be impaled with another, as by marriage, then the bordure must be wholly omitted in the side of the arms next the centre.

The person that marries an heiress, instead of his arms with those of his wife, is to bear them in an escutcheon placed in the centre of his shield, after the same manner as the baronet’s badge is marshalled; and which, on account of its shewing forth his pretension to her estate, is called an escutcheon of pretence, and is blazoned *sur-tout, i. e.* over-all, as the inescutcheon borne in the centre of the royal atchievement. But the children are to bear the hereditary coat of arms of their father and mother quarterly, which denotes a fixed inheritance, and so transmit them to posterity. The first and fourth quarters generally contain the father’s arms, add the second and third the mother’s : except the

heir should derive not only their estate, but also their title and dignity from their mother. See Plate 1.

If a maiden or dowager lady of quality marry a commoner, or a nobleman inferior to her rank, their coats of arms may be set aside of one another in two separate escutcheons, yet under one mantle or drapery, and the lady's arms ornamented according to her title.

Archbishops and bishops impale their arms differently from the before mentioned rules, by giving the place of honour, that is the dexter-side, to the arms of their dignity. Indeed it is to be observed, that prelates thus bear their arms parted per pale, to denote their being joined to their cathedral church in a sort of spiritual marriage.

With respect to such armorial ensigns as the sovereign thinks fit to augment a coat of arms with, they may be marshelled various ways,

1st. The ancient and respectable badge of the most noble Order of the Garter, instituted by King Edward III, 1349, and which, ever since its institution, has been looked upon as a great honour bestowed on the noblest persons of this nation and other countries, is an augmentation made to surround, as with a garter, the arms of such Knights, as is inscribed with this motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

2d. The badge of the Order of the Bath, first instituted 1399, by King Henry IV, and re-established by George I, is inscribed within a circular border with this motto, "*Tria juncta in uno.*"

3d. The badge of the Order of the Thistle, instituted in 819, by Achaius, was re-established by King James II, of England, and is inscribed with this motto, "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

4th. The badge of the Order of St. Patrick, in-



stituted by King George III, March 11, 1783, is inscribed within a circular bordure with this motto, "*Quis saparabit?*"

5th. The baronet's mark of distinction is the arms of the province of Ulster in Ireland, granted and made hereditary by King James I, who erected this dignity on the 22d of May, 1611, in order to propagate a plantation in that province. The mark is "*Argent, a sinister hand coupéd at the wrist, and erected, Gules;*" which is borne either in a canton or an escutcheon, as will best suit the figures of the arms.

### *Funeral Escutcheons.*

After having treated of the essential parts of the coats of arms, of the various charges and ornaments usually borne therewith, of their attributes and dispositions, and of the rules for blazoning and marshalling them, we shall next describe the several funeral escutcheons or atchievements, usually called hatchments; whereby may be known, after any person's decease, what rank either he or she held when living; and if it be a gentleman's hatchment, whether he was a bachelor, married man, or widower; with the like distinctions for gentlewomen.

The hatchment having the ground without the escutcheon on the dexter side black, denotes the man to be dead; and the ground on the sinister side being white, signifies that the wife is living; which is also demonstrated by the outmantling.

When a married gentlewoman dies first, the hatchment is distinguished by a contrary colour from the former; that is, the arms on the sinister side have the ground without the escutcheon black; whereas those on the dexter side, for her surviving

husband, are upon a white ground: the hatchment of a gentlewoman is further different by having a cherub over the arms instead of a crest.

When a bachelor dies, his arms may be depicted single or quartered with a crest over them, but never impaled, as the two first are; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a maid dies, her arms which are placed in a lozenge, may be single or quartered as those of a bachelor; but, instead of a crest, have a cherub over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon is also black.

When a widower dies, his arms are represented impaled with those of his deceased wife, having a helmet, mantling, and crest over them; and all the ground without the escutcheon black.

When a widow dies, her arms are also represented impaled with those of her deceased husband, but inclosed in a lozenge, and instead of a crest, a cherub placed over them; all the ground about the escutcheon is also black.

If a widower or bachelor should happen to be the last of his family, the hatchment hath a death's head; and that of a maid or widow, whose family is extinct by her death, is depicted by a death's head, to denote that death has conquered all.

By these rules, which are sometimes neglected through ignorance, may be known upon the sight of the hatchment, what branch of the family is dead; and by the helmet or coronet, what title or degree the deceased was of.



# HERALDIC TERMS

## EXPLAINED.

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**A BAISSÉ**, a French term applied when the fess, or any other armorial figure, is depressed or situated below the centre of the shield.

**ABATEMENT**, an accidental mark annexed to the paternal coat of any family; of these there are nine in number.

**ACCIOCHE**', a French term to express a charge hooked together.

**ACCOLLE**', a French term used to express a crest or supporter collared; by the English termed *gorged*.

**ACCOSTED**, the same as *cottised*.

**ACCRUED**, a tree full grown.

**ADDORSED**, the same as *endorsed*. p. 10, f. 12\*

**ADVANCERS**, the top branches shooting from the attire of a stag. p. 10, f. 25, &c.

**ADUMBRATION**, the shadow only of any beast charged, out-lined and painted of a colour, darker than the field.

**AFFRONTE**', applied to savages, &c. signifies full-faced, and face to face; and is the same as *gardant*, applied to lions, &c. and as *at gaze*, applied to bucks, &c. p. 10, f. 5 & 26.

**AIGUISE**, the same as *fitché*.

**AISLE**', winged, or having wings.

**ALIECE**', coupé or cut off from the side of a shield.

**ALLERIONS**, eagles or eaglets, displayed without beaks and feet, and like a martlet. p. 3, 4th house.

**ALLUMMEE**', when the eyes of a boar or any beast are sparkling with red.

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\* Signifies Plate 10, figure 12.

**ANCHORED**, or **ANCRED**, when the extremities of a cross, &c. turn back like the flukes of an anchor; but different from the cross *moline*. p. 9, f. 33.

**ANIME**, the same as *incensed*.

**ANCIENT**, or **ANSHENT**, a flag on a tent or stern of a ship; the same as the *guidon*.

**ANNULET**, a ring, whose colour is always to be expressed. see plate 1.

**ANTE**, or **ENTE**, when pieces are ingrafted in each other.

**APAUME**, when a hand is open and extended so that the full palm appears.

**ARGENT**, the white colour. see plate 1.

**ARMED**, horned, when applied to bulls, &c.; toothed, when applied to beasts of prey; hoofed, when applied to horses, &c.; beaked and taloned, when applied to birds of prey.

**ARMED**, at all points, a man in full armour except his face.

**ARONDIA**, any thing circular.

**ARRACHE'**, the same as *erased*

**ASPERSED**, the same as *powdered*.

**ASSURGENT**, the same as *issuant*.

**ATTIRED**, horned, as applied to bucks, stags, &c.

**AZURE**, the blue colour, See Plate 1.

**BAILLONE'**, a lion rampant, holding in his mouth a baton. p. 10, f. 15.

**BANDED**, when a garb, or wheat sheaf, &c. has its band different in colour, from the garb.

**BANDE**, or *in bend*

**BANDEROLE**, a streamer fixed by lines on the top of a staff of a crosier.

**BANNEROLS**, small *funeral banners*.

**BARBED**, the outer green leaves of a rose are called *barbs*: the wattles of a cock are also termed *brabs*. A barbed arrow is when its head is pointed



and jagged; a barbed horse is completely armed, furnished, and accoutred at all points.

**BAR**, an ordinary less than a fess, placed in any part of the field, but the fesse cannot, p.4. f.16

**BAR-GEMEL**, a double bar, or two others placed parallel to each other, plate 4. fig. 19.

**BARON** and **FEMME**, when the husband and wife's arms are impaled.

**BARON'S CORONET**, See Plate 11.

**BARRULET**, the diminutive of the *bar*. See plate 4. figure 18.

**BARRULY**, when the field is divided bar-ways into equal parts.

**BARRY**, some certain number of *bars*, p.8. f.17

**BARRY-BENDY** counterchanged, is when the bars are crossed by lines bendwise, p. 8. f. 20.

**BARRY INDENTED**, is when the lines which cross the field to form the bars are indented, p. 8. f. 19.

**BARRY-WAVY**, &c. are distinguished by lines, as shewn in plate 8. figure 17.

**BASE**, the bottom of the shield, and whatever are charged thereon are said to be in base.

**BATTLED-EMBATTLED**, is one embattlement on another, plate 6. figure 28.

**BATTLED-ARONDEE**, is when the battlements are round on the top, plate 6. figure 27.

**BATTON**, a staff or truncheon. It is, in arms, usually a mark of bastardy, plate 4. figure 35.

**BEAKED**, the beak of a bird.

**BEAM**, the mean horn of a buck

**BEFROY**, the same as *vair*, plate 2.

**BEND**, or **BENDE**, an ordinary which takes up one-third of the field when charged, and one-fifth when plain; drawn diagonally from the dexter chief to the sinister base. Per bend when divided only by a diagonal line. See p. 8. fig. 15, 21, 22.

**BENDLET.** a diminutive of the *bend*.

**BENDWAYS**, such charges as are placed to resemble a *bend*.

**BENDY**, a specified number of *bends* or *bendlets*

**BEVILED**, used when any thing is broken, or open like a *bevil*.

**BEZANT**, strewed with *bezants*, or the gold coin of Byzantium, now Constantinople, p. 9. f. 18.

**BILLETTEE**, strewed with *billets*.

**BILLETS**, small parallelograms. The origin and even the archetype of these figures are unknown, plate 7. figure 30.

**BLADED**, when the stalk of any grain is borne of a colour different from the ear or fruit.

**BORDER**, or **BORDURE**, an ordinary which possesses a fifth part of the shield, and is borne many different ways; often used for the distinction of houses. See plate 8. figure I.

**BOTTONNEE**, or *cross treeflee*, p. 5. fig. 13.

**BOUTONNEE**, the same as *seeded*.

**BRANCHED**, any thing that spreads into branches.

**BRACED**, interlaced or folded.

**BRETESSED**, that is, embattled on both sides opposite each other; and the reverse of *embattled*, counterbattled. See *Combatant*.

**BRISE**, broken, or any ordinary with part of it broken off.

**BRISTLED**, the hair of the neck and back of a boar.

**BRISURE**, or **DIFFERENCE**, the mark of different brothers, as a bend, fess, &c. when borne for that purpose, plate 4. figure 8, 15, &c.

**BRONCHANT**, used for any beast when placed on a field strewed with fleus-de-lis.

**BURELLE**, a French term for *barry*.



**CABOSSED**, full faced, applied more particularly to the heads of bucks, stags, &c.

**CABRE**, a French term for *erect*.

**CANELLE**, a French term for *insected*.

**CANTON**, an ordinary; being a square corner, consisting of two lines meeting in a right angle, as in plate 4. figure 31.

**CAP of MAINTENANCE**, sometimes called *Cap of State*, and sometimes *Chapeau*, formerly a badge of high dignity: now frequently placed under the crest, instead of a *wreath*. See Plate 11.

**CASCUE**, the same as *helmet*, plate 3.

**CHAPPE**, a term when the field is divided by two lines, issuing from the middle point in chief, to the two base angles of the shield.

**CELESTIAL CROWN**, plate 12.

**CHAPPERONNE**, the little shields containing death's heads, crest, &c, placed on the heads of horses that draw the hearse at pompous funerals.

**CHAPLET**. See plate 12. figure 27.

**CHARGE**, the figures represented in a coat which is said to be charged.

**CHEQUEE**, divided like the chess-board into chequers of squares, alternately of different tinctures See plate 8. figure 23.

**CHEVOLÉE**, a French term for *streaming*, that is, the light streaming from a comet.

**CHEVERONEL**, the diminutive of the *cheveron*.

**CHEVERONNEE**, a given number of *cheverons*.

**CHEVERON-WISE**, or **IN CHEVERON**, placed so as to resemble the *cheveron*.

**CHEVERON**, an ordinary resembling the rafters that support the roof of a house, or a pair of compasses extended; and takes up the fifth part of the field. See plate 4. figure 22.

**CHIEF**, an ordinary which occupies the upper

part of the shield, and is the last figure to be mentioned in blazoning arms, unless it be charged with any bearing, plate 4. figure 3. When charges are placed in the upper part of the shield they are said to be in chief; and when divided by any thing but a straight line it must be expressed.

**CIMIER**, the French term for *crest*.

**CINQUEFOIL**, a bearing which should be represented as issuing from a ball, or point in the centre. See Plate 1.

**CLARINE**, a French term for a *collar*, with a bell in the front.

**CLECHE**, a term for an ordinary or bearing that is pierced, plate 9. figure 1.

**CLOSE**, a French term when the wings of any bird are close to their body, plate 6. figure 8.

**CLOSET**, is the diminutive or half the *bar*.

**CLYMANT**, a goat standing on his hind legs.

**COEUR**, a short line of partition in pale, in the centre of the escutcheon which extends but a little way, short of the top and bottom, and is there met by other lines, which form an irregular partition of the escutcheon.

**COLLARED**, when a beast has a collar on, or gorged.

**COLOUR**, is termed the tincture.

**COMBATANT**, or **CONFRONTTEE**, facing or fronting each other, plate 10. figure 11.

**COMBEL**, the same as *fillet*, the diminutive of a *chief*.

**COMPARTMENT**, the same as a *partition*.

**COMPLEMENT**, as a *full moon*.

**COMPONE**, having *one* range of *chequers*. If *two* ranges, it is blazoned *counter compone*. If a border, or other ordinary, have more than two, it is said to be *cheque*. See plate 8. figures 6 & 7.



**CONFRONTÉE**, facing or fronting each other.

**CONTOURNE**, a term when any beast is facing the sinister side of the shield.

**CONJOINED**, or **CONJUNCTED**, joined or *linked* together, plate 10. figure 22.

**CORONET**. See *Heraldic Bearings*, p. 11.

**COST**, a subdivision of the *bend*, containing in breadth, half the *bendlet*, plate 4. figure 11.

**COTIRE**, an escutcheon divided bedways.

**COTOYE**, the same as *cottised*.

**COTTICE**, the diminutive of the *bendlet*; the fourth part of the *bend*, same as *cost*.

**COUCHANT**, lying at rest, with the head erect, See plate 10. figure 3.

**COUNEE**, the same as *coward*, p. 10. fig. 13.

**COUNTER-CHANGED**, the opposite tinctures interchanged.

**COUNTER-FLORY**, charged on opposite sides with fleurs-de-lis.

**COUNTER-PASSANT** or **TRIPPANT**, walking contrary ways, plate 10. figure 6.

**COUNTER-EMBATTLED**, is when the indents of the upper edge answer the projections on the lower edge.

**COUNTER-PATENT**, is classed with the furs, and composed of such pieces as represent the tops of crutches, and is sometimes called *vair fary*.

**COUNTERLY**, the same as *parted per pale*.

**COUNTER-SALIENT**, leaping different ways.

**COUPEE**, or **COUPED**, cut off smooth and even See *erased*, plate 6. figure 22.

**COUPLE**, any thing in pairs.

**COUPLE-CLOSE**, the fourth part of a *cheveron*, and is to a *cheveron* what the *cottice* is to the *bend*, that is one on each side.

**CRENELLE**, the same as *embattled*.

**COWARD**, with the tail between the legs, plate 10. figure 13.

**CRESTED**, combed; applied to a cock.

**CRINED**, haired; applied to the human head. the mane of a horse, &c.

**CROISSANT-CONTOURNE'**, the half moon, or decrescent, looking to the left side of the shield, plate 7. figure 3.

**CROSS-AIGUISEE**, or **UNDEE**, a cross cooped and pointed.

**CROSS-CALVARY**, a cross mounted on three steps, plate 9. figure 19.

**CROSS-COUPED**, doth not join the sides of the escutcheon, but appears as if the ends were cut off. See plate 9. figure 14.

**CROSS-PATTEE**, is when each end joins the middle, and extends almost to make it fill up a square, as in plate 9. figure 6.

**CROSS-FLORY**, is when its end terminates like a fleur-de-lis, plate 9. figure 21.

**CROSS-FUSILLY**, is when it is composed of *fusils*.

**CROSS-GRINCOLLEE'**, is when its extremities terminanets in the head of snakes.

**CROSS-MOLINE**, is when its ends terminate by being divided and turned round, but not so far back as the cross-anchored, plate 5. figure 1.

**CROSS-POTENT**, is when its ends resemble crutches, plate 9. figure 28.

**CROSS-RECOURSIE**, or **VOIDED**, is when its middle is taken out leaving only an edge.

**CROSS-RAYONATED**, from whose center issue rays.

**CROSS-CROSSLET**, a cross with *all* its ends terminating in crosslets, plate 9. figure 11.

**CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCHE**, having the extrimity at the base formed into a spike.



**CROSS-CROSSLET-FITCHE-IN-THE-FOOT**, with the ends crossleted, and with a spike below the crosslet of the base extremity.

**CROSS**, an ordinary composed of four lines, two perpendicular and two transverse, plate 4. figure 1.\*

**CROSSWAYS**, the position of figures, whose location seems to form the figure of a cross.

**CROWNS**. See the *Coronets*.

**CURRENT**, running; applied to stags, &c.

**CYGNET**, a young swan; but, in heraldry, a term frequently synonymous with swan.

**DANCETTE**, when the teeth of a line is large. See plate 1.

**DEBRUISED**, fastened down, or laid upon; debarred of its natural freedom, plate 10. fig. 17.

**DECHAUSSEE'**, a beast dismembered at all his joints, but not removed from their places.

**DECOURS**, the same as *decrecent* or a *half moon*, in its wane, from the full to new, p. 7. f. 3.

**DECRESCENT**, shews the state of the moon, when she declines from her full to her last quarter, and differs from the *increcent* by having her horns towards the left side of the shield, p. 7. f. 3.

**DEFAMED**, signifies a creature to have lost its tail, p. 10. f. 14.

**DEFENDU**, a French term for *armed of such a tincture*.

**DEMEMBER**, or **DISMEMBERED**, where the limb of any beast is cut off from the body.

**DEMY**, is the half of a thing, plate 6. figure 23.

**DESCENDING**, is when the head of the beast is turned downward to the base of the shield.

**DETRANCHE'**, a French term for a line bend-ways, which doth not come from the very angle,

\* There are upwards of sixty different Crosses, for a description of which, see plates 4, 5, and 9.

but either from some part of the upper edge, and then falls athwart or diagonally, or from part of the side in the same manner, but always from the dexter side.

**DEVOURING**, a term in heraldry for fish feeding or swallowing.

**DEXTER**, right, as opposed to left.

**DIADEMATE**, or **DIAMED**, the imperial eagle with two heads, surrounded by an annulet or circle.

**DIAPERED**, when the field, &c. is covered with fret-work, ornamented, plate 8. figure 14.

**DIFFERENCES**, or **DISTINCTIONS** of **HOUSES**, these differences serve to inform us, from what line the bearer of each is; the differences began about the time of Richard the Second, as spoken of by Cambden, Clarencieux, &c. see plate 3.

## F I R S T   H O U S E .

Fig. 1. is the label for the first son.

Fig. 2. the crescent for the second son.

Fig. 3. the mullet for the third son.

Fig. 4. the martlet for the fourth son.

Fig. 5. the annulet for the fifth son.

Fig. 6. the fleur-de-lis for the sixth son

## S E C O N D   H O U S E .

Fig. 1. the crescent with the label on it for the first son of the second house

Fig. 2. the crescent on the crescent for the second son of the second son, of the first house, and so on.

**DIMINUTIVES**, the pale's diminutive is the pallet and endorse, the bend has the garter, coat, and ribbon, the bar has the closet barulet, and the bar-gemell, the cheveron has the cheveronel, and the couple-close, the bend sinister has the scarpe,



and battoon, the bordure has the orle, and treasure, the quarter has the canton, the flanch has the flasque, and voider. see each in its respective place.

**DIMIDIATED**, used to express any thing that has lost a part.

**DISPLAYED**, with wings expanded, or developed, as the wings of a bird when they are expanded, as in the example, p. 6. f. 9. but when the eagle has two heads, it then is termed a spread eagle.

**DOVETAIL**, one of the partition lines, plate 1.

**DORMANT**, sleeping; denoted by the head lying upon the fore paws, plate 10. figure 1.

**DOUBLE TAILED**, and **DOUBLE HEAD-ED**, plate 10. figures 18 and 19.

**DOUBLINGS**, the linings of mantles over the arms in an atchievement.

**DRAGONNE'**, a French term used to express such whose hinder parts partake of a dragon.

**DRAPEAU**, a French term for a *standard or ensign*.

**DUKE'S CORONET**. See Plate 11.

**EAGLET**, a small young eagle.

**EARED**, when the ears of any bearing is of a different tincture, it is said to be eared.

**EARL'S CORONET**. See Plate 11.

**EASTERN CROWN**. See Plate 12, fig. 2.

**ECARTELE**, a French term for quartering.

**EFFEARE'**, a French term for a *beast* reared on his hind legs, as if frightened, resembling salient.

**EFFRAYE'**, the same as *rampant*.

**ELEVATED**, used to express wings turned upwards.

**EMBATTLED**, the same as *imbattled*. See Plate 1.

**EMBOWED**, seldom used but to the dolphin,

to signify the crookedness of his motion in swimming, p. 9. f. 35.

EMBRUED, bloody, or sprinkled with drops of blood.

ENALURION, a border charged with birds, plate 8. figure 9.

ENDORSED, placed back to back.

ENDORSE, is the fourth of the pale, seldom borne but when a pale is between two of them, p. 4. fig. 6.

ENFILED, when the head of a man or beast is placed on the blade of a sword, the sword is said to be enfiled with a head, &c.

ENGLANTE, a French term for an *oak tree* when fructed or bearing acorns.

ENHANCED, placed high in the field, p. 6. f. 29

ENGOULANT, swallowing; as applied to serpents, &c.

ENGRAILED, is when the edge of a bordure, bend, fesse, &c. is composed of semicircular indents. See plates 1 and 8. figure 2.

ENTE, the same as *engrafted*.

ENTOIRE, is when the bordure is charged with any thing that is without life, as bezants, plates, &c. to the number of eight, plate 8. fig. 13.

ENURNY, a bordure charged with beasts, plate 8. figure 10.

ENVELOPED, is when a snake entangles himself round a beast, or any other thing.

ENVIRONNE, a beast surrounded with a number of bezants, plates, &c.

ENWARPED, the same as *enveloped*.

EPLOGE, the same as *displayed*.

ERASED, is when the head or limb of any creature is violently torn from the body, so that it seems to be jagged, plate 6. figure 21.



ERECT, any bearing placed perpendicular, p. 6. figure 14.

ERMINE, is white with black spots, as Plate 2.

ERMINES, is black with white spots, as Plate 2.

ERMINETTS, is white with black spots, with a red hair on each spot, plate 2.

ERMINOIS, the ground is gold with black spots, plate 2.

ESCLATTE, any thing broken forcibly away like a broken or ruined wall, or a broken staff, not broken off smooth.

ESCARBUNCLE, a precious stone; the ancients drew it in this form to express those rays which issue from the center, as in the stone, plate 7. figure 4.

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

ESCUTCHEON of PRETENCE, is that escutcheon in which a man bears the coat of his wife, being an heiress, see plate 2. f. 4. and page 14.

ESSONIER, a diminutive of an *orle*.

ESTOILE, or ETOILE, a star with eight points.

ETETE, a headless beast, whose head was torn off by force, leaving the neck ragged.

EVIRE', is the term when the marks of the masculine sex are not seen.

EXPANDED, the same as *displayed*.

FASCE', the same as *barry*.

FENDU EN PAL, the French term for a *cross voided*.

FESS-POINT, is the centre of the escutcheon.

FEUILLE DE SCIE, a French term for an *ordinary*, indented only on one side, like a saw.

**FESS**, an ordinary consisting of two horizontal lines drawn across the field, and should contain near one-third of the shield. see plate 4. figure 15.

**PER FESSE**, is when the field, or charge, is equally divided in two by a single line, see p. 4. f. 20.

**PER FESSE** and **PALE**, p. 8. f. 30.

**FESSWAYS**, any thing placed in an horizontal position across the middle of the field.

**FIELD** of a **COAT** of **ARMS**, is the whole surface of the shield on which the bearings are placed, and is the first thing mentioned in blazoning.

**FILE**, the same as *lable*.

**FILLET**, an ordinary containing the fourth part of a *chief*.

**FIMBRIATED**, bordered or hemmed all round.

**FISSURE**, or **STAFF**, the fourth part of a *bend sinister*.

**FITCHE**, pointed, like the foot of a stake or pile.

**FLANCH**, or **FLANQUE**, an ordinary that is a segment of a circular superficies, as in Plate 6, figure 5. and always double.

**FLANKED**, or **FLANQUED**, used by the French for *party per saltire*.

**FLASQUE**, an ordinary not so circular as the flanch. see plate 6. figure 6.

**FLECKED**, a line of partition, p. 5. f. 25.

**FLEURY**, or **FLORY**, charged with, or ending in fleur-de-lis.

**FLOURETTE**, the same as fleur-de-lis.

**FLOTANT**, any thing flying in the air.

**FONDANT**, stooping for prey, as an eagle, &c.

**FORCENE**, when a horse is rearing or standing on his hind legs.

**FORME**, or *dove tailed*; the same as *pattee*.

**FORMED**, or **SEATED**. p. 10, f. 2.



**FOSSE-HUMETTE**, is when coupé at each end.  
**FOUNTAIN**, p. 7. f. 29.

**FRACTED**, broken.

**FRET**, is an ordinary which consists of six pieces, two long in saltier extended to the extremity of the field, and pieces in the center forming a masle, interlarded by those in saltier. see plate 7. figure 31.

**FRETTE**, in triangle, see plate 10. figure 34.

**FRETTY**, the ancients used a moveable tower built of wood, of such a height that the tops of them overlooked the battlements of the city, they were covered with raw hides to prevent their being burnt, and had also a net-work of ropes which hung before them, in order to deaden the violence of the stones that were thrown against them by the besieged. The net-work seems to be what fretty was originally taken from; read Collyer's History of England, v. 3. p. 47. see Fretty, p. 5. f. 29.

**FRETTEE**, number of *frets*, plate 8. figure 29.

**FRUCTED**, fruited.

**FUNERAL BANNER**, a square piece of silk, &c. on which are placed the quarterings of the person deceased, fastened to a staff, and borne in funeral processions.

**FURS**, is the artificial trimming or furring of the robes and garments of the nobility, &c. see p. 2. Note, that if what we call vaire, be of any other colours than white and blue, then it must be blazoned verry of such colours, naming them, as must also that which is called contre-vaire, potent, and vair en point.

**FURNISHED**, when a horse is bridled, saddled, and completely caprisoned.

**FUSIL**, a kind of spindle used in spinning. see plate 7. figure 14.

**FUSILLY**, when the field or bearing is covered with fusils, plate 8. figure 28.

**GAL-TRAP**, used in war, when thrown in the way, to gall the horses, which they do, always having one point upright, p. 7. f. 23.

**GAMB**, the leg of a lion, &c.

**GARDANT**, looking full faced; applied to beasts of prey, guarding, preserving, &c. p. 10. f. 5.

**GARTER**, or **GARTIER**, a narrow bend or bendlet, half the breadth of a bend, plate 4. fig. 10.

**GAUNTLET**, armour for the hands; the warrior's glove, plate 7. figure 21.

**GARB**, a sheaf of wheat, or any other grain, p. 7. fig. 6.

**AT GAZE**, standing full faced; applied to stags, bucks, &c. plate 10. figure 26.

**GEMEL**, double, or twin; as *bars-gemel*, twin-bars

**GIRONETTE**, a French term for a tower, when topped with spears.

**GLIDING**, when snakes, &c. are represented as moving forward, they are said to be gliding.

**GOBONE**, the same as gobonated, p. 8. fig. 5.

**GOBONATED**, or gobony, is always of one row of squares and no more, plate 5. figure 5.

**GONFANNON**, a banner, standard, or ensign, plate 7. figure 28.

**GRIFFIN**, rampant, plate 6. figure 13.

**GRIFFIN**, male, plate 2. figure 16.

**GOLPES**, are roundlets of a purple colour.

**GORE**, or **GUSSET**, consists of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.

**GORGED**, collared.

**GRADIENT**, applied to a tortoise, supposed walking,



GRADY, with steps, or *greises*.

GREAVES, armour for the legs.

GRICES, young wild boars.

GRIECES, steps ; as those at the foot of a cross-calary.

GRITTIE, is when the field is composed equally of metal and colour.

GUIDON, a kind of a funeral banner.

GULES, the red colour. see plate 1.

GURGES, are whirlpools.

GUSSETS, an abatement of honour.

GUTTY, any thing full of drops. When these figures are black, they signify drops of pitch, which in blazoning are termed gutty de poix ; so when blue, gutty de larmes, denoting drops of tears ; when white, gutty d'eau, signifying drops of water ; when yellow, gutty d'or, denoting drops of liquid gold ; when green, gutty de vert, as signifying drops of oil olive ; and when red, gutty de sang, as representing drops of blood ; their form or shape is the same, only the colours change their names, plate 7. figure 8.

GUZES, are roundles of a murry colour ; called also *torteauxes*.

GYRONNE, some given number of *gyrons*, p. 8. fig. 24.

GYRON, an ordinary composed of two straight lines drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point, as a gore in a garment, plate 6. figure 1.

HABERGEON, a small coat of mail, consisting of a jacket without sleeves.

HAURIENT, applied to fish of any kind when placed upright, paleways, as putting their heads above water, plate 10. figure 31.

HARPEY, p. 2. f. 18.

**HAUSSE**, a term used when a cheveron or a fesse are placed higher than common.

**HELMETS**, the helmet is a covering for the head in time of war, and our manner of bearing crests thereon is from the ancient fancy of the Greeks and Romans, who used to adorn them with some kind of monstrous device, as the head, mouth, or paw of a lion, to make them appear more terrible, p. 3.

The first, is the helmet of a king, prince, or duke, and is full forward, open-faced, and garde-visure.

The second, is the helmet of a marquis, earl, viscount and baron, which is in profile, open-faced and garde-visure.

The third, helmet standing direct forward, with the beaver open and without guards, for a knight or baronet.

The fourth, is a helmet sideways with the beaver close, which is for all esquires and gentlemen; note, these helmets were copied from the originals in the Tower.

**HECKLE**, an instrument to make hemp soft and fit for use, p. 7. f. 10.

**HERIDITARY ARMS**, are marks of honour and descent, composed of certain tinctures and figures, either assumed or granted, to distinguish difference and illustrate persons, families, and communities; the ancients were accustomed to chase, depict, and emboider certain devices upon their shields, military cassocks, and other habiliments of war.

**HERISSE**, a French term for being set with long sharp points.

**HIND**, the female stag.

**HONOUR-POINT**. see plate 1. letter D.



**HUMETT**, coupéd, or curtailed.

**HURE**, a French term for the *head of a boar, bear, wolf*, and such-like animals, but not for lions and such as are said to be noble.

**HURTS, HEURTS, or HUERTS**, the names of blue roundles, plate 1.

**JELLOP**, the comb of a cock or cockatrice, &c. in heraldry.

**JAMBÉ, or GAMB**, the lion's leg.

**JESSANT**, is a term to express shooting forth, as vegetables spring, or shoot out, and is used in heraldry in that sense, and most frequently occur in flower de lis in many coats; as for instance, Sable, three leopards faces jessant flower de lis; or, for Morley of Sussex, plate 6. figure 24.

**JESSES**, leather thongs used to the bells of hawks.

**IMBATTLED, or Crenellé**, a term for the battlements of towers, churches, and houses, and is one of the lines of partition, plate 1.

**IMBORDERED**, the same as *bordered*.

**IMBRUED**, signifies any thing to be bloody, p. 6. f. 35.

**IMPALING**, is halving or dividing any thing by a perpendicular line, as the arms of a husband and wife.

**IMPERIAL CROWN**. see plate 11.

**IMPERIALLY CROWNED**, when any bearing, &c. is crowned with a regal crown.

**IN BEND**. see *bendways*.

**INCREMENT, or INCRESCENT**, the moon in her increase, plate 7. figure 2.

**INDENTED, or DANCETTE**, a line like the teeth of a saw. see plates 1 & 8. figure 4.

**INDORSED**, the same as *endorsed*.

**INESCUTCHEON**, a small escutcheon borne within the shield, and in the middle of a coat, p. 6. fig. 4.

**INFAMED**, when a lion or other beast has lost his tail, see *Defamed*, plate 10. figure 6.

**INGRAILED**, a line that is scolloped on the edges, see *engrailed*, plate 1.

**INTERLARDED**, any bearing intermixed with another, as keys in the bows, or one linked into another.

**INVECTED**, a line the reverse of *ingrailed*, plate 8. figure 5.

**INVERTED**, and conjoined, inverted denotes any thing that is turned the wrong way ; particularly wings are said to be inverted, when the points of them are down, see plate 6. figure 15.

**JOINANT**, the same as *conjoined*.

**ISSUANT**, that is issuing or coming out of, see plate 6. figure 25.

**LABEL, LAMBEAU, or FILE**, a figure of three or more points, to distinguish the difference of the eldest son. When charged with fleur-de-lis, or roses, is used for distinctions in the blood royal, p.3

**LAMBERQUIN, or LAMEQUIN**, is the mantle placed between the helmet and crest, and is flotant behind the person who carries it. It is also the term for the points which hang from the straight line of the lable.

**LAMPASSE**, a French term for *languied*.

**LANGUIED**, tongued, and of a different colour from that of the charge.

**LEASHER**, the line which passes from the collar of a greyhound, &c.

**LINEs of PARTITION**. see plate 1, and page 8 & 9 of Introduction, which multiply great variations in the ordinaries, &c.

**LINEs of DIVISION**. see plate 1, and page 8 & 9 of the Introduction.

**LIONCELL**. When three or more lions are on



one shield, they are termed lioncels.

LION of ENGLAND, a lion passant gardant, p. 10. fig. 5.

LION-POISON, or Sea Lion, p. 10. fig. 20.

LION-DRAGON, p. 10, fig. 21.

LION of St. MARK, p. 10. fig. 24.

LION, conjoined under one head, p. 10. f. 22.

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

LODGED, lying on the ground at rest, as applied to the stag, hart, &c. synonymous with *couchant*, as applied to beasts of prey, p. 10. f. 25.

LOZENGE, a physical composition given for colds, and was invented to reward eminent physicians, and on which the arms of maidens and widows should be borne, p. 3. f. 7.

LOZENGY, divided into an uncertain number of lozenges, p. 8. f. 17.

MANCHE, the old fashioned sleeve, with long hangings, p. 6. f. 34.

MANED, when the mane of a horse, &c. is of a different tincture.

MANTLE, is the term given that foldage whereon achievements are painted. The same as *lambrequin*.

MARCASSAN; a young boar whose tail hangs down, when that of an old boar is turned round in a ring on his back.

MARQUIS'S CORONET. see *Badges of Honour*, Plate II.

MARSHALLING, is the regular arrangement and disposal of various coats in one shield, denoting the matches and alliances.

MARTLET, a bird always drawn without legs, p. 3. fourth house.

MASCLE, is of a lozenge form, but always perforated, p. 3. f. 5.

**MASCULY**, is when the shield is covered with *mascles*.

**MASONED**, is when the shield is covered with lines in the nature of stone building, p. 8. f. 27,

**MAUNCHE**, the same as *manche*.

**MEMBERED**, legged or clawed; applied to a bird not of prey.

**MERLETTE**, or **MERLION**, the same as *martlet*.

**MINIVER**, a white fur without spots, used to ornament parliamentary robes.

**MONTANT**, the same as erect in *pale*, when scorpions, crawfish, swords, &c. are borne.

**MORION**, a steel cap.

**MORNE**, or **MORTNE**, when a lion, &c. is borne without tongue, teeth, and claws.

**MOUND**, a ball, or globe; part of the regalia of an Emperor, &c.

**MOUNT**, is when the bottom of the shield is painted green, and is elevated in the middle.

**MOUNTING** is a term for beasts of the chase, in the same sense as *rampant* is to beasts of prey.

**MOSSUE**, is when any figure is rounded off at its extremities.

**MULLET**, the rowel of a spur with five points, p. 7. f. 22.

**MURAL CROWN**, whose top resembles a fortification. see plate 12. figure 23.

**MURRY-COLOUR**, is a dark brown.

**MUSCHETORS**, are black spots resembling an ermine's tail, but without the three dots over them as used in ermine.

**MUSSELED**, or **MUZZLED**, is when a bear or dog has the mouth tied up to prevent biting.

**NAIANT**, swimming, p. 10. f. 30.

**NAISSANT**, arising out of the middle of a fesse, &c.



**NAVAL CROWN**, is when the top is embellished with the beaks of ships and sails, placed alternately, p. 10. f. 22.

**NEBUILE**, resembling a cloud.

**NOMBRIL**, or **NAVAL POINT**, the next below the *fess point* in the escutcheon. see plate 1.

**NOWED**, knotted; tied in a loose knot.

**NUAME**, a French term for *nebule*.

**OBSIDIONAL CROWN**, is made of grass and twigs of trees interwoven, p. 12. f. 26.

**OGRASSES**, or **PELLETS**, are round black balls. see plate 1.

**OLIVE CROWNS**, were made of olive branches,

**OMBRED**, shadowed or crowded.

**ONDE**, the same as *wavy*.

**OR**, the same as *gold* or *yellow*.

**ORDINARIES**, principal bearings in coat armour. see plates 4 and 6.

**ORLE**, an ordinary composed of one or two lines passing round the shield, p. 6. f. 2.

**RALLOR-PAIRLE**, composed of half a saltier and half a pale, resembling a Y, p. 9. f. 10.

**PALE**, an ordinary which stands perpendicular in the centre of the escutcheon, and occupies a third part of the field, p. 4. f. 4. & p. 8. f. 31, 32.

**PALLET**, a diminution of a pale, being only half its breadth, and their number in a field must always be mentioned, p. 4. f. 5.

**PALY**, when the field is divided by perpendicular lines, the number of which must be mentioned, p. 8. f. 16.

**PALISSE**, is like a range of pallisadoes before a fortification, and so represented on a fesse rising up a considerable length, and pointed at the top, with the field appearing between them.

**PAPELONNE**, where the field or charge is

covered with figures like scales of a fish, p. 8. f. 25.

**PARTIE**, applied to the field, parted or divided by lines. see *per*.

**PARTITIONS, COMPARTMENTS, or QUARTERINGS**, are the funeral divisions made in a coat, when the arms of the funeral family connections were borne altogether by one.

**PASSANT-GUARDANT**, is said, when a beast is walking with his full face towards the front.

**PASSANT-REGUARDANT**, is when the beast is walking and looking behind him.

**PATEE**, or **PATTEE**. see plate 9. fig. 6.

**PATONCE**, is when a cross, &c. is acorned at the corners. see plate 9. fig. 30.

**PEAN**, a fur, the ground of which is black, powdered with spots of gold, p. 2.

**PELICAN IN PIETY**, in her nest feeding her young with the blood which issues from her breast. see *vulning*, p. 2. f. 25.

**PELLETS**, same as *orgrasses*.

**PENDANT**, a term for any thing hanging down.

**PENNON**, a species of funeral trophy.

**PENNONCLES**, pieces of taffety in form of a pennon, or oblong square, hung on the spear of a martial man.

**PERFORATED**, is the same as *voided* or *pierced*.

**PER**, a contraction of *partie per*; which is itself a contraction; meaning that the field is of two tinctures, divided by a line drawn in some certain direction. Thus:—*per pale*, or *partie per pale*, means parted by a line drawn *in pale*; namely, through the middle chief and the middle base points; *per bend per fesse*, &c. having similar meanings, p. 8. f. 30, 31, 32.

**PETRONEL**, an ancient name for a pistol.



**PHEON**, the barbed head of an arrow, p. 7. f. 7.

**PIGNON**, a French term for a *pinnacle*, or *top of a building*.

**PIGNONE**, a figure like a pair of stairs.

**PILE**, is an ordinary in shape like the foot of a pile that is driven into the ground to make good the foundation of a building in swampy ground, p. 4. f. 30.

**PLAIN**, as applied to shields of arms, are those which are least encumbered with charges, and which have nothing on them but what is natural.

**PLATES**, round pellets entirely white, as if made of silver. see plate 1.

**PLAYE**, the same as *bent*.

**PLATTEE**, formed of *plates*, or roundles of silver. See Plate 1.

**PLUMETTY**, is when the field is divided into fusils filled with the ends of feathers, metal and colour alternate.

**POINT**, is an ordinary like a pile issuing from the base. It is called a graft, and sometimes *point in point* by the French, on which they sometimes place a coat, and often two, impaled.

**POINT IN POINT**, when tinctured sanguine, is said to be the proper abatement of honour or mark of distinction, in a coward.

**POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON**, with their positions, are shewn in Plate 1.

**POMEIS**, the terms for *roundles*, of a green colour, resembling apples. See Plate 1.

**PORTATE**, a cross portate does not stand upright, but lies sloping, as if carried on a shoulder, p. 5. f. 16.

**POSE'**, is when a lion, horse, &c. is standing still, with all his feet on the ground.

**POTENT**, resembling the head of a crutch.

**POWDERED**, when any thing is strewed all over promiscuously with any thing.

**PRETENCE**, or **ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE**, is that on which a husband carries the coat of his wife, being an heiress, p. 2. f. 4.

**PREYING**, is the term for any ravenous beast or bird, standing on, and going to devour his prey.

**PRINCE'S CORONET**. See Plate 11.

**PROPER**, is when any bird, beast, plant, &c. is borne in their real, true, and proper colour.

**PURFLED**, applied to armour, studded and rimmed.

**PURFLEW**, a border of purflew, is a border of fur.

**PURPURE**, the term for purple. See page 6 of the Introduction, and plate 1.

**QUARTERLY**, is an ordinary formed by dividing the field into two equal parts, by lines perpendicular and horizontal.

**QUARTERING**, the act of marshalling many different coats in one escutcheon.

**QUARTERINGS**, the different coats marshalled together in one escutcheon.

**QUEUE**, to express the tail of any beast

**RADIANT**, when an ordinary is edged with rays

**RAGULY**, ragged, jagged, or notched.

**RAMPANT**, standing erect on the hind legs, p. 10. f. 7.

**RANGE**, a French term, when any mullets or other charges are placed in bend saltire, &c.

**RAVISANT**, applied to a wolf half raised and springing forward upon his prey.

**RECROISE**, a French term for *crossed*.

**REGARDANT**, looking behind.

**REMORA**, is a serpent; as in the figure of Prudence holding a javelin entwined with a serpent, is termed a *remora*.



**REMPLE**, is when a chief is filled with any other metal or colour, leaving only a border of the first chief.

**REMOVED**, dislocated, displaced.

**RESPECTING EACH OTHER**, placed face to face.

**RENVERSED**, the same as *reversed*.

**RESARCELLEE**, is when a cross is voided, and open at both ends.

**RETRANCHE**, is when the escutcheon is twice cut athwart, bendways, or cut in bend dexter.

**RISING**, or **ROUSANT**, applied to birds in a position to take wing: *rousant*, applied to a swan, means with wings endorsed, plate 6. figure 10.

**REVERSED**, is when a charge has its wrong end upwards.

**ROMPU**, is when any ordinary is broken.

**ROUNDLES**, first is bezant; a piece of gold coin was that currant in Bizantium (now Constantinople). Second, is the plate, a round flat piece of silver, without any impression, but as it were, formed ready to receive it; when any of these figures are found of the colour green, they must (in blazon) be called pomeis; if blue, hurts; if red, torteauxes; if purple, golpes; if black, pellets; if tenne, oranges; if sanguine, guzes, p. 1.

**ROSE**, p. 1.

**RUSTRE**, is a lozenge pierced round in the middle, and is a kind of *mascle*, plate 3. figure 8.

**SABLE**, the black colour. see plate 1. and 6 page of the Introduction.

**SALIENT**, is standing upon the hind legs. in the act of springing forward; applicable to beasts of prey, p. 10. f. 10.

**SALTIER**, one of the ordinaries in form of a St. Andrew's cross, and admits all the variations

the lines will produce, p. 4. f. 28.

**PER-SALTIER**, is when the field is divided into four parts, by two lines in form of a saltire, plate 4. fig. 29.

**SCARPE**, it is supposed to represent a shoulder belt, or an officer's scarf, p. 4. f. 34.

**SALTIER-WAYS**, is when oblong figures are after the position of the *saltier*.

**SANGLANT**, bloody, torn off, erased.

**SANGUINE**, denotes a murky colour. See page 6 of the Introduction.

**SARCELY**, the same as *cercelly*.

**SCARFE**, an ecclesiastical banner hanging down from the top of a crosier.

**SCARPE**, the first diminutive of the bend sinister, and is half its breadth.

**SEGREANT**, applied to a griffin, on his hind legs, with his wings endorsed, p. 6. f. 13.

**SEGANT**, sitting, p. 10, f. 2.

**SHACKBOLT**, by some called a prisoner's bolt, p. 7. f. 24.

**SEME**, an uncertain number of crosslets, stars, &c. *Semé de lis*, strewn with fleurs de lis.

**SHAPOURNET**, is a curved line in the chief

**SHIELDS, BUCKLERS, or TARGETS**, their forms are various in all countries, according to the fancy of the bearer, whereon are depicted the arms of the family.

**SHOVELLER**, a water fowl like a duck.

**SINISTER**, the left hand side of the shield, or any thing used in armoury. The reverse of dexter, p. 6. f. 33.

**SLIPPED**, torn off; not cut smooth and even; applicable to sprigs of plants plucked from the stock, p. 6. f. 19.

**SOMME**, a French term for *horned*, and their



branches numbered when fewer than thirteen; and when more, must have *sans nombre* added.

**SOUSTENU**, is when a chief is supported by a small part of the escutcheon, of a different colour from the chief, and reaching as the chief does from side to side.

**SPANCELLED**, or **FEETERED**.

**SPRINGING**, when standing on the hind legs; applicable to beasts of chase; also to fishes when placed in the bend.

**SWEPE**, used in ancient times to cast stones in towns, and fortified places of the enemy, p. 7. fig. 17.

**STANDARD**, one of the funeral trophies.

**STARVED**, divested of leaves.

**STATANT**, standing with all four feet on the ground.

**STRINGED**, applied to the bugle horn, &c. with a string to it.

**SUBORDINARIES**. For their number and denomination, see page 12 of the Introduction.

**SUPERCARGE**, the same as *surcharge* or *surmounted*.

**SUPPORTERS**. are those figures placed on each side the shields of Sovereigns, Noblemen, Knights of the Garter, Bath, Bannerets, &c. and appear to hold up or support the same.

**SURCOAT**, a loose, light, thin taffety coat, formerly worn by military men over their armour, and upon which their arms were painted or emboidered.

**SURMOUNTED**, when applied to a chief, signifies that another smaller chief of a different tincture has been placed over it.

**SURTOUT**, overall. An escutcheon of pretence placed on the center of a shield of arms, it is said *surtout*.

**TAILLE.** the same as *party per bend sinister*.  
**TAWNY-COLOUR,** the same as *tenne*.

**TENNE,** is a colour composed of red, yellow, and brown, mixt. see page 7 of the Introduction.

**TIERCE'**, a French term when the field is divided into three equal parts, p. 5. fig. 26 to 33.

**TINCTURE,** is the hue and colour of any thing in coat-armour; and under this denomination may be included the two metals Or and Argent, or Gold and Silver, because they are often represented yellow and white, and they themselves bear those colours.

**TIGES, or FEUILLES,** when fruits are represented with stalks and leaves.

**TIMBRE,** the helmet when placed over the arms in a complete atchievement.

**TORCE,** the same as *wreath*.

**TORTAUXES,** are roundles or balls that are red. see plate 1.

**TRANGLE,** a French term for a *bar* or *closet*.

**TREFOIL, or THREE-LEAVED GRASS,** see plate 1.

**TRESSURE,** an ordinary, the diminutive of the orle, being one half of the breadth of it, p. 6. f. 3.

**TIGER,** this beast is said to be the emblem of swiftness, cruelty, revenge, and falshood; for which reason the poets, when they would describe an inhuman merciless person, say, he has sucked the Hircanian Tigers. It is reported, that those who rob the Tigress of her young, lay pieces of looking-glass in the way she is to pursue them, where seeing herself, she stops and gives them time to escape: in the church of Thame, in Oxfordshire, is still to be seen argent, a tiger passant, regardant, gazing in a mirror or looking glass.

**TRICORPORATE,** when the bodies of three



animals meet in a point conjoined in one head.

**TRILLISE**, or **TRELLE**, a lattice, which differs from a fret by not passing over and under alternately, but lies straight upon the undermost pieces, fixed with nails.

**TRIPPANT**, applied to bucks, antelopes, &c. is denoted by one foot up, the other three feet on the level.

**TRUNKED**, when the trunk of a tree is of a different colour from the branches.

**TUSKED**, is when the tusks of a boar, tiger, elephant, &c. are of a different colour from the body.

**VAIR**, says Colombiere, is a sort of fur or doubling used for lining the garments of great men; it consisted of pieces put together, made in the shape of little glass pots, which the furriers fitted to white furs, and because they were most frequently of an azure colour, those who first settled the rules of this science decreed, in relation to vair, that this fur, in its natural blazon, should be always argent and azure, see Vair, p. 2.

**VALLERY-CROWN**, is that surmounted with pallisadoes, plate 12. figure 21.

**VAMBRACED**, when the arm is totally covered with armour, p. 7. f. 34.

**VERRY**, a line of partition, p. 1.

**VERRY**, this furr, which is termed Verry, always consists of four distinct colours, whose names must be mentioned in the blazon, p. 2.

**VERRY**, a bordure, p. 8. f. 8.

**VAMPLATE**, the same as *gauntlet* or an *iron glove*.

**VELLOPED**, applied to a cock, gilded.

**VERDOY**, an uncertain number of roses, trefoils, or other vegetable productions.

**VERGETTE**, the same as *paly*.

**VERREY**, the same fur as *voir*.

**VERT**, the green colour. See page 6 of the Introduction, and p. 1.

**VIRES**, the French term for *annulets*, or *great rings*.

**VOIDED**, is when an ordinary has nothing else but an edge to shew its form, all the inward part supposed to be cut out or evacuated, so that the field appears through, therefore is needless to express the colour or metal of the voided part, because it must of course be that of the field, p. 5, f. 15.

**VOIDERS**, these figures are formed like the flanches and flasques, yet they differ from both, as being always less, and are said to be given as a reward to a gentlewoman for service done by her to the prince, p. 6. f. 7.

**VOL**, among the French heralds, signifies both the wings of a bird borne in armoury, as being the whole that makes the flight, p. 6. f. 14, 15, 16. When only a single wing is borne in an arms, it is blazoned *demi vol*.

**VOLANT**, thus we term any bird that is flying, p. 6. f. 12.

**VORANT**, devouring, or swallowing.

**VULNED**, signifies wounded and the blood dropping therefrom, as is represented on the example, p. 2, f. 25. Likewise a heart vulned, p. 6. f. 18.

**VULNING**, wounded; applied to a Pelican piercing her breast in order to draw blood for the purpose of feeding her young.

**UMBRACED**, the same as *vambraced*.

**UMBRATED**, the same as *ombered* or *shadowed*

**UNDEE**, or **UNDY**, the same as *wavy*. See plate 1.



**UNGUED**, hoofed, of a different colour from the body of the animal.

**URDEE**, the same as *clecke*.

**WATTLED** and **COMBED**, the comb and gills of a cock, when of a different colour from the body

**WAVY**, or **UNDY**, the latter from the French *ondé*, that is, representing the waves rolling, also a line of partition, p. 1.

**WATER-BOUCET**, being anciently used by soldiers to fetch water to the camp, p. 7. f. 25.

**WEEL**, this instrument is used to catch fish, p. 7. f. 12.

**WHARROW-SPINDLE**, this instrument is sometimes used by women to spin as they walk, sticking the distaff in their girdle, and whirling the spindle round, pendant at the thread, p. 7. f. 13.




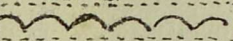

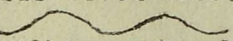

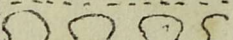

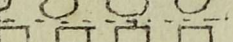

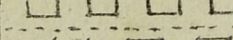

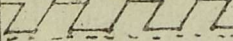


**WYVERN**, is a kind of flying serpent, the upper part resembling a dragon, and the lower an adder or snake, some derive it from *Vipera*, and so make it a winged viper; others say it owes its being to the heralds, and can boast no other creation, p. 2. f. 24.

**WREATH**, two bands of silk of different colours the metal and principal tincture of the arms, placed between the crest and the helmet, p. 12. f. 28.

**YATE**, the ancient name of *gate*.

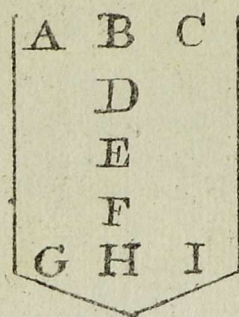
















OR		Gold		Engrailed
ARGENT		White		Twecked Wavy
GULES		Red		Nebuly
AZURE		Blue		Emballled
SABLE		Black		Ragule
VERT		Green		Indented
PURPURE		Purple		Dancette
				Dove tail
				Verry

## POINTS OF THE ESCUTCHEON.

A	Dexter Chief
B	Precise Middle Chief
C	Sinister Chief
D	Honour Point
E	Fesse Point
F	Nombril
G	Dexter Base
H	Precise Middle Base
I	Sinister Base



## ROUNDLES.

						
						
Trefoile	Quaterfoile	Cinqufoile	Rose	Annulet		





<i>Ermine</i>	<i>Ermines</i>	<i>Erminois</i>	<i>Peau</i>	<i>Erminable</i>
<i>Vair</i>	<i>Contrevair</i>	<i>Potent</i>	<i>Vairpoint</i>	<i>Verry</i>

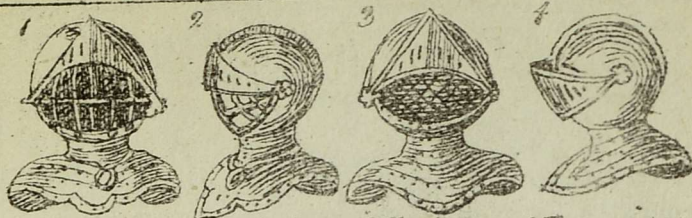
## ATCHEVMENTS & CHARGES.

<i>1</i> <i>Bachelor</i>	<i>2</i> <i>Maid</i>	<i>3</i> <i>Marry'd</i>	<i>4</i> <i>unthief</i>	<i>5</i> <i>two Wives</i>
<i>6</i> <i>3 Wives</i>	<i>7</i> <i>4 Wives</i>	<i>8</i> <i>5 Wives</i>	<i>9</i> <i>6 Wives</i>	<i>10</i> <i>7 Wives</i>
<i>11</i> <i>Widow</i>	<i>12</i> <i>Widow &amp; Her</i>	<i>13</i> <i>2 Husbands</i>	<i>14</i> <i>Sordine &amp; Hub</i>	<i>15</i> <i>Quarter'd</i>
<i>16</i> <i>Male Griffin</i>	<i>17</i> <i>Chastatrice</i>	<i>18</i> <i>Harpy</i>	<i>19</i> <i>Eger</i>	<i>20</i> <i>Mare</i>
<i>21</i> <i>Antelope</i>	<i>22</i> <i>Dragon</i>	<i>23</i> <i>Phoenix</i>	<i>24</i> <i>Wyvern</i>	<i>25</i> <i>Pelican</i>





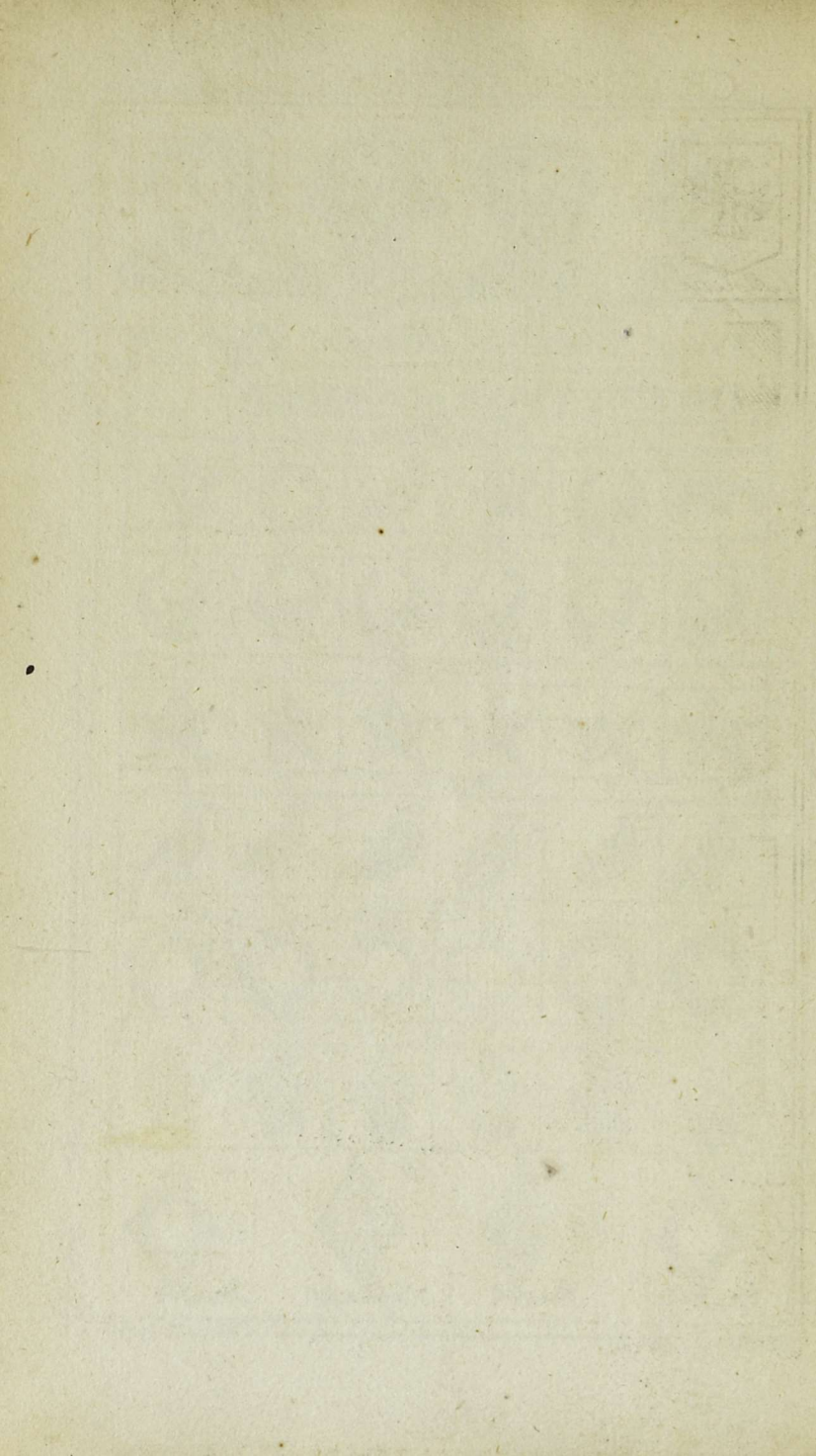
# HELMETS.



King Nobility Knight Esquire



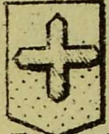




























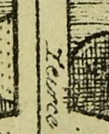



## DISTINCTIONS of HOUSES

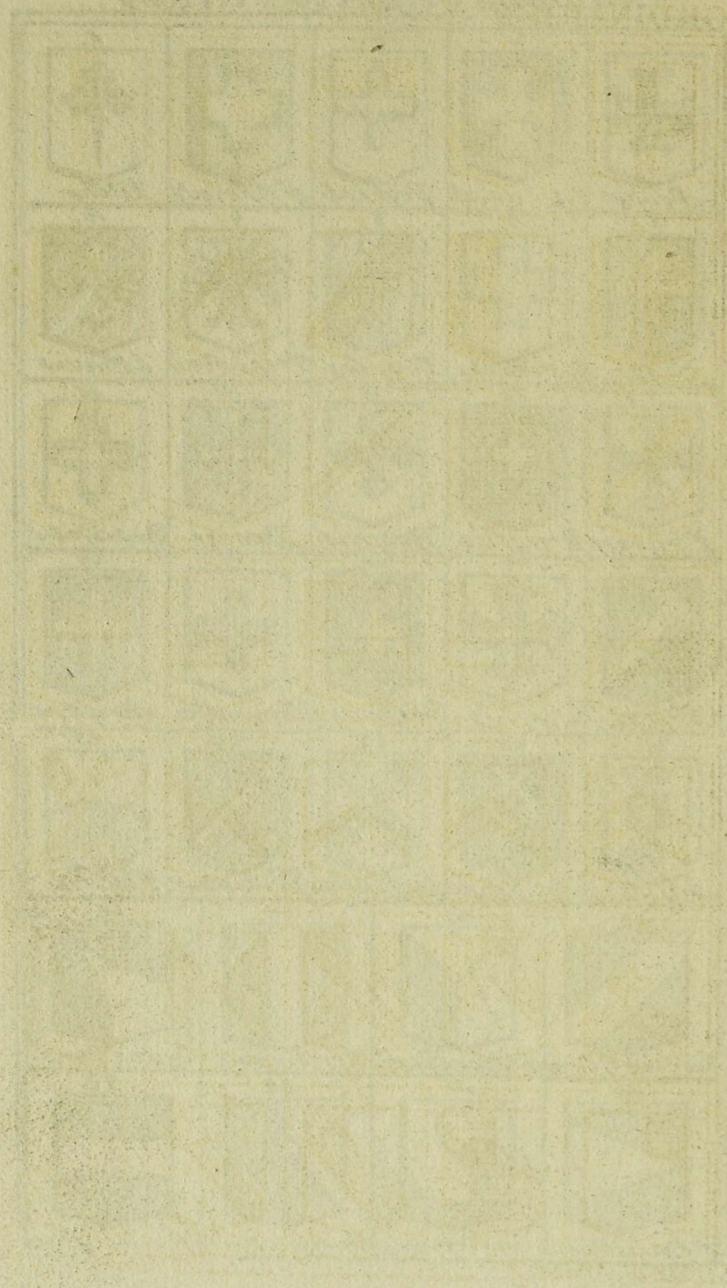
1		2		First House		5	6
7		2		2d House		5	6
7		2		3d House		5	6
7		2		4th House		5	6
7		2		5th House		5	6
7		2		6th House		5	6
5	6	7	8				
Muscle	Fusil	Lozenge	Russe				

















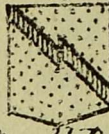

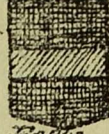



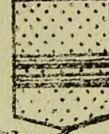
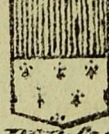
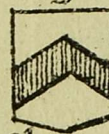
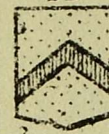




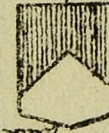








# CROSSES & PARTITION LINES

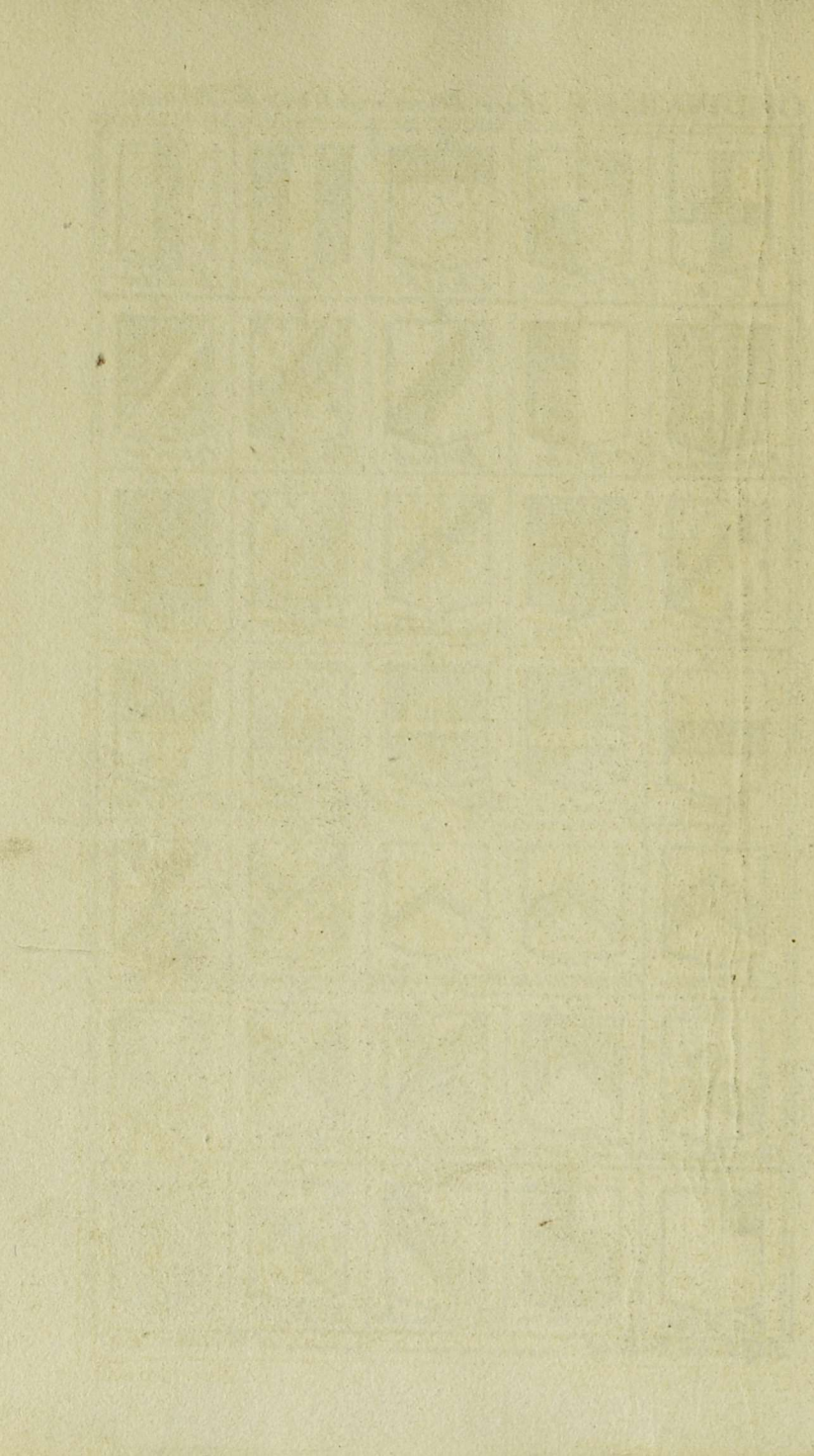
				
<i>Moline</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>	<i>Pointed</i>	<i>of 16 Points</i>	<i>Fitchy</i>
				
<i>Urlice</i>	<i>Double Fitchy</i>	<i>Fourchy</i>	<i>Tripartite</i>	<i>4 Pheons</i>
				
<i>Pommee</i>	<i>Gringolia</i>	<i>Botonee</i>	<i>Barbee</i>	<i>Pointed &amp; Staked</i>
				
<i>Portale</i>	<i>Clechee</i>	<i>Tord Fourchel</i>	<i>Pommettee</i>	<i>Moricee</i>
				
<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Mill Rinde</i>	<i>Escalote</i>	<i>St Julians</i>	<i>Flechee</i>
				
<i>Trece in Bend</i>	<i>Trece in Fairs</i>	<i>Trece in Pale</i>	<i>Trece in Gyron</i>	<i>Trece in Pale</i>
				
<i>Trece in Pale</i>	<i>Trece in Gyrons</i>	<i>Trece in Pale</i>	<i>Trece in Pale</i>	<i>Trece in Pale</i>





# ORDINARIES *their Diminutives & Lines.*

				
Cross	P <sup>r</sup> Cross	Cheff	Pale	Pallet
				
Fimbriated	P <sup>r</sup> Pale	Bend	Bendlet	Garter
				
Cost	Ribbon	Double Dan	P <sup>r</sup> Bend	Fesse
				
Bar	Close	Barrulet	Bar Gemenel	P <sup>r</sup> Fesse
				
Chevron	Chevrona	Double Close	Chequich	Contrapoint
				
Chestramp	P <sup>r</sup> Chevron	Saltire	P <sup>r</sup> Saltire	Pile
				
Carlton	Quarter	D <sup>r</sup> Sinister	Scollop	Balloon





# ORDINARY CHARGES & their TERMS. 6










				
Gyron	Orl.	Traverse	Traverse	Flanches
				
Flasques	Voiders	Close	Displaye	rising
				
in his pride	Valant	Segreant	Erect	Inverted
				
Vole	Nowed	Vitred	Slipp'd	Cabossed
				
Erased	Couped	Demy Lyon	Tessant	Brant
				
Nailbant	Bailbord	Bailbord	Bailbord	Chai, Brased
				
Semee of	Dexter Ha	Sun's to H	Maunch	Imbroz
JDE rds Lithog.				CBurton del









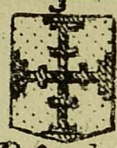



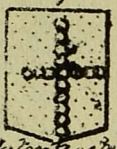
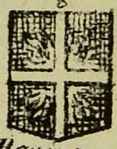






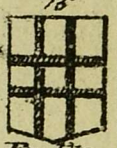

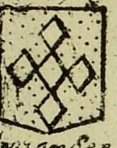
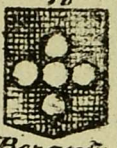

















# 7 CHARGES and their NAMES.

1 	2 	3 	4 	5 
Crescent	Increscent	Decrescent	Carbuncle	Carters wheel
6 	7 	8 	9 	10 
Garb	Pheon	Gully	Brigue	Heckle
11 	12 	13 	14 	15 
Plummet	Wheel	Wharrow Spindle	Fusil	Chefs Rook
16 	17 	18 	19 	20 
Beacon	Swepe	Clarion	Cronel	Pegasus
21 	22 	23 	24 	25 
Gummet	Mullet	Gal-trap	Shackbolt	Waterbouget
26 	27 	28 	29 	30 
Portcullis	Birboit	Gonsannon	Fountain	Billets
31 	32 	33 	34 	35 
Erct	Maces	List-boile	Vare-brand	Barracles










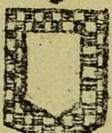
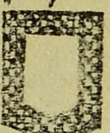
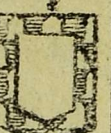
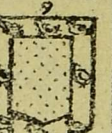

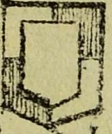
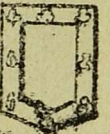





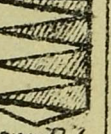

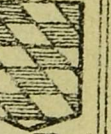


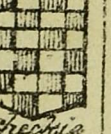
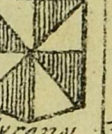





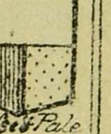





# CROSSES

				
<i>Pierced</i>	<i>Reguled</i>	<i>Degraded</i>	<i>Cercedee</i>	<i>Cramponne</i>
				
<i>Pattee</i>	<i>Pater-noster</i>	<i>Mayonnaise</i>	<i>Connuce</i>	<i>Pull</i>
				
<i>Crozier</i>	<i>Masces</i>	<i>Fretted</i>	<i>Couped</i>	<i>Fretty</i>
				
<i>Doubtfully</i>	<i>Argences</i>	<i>Bezants</i>	<i>Calvary</i>	<i>Patriarchal</i>
				
<i>T. ambeau</i>	<i>S. Esprit</i>	<i>S. James</i>	<i>S. Lazarus</i>	<i>Malla</i>
				
<i>Tau</i>	<i>Avellane</i>	<i>Polent</i>	<i>Quadrate</i>	<i>Palmee</i>
				
<i>Flory</i>	<i>Flory</i>	<i>Anchorit</i>	<i>Voliz</i>	<i>Crested</i>

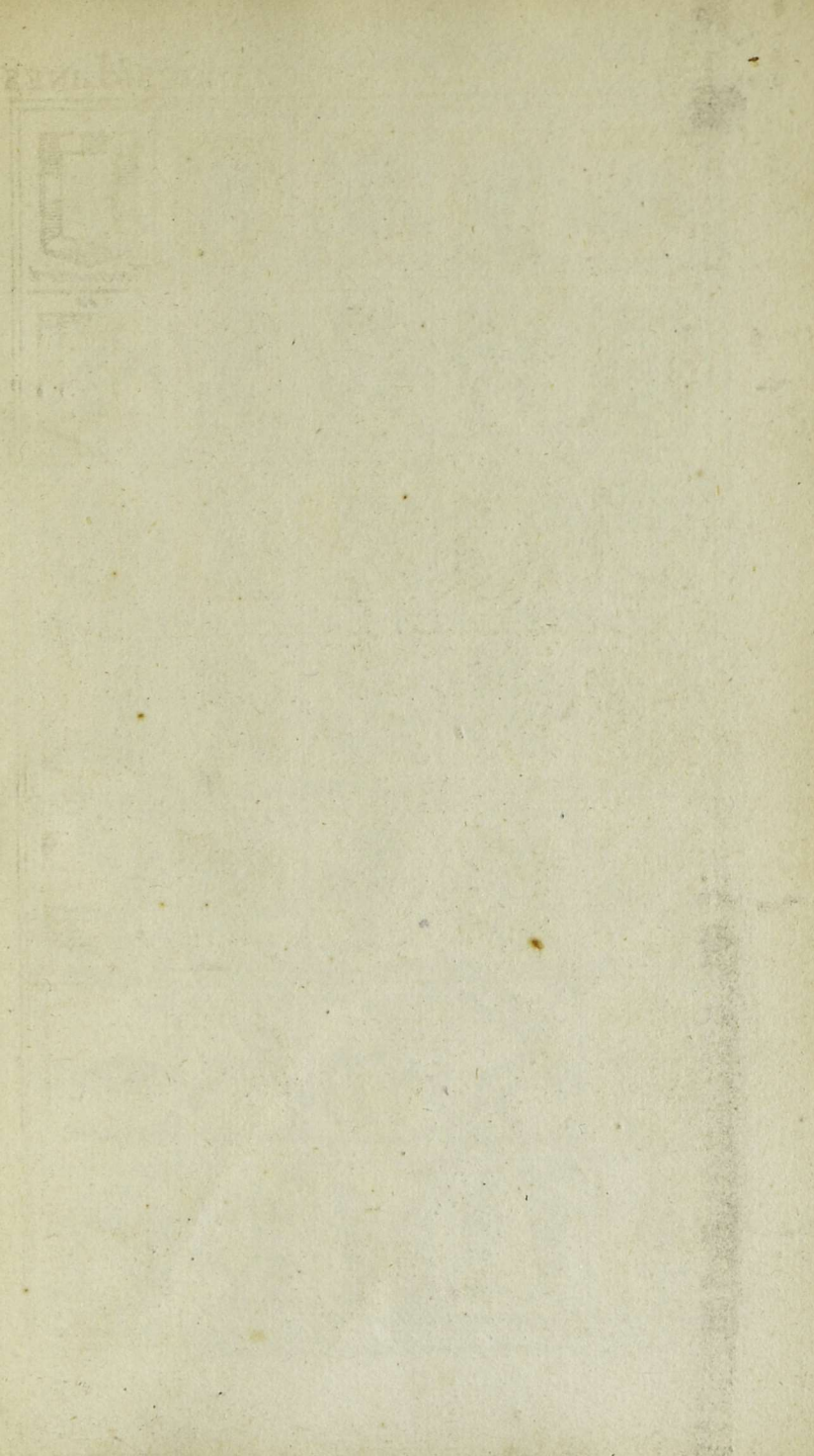




# BORDURES COUNTER-CHANGES & LINES

				
Bordure	Engrailed	Invected	Indented	Golonated
				
Combed	Chained	Vervy	Embossed	Enamelled
				
Quarterly	Vervy	Envyre	Dimpled	Fringed
				
Paly	Barry	Barry Paly	Barry Indented	Barry Bendy
				
Bendy	Paly Bendy	Cheekie	Gyronny	Pyralstone
				
Lopined	Masonry	Fusilly	Fretty	Paly & Pale
				
F. Pale & Chey	P. Pale & Base	F. Pale & Base	P. Pale & Base	P. Pale & Base





# 10 BEASTS FISH & their TERMS.

1  Dormant	2  Sicant	3  Couchant	4  Passant	5  Guardant
6  Counter passant	7  Rampant	8  Rampant guardant	9  Regardant	10  Sazzy
11  Combatant	12  Addorsed	13  Crowned	14  Defaced	15  Barilonne
16  Tricorporate	17  Debruised	18  Double tailed	19  Double headed	20  Lyon toison
21  Lion dragon	22  Enjourned	23  Contourne	24  St Mark	25  Lodged
26  At gaze	27  Springing	28  Tripping	29  Current	30  Mermaid
31  Haur with	32  Respecting	33  Addorsed	34  Pretted in Triangle	35  Naive

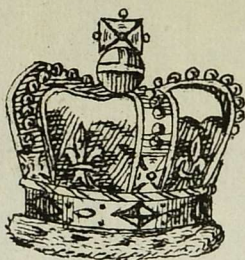




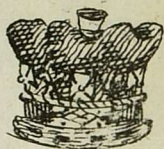
# HERALDIC BEARINGS.



*Pr. of Wales*



*King*



*Prince*



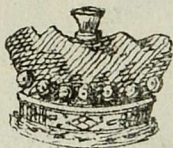
*Duke*



*Marquis*



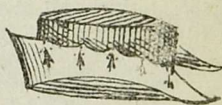
*Earl*



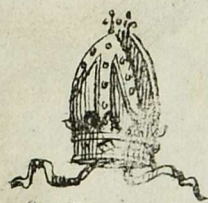
*Viscount*



*Baron*



*Chapeau*



*Archbishop*



*Bishop*

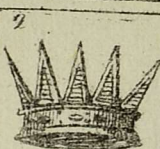




# 12 FOREIGN CROWNS.



*Celestial*



*Eastern*



*Imperial*



*Pope*



*Charlemagne*



*Grand Seigneur*



*France*



*Spain*



*Portugal*



*Denmark*



*Russia*



*Prussia*



*Poland*



*Corsica*



*Electoral*



*Arch Duke*



*Duke of Tuscany*



*Dauphin*



*Brunswick*



*Doge of Venice*



*Gallery*



*Naval*



*Mural*



*Clerical*



*Triumphal*



*Obsidional*



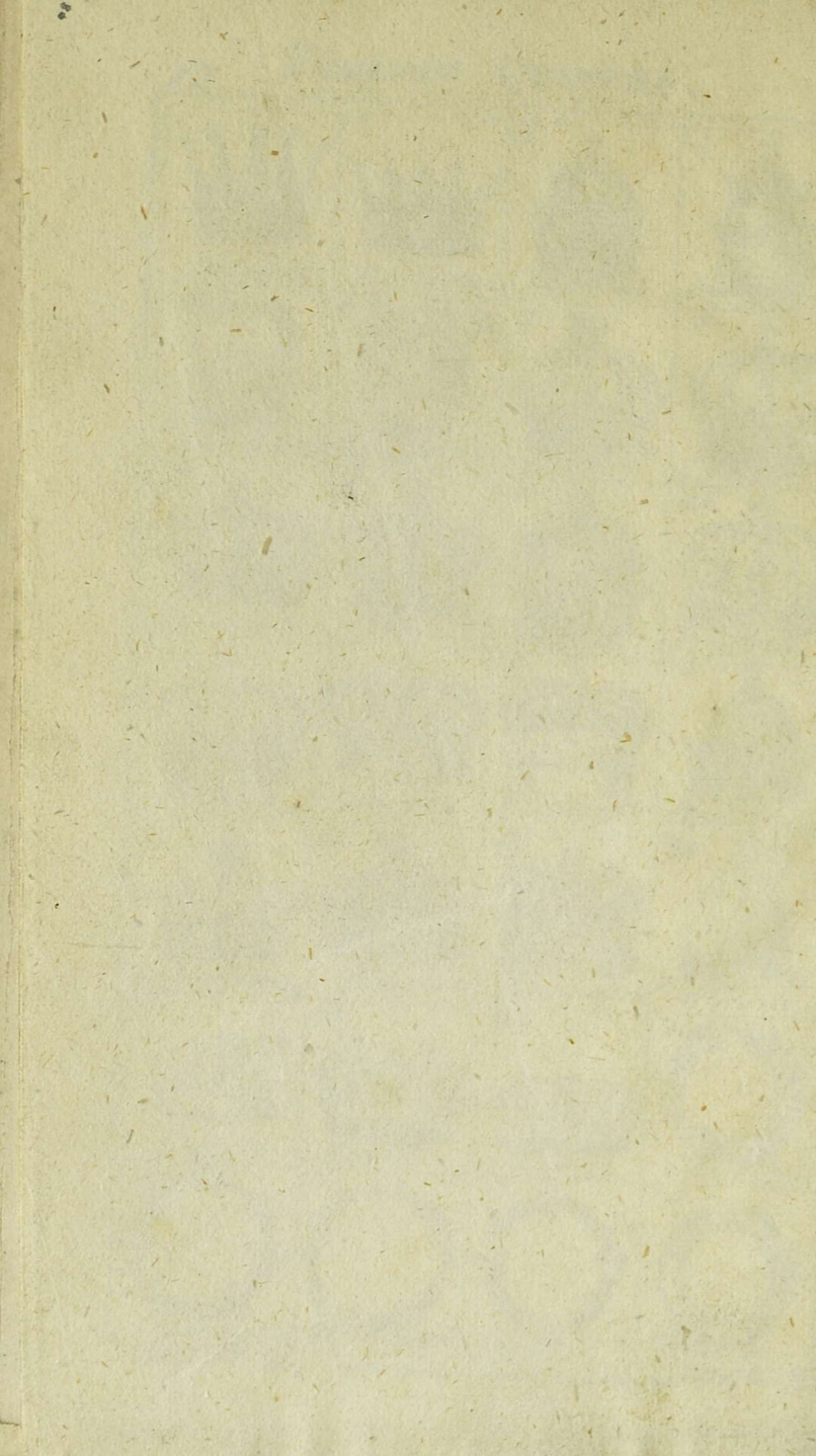
*Chapelet*



*French*











## ADDRESS.

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