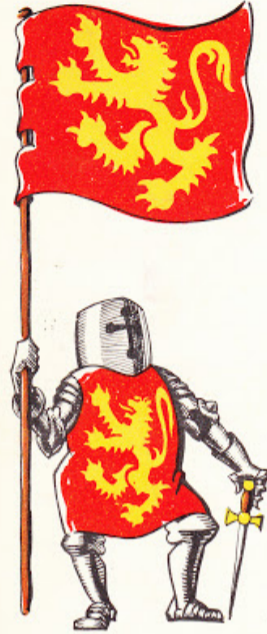


SIMPLE HERALDRY



CHEERFULLY
ILLUSTRATED



BY
IAIN DONCREIFFE
& DON POTTINGER

HIS COAT OF ARMS



A man in full armour
was unrecognisable.



So each man wore a
distinctive coat, by which
he could be recognised,
over his armour. This
was called his coat "of
arms".



These "arms" were
displayed on his banner,
shield and horsecloth, as
well as on his coat—



and came to be worn in civil
life too.

As no two men in the same region could wear
exactly the same coat of arms, these "arms" were
soon used separately as personal symbols—and
especially to mark their owners' possessions,
because few people could read in those days.
Such a coat of arms is usually depicted on a shield.



Coat of arms
of
Drummond

HIS BADGE



The crest is often depicted for convenience on the wreath alone, without the helmet, as a mark of ownership.

In Scotland, a metal plate showing a chief's crest used to be suspended by a strap and buckle around the necks of his retainers.



So nowadays a chief's crest, when encircled by a strap and buckle bearing his motto, may be worn as a badge by all his staff and family or clan.



Many chiefs have plant-badges as well, which may also be worn by their clan.

Crest-badge of Drummond

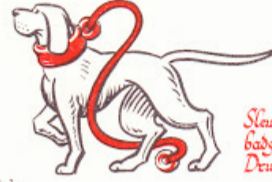


Plant-badge of Drummond

Caltrap badge of Drummond



A small shield of the arms was worn as a badge in some countries, and a number of great men have other heraldic badges—used to mark their property and to distinguish their followers.



Slaut-hound badge of Drummond



How Drummond got the caltrap for his badge

HIS HELMET AND CREST



A personal "crest" of light wood or boiled leather came to be worn—like a cock's comb—on top of the helmet.



Below the crest a silken mantle hung down to keep the heat of the sun off the back of the armour.

This "mantling" was kept in place by a wreath of twisted silk.



Some great men wore a "chapeau" or a crest-coronet instead of the wreath.



Crest of Drummond

Helmet, crest and mantling are usually depicted above the shield.



With the addition of a motto on a scroll, this forms the normal heraldic "achievement" of an ordinary gentleman.



HIS USE OF HERALDRY

His heraldic emblems can be used in innumerable ways to mark his property.



They can appear on such things as curtains, furniture,

brushes, cuff-links, buttons, brooches, silver, china and writing paper.

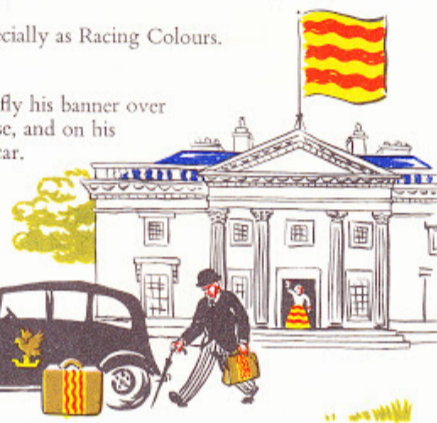


They are also used to identify him. Scotsmen wear their own personal crest or their chief's crest-badge in their bonnets (chiefs add three eagle's feathers and chieftains two).

Livery colours are often used, especially as Racing Colours.



He can fly his banner over his house, and on his motor car.



HIS WHOLE ACHIEVEMENT

These badges are sometimes displayed on a background of the "liveries" (usually the two principal tinctures of the shield), on a headquarters flag called the "standard".



*Drummond,
Earl of Perth*



All peers, and those Scots lairds who are territorial barons, may place a chapeau above their shields—peers always put it inside their coronets.



Mantlings are normally of the livery colours, but the Sovereign's is gold, lined with ermine, and those of Scots peers and certain Officers of State are red, lined with ermine.

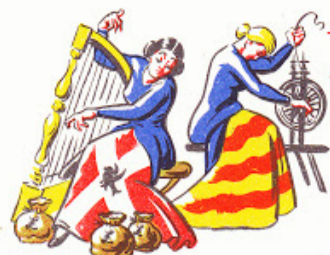
Certain prominent men are also allowed to depict their shields held up by "supporters", which stand on a mound called a "compartment".

So the full achievement of a peer is made up of his coat of arms, chapeau, coronet, helmet, crest, mantling, motto, supporters, and compartment.



*Achievement
of
Drummond
Earl of Perth*

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS



Daughters are allowed by courtesy to use their fathers' coats, which they conventionally depict on a diamond-shaped "lozenge".



When they marry, they place their own family coat beside their husband's, on his shield. This is called "impaling".



If their father has no sons, they become heraldic heiresses when he dies. Then they may place their own family shield in the middle of their husband's shield, and it is called an "escutcheon of pretence".



16

ELDEST SONS



Because no two men may wear the same coat of arms simultaneously, even the eldest son must use a special mark during his father's lifetime.

This mark is called a "label".



Old Talbot,
1st Earl of
Stronbury

(In Scotland, this mark may be used by whoever is next in succession to the coat of arms).



Young Talbot,
his
eldest son

When his father dies, he inherits the plain coat of arms from him, and removes the label.



Young Talbot,
2nd Earl of
Stronbury

17

OTHER SONS

Younger sons and their descendants had to make some permanent change in their fathers' arms.

This is called "differencing".

Sometimes they changed the colours—

sometimes they added new devices to the coat—

or a border—

or both. **O**r else they combined it with another coat.

But branches living in separate countries were not always compelled to "difference" the original coat.

HAY Earl of Ercoll
Lord Hay, eldest son of Ercoll
Lord Hay of Yester
Hay of Park
Hay in Loch
Hay of Hayfield
Haye, sive de la Haye Hue (in Normandy)

Hay of Lays
Hay of Brexton
Hay of Boyne
Hay of Fudie
Hay of Naughton
Hay, Earl of Kinnoull
Hay of Slade (in Ireland)
Hay, Earl of Carlisle (in England)

18

NATURAL CHILDREN

In Scotland, natural children are entitled to arms by right, but are given special marks of difference.

In England, they have to seek a new grant of arms from the Crown. This may be either the original coat with a special mark of difference, or an entirely new coat, often alluding to the father's.

Right side
Wrong side

Baron of Stanley

Campbell, Duke of Argyll
William Campbell, Bastard of Argyll

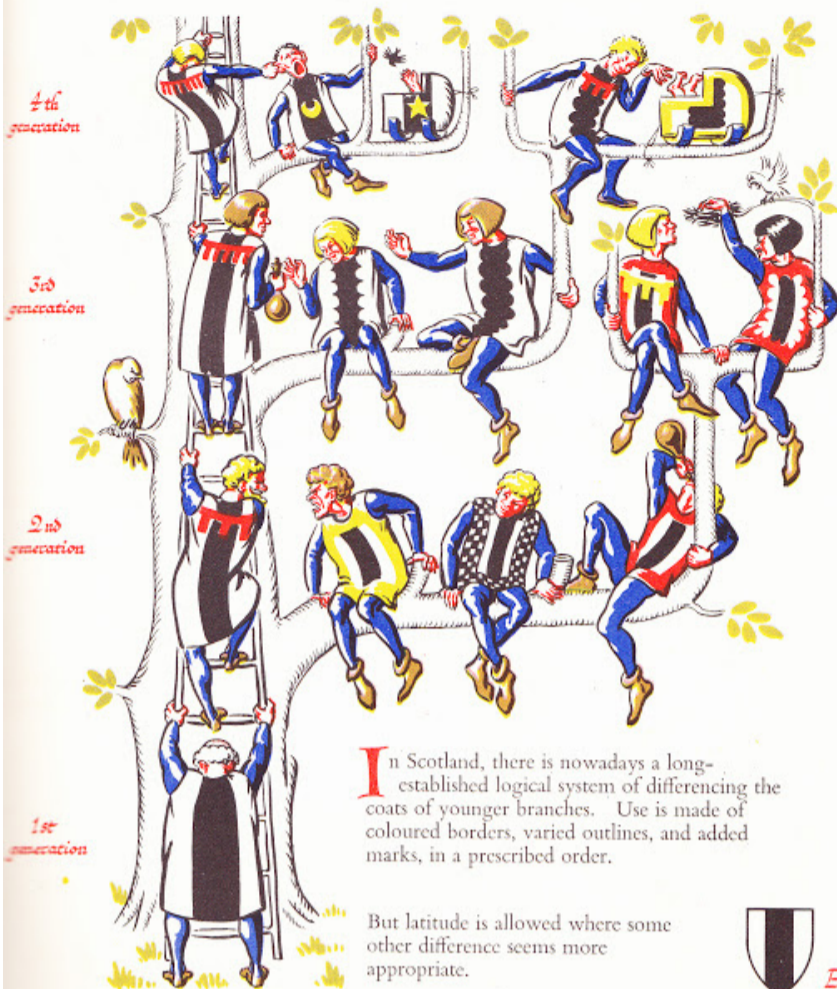
Sir John Stanley, Bastard of Derby
Stanley, Earl of Derby

Like other differences, these marks are retained by descendants. So a man who has such a mark on his coat is not necessarily illegitimate himself.

King of France
de St. Remi de Valois, Bastard of France

19

SCOTTISH CHILDREN



In Scotland, there is nowadays a long-established logical system of differentiating the coats of younger branches. Use is made of coloured borders, varied outlines, and added marks, in a prescribed order.

But latitude is allowed where some other difference seems more appropriate.



ENGLISH CHILDREN

In England, there has been since Tudor times a regular system of differentiating the coats of arms of younger sons.



William Nevill, Earl of Kent

Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland



It consists of a special mark for each legitimate son in order of birth. The eldest son has his label. The second son has a crescent, the third a star, the fourth a bird called a "martlet", the fifth a ring, the sixth a fleur-de-lys, the seventh a rose, the eighth a certain kind of Cross called a "Cross moline", and the ninth an eight-petalled flower. These marks may be of any heraldic tincture.



Thomas Nevill, Lord Furnival

his eldest son, John, Lord Nevill



George Nevill, Lord Latimer

The eldest son drops his label on succeeding to the family coat. But the younger sons retain their individual marks, and pass them on to their descendants—whose younger sons in turn add further differences.



Edward Nevill, Lord Bergavenny



HEIRS

In the Middle Ages coats of arms were often passed down in the same way as land. Thus if a man had no sons, his property—land and arms alike—passed to his daughter and then to her son.

Bagot



Stafford

This is still a Scottish practice, but for many centuries any Scotsman who succeeds to a coat of arms through his mother has had to take her surname alone if he wants to be allowed the plain coat.



Otherwise he cannot use a coat inherited through his mother unless he "quarters" it with his father's coat—and indeed this has been the only method normally allowed in England since at least Tudor times. "Quartering" takes place when a shield is divided into equal "quarters", in which are placed the various coats of arms its owner has inherited.



Bowes



Lyon

Of course if a man with no sons had several daughters, all his grandchildren could eventually "quarter" his arms with their own fathers' coats.



Bowes-Lyon

22

MORE HEIRS

Several generations of marriages to heiresses can bring a large number of "quarterings" into a family.

Fleming



Fraser



Kitch



Drummond



They are still called "quarterings" even when there are more than four of them.

Up to four coats may be placed one in each quarter of the shield (vacant quarters being filled by repetitions).



Above this number, the four quarters of the shield may become "grand quarters", one or more of them being sub-divided into lesser quarters to accommodate the extra coats.



"Grand quartering" is still the rule in Scotland (where a convenient selection of the more significant quarterings may be made by official authority, sometimes omitting the coats of intervening heiresses).



Elphinstone

Fullerton

Buller



Lord Elphinstone

23

MORE HEIRS



In England, since Tudor times, any number of new coats may be added to the shield consecutively without sub-division into fours. A shield then becomes "quarterly of six" or "quarterly of ten", or whatever the number of coats may be.



Stouton



LeMoyne



Belvale



Clidcock



Fitz Payn



Fitz Warin



Argentine



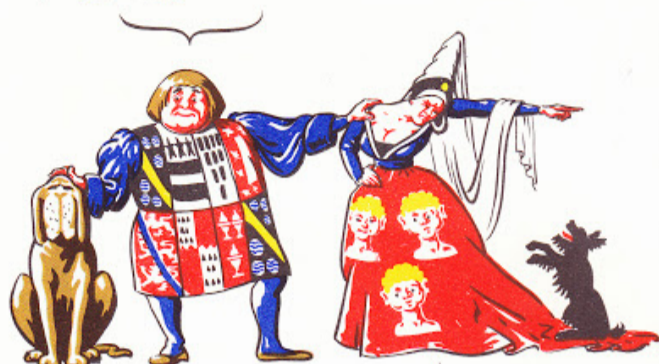
Fountlery



Howard



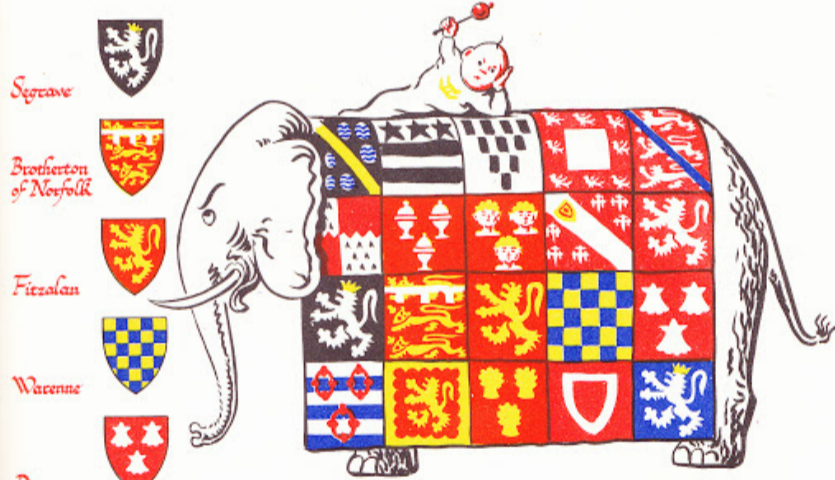
Mowbray



The first coat may be repeated at the end to make the "quarterings" up to an even number.



STILL MORE HEIRS



Segeave

Brotherton of Norfolk

Fitzalan

Warrene

Dace

Freystoke

Talbot

Cammin

Baliol

Salloway

So many quarterings can be accumulated by an old English family during several centuries that a quarterly coat sometimes becomes so large that it would almost require an elephant to carry it.

It is not necessary to show all the accumulated quarterings, provided that junior branches show any which they use as differences to their plain family coat (where they have "differenced by quartering").

For convenience, only about half a dozen quarterings are usually shown.

But if a quartering is shown which has descended through more than one woman, then the coats of all intervening heiresses must also be shown.



Lord Mowbray and Stouton

SAME NAME

Having the same surname does not entitle a man to use another's arms.

If he can prove a blood relationship he is entitled to a differenced version of those arms. But he may be unable to prove it—or may not be related at all, in which case he has no right whatever to any form of those arms.



Thomas B. Browne



In England, therefore, unrelated families who happen to have the same surname are usually given utterly dissimilar plain coats of arms.



Alexander Browne



But in clannish Scotland, where plain arms are the mark of a Chief, there can be only one Chief of any surname—and so any man who bears (or takes) that surname comes beneath that Chief's banner. He is therefore only granted arms which allude in some way to those of his Chief.



Gordon of Huntly, the Chief



But such coats are quite unlike the systematically differenced coats of proved branches of the Chief's house.



Robert Gordon, stranger



Gordon of Fielugg, branch of chief's house

COMMUNITIES

From prehistoric times tribes and communities of men have rallied round some totem, which symbolised their unity and the authority of their chiefs.

White Horse of the Saxons



"Eagle" of ancient Rome



At the dawn of heraldry the tendency to have such symbols became standardised in the use of public arms by communities as such.

Holy Roman Empire



Westphalia



REALMS

King of England



In monarchies, the arms of the realm are the arms of its monarch, who is the living symbol of his people.

King of Scots



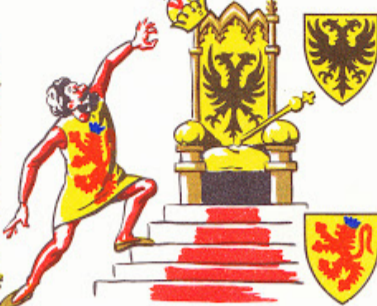
Duke of Bavaria



Such arms are called "Arms of Dominion".



Holy Roman Emperor



Holy Roman Emperor

Hapsburg

Prince of Wales



New dynasties almost always abandon their family arms and assume those of the realm.

Landgrave of Hesse



Count of Flanders



Arms of Dominion mark the public authority of the Crown, and must not be used by private citizens.



Hapsburg, Holy Roman Emperor

FIEFS

Isle of Man



Occasionally dynasties retain their family coats, and combine them with their Arms of Dominion. But this is more often done by the holders of great territorial fiefs.

Stanley



Stanley, Sovereign Lord of Man



Sometimes they quarter their family coat with the arms of their fief—



sometimes they place one coat on a smaller shield in the middle of the other—

Stewart of Darnley, Earl of Lennox, Seigneur d'Aubigny

sometimes they do both, when they have more than one fief.



Stewart of Darnley



Seigneurie d'Aubigny



Earldom of Lennox

City of Edinburgh



Duke of Edinburgh



NATIONS

Union Jack

St. Andrew's Cross

St. Patrick's Cross

St. George's Cross

The Dannebrog

Belgian Flag

Polish Flag

King of the Belgians

Monarchs also possess special badge-flags, flown by their subjects as tokens of their allegiance and as marks of national identity.

These National Flags are often derived from the Cross of a Patron Saint, from some other royal badge, or from the livery colours of the Sovereign's own Arms of Dominion.

REPUBLICS

Florence

Switzerland

More recent Republics often continue to use the Arms of Dominion of their former rulers.

Flag of Austrian Republic

Archduke of Austria

Or they take new arms—perhaps alluding to a national hero—

Flag of U.S.A.

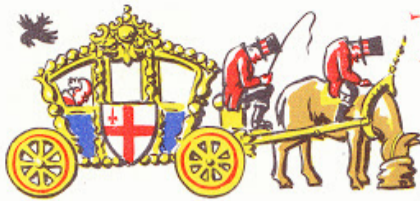
George Washington

U.S.S.R.

Turkey

sometimes adopting religious or ideological symbols.

TOVINS AND DISTRICTS



Towns also have arms of their own, which are the symbols of their corporate identity and municipal authority.



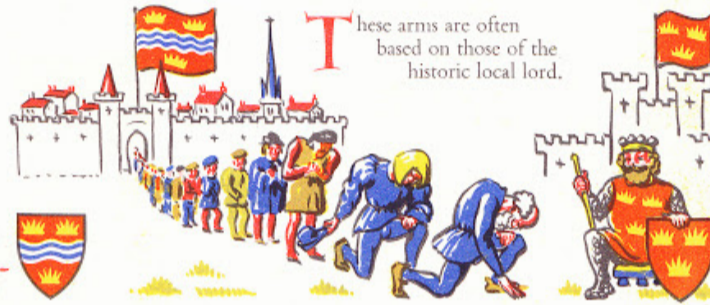
Province of Leinster



Lancashire County Council



Northumberland County Council



These arms are often based on those of the historic local lord.

Bartholomew - Spey



Grant, Lord Strathispy



COMPANIES

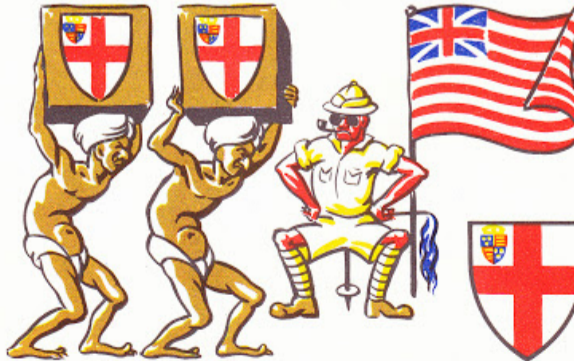


Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London



Within the towns, trades associations developed from the old guilds into noble Livery Companies with their own arms and heraldic liveries. Some great merchant companies spread far beyond the towns, administering wide territories under their Livery Flags.

Worshipful Company of Grocers of London



Livery Flag of the Honourable East India Company

Hudson's Bay Company

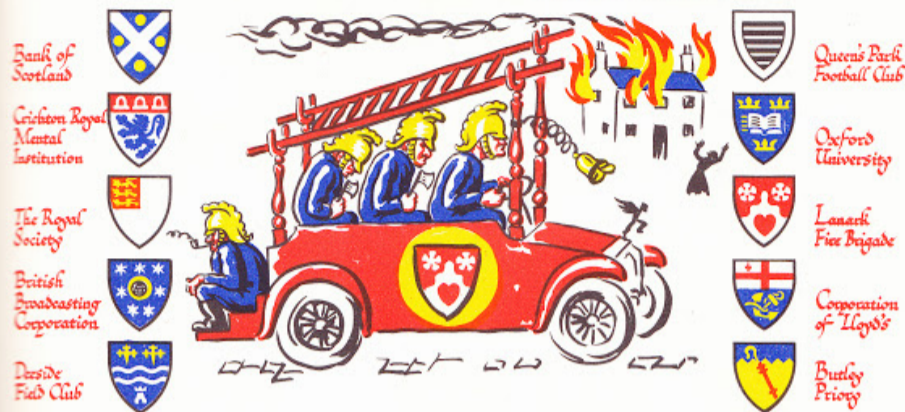


Honourable East India Company



OTHER CORPORATE BODIES

Many other corporate bodies have arms of their own. For instance, arms have been granted to such varied institutions as schools, banks, abbeys, hospitals, fire brigades, masonic lodges, universities, national and regional boards, business firms, clubs and other societies.

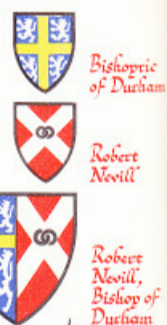


These bodies use their arms to mark their property just as private individuals do. They appear as their flags, and also as their distinguishing marks on anything from college blazers and whisky bottles to wrought-iron gates and writing paper.

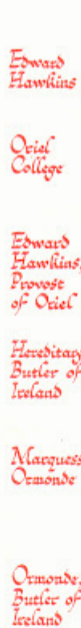


OFFICIALS

The heads of institutions often "impale" their own personal arms with those of the institutions—





as though they are "married" to them (the institution occupying the husband's position on the shield).





Other arms that go with appointments may be combined by the holders with their personal arms.



ROYAL ARMS

Kingdom of England  **Kingdom of Ireland** 


Kingdom of Scotland  **United Kingdom** 

Our present Queen reigns over us because Her Majesty is a direct descendant of the mighty Sovereigns of England and Ireland—and of the ancient Kings of Scots, the oldest continuing dynasty in Christendom.


Her Majesty therefore quarters the historic coats of these kingdoms.


These coats are the Queen's exclusive property, and none of them may ever be used except by Her Majesty's authority.

The quarterly coat is flown as the personal flag of the Sovereign as such, and marks Her Majesty's presence.

Personal Flag of the Sovereign 

The Royal Arms are arranged rather differently in England and in Scotland, giving greater prominence in each country to its own national elements.




Royal Arms as used in England 



Royal Arms as used in Scotland 

ROYAL BADGES



The Queen possesses a number of royal badges. Some are used to mark Crown property, and others are worn by Her Majesty's subjects as a token of their allegiance.

The national flags are themselves royal badges.


Badge of England  **Badge of Wales**  **The Union Badge** 


England  **Wales** 

There are also royal plant badges for each nation in the British Isles—



Scotland  **Wales** 

and many other local royal badges.



Badges of Ireland 


The United Kingdom 

Perhaps the royal badges most widely used throughout the Commonwealth and Empire are the Crown itself, and the Royal Cypher, the Sovereign's crowned initials.

Imperial Crown  **Royal Cypher** 



ROYAL FAMILY



Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay  **Prince of Wales** 



Badge of the Heir Apparent 

Prince Charles, as Heir Apparent to the Throne, is automatically Duke of Cornwall in England by descent from the Plantagenets—and also Duke of Rothesay and Prince and Steward of Scotland by descent from the Stewarts, Earl of Carrick by descent from Robert the Bruce, and Lord of the Isles (he is descended from an heiress of Somerled, King of the Isles). The first Duke of Cornwall was the Black Prince. His Royal Highness differences the Royal Arms with a plain white label, and possesses the famous badge of ostrich plumes.

When the Heir Apparent is created Prince of Wales he places the arms of Wales in the centre of his shield.



Earl of Kent, 5th son of Edward I  Formerly, younger sons of the Royal Family used various differences; and married daughters of the Sovereign impaled the plain royal arms with their husband's coat.  **Lady Erroll, daughter of Robert II**


Duke of Gloucester  But for many centuries now all members of the Royal Family have had differenced versions of the Royal Arms settled on them by Royal Warrant.  **Duke of Windsor**

Duke of Kent  They are always given white labels, of three or five points, on which each prince or princess has individual marks to form his or her particular difference.  **Princess Margaret**

These are given to royal princesses as well as to royal princes.



ROYAL CONSORTS



Queen Ann Novill  **Queen Elizabeth (Boves-Lyon) the Queen Mother** 




Queen Margaret Drummond 

When the Sovereign is a King, his consort as Queen impales the Royal Arms with those of her own family, in the ordinary way.

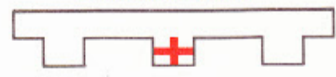
When Lord Darnley married Mary, Queen of Scots, he became King Consort as "Henry, King of Scots". Queen Mary Tudor's husband was already a King; and Mary II's husband, William of Orange, became King as William III. But the husbands of Queen Anne and Queen Victoria retained instead their title of Prince.

Albert, Prince Consort  Prince Albert, as Prince Consort, quartered the British Royal Arms (differenced by a special label) with his own Saxon royal coat.  **Saxony**

Denmark  The Duke of Edinburgh belongs to the same great royal family as the present Kings of Denmark, Greece and Norway.  **Edinburgh**


Greece  With the royal arms of Denmark and Greece (his father's family), His Royal Highness quarters the arms of Mountbatten (his mother's famous family) —and also those of the royal city of Edinburgh, from which the Duke derives his title.  **Mountbatten**  **Duke of Edinburgh**

Prince Albert's Label





HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS


A part from the Royal Arms, which are the symbol of the Sovereign everywhere, bearings have been assigned to Her Majesty's Governments in the great Dominions, for use as marks of public authority there.


Canada  With the famous maple leaves—and the arms of England, Scotland and Ireland—the bearings of Canada include, for the French Canadians, the royal arms of France.

The Queen is descended from the old Kings of France, the line of Saint Louis.



Australia  The Australian bearings symbolise the six states that form the Commonwealth of Australia—and those of South Africa symbolise the four provinces of the Union.

South Africa 

New Zealand  As with Australia, the stars of the Southern Cross appear in the bearings of New Zealand—and regional allusions also occur in the bearings of Ceylon.

Ceylon 

Her Majesty also possesses badges in each Dominion which, when placed with the Union Badge on a blue ensign, are "worn" by ships in public employment—and on a red ensign, are flown by citizens on their own ships as marks of national identity.

Ensign of Australia  **Merchant Flag of New Zealand** 

HER MAJESTY'S SERVANTS

Royal Arms  **The Civil Service and other employees of the Crown make extensive use, in Her Majesty's name, of the Royal Arms and Badges.**

Royal Cypher Badge 

Imperial Crown Badge  Of these, perhaps the badge most in use is the Imperial Crown itself.

Imperial Crown Badge 

Royal Plant Badges  Some servants of the Queen, such as the Yeomen Warders of the Tower, still wear the royal plant-badges on breast and back in mediæval manner.

The continuing use by certain Crown departments of the badge of Sidney (the broad-arrow) is a relic of the service of a Sidney, who as Master of the Ordnance nearly three centuries ago used his personal badge to mark the stores for which he was responsible.

Badge of Sidney 

Most of the coinage struck by Her Majesty's Mint bears the Royal Arms, Crests or Badges.

Royal Arms  **Royal Crest of England**  **Royal Crest of Scotland**  **Royal Plant Badges** 

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

White Ensign



Her Majesty possesses a special badge-flag for use by royal ships of war (and by the Royal Yacht Squadron). This is the famous White Ensign.

Admiralty Flag



The gold anchor, formerly badge of the Lord High Admiral, is still borne by the Board of Admiralty.

Her Majesty's ships have individual badges of their own, surrounded by a rope beneath a "naval crown".



Naval Crown

Badge of H.M.S. Renown

ROYAL AIR FORCE

Her Majesty's aircraft bear roundels of the livery colours of the Union.



Air Force Crown

Badge of Fighter Command, Royal Air Force



Formations have their own individual badges, prepared for them by a herald who is Inspector of Royal Air Force Badges, and approved by the Queen in person.

The frames of these badges are different for each Dominion.



Badge of 6th Squadron, Royal Australian Air Force

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

THE ARMY

MacKenzie of Seaforth



Cap badge of the Seaforth Highlanders

Duke of Atholl



Scottish Horse, raised by Atholl

In the last two wars it became customary for larger bodies of troops to mark their corporate identity by the use of formation signs, often designed by one of H.M. heralds.

Regimental badges are worn on caps, collars and buttons. They often allude to the man who raised the regiment, its territorial connection, its function or its battle honours.

So do regimental ties.



King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry



Royal Artillery



The Lincolnshire Regiment



7th Armoured Division, ("the Desert Rats")

The spirit of a corps—with its continuing service and loyalty to the Queen—is embodied in its Colours, which are specially consecrated before presentation to the Regiment. In addition to the actual Colours, there are often flags bearing company or squadron badges.

Queen's Standard of Royal Horse Guards (the Blues)



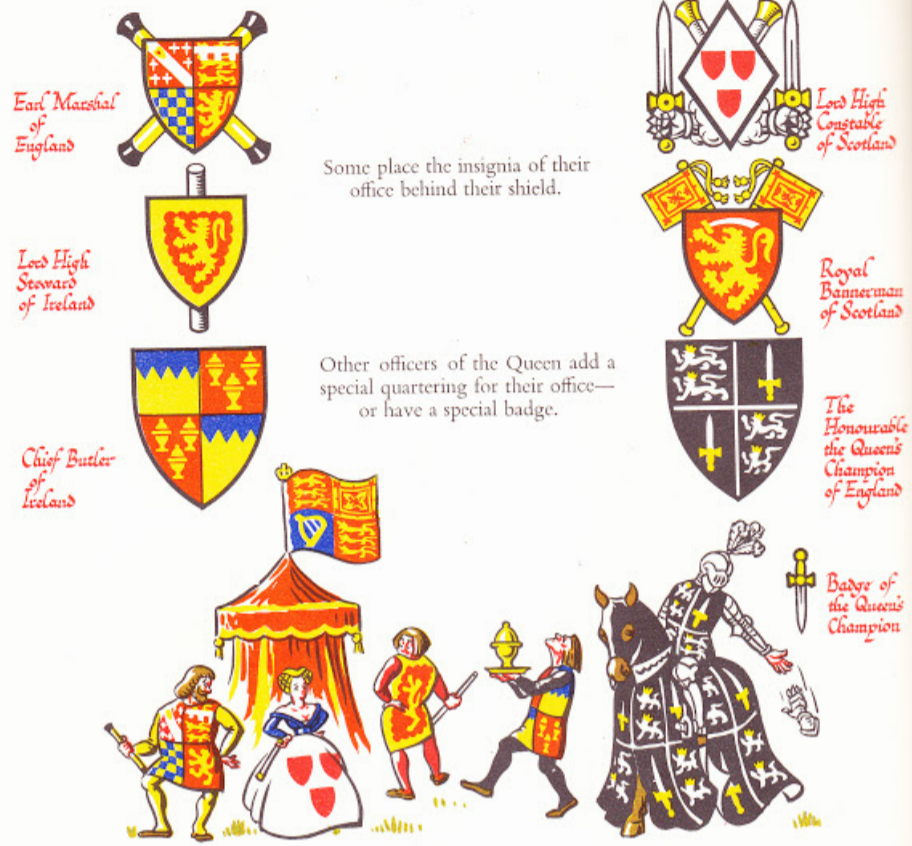
Certain troops, including the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, form a permanent part of the Queen's household, and are called the Household Brigade. Their badges are usually drawn from the royal badges or from the stars of the noble orders of knighthood.



Company Colour, Queen's Company Grenadier Guards

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

Most of the Great Officers of Her Majesty's Household are entitled to special heraldic insignia by virtue of their service, for it is the highest honour to be allowed to serve the Queen, who is the living symbol of all her peoples.



Earl Marshal of England

Lord High Steward of Ireland

Chief Butler of Ireland

Some place the insignia of their office behind their shield.

Other officers of the Queen add a special quartering for their office—or have a special badge.

Lord High Constable of Scotland

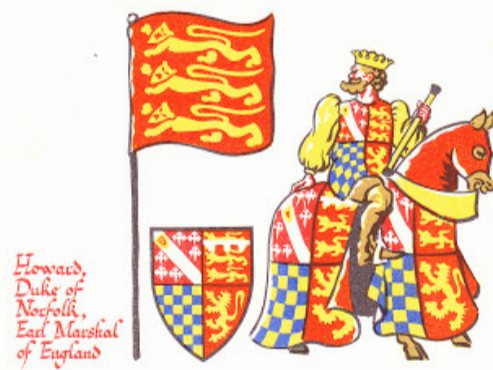
Royal Bannerman of Scotland

The Honourable the Queen's Champion of England

Badge of the Queen's Champion

AUTHORITY OVER ARMS

Because disputes arose over coats of arms, the King gave authority to certain Great Officers to judge in such matters—and also to stop men from assuming heraldic honours to which they were not entitled.



Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England

In England, this authority was given to the Lord High Constable (later abolished) and to the Earl Marshal—who is also Duke of Norfolk.

In Scotland, the authority was given to the High Sennachie, who became styled the Lord Lyon King of Arms from the lion in the Scottish royal coat.

Today, legal control of armorial rights is still vested in the Court of the Earl Marshal, for England, and in the Court of the Lord Lyon, for Scotland.



Lord Lyon King of Arms

These Great Officers were also made responsible for recording genealogies and organising public ceremonies—the traditional function of a herald.

HERALDS

To assist them, these Great Officers have therefore the services of a number of officers of arms, generally known as "heralds".

In England, the Principal King of Arms is called Garter. There are also two other Kings of Arms called Clarenceux and Norroy, six Heralds and four Pursuivants, who with Garter form collectively the College of Arms under the Earl Marshal.



In Scotland, there are three Heralds and three Pursuivants, who with other officials make up the Court of the Lord Lyon.

The Republic of Eire has appointed a Principal Herald of Ireland: and Norroy as Ulster King of Arms deals with Northern Ireland's heraldry.

Eagle Pursuivant of the Earl of Derby



Great nobles also had their private officers of arms, and some still maintain the right.



Stains Pursuivant of the Earl of Exroll

Duke of Brittany



Heralds also made proclamations, and carried out diplomatic missions. Since they publicly represented their masters in the performance of these duties, they wore their masters' coats.



Duke of Bourbon

As the use of arms developed, heralds evolved practical conventions governing the design and arrangement of coats of arms. These conventions make up the Science of Heraldry.

"TINCTURES"

Only five colours are in general use in heraldry—red (called "gules"), blue ("azure"), black ("sable"), green ("vert") and purple ("purpure").



Fouancy



There are also two metals used—gold ("or") and silver ("argent"), often depicted yellow and white—

de Menezes



Zgraia

and a number of furs, including ermine (white stoat with black tails), "contre-ermine" (black with white tails), "ermineois" (gold with black tails) and "vair" (alternate blue and white squirrel skins).

Duke of Brittany



Van der Eze

de Rousselet



Zu Rappenstein

Some families have plain shields, but usually some "charge" is placed upon the background or "field". Normally colour is not placed on another colour, nor metal on metal, as being too indistinct at a distance. But colour shows up well on metal, and metal on colour.

"ORDINARIES"

Certain charges called "ordinaries", which sometimes have diminutives of their own, include

<i>Menzies</i>		the chief—	the saltire—		<i>Fitz Gerald</i>
<i>Bucke</i>		the Cross, which has many variations, like "cross-crosslet fitchée"—			<i>Rattray</i>
<i>McWille</i>		the fess (fascé), which can be reduced to form a bar or bars—			<i>Harcourt</i>
<i>Schönstein</i>		the pale, which can be diminished into palets—			<i>Count of Foix</i>
<i>Teclawney</i>		the chevron, which can also be diminished—			<i>Richelieu</i>
<i>Chandos</i>		the pile, which can be multiplied to form "passion nails"—			<i>Anstruther</i>
<i>Hudescote</i>		the bordure—and the bend (bande), a diagonal line from the "dexter" top corner of the shield, ("dexter" is right and "sinister" left as you shelter behind the shield).			<i>Secope</i>
					<i>Barre</i>

A diagonal line the other way is a *bend sinister*, in French a "barre", which is not necessarily a mark of illegitimacy.





































"SUB-ORDINARIES"

Other ordinaries or "sub-ordinaries" include

<i>Dasbourg</i>		the quarter, which when reduced is called the canton—		<i>Sutton</i>
<i>von Ruppelin</i>		the <i>paile</i> (pall), which is sometimes cut or "couped" to form a "shake-fork"—		<i>Cunningham</i>
<i>Warcin</i>		the <i>escutcheon</i> , which is often "voided" by having its centre cut out—		<i>Baliol</i>
<i>Schwerin</i>		the <i>lozenge</i> : when voided they are often called <i>maseles</i> — and can also be narrowed into <i>fusils</i> —		<i>Rohan</i>
<i>Pecoy</i>		the <i>gyron</i> —		<i>de Cluscau</i>
<i>Courtney</i>		<i>roundels</i> (often given separate names for each tincture)— rings or <i>amulets</i> —		<i>Masgrave</i>
<i>Beumanoir</i>		<i>billets</i> —		<i>Martinet</i>
<i>Van Oostenwolde</i>		the <i>label</i> , usually mark of an heir (or sometimes a disinherited line)—and the <i>fret</i> .		<i>Maitravers</i>

































"LINES OF PARTITION"

But often coats have no charge, the field itself being divided into two or more tinctures. Thus it can be parted



Count of Stechau		per fess—	per pale—		
					Waldegrave
Cagioni		per bend—	per saltire—		Von Hartsheim
					
Aston		per chevron—	or quarterly.		Hohenzollern
					
If the shield is divided into three it is <i>tierced</i> . For example,					
Vendramini		"tierced in fess", or "tierced in pairle reversed".			Von Holdermansteten
					
There can also be a number of equal divisions, such as					
Steyn, Earl of Stamford		barry of six—	fretty—		Bellew
					
Wacenne		chequy—	or gyronny.		Campbell
					
The outlines, too, can be varied in such ways as					
Sinclair		a Cross engrailed—	per bend embattled—		Boyle, Earl of Cork
					
La Poer		a chief indented—	a fess dancetty—		West
					
Drummond of Megginch		per fess wavy—	or barry nebuly of six.		Blount
					



FLORA AND FAUNA



The whole zoo and garden are drawn on for heraldic "devices".



Oliver Cromwell			The lion, unless otherwise stated, is <i>rampant</i> . Looking backwards it is <i>reguardant</i> .		Pigge of Fogerddan
					
Strange			Walking, it is <i>passant</i> . Lions <i>guardant</i> (looking towards you) become "leopards".		Ogilby
					
Crest of Laird of Monceiffe			Halved, a lion becomes a <i>demi-lion</i> . Parts torn off are <i>erased</i> : thus "a boar's head erased".		Crest of Duke of Argyll
					
Windisch-Grätz			Parts cut off are <i>couped</i> : thus "a wolf's head couped". Facing and neckless, heads are <i>cabossed</i> : thus "a hart's head cabossed".		MacKenzie
					
Lord Northbourne			Dolphins are usually <i>embowed</i> (arched). <i>Vorant</i> creatures devour: thus "a serpent crowned vorant a child".		Visconti
					
Ramsay			Eagles are usually <i>displayed</i> (wings spread). The <i>martlet</i> , a conventional bird, has no legs (and abroad neither beak nor tail).		Arundell
					
de Trafford			There are many fantastic creatures such as the <i>griffin</i> . Such flowers as the rose may be <i>barbed and seeded</i> of different tinctures.		Lippe
					
Lilly of Stoke Prior			With a bit of stalk, they are <i>slipped</i> : "a lily slipped" is very different from the conventional <i>fleur-de-lys</i> .		Digby
					



ADDED CHARGES



La Tremouille  **La Rochefoucauld** 




Field Marshal Alexander  **Mackenzie of Glenmuick** 

Beaumont   The field is sometimes strewn or *semée* with small charges.



Sometimes charges are added to an existing coat because of some famous feat—  **Douglas** 



Kennedy  or because of a royal connection (in Scotland often by grant of the "royal tressure"). **Kennedy augmented** 



King of Scots  Such additions, made by special grant of the Sovereign, are called *augmentations*. **Howard** 



The "Flodden Augmentation"   **Howard augmented**  **How Howard got his augmentation**



OTHER DEVICES



Earldom of Lothian   The sun has many rays.





Ingilby   The horns of *crests* point upwards, otherwise they are *increscant* or *decrescant*.





Pringle   The *estoile* usually has six wavy rays. The molet or *mullet* usually has five points; when pierced it forms a "spur-rowel".



Hastings   The *escallop shell* (badge of pilgrimage)—the broad-arrow or *pheon*—the *maunch* or sleeve—


de Ros   the *wheat sheaf* or *garb*—



Borough of Darlington   *water-bougets* (skin bags for water)—



Oliphant   **Murray**   **Crest of Jardine of Applegirth** 

Sidney   **Stosvenor**  

Livingstone  

Wellwood  

de Ros   *trefoils*, *quatrefoils* and *cinquefoils*—are all much used.

Borough of Darlington   Modern industry has added to the devices in use. Devices shown in their natural colours are said to be *proper*.

CANTING ARMS

Cockburn  **Breakispear** 

The devices on *canting* coats make puns on their owners' names.

HEADGEAR

Shields are often "ensigned" with official headgear of rank, set immediately above the shield.

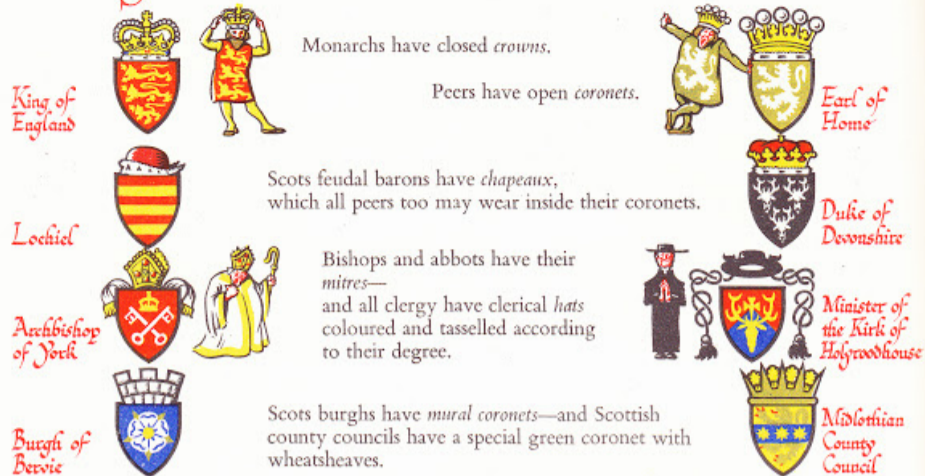
Monarchs have closed crowns.

Peers have open coronets.

Scots feudal barons have *chapeaux*, which all peers too may wear inside their coronets.

Bishops and abbots have their mitres—and all clergy have clerical hats coloured and tasselled according to their degree.

Scots burghs have mural coronets—and Scottish county councils have a special green coronet with wheat sheaves.



King of England

Earl of Home

Locheil

Archbishop of York

Minister of the Kirk of Holyroodhouse

Burgh of Bervie

Midlothian County Council

Above the coronet or hat is placed the helmet, which differs in metal and design according to rank.

Royalty

Peers

Knights

Scots Barons and Chiefs

Gentlemen

Gold, with bars

Silver, gold bars

Steel, visor open

Tournament helm

Steel, closed

Crest of Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.

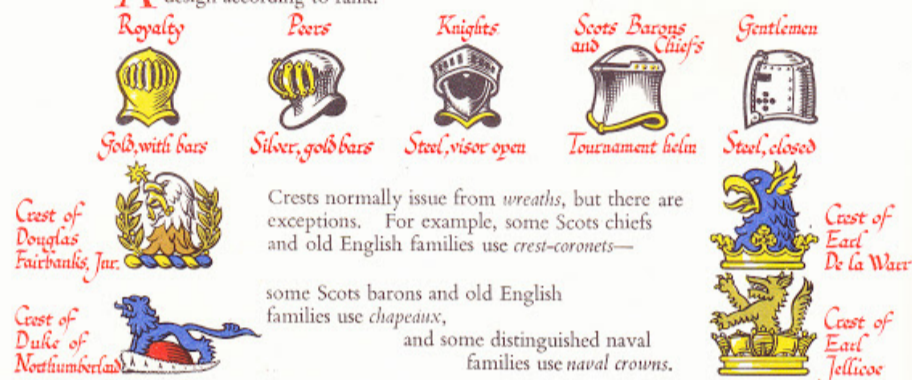
Crest of Duke of Northumberland

Crest of Earl De la Warr

Crest of Earl Jellicoe

Crests normally issue from wreaths, but there are exceptions. For example, some Scots chiefs and old English families use crest-coronets—

some Scots barons and old English families use *chapeaux*, and some distinguished naval families use *naval crowns*.



BLAZONING

To "blazon" a coat of arms is to describe it in technical terms, in order to be brief yet precise. This is done in an accepted sequence:

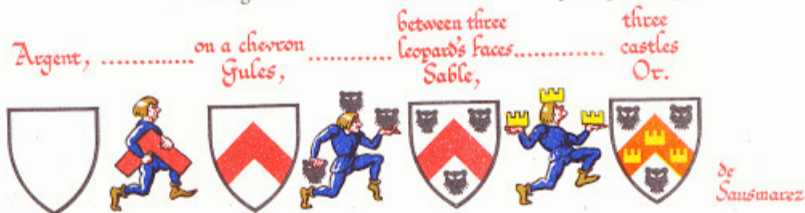
First name the field—

then the principal charge—

then lesser charges on the field—

then lesser devices on the principal charge.

Argent, on a chevron Gules, between three leopard's faces Sable, three castles Or.



de Saumarez

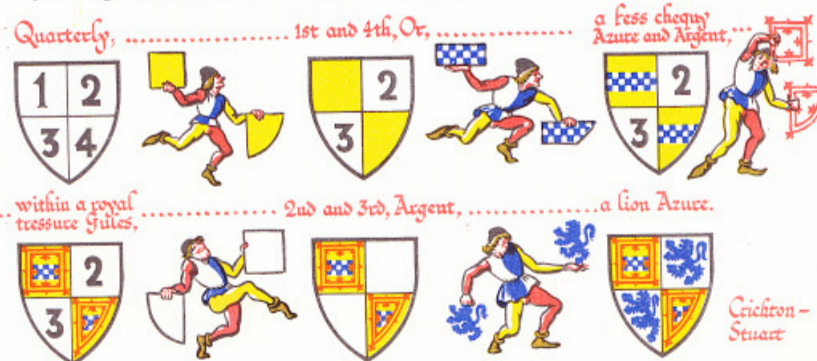
Chiefs and cantons, with any devices on them, are mentioned later, and bordures come last of all.

Thus: "argent two barrulets [narrow bars] wavy azure, between in chief two maple leaves slipped and in base a thistle eradicated [uprooted] gules, a bordure sable charged with eight bezants".



Quarterings are numbered and blazoned consecutively:

Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a fess chequy Azure and Argent,



within a royal treasure Gules, 2nd and 3rd, Argent, a lion Azure.

Crichton-Stuart

INSIGNIA

Officials are often entitled to place their insignia of office behind their shield.



*Hereditary
Keeper of
St. Fillan's
Crozier*



*Sir Victor
Fortune,
K.B.E.,
C.B., D.S.O.*

Holders of collars of SS and members of knightly orders may add their badge and collar, Garter, circlet or riband to their achievement. Decorations may be suspended by their ribbons below the shield.

Similarly, baronets may hang their badge from its riband—or the badge may be charged on the shield itself (in a canton or inescutcheon)—or even both.



*Sir Edward
Malet,
Baronet.*

SUPPORTERS



*City of
Perth*

In England, hereditary supporters are allowed only to peers—in Scotland they are allowed to chiefs and to certain ancient barons as well. But some institutions have supporters—and, for instance, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and Knights Grand Cross of other orders are granted them for life.

Usually there is a supporter on either side of the shield, but sometimes the shield is borne by a single supporter.

Supporters usually stand on a grassy compartment, but very few families have special compartments.



*Dundas
of that Ilk*

"SEIZE QUARTIERS"

*4th Duke of Buccleuch
married the Hon.
Harriet Townshend*



*Marquess of Bath
married the Hon.
Isabella Byng*



*Viscount Hamilton
married Lady
Harriet Douglas*



*Duke of Bedford
married the Hon.
Georgiana Byng*



*Earl of Bradford
married Miss
Monceiffe of Monceiffe*



*Lord Forester
married Lady
Mary Manners*



*Frederick Lumley
married Miss
Charlotte Beesford*



*Andrew Drummond
married Lady
Elizabeth Manners*



When his two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents, and all sixteen great-great-grandparents had coats of arms, a man is said to have *seize quartiers*.



*"Seize
Quartiers"
of the 8th
Duke of
Buccleuch*

Of course this has nothing to do with quartering, as none of the women need to be heraldic heiresses.

YOUR OWN ARMS

IF YOU ARE SCOTS, OR OF SCOTTISH DESCENT, you are entitled to arms if you can prove you are the heir of someone who has recorded arms in Lyon Register, which began in 1672 and is kept in the Court of the Lord Lyon, H.M. Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh. You may still register ancient arms if legally proved heir to someone who bore them before 1672.



If you are a younger son, or belong to a younger branch, you are still entitled to arms, but must apply to the Lord Lyon for a suitable "difference" to be "matriculated" for you in Lyon Register. This costs about 18 guineas—made up of Stamp Duty and fees (which go direct to H.M. Treasury) together with the cost of the Herald Painter's work on the illuminated parchment.

But if you have not (or cannot prove) such a descent, you may apply to the Lord Lyon King of Arms at his Court for Letters Patent granting you special arms of your own.

This costs about £48, made up as before of Stamp Duty, Treasury Fees and the cost of painting the title deed itself.

This entitles you and your descendants to arms for ever, though younger sons must of course "matriculate" their particular differences.



These arms are protected for you by all the force of the Law of Scotland (where the use of bogus arms is illegal) and anyone who infringes your patent will be prevented from doing so, and may be prosecuted and fined by Lyon Court.

63

YOUR OWN ARMS



IF YOU ARE ENGLISH, OR OF ENGLISH DESCENT, you are entitled to arms if you can prove your male descent (father to son) from someone whose coat is officially recorded at the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4.

To add to these records the names of any of the intervening generations down to yourself costs one or two guineas.

If you are a younger son, or belong to a younger branch, you must remember to "difference" the plain arms of your ancestor.

But if you have not (or cannot prove) such a descent, you may apply to the Earl Marshal through the College of Arms for Letters Patent granting you special arms of your own.



This costs £105, as it entails a considerable amount of expert knowledge on the part of the heralds, and also includes the cost of preparing the beautifully illuminated patent. Moreover, neither the College nor its officers receive any subsidy from public funds, and its building and records have to be maintained from their fees.



Such Letters Patent entitle you and your descendants to arms for ever.



62

