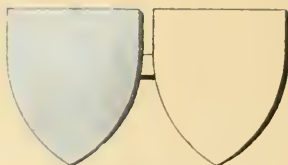


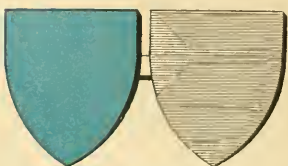
1. Or.



2. Argent.



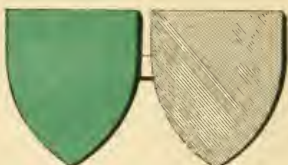
3. Gules.



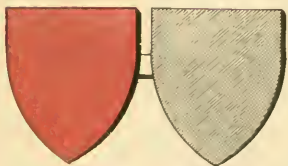
4. Azure.



5. Sable.



6. Vert.



7. Purpure.



8. Tenny.



9. Sanguine.

SCOTTISH
HERALDRY
MADE EASY

BY

G. HARVEY JOHNSTON

Author of "Heraldry of the Johnstons," "Stewarts," "Douglasses,"
"Murrays," and "Hamiltons"

SECOND EDITION



W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, LIMITED,
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1912

Introduction.

It is difficult to make Heraldry easy, as the most of the terms used are either peculiar to the subject or require a lengthy English translation.

In this little book I have put everything in plain English that can be so put with advantage, and to make matters clear I have explained most of the heraldic terms as they occur, and have also added a Glossary at the end of the Work.

As regards the *Arms* given, I began with Sir David Lindsay's *Heraldic MS.*, then Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, Nisbet's *Heraldry*, and Sir James Balfour Paul's *Ordinary of Arms*; and for the few English and Foreign Coats which were required to illustrate particular charges I referred to Woodward and Burnet's *Heraldry*. Many other works were of course also referred to.

To the reader, I would say that the chapter on Odds and Ends at the conclusion of the book will prove useful; and if he is interested in *Differencing* or *Cadency*, he will find throughout the book examples not contained in the chapter dealing with that subject if he will refer to the Arms of DRUMMOND, CAMPBELL, INNES, HAMILTON, BARCLAY, GRAHAM, GORDON, BORTHWICK, OLIPHANT, GRANT, etc.

G. HARVEY JOHNSTON.

Note to Second Edition.

The First Edition of this Work was published in 1904, and I have endeavoured to make this Edition more complete. Many additional Arms of Scottish families are included, and the chapters on Crests and Mottoes now contain all the names of families whose Arms are given. In Chapter II. a list appears of Scottish families who bore Arms before the year 1300. The chapters on Augmentation, Illegitimacy, and Flags have been rewritten, and the list of Heraldic Manuscripts and Books, Records, etc., greatly added to. I have also included a catalogue of all the printed histories of Scottish families, and have to tender my thanks to Mr Donald for revising and correcting it.

G. HARVEY JOHNSTON.

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Chapter I.

HERALDRY AND HERALDS.

Heraldry, as it is understood to-day, refers to the metals or colours of the shields of families with the charges borne thereon.

Etymologically, any work on Heraldry should explain the duties of a Herald, who was originally the messenger of peace or war between sovereigns. He also superintended tournaments and public ceremonies. When the bearing of hereditary armorial insignia became common, it fell to the Heralds to supervise their use, and, later, to grant and record coats to individuals whom they deemed worthy of the honour.

In England the Heralds' College is presided over by the DUKE OF NORFOLK, HEREDITARY EARL MARSHAL, an honour which was conferred on his ancestor in 1485; but the principal King of Arms is GARTER, created by KING HENRY V.

The two other English Kings of Arms are older; they were NORROY and SURROY. The former ruled north, and the latter south, of the river Trent. Both were in existence in the time of KING EDWARD III. NORROY still exists, but the name of SURROY was

changed to CLARENCIEUX by KING HENRY V. There are also six Heralds and four Pursuivants.

In Scotland the only King of Arms is the LORD LYON, who, as LYON HERALD, is referred to in 1377. The abode of the Lyon King of Arms is called the Lyon Office, and is in the General Register House, Edinburgh. Under the Lyon are the LYON CLERK, and ROTHESAY, ALBANY, and ROSS Heralds. The Pursuivants are UNICORN, CARRICK, and MARCH.

In Ireland the only King of Arms is ULSTER, dating from 1553; there are no Heralds, and only one Pursuivant.

As there had been a great abuse of the use of Arms in Scotland, the Government passed an Act in 1672 calling on all persons to record their Arms within a year and a day, and all persons who used Arms after that date, without recording, were liable to a fine of £100, and the goods on which the Arms were engraved were to be escheat to the King. The present *Register of Arms* in the Lyon Office dates from this time.

Chapter II.

HERALDRY: ITS PURPOSE AND ORIGIN.

Heraldry owes its origin to a distinguishing badge or mark by which a nation, tribe, or individual might be known. The lion of the tribe of Judah, the ensigns of the Roman cohorts, the particular tartans and badges of the Scottish clans, the white plume of Henry of Navarre—all express the idea in different ways. But in early times the particular signs were not hereditary, and so did not form HERALDRY as the term is understood.

The third crusade occurred in 1189, and the sovereigns, nobles, and knights of France, Germany, and England took part in it. This crusade had a great influence on the adoption of heraldic insignia, not only because three nations took part in it, but also because about this period the cylindrical helmet was adopted, which covered the whole of the face. A man could no longer be recognised, and so a sign or mark by which he might be known was painted on his shield. The sign, mark, or “Arms” was also sewn on the surcoat which was worn over the armour to protect it from the weather, hence the term “Coat

of Arms." Many of these signs or marks were based on those worn or carried by ancestors of the men of the twelfth century, but the majority were new. Many were of a punning nature, as the *fraises* or strawberry flowers in the Arms of FRASER; the *bend* in the Arms of BENTLEY; the *Cornish choughs* and *tear drops* in the Arms of CORNWALLIS, the tear drops representing "wails"; the *hirondelles* or swallows in the Arms of ARUNDEL; and the *anchor* in the Arms of FAIRHOLM.

Heraldry reached Scotland at an early date, as is shown by seals attached to documents connected with that country. Balliol had Arms 1190, the Earl of Dunbar 1182-1232, Stewart 1177-1204, Bruce 1215-45, Cumyn 1214-33, Glencarnie 1200, Wallace 1220, Galloway 1230, Graham 1230, Wemyss 1230, Hay 1240, Landale 1224, Earl of Strathearn 1223, Earl of Angus 1245-1307, MacNaughton 1250, Lord of Lorn 1292, Beaton 1286, Earl of Fife 1266, Haig 1260, Gourlay 1286, Kilconquhar 1266, MacDonald 1292, Ross 1280, Straiton 1285; and in 1296, when King Edward I. summoned the Scottish barons to take the oath of fealty, the following bore Arms: Abernethy, Baird, Barclay, Bisset, Boncle, Boyes, Brechin, Earl of Caithness, Cameron, Campbell, Chalmers, Charteris, Chein, Chisholm, Cockburn, Colville, Crawford, Dalmahoy, Dennistoun, Douglas, Elphinstone, Fleming, Fotheringham, Fraser, Fren-draught, Galbraith, Gardyn, Glenesk, Halden, Haliburton, Harper, Haswell, Heron, Houston, Innes, Johnston, Kellor, Kennedy, Kinghorn, Kinnaird,

Kinross, Kirkpatrick, Earl of Lennox, Lindsay, Marshall, Maxwell, Meldrum, Melville, Earl of Menteith, Mowat, Murray, Ormiston, Preston, Rait, Ramsay, Randolph, Riddell, Scott, Seton, Sinclair, Skene, Stirling, Strachan, Torthorald, Weir.

Chapter III.

THE SHIELD.

To-day armorial bearings are only shown on a shield, so a short account of it may be of interest.

In Norman times the body was protected by a



FIG. 1.

hauberk or coat of linen or leather, on which were sewn scales, rings, or pieces of steel. This armour,

THE SHIELD.

though useful for turning an arrow, was not strong enough to resist the thrust of a spear, so a shield large enough to cover the whole body was carried (fig. 1, A). As armour became stronger, first by the pieces of steel being fixed closer together, then by the rings being linked together, forming chain armour, and, finally, by being made of plates or pieces of steel, the heavy and large shield was replaced by a lighter and smaller one (fig. 1, B).

A lady's Arms were first shown on a vesica-shaped seal (*see* fig. 40), and now are shown on a lozenge-shaped shield.

Chapter IV.

POINTS OR PARTS OF THE SHIELD.

For convenience of reference the shield is divided into eleven parts (*see* fig. 2), which are called as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A. FESS POINT. | F. DEXTER FLANK. |
| B. MIDDLE CHIEF. | G. SINISTER FLANK. |
| C. MIDDLE BASE. | H. DEXTER BASE. |
| D. DEXTER CHIEF. | I. SINISTER BASE. |
| E. SINISTER CHIEF. | K. HONOUR POINT. |
| L. NOMBRIL POINT. | |

“Dexter” means the right-hand side and “Sinister” means the left-hand side. But it must be borne in



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

mind that these sides are described by the owner of the shield, who is naturally behind it, so right and left are reversed by anyone looking at the front or coloured side of the shield (*see* fig. 3).

Chapter V.

TINCTURES, OR METALS AND COLOURS.

The tinctures are shown either in metal and colour, or if the drawing of armorial bearings is in ink, pencil, or one colour, the different tinctures can be indicated by dots, lines, or combination of lines (*see* Plate I., *frontispiece*).

The metals are: Gold, called *Or*, represented by dots; and Silver, called *Argent*, when the shield is left white.

The colours are :—

Red, called *Gules*, represented by upright lines.

Blue, called *Azure*, represented by horizontal lines.

Black or grey-black, called *Sable*, represented by upright and horizontal lines crossed.

Green, called *Vert*, represented by diagonal lines from dexter top to sinister base of shield.

Purple, called *Purple*, represented by diagonal lines from sinister top to dexter base of shield.

Orange, called *Tenny*, represented by diagonal lines from sinister top to dexter base of shield, crossed by horizontal lines.

Blood colour, called *Sanguine* or *Murrey*, repre-

sented by crossed diagonal lines from dexter and sinister tops of shield to the opposite bases.

The old heralds also used the names of planets and precious stones to describe the shields of Princes and Peers.

TINCTURE.	PRINCES.	PEERS.
Gold.	Sol.	Topaz.
Silver.	Luna.	Pearl.
Red.	Mars.	Ruby.
Blue.	Jupiter.	Sapphire.
Black.	Saturn.	Diamond.
Green.	Venus.	Emerald.
Purple.	Mercury.	Amethyst.
Blood Colour.	Dragon's Head.	Jacinth.
Orange.	Dragon's Tail.	Sardonyx.

The only British shield of a single tincture is that of BERINGTON OF CHESTER, which is *Blue* (Plate I., fig. 4).

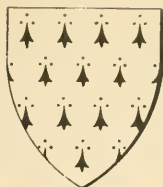
As a general rule, if the *ground* or *field* of a shield is in metal, the charges on it are in colour, and *vice versa*.

FURS.

These are shown on Plate II.; they are ermine, ermines, erminois, pean, vair, counter-vair, vair in pale, vair undy, potent, counter-potent, and vairy, which is *vair* in any other colour. The white portions of furs may either be left white or coloured silver.



1. Ermine.
(Ancient.)



2. Ermine.



3. Ermines.



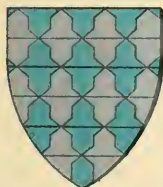
4. Erminois.



5. Pean.



6. Vair.
(Ancient.)



8. Counter-vair.



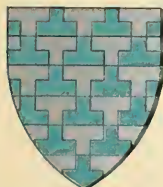
7. Vair.



9. Vair in pale.



10. Vair undy.



11. Potent.



12. Counter-potent.



13. Vairy.

Chapter VI.

PARTED COATS.

As there is only a limited number of colours, it became necessary to show more than one on a shield, so shields were cut into portions by different dividing lines, which are shown in accompanying illustration, with their heraldic names.

(1) *Per pale*, divided down centre (fig. 4, A).

The English family of WALDEGRAVE bears: *Per pale silver and red* (Plate III., fig. 1), the dexter side being named first in the colours.

Per pale silver and black, a chaplet charged with four quatrefoils (i.e., four-leaved flowers), *all counter-changed* (NAIRNE). This means that the chaplet is black on the silver portion of the shield and silver on the black part of the shield. The quatrefoils are also changed in regard to the portion of the chaplet on which they appear.

Per pale dancetty (fig. 5, G) *gold and black, on a silver chief* (fig. 6, A) *a blue crescent between two black ermine spots* (HENDERSON).

(2) *Per fess*, divided across centre (fig. 4, B).

The Scottish family of DRUMMOND OF CONCRAIG bears: *Per fess wavy gold and red* (Plate III., fig. 2),

the upper portion being named first in the colours. (See principal Arms of Drummond, page 22).

Per fess silver and black, a chevron (fig. 6, F) *counter-changed, in base a silver cinquefoil* (BALNAVES).

(3) *Quarterly*, divided into four (fig. 4, C).

The English family of STANHOPE bears: *Quarterly ermine and red* (Plate III., fig. 3), the first and fourth quarters being ermine, the second and third quarters red.

(4) *Per bend*, divided from dexter chief to sinister base (fig. 4, D).

The English families of CRANE and HAWLEY bear: *Per bend gold and blue* (Plate III., fig. 4), and *Per bend gold and green*, respectively, the upper half being named first in the colours.

(5) *Per bend sinister*, divided from sinister chief to dexter base (fig. 4, E).

The family of LÖWEL bears: *Per bend sinister gold and silver* (Plate III., fig. 5), the upper half being named first in the colours.

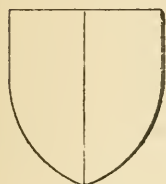
(6) *Per saltire*, divided by bend and by bend sinister (fig. 4, F).

The family of REDINGHURST bears: *Per saltire gold and blue* (Plate III., fig. 6), the top and bottom quarters being gold, the two side quarters blue.

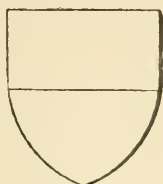
(7) *Per chevron*, formed by the lower portions of the bend and bend sinister (fig. 4, G).

The family of ASTON bears: *Per chevron black and silver* (Plate III., fig. 7), the upper half being named first in the colours.

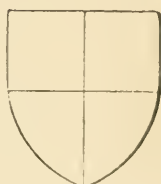
Per chevron green and red, three silver crows (CRAW). Two crows on the green and one on the red.



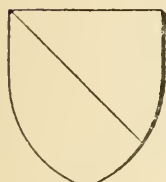
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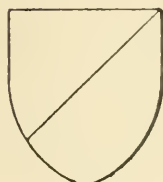
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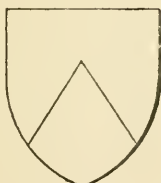
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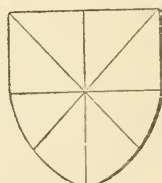
E



F



G



H

FIG. 4.

(8) *Gyronny*, formed by dividing the shield into triangular portions (fig. 4, H).

The CAMPBELLS have nearly a monopoly of "*Gyronny*."

The DUKE OF ARGYLL and MARQUESS OF BREAD-ALBANE bear: *Gyronny of eight black and gold* (Plate III., fig. 8).

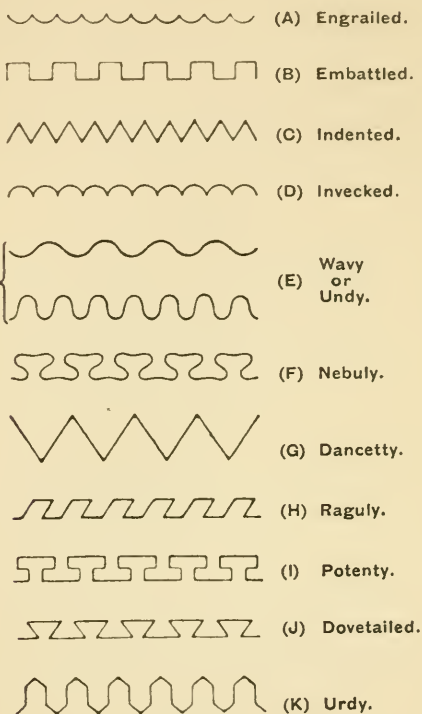


FIG. 5.

CAMPBELL, EARL OF LOUDOUN, bears: *Gyronny of eight ermine and red*.

CAMPBELL OF OTTAR bears: *Gyronny of eight ermine and black*.

MATHESON OF ACHANY bears: *Gyronny of eight black and red, a gold lion rampant within a gold bordure charged with three blue bears' heads coupé (or cut off), two in chief and one in base, muzzled silver, and two red hands fessways in fess, holding red daggers erect.*

In SIR DAVID LINDSAY'S MS. is: *Gyronny of eight silver and blue, over all a silver inescutcheon (or small shield) on which is a black lion's head with a red tongue, within a red bordure* (SPENS OF LATHALLAN).

These dividing lines are usually straight, but the variations shown in fig. 5 are also used.

Chapter VII.

PARTED COATS—CONTINUED.

In the preceding chapter I dealt with shields divided by single lines of each character, but shields may also be divided into smaller portions of each tincture by these lines being doubled, quadrupled, etc.

When a shield is divided by several lines *Per pale*, it is said to be *Paly*.

The feudal coat of the EARLDOM OF ATHOLL is: *Paly of six gold and black* (Plate III., fig. 9).

The MARSHALL Arms are: *Paly of four gold and green*.

Paly of six silver and red (RUTHVEN).

Paly of six red and silver, a blue bend charged with three silver cushions (LUNDY).

When a shield is divided by several lines *Per fess*, it is said to be *Barry*.

Several lines *Per bend* are *Bendy*, and several lines *Per bend sinister* are *Bendy sinister*.

When a shield is covered with small *bends* or *bend-*



1. Per pale.
(Waldegrave.)



2. Per fess wavy.
(Drummond of Concraig.)



3. Quarterly.
(Stanhope.)



4. Per bend.
(Crane.)



5. Per bend sinister.
(Löwel.)



6. Per saltire.
(Redinghurst.)



7. Per chevron.
(Aston.)



8. Gyronny of eight.
(Campbell.)



9. Paly.
(Atholl.)



10. Barry.
(Gifford.)



11. Fretty.
(Lyle.)



12. Upper half, semy of
fleurs-de-lis.
Lower half, goutté
d'eau.

lets and *bendlets sinister* interlaced, it is said to be *Fretty*.

Blue, fretty gold (MORWELL, LORD OF LAUDERDALE).

Red, fretty gold (LYLE) (Plate III., fig. 11).

When a shield is divided by several lines *Per chevron*, it is said to be *Chevronny*.

When a shield is divided by several lines *Per pale* and *Per fess* into small squares, it is said to be *Chequy* or *Checky*.

The WARRENS, EARLS OF SURREY, bore: *Checky gold and blue*.

The STEWARTS have: *A fess checky blue and silver across a golden shield* (Plate IV., fig. 5).

When a shield is divided into diamond-shaped panes (like old windows) by lines in *bend* and *bend sinister*, it is said to be *Lozengy*.

The FITZWILLIAMS, EARLS OF SOUTHAMPTON, bear: *Lozengy silver and red*.

When these lozenges are more elongated, the shield is said to be *Fusilly*.

When the shield is strewed with an indefinite number of small charges—*fleurs-de-lis*, *crosslets*, *hearts*, *cinquefoils*, etc., it is said to be *semé* or *semy* (Plate III., fig. 12).

The old shield of France was: *Blue, semy of gold fleurs-de-lis*.

Diapering a shield means ornamenting it and its charges with arabesque patterns, which, being of a subdued size and colour, do not interfere with the colour or charges of the shield.

A good example is the shield of WILLIAM DE VALENCE, EARL OF PEMBROKE, on his tomb in Westminster Abbey.

If the shield is covered with drops, it is said to be *Goutté* or *Goutty*; if of water, *goutté d'eau*, coloured silver (Plate III., fig. 12); of blood, *goutté de sang*, coloured red; of tears, *goutté de larmes*, coloured blue. If the drops are black, then *goutté de poix*; if green, *goutté de l'huile*.

Chapter VIII.

THE ORDINARIES AND THEIR DIMINUTIVES.

These are shown in the accompanying illustration. They are bands of a different colour to the field of the shield, and are said to be derived from bars put across the shield to strengthen it. As a rule, only one "Ordinary" appears on a shield, but sometimes there are two, as the *chief* and *saltire* in the Arms of Bruce. The portions referred to are the solid black parts.

(1) THE CHIEF, or, roughly, the upper third of a shield (fig. 6, A).

Silver, a red chief, is the coat of MENZIES (Plate IV., fig. 1).

Gold, on a black chief three gold escallops (GRAHAM) (Plate VIII., fig. 11).

Silver, on a red chief a cushion between two spur rowels silver (MARJORIBANKS).

Blue, on a silver chief three blue stars of six points (MACINNES)

The Diminutive of the *Chief* is the *Fillet*, and is usually borne in addition to the *Chief*.

RAMSAY OF BARNTON bears: *Silver, a black eagle displayed, charged on the breast with a silver cinquefoil*;

on a blue chief three silver mullets. Underneath the *Chief* is the *Fillet*, parted down the centre or *Per pale*; the first or dexter side, *Silver, a blue bend*; the second or sinister side, *Silver, a red heart, crowned gold* (Plate IV., fig. 2).

(2) THE PALE, or centre third of the shield running from top to bottom (fig. 6, B).

Silver, a black pale, are the Arms of the ERSKINES (Plate IV., fig. 3).

The Diminutive of the *Pale* is the *Pallet*.

Silver, on a gold chief three red pallets, is the coat of the KEITH family (Plate IV., fig. 4).

A still smaller Diminutive is the *Endorse*, which is usually borne on either side of a *Pale*.

The family of BELASYSE, EARLS OF FAUCONBERG, bore: *Silver, a pale engrailed and endorsed black*. (It will be observed that the *Pale* only is *engrailed*, the *Endorses* having straight edges.)

(3) THE FESS, or centre third of the shield from side to side (fig. 6, C).

Silver, a blue fess (CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD).

Red, a fess chequy silver and blue (LINDSAY).

Silver, a blue fess between two mullets in chief and a lion rampant in base red (MACRAE).

Blue, a fess chequy silver and red (BOYD).

Silver, on a blue fess three silver cinquefoils (HERIOT).

Ermine, on a black fess three silver crescents (CRAIGIE).

Silver, on a black fess three silver cinquefoils (BOSWELL).

Silver, on a blue fess three gold stars (MURE).

Red, an ermine fess (CRAWFURD).

Gold, a fess checky blue and silver (STEWART)
(Plate IV., fig. 5).

Blue, on a silver fess, between three gold pheons, a red buck lying down (DAVIDSON).

Red, on a gold fess, between three silver fetterlocks, a blue mullet (GRIERSON).

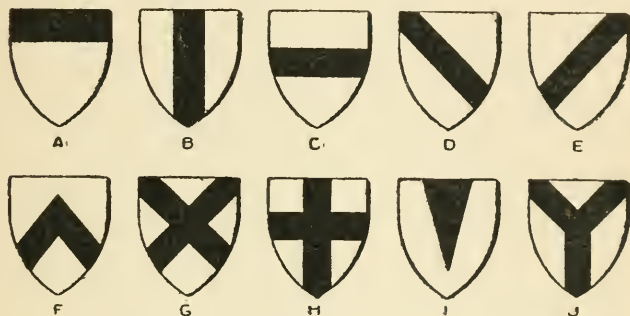


FIG. 6.

Silver, a red wavy fess between three black boars' heads (ALLARDICE).

Gold, a fess checky blue and silver between two red crescents in chief and a black boar's head couped in base (CLERK).

Ermine, a blue fess between two mullets in chief and a hart's head erased in base red (DICK).

Blue, on a gold fess three red lozenges, a silver engrailed bordure (MACKERRELL).

Silver, a fess wreathed blue and red (i.e., resembling a rope) (CARMICHAEL).

The Diminutives of the *Fess* are the *Bar*, and still smaller are the *Closet* and *Barrulet*.

Red, two gold bars (CAMERON OF LOCHIEL) (Plate IV., fig. 6).

Red, three ermine bars (GIFFORD) (Plate III., fig. 10).

Gold, three red wavy bars (DRUMMOND).

If *Barrulets* are borne in pairs they are called *Bars Gemels*.

The *Fess* is sometimes *coticed*, that is, it has a *Barrulet* on either side of it, and these *Barrulets* may be differently coloured to the *Fess*.

(4) THE BEND runs diagonally across the shield from the dexter top of the shield to the opposite base. It is the same width as the fess (fig. 6, D).

Silver, a black bend (DENNISTOUN) (Plate IV., fig. 7).

Silver, a blue bend (SANDILANDS).

Gold, a bend chequy black and silver (MONTEITH).

Silver, on a blue bend three gold buckles (LESLIE).

Red, on a gold bend a red flute (ELLIOT).

Gold, on a blue bend a mullet of six points between two crescents gold (SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH).

The Diminutives of the *Bend* are the *Bendlet*, the *Cotice*, and the *Riband*.

Silver, three black bendlets (SANDERSON).

Gold, a red lion rampant surmounted by a black riband (ABERNETHY).

Like the *Fess*, the *Bend* is sometimes *coticed*.

Gold, on a bend coticed black a lion's face between two chaplets gold (BENTLEY) (Plate IV., fig. 8).



1. Chief.
(Menzies.)



2. Chief and Fillet.
(Ramsay of Barnton.)



3. Pale.
(Erskine.)



4. Pallets.
(Keith.)



5. Fess checky.
(Stewart.)



6. Bars.
(Cameron of Lochiel.)



7. Bend.
(Dennistoun.)



8. Bend coticed.
(Bentley.)



9. Chevron.
(Lidderdale.)



10. The Cross.
(St. George.)



11. Saltire.
(St. Andrew.)



12. Piles.
(Anstruther.)

(5) THE BEND SINISTER crosses the shield diagonally, and the reverse way to the *Bend* (fig. 6, E).

Silver, a red bend sinister (BISSET).

(6) THE CHEVRON rises from both sides of the base of the shield, meeting in the centre of the upper portion. It is formed of the lower portions of the *Bend* and *Bend sinister* (fig. 6, F).

Blue, an ermine chevron (LIDDERDALE) (Plate IV., fig. 9).

Blue, a chevron between three oak trees gold (MOSMAN).

Black, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis silver (BROWN).

Silver, a red chevron between three blue boars' heads erased (ABERCROMBY).

Silver, a red chevron between three black boars' heads erased (NISBET).

Green, on a chevron, between three unicorns' heads erased (i.e., pulled off and ragged) silver, horned and maned gold, three black mullets (or stars) (KER, DUKE OF ROXBURGHE).

Red, on a silver chevron a red rose between two red lions counter combatant (i.e., the rose in the centre of the chevron, with a lion on each side of it, fighting the other) (HEPBURN).

Silver, a red chevron between three blue boars' heads erased (COCHRANE, EARL OF DUNDONALD).

Silver, a red chevron between three blue mullets (BRODIE). *

Black, on a silver chevron three green crescents, in base an open boat, oars in action, on a sea proper (MACNAB).

Red, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis silver (CARRUTHERS).

The Diminutive of the *Chevron* is the *Chevronel*.

Gold, two red chevronels (EARL OF STRATHEARN).

(7) THE *SALTIRE* is compounded of the *Bend* and *Bend sinister* (fig. 6, G).

Blue, a silver saltire, is the *CROSS OF ST. ANDREW*, or old Flag of *SCOTLAND* (Plate IV., fig. 11).

Silver, a black engrailed saltire (COLQUHOUN).

Silver, a black saltire (MAXWELL).

Silver, an engrailed saltire between four roses red (NAPIER).

Gold, on a blue saltire nine gold lozenges (DALRYMPLE).

Silver, on a black saltire nine silver mascles (BLAIR).

Red, a saltire between four crescents silver (KINNAIRD).

Blue, a saltire between a star in chief and base and a crescent in each flank silver (HAIG).

Silver, a black engrailed saltire between four red mullets (ANDERSON).

Silver, a red saltire (FITZGERALD, also *CROSS OF ST. PATRICK* and of *IRELAND*).

Silver, an engrailed saltire between four roses red (MACFARLANE).

Silver, on a blue saltire, between four red bucks' heads erased, five gold mullets (MALCOLM).

Gold, a black engrailed saltire between two swans swimming in fess on lochs wavy proper (LOCH).

THE SALTIRE AND CHIEF COMBINED.

Gold, a red saltire and chief (BRUCE).

Black, a silver saltire and chief (MOFFAT).

Silver, a blue saltire and chief (BOYES).

Silver, a red engrailed saltire and a blue chief
(TWEEDIE).

Silver, a red engrailed saltire and a red chief
(TAIT).

(8) THE CROSS is compounded of the *Pale* and the *Fess* (fig. 6, H).

Silver, a black cross (GUTHRIE).

Red, a gold cross (CROSBIE).

Silver, a black engrailed cross (ST. CLAIR or SINCLAIR).

Silver, a cross engrailed between four roses red
(AYTOUN).

Silver, a red cross, is the CROSS OF ST. GEORGE, or old Flag of ENGLAND (Plate IV., fig. 10).

There are so many variations of the Cross that these will be treated in a separate chapter (Chapter IX.).

(9) THE PILE is a triangular wedge-shaped figure issuing, as a rule, from the top of the shield, the point being downwards (fig. 6, I).

Silver, three black piles (ANSTRUTHER) (Plate IV., fig. 12).

Silver, three red piles (WISHART).

Gold, three black piles conjoined in point and piercing through a man's red heart (LOGAN).

Black, three silver piles, on a red chief a silver lion passant (HALKET OF PITFIRANE).

Silver, three black piles, in chief three silver annulets (YOUNG).

(10) THE PALL is like a broad letter "Y" (fig. 6, J), but when the three ends are pointed and do not touch the edges of the shield, it becomes a *Shake-fork*.

Silver, a black shake-fork (CUNNINGHAM) (Plate V., fig. 1).

NOTE.—If the *Ordinaries* have charges on them they are made a little broader than when uncharged.

Chapter IX.

THE CROSS.

I have described the plain Cross (p. 25). The other Crosses found in Scottish Heraldry are—

(1) CROSS ANCHORY (fig. 7, A).

Blue, a silver cross anchory between three antique gold crowns (MACARTHUR).

(2) CROSS BOTONY (fig. 7, B).

Green, a gold cross botony, on a silver chief a red lion passant, within a gold bordure (CRUM).

(3) CROSS CROSSLET (fig. 7, C). This is a Cross in which each of the arms is crossed, but if the lowest arm is not crossed, but pointed, so that the cross crosslet may be stuck in the ground, it is called a *Cross crosslet fitchy* (fig. 7, D).

Silver, a cross crosslet between three boars' heads coupéd (or cut off) black (CROOKSHANKS OF LONDON).

Green, a silver cross crosslet (BERRY).

Gold, a black cross crosslet fitchy between three crescents in chief and as many fusils in base red (LEITH).

Blue, three cross crosslets fitchy gold (RATTRAY).

Blue, three mullets between seven cross crosslets fitchy gold (SOMERVILLE).

(4) CROSS FLORY (fig. 7, E).

Silver, a red cross flory (CARLYLE).

Gold, a red cross flory (AINSLIE).

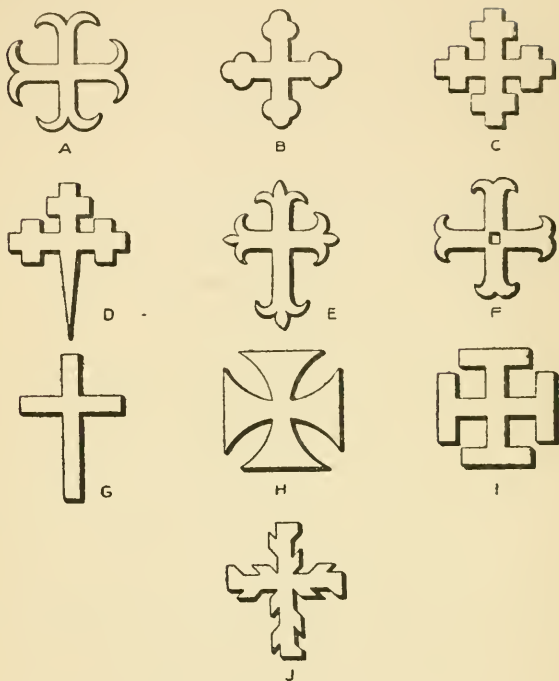


FIG. 7.

Black, a cross flory between four escallops silver (FLETCHER OF SALTOUN).

(5) CROSS MOLINE (MILLRIND) (fig. 7, F).

Silver, a black cross moline (COLVILLE).

Silver, a red cross moline (SIBBALD).

Silver, a blue cross moline, the base wavy green, in chief a lozenge between two mullets blue (MILLER).

Gold, a blue cross moline, pierced in the centre gold, between three blue mullets (MILNE).

(6) CROSS PASSION (fig. 7, G.)

Silver, three blue passion crosses (ADAMSON).

(7) CROSS PATTY (fig. 7, H).

Silver, a cross patty between three mullets blue (INNES OF EDINBURGH).

The *Cross Patty* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of INNES (*see* page 68).

Blue, a chevron between three crosses patty silver (BARCLAY).

Blue, a cross patty between three bears' heads coupé (or cut off) *silver, muzzled red* (FORBES OF ARDO).

The *Cross Patty* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of FORBES (*see* page 46).

(8) CROSS POTENT (fig. 7, I).

Silver, a blue cross potent placed in a loch proper (or natural colour), *and in chief two blue mullets* (MILLER OF GOURLABANK).

(9) CROSS RAGULY (fig. 7, J).

Red, on a silver cross raguly two gillyflowers slipped proper, one in chief and the other in base (LISTON).

Chapter X.

THE SUB-ORDINARIES.

The Sub-Ordinaries are shown in the accompanying illustration. They are of less importance than the Ordinaries, and are shown in solid black in the illustration.

(1) THE QUARTER is the upper dexter quarter of the shield (fig. 8, A).

(2) THE CANTON. If the shield is divided into three from top to bottom, and also from side to side, and lines drawn across each way, the shield will then be divided into nine parts. The small square at the dexter top is the *Canton* (fig. 8, B).

Checky gold and blue, on a red canton an ermine lion rampant (SIR JOHN DE WARREN) (Plate V., fig. 2).

This coat also indicates illegitimate descent, as SIR JOHN was the natural son of JOHN, last EARL OF WARREN, who bore : *Checky gold and blue* ; and ALICE DE NERFORD, who bore : *Red, an ermine lion rampant*.

Silver, ten black escallops, 4, 3, 2, 1 ; on a red canton a pierced gold mullet (KINGSCOTE).

(3) THE GYRON is the lower half of a *Quarter*

when it is divided by a diagonal line starting from the dexter top corner (fig. 8, C).

Silver, a blue gyron and three red cinquefoils (five-leaved flower) (CHIVERS) (Plate V., fig. 3).

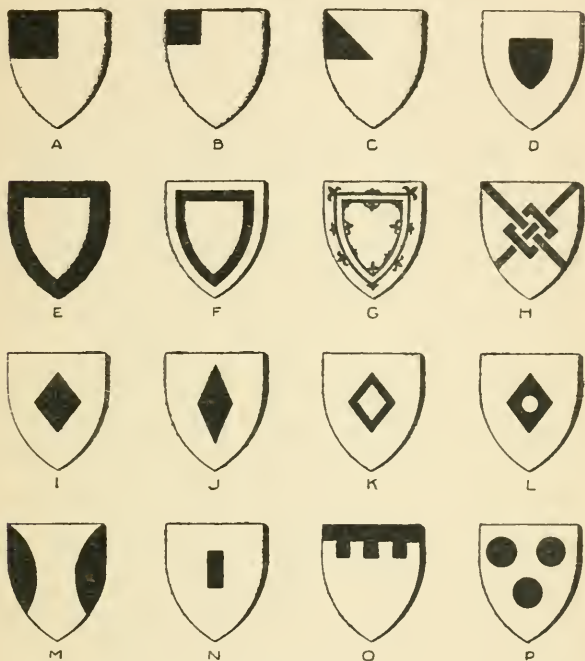


FIG. 8.

(4) THE ESCUTCHEON or INESCUTCHEON is a small shield in the centre of the large one (fig. 8, D).

Silver, three red inescutcheons (HAY) (Plate V., fig. 4).

Gold, a fess between three inescutcheons red (MONCUR).

(5) THE BORDURE is a border round the shield (fig. 8, E).

Per pale silver and red, a bordure charged with eight escallops, all counter-changed (MAULE) (Plate V., fig. 5).

Red, a silver lion rampant within a silver bordure charged with eight red roses (ten roses in *Lindsay's MS.*) (DUNBAR).

Red, three ermine cinquefoils within a bordure quarterly, first and fourth quarters (of bordure) *engrailed silver, the second and third quarters* (of bordure) *invested blue* (HAMILTON OF NIELSLAND).

The *Bordure* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of HAMILTON (*see* page 63).

If the *Bordure* is divided into a single row of squares it is said to be *Compony* or *Gobony*.

Quarterly: first and fourth quarters, Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis; second and third quarters, Red, three gold lions passant gardant; all within a bordure compony silver and blue (SOMERSET, DUKE OF BEAUFORT) (Plate V., fig. 6).

If the *Bordure* is divided into two rows of squares it is said to be *Counter-compony*.

Red, three silver crescents within a bordure counter-compony silver and red (OLIPHANT OF CONDIE) (Plate V., fig. 7).

The *Bordure* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of OLIPHANT (*see* page 67).

If the *Bordure* is divided into three rows of squares it is said to be *Checky*.

Blue, a gold chevron between three silver crosses



1. Shake-fork.
(Cunningham.)



2. Canton.
(Warren.)



3. Gyron.
(Chivers.)



4. Inescutcheons.
(Hay.)



5. Bordure.
(Maule.)



6. Bordure comby.
(Somerset.)



7. Bordure counter-
comby.
(Oliphant of Condie.)



8. Bordure chequy.
(Barclay of Touch.)



9. Orle.
(Balliol.)



10. Orle of Martlets.
(Gladstone.)



11. Tressure.
(Scotland.)



12. Fret.
(Tollernache.)

patty, all within a bordure checky gold and blue (BARCLAY OF TOUCH) (Plate V., fig. 8).

The *Bordure* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of BARCLAY (see page 29).

(6) THE ORLE is a narrow bordure detached from the sides of the shield (fig. 8, F).

Red, a silver orle (BALLIOL) (Plate V., fig. 9).

Gold, a blue orle (LANDALE)

Silver, a red orle, and in chief three black martlets (RUTHERFORD).

Silver, a savage's head couped (cut off), *distilling drops of blood, wreathed with bay and holly leaves, all proper colours, within an orle of eight black martlets* (GLADSTONE) (Plate V., fig. 10).

(7) THE TRESSURE, peculiar to Scotland, is usually double; it is really two narrow *Orles*, one within the other, and is generally ornamented with *Fleurs-de-lis* (fig. 8, G).

Gold, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red, are the well-known Arms of SCOTLAND (Plate V., fig. 11).

It should be explained that the *Fleurs-de-lis* or *Irises* are laid across the two *Tressures*, but no part of each *Fleur-de-lis* is shown between the two *Tressures*. The result is that the *Fleurs-de-lis* are cut across in half, one portion being tacked on to the inside of the *Tressure*, and the other portion attached to the outside of the *Tressure*, opposite its other half. If the *Tressure* is described as *Flory*, the *Fleurs-de-lis* all point the same way; but if the *Tressure* is described *Flory-counter-flory*, they are

shown as in the Arms of SCOTLAND, pointing outwards and inwards alternately.

The *Tressure* appears first in the Arms of SCOTLAND about the end of the thirteenth century, and at different times it has been specially granted to individuals descended maternally from the Royal House, as an honourable addition to their shields. It has also been conferred on men who have served Scotland well.

Silver, three cushions pendent (hanging by corners) within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red (RANDOLPH, EARL OF MORAY).

Red, a chevron within a double tressure flory-counter-flory silver (FLEMING).

Silver, three red gillyflowers within a green double tressure flory-counter-flory (LIVINGSTONE).

Gold, three crescents within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red (SETON).

Silver, a red chevron between three black cross crosslets fitchy within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory (KENNEDY).

Silver, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory blue (LYON).

Gold, three black wavy piles, on a black engrailed chief three gold escallops, all within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red (GRAHAM OF DUNTROON).

The *Black Piles* and the *Tressure* are "differences" or additions to the principal Arms of GRAHAM (see pages 19, 57).

Silver, a blue fess within a red double tressure flory-counter-flory (CHARTERIS OF KINFAUNS).

Blue, three silver stars within a gold double tressure flory-counter-flory (MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE).

Gold, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory black (BUCHANAN).

Gold, a red lion rampant demembered (cut in pieces) *within a blue double tressure flory-counter-flory* (MAITLAND) (Plate VI., fig. 11).

Gold, on a blue bend a spur revel (rowel) *between two crescents gold within a blue double tressure flory-counter-flory* (SCOTT OF THIRLSTANE).

Per fess gold and red, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory, all counter-changed (MIDDLETON).

Green, three primroses within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gold (PRIMROSE).

PECULIAR TRESSURES.

Blue, a chevron between three boars' heads erased (pulled off), *all within a double tressure flowered with*



FIG. 9.

demi fleurs-de-lis within and crescents without gold (GORDON, EARL OF ABOYNE) (fig. 9, A).

Blue, three boars' heads couped (cut off) *gold within a double tressure flowered and counter-flowered with*

thistles, roses, and fleurs-de-lis alternately gold (GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN) (fig. 9, B).

When the Royal Tressure is granted to the bearer of a quartered coat, it is usually placed on a *bordure* surrounding the quartered coat.

Quarterly: first and fourth quarters, *Silver, a red human heart, crowned gold, on a blue chief three silver stars* (DOUGLAS); second and third quarters, *Blue, a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy gold* (MAR); *all within a gold bordure charged with a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (DOUGLAS, MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY).

Quarterly: first and fourth quarters, *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis* (MONTGOMERIE); second and third quarters, *Red, three gold rings, gemmed blue* (EGLINTON); *all within a gold bordure charged with a red double tressure flory-counter-flory* (MONTGOMERIE, EARL OF EGLINTON).

(8) THE FRET is produced by interlacing a *Bendlet*, a *Bendlet sinister*, and a *Masle* (or open lozenge) (fig. 8, H).

Silver, a black fret (TOLLEMACHE) (Plate V., fig. 12).

(9) THE LOZENGE, FUSIL, MASCLE, and RUSTRE.

(a) The *Lozenge* is a four-sided figure, of which the angles at top and bottom are acute, those at the sides being obtuse (fig. 8, I).

Silver, three red lozenges (PITCAIRN) (Plate VI., fig. 1).

(b) The *Fusil* is an elongated lozenge (fig. 8, J).

Silver, a fusil fessways between three mullets blue (INNES OF LIGHNET) (Plate VI., fig. 2).

The *Fusil* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of INNES (*see* page 68).

Blue, five gold fusils conjoined in fess (PERCY).

(c) The *Masle* is a lozenge *voided* or without the centre, so that only a border, shaped like a lozenge, is left (fig. 8, K).

Silver, a blue masle between three red gillyflowers within a green double tressure flory-counter-flory (LIVINGSTONE OF PARKHALL).

The *Masle* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of LIVINGSTONE (*see* pages 34, 65).

Silver, three black masles, on a black chief two silver lions passant gardant (OGSTOUN).

Blue, three gold masles (WARDLAW) (Plate VI., fig. 3).

Red, three gold masles (CESSFORD).

Blue, a fess between three masles gold (BEATON or BETHUNE).

Gold, on a blue bend three silver masles (HALIBURTON).

Gold, on a black chevron three gold masles (LEARMONTH).

(d) The *Rustre* is a lozenge with a round hole in the middle (fig. 8, L).

Gold, a black rustre (CUSTANCE) (Plate VI., fig. 4).

(10) THE FLAUNCHE is a projection from each side of the shield, bounded by the segment of a circle (fig. 8, M).

Black, a gold estoile of six points between two ermine flaunches (HOBART, EARL OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE) (Plate VI., fig. 5).

(11) THE BILLET is a small oblong rectangular figure (fig. 8, N).

Black, a bend between six billets gold (CALLENDER) (Plate VI., fig. 6).

Silver, a blue billet between three green holly leaves in chief and a black hunting horn, garnished red, in base (BURNET OF ABERDEEN).

The *Billet* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of BURNET (*see* page 63).

Blue, a silver billet between three gold boars' heads coupé (GORDON OF NEWARK).

The *Billet* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of Gordon (*see* page 48).

(12) THE LABEL is a ribbon running across the shield, from which hang three or five ends at right angles. It is usually borne as a "difference" or mark of cadency (fig. 8, O).

Gold, a red bend, and over all a blue label of three points (CONGALTON).

(13) THE ROUNDE. It is a round disc of different metals and colours, each with a different name.

(a) If of gold it is called a *Bezant*.

Blue, a gold chevron between three bezants (HOPE).

Blue, a bezant between three gold boars' heads erased (GORDON OF EARLSTON).

The *Bezant* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of GORDON (*see* page 48).

(b) If of silver it is called a *Plate*.

(c) If red it is a *Torteau*.

Silver, three torteaux (MYRETON).

Gold, three torteaux (COURTENAY) (Plate VI., fig. 7).

(d) If blue it is a *Hurt*.

(e) If black it is an *Ogress* or *Pellet* (fig. 8, P).

Silver, a pellet between three black hunting horns, garnished red (FORRESTER).

The *Pellet* is here a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of FORRESTER (see page 75).

(f) If green it is a *Pomme*.

(g) If purple it is a *Golpe*.

(h) If blood-colour it is a *Guze*.

(i) If orange it is an *Orange*.

Roundles may also be of fur, and they sometimes bear a charge.

Ermine, three pomeis, each charged with a gold cross (HEATHCOTE) (fig. 10, A).

If the Roundle has wavy bars across it of silver and blue, to represent water, it is called a *Fountain* (fig. 10, B).



FIG 10.

Chapter XI.

ANIMATE CHARGES: MAN AND BEASTS.

Human FIGURE. The figures of Christ, the Virgin, and various saints appear in the armorial bearings of various Episcopal Sees, Royal Burghs, Banks, etc.

Black, a naked man proper (DALZIEL) (Plate VI., fig. 8).

Blue, a naked man pointing to a star in the dexter chief, all proper (OSWALD).

Silver, a savage's head erased, distilling drops of blood proper, between three blue combs (ROCHEAD OF WHITSONHILL). See also Arms of GLADSTONE (page 33).

Silver, three Saracens' heads erased, conjoined in one neck, and wreathed with laurel, all proper, the faces respectively turned towards the chief and flanks of the shield (MORISON OF DAIRSIE).

Silver, three negroes' heads coupé, and distilling drops of blood, proper (MOIR OF STONNIWOOD).

Of parts of the human body, few are shown in Scottish shields.

Silver, a man's red heart crowned with an imperial crown gold (fig. II, A), on a blue chief three silver

stars (DOUGLAS). The crown on the heart is modern.

Silver, a red heart between three black cinquefoils (BORTHWICK OF MAYSHIEL).

The *Red Heart* is a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of BORTHWICK (see page 63).

Red, a right arm issuing from the base, holding on the point of a sword erect a gold wyvern (MACBETH).

Red, three silver right arms in armour fessways in pale, the hands proper (ARMSTRONG).



FIG. 11.

Silver, three red right hands coupéd erect (MATHE-
SON).

*Silver, a left hand holding an oaken baton pale-
ways proper, surmounted by a red engrailed bend*
(AIKMAN).

*Silver, a hand issuing out of the dexter side of the
shield grasping a garland, crowned with an imperial
crown proper, on a red chief two silver thistles*
(WORDIE).

Silver, a red open left hand (appaumé) cut off
(O'NEILL) (fig. 11, B).

This is also known as the Badge of ULSTER, and
is the distinguishing mark of the dignity of all

Baronets (Plate VI., fig. 9), except those of NOVA SCOTIA.

Green, on a silver canton an eye proper (WALKER OF BARBADOS).

Red, three legs bent in armour, joined at the thighs proper, spurred and ornamented gold (ISLE OF MAN) (fig. 11, C).

THE LION.

The Lion, being the principal charge on the Scottish Shield, is of great heraldic importance, and, as it is shown in many different ways, the special terms used in connection therewith must be explained.

(1) If shown standing on one hind foot, with the other three paws in the air, as in the Scottish Shield it is said to be *Rampant* (fig. 12, A).

(2) If standing on three feet, with one fore paw raised, it is said to be *Passant* (fig. 12, B).

(3) If standing on both hind feet, with the two fore ones in the air, it is *Salient* (fig. 12, C).

(4) If cut in pieces, it is *Dismembered* or *Demembered* (fig. 12, D) (*see* MAITLAND, page 35, and Plate VI., fig. 11).

(5) If sitting, it is *Sejant* (fig. 12, E).

All the above may be varied by the position of the lion's face.

(6) If nothing is said about the way the animal is looking, the face is shown in profile looking to the dexter side of the shield, *i.e.*, the left-hand side as viewed from the front.

(7) But if the face is turned towards the spectator, it is said to be *Gardant*, so that an animal described as *Rampant Gardant* (fig. 12, F) or *Passant Gardant* would be shown as Nos. 1 and 2, above, but with the face towards the spectator.



FIG. 12.

(8) If the animal's head is turned back over his shoulder, looking towards his tail, it is said to be *Rampant Regardant* (fig. 12, G).

(9) The Lion in the Scottish Crest is sitting front on to the spectator, so its full description is *Sejant Affronté*.

"*Armed*" refers to claws and teeth. "*Langued*" refers to the tongue.

Silver, a red lion rampant, crowned gold (CLEPHANE).

Silver, a red lion rampant (DUNDAS).

Silver, a blue lion rampant (CRICHTON).

Blue, a silver lion rampant (LAMONT).

Blue, a silver lion rampant, crowned gold (MACDOWALL).

Gold, a red lion rampant (WEMYSS).

Blue, a silver lion rampant within a red bordure charged with eight blue buckles (OCHTERLONY).

Gold, a red lion rampant (MACDUFF).

Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a black bend charged with three silver lozenges (SPENS).

Green, a silver lion rampant (HOME).

Silver, a red lion rampant and an ermine chief (MONCREIFF).

Silver, a black lion rampant, on a blue chief three silver mullets (HANDYSIDE).

Green, a gold lion rampant, on a gold chief three red roses (NEWTON).

Red, a lion rampant within an engrailed bordure silver (GRAY, LORD GRAY).

Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a blue fess (MACFIE).

Gold, a black lion rampant, and in chief three blue mullets (MACMILLAN).

Silver, a black lion rampant, armed gold, between three red left hands coupé (or cut off) (FARQUHAR).

Black, a silver lion rampant (EDGAR).

Silver, a black lion rampant, crowned with an antique crown gold (MOWAT).

Silver, a lion rampant within a blue bordure (RENTON).

Red, a silver lion rampant within a silver bordure charged with eight red roses (DUNBAR).

Red, a silver lion rampant (WALLACE).

Red, three silver lions rampant (ROSS OF BALNAGOWAN).

Silver, a red lion passant gardant, crowned gold (OGILVIE).

Red, three gold lions passant gardant in pale (ENGLAND) (Plate VI., fig. 10).

Red, two lions passant gardant in pale, parted per pale gold and silver (i.e., the front portions of the lions are gold, the rear portions silver) (MACBRAYNE).

Blue, a lion salient, in chief three mullets silver (INGLIS).

Blue, a silver lion salient, armed and tongued green, holding in his right paw a silver sword erect, within an orle of eight gold crescents (MANSON).

Silver, a red lion sejant, full faced, holding in his right paw a green thistle slipped, and in the left paw a small red shield, on a blue chief a silver saltire (OFFICIAL COAT OF THE LYON KING OF ARMS).

Silver, two red lions combatant affronté (fig. 12, H), supporting between their paws a red rose stalked and leaved green (HERON).

Black, two silver lions counter passant, collared red (GLEG).

PARTS OF LIONS.

Silver, a black half lion rampant (fig. 12, I) issuing out of a red fess (CHALMERS).

Gold, on a blue wavy fess, between a black half lion holding in its dexter paw a sword in chief proper, and in base three red roses barbed and seeded green, a gold fleur-de-lis (CHAMBERS).

Silver, three red lions' heads erased (or pulled off) (fig. 12, J) (SCOTT OF BALWEARY).

Fig. 12, K, shows a lion's head coupé, or cut off.

Silver, three black lions' paws coupé and erect (fig. 12, M) (USHER).

Black, three silver lions' tails erect erased (fig. 12, O) (CORKE).

OTHER ANIMALS.

Silver, a black bear rampant, muzzled gold (BERNARD or BARNARD).

Blue, three silver bears' heads coupé, muzzled red (FORBES) (Plate VI., fig. 12; fig. 13, D).

Blue, on a chevron, between three bears' heads coupé silver, muzzled red, a roebuck's head erased between two hands issuing from the ends of the chevron, each holding a dagger, all proper (MACKAY).

Red, three silver wolves' heads erased (ROBERTSON OF STROWAN) (fig. 13, A).

Silver, three black wolves' heads cut off (MACQUEEN).

Red, on a bend nebuly between three leopards' heads jessant-de-lis gold (i.e., with fleur-de-lis through the



1. Lozenges.
(Pitcairn.)



2. Fusil.
(Innes of Lighnet.)



3. Mascles.
(Wardlaw.)



4. Rustre.
(Custance.)



5. Flaunche.
(Hobart.)



6. Billels.
(Callender.)



7. Torteaux.
(Courtenay.)



8. Man.
(Dalziel.)



9. Hand.
(O'Neill.)



10. Lions passant
gardant.
(England.)



11. Lion demembered.
(Maitland.)



12. Bears' heads
coupés.
(Forbes.)

mouth) *a laurel wreath in chief proper* (TENNYSON) (fig. 12, N).

Fig. 12, L, shows a leopard's face.

Blue, a silver cat salient (SMYTH OF BALHARY).

Silver, three black domestic cats (or musions) in pale (KEATE).

Green, a silver boar (or sanglier) passant (POLLARD) (Plate VII., fig. 1).

Red, a gold boar passant (BAIRD).

Silver, a boar's head (or hure) erased (fig. 13, B),
and in chief three mullets chevronways blue (COCH-



FIG. 13.

RAN OF BALBARCHAN). See Arms of COCHRANE, page 23.

Silver, a black boar's head erased, armed gold (i.e., with gold tusks) (GARDEN).

Blue, a boar's head erased between three mascles gold (KINLOCH).

Blue, a silver boar's head erased, tusked red, between three silver mullets (MOW).

Gold, three black boars' heads erased, tusked and tongued silver (CRUICKSHANK).

Blue, three silver boars' heads erased (HOG).

Blue, three silver boars' heads erased (LOCKHART, old Arms).

Gold, three red boars' heads erased, tusked and tongued blue (URQUHART).

Silver, a black chevron between three red boars' heads erased, tusked silver (ELPHINSTONE) (Plate VII., fig. 2).

Silver, on a blue fess a boar's head erased between two mullets silver (ROCHEAD).

Silver, a boar's head coupé (fig. 13, C) between three black crescents (TENNEND or TENNENT).

Blue, a silver boar's head coupé, on a silver chief three red mullets (SHAND).

Ermine, a red boar's head coupé, tusked gold (CRAIG).

Red, a silver boar's head coupé (CHISHOLM).

Gold, a red boar's head coupé between three black water budgets (ROSE).

Blue, three gold boars' heads coupé (GORDON).

Red, a silver elephant passant, tusked gold (English ELPHINSTONES).

We now come to the Deer tribe. The horns are called *Attires*; each branch of a horn is called a *Tyne*. When the hoofs are a different colour, the Deer or other cloven-footed animal is said to be *Unguled*. When walking from right to left of the shield, it is said to be *Trippant*. If standing side view, but with full face, it is said to be *At gaze*. If running, it is *Courant* (fig. 14, B). If reposing, it is *Lodged* or *Couchant*.

Blue, a gold stag walking, horned and hooped red (STRACHAN) (fig. 14, A).

Green, three gold harts at gaze (GREEN).

Blue, a gold stag at gaze (LOWE) (Plate VII., fig. 3).

Green, three gold bucks lodged (ANDERSON) (England) (fig. 14, C).

Silver, a red stag, horned gold, issuing from a fess wreathed red and gold (MACCORQUODALE).

Silver, a red stag walking, horned gold, within a red bordure (MACCARTNEY).



FIG. 14.

The stag's head is either shown in profile, or full faced with no part of the neck visible ; in this latter form it is said to be *Cabossed*.

Silver, three black stags' heads coupéd (CRAWFURD OF DRONGANE).

Silver, a red stag's head erased (fig. 14, D), and between the blue horns a blue pheon (COUTTS).

D

Silver, a red stag's head erased, with a blue pheon between the horns, between three coots proper (COATS).

Silver, a red stag's head cabossed (fig. 14, E), on a blue chief two silver mullets (THOMSON).

Blue, a gold stag's head cabossed (MACKENZIE) (Plate VII., fig. 4).

Gold, three red harts' horns erect, 2 and 1 (BOYLE) (fig. 14, F).

Silver, three black bulls passant (ASTLEY) (fig. 14, G).

Silver, a black bull's head erased (TURNBULL) (fig. 14, H).

Black, three silver goats passant (STANSFELD).

Black, a fess between three lambs walking silver (LAMBTON).

The *Paschal Lamb* is shown, bearing on its shoulder a silver banner with a red cross (fig. 14, I).

Silver, on a green base a black horse running, bridle and saddle red, in chief a red mullet (TROTTER).

Silver, a fess between three colts running black (COLT).

Black, a gold fess between three silver asses passant, maned and hoofed gold (ASKEW).

Blue, a silver hare salient, with a green hunting horn, garnished red, about his neck (CLELAND) (fig. 14, J).

Silver, a black half otter (fig. 14, K) issuing from a blue wavy fess (MELDRUM).

Silver, on a black chevron a silver otter's head erased (BALFOUR).

Silver, a chevron between three otters' heads erased red (FULLARTON).

Silver, three black urchins (or hedgehogs) (HERRIES)
(fig. 14, L).

Silver, a fess between three moles passant black
(MITFORD) (fig. 14, M).

Silver, a red squirrel sitting cracking a nut
(SQUIRE).

Silver, a red talbot (or mastiff) passant (WOLSELEY)
(Plate VII., fig. 5).

Chapter XII.

ANIMATE CHARGES: BIRDS.

THE EAGLE in Heraldry is generally shown "displayed," *i.e.*, laid on its back with wings and legs extended, and with the head turned to the dexter side of the shield. If the beak and legs are different colours to the body, the bird is said to be *beaked* and *membered* and the additional colour named. The eagle is also sometimes shown with two heads, or *double-headed*.

The Eagles shown in the Arms of Russia and Austria have two heads, the German Eagle has only one.

Silver, a black eagle displayed, beaked and legged red (RAMSAY) (fig. 15, A).

Gold, a blue eagle displayed, beaked and legged red, on its breast a gold covered cup (CARNEGIE) (Plate VII., fig. 6).

Gold, a red eagle displayed, surmounted by (i.e., on the top of it) a black galley with sails furled, in the dexter chief a red right hand coupé in fess (i.e., horizontally with tips of fingers to side of shield), and in the sinister chief a black cross crosslet fitchy (MACDONELL).

Gold, a red eagle displayed, surmounted by a black galley, in the dexter chief point a red hand cut off (MACDONALD OF THE ISLES).

Gold, a red eagle displayed, beaked and legged black, surmounted by a black galley, all within a black bordure charged with three silver cross crosslets fitchy (MACALISTER).

Black, a silver double-headed eagle displayed, armed and beaked red (GOURLAY) (fig. 15, B).

Silver, a red double-headed eagle displayed (DUNLOP).

Gold, a red eagle's head erased (MUNRO) (fig. 15, C).

OTHER BIRDS.

Other Birds are shown displayed as the eagle—"close," *i.e.*, side view with wings close to body; "rising," *i.e.*, side view with wings raised; or "volant," *i.e.*, flying.

The Falcon is generally shown "jessed and belled," *i.e.*, with round bells attached to the legs by leather thongs.

Blue, a falcon displayed between three mullets silver, on its breast a red heart (LORD FALCONER).

Gold, a blue falcon rising (PRICE) (fig. 15, D).

Gold, three red falcons' heads erased, beaked silver (NICHOLSON).

Black, a silver goshawk perched on a stock issuing from the base, armed, jessed and belled gold (WEELE) (fig. 15, E).

Black, a chevron between three owls gold (PRESCOTT).

NOTE.—Owls are shown full-faced (fig. 15, F).

Blue, a chevron between three swans silver (WOLRYCHE).

Red, three silver cranes (CRANSTON).

NOTE.—The Crane is shown standing on one foot, and holding a stone (its *vigilance*) with the other (fig. 15, G).

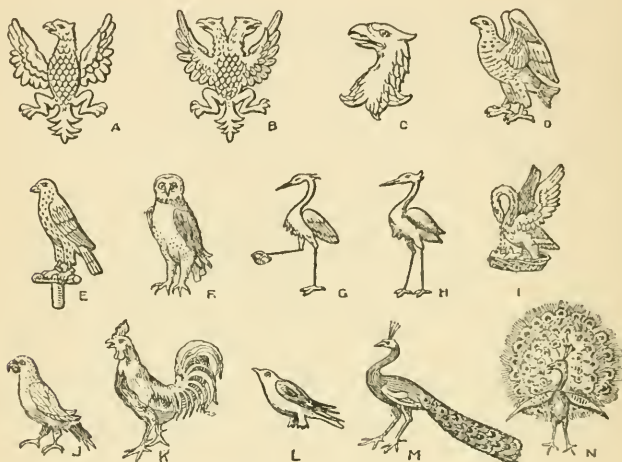


FIG. 15.

Red, a silver heron; or Silver, a black heron (English HERONS) (fig. 15, H).

Silver, three black Cornish choughs with red beaks and legs (GLEN).

Silver, a black ostrich, in its beak a gold horseshoe (MACMAHON).

Silver, three pelicans wounding themselves red (ORMISTON).

Gold, in a green nest a pelican vulned (or wounded) and feeding her young proper (REIDHEUGH) (Plate VII., fig. 7).

NOTE.—The Pelican is shown with bent neck, wounding herself in the breast to feed her young (fig. 15, I).

Gold, two black crows (CORBET).

Silver, three green papingoes (or parrots), beaked and legged red (PEPDIE) (fig. 15, J).

Silver, three red cocks (COCKBURN) (fig. 15, K).

Black, six silver swallows (Fr. *hirondelles*), 3, 2, and 1 (ARUNDEL) (fig. 15, L).

Red, three silver martlets (MACGILL).

Silver, a martlet displayed between three quatrefoils (four-leaved flower) black, on a black chief three silver quatrefoils (WHITE).

NOTE.—The Martlet is drawn like the swallow, but has no feet.

Black, three silver peacocks close (i.e., side view with tail down) (PEACOCK) (fig. 15, M).

Silver, three peacocks in pride proper (PAWNE) (fig. 15, N).

Here the Peacocks are shown front view with tail erect and extended, coloured like the real bird.

Silver; a duck on the sea proper, on a red dancetty chief a gold boar's head coupéd between two silver mullets (MEIK).

Chapter XIII.

ANIMATE CHARGES: FISH, SHELL-FISH, ETC.

Fish in Heraldry include the Dolphin and Whale, which zoologists place among the mammals. Shell-fish include the Scallop or Escallop, Crabs, Lobsters, etc.

Gold, a blue dolphin, crested, eared, and bearded red (DAUPHIN OF FRANCE) (Plate VII., fig. 8 ; fig. 16, A).



FIG. 16.

Silver, a blue dolphin naiant (swimming) (MONY-PENNY).

Silver, two black dolphins hauriant addorsed (i.e., back to back vertically with heads towards top of shield) (COLSTON).

Blue, three silver salmon naiant fessways in pale (GIRVAN) (fig. 16, B).

Red, three salmon naiant fessways in pale proper, the

centre facing the sinister, the others towards the dexter, side of the shield (BURGH OF PEEBLES).

Pike are known as Lucies and Geds, so LUCY bears: *Red, three silver lucies hauriant, 2 and 1*; and *Blue, three silver geds hauriant*, are the Arms of GEDDES (fig. 16, C).

Blue, three silver garvine fishes naiant fessways in pale, the centre facing the sinister, and the others the dexter, side of the shield (GARVINE).

Silver, on a black engrailed bend three gold escallops (PRINGLE) (fig. 16, D).

Blue, three gold escallops (PRINGLE OF NEWHALL) (Plate VII., fig. 9).

Gold, on a black chief three gold escallops (GRAHAM) (Plate VIII., fig. 11).

Reptiles and insects are also found in foreign Heraldry, but need not be referred to here.

Chapter XIV.

ANIMATE CHARGES: MONSTERS.

Monsters comprise purely imaginary animals ; animals drawn by early heralds from faulty descriptions of real animals which have long passed away ; and animals compounded of real and imaginary animals.

THE GRIFFIN.

The Griffin has the head, wings, and fore legs modelled on those of an eagle, with the body and hind legs of a lion. It is usually represented *Segreant*, which is the same as *Rampant* (fig. 17, A).

Red, a griffin salient within a double tressure flory-counter-flory silver (LAUDER OF THE BASS).

Silver, a black griffin salient, with red beak, claws, and fore legs (LAUDER OF HATTON).

THE DRAGON.

The Dragon has a head like a griffin, a scaled body with four legs with claws, bat's wings, tail and tongue long and barbed. It is usually found as a *Supporter* in this country. The Arms of LONDON are supported

by *Two silver dragons rampant, the inside of their wings charged with a red cross* (fig. 17, B).

THE WYVERN.

The Wyvern is the same as the dragon, but has no hind legs, the tail being twisted into a loop, on which it rests (fig. 17, C).



FIG. 17.

THE SALAMANDER.

The Salamander resembles the dragon, but has no wings ; it is represented standing in, and breathing, flames (fig. 17, F).

THE CHIMERA.

The Chimera has the head and breast of a woman, a goat's body, fore paws and hind legs of a lion, and the tail of a dragon.

THE SPHYNX.

The Sphynx has the head and breasts of a woman, a lion's body and paws, and a dragon's tail.

THE HARPY.

The Harpy is an eagle with a woman's head.

THE UNICORN.

The Unicorn is well known as the Supporter of the Scottish Shield. It is a horse with a goat's beard, with cloven feet, and a single horn projecting from the forehead. Some antelopes have a pair of long straight horns, but when viewed sideways they appear as one, hence probably the origin of the unicorn (fig. 17, E).

Silver, three black unicorns' heads coupé (PRESTON).

Red, a vair fess between three silver unicorns passant (WILKINSON).

THE SEA UNICORN.

The Sea Unicorn is composed of the front part of a unicorn joined to the tail of a fish.

THE PHŒNIX.

The Phœnix is represented as an eagle displayed issuing from flames.

THE PEGASUS.

The Pegasus is a horse with wings.

THE CENTAUR.

The Centaur is shown with the body and legs of a horse, but where the horse's neck and head should be is the upper part of a man, who is usually discharging an arrow from a bow.

THE SEAHORSE.

The Seahorse is the front part of a horse with webbed feet joined to the tail of a fish (fig. 17, D).

Silver, a seahorse rampant proper issuing from the green sea (ECKFOORD).

There are also Sea-stags, Sea-hares, Sea-dogs, and Sea-lions.

THE MERMAID.

The Mermaid is shown with the head, body, and arms of a woman, and ending with a fish's tail. She is usually represented holding a mirror in one hand, while she combs her hair (fig. 17, G).

The Devil ; and the Faun, which is half man and half goat, also appear on Continental shields.

Chapter XV.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Trees are not shown entire in early Coats, but numerous examples are found during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

Silver, on a green mount a fir tree proper, surmounted by a Highland broadsword, on the point of which, in the dexter fess point, the Royal Crown of Scotland proper; on a blue canton a gold trefoil slipped (MACALPINE).

Silver, an oak tree eradicated (pulled up by the roots) in pale proper, surmounted by a black fess (WATSON OF CRASLATT).

Silver, an oak tree eradicated proper in bend sinister, crossed by a sword proper in bend, in chief a red crown (MACGREGOR).

Blue, a gold oak tree eradicated (WOOD).

Silver, an oak tree acorned growing out of a well in base proper (WELLWOOD).

Silver, a pine tree eradicated proper (fig. 18, B), with a gold hunting horn with red strings pendent from one of the branches, on a blue chief three gold martlets (KYD).

LEAVES.

Silver, a chevron between three hazel leaves slipped green (HAZELRIG) (fig. 18, C).

Silver, three green holly leaves (fig. 18, D) in chief, and a black hunting horn, garnished red, in base (BURNET).

Silver, three green holly leaves (IRVING).

Silver, three bundles of green holly leaves, banded red (IRVINE).

Silver, three green laurel leaves (FOULIS) (Plate VII., fig. 10; fig. 18, E).

Blue, three gold laurel leaves (LEVESON).

Green, three silver laurel leaves (LOWES).

Blue, on a silver bend three green trefoils slipped (HARVEY) (fig. 18, F).

Silver, a black saltire and chief, on the latter three oak leaves proper (BLACKWOOD).

FLOWERS.

Blue, three silver quatrefoils (four-leaved flower) (VINCENT) (fig. 18, G).

Red, three ermine, or silver, cinquefoils (HAMILTON).

Silver, three black cinquefoils (BORTHWICK).

The *Cinquefoil* is a five-leaved flower; it is sometimes *pierced*, i.e., with a round hole in the centre (fig. 18, H).

Blue, three silver fraises (or strawberry flowers) (FRASER) (fig. 18, I).

Silver, three red roses, stalked green (CHIESLY).

The heraldic *Rose* is shown thus (fig. 18, J).

Silver, a saltire between four roses red (LENNOX).

Silver, an engrailed saltire between four roses red (NAPIER).

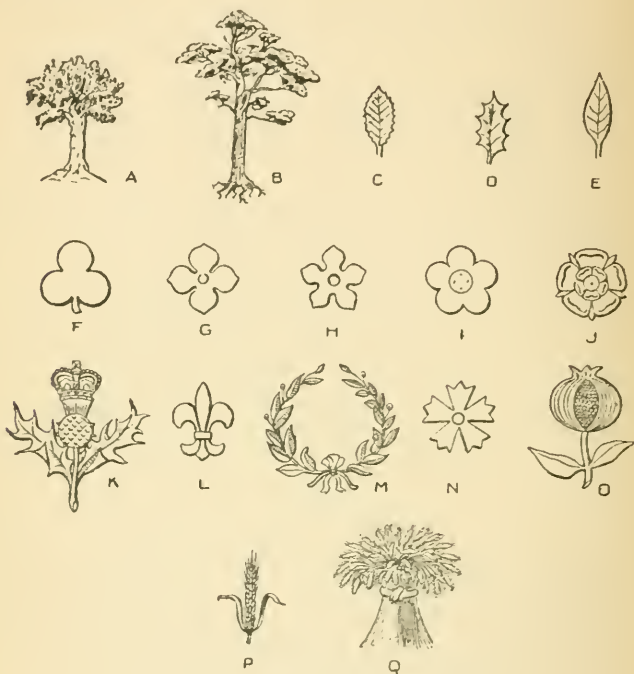


FIG. 18.

Silver, a chevron between three roses red, barbed green (WEDDERBURN).

The *Thistle* appears crowned in the Coat of Augmentation granted to the EARL OF LEVEN: *Blue, a*



1. Boar.
(Pollard.)



2. Boars' heads erased.
(Elphinstone.)



3. Stag at gaze.
(Lowe.)



4. Stag's head cabossed.
(MacKenzie.)



5. Talbot.
(Wolseley.)



6. Eagle displayed.
(Carnegie.)



7. Pelican.
(Reidheugh.)



8. Dolphin.
(Dauphin of France.)



9. Escallops.
(Pringle of Newhall.)



10. Laurel leaves.
(Foulis.)



11. Stars.
(Sutherland.)



12. Maunch.
(Conyers.)

thistle slipped proper, crowned with an imperial crown gold (fig. 18, K).

Gold, three green thistles with red flowers (ROMANES).

The *Fleur-de-lis*, or Iris, is one of the best known heraldic charges (fig. 18, L).

Blue, semy of (i.e., covered with) *gold fleurs-de-lis* was the old Shield of FRANCE, the modern being *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis*, which is also the Coat of MONTGOMERY.

Silver, a blue fleur-de-lis (SYDESERF).

Other flowers are also used.

Silver, three red daisies, with green stalks and leaves (DAISIE).

Red, three silver chaplets (or wreaths) (GARLAND) (fig. 18, M).

Silver, three red gillyflowers (or pinks) (fig. 18, N) *within a green double tressure flory-counter-flory* (LIVINGSTONE).

Green, three primroses within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gold (PRIMROSE).

FRUITS.

Red, a gold pomegranate (GRANGER) (fig. 18, O).

Silver, a fess between three apples red (APPLETON).

Red, on a silver bend three black rye stalks (RYE) (fig. 18, P).

Silver, a red chevron between three ears of rye slipped and bladed proper (RIDDELL).

The *Garb*, or Wheatsheaf, is a common charge (fig. 18, Q).

Blue, three gold garbs (CUMMING).

Green, three gold garbs (DUNSMURE).

Silver, a black bend between two red garbs (WHITE-FORD).

Blue, a garb in base and two mullets in chief gold (WAUCHOPE).

Sometimes the *Band* holding the sheaf together is a different colour to the sheaf itself.

Silver, three red garbs with gold bands (COMYNS OF YORKSHIRE).

Chapter XVI.

ASTRONOMICAL CHARGES.

The Sun is usually shown *in its splendour*—a golden globe on which is depicted a human face surrounded by rays alternately waved and straight (fig. 19, A).

Blue, the sun in its splendour gold is a Coat of Augmentation of the MARQUISATE OF LOTHIAN.

Blue, the sun rising from behind a hill (HILL).

THE MOON.

The Moon is usually shown as a *Crescent* (fig. 19, B), with horns upwards; when the horns are turned towards the dexter side of the shield, it is said to be a *Crescent-increscent* (fig. 19, C); and when turned to the sinister side, *Crescent-decrescent* (fig. 19, D).

Red, three silver crescents (OLIPHANT).

Red, three silver crescents within a silver bordure charged with eight red roses (MELVILLE).

Gold, three red crescents (EDMONSTONE). This family afterwards added a *red double tressure flory-counter-flory*, so that their Arms are the same as SETON.

Blue, three silver crescents (PATTON).

Gold, two mullets in chief and a crescent in base blue
(SCOTT OF HARDEN).

Silver, a chevron between three crescents blue
(DURIE).

*Blue, three cross crosslets fitchy rising from as many
crescents silver* (CATHCART).

Blue, a crescent between three stars silver
(ARBUTHNOT).

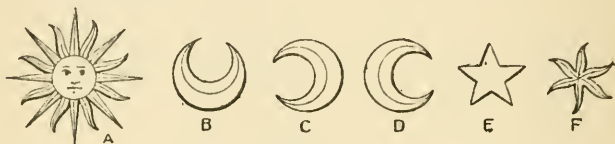


FIG. 19.

THE STAR.

The Star has usually five straight rays (fig. 19, E), but if the rays are wavy it is called an *Etoile* (fig. 19, F). The *Mullet*, or rowel of a spur, is the same as a straight-rayed star, but it is pierced in the centre with a round hole.

Red, three gold stars (SUTHERLAND) (Plate VII., fig. 11).

Blue, three silver stars within a gold double tressure flory-counter-flory (MURRAY).

Silver, three blue stars (INNES).

Blue, nine silver stars—3, 3, 2, 1 (BAILLIE).

Red, a chevron between three stars in chief and a crescent in base gold (KIRKCALDY).

Planets, comets, and constellations appear also on some foreign Coats.

Chapter XVII.

EARTH AND WATER.

In Scottish Heraldry the Earth which is shown is confined to mountains, the mounds from which trees grow, and the rocks on which rest the towers and castles.

Silver, an oak tree growing out of a mount in base proper (fig. 18, A), *surmounted by a blue fess* (WATSON OF SAUGHTON).

Gold, a blue mountain inflamed proper (MACLEOD OF LEWIS).

Silver, a green osier hedge in fess (YARE).

Water is usually represented by wavy bars across the shield, the bars being alternately silver and blue (*see* Fountain, page 39); but Van BÜREN OF SAXONY bears: *Gold, a river in fess wavy proper.*

Chapter XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.

Military AND NAVAL CHARGES.

Silver, a red cross, in the first quarter the red sword of St. Paul (CITY OF LONDON).

Black, three silver swords in pile with gold hilts (i.e., with the gilt hilts uppermost and apart, and the points meeting in base) (PAULET).

Red, three silver skenes (or daggers) with gold hilts, points uppermost, in fess, on the point of each a gold wolf's head (SKENE).

Gold, on a black bend a gold spear with a silver point (SHAKESPEARE).

Red, a Lochaber axe between three boars' heads erased silver (RANKEN).

Blue, three silver battle-axes (WRIGHT).

Red, in chief two silver helmets in profile, and in base a gold garb (or wheatsheaf) (CHOLMONDELEY).

Ermine, three red bows strung (BOWES) (fig. 20, A).

Green, a silver arrow, point uppermost (MACADAM).

Red, two silver arrows in saltire, surmounted by a fess chequy silver and red, between three gold buckles (MACAULAY).

Gold, a blue pheon (SYDNEY) (fig. 20, B).

Red, a round target (or Highland shield) proper between three antique gold crowns (GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH).

Here the *Target* is a "difference" or addition to the principal Arms of GRANT (see page 75).

Red, a silver banner displayed, thereon a blue canton with a white saltire (BANNERMAN).

Silver, three battering rams fessways in pale proper,

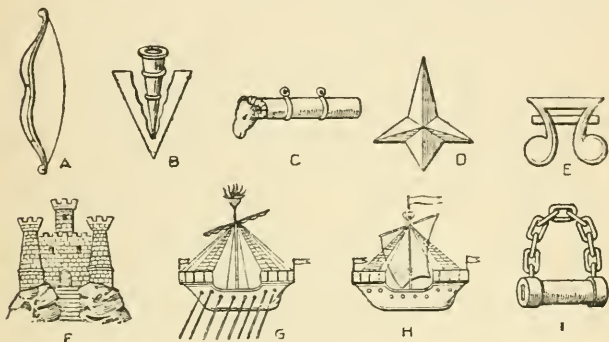


FIG. 20.

the rams' heads and the rings blue (BERTIE) (fig. 20, C).

Silver, three black caltraps (or horse traps) (TRAPPER) (fig. 20, D).

Gold, a chevron checky blue and silver between three black water budgets (or leather bags for carrying water) (LORD ROSS) (fig. 20, E).

Black, six silver horseshoes (FERRERS).

Blue, three silver mullets (or spur rowels) in chief (DALMAHOY).

The mullet is like a star, but has a hole in the centre.

Gold, on a blue bend a mullet of six points between two crescents gold (SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH).

Silver, on a blue fess three gold mullets (MUIR).

Silver, on a blue fess three silver mullets (WEIR).

Silver, a saltire and chief red, on the chief three silver mullets (JARDINE).

Blue, three stirrups, leathered and buckled gold (GIFFORD) (England).

Silver, a castle triple towered and embattled black, masoned (lines of lime) silver, the towers topped with three red fans or vanes, windows and portcullis shut and red (CITY OF EDINBURGH).

Blue, on a rock proper a silver triple-towered castle (MACABEN).

Blue, a silver triple-towered castle, embattled and masoned black, red windows and porch (MACLEOD OF THAT ILK) (fig. 20, F).

"Ilk" means "the same." MACLEOD OF MACLEOD is MACLEOD OF THAT ILK.

Red, three silver cannons fessways in pale (GUNNING).

The common Ship of Heraldry is the Galley or Lymphad; it is shaped like a fishing boat, with high prow and stern, one mast, with a single yard from which a sail hangs, or on which the sail is furled. Oars are also sometimes shown in action, and a beacon at the mast head. Flags sometimes appear at both ends of the galley and on the mast head.

Silver, a galley with sails furled and oars in action black, red flags flying (LORN) (fig. 20, G).

Per fess gold and blue, a gold lymphad with her sails furled, oars in action, and mast and tacking all proper, red flags flying, in the right chief point a hand couped grasping a dagger, red point upwards, in the left chief a red cross crosslet fitchy (MACPHERSON).

Blue, a galley with sails furled, oars crossed in saltire, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gold (ORKNEY).

Blue, a gold galley with sails furled and oars in action, flags red, within a silver bordure; on a gold chief a black buck's head cabossed, with red horns, between two black cross crosslets fitchy (MACGILLIVRAY).

Silver, a black galley with three masts, sails furled, oars in action, and red flags, within a blue bordure; on a red chief a silver bear's head, muzzled black, between two silver mullets (GUNN).

Blue, a gold galley with a silver sail (CAITHNESS) (fig. 20, H).

Gold, a red anchor (FAIRHOLM).

Silver, a man's heart proper within a black fetterlock, on a blue chief three silver boars' heads erased (LOCKHART) (fig. 20, I).

ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGES.

Silver, a black crozier (or pastoral staff) in pale (MACLAURIN).

Black, three gold candlesticks (KYLE).

Blue, three gold bells (BELL).

The Pallium, or Pall, appears in the arms of various Episcopal Sees. It is shaped like a broad-legged letter Y; the two upper arms touch the top of the shield, the lower does not, and ends in a fringe (fig. 21).

Silver, three red bourdons (or pilgrims' staves); or *Blue, a gold globe, charged with a red cross, between two bourdons proper* (BURDON).



FIG. 21.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Silver, a black maunch (or sleeve) (HASTINGS) (fig. 22, A).

Blue, a gold maunch (CONYERS) (Plate VII., fig. 12).

Blue, on a silver bend three red buckles; or *Silver, on a blue bend three gold buckles* (LESLIE) (fig. 22, B).

Blue, a silver buckle between three gold boars' heads coupé (FERGUSON).

Silver, on a black bend three gold buckles (STIRLING).

Red, two silver half belts palewise in fess, the buckles in chief (PELHAM).

Silver, three cushions lozenge-ways (with a corner

uppermost) (fig. 22, C) *within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red* (RANDOLPH).

Silver, a black saltire, on a red chief three gold cushions (JOHNSTON).

Silver, a black saltire and chief, on the latter three silver cushions (JOHNSTON, old Arms).

Silver, a blue saltire and chief, on the chief three gold cushions (KIRKPATRICK).

Red, three gold antique crowns (GRANT).

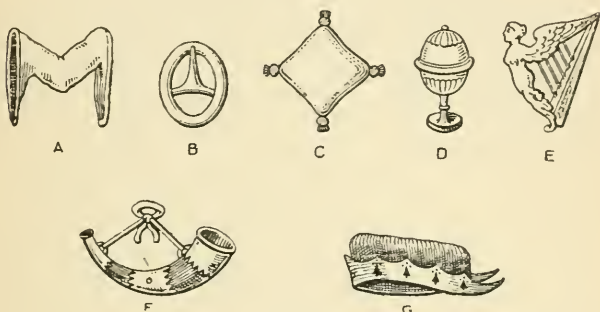


FIG. 22.

Blue, a silver engrailed fess between three gold covered cups (BUTLER) (fig. 22, D).

Blue, a gold harp with silver strings (IRELAND) (fig. 22, E).

Gold, three green hunting horns, garnished and stringed red (HUNTER) (fig. 22, F).

Blue, three black hunting horns garnished red (FORRESTER).

Silver, a fess between three hunting horns, stringed black (PENNYCOOK).

Silver, a chevron checky silver and red between three black hunting horns, stringed and garnished red (SEMPILL).

Silver, six black chess rooks—3, 2, and 1 (ROKEWOOD).

Red, a chevron between three wool combs silver (PONSONBY).

Silver, a red chevron between three blue caps of maintenance (CAPPER) (fig. 22, G).

Red, three gold keys fessways in pale (GIBSON).

There are many other things represented in foreign Heraldry—weapons, utensils, articles of clothing, and even letters of the alphabet.

Chapter XIX.

CADENCY OR DIFFERENCING.

As no two individuals should have exactly the same armorial bearings, it became necessary from an early date to make additions or alterations in the Arms of sons to distinguish them from their father and also from each other, and yet at the same time to preserve the main features of the paternal Coat. This has been done in many ways. For example, it is thought that the Murrays and Douglasses were connected with each other in some way owing to the similarity of their Arms. MURRAY bore: *Blue, three silver stars*; and DOUGLAS bore: *Silver, on a blue chief three silver stars*. DOUGLAS, EARL OF DOUGLAS, bore: *Silver, a red heart (of BRUCE), on a blue chief three silver stars*. As a "difference," DOUGLAS, EARL OF MORTON, bore: *Silver, on a red chief two silver stars*. The EARLS OF DOUGLAS finally bore the *heart crowned*. DOUGLAS, EARL OF ORMOND, bore: *Ermine, a red heart, on a blue chief three silver stars*.

The head of the LINDSAYS bore: *Red, a fess chequy silver and blue*; and LINDSAY OF ROSSIE added a *silver star in chief*; LINDSAY OF THE BYRES added *three silver stars in chief*.

CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL bore: *Gyronny of eight black and gold*; and CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN changed the colours to *ermine and red*.

The HAMILTON Coat, *Red, three ermine cinquefoils*, was "differenced" by HAMILTON OF PRESTON by the addition of a *silver bordure*.

Other modes of differencing were by the addition of a *Canton* or an *Inescutcheon* with a charge (see WARREN, page 30); by quartering the Arms with another Coat; by changing one or all the charges; by changing the boundary lines of the ordinaries—instead of being straight, they might be engrailed, invected, etc.; sometimes also if the charges on the original Coat were borne on a *Chief*, a difference would be made by bearing them on a bend, chevron, etc.; but the different modes are endless.

At the present time in England and Ireland it is the practice to add the following marks of Cadency to the paternal Coat, on the *honour point*.

The eldest son adds a *Label* (fig. 23, A).

„ second	„	<i>Crescent</i> (fig. 23, B).
„ third	„	<i>Mullet</i> (fig. 23, C).
„ fourth	„	<i>Martlet</i> (fig. 23, D).
„ fifth	„	<i>Annulet</i> (fig. 23, E).
„ sixth	„	<i>Fleur-de-lis</i> (fig. 23, F).
„ seventh	„	<i>Rose</i> (fig. 23, G).
„ eighth	„	<i>Cross Moline</i> (fig. 23, H).
„ ninth	„	<i>Double Quatrefoil</i> (fig. 23, I).

The *Label* is an old favourite, and is found on many old Coats of different metals and colours, with three points and five points, plain and charged. At the

present time the Label is the only recognised “difference” in the British Royal Family, different charges being added to the points.

The objection to the English and Irish systems is that the younger sons of younger sons would have to add another mark of Cadency on the top of the first, which, if the generations continued, would become unrecognisable: imagine what a crescent would look like with a rose over it, and a fleur-de-lis on the top of that again. The mode in Scotland to-day is to add *Bordures* to the paternal Coat. Of the first



FIG. 23.

generation the second son adds a plain bordure coloured the same as the principal charge on the shield, and his younger brothers have also plain bordures of different colours. The younger sons of these younger sons can “difference” by changing the plain boundary line of the bordure to an engrailed, invected, etc., one. Still more remote descendants of the younger sons can add charges to their bordures. The eldest son succeeds in time to the paternal Coat, but his younger sons can change the border line of the principal charge, and after that add bordures as above stated.

Chapter XX.

MARSHALLING.

The Marshalling of Arms is the arrangement of several Coats of Arms or Quarterings on one shield, and I shall now show the growth of a quartered coat.

Suppose a Mr MENZIES, who bears *Silver, a red chief*, marries a Miss STAFFORD, whose father bears *Gold, a red chevron*. If Miss STAFFORD has a brother or brothers, she is not the heiress of her family in the heraldic sense, and after marriage Mr MENZIES would *impale* his wife's Arms with his own. This means that he would divide his shield into two halves—in the dexter half he would put the MENZIES' Arms, and in the sinister half those of STAFFORD (Plate VIII., fig. 1), but, as Miss STAFFORD was not the heiress of her family, her Arms must be removed from the shield on her death, as her children have no right to *quarter* them. If, on the other hand, Miss STAFFORD was an only child, she would be the heiress of her family in the heraldic sense, and Mr MENZIES would not impale her Arms with his own, but he would place her Arms on a small shield in the centre of his own (Plate VIII., fig. 2).



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



8.



9.



10. Dimidiation.
(Cinque Ports.)



11. Lord Graham.



12. Earl of Montrose.

On Mr MENZIES' death his eldest son would *quarter* his two parents' Arms, that is, he would divide his shield into four quarters. In the first and fourth quarters he would put the Arms of MENZIES, and in the second and third quarters those of STAFFORD (Plate VIII., fig. 3).

If this son married the heiress of SINCLAIR he would place her Arms *en surtout* in a small shield: *Silver, a black engrailed cross* (Plate VIII., fig. 4), and on his death his son would add the SINCLAIR Arms to his family achievement by taking out the STAFFORD Arms from the third quarter and substituting SINCLAIR (Plate VIII., fig. 5).

If his son married the heiress of PERCY, the PERCY Arms, *Blue, five gold fusils conjoined in fess*, would be borne *en surtout* (Plate VIII., fig. 6).

On the death of this latest Mr MENZIES, his son would add the PERCY Arms to his own by deleting the MENZIES Arms from the fourth quarter and substituting those of PERCY (Plate VIII., fig. 7).

The MENZIES who bears this quartered coat marries and has an only daughter, who marries a Mr STEWART, whose Arms are *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver*, and he places her Arms *en surtout* (Plate VIII., fig. 8), and their son *quarters* both coats, putting STEWART in first and fourth quarters and the now quartered MENZIES Coat in the second and third quarters (Plate VIII., fig. 9), and the bearer of these Arms is the descendant and representative of the families of STEWART, MENZIES, STAFFORD, SINCLAIR, and PERCY.

In actual practice, however, this regular course is not always followed, because sometimes the heiress represents a nobler or wealthier family than her husband's, in which case he may adopt her name, or add her name to his own, and give her Arms the place of honour. Another reason is that a man may succeed to certain property only on condition that he adopts the name and Arms of the testator; and a third reason is that sometimes a special Coat of Arms is granted to a man for brilliant services by the King. This is called a COAT OF AUGMENTATION, and is dealt with in the next chapter.

The titled members of the HAY family show some of these peculiarities in their Arms:—

The EARL OF ERROL bears the simple HAY Coat: *Silver, three red escutcheons—2 and 1.*

The MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE'S ancestors married at different times the heiresses of the families of FRASER and GIFFORD, so the present Marquess bears: first and fourth, *Blue, three silver fraises* (FRASER); second and third, *Red, three ermine bars* (GIFFORD); and over all on an escutcheon the Arms of HAY.

The EARL OF KINNOULL has in the first and fourth grand quarters of his shield a Coat of Augmentation: first and fourth, *Blue, a silver unicorn salient, horned, hoofed, and maned gold, within a gold bordure charged with eight green half thistles impaled with* (or joined to) *eight red half roses*, quartered with HAY. The second and third grand quarters are also quartered with two DRUMMOND Coats.

If a shield is divided in four quarters, it is said

to be *quartered*, and the dexter upper quarter is the first, the other upper quarter is the second, the dexter lower quarter is the third, and the remaining lower quarter the fourth. If these quarters are in their turn quartered, the original large quarters are termed *grand quarters*.

Thus Plate VIII., fig. 9, would be described: first and fourth grand quarters, STEWART; second and third grand quarters, quarterly, first MENZIES, second STAFFORD, third SINCLAIR, fourth PERCY, and the details of the Arms given.

Many of the Arms of Highland Chiefs are quartered, but these quarters do not represent heiresses, but are the Arms of districts over which the Chief rules, or over which his ancestors ruled, or fancied they had a right to rule.

The following are the Arms of some Highland families:—

Quarterly: 1. Gold, a red lion rampant; 2. Silver, a red right hand cut off; 3. Silver, a sword in pale within a red indented bordure; 4. Gold, a black galley with oars in saltire (MACBEAN).

Quarterly: 1 and 4. Blue, a silver lion rampant, crowned gold; 2 and 3. Gold, a black galley with a flame proper issuing from the top of the mast (MACDOUGAL).

Quarterly: 1 and 4. Gold, a red eagle displayed, with claws, beak, and tongue black; 2. Silver, a black galley, with sails furled, and red flags; 3. Silver, a red left hand cut off fessways holding a black cross crosslet fitchy (MACINTYRE).

Quarterly: 1. Gold, a red lion rampant; 2. Silver, a red hand holding a red heart; 3. Blue, a gold boar's head; 4. Gold, a black galley (MACINTOSH).

Quarterly: 1 and 4. Gold, a red lion rampant; 2. and 3. Silver, a fir tree growing out of a mount in base, fruited proper, on a red chief the Royal Banner of Scotland displayed, and on a silver canton a hand issuing from the sinister side holding a dagger, point downwards, proper (FARQUHARSON).

Quarterly: 1. Silver, a red rock; 2. Silver, a red right hand fessways cut off holding a blue cross crosslet fitchy in pale; 3. Gold, a black galley; 4. Silver, a salmon swimming proper, and in chief two red eagles' heads erased, front face (MACLEAN).

Quarterly: 1 and 4. Silver, a red right hand fessways cut off holding a blue cross crosslet fitchy; 2 and 3. Silver, a red tower (MACNAUGHTON).

Quarterly: 1. Green, a gold lion rampant; 2. Silver, a castle rising from the sea proper; 3. Gold, a black galley, sails furled; 4. Gold, a right red hand erect cut off within an orle of nine red fetterlocks (MACNEIL).

Quarterly: 1. Green, a boar's head couped holding in the mouth a silver shin-bone; 2. Blue, a silver triple-towered tower; 3. Gold, a red galley; 4. Silver, a man's hand couped below the wrist issuing from the left proper grasping a black cross crosslet fitchy. All within a red bordure (MACKINNON).

Quarterly: 1. Gold, a red lion rampant; 2. Silver, a right hand couped fessways holding a red cross patty paleways; 3. Gold, a galley, oars in saltire black, placed

on the sea proper ; 4. *Silver, on a green base undy a salmon naiant proper* (MACLACHLAN).

Quarterly : 1 and 4. *Green, three silver towers in chief* ; 2 and 3. *Red, a ship and salmon naiant proper between three silver cross crosslets fitchy* (MACQUARRIE).

Quarterly : 1. *Silver, a red lion rampant* ; 2. *Blue, a silver tower* ; 3. *Gold, a red right hand coupé in fess holding a blue cross crosslet* ; 4. *Silver, a lymphad proper, in green base a salmon naiant proper* (MACLAINE).

In early days there was another way of Marshalling Arms, and that was by *Dimidiation*, which means that the two original shields of Arms were cut through the centre *per pale*, and the dexter half of the one was joined to the sinister half of the other ; but this mode was given up as the results were not satisfactory (*see* the Arms of the CINQUE PORTS) (Plate VIII., fig. 10).

Chapter XXI.

AUGMENTATION.

Augmentations or additions to Coats of Arms were and are granted by the Sovereign to men who have done good service to their country or to himself. In several cases the Augmentation was granted when a peerage was conferred. The following are some examples:—

SIR ALEXANDER SETON, Governor of Berwick, was granted about 1320: *A blue sword paleways supporting the Royal crown proper* in the centre of the Seton Arms.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, third Lord Graham, created EARL OF MONTROSE 1503, was granted: *Silver, three red roses barbed and seeded proper*. This is borne in the second and third quarters. (The roses represent Montrose.) (Plate VIII., figs. 11 and 12).

THOMAS HOWARD, EARL OF SURREY, who defeated the Scots at Flodden 1513, was granted an escutcheon: *Gold, a demi lion rampant, pierced through the mouth by an arrow, within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red*. The Arms are those of Scotland, except that only half the lion is shown, and the

arrow suggests how most of the Scots were slain. This escutcheon was placed on the *bend* in the Howard Arms.

JAMES SANDILANDS was created LORD TORPHICHEN 1564, and was granted: *Parted per fess blue and gold, in chief an imperial crown proper, and in base a green thistle.* This was borne in the first and fourth quarters.

ROBERT SETON, created EARL OF WINTON 1600, was granted: *Blue, a blazing star of ten points within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gold.* This was placed on the sinister side of an inescutcheon, impaled with the earlier Augmentation granted to Sir Alexander Seton (see above): *Red, a sword paleways supporting a Royal crown, both proper.*

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON, created EARL OF LINTHGW 1600, was granted an escutcheon: *Blue, an oak tree proper growing out of a gold base within a silver bordure charged with eight red gillyflowers (or pinks).*

The following three men, for their share in frustrating the Gowrie Conspiracy in 1600, received Augmentations:—

SIR JOHN RAMSAY, created VISCOUNT HADDINGTON: *Blue, issuing from the sinister flank a dexter arm holding a silver sword erect in pale, hilted gold, piercing a red human heart, and supporting with its point an imperial crown proper.* This was impaled to the dexter of the Ramsay Arms.

SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, afterwards EARL OF KELLIE, was granted: *Red, an imperial crown within*

a double tressure flory-counter-flory gold. This was placed in the first and fourth quarters.

SIR HUGH HERRIES received a grant similar to that of Sir John Ramsay: *Blue, an arm in armour issuing from the dexter side of the shield holding a sword erect, supporting on its point an imperial crown, all proper.*

ALEXANDER SETON, created EARL OF DUNFERMLINE 1605, was granted: *Silver, on a red fess three silver cinquefoils.* This was borne in the second and third quarters, and the Arms were derived from his mother, a Hamilton of Sanquhar.

MARK KER, created EARL OF LOTHIAN 1606, was granted: *Blue, the sun in its splendour gold.* Borne in the first and fourth quarters.

THOMAS HAMILTON, created EARL OF MELROSE 1619, was granted: *Silver, a fess wavy between three roses red.* This was borne in the second and third quarters, and the roses represent Melrose.

JOHN MURRAY, created EARL OF ANNANDALE 1624, was granted: *A silver canton charged with a thistle, crowned with an imperial crown proper.*

SIR JOHN OGILVY of Barras was granted the same.

SIR THOMAS RICHARDSON, husband of Elizabeth, created BARONESS CRAMOND 1628, was granted: *A blue canton charged with a silver saltire or St. Andrew's Cross.*

GEORGE HAY, created EARL OF KINNOULL 1633, was granted: *Blue, a silver unicorn salient, horned, maned, and hoofed gold, within a gold bordure charged*

with eight green half thistles and red half roses joined together per pale. This was borne in the first and fourth quarters.

DAVID ERSKINE, created LORD CARDROSS 1634, was granted: *Red, a gold eagle displayed, armed and membered blue, looking towards the sun in splendour gold in dexter chief.* First and fourth quarters.

ALEXANDER LESLIE, created EARL OF LEVEN 1641, was granted: *Blue, a thistle slipped proper, crowned with an imperial crown gold.* First and fourth quarters.

ALEXANDER SETON, created VISCOUNT KINGSTON 1651, was granted: *Silver, a green dragon, wings expanded and tail nowed.* This was borne in the second and third quarters, and was the Crest of the Winton family.

JOHN MAITLAND, created DUKE OF LAUDERDALE 1672, was granted the Crest of Scotland with slight alterations: *A red lion sitting front face, ducally (instead of imperially) crowned, holding in the dexter paw a silver sword with gold pommel and hilt, and in the sinister paw a blue fleur-de-lis (instead of a sceptre).*

JOHN KEITH, created EARL OF KINTORE 1677, was granted an inescutcheon: *Red, a sceptre and sword in saltire, with an imperial crown between the upper corners, all proper, within an orle of eight thistles slipped near the head gold.* This was borne on the field of the second and third quarters.

WILLIAM DRUMMOND, created VISCOUNT STRATHALLAN 1686, was granted: *Gold, a lion's head erased*

within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red. Borne in second and third quarters.

ADAM DUNCAN, created VISCOUNT DUNCAN OF CAMPERDOWN 1797, bore: *Red, a gold chevron between two cinquefoils in chief and a hunting horn in base argent, the latter stringed blue. The chevron was replaced by a gold medal surmounted by a naval crown, and below the medal the word "CAMPERDOWN."*

SIR JOHN HAMILTON of Woodbrook, created a Baronet 1814, was granted: *On a chief silver a mount, thereon a castle, a Spanish flag flowing from the battlements, all proper, beneath inscribed "ALBA DE TORMES."*

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Achalader, created a Baronet 1815, was granted: *On a chief silver the representation of a rock, superinscribed "GIBRALTAR," between the silver medal presented him for Seringapatam, pendent by a red ribbon, and the gold medal for Talavera.*

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, created a Baronet 1831, was granted: *On a silver chief a green mount inscribed "AVA" in letters of gold, thereon a Burmese stockade proper, between a representation of the gold cross and clasp conferred on him for his services in the Peninsular War, on the dexter pendent from a red ribbon fimbriated blue, and on the sinister pendent from a blue ribbon the badge of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword.*

The last four are very bad specimens of Heraldry.

Chapter XXII.

ILLEGITIMACY.

In early times very little attention was paid to this subject, and the illegitimate children of princes and nobles were received as of noble birth, but as time went on people became more particular, and special "differences" were introduced if the bastard wished to use his father's Arms. Of course a bastard might adopt an entirely new Coat of Arms, which could give offence to no one, and he sometimes adopted the Arms and name of his wife.

Of the natural children of Scottish Royalty—

ROBERT DE LONDONIIS, son of WILLIAM THE LYON (died 1214), married the heiress of Lundy or Lundin and assumed her Arms; but in 1679 John Lundin of that Ilk was allowed to substitute for these Arms the Royal Arms of Scotland *within a bordure compony silver and blue*.

The STEWARTS bore: *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver*.

SIR JOHN STEWART, Heritable Sheriff of Bute, son of KING ROBERT II. (died 1390). His descendants bore the Stewart Arms *within the red Royal tressure*.

THOMAS STEWART, Archdeacon of St. Andrews, son of KING ROBERT II. (died 1390), bore the Royal Arms *surmounted by a bend (dexter) counter compony blue and silver.*

SIR JOHN STEWART of Cardney, son of KING ROBERT II. (died 1390). His descendants bore: *Gold, a red lion rampant, surmounted by a fess chequy blue and silver, between three blue mullets.*

SIR JOHN STEWART of Ardgowan, son of KING ROBERT III. (died 1406), bore: *Gold, a fess chequy blue and silver surmounted by a red lion rampant with blue tongue.*

JAMES STEWART of Sticks and Ballechin, son of KING JAMES II. (died 1460), bore: 1 and 4. Royal Arms of Scotland; 2 and 3. Stewart, *all within a gold engrailed bordure.*

JAMES STEWART, EARL OF MORAY, died 1544, son of KING JAMES IV., died 1513, bore: 1 and 4. Moray; 2 and 3. Scotland, *debruised by a black ribbon sinister.*

JAMES STEWART, EARL OF MORAY, died 1570, son of KING JAMES V., died 1542, bore: 1 and 4. Scotland, *debruised by a black engrailed ribbon dexter;* 2 and 3. Moray.

ROBERT STEWART, EARL OF ORKNEY, died 1593, son of KING JAMES V., died 1542, bore: 1 and 4. Scotland, *debruised by a black ribbon sinister;* 2 and 3. Orkney.

JOHN STEWART, Prior of Coldingham, son of KING JAMES V., bore: Scotland, *debruised by a black ribbon dexter.*

OTHER SCOTTISH EXAMPLES.

JAMES STEWART, died 1513, ancestor of the Earls of Traquair, bore: 1. Stewart; 2. Buchan; 3. *Black, a silver mullet* (for Murray); 4. Rutherford. Here there is no *brisure* unless it be the unusual colouring of the Murray Arms, which should be *Blue, three silver stars*.

ALEXANDER STEWART, EARL OF MAR, died 1435, son of the "Wolf of Badenoch," died 1406, had no *brisure*.

JAMES STEWART, another son of the "Wolf," left many descendants, but none of them bore a *brisure* except the Stewarts of Forthergill, who bore: *Gold, a red lion surmounted by a black bend*.

WALTER STEWART, another son of the "Wolf" (died 1406), had no *brisure*.

ANDREW STEWART, LORD AVONDALE, died 1488, grandson of the DUKE OF ALBANY, had no *brisure*, but the descendants of his brothers bore the *bordure compony blue and silver*.

ARCHIBALD, THIRD EARL OF DOUGLAS, died 1400, son of "the Good" SIR JAMES, had no *brisure*.

SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Drumlanrig, died 1421, son of the SECOND EARL OF DOUGLAS, died 1388, added a *red engrailed bordure*, and

JAMES DOUGLAS, apparently a natural son of this house, bore, 1696: Douglas and Mar quartered, in the centre of the Arms *a crescent checky red and silver, all within a bordure compony of the same tinctures*.

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS of Cavers, died *c.* 1435, another son of the SECOND EARL OF DOUGLAS, died 1388, bore the plain Arms of Douglas *within a blue bordure.*

GEORGE DOUGLAS, EARL OF ANGUS, son of the FIRST EARL OF DOUGLAS (died 1384), had no *brisure.*

DOUGLAS of Bonjedward, descended from a natural daughter of the FIRST EARL OF DOUGLAS, bore the plain Arms of Douglas *with a red label of three points.*

SIR JAMES DOUGLAS, son of the FOURTH EARL



FIG. 24.

OF MORTON, bore: *A heart surmounted by a bend sinister, on a chief three stars.*

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, son of the THIRD DUKE OF ARGYLL (died 1761), debruised 1763 by *a red baton sinister* (fig. 24), and also *a bordure compony silver and blue.*

PATRICK CAMPBELL (1755), son of SIR DUNCAN of Glenurchy. His descendants added *a bordure vair.*

GORDON of Pitlurg added, 1672, *a gold bordure.*

GORDON of Glenbucket added, 1672, *a bordure counter compony gold and blue.*

GORDON of Farskank added, 1678, *a roundle chequy gold and blue.*

GORDON of Lessmoir placed, 1672, *a fess checky silver and blue* between the three boars' heads.

GORDON of Cairnbulg added, 1811, *a bordure compony silver and blue*.

LORD BARGANY (died 1658), descended from a son of the FIRST MARQUIS OF HAMILTON, added *a bordure compony silver and blue, on the first a red heart and on the second a silver star*.

HAMILTON of Samuelston, descended from a son of



A



B

FIG. 25.

the FIRST EARL OF ARRAN added, 1672, *a roundle checky silver and blue*.

SIR JOHN HOME, son of THIRD LORD HOME, added *a black ribbon sinister*.

MURRAY of Simprim, descended from a son of FIRST LORD ELIBANK added, 1802, *a bordure compony silver and red*.

SIR DAVID LINDSAY of the Mount, Lyon King of Arms (died 1555), descended from a son of WILLIAM LINDSAY of the Byres, had no *brisure*.

From the above examples it will be observed that many of the additions are ordinary *differences*, and, as regards the special *brisures*, the *bend* and the *label*

are the oldest, followed by the *engrailed bordure*, the *ribbon sinister*, the *roundle*, and the *bordure compony*.

In England at the present day the usual mark of bastardy is the *wavy bordure* round the paternal Arms (fig. 25 A).

In Scotland the present mark is the *bordure compony* (fig. 25, B), although some old and legitimate families carry it.

Chapter XXIII.

BADGES.

These may have been the origin of some armorial bearings. LOUIS VII. of France used a *fleur-de-lis* on his seal (1130-1180). The *broom* or *planta genista* was the Badge of the PLANTAGENETS. The KINGS OF ENGLAND used many Badges—a *red rose* by the HOUSE OF LANCASTER; a *white rose* by the HOUSE OF YORK; a *red and white rose* by the HOUSE OF TUDOR; a *white lion*, the *sun in splendour*, a *silver swan with a gold collar*, a *white hart lying down*, a *falcon and fetterlock*, a *fire beacon*, *antelope*, *portcullis*, etc. The PRINCE OF WALES has as a Badge *three ostrich feathers*.

The Badge of ENGLAND is *the red and white rose*; of SCOTLAND, *the thistle*; of IRELAND, *the shamrock*; of WALES, a *red dragon, with wings elevated, on a green mount*; and the Scottish clans and families have the following different Badges:—

BRODIE. *Periwinkle*.

BUCHANAN. *Bilberry*; *Oak*; *Birch*.

CAMERON. *Oak*; *Crowberry*.

CAMPBELL. *Wild Myrtle*; *Fir Club Moss*.

CHISHOLM. *Alder ; Fern.*

COLQUHOUN. *Dogberry ; Hazel ; Willow Tree.*

CUMIN. *Cumin Plant.*

DAVIDSON, MACBEAN, MACGILLIVRAY, MACPHERSON, and many others, as belonging to CLAN CHATTAN. *Boxwood* (this is said to be the oldest Badge) ; *Red Whortleberry.*

DRUMMOND. *Wild Thyme* (the oldest) ; *Holly.*

FARQUHARSON and MACFARQUHAR. *Little Sunflower ; Foxglove ; Red Whortleberry.*

FERGUSON. *Little Sunflower ; Aspen ; Foxglove ; Poplar.*

FORBES. *Broom.*

FRASER. *Yew.*

GORDON. *Rock Ivy.*

GRAHAM and MACLAREN. *Laurel.*

GRANT. *Pine Tree ; Cranberry.*

GUNN. *Juniper ; Roseroot.*

JOHNSTON. *Red Hawthorn.*

LAMONT. *Dryas ; Crab Apple Tree.*

LINDSAY. *Rue.*

MACALISTER, MACDONALD, MACDONELL, MACINTYRE. *Common Heath.*

MACALPINE, MACFIE, MACGREGOR, and MACQUARRIE. *Pine.*

MACARTHUR. *Fir Club Moss ; Wild Myrtle ; Wild Thyme.*

MACAULAY. *Cranberry ; Scotch Fir.*

MACDOUGAL. *Bell Heath ; Cypress.*

MACDUFF and MACINTOSH. *Boxwood ; Red Whortleberry ; Holly.*

- MACFARLANE. *Cranberry ; Cloudberry.*
MACINNES and MACMILLAN. *Holly.*
MACKAY. *Reed Grass ; Broom ; Bulrush.*
MACKENZIE. *Variegated Holly ; Deers' Grass.*
MACKINNON. *Pine ; St. John's Wort ; St. Columba's Flower or Charm.*
MACLACHLAN. *Little Periwinkle ; Ash Tree ; Broom.*
MACLAINE. *Blaeberry ; Bramble.*
MACLEAN. *Holly ; Crowberry.*
MACLENNAN, LOGAN. *Furze.*
MACLEOD. *Juniper ; Red Whortleberry.*
MACNAB. *Common Heath ; Pine ; Blue Bramble.*
MACNAUGHTON. *Trailing Azalea.*
MACNEIL. *Dryas ; Seaware.*
MACQUEEN. *Boxwood ; Red Whortleberry ; Common Heath.*
MACRAE. *Club Moss.*
MALCOLM. *Rowan (Mountain Ash) Berries.*
MATHESON. *Broom ; Holly.*
MENZIES. *Staghorn or Club Moss (Ancient) ; Menzies' Heath ; Ash.*
MORISON. *Driftwood.*
MUNRO. *Common Club Moss ; Eagles' Feathers.*
MURRAY. *Butcher's Broom ; Juniper.*
OGILVIE. *Whitethorn (Hawthorn) ; Evergreen Alkanet.*
ROBERTSON. *Fine-leaved Heath ; Bracken.*
ROSE. *Wild Rosemary.*
ROSS. *Juniper.*
SINCLAIR. *Whin or Furze ; White (or Dutch) Clover.*

STEWART. *Oak* ; also the *Thistle*, the present national badge. That of the Pictish kings was *Rugh* (rue), which is joined with the *Thistle* in the Collar of the Order.

SUTHERLAND. *Butcher's Broom* ; *Cotton Sedge*.

URQUHART. *Wallflower*.

Chapter XXIV.

CRESTS.

Crests were borne on the helmet, and as ladies did not as a rule wear helmets, if we except Joan of Arc, it follows that ladies to-day should not use Crests.

The ancient Crest was moulded out of boiled or softened leather, and was fixed on a sort of skull cap

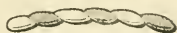


FIG. 26.

which fitted the top of the helmet. To cover the junction, strands of differently coloured silks were twisted and placed over it, and this is called a *Wreath* (fig. 26). The colours of the *Wreath* now used are the principal metal and colour on the Coat of Arms on the shield, and these colours are called the *Livery*: hence, the colours which should be chosen for a coachman's livery.

A Crest should therefore be something that will stand on a helmet. The Crest of ENGLAND is *A lion standing gardant, crowned gold* (fig. 27, A);

that of SCOTLAND, *A red lion sitting front face, crowned gold, holding in his right paw a sword proper and in his left a sceptre proper* (fig. 27, B); that of IRELAND is *A gold triple-towered tower, with a silver*



FIG. 27.

hart, with gold horns and hoofs, springing from the door (fig. 27, C).

Crest-coronets are coronets from which a Crest arises. The ordinary Crest-coronet shows three



FIG. 28.

strawberry leaves; then there is the Mural coronet granted to distinguished military men (fig. 28, A); the Naval coronet for naval men (fig. 28, D); and the Eastern coronet for public service in our Asiatic possessions (fig. 28, B). Fig. 28, C, is the Vallery or Palisado coronet.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CRESTS.

ABERCROMBY. *A falcon rising, belled proper.*

ABERNETHY. *A parrot feeding on a bunch of cherries proper.*

ADAM. *A red cross crosslet fitchy and a sword proper crossed in saltire.*

AIKMAN. *An oak tree proper.*

AINSLIE. *On a chapeau a naked right arm, the hand holding a scimitar proper.*

ALLARDICE. *A naked man from the middle holding in the right hand a scimitar, all proper.*

ANDERSON. *An oak tree proper.*

ANSTRUTHER. *Two arms in armour grasping a battle-axe proper.*

ARBUTHNOT. *A peacock's head coupéd proper, beaked gold.*

ARMSTRONG. *An arm issuing out of a cloud holding a club proper.*

ASTON. *A black bull's head coupéd.*

AYTOUN. *A hand pulling a rose proper.*

BAILLIE. *A silver boar's head coupéd.*

BAIRD. *A gold boar's head erased.*

BALFOUR. *A mermaid proper, holding in her right hand a black otter's head erased, and in her left a swan's head erased proper.*

BALLIOL. *A decrescent and an increscent moon silver.*

BALNAVES. *A hand holding a football proper.*

BANNERMAN. *A demi man in armour, holding in the right hand a sword proper.*

BARCLAY. *A gold mitre.*

BEATON or BETHUNE. *A silver otter's head erased.*

BERRY. *A red demi lion rampant, holding in his right paw a blue cross crosslet fitchy.*

BISSET. *The trunk of an oak tree sprouting afresh proper.*

BLAIR. *A stag lodged proper.*

BORTHWICK. *A Moor's head coupé proper.*

BORTHWICK OF MAYSHIEL. *An eagle rising proper.*

BOSWELL. *A falcon proper, hooded red, jessed and belled gold.*

BOYD. *A right hand erect pointing with thumb and two fingers proper.*

BOYES. *A sitting dog proper.*

BOYLE. *An eagle displayed with two heads per pale, embattled silver and red.*

BRODIE. *In a right hand a bunch of arrows proper.*

BROWN. *A lion rampant holding in his right paw a fleur-de-lis gold.*

BRUCE. *A blue lion standing.*

BUCHANAN. *A right hand holding up a ducal cap, in which a red rose, all between two green laurel branches.*

BURNET OF ABERDEEN. *A right hand with a pruning knife pruning a vine proper.*

CALLENDER. *Two elephants' probosces endorsed per fess red and gold.*

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. *A sheaf of five arrows tied with a red band.*

CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL. *A gold boar's head coupé.*

CAMPBELL OF BREADALBANE. *A boar's head erased proper.*

CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN. *A red eagle with two heads displayed in flames proper.*

CAMPBELL OF OTTAR. *A hand in pale holding a dirk erect proper.*

CARLYLE. *Two green dragons' necks and heads addorsed.*

CARMICHAEL. *A bent right arm in armour holding a broken spear proper.*

CARNEGIE. *A thunderbolt proper.*

CARRUTHERS. *A seraphim flying proper.*

CATHCART. *A right hand couped above the wrist and erect proper, grasping a crescent.*

CHALMERS. *A demi lion holding in the right paw a fleur-de-lis red.*

CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD. *An arm issuing out of a cloud holding a sword aloft proper.*

CHARTERIS OF KINFAUNS. *A stork's head proper.*

CHIESLY. *A red rose slipped, stalked green.*

CHISHOLM. *A right hand holding a dagger erect, on the point a red boar's head proper.*

CLELAND. *A falcon standing on a left-hand glove proper.*

CLEPHANE. *A right hand holding a helmet proper.*

CLERK. *A demi huntsman winding a horn proper.*

COATS. *An anchor proper.*

COCHRANE, EARL OF DUNDONALD. *A gold horse walking.*

COCKBURN. *A cock crowing.*

COLQUHOUN. *A red stag's head coupé, horned silver.*

COLT. *A right naked arm embowed, holding in the hand an arrow in bend sinister, proper.*

COLVILLE. *A silver hind's head coupé.*

CONGALTON. *A bee proper.*

CORBET. *A black raven's head erased.*

COUTTS. *A demi Moor shooting an arrow from a bow, all proper.*

CRAIG. *A knight on horseback in full armour, his right hand grasping a tilting spear shivered, all proper.*

CRANSTON. *A crane roosting with its head under its wing and holding up a stone with its right foot, all proper.*

CRAW. *A crow proper.*

CRAWFURD. *A marble pillar supporting a man's heart proper.*

CRICHTON. *A dragon spouting out fire proper.*

CROSBIE. *The stump of an oak tree growing out of a mount shooting forth new branches proper.*

CRUICKSHANK. *An armed hand holding a dagger in pale proper.*

CRUM. *An oak tree proper.*

CUMMING. *A gold lion rampant holding a dagger in right paw proper.*

CUNNINGHAM. *A silver unicorn's head coupé, armed gold.*

DALMAHOY. *A right hand brandishing a sword, all proper.*

DALRYMPLE. *A rock proper.*

DALZIEL. *A right hand brandishing a scimitar proper.*

DAVIDSON. *A youth from the middle holding in his right hand a heart proper.*

DENNISTOUN. *A right arm in pale proper, clothed red, cuffed silver, holding an antique black shield charged with a gold mullet.*

DICK. *A ship in distress proper.*

DOUGLAS. *On a chapeau a green salamander in flames proper.*

DOUGLAS, MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY. *A red heart winged and ensigned with a gold imperial crown.*

DRUMMOND. *On a ducal coronet a sleuth-hound standing proper, collared and leashed red.*

DUNBAR. *A silver horse's head, bridled red, a right hand coupéd fessways holding the bridle.*

DUNDAS. *A gold lion's head coupéd.*

DUNLOP. *A rose slipped proper.*

DUNSMURE. *A gold anchor.*

ECKFOORD. *A gold griffin standing.*

EDGAR. *A right hand holding a dagger, point downwards.*

EDMONSTONE. *Out of a gold ducal coronet a swan's head and neck proper.*

ELLIOT. *A right hand issuing from a cloud throwing a dart proper.*

ELPHINSTONE. *A lady from the middle well attired proper, holding in her right hand a silver tower and in her left a laurel branch proper.*

ERSKINE. *A right hand holding a silver cutlass hilted and pommelled gold.*

FAIRHOLM. *A dove with an olive branch in its beak proper.*

FALCONER, LORD. *A gold angel in a praying posture within an orle of laurel proper.*

FARQUHAR. *A red right hand coupé paleways.*

FARQUHARSON. *A red demi lion rampant holding in right paw a sword proper.*

FERGUSON. *A right hand holding a broken spear in bend proper.*

FLEMING. *A silver goat's head erased, armed gold.*

FLETCHER OF SALTOUN. *A blue demi bloodhound gorged with a gold ducal crown.*

FORBES. *A stag's head attired with ten tynes proper.*

FORRESTER. *A hunting horn.*

FOULIS. *A right hand coupé holding a sword in pale supporting a wreath of laurel, all proper.*

FRASER. *A stag's head erased proper.*

FULLARTON. *A tiger's head coupé per fess wavy gold and black, in the mouth a cinquefoil slipped green.*

GARDEN. *Two right hands conjoined proper holding a gold cross crosslet fitchy.*

GARVINE. *A hand holding a fish proper.*

GEDDES. *A pike's head coupé proper.*

GIBSON. *A right arm in armour issuing out of a cloud and grasping a scimitar proper.*

GIRVAN. *A dove holding in her beak an olive branch proper.*

GLADSTONE. *A demi griffin with sword in right fore paw proper.*

GLEG. *A falcon preying on a partridge, all proper.*

GLEN. *A black martlet.*

GORDON. *In a gold ducal coronet a stag's head and neck front face proper, gold horns with ten points.*

GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN. *Two naked arms from the shoulder holding a bow ready to let fly an arrow proper.*

GORDON, EARL OF ABOYNE. *A red demi lion rampant.*

GORDON OF EARLSTON. *A right hand holding a sword proper.*

GORDON OF NEWARK. *A silver crescent.*

GOURLAY. *A silver demi eagle displayed, armed and beaked red.*

GRAHAM. *A falcon proper, with gold beak and claws, killing a silver stork with red beak.*

GRAHAM OF DUNTROON. *A flame of fire proper.*

GRANT. *A mountain in flames proper.*

GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH. *A right hand grasping a dirk proper.*

GRAY, LORD GRAY. *A gold anchor in pale.*

GRIERSON. *A silver fetterlock.*

GUNN. *In a right hand a sword proper.*

GUTHRIE. *A right hand issuing holding a drawn sword proper.*

HAIG. *A rock proper.*

HALIBURTON. *A Moor's head proper, banded silver.*

HALKET OF PITFIRrane. *A falcon's head, erased proper.*

HAMILTON. *In a ducal coronet an oak tree proper, with the trunk penetrated with a gold-framed saw.*

HAMILTON OF NIELSLAND. *An oak tree fructed proper.*

HANDYSIDE. *A right hand coupéd at the wrist and erect proper.*

HARVEY. *A right hand proper holding a trefoil slipped green.*

HAY. *A falcon rising proper.*

HAY, EARL OF KINNOULL. *An aged Lowland Scots countryman coupéd at the knees, vested in grey, waistcoat red, bonnet blue, bearing on his shoulder an ox-yoke proper.*

HAY, MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE. *A silver goat's head erased, armed gold.*

HENDERSON. *A cubit arm proper, the hand holding a gold star ensigned with a blue crescent.*

HEPBURN. *A horse furnished and tied to a tree proper.*

HERRIES. *A gold buck's head attired with ten silver tynes.*

HILL. *A Bible expanded proper.*

HOG. *An oak tree proper.*

HOME. *A silver lion's head erased on a red chapeau, turned up ermine.*

HOPE. *A globe broken at the top, under a rainbow with clouds at the ends, all proper.*

HUNTER. *A greyhound sitting proper, gorged with an antique gold crown.*

INGLIS. *A silver demi lion rampant.*

INNES. *Within an adder disposed circleways a triple-towered castle proper.*

INNES OF EDINBURGH. *A silver star of twelve points.*

INNES OF LIGHNET. *A bee flying proper.*

IRVINE. *A sheaf of nine green holly leaves.*

IRVING. *First: A red chapeau, turned up ermine, wreathed round the crown with gold holly; Second: A right arm armed and embowed proper charged with a red mullet holding a branch of three green holly leaves, banded red.*

JARDINE. *A silver spur rowel of six points.*

JOHNSTON. *A gold winged spur.*

KEITH. *A stag's head proper, gold horns with ten points.*

KENNEDY. *A hand grasping a dagger proper.*

KER, DUKE OF ROXBURGHE. *A silver unicorn's head erased, armed and maned gold.*

KINLOCH. *A young eagle perched, looking up to the sun in its splendour, all proper.*

KINNAIRD. *A mullet between the horns of a crescent gold issuing out of a cloud within two branches of palm in orle proper.*

KIRKCALDY. *A man's head with the face looking upwards proper.*

KIRKPATRICK. *A hand holding a dagger in pale distilling drops of blood.*

KYD. *An increscent proper.*

KYLE. *An anchor and cable proper.*

LAMONT. *An open hand cut off proper.*

LAUDER OF THE BASS. *A solan goose sitting on a rock proper.*

LEARMONTH. *A dove holding in the beak an olive branch proper.*

LEITH. *A black cross crosslet fitchy.*

LESLIE. *A demi griffin segreant proper.*

LIDDERDALE. *An eagle's head erased proper.*

LINDSAY. *An ostrich proper, holding in its beak a gold key.*

LISTON. *Two hands conjoined and coupéd proper.*

LIVINGSTONE. *A demi savage proper, in right hand a club, in left a serpent, both green.*

LIVINGSTONE OF PARKHALL. *A right hand grasping a sabre proper.*

LOCH. *A swan with wings endorsed devouring a perch, both proper.*

LOCKHART. *A boar's head erased silver.*

LOGAN. *A passion nail piercing a man's heart proper.*

LOWES. *A right hand holding a lance in bend proper.*

LUNDY. *Out of an antique gold crown a red lion issuing affronty, in the right paw a sword erect, in the left a thistle.*

LYLE. *A gold cock, crested red.*

LYON. *Within two branches of laurel a lady to the girdle habited and holding in her right hand the Royal thistle, all proper.*

MACABEN. *A swallow proper.*

MACADAM. *The head of a red deer erased proper.*

MACALISTER. *In a right hand a dirk erect proper.*

MACALPINE. *A Saracen's head cut off at the neck, dropping blood, proper.*

MACARTHUR. *Two laurel branches in orle.*

MACAULAY. *An antique boot coupéd at the ankle, with a spur thereon proper.*

MACBEAN. *A cat salient proper.*

MACBETH. *A right arm in armour, bent, holding a sword.*

MACBRAYNE. *A gold demi lion rampant issuing from a ducal coronet proper.*

MACCORQUODALE. *A stag standing at gaze, attired red.*

MACDONALD OF THE ISLES. *A black raven standing on a blue rock.*

MACDONELL. *A raven proper perched on a blue rock.*

MACDOUGAL. *An arm in armour, embowed fess-ways, couped proper, holding a red cross crosslet fitchy.*

MACDOWALL. *A lion's paw erased and erect proper.*

MACDUFF. *A red demi lion holding a broadsword.*

MACFARLANE. *A demi savage grasping in his right hand a sheaf of arrows and pointing with the left to a gold imperial crown.*

MACFIE. *A black demi lion rampant.*

MACGILLIVRAY. *A cat sitting proper.*

MACGREGOR. *A lion's head erased, crowned with an antique crown proper.*

MACINNES. *A thistle proper, and thereon a bee sucking the flowers.*

MACINTOSH. *A wild cat salient gardant proper.*

MACINTYRE. *A right hand holding a dagger aloft proper.*

MACKAY. *A right hand holding aloft a dagger proper.*

MACKENZIE. *A mountain in flames.*

MACKERRELL. *A Roman soldier on his march with a standard and utensils, all proper.*

MACKINNON. *A boar's head erased, holding in the mouth a shin bone of a deer proper.*

MACLACHLAN. *A castle on a rock proper.*

MACLAINE. *A battle-axe between two branches of laurel and cypress, all proper.*

MACLAURIN. *The Virgin and child proper, vested green.*

MACLEAN. *A silver tower.*

MACLEOD OF THAT ILK. *A bull's head cabossed between two red flags.*

MACLEOD OF LEWIS. *The sun in his splendour proper.*

MACMILLAN. *A right and a left hand brandishing a two-handed sword proper.*

MACNAB. *A savage's head erased proper.*

MACNAUGHTON. *A red tower.*

MACNEIL. *A rock proper.*

MACPHERSON. *A cat sitting proper.*

MACQUARRIE. *From an antique crown (in token of Royal descent) an arm in armour proper grasping a dagger.*

MACQUEEN. *An ermine heraldic tiger rampant, holding a silver arrow, point downwards, the point red.*

MACRAE. *An arm in armour grasping a scimitar.*

MAITLAND. *A red lion sitting affronty, ducally crowned, holding in the right paw a sword proper, pommel and hilt gold, in the left a blue fleur-de-lis.*

MALCOLM. *A silver tower.*

MANSON. *A right hand holding a thistle proper.*

MARJORIBANKS. *A lion's paw erect and erased grasping a tilting lance in bend sinister, point downwards, proper.*

MARSHALL. *A dove with an olive branch in its beak proper.*

MATHESON. *A hand holding a scimitar in fess proper.*

MAULE. *A black dragon, from the mouth fire issuing proper.*

MAXWELL. *A stag's head proper, attired gold.*

MEIK. *An increscent and decrescent moon respecting and joining one to the other.*

MELDRUM. *A right hand holding a book proper.*

MELVILLE. *A silver crescent.*

MENZIES. *A savage's head erased proper.*

MIDDLETON. *Issuing out of a black tower a red lion rampant.*

MILLER OF GOURLABANK. *Two arms, their hands joined proper.*

MILNE. *A black cross moline in the sea proper between two stalks of wheat orleways proper.*

MOIR OF STONNIWOOD. *A Moor's head coupé, distilling drops of blood proper.*

MONCREIFF. *A red demi lion rampant.*

MONTEITH. *A lymphad proper with red flags, thereon a silver canton with the blue saltire of St. Andrew.*

MONTGOMERY. *A man's heart surmounted by an eye proper.*

MONYPENNY. *Neptune bestriding a dolphin naiaant in waves of the sea, holding with his right hand the reins and in his left the trident, all proper.*

MORISON OF DAIRSIE. *A serpent proper.*

MOSMAN. *A hand erect holding a closed book proper.*

MOW. *A phoenix rising out of flames.*

MOWAT. *An oak tree growing out of a rock proper.*

MUIR. *A Saracen's head wreathed with laurel proper.*

MUNRO. *An eagle perching proper.*

MURE. *A Saracen's head proper.*

MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE. *A demi savage wreathed head and waist with oak, in right hand a sword erect and in left a gold key.*

MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE. *A demi savage proper, in his right hand a sword erect proper, in his left a gold key.*

MYRETON. *Two arms issuing from a cloud and drawing up an anchor out of the water proper.*

NAPIER. *An arm grasping an eagle's leg proper.*

NEWTON. *A gold demi lion holding in the right paw a scimitar proper.*

NICHOLSON. *A gold demi lion rampant.*

NISBET. *A black boar passant.*

OCHTERLONY. *Jacob's ladder, an angel ascending thereon proper.*

OGILVIE. *A demi lady proper holding a red portcullis.*

OGSTOUN. *A silver lion passant.*

OLIPHANT. *A silver unicorn's head coupéd, maned and horned gold.*

OLIPHANT OF CONDIE. *A falcon flying proper.*

OSWALD. *A right hand issuing out of a cloud and pointing to a star of eight rays proper.*

PATTON. *A sparrow-hawk rising proper.*

PENNYCOOK. *A stag lodged under an oak tree proper.*

PITCAIRN. *A moon in her complement proper.*

PRESTON. *A good angel proper.*

PRIMROSE. *A red demi lion holding in the right paw a primrose within a gold double tressure flory-counter-flory.*

PRINGLE. *A man's heart proper, winged gold.*

PRINGLE OF NEWHALL. *A silver saltire within a garland of bay leaves proper.*

RAMSAY OF BARNTON. *A silver unicorn's head coupé, armed gold.*

RANKEN. *A silver lance.*

RATTRAY. *A gold star, and thereon a flaming heart proper.*

REIDHEUGH. *Two blue turtle doves respecting each other.*

RENTON. *Two hands issuant, in the one a sword, point downwards, fixed in the earth, the other lifted up to Heaven.*

RIDDELL. *A demi greyhound proper.*

ROBERTSON OF STROWAN. *A right hand erect holding a crown proper.*

ROCHEAD. *A savage's head coupé proper.*

ROCHEAD OF WHITSONHILL. *A savage's arm erect proper.*

ROSE. *A blue harp.*

ROSS, LORD. *A gold hawk's head erased.*

ROSS OF BALNAGOWAN. *A hand holding a garland of laurel proper.*

RUTHERFORD. *A mermaid holding in the right hand a mirror and in the left a comb, all proper.*

RUTHVEN. *A silver ram's head with gold horns.*

SANDILANDS. *An eagle displayed proper.*

SCOTT OF BALWEARY. *A red demi lion holding in its paw a cutlass proper.*

SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH. *A stag walking proper, horned and hooped gold.*

SCOTT OF HARDEN. *A stag walking, armed with ten tynes proper.*

SCOTT OF THIRLSTANE. *Issuing out of a mural crown six lances with pennons, three and three, disposed in blue saltire.*

SEMPILL. *A silver stag's head couped, horned with ten blue tynes, gorged with a gold regal coronet.*

SETON. *On a ducal crown a green dragon spouting fire proper, with wings elevated.*

SHAND. *A dove flying above the waters holding a slip of olive proper.*

SIBBALD. *A hand erect proper.*

SINCLAIR. *A cock proper.*

SKENE. *A right arm issuing from a cloud holding a garland proper.*

SMYTH OF BALHARY. *A right arm embowed, vambraced, brandishing a sword proper.*

SOMERVILLE. *A green dragon spouting fire proper standing on a silver wheel.*

SPENS OF LATHALLAN. *A hart's head erased proper.*

STEWART. *A silver pelican, with gold wings, in her nest feeding young proper.*

STIRLING. *A Moor's head coupé proper.*

STRACHAN. *A gold demi stag springing, holding in his mouth a thistle proper.*

SUTHERLAND. *A wild cat salient proper.*

SYDESERF. *A blue eagle's head coupé.*

TENNEND or TENNENT. *A sail proper.*

THOMSON. *A right hand holding a black cross crosslet fitchy.*

TROTTER. *A knight in armour proper holding his silver courser, caparisoned red.*

TURNBULL. *A black bull's head cabossed, armed green.*

TWEEDIE. *A black bull's head.*

URQUHART. *A black demi otter crowned with a gold antique crown.*

WALKER OF BARBADOS. *A rock in the sea, the waves beating on it, proper.*

WALLACE. *An ostrich with blue horseshoe in beak.*

WARDLAW. *A gold star.*

WATSON OF CRASLATT. *A right hand erect proper.*

WATSON OF SAUGHTON. *Two hands issuing out of clouds holding the trunk of an oak tree sprouting out fresh branches proper.*

WAUCHOPE. *A gold garb.*

WEDDERBURN. *An eagle's head erased proper.*

WEIR. *A gold demi horse issuant.*

WELLWOOD. *The trunk of an oak tree sprouting out branches proper.*

WEMYSS. *A swan proper.*

WHITE. *An arm vambraced darting a spear proper.*

WHITEFORD. *A gold garb standing upright, and thereon a dove proper.*

WISHART. *A demi eagle with wings expanded proper.*

WOOD. *A demi savage wreathed head and middle with laurel holding a club erected in his right hand.*

YOUNG. *A red lion issuing out of a wreath holding a sword in pale proper.*

NOTE.—This List does not pretend to be complete, as several Crests are used by the different branches of one family.

Chapter XXV.

HELMETS.

Helmets are now placed above the Arms of kings, nobles, knights, and gentlemen ; and the different forms, colours, and positions denote the rank. The Helmet rests on the top of the shield :

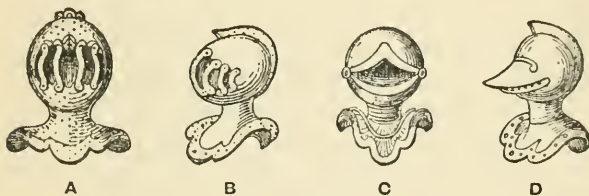


FIG. 29.

that of the King and Royal Princes is of gold, it is *affronty*, or viewed from the front, and the face is protected by six bars (fig. 29, A) ; that of Nobles is shown *in profile*, and is of silver with four gold bars (fig. 29, B) ; that of Baronets and Knights is shown *affronty*, the vizor up, and is of steel (fig. 29, C) ; the Helmet of Esquires and Gentlemen is *in profile*, closed, and of steel (fig. 29, D).

Chapter XXVI.

MANTLING.

The Mantling or *Lambrequin* was originally a cloth placed over the helmet to protect the wearer from the sun's rays during the Crusades, and at the same time it protected the helmet from damp and rust. This simple cloth has now been elaborated to such an extent that it is scarcely recognisable. The Mantling of the King and Prince of Wales is painted gold on the outside, and ermine inside; the other members of the Royal Family also use gold on the outside, but the inside is silver. As regards nobles and commoners, the present rule in England is to colour the Mantling with the principal colour and metal of the shield, that is, with the livery colours. The colour is put on the outside, and the metal is used for the lining.

In Scotland the livery colours are also used for commoners; but, until recently, a commoner's Mantling was red on the outside, lined with silver. The Mantling of a peer in Scotland is always lined with ermine, the principal colour of the shield being used for the outside.

As stated above, the *Helmet* rests on the top of the *Shield*, then the *Mantling* flows from the top of the *Helmet*, the *Wreath* rests on the *Mantling*, and the *Crest* rests on the *Wreath* (*see Arms of the EARL OF GLENCAIRN*, page 127).

Chapter XXVII.

CROWNS AND CORONETS.

The Crown of KING GEORGE V. consists of a circlet, from which rise four crosses patty and four fleurs-de-lis in alternate order; from the crosses rise two arches, and on the top where they meet is an orb, on the top of which is a cross patty. All this is of gold, which is covered with diamonds and other gems. The cap inside the Crown is of purple velvet, and the lower side of the circlet is joined to a band of ermine (fig. 30, A). (Fig. 30, B, is an Imperial Crown.)

The Coronet of the Prince of Wales has crosses patty and fleurs-de-lis alternately rising from the circlet; it has also one arch over the crimson cap, with an orb and cross patty on the top of it (fig. 30, C). The sons, daughters, brothers, and sisters of the King have crosses patty and fleurs-de-lis, but no arch, and a gold tassel surmounts the crimson cap (fig. 30, D). The grandchildren of the King place crosses patty and strawberry leaves round the circlet (fig. 30, E).

The Coronet of a Duke has eight strawberry leaves (fig. 30, F); that of a Marquess shows four straw-

berry leaves, and between them four silver balls or pearls (fig. 30, G). An Earl's shows eight pearls on high stalks alternating with eight strawberry leaves (fig. 30, H). A Viscount's shows sixteen pearls close together without stalks (fig. 30, I); and a Baron's

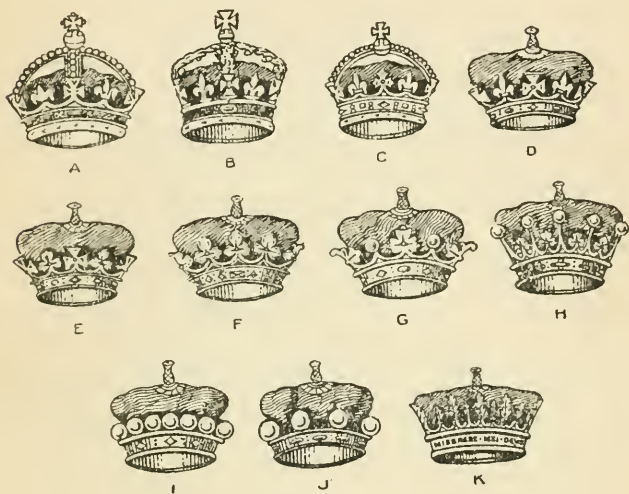


FIG. 30.

shows six pearls separate and without stalks (fig. 30, J).

The Coronet used by the Kings of Arms is a gold circlet inscribed with the words MISERERE MEI, DEUS, SECUNDUM MAGNAM MISERICORDIAM TUAM, and from the circlet rise sixteen oak leaves, nine of which are visible. The leaves are large and small, arranged alternately (fig. 30, K).

Chapter XXVIII.

SUPPORTERS.

Supporters are the figures which stand on either side of a shield and support it, and they are supposed to have originated in the efforts of early artists or engravers to improve the artistic effect of a shield.

Supporters are of all kinds of living animals, men, women, beasts real and imaginary, birds, and reptiles.

The Supporters of the British Royal Arms are: in ENGLAND, *a gold lion* on the dexter side for England, and *a silver unicorn* on the sinister side for Scotland. In SCOTLAND, however, the positions are changed, the unicorn having the post of honour.

Supporters are generally two in number at the present time, but in former days one Supporter was not uncommon, and even three Supporters are known.

In ENGLAND, Peers only are entitled to Supporters, and they have also been granted occasionally by Royal Warrant to Baronets. Knights of the highest grade of the several Orders may have Supporters, but they only have a life interest in them, as they do not descend to their children.

In SCOTLAND, Peers and Chiefs of the more important clans have Supporters, and also the representatives of all minor Barons who had full baronial rights prior to 1507.

In IRELAND, Peers only have registered Supporters. The accompanying fig. 31 of the Arms of the EARL OF GLENCAIRN is taken from a book pub-



FIG. 31.

lished in 1751, and shows the arrangement of a complete Coat of Arms. Beginning at the foot is the *Motto*, above it are the family *Arms* of CUNNINGHAM, above the *Arms* is an Earl's *Coronet*, and on the top of it is a Peer's *Helmet*. Flowing from the top of the *Helmet* is the *Mantling* or *Mantle*, and on the top of the *Mantling* is the *Wreath*, on which rests the *Crest*, the *unicorn's head*. At the sides of the *Shield* are the two *Supporters*.

Chapter XXIX.

FLAGS, BANNERS, STANDARDS.

The Banner was square or oblong, and was used by Knights-bannerets, Barons, and all persons of higher rank, and on it were shown the Arms of its proprietor. So the KING'S *Banner* shows the

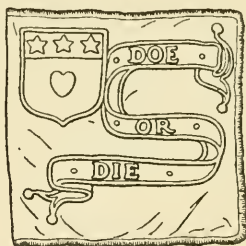


FIG. 32.

Arms of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, as in the Royal Arms. Above is shown the banner of DOUGLAS OF CAVERS (fig. 32).

In feudal times the Chevaliers-bacheliers carried a lance with a forked pennon (fig. 33), and fought under the command of a Knight-banneret, who was entitled to a banner; and when the bachelor dis-

tinguished himself on the field of battle he was raised to the rank of Knighthood and the forks cut off his pennon, leaving a small square portion to represent the Banner until a proper one was supplied.

The Standard was a large flag which varied in size according to the importance of the person to whom it was granted by the Kings of Arms. It

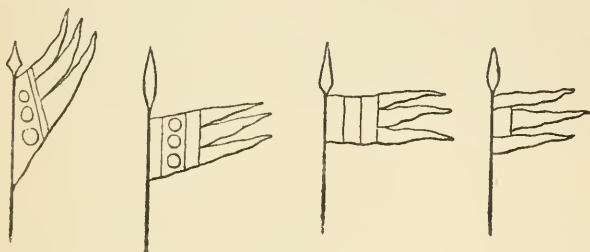


FIG. 33.

gradually tapered to the end, which was sometimes forked.

The PERCY Standard is a typical English one. Next the staff is a compartment with the red Cross of St. George; the rest of the Standard is divided into four longitudinal stripes of the livery colours—the uppermost is russet, the two middle ones yellow, and the lowest tawny. On this striped portion are the badges: The blue lion; silver crescents and manacles; a silver key crowned; a blue bugle, garnished gold; a sheathed falchion; and the motto (fig. 34).

The CAVERS Standard is sage green in colour. Next the staff is St. Andrew's Cross, and there are also two hearts, a lion passant, a "tau" cross, a "tau" cross,

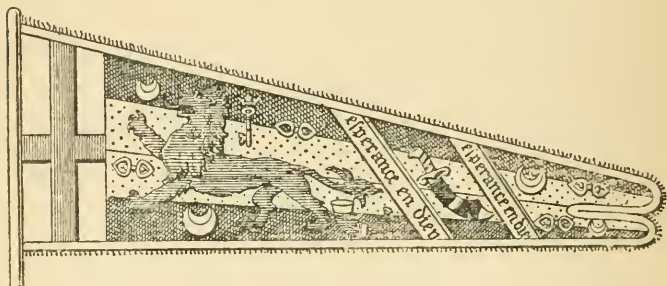


FIG. 34.

the motto, "Jamais Arreyre," and several mullets (fig. 35).

The Standard of the SCOTTS OF BUCCLEUCH is

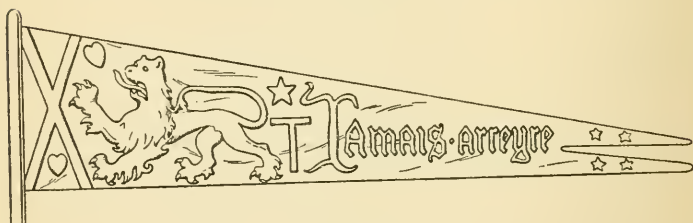


FIG. 35.

not forked. It is all blue, and in the upper portion are two gold crescents, with a star between them; in base are two gold stars, with a crescent between them; in the middle is the gold motto, "A Bellen-

daine," and at the end of it is a gold buck with an Earl's coronet between the horns (fig. 36).



FIG. 36.

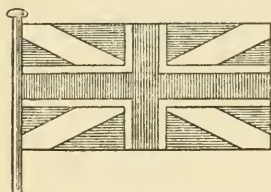
The Standard of the EARL MARISCHAL, carried at Flodden, bears three harts' heads erased, one



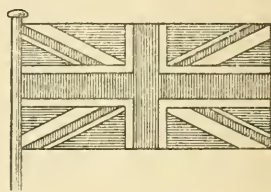
FIG. 37.

bèing the crest of the Keiths, and the motto, "Veritas Vincit" (fig. 37).

NATIONAL FLAGS.—The principal Flag of ENGLAND was *White, with a red cross*, and that of SCOTLAND, *Blue, with a white saltire*; and at the Union of the two countries in 1603 the Flags were combined, forming the first *Union Jack* (fig. 38, A). When IRELAND joined the Union in 1801 a Flag was invented for IRELAND, namely, *White, with a red saltire*, and it was added to the first *Union Jack*, forming the one now in use (fig. 38, B).



A



B

FIG. 38.

Chapter XXX.

NATIONAL ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Arms of SCOTLAND have always been : *Gold, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory red.*

The Arms of ENGLAND from 1154 to 1340 were : *Red, three gold lions passant gardant in pale.*

In 1340 EDWARD III., claiming the Crown of FRANCE, quartered the Arms of FRANCE and ENGLAND : 1 and 4. *Blue, semy of gold fleurs-de-lis* (FRANCE); 2 and 3. ENGLAND as above. This Coat was used by the PLANTAGENETS till 1405, but RICHARD II. (1377-99) made an alteration. He divided the shield *per pale* ; on the dexter side he put the supposed Arms of EDWARD THE CONFESSOR : *Blue, a cross between five martlets gold* ; and on the sinister side he put the quartered coat of FRANCE and ENGLAND as above.

The KING OF FRANCE having reduced the number of *fleurs-de-lis* on his shield to three, the English Kings did the same, so from 1405 to 1603 the Arms were : 1 and 4. *Blue, three gold fleurs-de-lis* (FRANCE); 2 and 3. ENGLAND as before.

After the Union of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND the Scottish and Irish Arms were added, so from 1603 to 1688 the Arms were: First and fourth grand quarters, 1 and 4. FRANCE; 2 and 3. ENGLAND; second grand quarter, SCOTLAND; third grand quarter, IRELAND: *Blue, a gold harp, stringed silver.*

From 1689 to 1694 the Arms were more complicated, as the shield was divided *per pale* and the last Coat was repeated on both sides to show that WILLIAM III. and MARY II. had each a right to the throne, and the following difference was made in the Scottish portion of the Arms: the dexter side of the double tressure was removed, but the lion was left intact. WILLIAM III. also added his own Arms of NASSAU on a small escutcheon in the centre of the dexter half of the shield: *Blue, billetty (covered with billets), a lion rampant gold.*

After the death of MARY II., KING WILLIAM bore: First and fourth grand quarters, 1 and 4. FRANCE; 2 and 3. ENGLAND; second grand quarter, SCOTLAND; third grand quarter, IRELAND. Over all, in the centre, an escutcheon, or shield of pretence, WILLIAM'S own Arms of NASSAU. This form lasted from 1694 to 1702.

QUEEN ANNE reigned from 1702 to 1714, and her version was: 1 and 4. *Per pale*, on the dexter ENGLAND, and on the sinister SCOTLAND (without dexter side of double tressure); 2. FRANCE; 3. IRELAND.

The House of HANOVER from 1714 to 1801 used: 1. *Per pale*, on the dexter ENGLAND, and on the

sinister SCOTLAND (without dexter side of double tressure); 2. FRANCE; 3. IRELAND; 4. HANOVER, divided into three, 2 above and 1 below, like an inverted Y (fig. 39).—(1.) *Red, two gold lions passant gardant in pale* (BRUNSWICK); (2.) *Gold, semy of red hearts, a blue lion rampant* (LÜNEBURG); (3.) *Red, a silver horse running* (WESTPHALIA). In the centre of the Hanoverian Coat a shield of pretence, *Red, the gold crown of CHARLEMAGNE*.

From 1801 to 1837 the Arms were: 1 and 4.

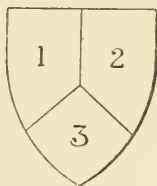


FIG. 39.

ENGLAND; 2. SCOTLAND; 3. IRELAND; and on a shield of pretence the Arms of HANOVER.

When QUEEN VICTORIA came to the throne in 1837 HANOVER passed to her uncle, so the Arms of that kingdom were removed from the Royal Arms of this country, and from that day to this the Arms were and are in England: 1 and 4. ENGLAND; 2. SCOTLAND; 3. IRELAND—the whole encircled with the blue Garter, on which is the gold motto "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*"

DEXTER SUPPORTER: *A gold lion gardant crowned.*

SINISTER SUPPORTER: *A silver unicorn, horned,*

maned, and hooped gold, round the throat a gold coronet with crosses patty and fleurs-de-lis, a gold chain affixed thereto passing between the fore legs and brought over the back.

Crest of ENGLAND: *On a crown a gold lion standing gardant crowned.*

Crest of SCOTLAND: *On a crown a red lion sitting front face, crowned gold, holding in his right paw a sword and in his left a sceptre, both proper.*

Crest of IRELAND: *On a blue and gold wreath a gold triple-towered tower, from the door a silver hart springing, horned and hooped gold.*

MOTTO, below the shield: *Dieu et mon droit.*

Badge of ENGLAND: *A red and white rose united.*

Badge of SCOTLAND: *A thistle.*

Badge of IRELAND: *A gold harp, stringed silver; and also A shamrock.*

Badge of WALES: *On a green mound a red dragon passant, with wings elevated.*

Chapter XXXI.

TITLES IN BRITAIN.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE (1) comes first, and his eldest son takes by courtesy his father's second title, and the other children are styled LORD and LADY, with their Christian names and surnames.

(2) The MOST NOBLE, or The MOST HONOURABLE, THE MARQUIS, or MARQUESS, comes next, and his children are styled like the Duke's.

(3) The RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL comes third; his eldest son takes his second title; his daughters are all styled LADY; but the younger sons are styled HONOURABLE, with their Christian names and surnames.

(4) The RIGHT HONOURABLE THE VISCOUNT is fourth, and all his children are styled HONOURABLE, with Christian name and surname.

(5) The BARON is the lowest Peer, and he is styled RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD —, and all his children are styled HONOURABLE, with Christian name and surname.

NOTE 1.—In conversation the Duke only is styled HIS GRACE, or YOUR GRACE, all the other Peers being styled HIS LORDSHIP, or YOUR LORDSHIP.

NOTE 2.—All Peers of England, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have seats in the House of Lords if at least twenty-one years of age, and of these many hold also Scottish and Irish Peerages. Of the remaining purely Scottish Peers, sixteen are elected to each Parliament. Of the remaining purely Irish Peers, twenty-eight are elected for life, vacancies being filled up as they occur. No Scottish Peer can sit in the House of Commons, and no additions have been or can be made to the Peerage of Scotland as it stood in 1707. Irish Peers can be elected to the House of Commons, and as regards the Irish Peerage as it stood at the Union in 1801, for every three that become extinct one new Peer of Ireland may be created. Life Peers, the two Archbishops, and some Bishops have also seats in the House of Lords.

(6) The BARONET has the lowest title which descends to later generations, and he is styled like the premier Baronet of England—SIR HICKMAN BECKETT BACON, BARONET. The children have no title.

NOTE.—The Scottish Baronets were first styled “of Nova Scotia,” but after 1707 the new Baronets of England and Scotland were styled “of Great Britain,” and after 1801 new Baronets of England, Scotland, and Ireland were and are styled “of the United Kingdom.”

BRITISH ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

British Orders of Knighthood which do not descend to heirs, but are purely personal :—

(1) ORDER OF THE GARTER (K.G.), 1348, is limited to twenty-five Knights, who are always Peers, Sir Edward Grey being a very rare exception.

(2) ORDER OF THE THISTLE (K.T.), 1540, is limited to sixteen Knights, who are always Peers.

(3) ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (K.P.), 1783, is limited to twenty-two Knights, who are always Peers.

(4) ORDER OF THE BATH, 1127(?), is divided into two divisions, military and civil, and these two divisions have each the following grades :—

(a) Knights of the Grand Cross (G.C.B.).

(b) Knight Commanders (K.C.B.).

(c) Companions (C.B.).

(5) ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA, 1861, divided into :—

(a) Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.S.I.).

(b) Knight Commanders (K.C.S.I.).

(c) Companions (C.S.I.).

(6) ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, 1818, divided into :—

(a) Knights of the Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.).

(b) Knight Commanders (K.C.M.G.).

(c) Companions (C.M.G.).

(7) ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE, 1878, divided into :—

- (a) Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.).
- (b) Knight Commanders (K.C.I.E.).
- (c) Companions (C.I.E.).

(8) ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, 1896, divided into :—

- (a) Knights of the Grand Cross (G.C.V.O.).
- (b) Knight Commanders (K.C.V.O.).
- (c) Commanders (C.V.O.).
- (d) Members, 4th Class (M.V.O.).
- (e) Members, 5th Class (M.V.O.).

(9) KNIGHT BACHELORS.

(10) ORDER OF MERIT (O.M.), 1902.

(11) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (D.S.O.), 1886.

(12) IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (I.S.O.), 1902.

(13) VICTORIA CROSS (V.C.), 1856, for valour.

(14) THE ALBERT MEDAL, 1866, for saving life at sea.

(15) ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, divided into :—

- (a) Knights of Justice.
- (b) Ladies of Justice.
- (c) Chaplains.
- (d) Knights of Grace.
- (e) Ladies of Grace.

(16) VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' DECORATION (V.D.), 1908.

(17) THE TERRITORIAL DECORATION, 1908.

(18) THE EDWARD MEDAL, 1907, for heroic acts by miners.

(19) ORDER OF MERCY, 1899, both sexes.

(20) ROYAL RED CROSS (R.R.C.), 1883, for ladies.

(21) VICTORIA AND ALBERT (V.A.), 1862, for ladies.

(22) CROWN OF INDIA (C.I.), 1878, for ladies.

Chapter XXXII.

MOTTOES.

The Motto is a short sentence supposed to indicate the sentiments of the user, or it is sometimes of a punning nature relating to the name or Arms of the user. It is usually placed in a scroll below the Arms, or if it refers to the crest is placed above it. The following are Mottoes of some Scottish families :—

ABERCROMBY. Above the crest, *Petit alta* ; under the shield, *Vive ut vivas*.

ABERNETHY. *Salus per Christum*.

ADAM. *Crux mihi grata quies*.

AIKMAN. *Sub robore virtus*.

AINSLIE. *Pro rege et patria*.

ALLARDICE. *In the defence of the distressed*.

ANDERSON. *Stand sure*.

ANSTRUTHER. *Periissem ni periissem*.

ARBUTHNOT. *Laus Deo*.

ARMSTRONG. *Strength*.

ASTON. *Numini et patriæ asto*.

AYTOUN. *Decerptæ dabunt odorem*.

BAILLIE. *Quid clarius astris*.

BAIRD. *Vi et virtute*.

BALFOUR. *Omne solum forti patria.*

BALNAVES. *Hinc origo.*

BANNERMAN. *Pro patriâ.*

BARCLAY. *In cruce spero.*

BARCLAY OF TOUCH. *Crux salutem confert.*

BEATON or BETHUNE. *Debonnaire.*

BERRY. *L' espérance me conforte.*

BISSET. *Abscissa virescit.*

BLAIR. *Virtute tutus.*

BORTHWICK. *Qui conducit.*

BORTHWICK OF MAYSHIEL. *Nec deerit opera
dextra.*

BOSWELL. *Vraye foi.*

BOYD. *Confido.*

BOYES. *Attendez vous.*

BOYLE. *Dominus providebit.*

BRODIE. *Unite.*

BROWN. *Floreat majestas.*

BRUCE. *Fuimus.*

BUCHANAN. *Clarior hinc honos.*

BURNET OF ABERDEEN. *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. *Pro rege et patria.*

CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL. Above the shield, *Ne
obliviscaris*; below the shield, *Vix ea nostra voco.*

CAMPBELL OF BREADALBANE. *Follow me.*

CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN. *I byde my tyme.*

CAMPBELL OF OTTAR. *Pro patria semper.*

CARLYLE. *Humilitate.*

CARMICHAEL. *Toujours prest.*

CARNEGIE. *Dread God.*

CARRUTHERS. *Promptus et fidelis.*

CATHCART. *I hope to speed.*

CHALMERS. *Quid non Deo juvante.*

CHARTERIS OF AMISFIELD. *Non gladio, sed gratia.*

CHIESLY. *Fragrat post funera virtus.*

CHISHOLM. Above the shield, *Feros ferio* ; below the shield, *Vi aut virtute.*

CLELAND. *Non sibi.*

CLEPHANE. *Ut sim paratior.*

CLERK. *Free for a blast.*

COATS. *Be firm.*

COCHRANE, EARL OF DUNDONALD. *Virtute et labore.*

COCKBURN. *Accendit cantu.*

COLQUHOUN. *Si je puis.*

COLT. *Transfigam.*

COLVILLE. *Oublier ne puis.*

CONGALTON. *Magna in parvo.*

CORBET. *Save me, Lord.*

COUTTS. *Esse quam videri.*

CRAIG. *Vive Deo et vives.*

CRAIGIE. *Honeste vivo.*

CRANSTON. *Thou shalt want ere I want.*

CRAW. *God is my safety.*

CRAWFURD. *Stant innixa Deo.*

CRICHTON. *God send grace.*

CROSBIE. *Resurgam.*

CRUICKSHANK. *Cavendo tutus.*

CRUM. *Fear God.*

CUMMING. *Courage.*

CUNNINGHAM. *Over fork over.*

DALMAHOY. *Absque metu.*

DALRYMPLE. *Firm.*

DALZIEL. *I dare.*

DAVIDSON. *Sapienter si sincere.*

DENNISTOUN. *Adversa virtute repello.*

DICK. *At spes infracta.*

DOUGLAS. *Jamais arrière.*

DOUGLAS, MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY. *Forward.*

DRUMMOND. *Gang warily.*

DUNBAR. *Candoris præmium honos.*

DUNDAS. *Essayez.*

DUNLOP. *E spinis.*

DUNSMURE. *Spes anchora tuta.*

EDGAR. Over the crest, *Man do it*; below the Arms, *Salutem disponit Deus.*

EDMONSTONE. *Virtus auget honorem.*

ELLIOT. *Non eget arcu.*

ELPHINSTONE. *Cause causit.*

ERSKINE. *Judge nought.*

FAIRHOLM. *Fide et firme.*

FALCONER, LORD. *Vive ut vivas.*

FARQUHAR. *Sto, cado, fide, et armis.*

FARQUHARSON. *Fide et fortitudine.*

FERGUSSON. *Vi et arte.*

FLEMING. *Let the deed shaw.*

FLETCHER OF SALTOUN. *Dieu pour nous.*

FORBES. *Grace me guide.*

FORRESTER. *Hunter, blow the horn.*

FOULIS. *Mente manumque præsto.*

FRASER. *Je suis prêt.*

FULLARTON. *Mihi terraque lacusque.*

GARDEN. *Cruciata cruce junguntur.*

GARVINE. *Always helping.*

GEDDES. *Capta majora.*

GIBSON. *Pro rege sæpe, pro republica semper.*

GIRVAN. *Home.*

GLADSTONE. *Fide et virtute.*

GLEG. *Qui potest capere capiat.*

GLEN. *Alta pete.*

GORDON. Above the shield, *Bydand*; below the shield, *Animo non astutia.*

GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN. Above the crest, *Fortuna sequatur*; below the shield, *Ne nimium.*

GORDON, EARL OF ABOYNE. *Stant cætera tigno.*

GORDON OF EARLSTON. *Dread God.*

GORDON OF NEWARK. *Gradatim plena.*

GOURLAY. *Profunda cernit.*

GRAHAM. *Ne oublie.*

GRAHAM OF DUNTROON. *Recta sursum.*

GRANT. *Stand fast.*

GRANT OF BALLINDALLOCH. *Ense et animo.*

GRAY, LORD GRAY. *Anchor, fast anchor.*

GRIERSON. *Hoc securior.*

GUNN. *Aut pax aut bellum.*

GUTHRIE. *Sto pro veritate.*

HAIG. Above the crest, *Tyde what may*; below the crest, *Sola virtus invicta.*

HALIBURTON. *Watch weel.*

HALKET OF PITFIRrane. Over the crest, *Fides sufficit*; under the Arms, *Honeste vivo.*

HAMILTON. *Through.*

- HAMILTON OF NIELSLAND. *Obsequio non viribus.*
 HANDYSIDE. *Munifice et fortiter.*
 HARVEY. *Delectat et ornat.*
 HAY. *Serva jugum.*
 HAY, EARL OF KINNOULL. *Renovate animos.*
 HAY, MARQUESS OF TWEEDDALE. *Spare nought.*
 HENDERSON. *Sola virtus nobilitat.*
 HEPBURN. *Keep traist.*
 HERRIES. *Dominus dedit.*
 HILL. *Veritas superabit montes.*
 HOG. *Dat gloria vires.*
 HOME. Over the crest, *A Home, a Home, a Home;*
 under the Arms, *True to the end.*
 HOPE. *At spes non fracta.*
 HUNTER. *Cursum perficio.*
 INGLIS. *Nobilis est ira leonis.*
 INNES. *Prudentia et vi.*
 INNES OF EDINBURGH. *Me duce.*
 INNES OF LIGHNET. *Provide qui laboriose.*
 IRVINE. *Sub sole, sub umbra, virens.*
 IRVING. *Haud ullis labentia ventis.*
 JARDINE. *Care adsum.*
 JOHNSTON. *Nunquam non paratus* and *Ready aye Ready.*
 KEITH. *Veritas vincit.*
 KENNEDY. *Fuimus.*
 KER, DUKE OF ROXBURGHE. *Pro Christo et patriâ dulce periculum.*
 KINLOCH. *Non degener.*
 KINNAIRD. *Errantia lumina fallunt ;* and *Certa cruce salus.*

KIRKCALDY. *Fortissima veritas.*

KIRKPATRICK. *I make sure.*

KYD. *Donec impleat orbem.*

LAMONT. *Ne parcas, nec spernas.*

LAUDER OF THE BASS. *Sub umbra alarum tuarum.*

LEARMONTH. *Dum spiro spero.*

LEITH. *Trustie to the end.*

LESLIE. *Grip fast.*

LIDDERDALE. *Foresight is all.*

LINDSAY. *Endure fort.*

LIVINGSTONE. *Si je puis.*

LIVINGSTONE OF PARKHALL. *Si possim.*

LOCH. *Assiduitate non desidiâ.*

LOCKHART. *Feroci fortior.*

LOGAN. *Dum spiro spero.*

LOWES. *Nos aspera juvant.*

LUNDY. *Dei dono sum quod sum.*

LYLE. *An I may.*

LYON. *In te, Domine, speravi.*

MACABEN. *Nulli præda.*

MACADAM. Under the Arms, *Crux mihi grata quies* ; over the crest, *Calm.*

MACALISTER. Above the shield, *Fortiter* ; below the shield, *Per mare per terras.*

MACALPINE. *E'en do baite spare not.*

MACARTHUR. *Fide et opera.*

MACAULAY. *Dulce periculum.*

MACBEAN. *Touch not the cat bot a glove.*

MACBETH. *Conjuncta virtuti fortuna.*

MACBRAYNE. Over the crest, *I hope in God* ; below the shield, *The righteous are bold as a lion.*

MACCORQUODALE. *Vivat rex.*

MACDONALD. *Per mare per terras.*

MACDONELL. *Per mare per terras.*

MACDOUGAL. *Vincere vel mori.*

MACDOWALL. *Vincere vel mori.*

MACDUFF. Above the shield, *Deus juvat* ; below the shield, *Virtute et opera.*

MACFARLANE. Above the shield, *This I'll defend* ; below the shield, *Loch Sloy.*

MACFIE. *Pro rege.*

MACGILLIVRAY. *Touch not the cat bot a glove.*

MACGREGOR. Above the shield, *'S rioghail mo dhream* ; below the shield, *Ard Choille.*

MACINNES. *E labore dulcedo.*

MACINTOSH. *Touch not the cat bot a glove.*

MACINTYRE. *Per ardua.*

MACKAY. *Manu forti.*

MACKENZIE. *Luceo non uro.*

MACKERRELL. *Dulcis pro patria labor.*

MACKINNON. *Audentes fortuna juvat.*

MACLACHLAN. *Fortis et fidus.*

MACLAINE. *Vincere vel mori.*

MACLAURIN. *Bi se macant Slaurie.*

MACLEAN. *Virtue mine honour.*

MACLEOD OF THAT ILK. Above the shield, *Hold fast* ; below the shield, *Murus aheneus esto.*

MACMILLAN. *Miseris succurrere disco.*

MACNAB. *Timor omnis abesto.*

MACNAUGHTON. *I hope in God.*

MACNEIL. *Vincere vel mori.*

MACPHERSON. *Touch not the cat bot a glove.*

MACQUARRIE. *Turris fortis mihi Deus.*

MACQUEEN. *Constant and faithful.*

MACRAE. *Fortitudine.*

MAITLAND. *Consilio et animis.*

MALCOLM. Above the shield, *In ardua petit*;
below the shield, *Deus refugium nostrum.*

MANSON. *Meæ memor originis.*

MARJORIBANKS. *Advance with courage.*

MARSHALL. *Virtute tutus.*

MATHESON. *Fac et spera.*

MAULE. *Clementia et animis.*

MAXWELL. *Dominus dedit.*

MEIK. *Jungor ut implear.*

MELDRUM. *Mens immota manet.*

MELVILLE. *Denique cælum.*

MENZIES. *Vill God, I sall.*

MIDDLETON. *Fortis in arduis.*

MILLER OF GOURLABANK. *Unione augetur.*

MILNE. *Clarum reddit industria.*

MOIR OF STONNIWOOD. *Major opima ferat.*

MONCREIFF. *Sur esperance.*

MONTEITH. *Dum vivo spero.*

MONTGOMERY. *Tout bien ou rien.*

MONYPENNY. *Imperat æquor.*

MORISON OF DAIRSIE. *Prætio prudentia præstat.*

MOSMAN. *Me meliora manent.*

MOW. *Post funera fænus.*

MOWAT. *Monte alto.*

MUIR. *Duris non frangor.*

MUNRO. *Dread God.*

MURE. *Duris non frangor.*

MURRAY, EARL OF DUNMORE. *Furth fortune and fill the fetters.*

MURRAY OF TULLIBARDINE. *Furth fortune and fill the fetters.*

MYRETON. *Undique fulsus.*

NAPIER. *Sans tache.*

NEWTON. *Pro patriâ.*

NICHOLSON. *Generositate.*

NISBET. *I byde it.*

OCHTERLONY. *Sic itur ad astra.*

OGILVIE. *A fin.*

OGSTOUN. *Vi et anime.*

OLIPHANT. *Tout pourvoir.*

OLIPHANT OF CONDIE. *Altiora peto.*

OSWALD. *Forti favet cælum.*

PATTON. *Virtute adepta.*

PENNYCOOK. *Ut resurgam.*

PITCAIRN. *Plena refulget.*

PRESTON. *Præsto ut præstem.*

PRIMROSE. *Fide et fiduciâ.*

PRINGLE. *Sursum.*

PRINGLE OF NEWHALL. *Coronat fides.*

RAMSAY OF BARNTON. *Ora et labora.*

RANKEN. *Fortiter et recte.*

RATTRAY. *Super sidera votum.*

REIDHEUGH. *Nil nequit amor.*

RENTON. *Trust in God, and not in strength.*

RIDDELL. *I hope to share.*

ROBERTSON OF STROWAN. *Virtutis gloria merces.*

ROCHEAD. *Fide et virtute.*

ROCHEAD OF WHITSONHILL. *Pro patriâ.*

ROSE. *Constant and true.*

ROSS, LORD. *Think on.*

ROSS OF BALNAGOWAN. *Spem successus alit.*

RUTHERFORD. *Per mare, per terras.*

RUTHVEN. *Deed shaw.*

SANDILANDS. *Spero meliora.*

SCOTT OF BALWEARY. *Dieu m'a fait fort.*

SCOTT OF BUCCLEUCH. *Amo.*

SCOTT OF HARDEN. *Pacem amo.*

SCOTT OF THIRLSTANE. *Ready, aye ready.*

SEMPILL. *Keep tryste.*

SETON. Above the crest, *Hazard zet forward;*
and below the Arms, *Invia virtuti via nulla.*

SHAND. *Virtute duce comite fortunâ.*

SIBBALD. *Ora et labora.*

SINCLAIR. *Commit thy work to God.*

SKENE. *Virtutis regia merces.*

SMYTH OF BALHARY. *Carid nam fechm.*

SOMERVILLE. *Fear God in life.*

SPENS OF LATHALLAN. *Si Deus, quis contra?*

STEWART. *Virescit vulnere virtus.*

STIRLING. *Gang forward.*

STRACHAN. *Non timeo sed caveo.*

SUTHERLAND. *Sans peur.*

SYDESERF. *Semper virtute vivo.*

TENNEND or TENNENT. *Plena dabit Deus
vela.*

THOMSON. *Honestie is the best policie.*

TROTTER. *Impromptu.*

TURNBULL. *Courage.*

TWEEDIE. *Thol and think.*

URQUHART. Above the shield, *Per mare per terras* ; below the shield, *Mean, speak and do well.*

WALKER OF BARBADOS. *Per varios casus.*

WALLACE. *Sperandum est.*

WARDLAW. *Familias firmat pietas.*

WATSON OF CRASLATT. *Confusus viribus.*

WATSON OF SAUGHTON. *Inesperata floruit.*

WAUCHOPE. *Industria ditat.*

WEDDERBURN. *Non degener.*

WEIR. *Vero nihil verius.*

WELLWOOD. *Reviresco.*

WEMYSS. *Je pense.*

WHITE. Over the crest, *Par valeur* ; below the shield, *Providentia et valore.*

WHITEFORD. *Tout est d'en haut.*

WISHART. *Mercy is my desire.*

WOOD. *Defend.*

WORDIE. *Nil indigne.*

YOUNG. *Roberi prudentia præstat.*

Chapter XXXIII.

SEALS.

Seals have been in use ever since early Egyptian times, and were introduced into England after the Norman Conquest. The Normans made sealing a deed a necessary legal formality to authenticate it, and when Heraldry was introduced all persons of noble or gentle birth showed their armorial bearings on their seals.

It must be remembered that in former times few people were able to write, so armorial seals were added to documents as evidence of consent.

The seals of kings are two-sided—on the one side the king is shown seated on his throne, and on the other he is shown in armour, with the shield showing his armorial bearings, and mounted on a galloping horse.

By the Statutes of Kings Robert III. and James I. of Scotland, every freeholder was obliged to have his Seal of Arms. As an instance of the value put on a seal: John Johnstoun of Petenane protested in the chapel of St. Nicholas of Lanark, in the aisle of the Blessed Virgin Mary, that he had asked from Elizabeth Graham, spouse of the deceased Matthew Johnstoun, the Seal of the said deceased

Matthew, his father, to be presented and delivered to him, which Elizabeth asserted that she neither had nor knew where it was. Whereupon the said John Johnstoun solemnly protested that, whatever was sealed or perfected under the Seal of the said Matthew, from the time of his death, should not bind him, although he was the heir of the said Matthew. This occurred 15th December 1491.



FIG. 40.

The seals of ecclesiastics were shaped like a pointed oval, vesica shape, fig. 40.

The usual mode of affixing a seal was to make a small slit at the foot of the deed, and through this was passed either a strip of parchment, a ribbon, or a cord. The two loose ends were then brought together, the melted wax put over them, and the seal impressed. To protect the impression, a rim of coarse wax was added round the edge.

Chapter XXXIV.

ODDS AND ENDS.

HOW TO DRAW A SHIELD (*see* fig. 41).

First draw a line representing the top of the shield A to B, divide this line into three portions, then from both ends of the line A B drop a line

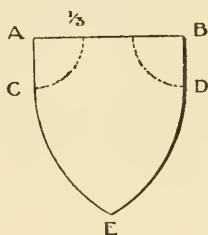


FIG. 41.

at right angles equal in length to one-third of the line A B, and from the extremities of these short lines strike two circles with the radius C D and D C, which will cross at E, completing the outline of the shield.

RULES OF BLAZON.

To *blazon* a Coat of Arms is to describe the shield and its charges.

- (a) The *field*, or ground colour, is first named.
- (b) The principal *charge* follows.
- (c) If there is a *chief*, *bordure*, or *canton*, it comes next with its *charge*.
- (d) Where *two* or *more* charges are named followed by the *colour*, it means that the *colour* applies to all these charges.
- (e) If *two* fleurs-de-lis or other charges appear on a shield, they are shown *in pale*, one above the other, unless otherwise stated.
- (f) If *three* charges appear, they are shown two above and one below, unless otherwise stated.
- (g) If *six* charges appear, they are shown three at the top, then two, then one, unless otherwise stated.
- (h) Unless otherwise stated, all *animals* on a shield face the *dexter* side.
- (i) If a shield contains both a *chief* and a *bordure* in one Coat of Arms, the *chief* is shown right across the top of the shield, the *bordure* only going round the rest of the shield, stopping where it meets the *chief*.
- (j) If a shield has the *tressure*, the other charges are kept within its inner edge.

COCKADES.

The present British Cockade is black, but the followers of the Stewarts mounted the white Cockade. Cockades are in two forms—the first a rosette, the second a rosette with a fan above it. The first is worn by the servants of civilians who hold com-

missions from the King ; the second is worn by the servants of military or naval men. Properly, the master ought to wear the Cockade, as he is the servant of the King.

HERALDIC MANUSCRIPTS.

(1) The English *Roll of Caerlaverock*, compiled in 1300, contains the Arms of Balliol, Graham, and Patrick, Earl of Dunbar.

(2) The *Armorial de Gelre*, in Brussels, dates from the fourteenth century ; shows forty-two Scottish bearings. Copies of these were made, and will be found reproduced in the *Proceedings of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries*.

(3) The *Armorial de Berry*, in the Bibliothèque Nationale of France, dates from 1450-55, and contains 122 Scottish Coats. These are all reproduced in Stodart's *Scottish Arms*, 1880.

(4) The earliest Scottish Armorial is that compiled in the time of SIR DAVID LINDSAY of the Mount, Lyon, about 1542. A facsimile of this was published in 1878. It contains 482 shields, but several of these are of later date.

(5) *Hamilton MS.*, in Heralds' College, London, dates from 1561-64.

(6) *Sir Robert Forman's MS.*, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, 1555-67.

(7) *Sir Robert Forman's MS.*, in the Lyon Office, 1566. This is erroneously known as *Workman's MS.* Additions have been made to the original

work down to 1672, when the present Lyon Register begins.

(8) *Kings' and Nobilities' Arms*, in Lyon Office, c. 1568.

(9) *Le Breton Armorial*, in Heralds' College, London, 1581-84.

(10) *MacLeod of Dunvegan's Armorial*, 1582-84.

(11) *Seton MS.*, belonging to Mrs Hamilton Ogilvie, 1591.

(12) *Lindsay (II.) MS.*, by the nephew of the author of No. 4, 1603-05, in possession of Lord Crawford.

(13) *James Pont's MS.*, in possession of Lord Kinnoull, 1624, with additions.

(14) *The Lyon Register*, in the Lyon Office, 1672, to date.

(15) *James Pont's MS.*, c. 1624, contains descriptions of the Arms of Scottish Arms. There is one copy in the Edinburgh University Library, and a more complete one in the Lyon Office.

SCOTTISH BOOKS ON HERALDRY.

LINDSAY, SIR DAVID: *Heraldic Manuscript*, 1542 ; facsimile 1878.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE: *The Science of Heraldry*, folio, 1680.

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JOHNSTON, G. H.: *Heraldry of the Johnstons*, 1905; *Heraldry of the Stewarts*, 1906; *Heraldry of the Douglasses*, 1907; *Heraldry of the Hamiltons*, 1909; *Heraldry of the Murrays*, 1910.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL WORKS.

NISBET and STODART, mentioned above, give a lot of genealogical information.

CRAWFURD, GEORGE: *Peerage of Scotland*, folio, 1716.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT: *Peerage of Scotland*, folio, 1764; new edition, 2 Vols., 1813, contains engraved plates of Arms.

DOUGLAS, SIR ROBERT: *Baronage of Scotland*, folio, 1798. This book deals with the landed gentry.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM: *The Scottish Nation*, 3 Vols., 4to, 1863.

ROSS, A., and GRANT, F. J.: *Alex. Nisbet's Heraldic Plates, with Genealogical and Heraldic Notes*, by. Folio, 1892.

MARSHALL, G. W.: *Genealogists' Guide*, last edition, 1903, contains a list of all printed pedigrees.

TERRY, PROF.: *Catalogue of Scottish Historical Clubs*, 8vo, 1909.

PAUL, SIR JAMES BALFOUR, Lord Lyon King of Arms: *The Scots Peerage*, edited by. 8vo, 1904-11, 8 Vols.

In addition to the above, there is much information about Scottish families to be found in the modern *Peerages* of BURKE, DEBRET, LODGE, WHITAKER, etc.

Again, there are a number of special histories of the different families (*see* p. 181).

SCOTTISH SEALS.

LAING, HENRY: *Scottish Seals*, 2 Vols, 4to., 1850 and 1866.

MACDONALD, W. R.: *Scottish Armorial Seals*, 8vo, 1904.

BIRCH, WALTER DE GRAY: *History of Scottish Seals*. Vol. I., *The Royal Seals*, 1905; Vol. II., *Ecclesiastic and Monastic Seals*, 1907.

SCOTTISH GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

These are kept in the General Register House, Edinburgh, and a Guide to these by M. Livingstone was published in 1905.

PARISH REGISTERS.

Parish Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. The earliest begins in 1553 (Baptisms, Parish of Errol, Perthshire), but these records are very disappointing, for many portions of these Registers were lost while in the keeping of the Parish ministers, and registration was not compulsory. They were only collected and lodged in the Register House in 1854. On 1st January 1855 registration became compulsory.

A *Detailed List of the Old Parochial Registers of Scotland* was printed in 1872. It gives the dates of all the Registers and notes the imperfections.

BURIAL REGISTERS.

Many of these are as old as Greyfriars in Edinburgh, which begins in 1658, and is still in use. This Register, up to 1700, has been printed by the Scottish Record Society.

RETOURS.

Retours or Services of Heirs. When a person succeeded to property, he or she had to prove their

right to succeed. This Record contains the name of the heir; that of whom he or she succeeded, with relationship and description of the property. An Index has been printed covering the period from 1545 to 1859.

WILLS.

Copies of Wills are lodged in the Commissariat Department. Originally each Bishop appointed a commissary to look after the moveable estate of deceased persons. So these Records are divided into the Commissariats of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Argyll, Brechin, Caithness, Dumfries, Dunblane and Perth, Dunkeld, Glasgow, Hamilton and Campsie, Inverness, The Isles, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Lauder, Moray, Orkney and Shetland, Peebles, Ross, St. Andrews, Stirling, and Wigtown.

The earliest is Edinburgh, beginning 1514. Indexes have now been printed by the Scottish Record Society.

SASINE RECORDS.

These Records deal with land and buildings in Scotland, and contain a note of all burdens on each, so that any would-be purchaser or lender can easily ascertain the burdens on the property.

(1) The GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES extends from 1617 to 1868.

(2) The PARTICULAR REGISTER OF SASINES is a collection of Registers kept in the different counties, beginning 1599 and ending 1869.

(3) The PRESENT GENERAL REGISTER OF SASINES begins 1st January 1869.

PRIVY SEAL RECORDS.

These contain a record of all Royal grants which have passed the Privy Seal, such as Grants of Pension, Presentation to Churches, Professorships, etc., from 1488 to present time. Some are in Latin.

EXCHEQUER ROLLS.

These deal principally with the collection and disbursement of the Revenue from Crown lands. The earliest in existence begins 1264, but the Rolls are complete from 1326 to 1708. These Rolls are now being printed.

RECORDS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

These begin 1545, and extend to 1707. They are most valuable for genealogical purposes, and are now being printed.

RECORD OF THE GREAT SEAL.

This contains Charters and Grants of Land from the Crown. Begins 1306. It is now being printed.

TRIALS.

PITCAIRN'S *Ancient Criminal Trials*, 1488-1624, contains many genealogical facts, and much curious information.

These Trials are continued in *Justiciary Records*, 1661-78, published by the Scottish History Society.

UNIVERSITY RECORDS.

St. Andrews, 1411; Glasgow, 1450; Aberdeen, 1494; Edinburgh, 1582.

CLERGY.

HEW SCOTT'S *Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ* gives the succession of ministers in the parish churches of Scotland from the Reformation, 1560-1866; it also names wives and children.

BURGESS ROLLS

Of the principal towns are valuable, as only Burgesses, or Freemen, had the right to follow any handicraft or trade in the burghs; and on being admitted had to pay certain fees, and if the applicant's father, wife's father, or his master were burgesses the fees were reduced. These facts are stated in the Burgess Roll.

HATCHMENTS.

A Hatchment or Achievement was set up over the front door on the death of any gentleman or lady, and there it remained during the period of mourning. It consisted of a black diamond-shaped frame enclosing a painting of the Arms of the deceased person. For unmarried people, widows, and widowers the background was painted entirely black; but for married persons the background was divided vertically—if the husband died first the dexter half was coloured black and the sinister white, and if the wife died first these colours were reversed.

Glossary

Glossary.

- Accosted.* Placed side by side.
- Addorsed.* Placed back to back.
- Affronté.* A synonym for *gardant*.
- Amethyst.* The gem employed to designate the colour purple.
- Annulet.* A plain ring; a modern mark of cadency used for a fifth son.
- Appaumé.* Describes the open hand showing the palm.
- Argent.* Silver.
- Armed.* The term applied to the horns, hoofs, beaks, and talons of beasts or birds of prey when they differ from the rest of the body.
- Arraché.* A synonym for *erased*, which *see*.
- Attired.* Used instead of *armed* for the horns of deer, etc., when differing from the rest of the body.
- Attires.* The horns of stags, etc.
- Azure.* The colour blue.
- Banded.* Encircled with a band; applied to sheaves of arrows, and to garbs when tied with another colour.
- Bar.* A diminutive of the fess.
- Barbed.* Said of flowers which show a leaf between the petals.
- Barnacles.* A twitch for compressing the nostrils of a horse.
- Barrulet.* A diminutive of the bar.
- Barruly.* Covered with ten or more barrulets.
- Barry.* Covered with bars.
- Bars-gemels.* Barrulets borne in pairs.
- Bar-wise.* Placed in a horizontal direction.
- Base.* The lower part of the shield.
- Beacon.* A fire grate set on a pole or mast, against which a ladder leans. It is generally shown lighted, or inflamed.
- Beaked.* Having the beak of a different tincture from that of the body.
- Belled.* Said of cows, hawks, or other creatures to which bells are attached.
- Bendlet.* A diminutive of the bend.
- Bendy.* Covered with bends.
- Bezant.* A gold plate or flat piece of gold without impression.
- Bezanty.* Semy, or strewed, with bezants.
- Bi-corporate.* Having two bodies conjoined with a single head.
- Billet.* An oblong rectangular charge.
- Billetty.* Semy, or strewed, with billets.
- Bordure.* A border applied to the shield.
- Bottonny.* Applied to crosses, crosslets, etc., whose arms end in a trefoil shape.

Bourdon. A pilgrim's staff.

Braced. Interlaced; usually applied to chevronels.

Breys. (See Barnacles.)

Brisure. A mark of cadency.

Cabossed. Is the term applied to the head of an animal borne affronté and showing no part of the neck.

Cadency, Marks of. Figures introduced into the shield to distinguish the cadets of a family from its head, and from one another.

Caltrap. A ball of iron with projecting spikes.

Cartouche. An oval shield.

Cat-a-mount. A wild cat (always gardant).

Centaur. A mythological animal, having the bust and arms of a human being conjoined with the body of a horse.

Chapeau. A cap of maintenance.

Chaplet. A garland of leaves and flowers.

Charge. A figure borne on the field in a Coat of Arms.

Charged. Is said of a field, ordinary, or other bearing, upon which a charge is placed.

Checky or Chequy. Divided into rectangular pieces, usually squares, of alternate tinctures.

Chess-rook. The "castle" used in the game of chess.

Cheval-trap. (See Caltrap.)

Chevronel. A diminutive of the chevron.

Chevronny. Divided into pieces shaped like a chevron.

Chevron-ways. Placed in the direction pertaining to a chevron.

Chimera. A mythological figure.

Chough. (See Cornish Chough.)

Cinquefoil. A flower of five petals.

Close. Said of a bird whose wings are not expanded.

Closet. A diminutive of the bar.

Collared. Having a collar round the neck.

Combatant. Fighting; said of two lions or other beasts rampant face to face.

Compony. Formed by a single row of rectangular pieces of alternating tinctures.

Conjoined. United.

Cornish Chough. A crow with red beak and legs.

Cotice. A diminutive of the bend.

Coticed. Placed between two cotices. This term is also applied to the fess, chevron, etc. Thus a fess between two barrulets, or a chevron between two chevronels, is said to be coticed.

Couchant. Lying down, but with uplifted head.

Counter-changed. Having an interchange of tinctures.

Counter-compony. Formed by a double row of small squares of alternating tinctures.

Counter-flory. When an ordinary, an orle, or tressure, is flory on both sides.

Counter-passant. Proceeding in opposite directions.

Counter-vair. Is an arrangement of vair by which the bells of the same colour are arranged base to base and point to point.

Couped. Cut clean off by a straight line, as distinct from *erased*, in which the line is jagged.

Courant. Running.

Crest-coronet. The little crown out of which some crests rise.

Crested. Is said when the crest or comb of a cock, cockatrice, etc., is of a different tincture to the rest of its body.

Crined. Said of a human being, or of an animal. Is used when

the colour of the hair, or mane, is to be described.

Crosslet. A diminutive of the cross.

Crosier. A pastoral staff with a crook, or curved head; used by archbishops, bishops, abbots, and abbesses. The later use, which would confine the word to the cross borne (not by, but) before an archbishop as a sign of dignity, is inexact.

Crusily. Semy of small crosses, usually cross-crosslets; if not, the shape of the crosslet requires to be named.

Dancetty. The larger form of indentation, of which the points do not exceed three in number.

Debruised. Is the term employed when a bend, fess, or other ordinary, is placed across an animal or other charge, which is then said to be debruised by the ordinary.

Decrescent. The term applied to a moon when in its last quarter, having its horns turned to the sinister side of the escutcheon.

Demembered. (See *Dismembered*.)

Demi. The half. In Armory, unless the reverse be specified, the upper or foremost half is the one used, except in the case of coats united by dimidiation, when the division of the dimidiated charge is made by a perpendicular line. In this case a demi eagle, or demi fleur-de-lis, would be the dexter or sinister half of the bird, or flower, applied to the line of partition.

Dexter. The right-hand side.

Diamond. The jewel used to indi-

cate black in the obsolete fanciful way of blazoning by precious stones.

Diapered. Covered with fretwork, or floral enrichment, of a colour differing from the rest of the bearing.

Dimidiated. Divided into halves.

Dismembered, or Demembered. Is said of an animal or charge from which portions are severed and removed slightly from the main body of the charge, but so as to preserve the general shape of the figure. (See *Arms of Maitland*.)

Displayed. Birds of prey placed affrontés with expanded wings and extended legs are described by this term.

Distilling. Letting fall drops.

Dormant. Sleeping; it differs from couchant, as the head of the animal is not raised but rests on its fore paws.

Double Quatrefoil. The brisure for a ninth son in the modern system of differences.

Double Queue. Having two tails.

Double Tressure. One tressure within another.

Doubled. The term applied to mantles and lambrequins lined of a different tincture, or with fur.

Dragon. An imaginary monster.

Ducal Coronet. The term applied by custom, but quite erroneously, to the small coronet out of which many crests are represented as rising. (See *Crest-coronet*.)

Eastern Crown. A band of gold from which arise pointed rays.

Elevated. The term applied to wings raised above the head.

- Embattled.* Having battlements like the wall of a fortress; the pieces projecting upwards are called merlons, the intervening spaces embrasures.
- Embowed.* Bent. When applied to arms and legs, the elbow or knee is to the dexter.
- Endorse.* A diminutive of the pale, employed to cotice it.
- Endorsed.* (See Addorsed.)
- Engrailed.* A form of the partition line.
- Enhanced.* The term applied when an ordinary or other charge is raised above its usual position.
- Eradicated.* Torn up by the roots; applied to trees and plants.
- Erased.* Forcibly torn off, so as to leave the severed part jagged, as distinguished from *couped*.
- Erect.* Set in a vertical position.
- Escallop-Shell.* A common charge of blazon showing the outside of the shell.
- Escroll.* A scroll often bearing a motto.
- Escutcheon of Pretence.* The small shield borne upon the centre of his own Achievement by a man who marries an heiress or co-heiress, and containing her Arms. (See Chapter on Marshalling.)
- Estoile.* A star with wavy rays.
- Feathered.* The term used to describe the fact that the wings of an arrow differ in tincture from the shaft.
- Fess.* One of the ordinaries, or principal charges, of Armory.
- Fess Point.* The central point of the escutcheon.
- Fessways.* Placed in the direction pertaining to a fess.
- Fetterlock.* A shackle with a lock.
- Field.* The surface of the shield upon which the charges are depicted.
- Fillet.* A diminutive of the chief.
- Fitchy, or Fitched.* Applied to crosses, etc., which have a point whereby they can be fixed in the ground.
- Flaunche, or Flanche.* One of the sub-ordinaries.
- Fleuretty, Fleury (Flory).* A term applied to a surface semy of fleurs-de-lis.
- Fleury.* Ornamented with fleurs-de-lis.
- Flory, Floretty.* (See Fleury.)
- Fountain.* Conventionally represented by a roundle wavy silver and blue.
- Fracted.* Broken.
- Fraise.* A strawberry flower.
- Fret.* A sub-ordinary.
- Fretty.* Covered with fretwork.
- Fruited.* Bearing fruit.
- Fusil.* A narrow lozenge.
- Fusilly.* Covered with fusils.
- Galley.* A ship propelled by sails and oars. (See Lymphad).
- Gal-traps.* (See Caltrap).
- Gamb.* The whole fore leg of a beast, as distinct from a paw.
- Garb.* A wheat-sheaf (if composed of any other grain the fact must be specified).
- Gardant.* Full faced.
- Garland.* A wreath of flowers and leaves.
- Garnished.* Ornamented.
- Gaze, At.* Used of a beast of chase.
- Gemells (Bars - gemels).* Small barrulets borne in pairs.
- Gem-ring.* An annulet set with a precious stone.
- Gironny.* (See Gyronny.)
- Gobony, or Goboné.* (See Compony.)
- Golpes.* The obsolete name applied to roundles of purple.
- Gorge.* A water budget (*q.v.*).

Gorged. Wearing a collar.

Goutte. A drop.

Goutté; or *Goutty.* Covered with drops.

Griffin. A chimerical animal, the fore part that of an eagle, the hinder that of a lion; the "male griffin" has no wings.

Guardant. (*See* *Gardant.*)

Guidon. A kind of banner with a semi-circular end.

Gules. The colour red.

Gutty. (*See* *Goutté.*)

Guzes. The obsolete name given by the old armorists to roundles of blood colour.

Gyron, or *Giron.* A sub-ordinary.

Gyronny, or *Gironny.* A division of the field.

Habited. Clothed, vested.

Halbert. A pole-axe.

Harpy. A mythological creature.

Hart. A stag in its sixth year.

Hatchment. A term for Achievement; the representation of the full armorial bearings of a deceased person fixed upon his house, or in a church.

Hauriant. Applied to fish in a perpendicular attitude, or pale-ways.

Haussé. Said of a charge placed higher in the escutcheon than its usual position.

Hawk's Bells and Jesses. The bells are globular in form, and are affixed to the hawk's legs by small leather straps, called jesses.

Hay-fork. A name for the pall, or pairle, in Scotland.

Heads. Of men, beasts, etc., are drawn in profile unless the blazon specify that they are affrontés, or gardant.

Hill, *Hillock.* The latter term is used if more than one appear

in a Coat, unless the charges are separated by an ordinary.

Hilted. Is used to describe the tincture of the hilt of a sword if it differs from that of the blade.

Hind. The female stag, usually tripping.

Hooded. Wearing a hood; applied both to human figures and to hawks.

Hoofed. Having the hoofs of a particular tincture (distinguish from *unguled*, which applies only to beasts with cloven feet).

Horned. Having horns of a special tincture. (*See* *Attired.*)

Hurt. A roundle of a blue colour.

Impaled. Coats conjoined pale-ways—that is, by the shield being divided into two parts by a perpendicular or paler line and having one coat placed on each side thereof—are said to be impaled.

Imperial Crown. In general differs not from a Royal Crown. The crowns of specific empires, however, differ from one another.

In Pride. Said of a peacock with expanded tail.

In Splendour. Said of the sun irradiated.

Increscent. Said of a crescent whose horns are turned to the dexter side of the shield.

Indented. A partition line with small indentations.

Indorsed. (*See* *Addorsed.*)

Inescutcheon. A small shield borne *en surtout* usually containing the Arms of an heiress or some feudal charge.

Interlaced. Linked together; said of annulets, the bows of keys, crescents, etc.

Invecked, or *Invected*. One of the partition lines, the reverse of engrailed, than which it is much less frequently employed.

Jessant. Shooting forth.

Jessant-de-lis. Said of a leopard's face with a fleur-de-lis passing through the mouth.

Jessed. Having straps or thongs.

Jesses. The straps of hawk's bells.

Jupiter. The planet signifying blue in the old blazon by heavenly bodies.

Label. A mark of cadency ; also in occasional use as a charge.

Lambrequin. The mantling of a helm.

Langued. The term used to denote that the tongue of a beast or bird is of a different tincture from the rest of the charge, or from that usually employed. All birds and beasts are *langued* red, unless they are themselves of that tincture ; in that case they are *langued* blue, unless the blazon distinctly express that the tongue is to be of some other tincture. If the general rule given above is followed, there is no need at all to mention that the animal is *langued*.

Larmes. Drops of blue colour, (tears).

Legged (*Membered*). Is said when the legs of a bird differ in tincture from the rest of the body.

Leopard's Face. Is used when the head is represented affronté, or gardant, no part of the neck being visible.

Leopard's Head. Is used either when the head is in profile

or affronté, if part of the neck, either coupé or erased, be visible.

Lochaber-axe. A pole-axe whose top ends in a hook.

Lodged. Is said of a hart and other beasts of chase when lying on the ground (distinguish from *couchant*, which is applied to beasts of prey).

Lozenge. One of the sub-ordinaries ; also one of the forms of the escutcheon.

Lucy. An old name for the pike fish.

Lymphad. A galley propelled by oars, but also having a mast and square sail.

Maintenance, *Cap of*. A cap of dignity ; usually of crimson or blue velvet, "turned up," or lined, with ermine or other fur or stuff of a different tincture. Often used to support crests in mediæval times.

Maned. Having a mane of a different tincture from the rest of the body.

Mantle, *Mantling*. The cloak or robe placed around a shield of arms.

Mantlings. The coverings of helmets cut into foliage shape.

Mars. In blazoning by planets represents red.

Martlet. A martin or swallow without legs, but with the tufts of feathers on their junction with the body ; the modern mark of cadency for the fourth son.

Masle. A lozenge without the centre ; really a border shaped like a lozenge.

Masculy. Covered with mascles.

Masoned. Divided by lines, usually of black, to represent the

mortar between the stones of castles, bridges, and other buildings.

Maunch, or *Manche*. The old-fashioned sleeve of a lady's garment.

Membered. The term used to describe the legs of a bird if of a different tincture from the rest of the body.

Mercury. The planet used to denote purple.

Metals. Or (gold) and Argent (silver).

Miniver. A fur; a corruption of menu-vair.

Mitre. The cap of an abbot, bishop, or archbishop.

Moline, *Cross*. A cross with arms, like the ends of a mill-rind. It resembles a cross anchory, but the hooks at the end of the arms not so acute. It is used among the modern marks of cadency as the difference for an eighth son.

Motto. A short sentence accompanying armorial bearings; usually borne on a separate listel, or ribbon.

Mount. A hill in base of the shield.

Mounting. Rising.

Mullet. A star; usually of five straight points. If of more the fact must be specified. When it represents the rowel of a spur its centre is pierced.

Mural Crown. A coronet of gold with battlements along its upper edge.

Murrey. Blood colour.

Musion. A mouser, a domestic cat.

Muzzled. Applied to bears and other beasts which have the mouth tied with bands.

Naiaut. Swimming; applied to fish borne fessways, or hori-

zontally (distinguish from *hauriant*).

Naissant. Rising out of the middle of a fess or other ordinary.

Naval Crown. A coronet of gold ornamented on its upper edge with alternate sterns and sails of ships.

Nebuly, or *Nebulle*. A line of partition. This line is infrequent in ancient coats either as a partition line or as the bounding line of an ordinary; but in modern times it has been pretty frequently employed as a difference, and in some cases granted very appropriately, to indicate a possible but doubtful descent from a family already bearing Arms.

Nombril. One of the points of the escutcheon.

Nowed. Knotted; also said of the tails of reptiles.

Ogress. An old name for a gun-stone, pellet, or roundle of black.

Or. The metal gold.

Orb. A globe of sovereignty, on the top of which is a cross.

Ordinaries. Certain heraldic charges of most frequent occurrence.

Ordinaries, Sub-. Heraldic charges also of frequent use, but not so important as the preceding. The distinction is entirely an arbitrary one.

Oreiller. A cushion or pillow.

Orle. A narrow border within the shield but removed from its edge; one of the sub-ordinaries.

Orle, In. Charges arranged in a circular form, or following the outline of the shield.

Over-all. The term used when a

- charge, an ordinary, or an escutcheon, is placed upon others.
- Owl.* This bird is always drawn full faced.
- Pale.* One of the ordinaries.
- Palisado Crown.* A coronet of gold ornamented with golden palisades on the upper edge of the rim.
- Pall.* (1) An archi-episcopal vestment of white wool shaped like the letter Y.
(2) One of the ordinaries.
- Pallet.* A diminutive of the pale.
- Palmer's Staff.* A pilgrim's walking stick.
- Paly.* Divided into perpendicular divisions like pales.
- Papingoes.* Parrots, or popinjays.
- Party* (*per bend, pale, fess, etc.*). Are the phrases used to denote that the field or charge is divided by a line drawn in the direction of the ordinary named.
- Passant.* The heraldic term for a beast walking and looking straight before it.
- Passant-counter-passant.* Is said of two or more animals walking alternately in opposite directions—the first to the dexter, the second to the sinister, the third as the first, etc., or the reverse.
- Passant-gardant.* Denotes that the beast is walking forward, but that its head is affronté, or full faced.
- Passant-regardant.* Walking forward, but with the head looking backward.
- Passion Cross.* A name for the long cross; it differs from the Calvary Cross in not having steps.
- Passion Nail.* A long spike with a quadrangular head. The ordinary known as the pile is sometimes, but erroneously, called by this name.
- Patonce.* A floriated form of the cross.
- Patty, Patte* (*Formy, Formée*). A form of the cross, each arm expanding from the centre and terminated by a straight line. Nisbet uses this term for dove-tailed.
- Paw.* The foot of an animal couped, or erased, at the first joint (distinguish from *gamb*).
- Peacock.* Is drawn passant unless it is blazoned as a—
- Peacock in its Pride.* It is then drawn with tail expanded in a circle.
- Pean.* A form of ermine; a fur with a sable ground and golden spots
- Pearl.* The precious gem used to denote silver or white in an obsolete mode of blazoning.
- Pegasus.* The winged horse of mythology.
- Pelican.* In Armory is drawn conventionally; usually with expanded wings, and with neck embowed, vulning her breast, whence drops of blood distil for the nourishment of her young ones, which are placed beneath her in the nest. She is then said to be a—
- Pelican in her Piety.* (See above.)
- Pellet.* A black roundle.
- Pennon, or Penon.* A small oblong, pointed flag.
- Per.* Through, or by means of. (See *Party*.)
- Pheon.* The broad head of a dart or javelin. In English Armory it is borne with the point towards the base.
- Phoenix.* A mythological bird, re-

presented like an eagle in the midst of flames.

Pierced. Is the term used when a cross, mullet, or other charge, has a perforation through which the field is visible. The form of the piercing should be expressed, except in the case of mullets, in which it is always circular.

Pile. One of the ordinaries.

Pilgrim's Staves. Bourdons.

Plate. A flat roundle of silver.

Platy, or Plâtée. Semy of plates.

Point, In. Is said when piles, swords, etc., are arranged in the form of a pile, that is, approaching each other in the base of the shield.

Points. The pendants of the label.

Pomeis. Green spherical roundels resembling apples.

Pommelée. The term used to describe the knob or pommel at the end of a sword hilt.

Popinjay. An old name for a parrot.

Portcullis. A strong grating let down to close the passage through a castle gate; it usually has spikes in its base and chains attached to its upper beam.

Potent. An old name for a crutch. The name given to a fur composed of crutch-like or T-shaped pieces (really only a form of vair).

Powdered. The old phrase for semy.

Pretence, Escutcheon of. (See Escutcheon).

Pride, In. (See Peacock.) The term is also applied to a turkey cock with tail expanded.

Proper. Borne of its natural colours.

Purple. The heraldic name of the colour purple.

Quarrel. The name for a cross-bow bolt.

Quarter. A sub-ordinary.

Quartered. Divided into quarters or quarterings.

Quarterings, or Quarters. Different coats, not necessarily only four in number, combined in one escutcheon to denote descent, etc. (See Chapter on Marshalling.)

Quarterly. The division of the shield by a perpendicular and a horizontal line into four nearly equal parts, called quarters.

Quatrefoil. A flower with four leaves.

Queue. The tail of a beast.

Queue-Fourché. Having a double tail.

Raguly, or Raguled. Like the stem of a tree from which the branches have been looped. It is also, but very infrequently, used as a line of partition, and is drawn with regular projections.

Rainbow. Conventional.

Rampant. Standing upright on one hind leg.

Rampant-gardant. Standing up on one hind leg, but with the face affronté.

Rampant-regardant. Standing up on one hind leg, but with the head looking backwards.

Rampant-sejant. Sitting in profile, but pawing the air.

Rays. Of the sun, are sixteen in number.

Reflected, or Reflexed. Bent back; usually said of the line or chain attached to the collar of an animal and bent over the back of it.

Regardant. Looking backward.

Revel. A Scottish term for rowel.

Riband. A diminutive of the bendlet.

Rising. Preparing for flight; said of birds only.

Rose. In modern cadency is the difference used by the seventh son.

Roundles. sub-ordinaries.

Ruby. The gem used to denote red in the obsolete system of blazoning by precious stones.

Rustre. A lozenge with a circular piercing.

Sable. The tincture black.

Saliant, or Salient. Leaping; of a horse on its haunches.

Saltire. The ordinary shaped like an X.

Saltireways. Arranged in the form of a saltire.

Sanguine. Blood colour.

Sapphire. The precious stone used for blue in the system of blazoning by gems.

Saracen's Head. The head of a Moor; usually borne wreathed of two colours.

Sardonyx. The gem representing orange in the blazon of Arms by gems.

Scallop. (See Escallop.)

Scroll. A ribbon charged with a motto.

Sea-horse. A monstrous animal, the head and fore body of a horse, with webbed feet joined to a fish-like tail.

Sea-lion. As the preceding, with the substitution of the head and mane of a lion.

Seeded. Applied to roses, indicating the colour of the seed vessels; also to pomegranates.

Segreant. Applied to wyverns and griffins when represented rampant with endorsed or expanded wings.

Sejant. Sitting.

Semé, or Semy. Strewed, or powdered regularly, with small charges.

Shake-fork. A pall, or pairle, with chevron-pointed ends.

Shield, Points of. Are described at p. 8.

Sinister. The left-hand side.

Siren. A mermaid.

Skene. A Scottish knife, or dagger.

Slipped. Having a slip or stalk torn off from the stem; applied to leaves and flowers.

Sphinx. A mythological creature.

Splendour, In. A term applied to the sun irradiated and having a human face.

Springing. Equivalent of rampant; used for stags and smaller beasts.

Star. (See Mullet and Estoile.)

Statant. Standing.

Stock. The stem of a tree.

Stoned. Set with a gem.

Strawberry leaves. The conventional term for the foliations of coronets and crowns.

Stringed. Said of a musical instrument with cords or strings; also of the cord or belt of a bugle-horn or of a bow.

Surcoat. The portion of the field of an escutcheon lying between a pair of flaunches, or flasques.

Surmounted. A charge upon which another is placed is sometimes said to be surmounted by it.

Tabard. A surcoat embroidered or painted with armorial bearings, now used by officers of Arms.

Talbot. An old English hunting dog.

Target. A circular shield.

Tau. A cross in the shape of a T.

Tenny, or *Tawny.* The tincture orange.

Thunderbolt. Conventionally represented as a twisted bar inflamed at the ends, winged, and having issuing from its centre four forked and barbed darts in saltire.

Tincture. Heraldic colour.

Topaz. The precious stone used to denote gold in the fanciful system of blazoning by gems.

Torse. An old term for the crest-wreath.

Torteau. A flat cake ; in English Heraldry coloured red.

Tressure. A diminutive of the orle.

Tressure-flory. A small single orle ornamented with fleurs-de-lis, all the heads of which point outwards and the stalks inwards.

Tressure-flory-counter-flory. The same as the above, but with the difference that the heads (and stalks) point alternately outwards and inwards.

Tressure-flory-counter-flory (double). The Royal Tressure of Scotland.

Trippant, *Tripping.* The term applied to animals of the chase in the passant, or walking, attitude.

Turned-up. Said of a cap of which the edging, or lining (of a different colour), is shown.

Tusked. Having teeth or tusks ; used when these differ from the ordinary colour, or from that of the body.

Undy, or *Undé.* Wavy.

Unguled. Having hoofs ; applied to stags, unicorns, bulls, etc., whose cloven feet are of a

different tincture from the rest of the body.

Unicorn. A fabulous animal, having the general form of a horse, but with a twisted horn proceeding from its forehead, the beard of a goat, cloven feet, and a lion's tail.

Urchin. An old name for the hedgehog.

Vair. One of the heraldic furs.

Vallary Crown. The crown of palisades.

Venus. The colour green in the obsolete system of blazoning by planets.

Vert. The tincture green.

Vested. Habited.

Vigilance. The stone held by a stork or crane in its uplifted foot is thus called.

Voided. Is said of an ordinary of which the interior is removed, leaving the field visible within the narrow outlines.

Volant. Flying.

Vulning, or *Vulnant.* Wounding ; said of a pelican.

Vulned. Wounded.

Wavy. (*See Undy.*) A line of partition.

Weir, or *Wear.* A dam of wattles interwoven.

Winged. Having wings.

Wreath. The twisted bands of silk round the base of the crest ; also any chaplet or garland.

Wreathed. Having, or wearing, a wreath.

Wyvern. A monstrous animal. The wyvern of British Heraldry, a dragon with only two legs and resting on a nowed tail, does not differ from the dragon as generally depicted in Foreign Heraldry.

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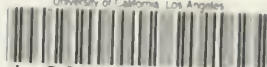
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