

The Heraldry Society

HISTORIC HERALDRY HANDBOOK

'The systematic use of hereditary devices centred on the shield'
Sir Anthony R. Wagner, Garter Principal King of Arms

'The handmaiden of history'

Sir James Balfour Paul, Lord Lyon King of Arms

'The floral border in the garden of history'

Sir Iain Moncreiffe, Kyntyre Pursuivant of Arms

'A study which loads the memory without improving the understanding'

Peter le Neve, Norroy King of Arms

'The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave
Awaits alike th' inevitable hour,
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.'

Thomas Gray, Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard

'For those who can decipher it, heraldry is an algebra - a language'

Victor Hugo

'Heraldry is a noble science and a fascinating hobby – but essentially it is FUN' *J. P. Brooke-Little, Richmond Herald*

www.theheraldrysociety.com

Please note

The Society does not offer an arms research service and has no direct connection with the College of Arms, to whom enquiries concerning particular English coats of arms should be addressed.

www.college-of-arms.gov.uk



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The Heraldry Society was founded in 1947 by John P. Brooke-Little, CVO, KStJ, FSA, FSH, the then Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms and ultimately, in 1995, Clarenceux King of Arms.

In 1956 the Society was incorporated under the Companies Act (1948).

By Letters Patent dated 10th August 1957 the Society was granted Armorial Bearings.

The Society is both a registered non-profit making company and an educational charity.



John Brooke-Little

Our aims

To promote and encourage the study and knowledge of and to foster and extend interest in the science of heraldry, armory, chivalry, precedence, ceremonial, genealogy, family history and all kindred subjects and disciplines

Our activities include

Seasonal monthly meetings and lectures

Publishing a popular newsletter, The Heraldry Gazette, and a more scholarly journal, The Coat of Arms

In alternate years, a residential Congress with speakers and conducted visits

Building a heraldry archive in both printed and digital formats

Maintaining a website and organising a bookstall at all our meetings

Supporting regional Societies' initiatives





The Heraldry Society

Our Membership

Is inclusive and open to all

A prior knowledge of heraldry is not a prerequisite to membership, nor is it necessary for members to possess their own arms

The Chairman and Council of the Heraldry Society



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The Yorkshire Heraldry Society

and their 1994 publication

Heraldry from its Historic Origins by Hugh Murray with line drawings by Brian Breton ISBN 0 9524128 0 2



College of Arms



Kings of Arms



Garter King of Arms
The principal herald
whose title is derived
from his duties to the
Order of the Garter.



Clarenceux
A title probably
originating with the
herald of the Duke of
Clarence, third son of
Edward III.
Responsible for
matters south of the
River Trent.



Norroy and Ulster 'Northern King' responsible for matters north of the River Trent. His office was combined with Ulster in 1943.



The Sovereign



Earl Marshal
(Head of the College of Arms)



Her Majesty's College of Arms (The Monarch's Kings of Arms & Heralds) GRANTS ARMS TO

PEOPLE

New Royals

and

Dignitariies

(where

appropriate)

Barons

Knights

Individuals

Arms attributed to historical figures

PLACES

Counties

Cities

Boroughs

Towns

CORPORATIONS & INSTITUTIONS

Armed Forces

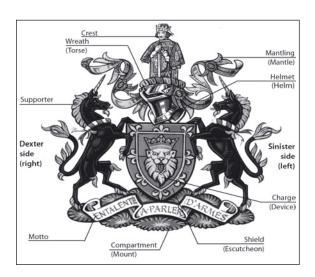
National Services

Companies

Ecclesiastical Arms







Quarterly Azure and Gules a lion's face crowned with an Ancient Crown Or within a tressure flory on the outer edge of the same And for the crest on a wreath Or Azure and Gules A demi figure of a knight in armour habited in a tabard of the arms his hands gauntleted proper the dexter holding the hilt and the sinister resting on the quillions of a sword point downwards also proper hilt and pommel Or on his head a Chapeau Gules turned up Ermine encircled by an Ancient Crown Gold Mantled Azure and Gules doubled Or On either side an Unicorn Sable armed unguled crined and tufted Or wreathed about the neck with a torse Argent and Gules

[For bracketed references in the text, see page 18]

BLAZON

The blazon – the written description of the arms – can use a combination of English, Norman French and Latin, often with abbreviations and little punctuation.

- By c1255 Principal terms and conventional order of blazon crystallized. Blazon in Norman French, but occasionally Latin. [31 p17].
 - c 1430 Occasional use of gems for tinctures a system invented by Sicily Herald [35 p77]. Planets and virtues as tincture names also introduced at this time [38 p53].
- Late 15th C English blazon introduced with Norman French terms anglicized [31 p17].
 - 16th C The fashion of avoidance of repitition in blazon came in, using terms like 'of the field' or 'of the second' to avoid repeating tinctures [31 p112].

MOTTO

Mottoes, probably deriving from war cries, express pious hopes or sentiments and usually appear on a scroll beneath both the shield and any decorations, orders and medals hanging from it. They can use any language (often Latin) and, since they are not included in the descriptive blazon, can be (but rarely are) changed by the arms' owner. Their tinctures can be independent of the arms.

1293 The motto *Crede Beronti* used by Sir John de Byron on his seal [38 p112].

18th C In general use. Earlier examples are generally for peers [9 p449].



COMPARTMENT

A mound on which the Supporters of the shield can stand and usually consistent with their design – frequently a grassy knoll, but also a pebbly beach, sea waves or brickwork.







SUPPORTERS

Usually in pairs, real or imagined figures appearing on each side of the shield to guard and uphold it.

Early 14th C Practice of filling the space either side of the shield begins [31 p16].

Late 14th C These infillers evolved into recognisable supporters [20 p260].

Late 15th C First definite use of supporters in time of Henry VI [5 p211].

Early 16th C Supporters confined to peers and knights of principal orders [31 p16]. Gentry allowed

to retain them if of ancient use [38 p101].



MANTLING

Originally attached to the helm, a mantle or small cloak hung down the back probably as protection from the sun. It is now a decorative accessory displayed each side of the crest and shield and, like the torse, reflects the tinctures of the arms: principal colour on the outside, principal metal on the lining.

Mid 14th C First appearance – no rule as to the colours at this time.

16th – 18th C The tinctures Gules and Argent used for all except peers and royalty who early used Gules and Ermine.

Early 18th C Mantling picks up the principal tinctures of the shield (those mentioned first in the blazon) [31 p110].

1741 The arms of peers in Collin's *Peerage of England* no longer shown with ermine lined mantling. This has remained the practice until the present day [38 p89].

1953 Ruling by Kings of Arms: badges may be shown on mantling but no unauthorised charges [38 p90].



TORSE

Covering the join between the crest and the helm, the torse or wreath is a twisted strand of six folds, possibly originating as a lady's favour. It alternates the two principal tinctures (metal and colour) in the arms, the first fold on the dexter side (the viewer's left) being of the arms' metal tincture.

Mid 14th C First appearance.

End 16th C The blazon included the words 'on a wreath of the colours', the principal tinctures of the shield (those first used in the blazon). If one of them is a fur, the dominant colour of the fur is used [14 p379].



HELM

Early 13th C Invention of the closed helm.

c 1600 Rules for helms, when used as part of an achievement, to indicate the rank of the bearer (monarch, peer, knight, gentleman), evolved during the reign of Elizabeth I [31 p108].

c 1980 Rule for helms relaxed by the College of Arms to allow helms to be turned sideways or forward to allow the logical display of a sideways or forward facing crest [4 pv1].



Tilting Helm 15th C

CREST

Ornament mounted on the helm since the days of chivalry, possibly to resist the downward blow of a sword. Fitted to the top of the helm, a flat plate bore a graphical device. The plate was cut to follow the outline of the device, eventually becoming the present three-dimensional model. If a person has two crests, the senior is placed to the dexter, if three the principal is placed in the centre, the second to the dexter and the third to the sinister [38 p85].

- Precursor of the crest to be seen on the headgear of Geoffrey of Anjou on his brass at Le Mans.
- 1198 First appearance of a recognizable crest on the Second Great Seal of Richard I [7 p254].
- End 14th C Crests in general use [37 p27].
 - 1561–2 It was decreed that women should not bear crests [12 p55].
- 5 June 1817 Warrant of deputy Earl Marshal forbidding transmission of a crest by a woman [38 p76].





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CROWNS & CORONETS

Coronets worn by Monarchs

- before 1399 A circlet of trefoils or fleurs-de-lis.
 - 1399 The circlet was arched over.
 - 1485 An arched over circlet of alternate crosses and fleurs-de-lis [20 p290].

Coronets worn by Peers

Temp Elizabeth I Distinctive pattern of coronets for peers above the rank of Barons evolved [31 p105].

Mural and Naval Crowns

Used in personal arms granted to distinguish solders and sailors respectively (generals, admirals and high ranks only). Both appear in civic heraldry, the latter particularly for seaports [7 p279].

- 1652 Crest with a mural crown granted to the City of Gloucester [9 p322].
- 1658 Grant of arms including a naval crown to the family of Lendon [25 p185].
- 1797 Augmentation including a naval crown granted to Admiral Adam Duncan for his victory at Camperdown [21 p88–9].
- 1815 Crest of an augmentation including a mural crown granted to Field Marshall Sir John Byng for services in the Peninsular War and at Waterloo [21 p107–9].
- 1914 Mural crown granted to the London County Council instead of a crest, a precedent followed for later county councils [5 p188].



Mural Crown

Duke

- Norman title of Duke revived when Edward, the Black Prince, created Duke of Cornwall by his father, Edward III [16 p224].
- 1362 Coronets for Dukes introduced at the investiture of Lionel, son of Edward III, as Duke of Clarence [20 p272].
- 1483 Premier Duke of England Norfolk created.
- 1643 Premier Duke of Scotland Hamilton created.
- 1766 Premier Duke of Ireland Leinster created.

Marquess

- First Marquess (margrave) Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford created Marquess of Dublin by Richard II and invested with a circlet of gold [16 p414] [20 p272].
- 1551 Premier Marquess of England Winchester created.
- 1599 Premier Marquess of Scotland Huntly created.
- 1766 Premier Marquess of Ireland Leinster created.



Earl

A Saxon title by tenure [16 p226].

- 1398 Premier Earl Union Roll Crawford and Balcarres created.
- 1404 Premier Earl of Scotland Mar created.
- 1442 Premier Earl of England & Ireland Shrewsbury and Waterford created.
- 1483 Premier Earl of England Norfolk created.
- 1766 Premier Earl of Ireland Leinster created.

Viscount

- 1440 First Viscount, John, Lord Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont by Henry VI [16 p680].
- 1478 Premier Viscount of Ireland Gormanstown created.
- 1550 Premier Viscount of England Hereford created.
- Temp Elizabeth I Privilege of wearing a coronet extended to Viscounts.
 - 1620 Premier Viscount of Scotland Falkland created.









Baron

A Norman title by tenure, although existing earlier as Vavasour and Thane (Saxon).

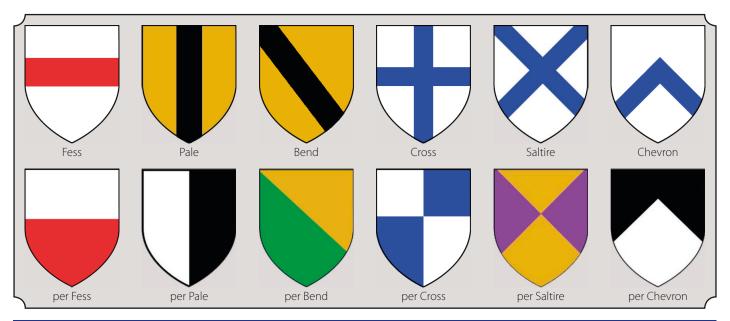
- 1205 Barons first summoned to Parliament.
- 1223 Premier Baron of Ireland Kingscale created.
- 1265 Barons created by writ first on record.
- 1283 Premier Barons of England Mowbray and Segrave created.
- Barons created by patent the first, John of Beauchamp, Baron of Kidderminster, created by Richard II [16 p68].
- 1445 Premier Baron of Scotland Forbes created.
- 1448 Premier Baron of England Stourton created.
- 1619 Premier Baron of Ireland Sarsfield created.
- 1625 Premier Baron of Nova Scotia Gordon created.
- 7 August 1661 Royal warrant allowed Barons to wear a distinctive coronet [31 p105].



Baronet

- 22 May 1611 Baronets of England created by James I in connection with the colonisation of Ulster from those whose grandfathers in the male line were armigerous and upon payment of about £1,000. They could ensign their arms with an escutcheon *Argent, a sinister hand erect, couped at the wrist and appaumé, gules* the Red Hand of Ulster.
 - 1611 Premier Baronet of England Bacon created.
- 30 July 1619 Baronets of Ireland created. Baronets now refered to as 'of England and Ireland'.
- 26 May 1625 Baronets of Nova Scotia created by James I, before his death, and confirmed by Charles I in connection with the colonization of Nova Scotia. They could ensign their arms with an escutcheon bearing a St Andrews Cross and the arms of Scotland. In all, 109 were created.
 - 1 May 1707 Union of English and Scottish Parliaments. No more baronets of Nova Scotia created after this date.
 - 3 Dec 1783 No person to be created a baronet until his right to bear arms had been certified from College of Arms records.
 - 1 Jan 1801 Union of English and Irish Parliaments. All subsequent creations entitled Baronets of the United Kingdom [6 Vol 1 pvii], [16 p68] and [26].

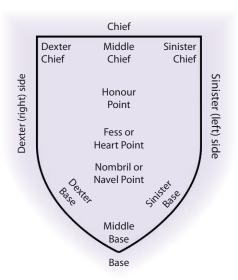






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THE SHIELD



The shield, or escutcheon, has changed shape over the centuries but its surface ('field') has always been the area on which armorial bearings are usually displayed. Any decorations, orders or medals (except campaign medals) are displayed below the shield, suspended by their ribbons.

- 12th 14th C The heraldic shield followed the shape actually used in warfare.
 - 1270 Lozenges used for the display of arms on seals [12 p26].
 - 1296 Roundels used for the display of arms on seals [12 p26].
 - 15th C As heraldic design became more complicated heraldic shields became more rectangular to allow the charges to be properly displayed.
- 1490 1540 Rectangular and waisted shield with foliage at top and bottom in use [23 p24].
- 17th & 18th C Elaborate rococo shield shapes are commonly used bearing no relationship to those ever in actual use.
 - 19th C The movement back to a recognizable conventional shield for the display of charges begins.
 - 20th C The College of Arms returns to the medieval heater shaped shield for normal displays of heraldic charges.

Shape for Women

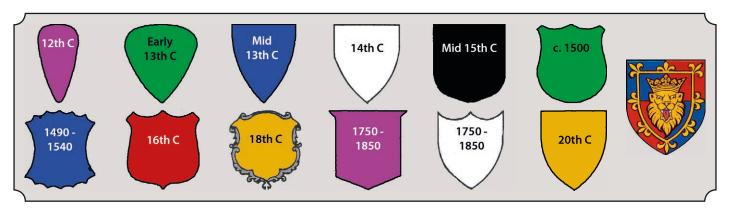
1558 First Grant of Arms to a woman: Dame Mary Mathew. Emblazoned upon a shield [9 p575].

1561–2 A Chapter of the Officers of Arms settled on the use of a lozenge for the display of arms by single or widowed women [12 p55]. Previously, the lozenge had merely been a variation of shield shape in general use. For example, on the seals of Thomas Furnival, died 1279, [19 p38] or William Paynell 1301 [20 p112].





Today Married women are allowed by Chapter of the Officers of Arms to display arms on a shield. A wife may use her husband's arms, with a lozenge for difference.







TINCTURES

- 15th C Introduction of terms 'colour' and 'metal' [31 p105, 110].
- 16th C Introduction of the term 'fur' for the varieties of ermine and vair [31 p107].
 - 1562 Language of Colour described [22 fo.1].
- 17th C Introduction of the term 'tincture' to cover, inclusively, the colours, metals and furs [31 p113].
 - 1957 Ruling by Kings of Arms: Furs and Proper (natural colours) are neither colour nor metal [39 p90].

Gules (Gu)







Purpure (Purp)

Argent (Ar)

Two Metals Or (Or)

Three Stains Sanguine Tenné (Ten) (Sang)





RULES OF TINCTURE

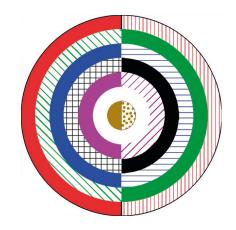
A colour object should not overlay a colour field, nor a metal object a metal field.

TRICKING

Early 16th C Tricked shields, indicating tinctures by letters, used in the notebooks compiled by the Kings of Arms on the Visitations of their heraldic provinces [31 p113].

HATCHING

- 1600 System of hatching to indicate tinctures by lines, squares and dots first appeared in Langruis' Map of Brabant [31 p113].
- System of hatching popularised by Father de Petra Sancta in his 1638 Tesserae Gentilitia. [31 p113].
- 1649 First use of hatching in England – on the death warrant of Charles I [27 p40]. It was to become popular with masons and



CHARGES

Earliest occurrence of terms [2], [31 p103–113]

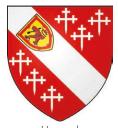
12th C	Argent	Azure	Cross	Or			
13th C	Annulet Bordure Cotise Fer de Moline Gard Label Martlet Party Fourchy Torteaux	Bar Canton Crescent Fess Gemils Leopard Mascle Passant Rampant Trefoil	Barry Chequy Crosslet Fleur-de-Lis Gobony Lion Masculy Paty Rose Tressure	Bend Chessrook Eagle Flory Gules Lioncel Maunch Pile Roundel Vair	Bezant Chevron Engrailed Formy Gyron Lozenge Molet Powdered Semé Vert	Bezanty Chief Ermine Fret Gyronny Lozengy Orle Quarterly Sable Voided	Billet Cinquefoil Estoile Fretty Indented Lucy Paly Queue Saltire
14th C	Dexter	Fitchy	Fusil	Jessant-de-L	is	Pale	Sinister
15th C	Erased	Fimbriated	Flory-Counter-	-Flory	Nebuly	Pheon	Proper
16th C	Anchor Compony Invected Quartrefoil	Armed Counter-changed Langued Rampant-Gardant	Attired Couped Ordinary Regardant	Barbed Embowed Passant-Gar Sejant	Barrulet Enfiled dant Statant	Bendlet Ermines Patonce Trippant	Caboshed Inguled Plate Volant
17th C	Gamb	Gorged					



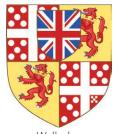
AUGMENTATIONS OF HONOUR

An additional hereditary quarter, charge or crest granted to commemorate a particular event or service. They start to appear in the early 14th century. A crest of augmentation takes the senior position to the dexter if two crests are used [38 p85].

- 1334 Sir Walter Manny was recorded at the second Dunstable Tournament as bearing a royal lion (on the upper chevron) on his shield in addition to his normal three chevrons [21 p8].
- Sir John Pelham granted an additional quarter of two buckles for his part in capturing John of France at Poitiers [21 p16]. This is spurious [38 p69].
- Additional quarter granted to Robert de Vere, 9th Earl of Oxford, as long as he held the lordship of Ireland [38 p69].
 - 1646 Charles I gave Garter King of Arms power to grant augmentations [21 p7].
 - 1660 Charles II, at the restoration of the monarchy, gave Garter King of Arms a warrant authorising him to grant augmentations ('any of our royal badges') to add to arms. This is the authority for the present system of augmentations, although in the 18th and 19th centuries many that were not royal badges were granted [21 p7].



Howard Duke of Norfolk



Wellesley Duke of Wellington

MITRE

Worn by Archbishops, Bishops and certain Abbots. Not found before the 10th century and then only for Popes and Cardinals. Extended to Archbishops and Bishops in 1049–54, and Abbots in 1063. In the 12th century used on seals [17 p60].

- 1345 An early possible heraldic use on the Palatinate seal of Thomas Hatfield, Bishop of Durham, 1345–81.
- 1438 A definite heraldic use on privy seal of Robert Nevill, Bishop of Durham, 1438–57 [20 p163].

HAT

Roman Catholic

- Pope Innocent IV granted hats to Cardinals to distinguish them from other prelates [17 p86].
 - 1313 A Cardinal's hat carved on the tomb of Cardinal Riccardo Petroni at Sienna above his arms [17 p69].
 - 1495 Similar use on tomb of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, in Southwark Cathedral [20 p164].
 - 17th C Pierre Palliot made one of the first attempts to systemize a hierarchy of hats [17 p70].
 - Sacred Congregation of Ceremonies fixed the number of tassels on Cardinals' hats at 15 on each side [17 p69].
- 21 Feb 1905 Most clerical hats brought under uniform control. There are still some irrgularities among green hats [17 p70 + p157].
- 17 July 1967 Official use of Roman Catholic hats allowed in English heraldry for the personal arms of Roman Catholic clergy [4 p89].

Anglican

21 Dec 1976 Earl Marshal's warrant detailed a hierarchy of clerical hats for use by Anglican clergy to be used, if they wished, instead of a crest [17 p135].



Archbishop



Canon



SAINTLY HERALDRY

- c 1245–61 Arms of the Trinity (Matthew Paris Chronica Majorca) [30 p61].
 - c 1295 Arms of St George (Hours of the Virgin Mary Bodleian Library) [33 p29].
 - c 1400 Arms for all the major saints established by this time.





CADENCY

It is a principle of English heraldry that a coat of arms should be distinctive not only of a family as a whole but also of its branches and individual members. Several systems of differencing for cadency of cadets were tried before the present one was arrived at.

Modification by the addition of a label

Earliest known label on the counter seal of Saer de Quincey, 1st Earl of Winchester (died 1219), younger Before 1219 brother of Robert de Quincey [5 p114], a surety baron at the sealing of Magna Carta 1215.

Modification by tincture

1216-72 Two branches of the Furnival family were distinguished by Or and Argent fields [5 p114].

Modification by the addition of ordinaries

1256-72 Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall and King of the Romans differenced his arms by the addition of a bordure for his earldom of Poitou [27 p187]. Bends were also used for differencing.

Modification by the addition of charges

by 1317 Sons of Peter de Mauley, in the Mauley window at York Minster, are distinguished by the addition of charges (dolphins, wyvern, eagles and crosses crosslet) on the bend.

Differencing by the addition of single small marks

c1400 Sons of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the windows of St Mary's Church, Warwick, are distinguished by marks added to the shield (label, crescent, annulet, rose, martlet and molet) [27 p181].

Present system (label, crescent, molet, etc) invented by Sir John Writhe, Garter King of Arms 1478–1504 c1500 [15 p42]. If a cadency mark appears on a shield, it can also appear on the crest [38 p85].

Bastardy

A baton sinister is used in grants to natural children of a sovereign [38 p68].

Plain bordure used to denote non-royal illegitimacy. 17th C

19th C Changed to wavy bordure.



Crescent



Divorced Woman

Divorced Women

c 1980 Recent practice allows a divorced woman to revert to her paternal arms differenced by a mascle [38 p68].

MARSHALLING

Dimidiation to indicate marriage

Vertical halving of two shields and then joining opposing sides: husband's dexter half joining wife's sinister half.

Dimidiated arms on seal of Robert Pinknet [30 p112].

Impalement to indicate marriage or office

mid 14th C Impalement replaces dimidiation as the means of conjoining the arms of a husband and wife [12 p41–2]. Shortly afterwards, the practice of impaling personal arms with the arms of an office began amongst senior clergy. In 1397 Archbishop Robert Waldby impaled his arms with those of the See of York on his seal for the regality of Hexham.

Regius Professors at Cambridge allowed to impale their personal arms with those of their chairs [19 p37]. 1590

Regular use of impaled arms by Kings of Arms [38 p119]. 1660

c 1975 Heads of any authority or organization bearing arms allowed to impale their personal arms with those of their organisation [4 pvii].

Others entitled to impale are Abbots, Deans of Cathedrals, Heads of Colleges, Lord Mayors, Mayors and Council Chairmen.

Escutcheon of Pretence for heiresses

Not in general use until this time [12 p42], although earlier examples can be found, as on the Garter stall plate of Sir Richard Beauchamp KG (1403) who, in 1423, married as his second wife Isabel, sister and heir of Richard le Despencer [18 plate 34].

Canton for the heiress of her mother

1664 At Sir William Dugdale's visitation of Staffordshire he allowed Charles Cotton to record his arms which included a Beresford quarter with Stanhope on a canton. His mother was heiress of her Beresford mother, but not of her Stanhope father [38 p134].



Quartering

- Earliest known example of a quartered shield in England is on the tomb of Eleanor of Castile (died 1291), Queen of Edward I, at Westminster Abbey, although known elsewhere in 1230 [5 p137] [30 p112].
- 1308–11 Earliest known instance of an English subject quartering arms is Sir Symon de Montago [5 p137]. His additional quarter represents arms acquired by marriage to an heiress.
 - Edward III quartered France (ancient) with England to reinforce his claim to the French throne [5 p207].

 Both this example and Eleanor of Castile represent a territorial acquisition or claim.
 - 1409 Sir John Oldcastle guartered the arms of his wife, Joan Cobham [38 p123].

ARMORIAL MEMORIAL BOARDS

16th C First appearance, possibly as a cheap form of memorial [29 p19].

HATCHMENTS

- 1629 Earliest known hatchment in England, at Eye, Herefordshire, for John Blount. Slightly earlier appearance in the Low Countries [29 p17 and p19].
- 1631 Hatchment in Marnhull Church, Dorset, to Lieutenant Fillol.
- 1635 Hatchment in Long Melford Church, Suffolk, to Viscount Savage.
- May 1987 Hatchment in Rowley Church, near Beverley, for Canon Christopher Hildyard, patron of the living.
- December 1987 Hatchment in Brandesburton Church. near Beverley, for Timothy Blackmore, killed in Columbia.
- November 1990 Hatchment designed and painted by Michael Holmes in St Mary Church, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, to Humphrey Lindsay.



Maria Otway-Cave 1879

ARCHITECURAL DECORATION, STATUARY & STAINED GLASS

- 1219 Reclining effigy of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, in Temple Church, London, holding a shield [42 p20].
- 1247 Henry III ordered armorial glass for Rochester Castle no longer extant [41 p57].
- c 1250 Royal arms installed in a window in Chetwode Church, Bucks.
- c 1253 Heraldic tiles in the Chapter House at Westminster Abbey. Earliest surviving use of Royal arms as architectural decoration [38 p173].
 - Henry III ordered arms to be carved in stone in the spandrels of the aisle arcades in Westminster Abbey. Said to be the first use of heraldry in a permanent form as an architectural decoration [38 p173]
- c 1266 Heraldic stained glass installed in a chapel at Havering-atte-Bower, Essex [38 p173].
- c 1270 Heraldic stained glass installed in the Chapter House (now in the west window) of Salisbury Cathedral. The charges are individual pieces of glass leaded into the field.
 - 1277 Shield of arms on the Brass of Sir John D'Abernon at Stoke d'Abernon [42 p41].
 - 1285 Shields of arms in arcading of the wooden chest tomb of John de Pitchford at Pitchford, Salop [42 p26].
 - 1289 Heraldic Brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington at Chartham, Kent [42 p42].
 - 1290 Shields of arms in arcading of the chest tomb of Eleanor of Castile in Westminster Abbey [42 p26].
- c1310 Earliest use of yellow stain gives glass painters the ability to use another colour other than black on a piece of glass.
- Early 15th C Use of abrasion of flashed ruby glass allows glass painters to expose the plain white glass beneath. This could then be stained yellow.
- Late 15th C First appearance of flashed azure glass.
 - c 1540 First appearance in England of enamel paints of various colours, allowing glass painters the freedom to paint complex multi-quartered shields on one piece of glass.
- Mid 17th C General introduction of ledger slabs with incised inscription and heraldic achievement in deep relief [41 p120], although earlier examples are known, e.g. Henry Grey, died 1591, at Morpeth.
 - 19th C Stained glass makers' signs became prevalent.





PURSUIVANTS, HERALDS & KINGS OF ARMS

First mentions of the Officers of the College of Arms [15]

- 1170 First record of heralds – as officials at jousts.
- 1225 A person called Bond described as King of Heralds.
- c 1276 Peter - Herald for North of Trent.
- c 1334 Andrew - Clarenceaux King of Arms.
- 1338 Windsor Herald. Norroy King of Arms.
- 1347 Lancaster Herald, herald to Earls and Dukes of Lancaster.
- c 1393 John – Chester Herald, herald to Prince of Wales.
- Office of Garter King of Arms created William Bruges appointed. 30 June 1415
 - 1418 Rouge Croix Pursuivant.
 - 1421 Richmond Herald, herald to John, Duke of Bedford.
 - Somerset Herald, herald to Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerset. 1448 Bluemantle Pursuivant.
 - 1484 York Herald.
- 2 March 1484 First formal Charter of the College of Arms by Richard III.
 - 1485 Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.
 - c 1490 Portcullis Pursuivant.







Bluemantle Pursuivant Badge



Rouge Dragon Pursuivant Badge



Portcullis Pursuivant Badge

GRANTS OF ARMS

- 1418 Writ issued by Henry V stating that no one should assume a coat of arms unless by proper grant or by inheritance from ancestors. Those who fought at Agincourt were exempt from this provision [39 p45].
- Earliest known grant of arms extant to Drapers Company [33 p30]. 1439
- 1467 Right of Crown to issue patents of arms explicitly stated [36 p30].
- Grants in Northern Province to be made jointly by Garter and Norroy. 1673
- 1680 Grants in Southern Province to be made jointly by Garter and Clarenceaux [1 p35].

ROLLS OF ARMS

- 1244-59 Matthew Paris shields – earliest known collection of shields – as book illustration [30 p3 et seq].
 - c 1255 Glover's Roll – earliest known specific collection of English arms [30 p89 et sq].
 - c 1340 Cooke's Ordinary – earliest known ordinary (arms arranged by charge) in existence [34 p58].

VISITATIONS

Mid 15th C Proto visitation of many shires and London by Roger Leigh, Clarenceaux King of Arms [35 p66].

19 April 1530 Royal proclamation of Henry VIII requiring Kings of Arms to visit their provinces to examine arms, reform them if necessary and destroy arms devised without authority. Earliest Visitation under this order made by Thomas Benoit, Clarenceax King of Arms, in the same year [35 p55].

1687 Last Visitation – made by Sir Henry St George, Clarenceaux King of Arms, to London [35 p77].



Bertrand Russell









Christopher Wren

Isaac Newton



*

HERALDIC OFFICES

Purveyors of Arms to unsuspecting members of the public – or armsmongers, according to J P Brooke–Little, Richmond Herald.

1828 Earliest mention found: Joshua Penny, Heralds College, Bennetts Hill, Doctors Commons, London – Robson's *London Directory (8th Edition)*.

HERALDIC TAX

An Act granting to His Majesty a Duty on certificates issued in respect to armorial bearings or ensigns.

Each piece of Vellum, Parchment or Paper upon which any certificate is issued to a person using or wearing armorial bearings –

By any person keeping a coach and displaying arms £2 2s 0d

By any person not keeping a coach but paying House or

Window Tax and using arms £1 1s 0d

By any person not keeping a coach or paying House or

Window Tax but using arms £0 10s 6d

Exemptions: the Royal Family or persons in service of or by appointment to it; any City, Borough or Town Corporate.

5 April 1808 An Act for repealing the Duties or Assessed Taxes and granting new Duties in lieu –

Duties payable by persons in respect of any armorial bearing or ensign used or worn by them -

By any person keeping a coach and displaying arms £2 8s 0d

By any person not keeping a coach but paying House or

Window Tax and using arms £1 4s 0d

By any person not keeping a coach or paying House or

Window Tax but using arms £0 12s 0d

Exemptions: the same as the 1798 Act.

1861 Statute Law Revision Act – 1798 Armorial Bearing Act repealed.

1869 Revenue Act: Duties to be levied for armorial bearings from 1 January 1870 –

If such armorial bearing be displayed on a carriage £2 2s 0d

If such armorial bearings shall not be displayed on a carriage

but shall otherwise be worn or used £1 1s 0d

Exemptions:

- 1. The Royal Family and any person who by right of office uses the royal arms.
- 2. The sheriff of any county or mayor or other officer in any corporation or Royal Burgh serving an annual office or any person by right of office who uses the arms of the corporation or Royal Burgh.
- 3. Any municipal or other corporation or any public company.
- 4. Any shopkeeper in respect of armorial bearings used solely as trademarks in the course of trade.
- 5. Any officer or members of a club or society if the club or society has taken out armorial bearings.
- 6. Any person residing in Ireland [11 Vol1 pxxxi xxxiii].

1899 £75,347 Armorial Tax collected by the Revenue.

1930–31 34,379 Armorial Bearing licences taken out.

1944 Finance Act: Duties in respect of armorial bearings levied under the Revenue Act 1869 shall cease to be chargeable from 1 January 1945.



Otto Hupp (1859 – 1949) was a heraldist and graphic artist in Munich who for over fifty years produced the *Münchener Kalender*, each issue celebrating his ever more delightfully eccentric take on heraldry. It was a view the public enjoyed, annual sales peaking at over 17,000 copies.









1900 May 1901

May 1902 September 1907 August 1920

Images from The Münchener Kalenders of Otto Hupp, over 700 heraldic images on CD available from The Heraldry Society



DECORATIONS & ORDERS

- Order of the Garter created by Edward III. Within a few years it became customary for Knights of the Garter to encircle their personal arms with the Garter [20 p263].
- 1469 Earliest extant Garter stall plate with arms encircled by a Garter is that of Charles, Duke of Burgundy [18 plate 75].

Other orders followed this practice from their creation, with collars encircling the arms and other insignia suspended below. In the event of a person having more than one decoration or order the most senior was placed centrally, the next senior to the dexter, the next to the sinister and alternately outwards.

Decorations and orders are not hereditary and can only be displayed during the lifetime of the holder or on any memorial commemorating him.

Establishment of Various British Orders and Decorations

Where a termination date is shown for an order, no more awards were made after that date but previous holders continue to wear the order until their death.

Garter	1348	Royal Victorian Order	1896
Thistle	1687	Distinguished Service Cross	1901
Bath	1725	Order of Merit	1902
St Patrick	1783-1922	Imperial Service Order	1902
Royal Guelphic	1815-1837	Edward Medal	1907
St Michael & St George	1818	Military Cross	1914
Star of India	1851-1947	Companion of Honour	1917
Victoria Cross	1856	British Empire Order	1917
Albert Medal	1866	Distinguished Flying Cross	1918
Indian Empire	1878-1947	Air Force Cross	1918
Crown of India	1878-1947	Knight Bachelor's Badge	1929
Royal Red Cross	1883	George Cross	1940
Distinguished Service Order	1886		

OFFICIAL & CORPORATE HERALDRY

Civic [3 p13]

1329 Earliest known civic arms: City of Chester. 18 Oct 1538 First grant of arms to a civic body: City of Gloucester. First grant of a crest to a civic body: Borough of Ipswich. 28 Aug 1561 18 May 1889 First grant of arms to a County Council: West Sussex C C. 27 Feb 1906 First grant of arms to an Urban District Council: Erith U D C. 26 Mah 1906 First grant of a badge to a civic body: Borough of Launceston. 23 Nov 1927 First grant of arms to a Parish Council: Bocking Parish Council. 7 Jan 1938 First grant of arms to a Rural District Council: Wetherby R D C.



City of Chester 1329



City of Gloucester 1538

Ecclesiastical [3 p9]

1290 Earliest known arms of a See: See of Ely on the seal of Bishop William de Ludo, 1290-8.

16 July 1793 First grant of arms to a See: See of Quebec.

Commercial [3 p13]

10 Mar 1438-9 First grant of arms to a corporate body: The Drapers Company. 15 Oct 1454 First grant of a crest to a corporate body: The Girdlers Company. 7 Nov 1505 First grant of supporters to a corporate body: The Leathersellers Company.

First grant of a badge to a corporate body: Port of London

30 Aug 1909 Authority.



Eton College 1449



Drapers Company 1438-9

Academic

1 Jan 1449 Earliest grant of arms to an academic establishment: Eton College and Kings College, Cambridge [3 p9]

1905 First grant of arms to a university: Leeds University [10 pxii].



BADGE

An independent device which existed before armorial shields. A mark of allegiance or ownership which can be used where it is not lawful to use a coat of arms.

c 1140 The planta genista (broom-plant) – the badge of Geoffrey of Anjou [5 p163].

Temp Edward I Badges in general use [8 p12].

14th – 16th C Most prevalent period for the use of badges [8 p20].

18 June 1906 Practice of granting badges revived by Earl Marshal's warrant [5 p170].

FLAGS

Late 11th C Some of the earliest use of flags in this country are recorded on the Bayeux Tapestry [5 p249].

Pennons

Small and pointed at the fly.

1277 Pennon of Sir John D'Abernon displayed on brass at Stoke Dabernon [5 p250].

Gonfanons

Multi-tailed. The personal ensigns of a knight who bore them on his lance charged with his badge or armorial device.

Mid 12th C Both pennons and gonfanons in use by this time [40 p2].

Mid 15th C Gonfanons in use until this time but gradually replaced by the banner [40 p2].

Banners

Square or oblong and charged with the arms of their owners: knights bannerets, barons, princes and sovereigns.

1162 Banner used on the seal of Philippe of Alsace [40 p8].

c 1245 Some banners drawn in *Chronica Majorca* by Matthew Paris [30 p66–7 and plate I].

1300 Banners described in the siege of Caerlaverock poem.

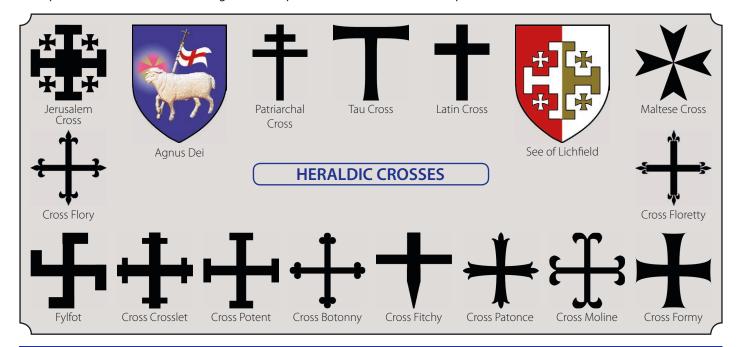
Standards

Narrow, tapering and of considerable length: from 4 yards for a knight to 8 or 9 yards for the sovereign [8 p62].

Temp Edward III In use in this reign and in especial favour in Tudor times [5 p252].



Gonfanon: Commune Montebuono





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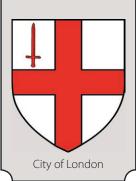




Francis Drake



Football Association



41.

42.

Alexander J (ed)

Kemp B

To enable readers to move one stage nearer the authority for a particular statement and check it for themselves, Hugh Murray provided full references in the text. These take the form of two numbers, for example [21 p344]. The first identifies the book in the following list and the second the page number in that book.

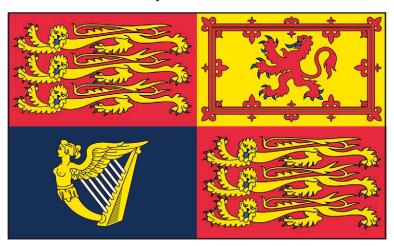
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The Royal Banner of Arms



Quarterly, I and IV: Gules three lions passant guardant in pale Or armed and langued Azure; II: Or a lion rampant Gules armed and langued Azure within a double tressure flory-counter-flory Gules; III: Azure a harp Or stringed Argent.

The Lions of England

In any discussion of ancient arms, it is necessary to recall that they are likely to be of two parts: those held by the bearer and those assigned retrospectively. Further confusion arises from subsequent incorrect historical opinion and assumption. With regard to the Lions (or Leopards) of England, two other points should also be remembered: firstly, in those early days arms were personal rather than territorial and, secondly, the adoption of heraldry spread upwards and downwards from the centre of the social order.

The symbols of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms (such as the white horse of the Kingdom of Kent) plus those of Imperial Rome (the eagle, the dragon) and the Arthurian legend had lived on in memory and within two centuries of the Romans' departure Cadwallader took a 'burning dragon' as his device. Later it was adopted by William of Normandy (even before he went into the conquering business) and subsequently by four of his successors. A winged, two-legged creature, it would not today be recognised as a dragon, almost falling within heraldry's later definition of a Wyvern. In the Bayeux Tapestry something similar can be seen as the dragon of Wessex, the standard of the English.

Although Henry I (1068 – 1135; crowned 1100) is thought to have adopted a single lion as a device, no evidence has come to light to support the notion. And much the same can be said for Henry II (1133 – 1189; crowned 1154) and a number of his relatives.

However, Henry II's daughter, Mathilda, was married to an erstwhile German duke living in England in exile. She bore him a son, Otto, who was to become a favourite of his uncle, Richard (I) the Lionheart (1157 – 1199; crowned 1189). Richard may have seen him as a viable successor and in 1196 appointed him Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine. If he was granted arms, they too have not survived, but from 1198 when he became King of the Romans in Germany there are two versions of his arms, both of which include lions *passant guardant*.

By that date Richard was certainly bearing arms which featured lions, as can be seen in his two Great Seals. The first shows only part of his shield displaying a single upright (*rampant*) lion, but the second, of 1198, shows the entire shield carrying three lions *passant guardant*. The up-grade may have come about to diminish the standing of his brother, John (1167 – 1216; crowned 1199) who is known to have borne two lions, yet his Great Seal carried three.

It is from this time that the three lions were used by succeeding English sovereigns. For the 13th century heralds, all running or prowling lions were to be termed 'leopards' and they happily assigned them retrospectively, pausing only to distinguish between Normans (two lions) and Plantagenets (three lions).



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