CHEERFULLY TLLUSTRATED



IAID MODGREIFFE & DOD POTTINGER

SIMPLE HERALDRY is the famous worldwide best-selling popular introduction to heraldry. It is now republished by Mayflower Books. Fully revised with the changes in the intervening quarter of a century, this new edition is completely up-to-date. It has been said that this is the book which has been responsible for the great renaissance of interest in heraldry over the last twenty-five years. The authors decline so great a responsibility, but it is still a book for everyone. It explains heraldry in a light-hearted and unusual way — with humor and wit and with a panoply of vivid color on every page. And despite its deceptive cheerfulness it covers the whole subject so completely that there has never been any need for a sequel. It combines brilliant illustrations with terse and authoritative text. The appeal of the book is universal — to Americans, to Britons, Canadians, Australians, and New Zealanders — in fact to anyone who speaks the English language. It illustrates the meaning of heraldry in a brilliant and allusive way, from the origins of armorials in the Middle Ages down to the arms of well-known modern personalities such as the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Earl Mountbatten, Lord Beaverbrook and Commander Douglas Fairbanks. Heraldry is indeed displayed not only as a picturesque record of the courage and achievements of past leaders of the people, but also as part of the great tapestry into which has been woven the story of national development, of business enterprise and corporate responsibility.

SIMPLE
HERALDRY

CHEERFULLY ILLUSTRATED

Copyright © 1979 By: Iain Moncreiffe and Don Pottinger

All rights reserved under International and Pan American Copyright Convention. Published in the United States by Mayflower Books, Inc., New York City 10022. Originally published in Scotland by: John Bartholomew & Son Ltd, 12 Duncan Street, Edinburgh EH9 1TA and at 216 High Street, Bromley BR1 1PW.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without prior written permission of the publishers. Inquiries should be addressed to Mayflower Books, Inc.

Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Rupert Iain Kay, *Sir,*bart., 1919Simple heraldry.

Reprint of the 1953 ed. published by Nelson, Edinburgh.

1. Heraldry--Great Britain. I. Pottinger, Don, joint author. II. Title

CR492.M6 1979 929.8 78-23691

ISBN 0-8317-7799-0

Manufactured in Scotland First American edition

SIMPLE HERALDRY

BY



SIR IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK BT., O.ST.J., PH.D., F.S.A., ADVOCATE: ALBANY HERALD OF ARMS

AND



DON POTTINGER, OSTJ., (M.A.(HONS), DA UNICORN PURSUIVANT OF ARMS



PREFACE





Heraldry, the floral border in the garden of history, is of its very nature colourful and gay. But it is not just a border of the tallest tulips with a background of ancient laurels: a picturesque record of the achievements and courage of past leaders of the people. It is also part of the flowered pageantry that brightens the living present for the ordinary man. He may not own his

own "trademark" or coat of arms—though there is often no reason why he should not, as he will find later in this book—but he certainly belongs to a nation, and probably also to some club, Service unit or other organisation, which does bear arms. For heraldry symbolises communities as well as individual men.

There has been a tremendous revival of interest in heraldry during the last two decades. Lyon Clerk tells us that more new coats of arms have been registered in Scotland since 1930 than in the previous three hundred years—while in England an ever-widening group belongs to the new Heraldry Society founded by Mr J. P. Brooke-Little. Our simple guide is therefore intended to be instructive as well as cheerful.

It is difficult to be brief about so wide a subject without generalising. But our guide would lack simplicity if we invariably tried to safeguard ourselves from captious pedants by qualifying general statements almost to the point of ambiguity. Scholarship requires that we should now add the usual warning that there may be exceptions to any general rule. Thus there are no heraldic rules about shades of colour—any blue is *azure* to a herald. The exception to this rule is the rare sky-blue or *bleu celeste* of some Continental armorists.

For the sake of brevity, we have often given the owner's surname alone or simplest style, when depicting a coat of arms belonging to the head of an historic family. Similarly, since there are no strict conventions about the artistic treatment of heraldic devices, we have tried in practice to use the simplest forms of outline. We have also tended to omit details such as crests and mantlings irrelevant to the particular points illustrated, and a number of conventionalised anachronisms in costume have been found convenient. Thus we depict knights at Flodden in chain-mail instead of plate armour. But our illustrations are not all as fanciful

as some may perhaps seem. For example, an armorial elephant rug (see p. 25) was actually to be seen at the Heraldic Exhibition which we organised in Edinburgh for the 1951 Festival.

Of course it has not been possible to cram everything into this short book. For instance, we had no space to say that an *orle* is the hem of a coat of arms—that a *bezant* is a gold roundel—that a *fountain* is a roundel of blue and white waves (see p. 24)—or that in England the Sovereign is the only woman to have a crest, though a few great Scots heiresses are allowed them. Nor could we mention the Scots practice of "nomination", whereby arms may be specially settled on any line chosen from "the Blood and Name", subject to Lyon's approval. Also, there was little room in Part Five to interpret the Norman-French (with a touch of Saracen) that was used in blazon by Western chivalry—and still less for the many technical refinements of modern heraldry, to which Sir Christopher and Adrian Lynch-Robinson's *Intelligible Heraldry* serves as an introduction.

There are many books in which our readers can widen their knowledge. They should certainly start with the late Oswald Barron's masterpiece on Heraldry in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11th ed. Other books include Sir Anthony Wagner's Heraldry in England and his later invaluable works; J.P. Brooke-Little's revised editions of Boutell's Heraldry and Fox-Davies's Complete Guide to Heraldry; Sir Thomas Innes of Learney's Scots Heraldry; Sir Francis Grant's Manual of Heraldry, and for reference, besides Debrett and Burke, the standard reprints of Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials, Burke's General Armory (supplemented by C.R. Humphery-Smith's General Armory Two), Fairbairn's Book of Crests and Elvin's A Dictionary of Heraldry.

However, there are now so many able writers on heraldry that those who are interested would be wise to join the *Heraldry Society*, 28 Museum Street, London WC1A 1LH, take its quarterly magazine 'The Coat of Arms', and consult its officials. The *Heraldry Society of Scotland* (c/o Charles J. Burnett, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh EH2 1JD) also publishes a newsletter, 'The Double Tressure'. From these bodies can be obtained the current address of such fellow institutions as the *Canadian Heraldry Society, Heraldry Society of New Zealand, American College of Heraldry, Scandinavian Heraldry Society* and the *Commonwealth Heraldry Board*.

WEST ORANGE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

reprinted from the original edition

Our warmest thanks are given both to Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon King of Arms, who is the unrivalled authority on Scots heraldry, and to Mr Anthony R. Wagner, Richmond Herald, who has been described as "the best scholar in the College of Arms since Camden", for doing us the great honour of reading through our MS and making invaluable suggestions.

For particular points of heraldic detail we are indebted to Lt.-Colonel H. A. B. Lawson, Rothesay Herald; the Master of Sinclair, Portcullis Pursuivant; Mr Michael Maclagan, Slains Pursuivant; Mr Hugh Stanford London, F.S.A.; and Miss Anne E. Simson, Secretary to the Lord Lyon.

For points of illustrative detail or other helpful suggestions we would also like to thank the Duke of Atholl; Lord Perth; Admiral Sir Angus Cunninghame Graham; Colonel H. Carkeet-James, Resident Governor and Major of the Tower of London; Colonel G. C. Gordon-Lennox, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Grenadier Guards, with his Regimental Adjutant, Major the Honble. Neville Wigram, and Assistant Adjutant, Major John Wiggin; Major H. P. E. Pereira, Curator of the Scottish United Services Museum—and three Knights of the Sovereign and Military Order of Malta: the Captain of Dunstaffnage (Angus John Campbell), the Keeper of Falkland (Major Michael Crichton-Stuart) and the Honble. Charles Stourton.

A Knight of another Order of Chivalry, to whom we are also indebted for a point of illustrative detail, is America's unofficial ambassador of goodwill: Commander Douglas Fairbanks, Jnr., whose arms appropriately symbolise the

two hemispheres united across the blue Atlantic by the silken knot of friendship. Indeed, the modern upsurge of enthusiasm for our colourful science owes much to the interest shown in heraldry by Americans, many of whom have recently recorded arms of their own in the United Kingdom.



CONTENTS

ARMS AND THE MAN		ARMS AND THE CROWN	
His Coat of Arms	10	Royal Arms	38
His Helmet and Crest	II	Royal Badges	39
His Badge	12	Royal Consorts	40
His Whole Achievement	13	Royal Family	41
His Use of Heraldry	14	Her Majesty's Dominions	42
		Her Majesty's Servants	43
ARMS AND THE FAMILY		Her Majesty's Forces	44
		Her Majesty's Forces	45
Wives and Daughters	16	Her Majesty's Household	46
Eldest Sons	17		
Other Sons	18	ARMS AND THE RULES	
Natural Children	19	ARMS AND THE ROLES	
English Children	20	Authority Over Arms	48
Scottish Children	21	Heralds	49
Heirs	22	Tinctures	50
More Heirs	23	Ordinaries	51
Still More Heirs	24	Sub-Ordinaries	52
Same Name	25	Lines of Partition	53
		Flora and Fauna	54
ADMC AND THE DEODLE		Other Devices	55
ARMS AND THE PEOPLE		Added Charges	56
Communities	28	Blazoning	57
Realms	29	Headgear	58
Fiefs	30	Insignia	59
Nations	31	Seize Quartiers	60
Republics	32		
Towns and Districts	33	ARMS AND YOU	
Companies	34	ARWS AND 100	
Other Corporate Bodies	35	Your Own Arms	62
Officials	36	Your Own Arms	63

FOR DIANA AND FAY

PART ONE AROS AND THE OAN

HIS COAT OF ARMS



man in full armour was unrecognisable.

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





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



and came to be worn in civil life too.

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

Such a coat of arms is usually depicted on a shield.



Coat of arm

HIS HELMET AND CREST



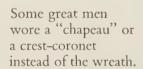
personal "crest" of light wood or boiled leather came to be worn—like a cock's comb—on top of the helmet.

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





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









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

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



HIS BADGE



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

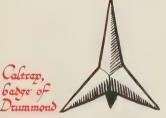
> In Scotland, a metal plate showing a chief's crest and motto used to be suspended by a strap and buckle around the necks of his retainers.



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

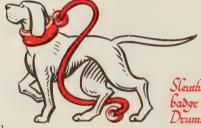
> Many chiefs have plant-badges as well, which may also be worn by their clan.





A small shield of the arms was worn as a badge in some countries, and a number of great men have other heraldic badges—used

> to mark their property and to distinguish







Drummond got the caltrap for his badge

HIS CHOLE ACHIEVECDENT

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



Drummond, Earl of Perth



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



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

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

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



Achievement
of
Drummond
Earl of Perth

HIS USE OF HERALDRY.

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



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



They can appear on such things as curtains, furniture,



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





PART TUIO ARMS AND THE FAMILY

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS



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







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





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











ELDEST SONS



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

his mark is called a "label".



Old Talbot,
1st Earl of
Shrewsbury

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



Young Talbot, his

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



Young Talbot, 2nd Earl of Shrowsbury

OTHER SONS





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



Hay of Leys



This is called "differencing".



Hay of Broxmouth



ometimes they changed the colours—



Hay of Boyne



sometimes they added new devices to the coat—



Hay of Fudic



or a border—



Hay of Naughton



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



Hay, Earl



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



Hay, Earl of Carlist (in Englar



NATURAL CHILDREN



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



Campbell, Duke of Argyll



William Campbell Bastard of Argyll

n England,

they have to seek a new grant of arms from the Crown.

This may be either the original coat with a special mark of difference, or an entirely new coat, often alluding to the father's.



Sir John Stanley, Bastard of Derby

Stauley, Earl of Derby

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



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

ENGLISH CHILDREN

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



Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmorland



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



his elbest son, John, Lock Nevill



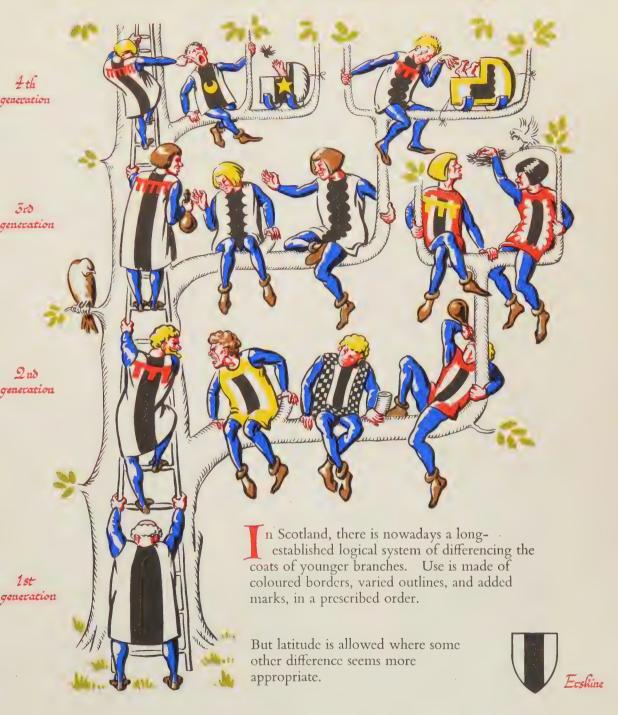
The eldest son drops his label on succeeding to the family coat. But the younger sons retain their individual marks, and pass them on to their descendants—whose younger sons in turn add further differences.







SCOTTISH CHILDREN



HEIRS

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

Bagot

Stafford

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



therwise he cannot use a coat inherited through his mother unless he "quarters" it with his father's coat—and indeed this has been the only method normally allowed in England since at least Tudor times.

"Quartering" takes place when a shield is divided into equal "quarters", in which are placed the various coats of arms its owner has inherited.



Bowes



Lyon

Of course if a man with no sons had several daughters, all his grandchildren could

eventually "quarter" his arms with their own fathers' coats.



Bowes - Lyon

MORE HEIRS

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



Fleming

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



Fraser



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



Drummond



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



Elphinstone



Fullerton



Buller







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

MORE HEIRS



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



Stoutton



Le Moyne



Beloale



Chiband



Fitz Payn



Fitz Warin



According



Fauntleroy



Howard



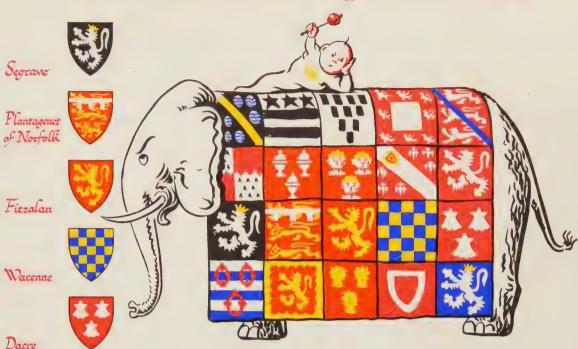
Mowbra



The first coat

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

STILL MORE HEIRS



Gregstolie

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

Talbot



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

Cummin



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

Baliol



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

Stourton



SAME NAME

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

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



Thomas B. Browne



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

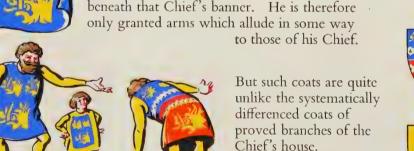


Alexander Browns





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





Fordon of Huntly, the Chief

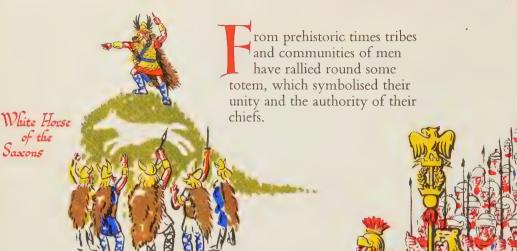


Robert Fordon, stranger

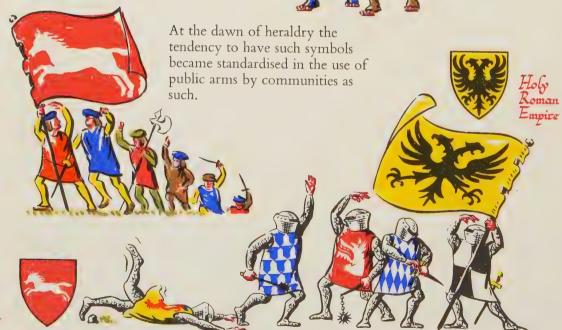


PART THREE AROS AND THE PEOPLE

COMMUNITIES



of ancient

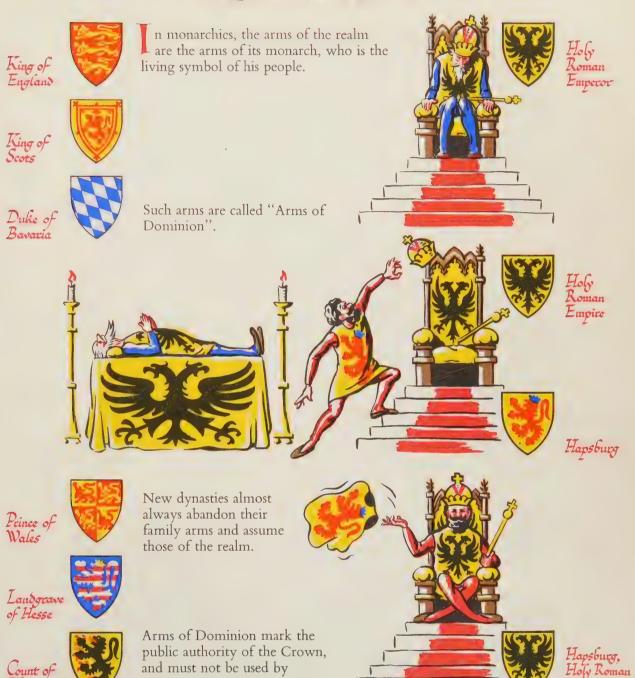


Hanover-

of the

Saxons

REALMS



private citizens.

Emperor

FIEFS

Isle of Man



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



Stanley





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



Stewart of Darnley, Earl of Lennox, Seigneur S'Aubigny sometimes they place one coat on a smaller shield in the middle of the other--

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



Stowart of Darnley



Seigneurie 8' Aubigny



Earldom of Lennox

Sometimes this is done with the arms of the place from which a great man derives his title.





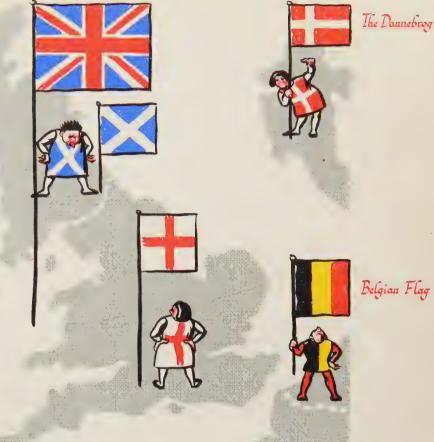


NATIONS

Union Tack "

St. Andrews Cross

St. Patrick's Cross



Belgian Flag

King of Poland, afterwards Republic of Poland



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



King of the Belgians

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

REPUBLICS

Florence



ncient Republics have had their own arms since early times. These are their marks of public authority.



Switzerland



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



Flag of Austrian Republic

Archouke of Austria

Flag

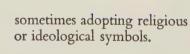
U.S.A.

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





W





George Washington



32

TOWNS AND DISTRICTS



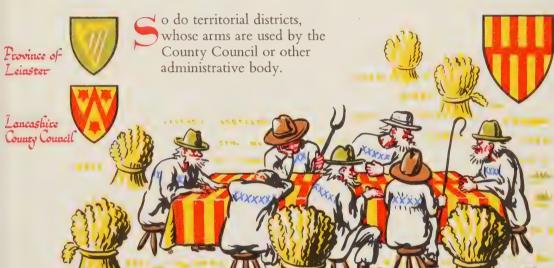
owns also have arms of their own, which are the symbols of their corporate identity and municipal authority.



City of London



City of



Northumberland County Council



Strathspey

COMPANIES



Worshipful Company of Cutlers of London



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

Worshipful Company of Tiroleus of London





Company

Hudson's Bay Company



OTHER CORPORATE BODIES

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



Bank of Scotland

Crichton Royal Mental Institution

The Royal Society

British Broadcasting Corporation

Deeside Field Club



Queen's Park Football Club

Oxford University

Lanark Fire Brigade

Corporation of Lloyd's

Butley Priory

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



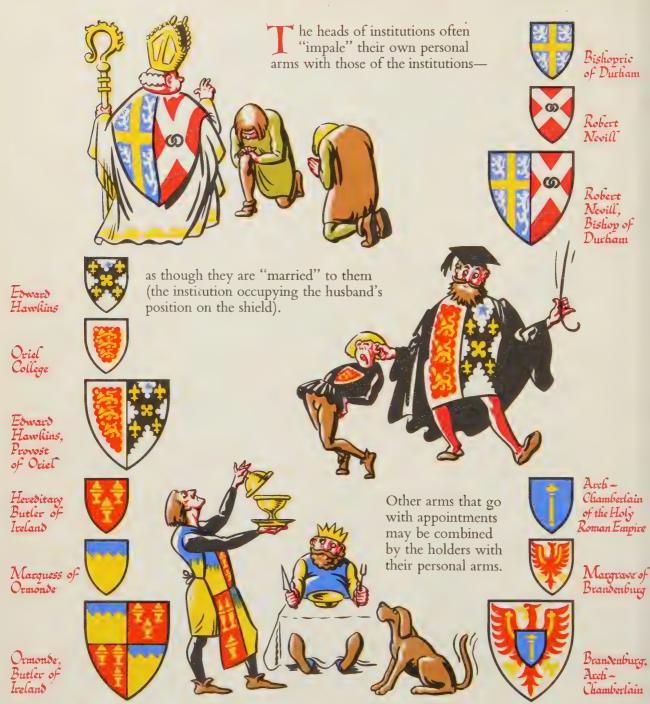






Eton College

OFFICIALS



PART FOUR AROS AND THE CROWN

ROYALARMS



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



Kingdom of Ireland



Her Majesty therefore quarters the historic coats of these kingdoms.



United Kingdom

Ringdom of Scotland

Kingdom of England

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





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

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



Royal Arms as used in England

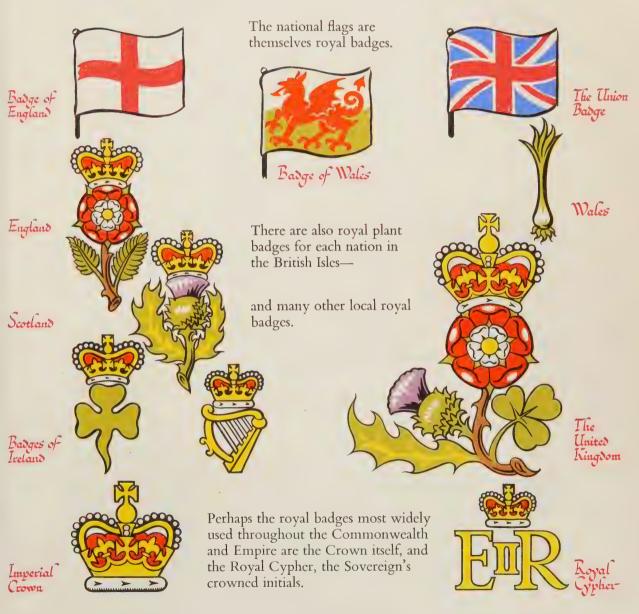


Royal Arm as used in Scotland

ROYAL BADGES

The Queen possesses a number of royal badges.

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



ROYAL CONSORTS



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



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



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



Albert.



Prince Albert's Label





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



Edinburgh

Donmark



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



ROYAL FAMILY

Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay

Badge of the Heir Apparent

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

d by of

Prince of Wales

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





Formerly, younger sons of the Royal Family used various differences; and married daughters of the Sovereign impaled the plain royal arms with their husband's coat.



Lady Erroll, Saughter of Robert II



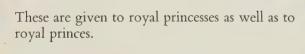
But for many centuries now all members of the Royal Family have had differenced versions of the Royal Arms settled on them by Royal Warrant.



Duke of Kent



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





Duke of Windsor



Princess Margaret

HER MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS

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



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

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

Canada



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



South

Australia



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



Ceylon

New Zealand





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



Merchant Flag of New Zealand

HER MAJESTYS SERVANTS

Poyal Arms



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



Royal Gypher Badge

Imperial Crown Badge



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



Imperial Crown Badge

Royal Plant Badges



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

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



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



Royal Arms



Royal Crest of England



Royal Crest of Scotland



Royal Plant Badges

HER MAIESTY'S FORCES

ROYAL NAVY

White Ensign



Her Majesty possesses a special badge-flag for use by royal ships of war (and by the Royal

Yacht Squadron). This is the famous White Ensign.





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

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



Badge of

ROYAL AIR FORCE

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



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

The frames of these badges are different for each Dominion.



Badge of 6 Squadron. Royal Australian Air Force

Fighter

Roval

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES

THE AR(Y) Y Mackenzie of Scaforth

Cap badge of the Seaforth Highlanders

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

So do regimental ties.

King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry

> Royal Artillery

The Lincolnshire Regiment

Armoured Division. the

Duke of Atholl

Scottish Horse. raised by Atholl

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





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

Queen's Standard of Royal Horse Guards [the Blues]



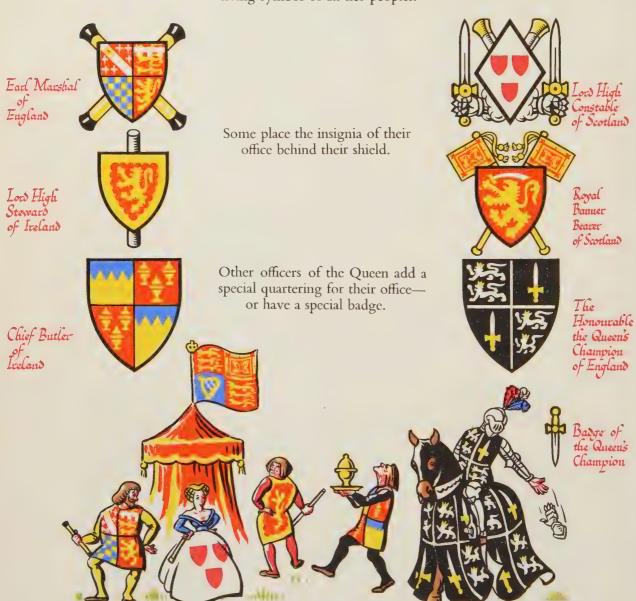
Certain troops, including the Household Cavalry and Foot Guards, form a permanent part of the Queen's household, and are called the Household Brigade. Their badges are usually drawn from the royal badges or from the stars of the noble orders of knighthood.



Company Colon Queen's Compan Grenadier Juards

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

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



PART FIVE ARMS AND THE RULES

AUTHORITY OVER ARMS.

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



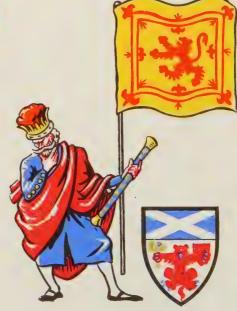


In England, this authority was given to the Lord High Constable (when there was one) and to the Earl Marshal—who is also the Duke of Norfolk

Howard, Duke of Nocfolk, Earl Marshal of England

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

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



Lord Lyon King of Arms

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

HERALDS

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

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



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

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



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



Pursuivant of Erroll

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

Duke of Brittany







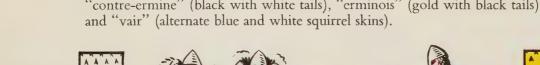
As the use of arms developed, heralds evolved practical conventions governing the design and arrangement of coats of arms. These conventions make up the Science of Heraldry.

"TINCTURES"

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



and a number of furs, including ermine (white stoat with black tails), "contre-ermine" (black with white tails), "erminois" (gold with black tails)



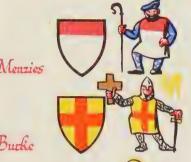
Duke of Brittany



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

"ORDINARIES"

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



the chief-

the saltire—

the *Cross*, which has many variations, like "cross-crosslet fitchée"—



Fitz Gerald

Rattray

學

Harrand



Count of Foix



Richelieu



Anstruther



Scrope



B....

Nelville Nelville

the fess (fasce),
which can be reduced
to form a bar or bars—

the *pale*, which

which can be diminished into palets—



the *chevron*, which can also be diminished—



the *pile*, which can be multiplied to form "passion nails"—



the bordure—and the bend (bande), a diagonal line from the "dexter" top corner of the shield, ("dexter" is right and "sinister" left as you shelter behind the shield).



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

"SUB-ORDINARIES"

ther ordinaries or "sub-ordinaries" include the quarter, which when reduced is called the canton— Dasbourg the pairle (pall), which is sometimes cut or "couped" to form a "shake-fork" von Riipplin the escutcheon, which is often "voided" by having its centre cut out-Wavrin the lozenge: when voided they are often called masclesand can also be narrowed into fusils the gyron roundels (often given separate names for each tincture)rings or annuletsbilletsflaunches (flanks)the label, usually mark of an heir (or sometimes a disinherited line)—and the fret.

"LINES OF PARTITION

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





per fess— per pale—



Waldegrave



per bend— per saltire—



Hartzheim

Capponi

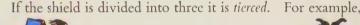


per chevron— or quarterly.



Von

Aston



"tierced in fess", or "tierced in pairle reversed".



Haldermanstetten

There can also be a number of equal divisions, such as





barry of six— fretty—





chequy-

or gyronny.



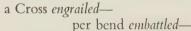


The outlines, too, can be varied in such ways as

















a chief indented a fess dancetty—

per fess wavy or barry nebuly of six.





FLORAAND FAUNA

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





The lion, unless otherwise stated, is rampant. Looking backwards it is rear reguardant.







Walking, it is passant. Lions guardant (looking towards you) become "leopards".



Strange



Halved, a lion becomes a demi-lion. Parts torn off are erased: thus "a boar's head erased".



Moneveiffe



Parts cut off are couped: thus "a wolf's head couped". Facing and neckless, heads are cabossed: thus "a hart's head cabossed".





Dolphins are usually embowed (arched). Vorant creatures devour: thus "a serpent crowned vorant a child".



Kamsay



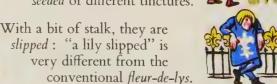
Eagles are usually displayed (wings The martlet, a conventional bird, has no legs (and abroad neither beak nor tail)



Arundell



There are many fantastic creatures such as the griffin. Such flowers as the rose may be barbed and seeded of different tinctures.







OTHER DEVICES

ther devices have been chosen from every conceivable source.



The sun has many rays.

The horns of crescents point upwards, otherwise they are increscent or decrescent.



Oliphant

Earldom of Lothian



The estoile usually has six wavy rays. The molet or mullet usually

has five points; when pierced it forms a "spur-rowel".



Murray

Crest of Jardine of Applegirth

Ingilby



The escallop shell (badge of pilgrimage)—

the broad-arrow or pheon-



Sidney



the maunch or sleeve-

the wheatsheaf or garb-



Hastings



water-bougets (skin bags for water)—

trefoils, quatrefoils and cinquefoils , —are all much used.







Modern industry has added to the devices in use. Devices shown in their natural





CANTING ARMS

colours are said to be proper.

he devices on canting coats make puns on their owners' names.



Breakspear

ADDED CHARGES



harges can be varied or combined in innumerable ways—on plain or parti-coloured fields.



Field Marsha Alexander



Tinctures reversed on either side of a partition line are counter-changed.

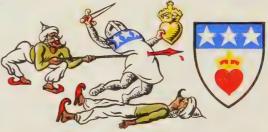




The field is sometimes strewn or semée with small charges.

Beaumout

Sometimes charges are added to an existing coat because of some famous feat-



Douglas

Kennedy



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



Kennedy augmented



Such additions, made by special grant of the Sovereign, are called augmentations.



Howard



Howard augmented



BLAZONING

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

First name the field—

then the principal charge—

then lesser charges on the field—

then lesser devices on the principal charge.

Argent,

on a chevron Gules, between three leopard's Faces...... Sable,

three castles













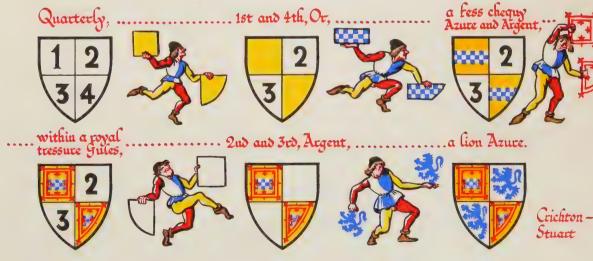
Chiefs and cantons, with any devices on them, are mentioned later, and bordures come last of all.

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



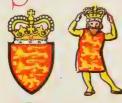
Lord Beaverbrook

Quarterings are numbered and blazoned consecutively:



HEADGEAR

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



Monarchs have closed crowns.

Peers have open coronets.



Earl of Home

King of England



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



Duke of Devonshire

Lochiel



Bishops and abbots have their mitres-

and all clergy have clerical hats coloured and tasselled according

to their degree.



Minister of the Kirk of Holyroodhouse

Burgh of Bervie



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

Midlothian county

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

Royalty



Gold, with bars



Silver, gold bars



Steel, visor open



Tournament helm

Gentlemen



Steel, closed

Crest of Douglas Fairbanks, Inr. 3

Crest of Duke of Northumberland

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

some Scots barons and old English families use *chapeaux*,

and some distinguished naval families use naval crowns.



Crest of De la Warr

crest of

INSIGNIA

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



Hereditary Keeper of St. Fillan's Crozier



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

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





SUPPORTERS

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

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

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



"SEIZE QUARTIERS"



PART SIX ARMS AND YOU

YOUR OWN ARMS

F YOU ARE ENGLISH, OR OF ENGLISH DESCENT, you are entitled to arms if you can prove your male descent (father to son) from someone whose coat is officially recorded at the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4BT.

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

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

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



This costs £ 530, as it entails a considerable amount of expert knowledge on the part of the heralds, and also includes the cost of preparing the beautifully illuminated patent. Moreover, neither the College nor its

officers receive any subsidy from public funds, and its building and records have to be maintained from their fees.



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









YOUR OWN ARMS

F YOU ARE SCOTS, OR OF SCOTTISH DESCENT, you are entitled to arms if you can prove you are the heir of someone who has recorded arms in Lyon Register, which began in 1672 and is kept in the Court of the Lord Lyon, H.M. New Register House, Princes Street, Edinburgh EH1 3YT. You may still register ancient arms if legally proved heir to someone who bore them before 1672.





If you are a younger son, or belong to a younger branch, you are still entitled to arms, but must apply to the Lord Lyon for a suitable "difference" to be "matriculated" for you in Lyon Register. This costs about £80-made up of fees (which go direct to H.M. Treasury) and the cost of the Herald Painter's work on the illuminated parchment.

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

This costs about £280, made up as before of Treasury Fees and the cost of painting the title deed itself.

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



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







SIR IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK is the 11th Baronet and 24th Chief of the Name and Arms of Moncreiffe. Worldfamous as a heraldist and genealogical historian, he took part as Kintyre Pursuivant of Arms in the Coronation of H.M. The Queen, later becoming Unicorn Pursuivant and, since 1961, Albany Herald.

DON POTTINGER is a professional freelance artist and author or co-author of very many illustrated books and charts. In more serious vein, he is the country's outstanding heraldic designer, and lives in Edinburgh where he has been Unicorn Pursuivant of Arms in the Court of the Lord Lyon King of Arms for many years.



MAYFLOWER BOOKS, INC., 575 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY 10022.

MANUFACTURED IN SCOTLAND

GREERFULLY TLLUSTRATED



IHIN MONGREIFFE & DON POTTINGER