ENGLISH HERALDIC TERMINOLOGY:
ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON WITH CZECH
(seminární práce z anglického jazyka)

ANTONÍN KALOUS
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III. ročník

Vedoucí práce: Doc. PhDr. Jaroslav Peprník, CSc.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This seminar essay should deal with the vocabulary of English heraldry. As a basic source of the vocabulary used for the analysis, a book by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies has been used. This work has been reprinted many times in England since it was first published, in 1925, and still remains the basic work of English heraldry. For comparison, a six-language dictionary of heraldry by le baron Stalins was used. For rendering the terms into the Czech heraldic language, many heraldic manuals were consulted (their list can be found in the last section about literature) as well as the Hais and Hodek dictionary. For etymological reference two English and two Czech etymological dictionaries were consulted.

The first part of the essay is an analysis of lexical heraldic items. The analysis is made according to different classes of the heraldic terms, starting with the ordinaries, then describing other charges. The second short section is a small illustration of the English blazon, a description of the coats of arms, that differs in some points form the Czech rules. The last but one section is the main result of this essay, namely the glossary of heraldic terms.

This essay should be a contribution to lexicology, in collecting, describing and characterizing one part of the English lexicon, but also tries to be a useful glossary that could help not only those who are interested in the language itself, but those who are interested in heraldry, history or history of art.
II. THE ANALYSIS OF THE HERALDIC LEXICAL ITEMS

1. THE WORD HERALD

Various forms of the word *herald* and *heraldry* are used in probably all the languages that have the need for giving it a name. Some etymologists say it comes from medieval Latin, where it meant ‘a speaker at the court’¹, the Latin form of which is *heraldus*. This entered the other languages through Middle High German. Onions has in his dictionary, that it is of Germanic origin from the probable form *chariwald*, formed with *charjaz* army (cf. Anglo-Saxon *here*) and *wald*-rule.² In English in the 14th century it meant ‘an envoy’, in the 16th ‘a forerunner’ and in the 19th ‘one skilled in heraldry’, in common language a heraldist.

In Czech the word *herolt* is known from the 15th century, meaning an announcer or a herald. The use of the expression is first known in Hus’s writings.³ Words derived from this are e.g. *heroltšký, heroltovati*. The term *heraldika* was not used in Czech language even in the first half of the 19th century – Jungmann does not have such a word in his dictionary. Příruční slovník jazyka českého for the use of the term quotes Alois Jirásek.

There are, however, in use other words meaning heraldry as well, but they are not very common. In English it is *armory*, meaning the part of the heraldry dealing only with the coats of arms, in Czech, used before *heraldika*, it was *erbovnictví*, as Jungmann has it.⁴

2. THE SHIELD AND HERALDIC TINCTURES

The nouns *shield, field* of the shield, *side, edge* are in the same way describing the same things as in Czech. English *shield* as well as the Czech *štít*, German *Schild*, Latin *scutum* and so on have all the same – indoeuropean – origin.⁵ The synonym *escutcheon* is of the same origin⁶, similarly as the French *écu*. Other words describing the parts of the shield are *chief* and *base* that are used in a quite clear way – meaning the upper and the lower part of the shield respectively.

The description of the sides of the shield is the same as in Czech. The sides are described from the point of view of the bearer of the shield. There is, however, a difference from the ordinary English language, because the sides are not called *right* and *left*, but *dexter* and *sinister*. Both these words have their origin in Latin and came to English probably from French. Similarly, the words (*dextre, senestre*) are used in the French heraldry; they are used neither in common English

¹ MACHEK, 165; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 122; SKEAT, 268–9
² ONIONS, 437
³ GEBAUER, I., 414; KOTT, VI., 293
⁴ JUNGMANN, 534
⁵ MACHEK, 627; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 376
⁶ ONIONS, 326; SKEAT, 199–200
nor French, and when used, they have different meaning (viz. *sinister, sinistre* – ‘evil or harmful’, this meaning has origin in Latin as well).

The next part of heraldry that should be discussed are the *tinctures*, in Czech *tintktury*. This hyperonym includes *colours, metals and furs*.

The basic colours used in English heraldry are red, blue, green, black and purple. They are, however, heraldically not termed in this way but other words are used for them. In this they differ both from common English and from Czech, where ordinary words describing colours are used. In English heraldry red is termed *gules* (in French *gueules*, in Spanish *gules* as well). The term comes from the Old French *goles* or *gueules*, which is the plural of *gole*, *gueule* meaning throat. This was used for pieces of fur that were used as a neck-decoration and dyed red, like medieval Latin *gulae*. The next colour is blue which is in heraldry termed *azure*. This word has its origin in Persian *lažvard* or *lazverd*. Meaning a blue stone, it gave a poetical name to the blue colour in various languages, which is used in heraldry as well (French and Spanish *azur*, Italian *azzuro*). Skeat has it that the word has its origin in Persian *lajward* so called from the mines of Lajward, situated in Turkestan, at the beginning was dropped, because it was regarded a definite article. The third colour is green which again has its special term in heraldry. It is *vert* which is the same as in French, from which it is directly loaned, having its origin in Latin *viridis* (in French heraldry the term *sinople* is used). The fourth colour is black and the heraldic term is *sable*. Sable is a small furry animal (in Czech *sobol*) and it gave the name to the colour. In Czech heraldry *sobol* is, as in other heraldries, a kind of a fur, which is simplified in coats of arms as black. The origin of the word *sable*, *sobol* is not very certain, probably of Balto-Slavic *oritin*. The last of the colours is purple which in heraldry is termed *purpure*. This word is common in all the European languages to which it came from Latin and Greek. Similar terms are used in all various heraldries, even in Czech.

Metals that are used in heraldry are gold and silver. The proper heraldic terms of them are different again. Gold is called *or* in heraldry, which is a term obviously loaned from French, having its origin in Latin *aurum*. Normally, gold is symbolized by yellow colour (the same as in Czech heraldry). The heraldic term for silver is *argent*. This is a loan from French again, from Latin *argentum* (an Indoeuropean base *arg-* meaning be white or bright). Sometimes, but not so often as or and argent, gold and silver are used as well.

The furs used in English heraldry are *ermine* and *vair*. They do not have any special heraldic term that would be different from the ordinary language. *Ermine* is taken over from French again, in Old French *hermine*, which originates in medieval Latin *mus Armenius* (corresponds with the classical *mus Ponticus*), *ermines* is the plural of the Old French *herminet*, the diminutive of *hermine*. *Vair* is
taken over from French, the Old French form is the same *vair*, which takes its origin in Latin *varius*, meaning multicoloured. There is, however, a difference when compared with Czech heraldry, because English heraldry uses more often various types of ermine. Types derived from ermine are *ermines, erminois* and *pean*.

To sum up, we can see that all of the colours and the metals have their special heraldic term which is traditionally used. This phenomenon could have two possible explanations. First, heraldry is very conservative and that is why it kept the old or foreign words that were used in a certain time (cf. the use of French in England and the English court up to the 14th century), and second, different names of colours or metals seemed to the heralds more poetical or more ostentatious, simply more convenient for the nobility.

3. ORDINARIES AND SUB-ORDINARIES

Ordinaries and sub-ordinaries are in Czech *heraldské figury*. They are the figures that are formed by various geometrical lines or other lines of partition. There exist a purely arbitrary division of the ordinary charges between *honourable ordinaries* and *sub-ordinaries*. The former is an umbrella term for probably the older ordinaries which also have the prominence in the rules of blazon, i.e. they must be mentioned first (after giving the colour of the field) in the description of a coat of arms. The latter are the rest of the ordinaries that are not so important as the honorable ordinaries.

Before treating these two categories we should direct our attention to the *lines of partition* by means of which ordinaries are created, but they have no special terms which would differ much from Czech. Most of them are formed like past participles with the suffix *-ed*, e.g. engrailed, invected, embattled, indented or with adjectival suffix *-y*, e.g. wavy, undy, nebuly, dancetty. There are two terms which describe partition lines that are loaned from French. They are formed by the suffix of participe passé e.g. rayonné, potenté.

The members of the group of honourable ordinaries are as follows: *bend, fess, bar, pale, pile, chevron, cross, saltire* and sometimes *chief* is also put among them (it was already mentioned among the parts of the shield). Unlike in common language *bend* in heraldry does not mean that the charge is bowed. It is straight, but leading from the chief dexter corner to base sinister corner. *Fess, chevron* and *saltire* (all are loaned from French and have their origin in Latin) are special heraldic terms that do not occur much in ordinary English. *Bar, Pale, pile* and *cross* do occur, but *pile* has a slightly different meaning – in heraldry it means something in the shape of a wedge.

Among the sub-ordinaries are traditionally incorporated *shakefork, pairle, pall, quarter, canton, gyron, bordure, orle, tressure, flaunch, label, inescutcheon, chaplet, annulet, lozenge, jusil, mascele, rustre, roundel, billet*. Some of these are heraldic terms only (e.g. *gyron, orle, bordure, shakefork, pairle, mascele, rustre, flaunch*), others are used in common

\[\text{\footnotesize ONIONS, 967}\]
language as well. Many of these terms are also used in the history of art, similarly as in Czech.

There are many other words that are derived from these ordinaries. First, they are their diminutives that usually mean the same heraldic charge, but smaller, or thinner. Second, there are words that are describing a bigger occurrence of this charge. Third, some words derived from the names of ordinaries can describe the position of other charges in the escutcheon. And finally, these nouns are – connected with prepositions – to depict the position of other charges or the type of partition.

The diminutives are usually created from the basic word by adding the diminutive suffix -let, e.g. bendlet, barrulet, pallet, similarly also chaplet is formed (the Old French form chapelet is a diminutive of chapel, from Latin capa, meaning a hat), cf. also cross crosslet. The diminutive from chevron is chevronel. A special term is used for two barrulets close together, namely bar gemel. The word gemel has its origin obviously in Latin word gemellus which means ‘double’ and in plural ‘twins’.

The second group of derived words from the names of the ordinaries are, as mentioned before, words describing larger occurrence of the particular charge. They are usually formed by the adjectival suffix -y. First there are words that describe the partition of the shield, derived from pale, bend, bar, barrulet, quarter, gyron, lozenge, fusil, chevron they are paly, bendy, barry, barruly, quarterly, gyronny, lozengy, fusilly, chevronny. When a shield is described as paly, bendy, barry or barruly it must be parted only by even number of lines, because otherwise a number of pales, bends, bars or barrulets would be counted. The partition lines can be combined and that is why these words can be put together as well, thus we have e.g. barry-bendy, paly-bendy, etc. Paly-barry is termed chequy or chequy in Czech šachovnice. Czech heraldry distinguishes in addition cibly and šindele. When the shield is more times barry than paly the ordinary is called cibly and when it is the other way round, it is called šindele.

Party also pertains to this group of words. This only tells that the shield is parted in a certain way, e.g. party per chevron, party per bend, etc. In Scottish heraldry the term parted is adopted. In addition, there are two more terms derived from the ordinaries. One is crusilly, which in fact means a shield semé of cross crosslets. The second one is billetty or billetté which again means semé of billets.

The third group of derivatives includes the words that are created with the adverbial suffix -wise. The words derived with this suffix are used to describe the position or the direction of other charges, e.g. a tilting-spear palewise, a battle-axe bendwise, etc.

For the last, the ordinaries usually go with the preposition in to describe the position of the figures in the shield, e.g. three roses in chevron, three tilting-spears palewise in fess, a label in chief etc. The other very often used preposition is per which is used for describing the type of partition of the shield, e.g. party per chevron, party per shakefork, etc.

4. HUMAN FIGURE

In heraldry either specified or non-specified human figures, or their parts, are used. The specified persons are usually the *saints* or *mythological persons* – usually Roman or Greek gods. These persons are distinguished (as heraldry is in fact dealing with symbols only) by their attributes. This part is, however, not of a particular interest when dealing with heraldic terminology. Other persons used in heraldry represent various human activities, usually connected with nobility or church, e.g. *knight, monk, abbot* etc.

More interesting item concerning human figure as for heraldic terminology is the parts of the human body. The most common parts of the body in heraldry are *head, hand and arm*. All of them can stand in an escutcheon as an independent charge.

Several types of *heads* are introduced in heraldry, they are usually determined with possessive case as somebody’s head, thus we have the *wild man's* or *savage's*, the *Moor's* or *blackamoor's*, the *Saracen’s*, the *Saxon’s*, the *Englishman’s*, the old *man’s*, the *woman’s* and the *child’s*. The second, third, fourth and the fifth head took their origin in some fighting against the bearers of such heads, therefore the *Saxon's* and the *Englishman's heads* are common in the coats of arms of some Welsh families, the *Moor's* and the *Saracen's head* were probably gained to the coat of arms either during the crusades or in later wars with the Turks. A *woman's head* could be depicted with the *bust*.

Arms and hands are quite often met with and have certain terms of their own. A *hand* should be stated whether *dexter* or *sinister*. If the hand is open that the palm is visible it is *apaumé* (it is the most usual position so that it need not be stated in blazon), but it can also be *clenched*. When two fingers and thumb are raised the expression *raised in benediction* is applied. A hand is usually bare, represented by the flesh colour, when it is not, it is termed *gloved* of such and such a tincture. An *arm* can be termed *cubit arm* when it is couped in two thirds of the forearm and is distinguished from the *arm couped at the elbow*. Otherwise an arm is usually in its whole length and bend in the elbow then a word *embowed* is put in use. An arm may be bare and then an expression *proper* is used, when clothed it is *vested* or *habited*. It is also possible that the arm could be in armour. In such case it is termed *in armour* or *vambraced*.

Terms of various origin are used for describing the position of hands or arms. There is a loan from Frech – *apaumé*, derived from the French *paume*, which is from the Latin *palma* (both meaning a palm). Also past participles and prepositional phrases are employed for characterizing the positions, which is a most common device, e.g. *clenched, vested, habited; couped at the elbow, in armour*.

Other parts of the body can be represented in heraldry as well, called usually with the words used in common language, e.g. *leg, bone, skull, skeleton,*
woman’s breast. Some parts of human body are also joined with the animal bodies, but such creatures will be dealt with in the section on the heraldic monsters.

5. CHARACTERIZING FIGURES OR THEIR PARTS

Before we begin to deal with other charges – beasts, monsters, birds, trees, inanimate objects etc. – we should at first consider generally the words describing the position of the charges in the escutcheon, parts of the charges alone or parts of the charges depicted with a different colour etc.

Some words must obviously characterize the position of the charge in the shield. We dealt with some of them in the part of the ordinary charges, but not all of them are derived from these. Semé, in Czech meaning posetý\(^\text{17}\), is taken over from French as the past participle of the verb semer which again has its origin in Latin – seminare. This term has a variation goutté, which is derived from a French verb goutter to drip, and means semé-of-drops.

There are many terms describing the position of the beasts or the birds etc. We can use an example of a lion which can be rampant which is the basic and the most usual position of a lion, that is why other beasts when in such position are termed lionné. Other positions are described as passant, statant, salient, sejant, couchant or dormant. When sejant the lion may be erect or affronté. These terms can be combined with words that are describing positions of some parts of the beast’s body, e.g. of head – guardant, reguardant, tail – tail elevated and turned over its head, lion coward, tail extended, special tail – double queued, queue-fourché, tail noved, etc. When two lions rampant are against one another they are termed combattant and when they are turned back to one another the term addorsed, endorsed or back to back. A lion that has its limbs and head separated from the body is called dismembered, a lion without a tail is termed defamed. There are, however, some other positions or terms that are not typical for a lion. A beast that is running is described as courant or at speed (dogs and stags can also be termed in full chase, in full course or at speed). Sometimes special terms are employed for a stag in various positions. When it is walking it is termed trippant, and lodged when lying down. Springing may be used instead of salient. A griffin when rampant is termed segreant.

Special terms are adopted for various positions of birds. A bird is termed volant when it is shown in flight and closed when it is standing with wings folded. When it is depicted with wings slightly apart as if it wants to fly up a term rising is employed. A bird that has its wings and legs put into sides is termed displayed (a most usual position of an eagle). A term with wings displayed is used when only wings are set in the above-mentioned position.

It is obvious, that most of these terms are present participles taken over from French and derivated from relevant verbs with the originally Latin suffix

\(^{17}\) I did not find any word for Czech posazený and I did not really come across any example of a coat of arms where it would be of a particular need, so I think the English heraldry do not in fact realize the difference between posé and posazený.
These words, are usually describing the dynamic positions (not only) of the animals in the shield. Only a few English present particled can be compared with these, e.g. springing and rising. Domestic past participles formed with the suffix -ed are applied for the positions that are not dynamic, e.g. lodged, closed. A prepositional phrase may also be used instead of the participles mentioned before, e.g. at speed, in full chase.

There is a need in heraldry for special expressions that characterize some parts of the body of an animal, namely those parts of the body that could be used by the animal as weapons. For such things are regarded hooves (ungulae), horns, antlers, teeth, beak, legs, claws but also tongue, fin or mane (the last two only sometimes). In Czech a general term zbroj is applied for these ‘weapons’, for which no hyperonym exist in English. Usually a tincture of the ‘weapons’ should be characterized in the blazon for what again distinctive expressions are adopted. Sometimes the word armed for all the weapons is used (not very often, because a combination of the special terms can be used), but when we want to specify only one type of it, particular terms derived from the names of the weapons are in use. Therefore unguled for hooves (ungulae), attired for antlers (attire in huntsmen’s jargon means antlers, in normal speech it means something like clothes or decoration), beaked for beak, legged for legs or langued for tongue. Otherwise a prepositional phrase is used where with is employed. After one of these expressions a tincture is usually given, e.g. armed gules, beaked and legged or, langued azure, with teeth argent. In Czech heraldry there are not so specified expressions. Most usually a prepositional phrase is used.

There are still some other expressions as for the parts of animal bodies, namely the terms that characterize the appearance and the position of them. The greatest number is concerning the head. The particular style of taking the head apart from the body. When it is severed, a term couped is in use and when the head is sundered, it is erased. There is, however, a distinction concerning these two words in English and Scottish heraldry. In Scottish heraldry the head, when described in such a way, is always depicted without a neck, but in English always with some part of its neck. A term affronté may be used for a head as well – when it is en face. If the head is affronté with no neck, it could be termed a face (lion’s face, lepard’s face) or a mask (fox’s mask), or a head caboshed which is derived from the French verb cabocher, meaning to decapitate (a bull’s head caboshed).

We can see from this and the preceding chapter, that the most common words for describing positions or varieties of the charges are adjectives formed by the participle suffixes. Past participle by -ed or the French counterpart of this, namely -é. Present participle formed by suffix -ing, which, similarly, has its French counterpart -ant. The words with the foreign suffixes were taken over originally in this form – the word-forming is not English. There are, however, some expressions that derived from foreign words by the English suffixes, so the word-forming was already made in English, e.g. vested, langued, unguled. Otherwise prepositional phrase or the possessive case is used.

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18 ONIONS, 133
6. BEASTS

There are not many specific heraldic terms concerning the beasts or animals. The most important is lion, but there are many others which are usually termed as in the ordinary language, e.g. horse, cat, wolf, fox, bear, boar, bull, stag, ram, goat, elephant, squirrel, ape, otter, etc., etc.

On the other hand, there are several discrepancies in the heraldic terms and the normal English or between Czech and English heraldries. English heraldry has two tigers. One is a heraldic tiger and the other a bengal tiger. The bengal tiger is the normal tiger that lives in the nature, whereas the heraldic tiger is depicted as the people in the Middle Ages fancied it according the few reports about it. Czech heraldry knows only tygr which means more or less the heraldic tiger. Other distinction is with leopard. In England a leopard is usually the normal animal, as in nature, but in Czech heraldry, as in French, German, Italian, etc., levhart or leopard means a lion guardant (in whatever position). Dogs depicted in heraldry are usually only two – talbot and grey-hound, in Czech heraldry there are three of them: oboø (which is approximately the talbot), chrt (which means the grey-hound) and vîžnik (which has no counterpart in English; it has a collar with horns). A hedgehog, that is not so important an animal, has also a special expression for itself, namely an urcheon. This is an older name for a hedgehog that has its origin in Latin ericius. Nowadays, in common English it means the sea urchin or mischievous child.

7. MONSTERS

The more interesting class of the heraldic charges, than the beasts, is the monsters. Some of them are rare, but others are quite popular. For some of them heraldry even coined a new word for there had been none for such creatures (sometimes only artistic or mythological creatures). Quite a lot of the words were taken over from mythology, it means they have Latin, Greek or even older origin.

One of the most important of the heraldic monsters in the British heraldry is the unicorn, which functions as one of the supporters of the coat of arms of the United Kingdom. The etymology of this word is quite obvious, from Latin words unus and cornu, in Greek mono+kéros, thus meaning an animal with one horn (cf. the Czech jednorožec). Another most common monster is the griffin or with another spelling gryphon, in Greek griff or pták nob. The word has its origin already in the Greek griff, in Latin has the form of gryps, meaning the legendary four-legged bird. Heraldically, the bird is depicted with the upper part of an eagle (with head, claws and wings) and the lower part of a lion (with legs and tail). There is, however, a variation of a griffin not known in Czech heraldry that is called the male griffin. It differs from the ordinary griffin in the absence of the

19 le baron STALINS has the possibility to call such an animal leopard in English heraldry as well, p. 24.
wings, instead of which some horns at the back are introduced. Some people regard it only an English counterpart of the continental panther, which, however, exist in British armory as well, but is very rare. The panther should be also included among the monsters, because it is depicted with the body of a lion, but with a longer neck and muzzle and is flammant, i.e. with flames issuing from mouth and ears.

The next group of the monsters could be called reptiles. It has three common members. First, it is the dragon. This expression is very common even in the ordinary language and in heraldry it directly corresponds with the Czech saň. The second of them is the wyvern which is not very common in ordinary English, but in Czech heraldry has a direct counterpart in drak (in other languages this creature is called similarly – French dragon, German Drache, Italian dragone, etc.). This word originates again in Greek drákon, with Latin counterpart form draco.\(^20\) Wyvern is of Latin origin, taken over from French (OF. wivre variation of guivre, Lat. vipera poisonous snake).\(^21\) The third of the reptiles is the basilisk or the cockatrice. In Czech it has the same counterpart – bazilišek, which is the same word as in other languages (also in Latin basiliscus, cf. Ps. 90,13). It originates in Greek basilískos royal, because according to Pliny the basilisk should have a white stain on its head that resembled a royal crown.\(^22\)

Many of the monsters are the combination of the bodies of different animals or the human body. The monsters formed with at least some part of the human body are triton or merman, which is a man with the tail of a fish. Similarly, there exist a mermaid. These two expressions are compounds formed already in Old English from mere meaning sea and a word for woman or man (OE. meremenem, cf. Anglo-Saxon mere-wif); triton is originally a mythological name. Very similar to these is melusine which is a mermaid with two tails bend on either side. There are, however, many legendary creatures that were taken over to heraldry, e.g. centaur, sphinx, satyr, harpy. In addition there are some more animals with the human head, namely man-lion and manticora, mantegre or man-tiger, which is the same as man-lion, but has horns attached to its forehead. The Czech term mantichora, however, correspond with the man-lion and not with manticora. The word manticora comes already from the Old Persian, meaning a man-eater.\(^24\)

The word camelopard, surprisingly, is describing simply an ordinary giraffe. This was to represent a hybrid creature begotten between a leopard and a camel, as the ancient believed. The expression itself is obviously a blend known in Latin (camelopardalis) and Greek (kamelopardalis) as well. Similar word, camelopardel, is used for the same creature which, in addition, has horns.

Otherwise some strange words of various origin are used for the monsters, e.g. amphiptère, amphibiosa, apres, bagwyn, enfield, musimon, opinicus.

\(^{20}\) ONIONS, 287; SKEAT, 181  
\(^{21}\) ONIONS,...  
\(^{22}\) SKEAT, 49  
\(^{23}\) ONIONS, 571; SKEAT, 372  
\(^{24}\) ONIONS, 533
8. BIRDS

The most common and the most important of the birds is *an eagle*. There is, however, one difference between Czech and English heraldries (in this point Czech heraldry differs for example from German, French, Spanish, or Italian heraldries). In Czech the eagle is termed *orlice*, whereas *orel* is the expression for the *double-headed eagle*. Other birds are usually termed with the ordinary words that are in use in normal language, e.g. *pelican, ostrich, dove, swan, duck, crane, stork, raven, crow, rook, owl, lark, pheasant*.

An unusual expression is used for the parrot, namely *the popinjay* which is archaic and related to the German *Papagei* or the Czech *papoušek*. It is a common European word and as its origin the Arabic *babagha* is regarded. From rook, raven or crown *a Cornish chough* is differed, but in depicting it differs only that it is always ‘beaked and legged gules’.

9. OTHER ANIMALS

Other animals like fish, reptiles and insects are usually termed as they are in the normal English. An exception among the fish is the jack, which is called *a lucy* in English heraldry and *a ged* in the Scottish. *Ged* is of a Scandinavian origin.

10. PLANTS

Various kinds of plants are used in heraldry as well. We can find many species of trees in heraldic use, the terms used normally as in the common language. The trees are usually either *issuant from a mount vert* growing from a green hill or *eradicated* with their roots displayed (from Latin *radix*). There is no use naming all the plants that can be used in heraldry, but some of them are very important.

The most important of the flowers is *the heraldic rose*. It is always depicted with five displayed petals. The second most important flower in the British armory is *the thistle*. One of the most important flowers is *fleur-de-lis*. It is a word as well as the flower itself of French origin. There is a difference between Czech and English heraldries – Czech heraldry distinguishes two types of fleurs-de-lis: *přepášaná* and *nepřepášaná* which, however, does not have any counterpart in English.

The flowers or the fruits can be *slipped and leaved* which means that they are on a little branch with usually two leaves.

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25 MACHEK, 433; ONIONS, 696
11. INANIMATE OBJECTS

Very many inanimate objects are used as charges in heraldry. They could be divided into many classes, e.g. arms and weapons, clothes and decorations, tools, buildings, things of ecclesiastical use etc. The choice of words is not very special, simply there are terms that are or were used for these things in common English. For no longer used things there are no longer used words in normal language, e.g. pheon, caltrap, some of them are still used, but are not very common, e.g. beacon, rowel, scimitar, shuttle, fetterlock etc.
III. BLAZON

The commencement of the English blazon is, as in Czech, the description of the field and the more important parts of the escutcheon are described first, when the shield is party. Second, the principal charge of the shield is mentioned and among the principal charges ordinaries are given prominence. After that other charges are described.

The colour of the charge is always specified after giving the name of the charge. If the ordinary is the same, it is mentioned right after the ordinary.

An ordinary can be accompanied by more other charges. If the ordinary is in the field, the charges upon it, being less important, are mentioned after the charges in the field. If there is no ordinary, the charge that occupies the most important position is mentioned first. For describing the position of the charges see chapters 3, 4 and 5 of the preceding section. When several charges are placed on the escutcheon that is quartered they are described to be in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters, if the shield is party per saltire, they are described to be in fess and in pale if the alternative charges are the same and if not they are in chief, in dexter and sinister side (in Scottish heraldry the term ‘in flanks’ is used) and in base. ‘As many’ is used when there is the same number of some charges as the number of the charges already specified.

It will be better to show several examples of the English blazons and their Czech counterparts.

Or, a chevron gules. V zlatém poli červená krokev.
Party per pale argent and gules. Stříbrno-červeně polcený štít.
Party per fess wavy or and gules. Zlato-červeně vlnitou čárou dělený štít.
Quarterly or and vert. Zlatě-zelený čtvrcený štít.
Gyronny or and sable. Zlatě-černý štenýř (o osmi kuželkách).
Gules, a chevron between three roses argent. V červeném poli stříbrná krokev mezi třemi (2,1) růžemi stejné barvy.
Or, a fess gules between three crescents sable. Ve zlatém poli červené břevno provázené třemi (2,1) černými půlměsíci.
Gules, on a bend argent between two fountains proper, a rose gules between two mullet sable. V červeném poli stříbrné kosmé břevno provázené dvěma fontánami přirozené barvy nesoucí červenou (pětilistou) růži mezi dvěma černými pětičtvrtymi hvězdami.
Gules, a bend or, in chief a crescent argent. V červeném poli zlaté kosmé břevno, v hlavě štítu stříbrný půlměsíc.
Argent, a lion rampant sable armed gules. Ve stříbrném štítku černý lev s červenou zbrojí ve skoku.
Argent, three wyverns volant in pale vert. Ve stříbrném štítku svisle tři zelené draci v letu.
Sable, crussily, a lion rampant argent. V černém stříbrnými křížkovými kříži posetém štítu stříbrný lev ve skoku.
Azure, a griffin per fesse gules and argent crowned or. V modrém poli červeno-stříbrně dělený gryf se zlatou korunkou.

Per fess wavy azure and argent, in base on a mount vert, a ram couchant sable, armed and unguled or, in chief three doves proper. Vlnitou čárou modro-stříbrně dělený štít, v horní polovině tři holubičí přirozené barvy, v dolní polovině na zeleném kopci spící černý beran se zlatou zbrojí.

Ermine, three bows bent and stringed palewise in fess proper. V hermelínovém poli vodorovně tři ve svislém směru napnuté luky přirozené barvy.

Sable, a lion passant guardant argent. V černém poli stříbrný kráčející levhart.

Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a sword erect proper; in the second quarter a rose of the first; in the third quarter a fleur-de-lis azure; and in the fourth quarter a mullet gold. (‘gold’ can be used for ‘or’ has already been used in this blazon) Červeno-zlatě čtvrcený štít, v prvním poli vztyčený meč přirozené barvy, ve druhém poli červená růže, ve třetím poli modrá lilie a ve čtvrtém poli zlatá pětihrotá hvězda.

Argent, three cows’ heads erased sable. Ve stříbrném poli tři (2,1) černé kraví hlavy vytržené.

Per pale argent and gules, a heraldic antelope passant counterchanged. Ve stříbrno-červeném polceném štítě kráčející heraldická antilopa střídavých barev.

Gules, on a saltire argent, a rose of the field, barbed and seeded proper. V červeném poli stříbrný ondřejský kříž a na něm červená růže s lístky a semínky přirozené barvy.
IV. GLOSSARY of heraldic terms

A

abbey opatství
achievement erb
acorn žalud ♦ ~ slipped and leaved žalud na větvičce s listy
affronté en face celá figura (a leopard’s head erased and affronté; lion sejant affronté) ♦

head ~ hlava en face alespoň s částí krku cf. cabosbed
allocamelus monstrum s hlavou osla a tělem velblouda
amphiptère okříšlený had
amphisboena amsíbená anglická: okříšlený had s dvěma nohama a s hlavou na obou koncích těla; česká: čtyřnohá a dvouhлавá obluda lvích špárů a s hadím hlavami, z nichž jedna hledí v před na začátku těla a druhá hledí vzad na konci těla
anchor kotva
annulet prstenec brisura pro pátého syna
ant mravenec
antelope antilopa ♦ heraldic ~ heraldická antilopa liší se od skutečného zvířete pilovitými rohy, hlavou a ocasem
antler paroh
apple jablko
apres monstrum s tělem podobným tělu býka, ale s medvědí ocasem
arch oblouk
argent stříbro bílá
ark archa
arm paž, rám ♦ ~ in armour obrněné rámě; cubit ~ paže useknutá ve dvou třetinách zápěsti; ~ couped at the elbow paže useknutá v lokti; ~ habited paže oděná; ~ vambraced = ~ in armour; ~ vested = ~ habited
armed se zbrojí vždy v kombinaci s barvou n. kovem (~ gules, ~ or, etc.)
armory heraldika část heraldiky, která se zabývá pouze znaky
arms erb, znak
arrow šip ♦ broad ~ široký hrot šípu
arrow-head hrot šípu
attired s parohy (~ gules)
azure modrá

B

badge 1 znak obecně, 2 odznak zvláštní znamení, které není samo o sobě erbem, ale známkou vlastnictví (dříve i poddanství), nošenou samostatně (bez erbu)
badger = brock
bagwyn heraldické monstrum s hlavou heraldické antilopy, tělem a ocasem koně a s rohy dozadu zatočenými
bar polobřevno, lat’ obsahuje-li štít více než jedno břevno ♦ ~ gemel dvě níti v páru jako jedna heraldická figura
barrulet nit polovina šíře polobřevna
barry několikrát dělený (štít) lichý počet dělení ♦ ~ of four pieces třikrát dělený (štít);
~ of six pieces pětkrát dělený (štít)
base pata štítu ♦ in ~ v patě štítu
basilisk bazilišek
baton kosmá nit zkrácená
battering ram viz. ram
battle-axe bradatice, válečná sekera
battle cry pokřik
beak zobák
bean-pod fazolový lusk
bear medvěd
beasts zvířata
beaver bobr
bee včela
bell zvon, zvonek ♦ hawk’s ~ rolnička
bend kosmé břevno, břevno pokosem ♦ in ~ kosmo řazení figur ve štítě; per ~ dělení pokosem
bendlet proužek
bend sinister šikmé břevno, břevno pošikem ♦ in ~ šikmo řazení figur ve štítě;
per ~ dělení pošikem
bengal tiger bengálský tygr
bezant besant, zlatý rondel
billet polínko ve tvaru obdélníku postaveném na kratší stranu
biletty polínky poseté
blazon n. blazon, popis erbu; v. blazonovat
blood-red tmavorudá, barva krve
boar kanec ♦ ~ ’s head kančí hlava
bordure bordura, lem, obruba ♦ ~ compony bordura vykládaná
bowl miska
branch větev
bridge most
bridle uzda
brisure brisura, příznak znamení přidané do znaku pro rozlišení znaků seniora od ostatních členů rodu, eventuálně posloupnosti synů
brock jezevec
brown hnědá
buckle přezka ♦ circular ~ kruhová přezka; lozenge-shaped ~ routovitá přezka;
~ oval ~ oválná přezka; square ~ čtvercová přezka
bugle-horn trubka ♦ stringed ~ zavěšená trubka
bull býk
bulrush orobinec
butterfly motýl
Caboshed: head caboshed hlava bez krku en face (stag’s head caboshed, bull’s head caboshed)

Caltrap koňská udice

Camel velbloud

Camelopard žirafa považována za křížence mezi velbloudem a leopardem

Camelopardel žirafa s dvěma dozadu zahnutými rohy

Canton volná čtvrť zahrnující částinu hlavy štítu ♦ in~ of England (= three lions passant guardant or upon a canton gules) v červené volné čtvrti tři zlaté levharti udělováno jako polepšení erbu

Castle hrad

Cat kočka

Cauldron kotel

CB = Companion (of the Order) of the Bath

CBE = Commander (of the Order) of the British Empire

Cedar-tree cedr

Centaur kentaur kůň, který má místo hlavy a krku trup muže (od pasu nahoru)

Chaplet věnec

Charge n. heraldická figura; v. vzít si do znaku, přijmout do znaku

Chase: in full chase v běhu

Chess-rook rochus šachová věž

Cheval trap = caltrap

Chevron krokví ♦ in~ tři figury v trojhranu řazené figur ve štítě; per~ dělení štítu krokví

Chief hlava štítu ♦ in~ v hlavě štítu

Chimera chiméra hlava a poprsí ženy, nohy lva, tělo kozy a ocas sanč

Chough kavče ♦ the Cornish ~ cornwallské kavče mnohem častější než vrána či havran, od nich rozeznatelné tím, že je vždy zobrazováno a často popisováno beaked and legged gules – s červenou zbrojí

Cinquefoil pětilístek

Claw pařát

Closed se složenými křídly pták (an eagle ~)

Clouds oblaka

CMB = Companion (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George

Coat of arms erb, znak

Cocoanut-tree kokosová palma

Cock kohout

Cockatrice bazilišek

Cockfish kohout, jehož tělo je zakončeno rybím ocasem

Coiled svinutý (a snake coiled)

Colour barva ♦ colour of nature přirozená

Column sloup v blazonu potřeba specifikovat druh sloupu ♦ Corinthian ~ korintský sloup

Compartment půda pod erbem, stojí na ní štítoň

Compony vykládaný (bend ~, bordure ~)

Coney zajíc ležící, králík
20
coronet  koruna
couchant  ležící
couped  usekmutý rovným řezem  ♦ cross ~ v. cross; head ~ hlava usekmutá rovným řezem vpravo hledící; v Anglii s krkem po ramena, ve Skotsku bez krku
courant  běžící
coward  viz. lion
crab  rak
crab  dvojitý hák
cranelin  routová koruna
crane  jeřáb v pozdvihnuté pozici; a ~ cross; head ~ hlava usekmutá rovným řezem vpravo hledící; v Anglii s krkem po ramena, ve Skotsku bez krku
crescent  půlměsíc stoupající brisura pro druhého syna ♦ with human face půlměsíc vytvořený; a ~ crescent = increscent; ~ moon půlměsíc liší se od crescent, odvozen od skatelného měsíce; a ~ reversed půlměsíc zvrácený; viz též. decrescent
crest  klenot ♦ ~ wreath točenice
cricket  cvrček
crosier  biskupská n. pastýšková berla
cross  kříž ♦ St. Anthony's ~ kříž sv. Antonína, antonínský kříž, tau-kříž; ~ bottony kříž jetelový; ~ Calvary kříž povýšený, kříž kalvarijský; ~ couped kříž řecký; ~ cramponnée (= yeliot, svastika) svastika, kříž hákový; ~ crosslet kříž křížkový; ~ ending in four fusils kříž routovitý; ~ fitched (at foot) kříž zastrčený; ~ fitheb ~ fitched; ~ flory kříž liliový; in ~ křížem řazení figur ve štítu; ~ maltese ~ kříž maltézský; ~ moline kotvicový kříž brisura pro osmého syna; ~ passion ~ kříž latinský; ~ patriarchal ~ kříž patriarší, per ~ čtvrcení; ~ potent kříž berličkový; ~ tau tau-kříž, kříž antonínský, kříž sv. Antonína
crow  vrána zobrazována stejně jako raven n. rook
crown  koruna
crowned  korunovaný
crucifix  krucifix
crusibly  posetý křížkovými kříži
cup  hrnek
cushion  polštář
CVO  = Companion of the Royal Victorian Order

D
dancetty  dělení pilovité, zubovité srov. indented
decrescent  půlměsíc ubývající
defamed  bez ocasu (a lion ~)
demi-  1 polovina (a demi-lion passant horní polovina lva kráčející; a demi-lion rampant horní polovina lva ve skoku) 2 vyrůstající, rostoucí figura (lidský trup, zvířecí tělo), která je viditelná do poloviny a to v klenotu i ve štítu
devil  dýšel, čert
dexter  pravý heraldicky ♦ ~ base pravý spodní roh štítu; ~ chief pravý horní roh štítu; ~ side pravá strana
diapering  damaskování, damascenování ornamentální výzdoba prázdných ploch ve štítu
dimidiation  způsob tvorby aliančních erbů; do pravé poloviny polceného štítu je položena pravá polovina erbu mužova a do levé poloviny štítu levá polovina erbu manželky
displayed  rozkřídlený u ptáků
distaff  přeslice
dolphin  delfín
dormant  spící
double-queued  dvouocasý  (lion rampant double-queued)
dove  holubice  s chocholem  (= tuft) na hlavě
dragon  saň  seven-headed  ~  sedmihlavá saň

duck  kachna

E

eagle  orlice  ~  displayed  rozkřídlená orlice;  double-headed  ~  orel
ear¹  klas  (two ears of wheat)
ear²  ucho
edge of the shield  okraj štítu
eel  úhoř

elephant  slon  ~  and castle  slon, на kterém stojí věž
embattled  cimbru, dělení stínkami
enfield  heraldické monstrum s hlavou lišky, hrudí chrta, pařáty orlice, tělem lva a zadníma nohama a ocasem vlka
engrailed  dělení obrácnými oblouky  vrcholy oblouků směřují dolů
erased  vytržený  ze zvířecího těla  ♦  head  ~  vytržená hlava  s roztrženým krkem; v Anglii s krkem po ramene, ve Skotsku bez krku  (a boar’s head erased)
erect  vztyčený

ermine  1 hermelín;  2 hranostaj
ermine(s)  (něm. Gegen-Hermelin)  opačný hermelín  na černém poli bílé konečky
ermine(s)  (něm. Gold-Hermelin)  zlatý hermelín  na zlatém poli černé konečky
escallop  mušle
escarbuncle  klévské kolo
escutcheon  štít s erbem, erb, malý štítek v erbu
esquire  (castéji zván gyron)  1 štenýř;  2 vážený pán  (Esq.)
estoile  šestihrotá hvězda  s vlnitými stranami hrotů, jiný počet hrotů se musí hlásit

F

fasciae  fasces  svazek prutů převážaný červenými řemínky, z něhož vyčínivá sekera; symbol spravedlnosti a soudní moci
feather  brk, péro
fer-de-moline  = mill-rind
fess  břevno  ♦  ~ in base  břevno snížené;  ~ in chief  břevno vyvýšené;  ~ enhanced  = ~ in chief;  in ~ vodorovně razení figur ve štítě;  per ~ dělení;  ~ wavy  řeka
fess point  střed štítu  místo srdečního štítku
fetterlock  okovy, pouta  na nohu koně v podobě písmene D, oblouk může být též nahrazen řetězem
field  pole
file  = label
fin  ploutev
fir-cone  jedlová šiška;  srov. pineapple
fir-tree  jedle
fish sg. i pl. ryba
flammmant dřící oheň z tlamy a uší
flaunch heroldská figura, která se zobrazuje vždy ve dvojici, pak jsou to části kruhu o velkém poloměru, které se promítají na obě strany štítu, mají jinou tinkturu než je tinktura štítu; v české heraldice tomu odpovídá kůl nahoře a dole rozšířený ale jako heroldská figura se popisuje jiná část erbu
fleece rouno ♦ the Order of the Golden Fleece Řád Zlatého Rouna
fleur-de-lis heraldická lilie, brisura pro šestého syna; srov. lily
fountain (roundel barry wavy argent and azure) fontána
fox liška ♦ a~’s mask hlava lišky en face
fretty mříž heroldská figura, např. ve znaku Chebu
frog žába
fur kožešina
fusil routa užší než lozenge
fusilly kolmo routovaný (štít) routy jsou více protaženy ve směru shora dolů než u lozengy
fylfot svastika, hákový kříž

G
gabion zákopový koš používán při stavbě opevnění a příkopů pro přepravu zeminy
gadfly ovád
galley galéra
galtrap = caltrap
gamecock kohout pro kohoutí zápasy zobrazován bez hřebínku a laloku
garb snop
gauntlet železná rukavice součást brnění
gaze: at gaze stojící s hlavou en face (stag at gaze)
GBE = Knight n. Dame Grand Cross (of the Order) of the British Empire
GCB = Knight n. Dame Grand Cross (of the Order) of the Bath
GCMG = Knight n. Dame Grand Cross (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George
GCVO = Knight n. Dame Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order
ged herald. štika ve skotské heraldice
glove rukavice
goat koza
gold zlato žlutá
golpe purpurový rondel
goutté, guttée, gutty (semé-of-drops) body posetý ♦ ~d’eau posetý stříbrnými body, ~d’èbile posetý zelenými body, ~de-larmes posetý modrými body, ~d’ôr posetý zlatými body, ~de-poix posetý černými body, ~de-sang posetý červenými body
grapes hrozny
grass tráva
grasshopper kobylka
grenade granát
greyhound chrt ♦ winged ~ okřídlený chrt
gryphon gryf, pták noh ♦ male ~ gryf, jenž má místo křídlo na zádech ostny
grindstone žernov
griffin gryf, pták noh
gryphon-marine = sea-griffin

guardant en face, vstrčí hledící

gules červená

gunstone černý rondel

guze (sanguine rondel) rudý rondel

gyron štený

gyronny dělení štítu štenýřem (a field gyronny, a gyronny field)

H

hammer kladivo, kladítko

hand ruka ♠ ~ apaumé ruka s dlaní otevřenou; ~ (raised) in benediction ruka

žehnáčící; ~ clenched ruka v pěst; ~ gloved ruka v rukavicí

hare zajíc

harp harfa

harpy harpyje orlice s divcím obličejem, krkem a poprsím

hart jelen

hawthorn(-tree) hloh

head hlava ♠ ~ affronté v. affronté; ~ cabosbed v. cabosbed; ~ couped v. couped; ~ erased v. erased; Midas’ head Midasova hlava hlava muže s oslíma ušima; savage’s head hlava divého muže

heart srdce ♠ human ~ lidské srdce

heathcock = moorcock

hedgehog = urcheon

heir dědic ♠ ~ in blood pokrevní dědic; ~ in her issue dědička ve svém potomstvu

heir apparent právoplatný dědic

heiress dědička viz též heir

heir presumptive presumptivní dědic

heirship dědičtví ♠ ~ of blood pokrevní dědičtví

helmet helm, přílba ♠ pageant ~ turnajský helm; pot-shaped ~ hrncovitá přílba

heraldic heraldický

heraldic tiger, heraldic tyger tygr

heraldry heraldika

herne volavka heraldicky

heron = berne

herring sleď

hide vydělaná kůže

hind laň

hippogriff heraldické monstrum s hlavou, křídly a pařády gryfa a se zadní částí tela koně

holly cesmína

honour point čestný bod štítu místo čestného štítku

hoof kopyto

horn roh

horne sršen

horse kůň (a chevalier on horseback rytíř na koni)

horse-shoe podkova
hurt  modrý rondel
hydra  sedmihlavá saň

I
ibex  jako skutečná antilopa, ale liší se pilovitými rohy vyrůstajícími z čela
impalement  způsob tvorění aliančních erbů; na polcený štít jsou vedle sebe umístěny dva erby
increscent  půlměsíc přibývající
indented  dělení pilovité, zubovité, strmější hroty (zuby) než u danceetty
inescutcheon  štít  jako heraldická figura, v jiném štítě; srdeční štítček
infula  infule
invecked  = inverted
inverted  dělení oblouky   srov. engrailed
ivy  břečťan

J
jack  štika, viz též lucy, ged
javelin  = lance

K
KBE  = Knight Commander (of the Order) of the British Empire
KCB  = Knight Commander (of the Order) of the Bath
KCMG  = Knight (of the Order) of St. Michael and St. George
KCVO  = Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order
key  klíč
KG  = Knight (of the Order) of the Garter
kingfisher  ledňáček
knight  rytíř
KP  = Knight (of the Order) of St. Patrick
KT  = Knight (of the Order) of the Thistle

L
label  turnajský límec  brisura pro nejstaršího syna ♦  a ~ of four points  turnajský límec se čtyřmi rameny nejčastěji bývají tři ramena
ladder  žebřík; viz též scaling-ladder
lambel  = label
lambrequin  = mantling
lance  kopí, oštěp; srov. tilting spear
lapwing  čejka
lark  skřivan
leg  noha
leopard  levhart  přesazen ♦  ~ ’s face jessant-de-lis  levhartí hlava en face s lilií, jejíž dolní část vychází z tlamy a horní část za levhartí hlavou
letter  písmeno
lily  botanická lilie
line  čára ♦  partition ~ dělící čára
lion lev ♦ ～ coward lev s ocasem mezi zadníma nohama; ～ of England (= a lion passant guardant or) zlatý levhart udělováný jako polepšení erbu, v. též canton of England; ～'s face = lion's head caboshed; ～ passant guardant levhart, leopard; sea ～ mořský lev; winged ～ okřídlený lev
lizard ještěrka
lobster humr ♦ ～ claws humří klepeta
lodged ležící pouze jelen
lozenge routa kosočtverec
lozengy kolmo routovaný (štít), s routami postavenými; routovitý (bend ~, pale ~)
lucy herald. štika v anglické heraldice
lynx rys

M
magpie straka
mane hřiva
maniple manipul
man-lion mantichora
man-tiger mantichora s rohy na hlavě
mantegre = man-tiger
manticora = man-tiger
mantling přikryvadla, krydla, fafrnochy
maple-tree javor
marshalling of arms spojování erbů
marten kuna
martlet merleta heraldická vlaštovka či jiný pták zobrazovaný jen se stehýnkami, bez nožiček, výjimečně i bez zobáku; brisura pro čtvrtého syna
mascle (lozenge voided) routa s routovitým otvorem
masonry rukáv
MBE = Member (of the Order) of the British Empire
melusine meluzína mořská panna s dvěma ocasy, z nichž každý je zahnutý na jinou stranu
mermaid mořská panna s hřebenem a zrcadlem v rukou
merman mořský muž od pasu dolů ocas ryby
Midas’ head Mídasova hlava hlava muže s oslíma ušima
mill-rind oškrt
mirror zrcadlo
mitre mitra
molet = mullet
moon měsíc ♦ ～ in her complement měsíc v úplňku; crescent ～ viz crescent; full ～ = ～ in her complement
moorcock pták s hlavou a tělem kohouta, místo ocasu má však jen dvě do pravého úhlu k tělu zdvižená péra
morion morion otevřená příbava s vysokým hřebenem a zdviženými špicemi vpředu i vzadu
motto heslo, devisa, motto
mullet 1 pětihraná hvězda s rovnými stranami hrotů; brisura pro třetího syna; ♦ ～ pierced pětihraná hvězda s otvorem uprostřed; ～ of eight points osmihrotá hvězda; ～ of
six points šestihrotá hvězda 2 SC pětihrůtá hvězda s otvorem uprostřed srov. star, 2
murrey = sanguine
musimon heraldické monstrem s tělem a nohamu kozy, s hlavou berana a se čtyřmi rohy, dvěma kozím a dvěma beráním
MVO = Member of the Royal Victorian Order

N
nail hřeb viz též passion-nails
nebulý oblavkovitá čára též bez prolamování ve vrcholech oblouků, jak je to v české heraldice
nimbus nimbus
nombril point pupek místo pupečního štítku

O
oak-tree dub
OBE = Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire
octofoil osmilístek hrisura pro devátého syna
ogress černý rondel
opinicus gryf s krátkým ocasem n. monstrem s tělem a pařáty lva, hlavou, krkem a křidly orlice a ocasem velblouda, někdy jsou křídla vynechána
or zlato žlutá
orange (tenné rondel) pomeranč, oranžový rondel; oranžová
ordinary herolíská figura, herolíské znamení musí zahrnovat nejméně třetinu štítu
orle úzký lem štítu, rovnoběžný s jeho okrajem, ale nedotýkající se ho
ostrích pštros vzbrázen s podkovou i kličem v zobáku ♦ ~ feathers pštrosí péra
otter vydra
owl sova

P
padlock visací zámek
pairle vidlice
pale kůl ♦ ~ fracted kůl odsazený; in ~ svisle řazení figur ve štítě; ~ lozengy
routovaný kůl; per ~ polcení; per ~ indented špicemi polcený štít; ~ raguly
ostrvovitý kůl
palewise svisle postavení figur ve štítě (a tilting-spear palewise)
pall vidlice, pallium ve tvaru vidlice
pallet kolík, prut užší
pallium pallium
palm-tree palma
paly několikrát polcený (štít) lichý počet polcení ♦ ~ of four pieces třikrát polcený (štít); ~ of six pieces pětkrát polcený (štít)
panther panter
parrot = popinjay
party (parted SC) dělený štít na více stejných dílů (paly, bannuly, bendy, party per bend or per chevron)
passant kráčející
passion-nails hřebý užité při Ukřižování
peacock páv ♦ ~ in his pride páv en face s rozčepýřeným ocasem; ~’s tail kyta pavích per
deean opačný zlatý hermelín na černém poli zlaté konečky
pear hruška
peewhit = lapwing
pegasus pegas okřídlený kůň
pelican pelikán ♦ ~ in her piety pelikán krmící svou krví mladé
pellet černý rondel
pelt kůže, kožešina
pentalpha muří noha
perch okoun
pheasant bažant
pheon široký hrot šípu s vnitřní stranou vykrajovanou
phoenix fénix orlice vyrůstající z plamenů
pierced s otvorem uprostřed hvězda – jen mullet, nikdy estoile
pike štika, vří lucy, ged
pile klin ♦ ~ in base špice jen v případě two piles in chief, a pile in base, jinak by bylo per chevron;
~ in chief klin; ~ issuing from the dexter base point šikmá špice; ~ issuing from the dexter
chief point kosmý klin; ~ issuing from the sinister base point kosmá špice; ~ pile
issuing from the sinister chief point šikmý klin
pineapple ananas většinou se kreslí stejně jako jedlová šiška
pine-cone = pineapple; srov. fir-cone, pineapple
pitcher džbán
plate stříbrný rondel
plough pluh
plooter = lapwing
plume péro, chochol ♦ ~ of peacock’s feathers kyta pavích per
plummet olonice
pomegranate granátové jablko kreslí se jako prasklé jablko, v prasklině jsou vidět zralá jádra,
má okvětí jako korunku, někdy je na stopce s lístkyn
pomeis zelený rondel
popinjay papoušek heraldicky, archaicky
porcupine dikobraz
portcullis padací mříž ♦ a tower portcullised věž s padací bránou
potenté berličková delici čára ve tvaru berliček jako u berličkového kříže
proper přirozená (Argent, an ox gules passing over a ford proper)
prow příď ♦ ~ of a galley příď galéry
purity purpur šarlatová nebo nachová červenofialová barva

Q
quarter čtvrt’, volná čtvrt’
quartering čtvrcení též způsob tvoření aliančních erbů
quarterly čtvrcení
quatrefoil čtyřlístek ♦ double ~ osmilístek, dvojitý čtyřlístek brisura pro devátého
syna
queue-fourché dvouocasý lev; z těla vychází pouze jeden ocas, který se rozdvojuje
R
rabbit = coney
raguly ostrrovitá čára srov. pale raguly
rainbow duha
ram beran ♦ battering ~ beranidlo
rampant ve skoku
raven krkavec, havran
ray paprsek, hrot u hvězdy
rayonné plamenitá čára
reed rákos, rákosí
regardant zpět hlédící hlava otočena dozadu
reindeer sob
reptiles plazi
riband kosmý proužek užší než baton ♦ ~ for the motto páska hesla; ~ for the war cry páska pokříku
roach bělice
rook havran zobrazován stejně jako raven
rose růže, i brisura pro sedmího syna; zobrazována stejně jako v Čechách ♦ ~ barbed and seeded proper růže s okolními lístky ne okvětními přirozené barvy; ~ slipped and leaved růže se stonkem a lísty
roundel, roundle rondel kruhová herald. figura
rustre (lozenge round-pierced) ruta s kruhovitým otvorem

S
sable černá
saffron-flower šafrán
sagittarius sagitarius, střelec kentaur připravený vystřelit šip
salamander salamandr zobrazován jako saň v plamenech, někdy bez křídla, často je v tvaru ještěrky
salient ve skoku stojící na obou zadních nohou
salmon losos
saltire ondřejský kříž, svatoodřejský kříž ♦ in ~ zkříženě řazení figur ve štítě; per ~ čtvrcení pokosem; ~ ragully ostrrovitý kříž
sanguine barva odstínu mezi červenou (gules) a purpurovou (purpure)
satyr satyr trup divého muže na zadních nohou kozy
savage divý muž
scale šupina
scaling-ladder obléhací žebřík s háky na horním konci
sceptre žezlo
scimitar, scymitar mačeta, krátký zakřivený meč
scissors nůžky
scythe kosa
sea-dog mořský pes
sea-dragon mořská saň
sea-griffin mořský gřif gryf bez křidel se spodní polovinou z mořské pany
sea-horse mořský kůň
sea-stag  mořský jelen
seax  krátký zakřivený meč s vykrojeným malým obloukem na vnitřní hraně čepele
segreant  ve skoku gryf
sejant  sedící
semé, semee  posetý, posypaný několik menších figur je ve štítu (poli, figurě) rozmístěných na způsob vzorku, tj. pravidelně rozdělených tak, že některé mizí v okrajích
serpent  had ♦ ~ erect vztyčený had; ~ nowed zauzvaný had
shakefork  vidlice, vidlicovitý kříž, lotrovský kříž ve tvaru ypilon
sheep  ovce
sheldrake  husice
shield  štít ♦ ~ 14th century štít soudečkový; ~ end 13th century štít gotický; English ~ štít anglický; French ~ štít francouzský; Italian ~ štít italský (koňská hlava); oval ~ štít oválný; Renaissance ~ štít renesanční; ~ round in base štít španělský
ship  loď
shoveller = sheldrake
shuttle  člunek tkalcovského stavu
silver  stříbro bílé
sinister  levý heraldicky ♦ ~ base levý spodní roh štítu; ~ chief levý horní roh štítu; ~ side levá strana
sinker = plummet termín užívaný zedníř
slip  odnož, výhonek, větévka menší než branch
snake  had
spear  kopí; viz též tilting-spear, lance, javelin
spear-head  hrot
speed: at speed v běhu, běžící
sphinx  sfinga tělo, nohy a ocas lva s poprsím a hlavou ženy
springing = salient pouze jelen
spur  ostruha ♦ winged ~ okřídlená ostruha
spur-rowel, spur-revel  kolečko ostruhy, často ve tvaru pětihroté hvězdy, pak zváno mullet of five points pierced
squirrel  veverka
staff  hůl, berla ♦ palmer’s ~ poutnická hůl; pastoral ~ pastýrská hůl
stag  jelen
star  1 hvězda tento termín téměř neužíván v anglické heraldice, viz estoile, mullet 2 SC
pentéhirotá hvězda vždy bez otvoru uprostřed, viz mullet, 2
statant  stojičí
stirrup  třmen
stoat  lasice hranostaj, hranostaj
stock of a tree  pařez
stork  čáp
stump of a tree  = stock of a tree
sub-ordinary  heroldská figura, heroldské znamení
sun  slunce ♦ ~ in splendour slunce s obličejem a paprsky
sunflower  slunečnice
supporter  štítonoš, strážce štítu
swallow  vlaštovka od merlety se liší jen tím, že má nožičky
swan  labuť
swastika svastika
sword meč

T
tail ocas ♦ ~ mowed ocas zauzlovaný
talbot ohař
targe terč, kolčí štít
tenné oranžovožlutohnědá barva (orange-tawny)
thistle bodlák
thunderbolt blesk
tiara tiára
tilting-spear dřevec, kopí užíváno jezdcem pro srážení protivníka z koně; liší se od lance a javelin
tincture tinktura
tityron = musimon
toad ropucha, mlok, žába
tongue jazyk
tooth (pl. teeth) zub
torch pochodeň
torse točenice
tortenau červený rondel
tower věž
tree strom ♦ a ~ eradicated strom s obnaženými kořeny; burst of ~ s chlum, lesík; a ~ issuant from a mount vert strom na zeleném kopci
trefoil trojlistek
tressure lem štítu rozdělený na dva úzké lemy, které přiléhají těsně k sobě
trippant kráčející jelen nebo pes
triton = merman
trotto estrada
trunk buvolí roh (fr. probocide, it. proboscide, něm. Büffelhorn)
trunk of a tree kmen stromu
tuft chochol, chocholka
tyrewhitt = lapwing

U
undy = wavy
unguila kopyto
unguled s kopyty v kombinaci s barvou n. kovem (~ gules, ~ argent, etc.)
unicorn jednorožec
urcheon ježek

V
vair popelčina, popeličina ♦ counter ~ opačný vzor popelčiny
vert zelená
vigilance zlatá n. stříbrná koule, kamen který/kterou drží jeřáb v pozdvižené pravé noze
vine vinná réva
volant  v letu, letící
vulture  sup

W
war cry  = battle cry
water  voda ♦  ~ proper voda (řeka, jezero, etc.) v přirozených barvách
water-bouget  měchy na vodu
wavy  vlnitá čára
weasel  lasice, lasička
web  pavučina; plovací blána (webbed feet nohy opatřené plovacími blanami)
well  studna  s nízkou zídkou; srov. fountain
whale  velryba
wheel  kolo
wild man  = savage
wing  křídlo ♦  with ~s displayed rozkřídlený
winged  okřídlený
-wise  suffix užívaný k tvoření odvozenin od heroldských figur, označuje postavení a směr obecné figury (bendwise, chevronwise, fesswise, palewise, etc.)
wolf  vlk
wood-pigeon  holub
woolpack  pytel vlny
wreath  věnec ♦  crest ~ viz crest
wyvern  drak
V. WORKS CONSULTED:

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