

UNIVERZITA PALACKÉHO v Olomouci

FILOZOFICKÁ FAKULTA

katedra anglistiky a amerikanistiky

**ENGLISH HERALDIC TERMINOLOGY:**  
ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON WITH CZECH

(seminární práce z anglického jazyka)

ANTONÍN KALOUS

obor: angličtina – historie; archivnictví

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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 from 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’<sup>1</sup>, 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*.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> Words derived from this are e.g. *heroltský*, *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.<sup>4</sup>

### 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 *štit*, German *Schild*, Latin *scutum* and so on have all the same – indoeuropean – origin.<sup>5</sup> The synonym *escutcheon* is of the same origin<sup>6</sup>, 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

<sup>1</sup> MACHEK, 165; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 122; SKEAT, 268–9

<sup>2</sup> ONIONS, 437

<sup>3</sup> GEBAUER, I., 414; KOTT, VI., 293

<sup>4</sup> JUNGSMANN, 534

<sup>5</sup> MACHEK, 627; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 376

<sup>6</sup> 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*.<sup>7</sup> The next colour is blue which is in heraldry termed *azure*. This word has its origin in Persian *lažvard* or *lažverd*.<sup>8</sup> 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 *azzurro*). Skeat has it that the word has its origin in Persian *lajward* so called from the mines of Lajward, situated in Turkestan,<sup>9</sup> *l-* at the beginning was dropped, because it was regarded a definite article.<sup>10</sup> 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 origin.<sup>11</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup> 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)<sup>13</sup>. 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 *bermine*, which originates in medieval Latin *mus Armenius* (corresponds with the classical *mus Ponticus*), *ermine* is the plural of the Old French *berminet*, the diminutive of *bermine*.<sup>14</sup> *Vair* is

<sup>7</sup> ONIONS, 419

<sup>8</sup> MACHEK, 322; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 200; cf. lat. *lapis lazuli*, in Czech *azur, azurit, azurový* etc.

<sup>9</sup> SKEAT, 42

<sup>10</sup> *ibidem*

<sup>11</sup> ONIONS, 780; SKEAT, 530 has it of Slavic origin; cf. MACHEK, 565; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 344

<sup>12</sup> MACHEK, 500; HOLUB – KOPEČNÝ, 306

<sup>13</sup> ONIONS, 49

<sup>14</sup> ONIONS, 326

taken over from French, the Old French form is the same *vair*, which takes its origin in Latin *varius*, meaning multicoloured.<sup>15</sup> 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 *ermine*, *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 *heroldské 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 participle 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*, *fusil*, *mascle*, *rustre*, *roundel*, *billet*. Some of these are heraldic terms only (e.g. *gyron*, *orle*, *bordure*, *shakefork*, *pairle*, *mascle*, *rustre*, *flaunch*), others are used in common

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<sup>15</sup> ONIONS, 967

language as well. Many of these terms are also used in the history of art<sup>16</sup>, 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*, *barrulelet*, *pallet*, similarly also *chapelet* 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*, *barrulelet*, *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 *checky* 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 *billety* 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.

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<sup>16</sup> For Czech terminology cf. Oldřich J. BLAŽÍČEK and Jiří KROPÁČEK. *Slovník pojmů z dějin umění*. Praha: Odeon, 1991.

#### 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 French – *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*<sup>17</sup>, 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 nowed*, etc. When two lions rampant are against one another they are termed *combatant* 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

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<sup>17</sup> I did not find any word for Czech *posázený* 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 *posetý* and *posázený*.

**-ant.** These words, are usually describing the dynamic positions (not only) of the animals in the shield. Only a few English present participles 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, leopard’s face)* or *a mask (fox’s mask)*, or *a head caboshed* which is derived from the French verb *cabocher*, meaning to decapitate<sup>18</sup> (*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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<sup>18</sup> 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).<sup>19</sup> Dogs depicted in heraldry are usually only two – *talbot* and *grey-hound*, in Czech heraldry there are three of them: *obao* (which is approximately the talbot), *chrt* (which means the grey-hound) and *vižník* (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 *jednorozec*). Another most common monster is *the griffin* or with another spelling *gryphon*, in Czech *gryf* or *pták nob*. The word has its origin already in the Greek *grýf*, 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

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<sup>19</sup> 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*.<sup>20</sup> *Wyvern* is of Latin origin, taken over from French (OF. *wivre* variation of *guivre*, Lat. *vípera* poisonous snake).<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup>

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*)<sup>23</sup>; *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 Presian, meaning a man-eater.<sup>24</sup>

The word *camelopard*, suprisingly, 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*, *amphisboena*, *apres*, *bagnyn*, *enfield*, *musimon*, *opinicus*.

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<sup>20</sup> ONIONS, 287; SKEAT, 181

<sup>21</sup> ONIONS,...

<sup>22</sup> SKEAT, 49

<sup>23</sup> ONIONS, 571; SKEAT, 372

<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> 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 lacy* 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: *přepásaná* and *nepřepásaná* 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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<sup>25</sup> 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. The colour of the ordinary is not given until the charge, if it is the same. If not, it is mentioned right after the ordinary.

An ordinary can be accompanied by more other charges. If the ordinary is charges, 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 (pětulistou) růží mezi dvěma černými pětihrotými 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 štítě černý lev s červenou zbrojí ve skoku.

*Argent, three nyverns volant in pale vert.* Ve stříbrném štítě svise tři zelení 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 čarou modro-stříbrně dělený štít, v horní polovině tři holubice 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 krácející 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 pětihraná 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 krácející 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. *caboshed*

**allocamelus** monstrum s hlavou osla a tělem velblouda

**amphiptère** okřídlený had

**amphisboena** amfisbéna anglická: okřídlený had s dvěma nohama a s hlavou na obou koncích těla; česká: čtyřnohá a dvouhlavá obluda lvích spárů a s hadími 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

**anvil** kovadlina

**ape** opice

**apple** jablko

**apres** monstrum s tělem podobným tělu býka, ale s medvědímcí ocasem

**arch** oblouk

**argent** stříbro bílá

**ark** archa

**arm** paže, rámě ♦ ~ *in armour* obrněné rámě; *cubit* ~ paže useknutá ve dvou třetinách zápěstí; ~ *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** šíp ♦ *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 značkou 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 niti 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
- iletty** polínky posetý
- 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, eventuelně 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

## C

**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 čtvrt' zahrnující třetinu hlavy štítu ♦ *~ of England (= three lions passant guardant or upon a canton gules)* v červené volné čtvrti tři zlatí 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** krokev ♦ *in ~* tři figury v trojhranu řazení 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 saně

**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 štítonoši

**compony** vykládaný (*bend ~, bordure ~*)

**coney** zajíc ležící, králík

- coronet** koruna  
**couchant** ležící  
**couped** useknutý rovným řezem ♦ *cross* ~ v. *cross*; *head* ~ hlava useknutá rovným řezem vpravo hledící; v Anglii s krkem po ramena, ve Skotsku bez krku  
**courant** běžící  
**coward** viz *lion*  
**crab** rak  
**cramp** dvojitý hák  
**crancelin** routová koruna  
**crane** jeřáb v pozdvižené pravé noze drží kámen  
**crescent** půlměsíc stoupající brisura pro druhého syna ♦ ~ *with human face* půlměsíc vytvořený; a ~ *increscent* = *increscent*; ~ *moon* půlměsíc liší se od *crescent*, odvozen od skutečného měsíce; a ~ *reversed* půlměsíc zvrácený; viz též *decrecent*  
**crest** klenot ♦ ~ *wreath* točenice  
**cricket** cvrček  
**crossier** biskupská n. pastýřská berla  
**cross** kříž ♦ *St. Anthony's* ~ kříž sv. Antonína, antonínský kříž, tau-kříž; ~ *bottonny* kříž jetelový; ~ *Calvary* kříž povýšený, kříž kalvarijský; ~ *couped* kříž řecký; ~ *cramponnée* (= *fylfot*, *swastika*) svastika, kříž hákový; ~ *crosslet* kříž křížkový; ~ *ending in four fusils* kříž routovitý; ~ *fitched (at foot)* kříž k zastrčení; ~ *fitchy* = ~ *fitched*; ~ *flory* kříž liliový; *in* ~ křížem řazení figur ve štítě; *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  
**crusilly** posetý křížkovými kříži  
**cup** hrnek  
**cushion** polštář  
**CVO** = *Companion of the Royal Victorian Order*

## D

- dancetty** dělení pilovité, zubovité srov. *indented*  
**decrecent** 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** ďábel, 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 tvoření 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  
**ear**<sup>1</sup> klas (*two ears of wheat*)  
**ear**<sup>2</sup> ucho  
**edge of the shield** okraj štítu  
**eel** úhoř  
**elephant** slon ♦ ~ *and castle* slon, na kterém stojí věž  
**embattled** cimbuří, dělení stínkami  
**enfield** heraldické monstrum s hlavou lišky, hrudí chrta, pařáty orlice, tělem lva a zadníma nohama a ocasem vlka  
**engrailed** dělení obrácenými oblouky vrcholy oblouků směřují dolů  
**erased** vytržený ze zvířecího těla ♦ *head* ~ vytržená hlava s roztrepeným krkem; v Anglii s krkem po ramena, ve Skotsku bez krku (*a boar's head erased*)  
**erect** vztyčený  
**ermine** 1 hermelín; 2 hranostaj  
**ermine** (*něm. Gegen-Hermelin*) opačný hermelín na černém poli bílé konečky  
**ermineois** (*něm. Gold-Hermelin*) zlatý hermelín na zlatém poli černé konečky  
**escallop** mušle  
**escarbuncle** klévkové kolo  
**escutcheon** štít s erbem, erb, malý štítek v erbu  
**esquire** (častěji zván *gyron*) 1 štenýř; 2 vážený pán (*Esq.*)  
**estoile** šestihrotá hvězda s vlnitými stranami hrotů, jiný počet hrotů se musí hlásit

## F

**fascis** fascis svazek prutů převázaný červenými řemínky, z něhož vyčnívá sekera; symbol spravedlnosti a soudní moci  
**feather** brk, péro  
**fer-de-moline** = *mill-rind*  
**fess** břevno ♦ ~ *in base* břevno snižené; ~ *in chief* břevno vyvýšené; ~ *enhanced* = ~ *in chief*; *in* ~ vodorovně řazení 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

**flamant** dštící 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 nahore 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, gutté, gutty (semé-of-drops)** body posetý ♦ *~d'eau* posetý

stříbrnými body, *~d'huile* posetý zelenými body, *~de-larmes* posetý modrými

body, *~d'or* 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

**griffin** gryf, pták noh ♦ *male ~* gryf, jenž má místo křídel na zádech ostny

**grindstone** žernov

**gryphon** gryf, pták noh

**gryphon-marine** = *sea-griffin*  
**guardant** en face, vstříc hledící  
**gules** červená  
**gunstone** černý rondel  
**guze** (*sanguine rondel*) rudý rondel  
**gyron** štenýř  
**gyronny** dělení štítu štenýřem (*a field gyronny, a gyronny field*)

## H

**hammer** kladivo, kladívko  
**hand** ruka ♦ ~ *apaurmé* ruka s dlaní otevřenou; ~ (*raised*) *in benediction* ruka žehnající; ~ *clenched* ruka v pěst; ~ *gloved* ruka v rukavici  
**hare** zajíc  
**harp** harfa  
**harpy** harpyje orlice s dívčím obličejem, krkem a poprsím  
**hart** jelen  
**hawthorn(-tree)** hloh  
**head** hlava ♦ ~ *affronté* v. *affronté*; ~ *caboshed* v. *caboshed*; ~ *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** dědictví ♦ ~ *of blood* pokrevní dědictví  
**helmet** helm, přilba ♦ *pageant* ~ turnajský helm; *pot-shaped* ~ hrncovitá přilba  
**heraldic** heraldický  
**heraldic tiger, heraldic tyger** tygr  
**heraldry** heraldika  
**herne** volavka heraldicky  
**heron** = *herne*  
**herring** sled  
**hide** vydělaná kůže  
**hind** laň  
**hippogriff** heraldické monstrum s hlavou, křídly a pařáty gryfa a se zadní částí těla koně  
**holly** cesmína  
**honour point** čestný bod štítu místo čestného štítku  
**hoof** kopyto  
**horn** roh  
**hornet** sršeň  
**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 vyřezávanými z čela  
**impalement** způsob tvoření aliančních erbů; na polcený štít jsou vedle sebe umístěny dva erby  
**increscent** půlměsíc přibývající  
**indented** dělení pilovité, zubovité strmější hroty (zuby) než u *dancetty*  
**inescutcheon** štít jako heraldická figura, v jiném štítě; srdeční štítek  
**infula** infule  
**invecked** = *invected*  
**invected** dělení oblouky srov. *engrailed*  
**ivy** břechťan

## 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 přirozený ♦ *~'s face jessant-de-lis* levhartí hlava en face s lilí, jejíž dolní část vychází z tlamy a horní část za levhartí hlavou  
**letter** písmeno  
**lily** botanická lilie  
**line** čára ♦ *partition ~* dělicí čára



**lion** lev ♦ ~ *coward* lev s ocasem mezi zadníma nohama; ~ *of England* (= *a lion passant guardant or*) zlatý levhart udělovaný 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 (štíť), s routami postavenými; routovitý (*bend* ~, *pale* ~)

**lucy** herald. štika v anglické heraldice

**lynx** rys

## M

**magpie** straka

**mane** hříva

**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 stehýnkou, bez nožiček, výjimečně i bez zobáčku; brisura pro čtvrtého syna

**mascle** (*lozenge voided*) routa s routovitým otvorem

**masonry** zeď

**maunch** 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** Midasova hlava hlava muže s oslíma ušima

**mill-rind** oškrť

**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 přilba s vysokým hřebenem a zdviženými špicemi vpředu i vzadu

**motto** heslo, deviza, motto

**mullet** 1 pěťhrotá hvězda s rovnými stranami hrotů; brisura pro třetího syna; ♦ ~ *pierced* pěťhrotá hvězda s otvorem uprostřed; ~ *of eight points* osmihrotá hvězda; ~ *of*

*six points* šestihrotá hvězda **2 SC** pětihrotá hvězda s otvorem uprostřed srov. *star, 2*

**murrey** = *sanguine*

**musimon** heraldické monstrum s tělem a nohama kozy, s hlavou berana a se čtyřmi rohy, dvěma kozími a dvěma beraními

**MVO** = *Member of the Royal Victorian Order*

## N

**nail** hřeb viz též *passion-nails*

**nebuly** oblakovitá čára též bez prolamování ve vrcholech oblouků, jak je to v české heraldice

**nimbus** nimbus

**nombril point** pupek místo pupečního štítu

## O

**oak-tree** dub

**OBE** = *Officer (of the Order) of the British Empire*

**octofoil** osmilístek brisura pro devátého syna

**ogress** černý rondel

**opinicus** gryf s krátkým ocasem n. monstrum s tělem a pařáty lva, hlavou, krkem a křídly orlice a ocasem velblouda, někdy jsou křídla vynechána

**or** zlato žlutá

**orange** (*tenné rondel*) pomeranč, oranžový rondel; oranžová

**ordinary** heroldská figura, heroldské znamení musí zahrnovat nejméně třetinu štítu

**orle** úzký lem štítu, rovnoběžný s jeho okrajem, ale nedotýkající se ho

**ostrich** pštros zobrazován s podkovou či klíčem 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 figury 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, barruly, bendy, party per bend or per chevron*)

**passant** krácející

**passion-nails** hřeby užitě při Ukřižování

- peacock** páv ♦ ~ *in his pride* páv en face s rozčepýřeným ocasem; ~'s *tail* kyta pavích per
- pean** 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, viz *lucy, ged*
- pile** klín ♦ ~ *in base* špice jen v případě *two piles in chief, a pile in base*, jinak by bylo *per chevron*; ~ *in chief* klín; ~ *issuing from the dexter base point* šikmá špice; ~ *issuing from the dexter chief point* kosmý klín; ~ *issuing from the sinister base point* kosmá špice; ~ *pile issuing from the sinister chief point* šikmý klín
- pineapple** ananas většinou se kreslí stejně jako jedlová šiška
- pine-cone** = *pineapple*; srov. *fir-cone, pineapple*
- pitcher** džbán
- plate** stříbrný rondel
- plough** pluh
- plover** = *lapwing*
- plume** péro, chochol ♦ ~ *of peacock's feathers* kyta pavích per
- plummet** olovnice
- pomegranate** granátové jablko kreslí se jako prasklé jablko, v prasklině jsou vidět zralá jádra, má okvěti jako korunku, někdy je na stopce s lístky
- pomeis** zelený rondel
- popinjay** papoušek heraldicky, archaicky
- porcupine** dikobraz
- portcullis** padací mříž ♦ *a tower portcullised* věž s padací bránou
- potenté** berličková dělicí 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
- purple** 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** ostrvovitá 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 pokřiku  
**roach** bělice  
**rook** havran zobrazován stejně jako *raven*  
**rose** růže, i brisura pro sedmého 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 listy  
**roundel, roundle** rondel kruhová herald. figura  
**rustre** (*lozenge round-pierced*) routa s kruhovitým otvorem

## S

- sable** černá  
**saffron-flower** šafrán  
**sagittarius** sagitarius, střelec kentaur připravený vystřelit šíp  
**salamander** salamandr zobrazován jako saň v plamenech, někdy bez křídel, často je ve tvaru ještěrky  
**salient** ve skoku stojící na obou zadních nohou  
**salmon** losos  
**saltire** ondřejský kříž, svatoondřejský kříž ♦ *in* ~ zkrříženě řazení figur ve štítě; *per* ~ čtvrcení pokosem; ~ *raguly* ostrvovitý 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 gryf gryf bez křídel 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, figuře) rozmístěných na způsob vzorku, tj. pravidelně rozdělených tak, že některé mizí v okrajích  
**serpent** had ♦ ~ *erect* vztyčený had; ~ *nowed* zauzlovaný had  
**shakefork** vidlice, vidlicovitý kříž, lotrovský kříž ve tvaru ypsilon  
**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** čluněk tkalcovského stavu  
**silver** stříbro bílá  
**sinister** levý heraldicky ♦ ~ *base* levý spodní roh štítu; ~ *chief* levý horní roh štítu; ~ *side* levá strana  
**sinker** = *plummet* termín užívaný zednáři  
**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 pětihruté hvězdy, pak zvané *mullet of five points pierced*  
**squirrel** veverka  
**staff** hůl, berla ♦ *palmer's* ~ poutnická hůl; *pastoral* ~ pastýřská hůl  
**stag** jelen  
**star 1** hvězda tento termín téměř neužíván v anglické heraldice, viz *estoile, mullet 2 SC*  
pětihrutá hvězda vždy bez otvoru uprostřed, viz *mullet, 2*  
**stantant** stojící  
**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 ♦ ~ *nowed* 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** točnice

**torteau** 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** trojlístek

**tressure** lem štítu rozdělený na dva úzké lemy, které přiléhají těsně k sobě

**trippant** kráčející jelen nebo pes

**triton** = *merman*

**trout** pstruh

**trunk** buvolí roh (fr. proboscide, it. proboscide, něm. Büffelhorn)

**trunk of a tree** kmen stromu

**tuft** chochol, chocholka

**tyrwhitt** = *lapwing*

## U

**undy** = *navy*

**ungula** 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, kámen který/kterou drží jeřáb v pozdvížené 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 heraldských 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

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