

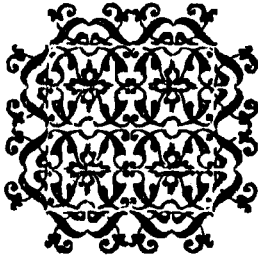
*The Gentlemans Academie.*

OR,

*The Booke of S. Albans :*

Containing three most exact and excellent Bookes:  
the first of Hawking, the second of all the proper  
termes of Hunting, and the last of Armorie : all  
compiled by Iuliana Barnes, in the yere from the  
incarnation of Chriff 1486.

*And now reduced into a better method,*  
by G. M.

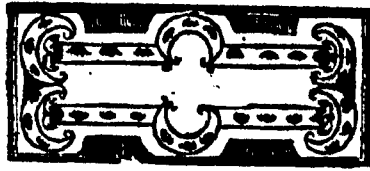


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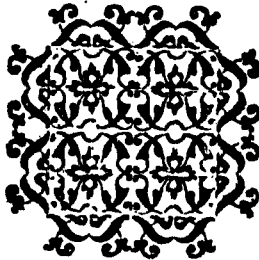
L O N D O N

Printed for Humfrey Lownes, and are to be  
*sold at his shop in Paules church-yard,*

1 5 9 5.



# THE BOOKE of Armorie.



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Printed by Valentine Sims for Humfrey Lownes,  
*and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls  
church-yard.*

£ 5 2 5.



# The Booke of Armorie

## The Preface.

**H**ere in this booke following is expressed the genealogie of coate-armors and how a perfit Gentleman shall bee knowne from an imperfit clowne, both howe bondage began in angels, and after succeeded in mankind, as insueth in the stories of the children of Adam and Noah, with the diuision which Noah made of the world in three parts, to his three sonnes, also of the three colours in armes figured by the nine orders of angels, and in the colours is made mention which is royall, & which worthy, & of royalties which

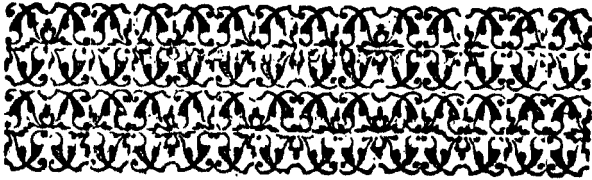
M ii.      is

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*is noble, which is excellent. In this discourse shall not be omitted, the vertues of Chivalrie, nor any other notable or famous thing, fitte for the pleasures of renowned persons, as the Worke, not my report shall witnesse: therefore who so liketh, let him reade, and leaue to reade when he leaues to like, the gray hairees this workes aged trophies, shal promise graue matter, no light delight, therfore for his age do him reuerence, and for thy profit loue: In whose conclusion shall follow the blasing of all maner of armes in Latin, French, and English.*

*Incipit*

*Incipit Liber Armorum.*



Being worthy to beare the honor of Armes, by royal, noble, or gentle blood, from the highest to the lowest degree, come hither, and bee instructed by me to disseuer gentlenes from vngentlenes, light from darknes: and in that all gentlenesse which is excellency, commeth from the great good of heauen, I wil therefore with heauen beginne, where were in the beginning nine orders of Angels, and nowe are resident but nine in the knowledge of coate armors, crowned full high with pretious stones, whereas Lucifer with millions of angels fell out of heauen into hell, and other places, where they are held in a continuall bondage; yet all created in heauen, and of gentle nature. A bondman, pesant, or churle will say, that all are issued of Adam, therefore all alike for excellency: so Lucifer may say with his company, all wee are come from heauen, therefore all heauenly: but the wise knowe to the contrary. Adam, the beginning of mankinde, was as a stocke vnspread, or vnflorished, in whose braunches is discouered rotten and greene boughes.

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### The difference twixt Churles and Gentlemen: Noahs diuision of the world.

There was neuer gentleman, nor churle ordained, but hee had father and mother: Adam and Eue, had neither father nor mother, and therefore in the sonnes of Adam and Eue, first issued out both gentleman and churle: By the sonnes of Adam and Eue, to wit, Seth, Abell and Caine, was the royall blood diuided from the rude & barbarous, a brother to murder his brother contrary to the law, what could be more vngentlemanly or vile, in that therefore became Caine and al his of-spring churles, both by the curse of God, and his owne father: Seth was made a Gentleman through his father and mothers blessing, from whose loynes issued Noah a gentleman by kinde and lineage. Noah had three sonnes truly begotten, two by the mother, named Cham and Sem, and the thirde by the father called Iaphet, euen in these three after the worlds inundation, was both gentlenes and vilenes discerned, in Cham was grosse barbarisme founde towards his owne father in discovering his priuities, and deriding from whence hee proceeded. Iaphet the youngest Gentlemanlike reprov'd his brother, which was to him reputed a vertue, where Cham for his abortiue vilenes became a churle both through the curse of God and his father Noah. When Noah awoke, hee said to Cham his sonne knowst not thou how it is become of Caine the sonne of Adam, and  
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of his churlelike blood, that for them all the worlde is drowned saue eight persons, and wilt thou nowe begin barbarisme againe, whereby the world in after ages shall be brought to consummation? well vpon thee it shall bee, and so I pray the Great one it maie fall out, for to thee I giue my curse, and withall the north part of the world, to draw thine habitation vnto, for there shall it be where sorrow care, colde, and as a mischieuous and vnrespected churle thou shalt liue, which part of the earth shall be termed Europe, which is the countrie of churles. Iaphet come hither my sonne, on thee will I raine my blessing, deare insteede of Seth: Adams sonne, I make thee a gentleman, and thy renowne shall stretch through the west part of the world, and to the end of the Occident, where wealth and grace shall flourish, there shall be thine habitation, and thy dominion shall be called Asia, which is the cuntry of gentlemen. And Sem my sonne, I make thee a gentleman also, to multiply the blood of Abell slaine so vndercruellie, to thee I giue the Orient, that part of the world which shall be called Affrica, which is the country of temperatenes: and thus diuided Noah the world and his blessings. From the of-spring of gentlemanly Iaphet came Abraham, Moyles, Aaron and the Prophets, and also the king of the right line of Mary, of whom that only absolute gentleman Iesus was borne, perfitte God and perfitte man, according to his manhood king of the lande of Iuda and the Iewes, and gentleman by his mother Mary princeesse of coat armor.

How

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How long coate armours began before  
Christs incarnation.

Iaphet was the first that euer made target, and therein he made a Ball in token of al the world, and afterward two thousand eightene yeares before the incarnation of Christ, coate armor was made, namely at the siege of Troy, where the first beginning of the law of armes was scene, as is prooued in the Booke called *Gesta Troianorum*, and that lawe was begunne before any law in the worlde, but the lawe of Nature, and before the ten commaundements of God. And this law of Armes was grounded vppon the nine orders of Angels in heauen, crowned with nine seuerall pretious stones, differing in colours and vertues, nine seuerall waics, from which are taken the nine colours in Armes, as shall follow.

Of the first stone called Topasion, signi-  
fying gold in armes.

This stone Topasion is a semi stone and is called gold in armes, the vertue thereof is, that gentleman which shall leaue this stone in his armes, shall bee a sure messenger to his king in the day of battaile because this stone was referued in the angels crowne which was a true messenger and firme in the heauenly battaile against Lucifer.

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## Of the second stone.

The second stone is called Smaragdus, and is called vert (that is, greene) in armes the vertue thereof is, the gentleman which beares it in his coate armour shall bee valiant, stout, and coragious in his kings battaile, the which stone was reserued in the archangels crowne, which was most puissant in the conflict with Lucifer.

## Of the third stone.

The third stone is called an Ametise, and it is Bruske in armes, the vertue thereof is he which beareth it in his coate-armour shal be fortunate to conquest in his kings battaile, which stone was reserued to the vertuous crowne, which was fortunate and vertuous in the heauenly combate against Lucifer.

## Of the fourth stone.

The fourth stone is called a Margaret, a cloudie stone, & is called in armes plumby, the vertue thereof is, who so leaues it in his coate-armour, hee shal haue great gouernement in his kings conquests, the which stone is reserued in the potestates crowne, which were the commaunders in the heauenly battaile against Lucifer.

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### Of the fift stone.

The fift stone is called a loys, and in armes sanguine or synamer, the vertue thereof is, the gentleman which beares it in his coate armour shall bee mightie of power in his kings battaile, the which stone was reserued in Dominations crowne that were only powerfull in the king of heauens battaile against Lucifer.

### The sixt stone.

The sixt stone is called a ruby, and is in armes gules, the vertue thereof is, the gentleman which beareth it in his coate armor, shall be hot and full of vigor in his kings battaile, the which stone was reserued in the principallest crowne, who were fiery hot in heauenly battaile against Lucifer.

### Of the seuenth stone.

The seuenth stone is called a Saphyr, & in armes Azure, the vertue whereof is, the gentleman which in his coate armour beareth that stone, shall be wise and vertuous in all his actions in the battaile of his king, which stone was reserued to the crowne of the thrones which were wise and vertuous in the heauenly battaile against Lucifer.

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### Of the eight stone.

The eight stone is a diamond a blacke stone, and called *sable* in armes, the vertue thereof is, the gentleman which beareth it in his coate armor shall be durable and vnfainting in his kings battaile, which stone was kept in the Cherubins crowne, which neuer fainted, or shrunk in the warre against Lucifer.

### Of the ninth stone,

The ninth stone is called a carbuncle, a shining stone, and in armes is called *siluer*, or *argent*, the vertue thereof is, what gentleman soeuer beares it in his coate armor, shall be doughty, glorious, and shining in his kings battaile: which stone was referued to the Seraphins crowne who were full of might, glorie, and brightnes in the kings battaile of heauen against Lucifer.

### Of the nine colours which is worthy, which royall.

Of these nine fundry colours due to coat armors, there are five worthy, and foure royall, the five worthy are these, Golde (otherwise called Or) Vert, Bruske, Plumby, and Sanguin, and the foure royall are these, Gules, A sure, Sable, and Siluer. But nowe according to the blasers of armes there are but sixe colours of the which two are mettall, and foure colours, gold and siluer for mettall, vert, gules, a sure,

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and sable, for colours, and no other vsed.

Of the nine stones, which noble,  
which of dignitie.

Of the nine pretious stones before spoken of, five of them are noble, and foure of dignitie, the five noble stones are these, the Topasion, Smaragdus, Amatis, Margaret, and Aloys, the foure of dignitie are the Ruby, Saphyre, Diamond, and Carbunckle.

Of the orders of Angels.

Of the nine orders of Angels, there are five Ierarchy, thronely, the five Ierarchy, are Angel, Archangels, Vertues, Potestats, and Dominations: the foure thronely be these, Principalles, Thrones, Cherubins and Seraphins.

Of the dignities of Regaltie.

There are nine dignities of regaltie, five noble, & foure excellent, the five noble are these, gentle man, squire, knight, barron, and Lorde: and the foure excellent are, Earle, Marquell, Duke, and Prince.

Of the nine vertues of pretious stones.

There are nine vertues of pretious stones, five generall, and foure special, the five general are these, a sure messenger, valiant and stoute, fortunate to conquest,

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conquest, great in gouernement, and mightie in power, the foure speciall are, hot in courage, wise & vertuous, durable, and vnfainting, and doughty, and glorious.

### Of the foure vertues of chiuallry.

Chiuallry hath foure vertues, the first, iust in his actions, cleannes of his person, pittie to the poore, gracious in prison, reuerent and faithfull to his God: the second is, that he be wise in barraile, prudent in his fighting, hauing his wit alwaies in a readinesse: the third is, that he be not slow in his warres, regard that his quarrell be true, thanke God euer for his victorie, and to haue measure in his sustinaunce: the fourth, to be strong and stedfast in his gouernment, to hope of victory, not to fly the field, nor shame his coate armor, also that hee bee not boasting proud of his manhood, looke that he be curteous, lowly, and gentle, and without ribawldry in his language.

### Of the nine articles of gentrie.

There are nine articles of gentrie, of which five are amorous and foure soueraigne, the five amorous are these, lordly of countenaunce, sweet in speech, wise in answer, perfitte in gouernement and cherefull to faithfulness: the foure soueraigne are these fewe, oathes are no swearing, patient in affliction,

N iii,

know-

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knowledge of his owne birth and to feare to offend his soueraigne.

### Of nine vices contrary to gentlemen.

There are nine vices contrary to gentlemen, of which, five are indeterminable, and foure determinable, the five indeterminable are these, to bee full of slouth in warre, to bragge of his prowesse, to be cowardly to his enemy, to be lecherous in body, and to be alwaies drinking and euer drunke. The foure determinable are, to reuoke his owne challenge, to kill his prisoner with his owne handes, to runne awaie from his colours in the field, and lastly to tell his soueraigne vntruthes or lies.

### Of the nine inestimable reioynings in armes.

These are the nine inestimable reioynings in armes, first is, for a gentleman to bee made a knight in the field at battaile, the seconde is, liuelyhood of him to receiue after manhood, the third is, chiuallrie to do before his soueraigne, the fourth embassage to be put vnto him for wildome, the fift is prowesse of knighthood done before aliens in honor of renown, these in armes as called the five authentique; nowe followe the foure ending stremitalles personall, the first, a poure knight to be married to the blood royal, the second is, to haue thankes of his soueraigne perpetuall, the third is, to keepe his coate armor vnshamed

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shamed in triall, and the fourth is to keepe all the pointes of his knighthoode, as Gesta Troyanorum declareth.

Of the two orders, wedlocke and knighthoode, and how knighthood was made before coate armor was ordained.

The two first orders that euer were ordained, was first wedlock, and then knighthood, & knighthood was before any coate armor, for Olibion was the first and primere knight that euer was, whose father Asteriall came by the right line of Iaphet, who seeing the people multiply without any gouernour, and that the cursed race of Cham warred against them, Olibion being the strongest and most manfull in those times, the people cried on him to bee their maister and gouernour, there were in those daies one thousand multiplied of the line of Iaphet, whereupon Asteriall made for his sonnes heade a garland of nine severall pretious stones, for a signe that he was the gouernour of a thousand men: and to this daie the name of a knight in latine signifieth the gouernour of a thousande men, then Olibion kneeled to Asteriall his father and required his blessing, who tooke Olibions sword which was Iaphets, Fawchion made by Tuball before the flood, and smote flailing nine times on the right shoulder of Olibion in token of the nine vertues of the foresaide pretious stones, and gaue him his blessing with a charge to keepe the nine vertues of charity which hereafter follow.

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The articles which knights should keep, to wit,  
• five temporal, and foure ghostly.

Charity hath nine vertues, five temporall, and foure ghostly, the five temporal vertues are these: the first, he shal not turne his backe to his enimie for to flie: the second, hee shall truly keepe his promise to his friend, and also to his foe: the thirde, he shall be bountifull in hospitality and those about him: the fourth, he shall maintaine and vphelde all maidens rites: and the fift, that he defend widowes from oppression: the foure ghostly are these, the first, he shal honour his father & mother: the second, he shal not wrong the poore: the third, he shal be mercifull: the fourth, he shall maintaine the statutes of the great God of heauen. This done, Asteriall gaue Olibion a target of Oliue tree, with three corners triangular, two aboue his face, and one downe to the earth: in token that Olibion was the chiefe of all the bloode of the three sons of Noah, by the oliue tree he ment victory to winne by the point of his target to the ground-ward the cursed brother Cham, by the corners of his target aboue, the further signified Sem, that next him the true gentleman Iaphet, of whom God and man issued by the right line.

### Of the severall maners of Knighthood.

There is two maner of knighthoods, one with the sword, the other with the bath: but the bath is worthiest, bicaute of foure royalties, one is when a yong Prince is made knight, or to be crowned king: the second is, when a King or an Emperour is crowned: the



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the third is when a Queene or an Emperesse is crowned, the fourth when a King or an Emperour talks with Embassadors of forraigne Countries.

### Of nine sortes of gentlemen.

First, there is a gentleman of ancestry and blood.

A gentleman of blood.

A gentleman of coat-armour, and those are three, one of the kings badge, another of lordship, and the third of killing a Pagan.

A gentleman vntriall : a gentleman Ipocrafet : a gentleman spirituall and temporall : There is also a gentleman spirituall and temporall, and all these are better set downe hereafter.

### The diuers maners of gentlemen.

There are foure maner of gentlemen, to wit, one of auncestrie which must needes bee of blood, and three of coate-armour, and not of blood : as one a gentleman of coate-armour of the Kings badge, which is of armes giuen him by an Herald : another is, to whome the King giueth a Lordshippe, to a Yeoman by his letters patents, and to his heires for euer, whereby hee may beare the coate-armour of the same Lordshippe : the Hinde is, if a Yeoman kill a gentleman, Pagan, or Sarazen, whereby he may of right weare his coate-armour : and some hold opinion, that if a Christian doe kill another, and if it be in lawfull battell, they may weare each others coate-armour, yet it is not so good as  
O where

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where the Christian killes the Pagan. And againe if the King make any ycoman knight, that same knight is a gentleman of blood by the royaltie of the king and knighthoode.

### Of a gentleman spirituall.

A churles sonne being made a Priest is a gentleman spirituall to God, but not of blood: but if a gentlemans sonne be made a priest, he is both a gentleman spirituall and temporall: Christ was a gentleman by his mothers side, and bare coate-armour by auncestry: the foure Euangelists are testimonies of his workes in the Gospell; together with the Apostles, they were Iewes and issued from Gentlemen by the right line of that famous Conquerour Judas Machabeus, but that through the ruine of times their kinreds fell to pouertie after the destruction of Judas Machabeus, whereby they fell to labour, and were esteemed for no gentlemen: and the foure doctours of the holy church, saint Ierome, saint Augustine, Ambrose and Gregorie were Gentlemen of blood, and of coate armour.

### Of the nine diuisions of coat-armours.

There are nine diuisions of coate-armours, five perfit, foure vnperfit: the five perfit are these, Terminall, Codicell, Abstract, Fixall, and Bastard: and of these five I will speake more largely, with their differences.

Diffe-

Difference Imbordring

Terminall is called in Armes all the brethren of the right line either by father or mother; they may beare the right heires coate-armour, with a difference called Imbordring.

Difference Lemows

Collaterall is called in Armes, the sonnes of the brethren of the right heire bearing the coate-armours of their fathers with a difference Lemows.

Difference Mollet.

Fixall in Armes is called the third degree by the right line from the right heire by line male; they may beare their fathers coate-armour with a difference Mollet.

Difference Countertreuis.

The bastard of Fixall shall beare his fathers coate armour Countertreuis, that is to say, whatsoever he beareth in his field, he shall beare in the same severall colours, and no more.

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### • Of the foure coat-armours imperfite.

Foure coate-armours there are imperfite; and are borne without any difference, the first coat-armour is if a Lordship (as before saide) be giuen vnder patent by the King, if he died without heires his coat-armour dieth with him: the second is, when the King giueth a coate-armour, if he die without heire his coate dieth also, and if either of these coate-armours haue issue, the first degree of them bearing line by male, are Gentlemen of blood by lawe of armes: the third being the coate-armor of a Pagan, if the christian die without heire his coate-armor dieth, but if he haue issue also, the first degree in like sort after him are gentlemen of blood: the fourth coat armour, of the chiefe blood, if hee die without any issue, then the whole coate-armor is lost, and becommeth a coate-armor of the vnperfite. All the bastards of all the coate-armours, that beare a fesse, or (as some call it) a baston of one of the foure dignities of colours, except the bastardes of the fixialles, the bastard of the brethren of the chiefe blood, where the inheritance is diuided to euery brother alike, these bastards shall add more badgie vnto his armes, and take away a badgie of armes.

Who shall giue coate  
armours,

Not one of the nine orders of royaltie, but onely  
the

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the foueraigne King shall giue coate-armor, for it is impropriet to him by law of Armes: and yet the King shall not make a knight without coate-armor before: and every knight chiefe generall in the field may make a coate-armor knight.

Where a Knight may onely be made.

In five severall places may a knight be made, as in musters in the land war, in marching vnder baners, in listes of the bathe, and at the sepulchre.

A laced coate-armor is on the mothers side.

A laced coate-armor is called the coate of a gentlewoman married to a man having no coat-armor, her sonne may weare her coate with a difference of Armes during his life by the curtesie of the lawe of Armes, but his sonne shall beare no coate-armor, except that the gentlewoman be heire, or the next of blood to the coate-armor, or else doe deriue her birth from the blood royall, and then shall her heire beare her coate-armor.

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How Churles are made gentlemen, and called Vntriall, and Ipocritar.

Churles are made two sorts of gentlemen which are neither of blood, nor coat-armour, one is called in armes a gentleman vntriall, which is to say, made vp amongst religious men, as Priors, Abbats, or Bishops, the other is called in Armes a gentleman apocritar, that is to say, made vp, and so intitled by the liuery of a gentleman or man of honor.

Of the fixe differences in Armes.

There be fixe differences in Armes, two for excellent, foure for the Nobles, Labell, and imborduring, for excellent, Icmews, Mollets, flower de luce, and Quintfoiles for nobles.

Of nine Quadrats in blazing Armes.

In blazing of Armes are nine quadrates, five quadrates finiall, and foure royall, the five finiall are Gereri, Gerundi, Fretly, Geratly, and Endenti, Gereri is called in Armes when coate armours haue nine quarters diuers colours: Gerundi is called in armes, when the coate is of nine feuerall colours, and a fust-target within the coate of what colour soeuer it be. Fretly is called in Armes when the coat is counter-scised. Geratly is called in Armes when the coat-armour is powdered: but the blazer shal not say, he beareth ermin, siluer powdered with ermin, but he shall say,

say, hee beareth ermin, or else in some Armes hee must say demi ermin, which is to say, whitly ermin. And now for that in the fifth quadrate finiall, it is determined touching the signes of armes: before I proceede vnto it I will shewe what manner of signes a man may weare, for a gentleman may not weare signes of Armes but of staying colours, that is to say, his coat-armour ynyat or else gerat: Gerating hath nine badges of coate-armours, first with crosslets, and of them there are foure sortes, namely, crosse fixtly, crosse paty, crosse crosslets, and crosse flory: the second badge is flowre de luce: the third is crosslets: the fourth is primerose: the fift is quinsoiles: the sixt is diaclis: the seuenth is chaplets; the eight is mollets, and the ninth is crescents, which is halfe moones, and these are the powders of coat-armours:

The fift quadrate is called Eндently of three seuerall wayes, which is Bebally, Lentally and fessly: Bebally is called in armes when a coate-armour is ended of two seuerall colours in the length of the coate-armour: Lentally is called in armes when the coate-armour is ended with two seuerall colours in the breadth of the coate: fessly is called in armes three maner of wayes, fessly badge, fessly target, fessly general: fessly badge is when signes of armes are disseuered from the chiefe of the coate-armour to the right spleier in the field: fessly target is when a scutcheon is made in the midst of the coat-armour: fessly general is called in armes when the coat-armour is ended with two seuerall colours, from the last point of the coate-armour to the spleyer, the chiefe

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is called in armes the midst of the coate of the right side: Quadrate in armes is called when the field is set with some token of armes: a quadrate finiall is called in armes when the field is discoloured with signes of armes, having no beast in the field: a quadrate royall is when the fiede occupieth the signe of a beast, or any other signe set within the coate-armour to the number of five: the first quadrate is a token of armes onely set: the second quadrate royall is bearing in his coate three things called the signes of armes, that is to say, three flower de luces, three fiscialls, three roses, three chaplers, three libbards, three lions: and so the fourth quadrate royall is to beare a beast rampant, bebally, lentially, and fessely.

What coats restriall be, and where the  
Blazer shall beginne to  
blaze.

There are three coats called restriall in armes, one is when a coat is barry of diuers colors to the point, and what colour the point is, of that colour is the field, and there the blazer shall beginne: the second coat restriall is, when a coate is paly, of diuers colors to the point, then what colour the point is, the same is the fiede, and there shall the Blazer beginne: the third coat restriall is called in armes when a coat is sentry of diuers colours to the point, and what the point is, that is the field, and so the Blazer shall blaze from that colour to the next colour on the left side of the coate and blaze the colour sentry.

Of



Of diuerse woordes of Art  
in Armes.

A senter in armes is called staker of tents:

Fixiall in armes, is called milne pickes:

Mangis in armes are called a fleue: gorgis bee called in armes water budgettes: Elynelles bee called in armes foure quadrates rricholles: Oglis in armes are called gunnestones: tortlettes are called in armes Wastell: Diaclys are called in armes scopperilles: Myrris are called in armes mitrons or glasses: Feons are called in armes broad-arowe heades: Tronkes are called in armes anie beastes heades, or neckes: Demi in armes is called halfe of anie thing: Countertreuis is called in armes, when halfe the beast is of one colour, and the other halfe of an other. Euerie coate that beareth a crosse to the point, the pointe is the field, as Saint George beareth gules foure anglettes of siluer, but against this rule there are some heraldes repugnant, as shall be shewed in the booke insuing: These three tearmes, of, and, with, shall not bee rehearsed in armes but cure anie of them.

Of the diuerse bearings of  
fieldes.

There bee diuerse bearings of fieldes: as one is bearing whole fielde, and that is called in armes

P

Clau-

## *The Gentlemans Academie?*

Claurie. The seconde is bearing two fieldes, and it is called in armes countlic. The thirde is bearing two fieldes in foure quarters, and it is called in armes quarterlic.

### Of three coate armors grittie.

There are in armes three coates grittie, one called checkie, that is, when the fieelde is checked with sundrie colours: the second is called windie, that is, when as the fieelde is made like waues of one or of diuerse colours. The thirde is called verrie, when the fieelde is made like goblettes of sundrie colours.

In armes are two pinions, also what claurie, counterlic, and quarterlic is.

There are in armes two pinions one is when the fieelde is a faultire, or Saint Andrewes crosse which maie bee claurie counterlic, or quarterlic: claurie is called plaine of one coulour, counterlic is when colours quarterlic bee two colours sette in two quarters.

The seconde pinion is called cheffronce, that is, a couple of sparis, and, that maie be claurie, counterlic, quarterlic, gerery, or byallic.

## *The Gentlemans Academie.*

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Gerery is when three cheffrounce be together or moc.

Byall is when a barre is betwene two cheffrounce.

Here endeth the most speciall things of the book of the genealogie of coate armours, the true insearcher, to displaie gentlemen from churles, and nowe shall follow, the exact booke of blasing of all maner of armes whatloeuer, both in latin, french, and english.

*Explicit prima pars.*

*Here beginneth the Blazing  
of Armes.*

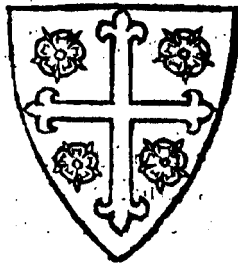


Haue shewed to you in the former Booke how Gentlemen beganne, and how armes were first ordained, and how many colours there bee in coate-armours, and the difference of coate-armours, with many other things which heere are needlesse, to be rehearsed. And now I entend to proceede to coates carried in Armes, and the blazing of all armes: But by the way, should I stand vpon all fundie deuises borne in Armes, as the Peacocke, the Pie, the Dragon, the Lion, the Dolphine, with leaues and flowers, I should rather cumber and tire the Reader with fruitles circumstance, than any way instruct him in that which I vndertake: Therefore I shall shortly and truely teach you to blaze all Armes: if you giue diligent intention to the rules that I doe prescribe which shall not be many, but passing effectuell: And because the Crosse is the most worthie coate or marke which is carried in Armes, I wil beginne with the Crosse, in which the renowned and valiant Prince king Arthur had such great trust, so that he left his armes which hee bare of the three dragons, and another coat he bare of three crownes and rooke to his armes, a Crosse of siluer in a fielde of vert, and on the right side an Image of the virgin

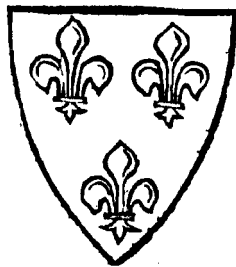
## *The Gentlemans Academie.*

Mary with her Sonne in her armes, and vnder that signe of the crosse he atchieued many great & wonderfull conquests: of which our Chronicles at this day make mention: also I haue read this signe of the crosse to be sent from God to that blessed man Mercurie, as Vincentius saith in his *Speculo historiali* of the maruellous and strange death of Iulian the apostata emperour lib. 15. saith, that an Angell brought to the aforesaid Mercury, al

armour necessary, with a shield of azure, and a crosse flouery with foure Roses of golde in this manner as is here set downe: and I neuer heard that euer any Armes came from heauen, but in them was the signe of the Crosse, except onely the



Armes of France, which Armes were sent by an Angell from heauen, three floures in maner of swords in a shield of azure, which Armes were guen to the King of France in signe of euer-lasting trouble, that he and his successors should euer be punished with wars and ciuill broiles.



Of Armes in which are carried the  
signe of the Crosse.

Now I turne againe to the signe of the Crosse and aske a question, how many Crosses be borne in armes? To which question, vnder any certaine number I dare not answere, for Crosses innumerable are now borne daily: but descending to euery Crosse which I haue scene before, and heere meane to set downe, the plaine crosse shall be first described, of which crosse more doubts be made than of many other Crosses. Forasmuch as wise men in blazing of Armes hold for a certaine rule that you must begin to blaze at the lowest point of the shield. If the point be of one colour: and so that colour that is in the point of the shield is the field of the armes.

But in that rule to remooue away all doubtres ye must very diligently obserue, that that same rule is true with a little addition, that is to wit, that in Armes to be blazed, it is alwayes to beginne at the point of the shield, if the point bee of one colour, then that is true: if the colour of the point be more copious or greater in those Armes, and then without doubt you shall beginne there, or else not. And when the colours be equall parted, either in length or ouerthwart, then euermore you shall beginne to blaze those Armes in the right side, and in that case you shall haue no respect to the point,

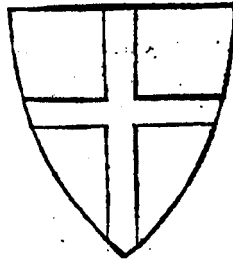
And

## The Gentlemans Academie.

And if it be asked, how beareth Saint George? it is to be knowen that hee beareth: *Portat unum scutum de argento cum quadam cruce plana de rubio.* in French, Il port d'argent vn croc plain de gules, in English, hee beareth a field of silver with a plaine Crosse of gules, as here appeareth in these Armes.

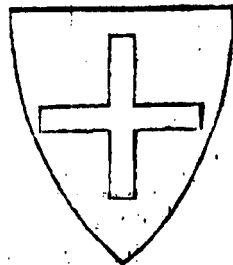
And in the same manner all Armes, hauing a plaine Crosse, are to be blazed: Therefore they that say S. George beares the field of gules with foure quarters of silver do erre, for by those reasons

a plaine Crosse should neuer be found in armes, nor well nie any difference in armes.



Of a Crosse of an equall length in euery part.

A plaine crosse is found in armes differing from the first: and it is of an equall length on euery parte, as it appeareth here: and these armes be harder than the other to blaze, for the ends of this crosse touch not the hemmes or vtter part of the shield in no part, in which you shall say, that he that beareth these armes, in Latin



*Ille portat de asuro cum vna cruce plana aurea equalis longitudinis ex omni parte:* in French, Il port d'azure vn cros plain d'un longre per tout: in English he beareth azure with a plaine crosse or of equall length on every part. And this is the difference in blazing, that the endes of this crosse are in equall length, which cannot be faide in the plaine crosse before where the foote is the longest part if it be well made. And this difference shal appeare better in a coate-armour shew it doth in a shield, And this is the euident difference betweene the crosse aforesaide.

Of a plaine crosse straight.

There is an other crosse equaller straight in the middest then in the ends, as in this coate with open corners, and not touching the border and utmost part of the shield in any part, and it is called a crosse patent. And you shall blazeyt in this maner in Latine, *Ille portat vnam crucem argentatam patentem in campo nigro:* in French, Il port de sable vn cros pate d'argent, in English, he doth beare sable a crosse pary of siluer.





## The Gentlemans Academie.

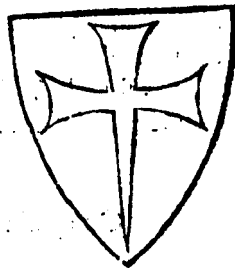
### • Of a crosse patent fixible.

This crosse patent is made sharpe in the foote of the same: and it is called a crosse patent fixible, because it may be fixed in the

earth, in the which crosse three partes are open in the corners and broader than in the middest: and the foote thus pointed to be fastened in the earth: thus to be blazed, in latine, *Portat de rubeo cum vna cruce fugitiua de albo*:

in French, *Il port de gules*

*vn cros patee fichie argent*, in English, *Hee beareth gules a Crosse paty fixible of siluer*: And there bee many crosses which may be made fixible, as it shall be shewed to you in diuers examples heereafter following.



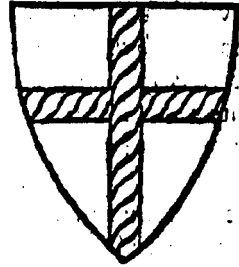
### • Of a plaine Crosse cordid.

Amongst other Crosses one is found called a corded crosse, as is shewed in this coate insuing, which is called a corded crosse, for it is made of cordes, the which I lately sawe carried by a noble man, whose auncester in his tyme was of mechanicall trade, and a Roper by his occupation, as hee himselfe reported vnto mee: the which Armies I doe blaze thus in latine,

## The Gentlemans Academie

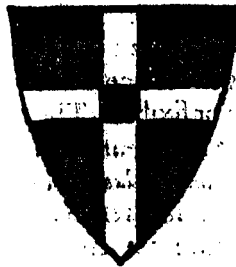
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tine, *Ille portat gules cum vna cruce plana cordata de argento*, in French, Il port de gules vn cros plein cordee d'argent, in English, Hee doeth beare gules a Crosse plaine corded of siluer,



Of a Crosse plaine perforated.

There is an other crosse which differeth maruelously from the crosse of Saint George. And heere it is to bee noted, that the opinion of such is to be reprehended, which doe affirme, that this coate is checkered, for Armes may not bee checkered, but at the least in the number of foure, but more vsuall in a greater number, as heereafter shall bee shewed. Therefore this coate is to be blazed thus, in Latine, *Ille portat vnam crucem argenteam perforatam in campo nigro*, and in French, Il port de sable vn cros d'argent partee, in English, he beareth sable a crosse perforated of siluer.



R ii

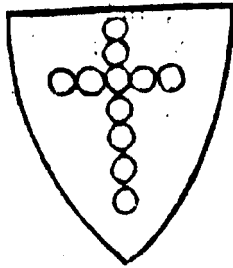
Of

## The Gentlemans Academie.

### Of a besanted Crosse.

We haue another crosse carried in Armes which is called a besanted crosse,

for it is made of all besants : as for besant in this coate : And the colour of example shall not bee expressed in blazing, for it is needlesse to say, a besant of gold, for except they be of golde they bee not besants : Therefore

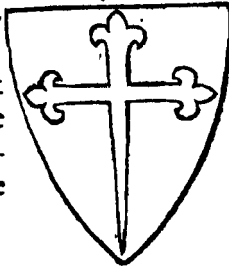


such a coate is thus to be blazed in Latine, *Ille portat unam crucem talentatam in campo rubeo* : in French, *Il port de gules vn cros besantee*, in English he beareth gules a crosse besanted.

### A crosse floury fixible.

Now followeth an other crosse floury which is so called, because it hath floures on the point of euerie of the crosses, and this crosse flourie is sometime borne in armes, fixible as in this coate, and then we properly call it a crosse floury fixible, for in three of his ends hee is flourishing, and in the foote pichable or fixible. Therefore we truly blaze it, in La-

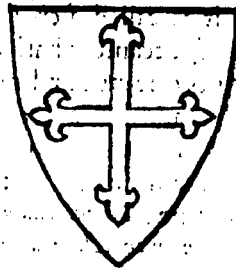
tine, *Portat unam crucem auream floridam in campo a surco*, in French, *Il port d'azure vn cros floritee d'or*, in English, hee beareth azure a crosse flourie of golde.



Of

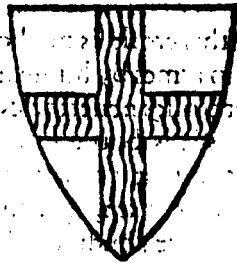
Of a crosse flourey patent in armes,

Now followeth a crosse which is called a crosse flourey patent: and it is so called, because it hath the ends open, and in the midst of every end appeares a threed in manner of a flower, as is shewed in this coate: therefore it shall be said, that he which beareth these Armes beareth in the wife, in Latyn, *Portat suam crucem floridam patentem in campo azureo*, in French, *Il port d'azure un patee florice d'or*, in English, he beares azure with a crosse patent flourey of golde.



Of a crosse waue or vndie,

Moreouer you shall vnderstand that there is another plaine crosse which is called waue or vndie; for it is made in the maner of water troubled with the wind, as is shewed in this coate here sette fourth: Therefore he which beareth this coate shall be said to beare it thus, in Latine *Portat suam crucem planam vndosam de argento in campo rubeo*, in French, *Il port de gules un croc plain vndee d'argent*, in English,

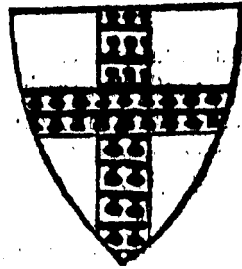


## The Gentlemans Academie.

he beareth gules a plaine watery crosse of filuer: or a plaine crosse vndy of filuer.

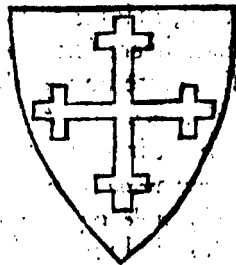
### Of the crosse inuecked.

In armes also there are found croses of colours inuecked or indented, as here in this coate appeeres, and it is called a crosse inuecked, because it hath two colours one put or lincked within another: and of him that beareth these Armes it shal be said he beareth thus, in Latine, *Portat vnam crucem planam inuectam de coloribus albis & nigris in campo rubeo.* in French, *Il port de gules vn cros plein verre d'argent et sable,* in English, he beares gules a crosse of siluer and sable inuecked.



### Of the crosse croslet.

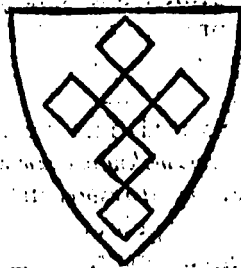
Now followeth an other crosse which is called a crosse croslet or croslet, & he is called croslet because at every end he is crossed as appeares by this coate: but this crosse is not borne so oft in armes by himselfe as other croses neuertheles many times it is borne in diminitives, that is to say, in little croses croslet, and then the armes are powdered with little croses cruciated and of him which beareth these armes you shall say, hee beareth thus,



thus, in Latine, *Portat vnam crucem cruciatam de argento in campo azureo*, in French, *Il port d'azur vn croc croce d'argent*, and in English, he beares azure a crosse croslet of silver: and when such crosses diminutives are borne without any certain number, they are called in French Crosselets.

A Crosse masculet.

There is an other crosse which is called a Crosse masculet, as is shewed in this coate which here I set down, which is made of masculies, of which I will speake more at large when I speake of masculies and lozenges: and thus I blaze this coate, first in latin, *Portat vnam crucem masculatam de argento in campo azureo*, and in French, *Il port d'azur vn croc masculee d'argent*, in English, he beareth azure a crosse masculet of silver.



Of a crosse masculet and perforated

And this crosse masculet is sometime borne perforated in the masculies, as is shewed in this coate, and is thus to be blazed, first in Latine in this wise, *Portat vnam crucem masculatam de argento in campo azureo*, in French, *Il port d'azur vn croc masculee d'argent*, in English, he beareth azure a crosse of gules masculet perforated.

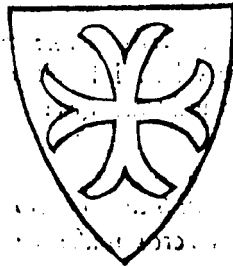


## The Gentlemans Academie.

### Of the Millers Crosse or mill Nut.

There is a crosse which is called the Millers cros; for it is made in the proportion of a certaine instrument of yron which beares the mil-stone, by which the stone in his course is born equally that he fall not, nor decline to the right side, nor to the left: and hath beene giuen to Iudges to beare in their armes, signifying thereby, that as that instrument supporteth the mill stone equally that it fall not vnto one parte more than to another, so these Iudges are bound to giue equally euery one his

right. And thus it shall be blazed in Latine, *Portat crucem molendinariam argenteam in capite rubeo*, in french *Il port gules vn crois molenin d'argent*, in English, he beareth gules a Millers crosse of siluer.



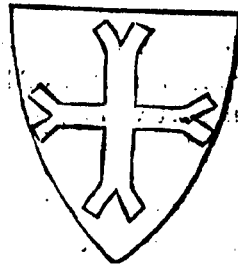
### Of a crosse returned.

There is a crosse which is called a crosse turned, because the ends of this crosse on euery side turne backe with a kinde of bending like to the horns of a Ham: he that beareth these armes is said to beare them thus, in Latine, *Portat crucem vniuersam reuersam in sente auro*, in French, *Il port d'azure vn crois recercille d'or*, in English, he beareth azure with a crosse turned of gold



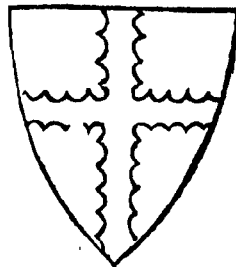
Of a crosse forked.

There be some which beare in their Armes a certaine forked crosse, and it is called forked, because the endes of it are clouen and forked. Therefore hee which beareth this coate shal be saide to beare this, first in latin, *portat vnā crucem furcatam de auro in campo Azureo*, In French, *il port d'azure vn cros d'or*, in English: he beareth Azure with a Crosse forked of golde.



Of a crosse engrayled or engraded.

Also there be some which in their coate armours cary a crosse engrayled or engraded, it is called engrayled, because it is endented all ouer, as well ouer the length, as ouer the breadth, but in the blazing of Armes wee doe saie, this crosse is engrailed, not endented, and thus we blaze such a coate in latin, *portat vnā crucem ingradatam de albo in campo*



S

Rubeo,

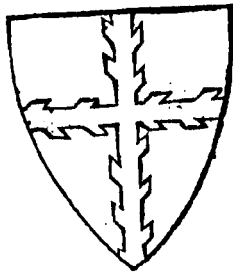


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*Rubeo*, in french, Il port de Gules vn crois ingrailec d'argent : in English, he beares gules a crosse engrailed of silver,

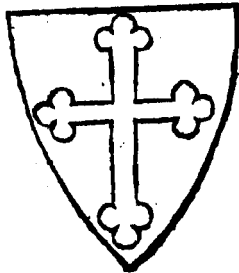
Of a ragged or truncated crosse.

There is an other crosse borne which is called a crosse truncated or Ragged crosse because it is in maner of two lopped trees. Therefore it is saide : He which beareth this armes beareth thus, in Latine, *portat vnam crucem truncatam, de argento in campo rubeo* in French, Il port de gules vn crois recompee d'argent, in english, he beareth Gules with A crosse truncated of silver.



Of a knottie crosse.

There is an other crosse borne in Armes which is called a knottie crosse, because on euerie end of the same crosse it hath certain knottes in forme of this coate which heere I set downe : which is thus blazed, in latin, *portat vnam crucem auream nodulatam in scuto Azureo* : in french, Il port d'azure vn crois



Bo-

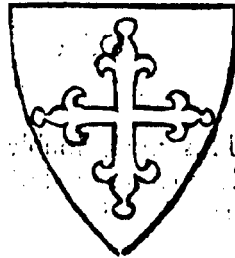
## The Gentlemans Academie.

Botone d'or: he beareth azure with a crosse knotted  
 ty. of golde.

And this crosse is found sometimes fixible, as I  
 haue shewed in other coates before.

Of a crosse flourie  
 knotted.

There is another crosse which is called a flourie  
 knotted crosse, as is this coat which here I set down  
 hauing both flowers and  
 knots on euerie end of ech  
 crosse. And of him which  
 beareth this coat, it is said  
 he beareth thus: in latine,  
*portat crucem nodulata[m] floridam,*  
*hanc in campo de asuro,*  
 in French, *Il port d'azure*  
*vn crois flourie botone*  
*d'or,* in English, he beareth  
 azure a crosse floury knotty of gold.

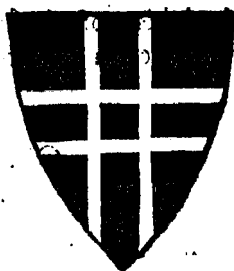


Of a crosse double  
 parted,

There is also founde in diuerse coate armours  
 a double parted crosse, and it is so-called double  
 parted, for if it bee deuided or parted after  
 the longe waie, or the broade vvaie, yet it

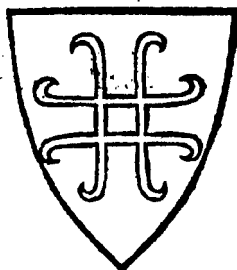
## The Gentlemans Academie.

is still a double crosse as we see heere; and of this crosse manie doubttes haue risen, and questions growne of this Armorie, yet by Generall opinion at length allowed. Therefore hee which beareth these armes is said to bear thus in latin, *in campo nigro*, in french, *il port sable vn cros double petty d'argēt*, in English: hee beareth sable, a crosse double parted of Silver



Of a crosse double parted flourished.

This crosse double parted is varied sometimes and then it is a crosse double parted flourished as here: neuerthelesse it is called a crosse flourie, impropertie as some do hold, for it faileth in the midst of the flower, as you shall see in the next armes following which certaine midst by no maner of wise may be in the crosse double parted, therefore hee which beareth these armes, is said to beare them thus: in latine: *portat crucem duplam partitam auream in campo Rubeo*, il port de Gules vn crois double partie flourtee d'or



## The Gentleman's Academy.

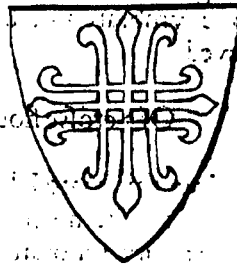
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As before I have shewed you the Coate double  
flourished, for there falleth in the midst of the crosse,

Of a crosse tripartited  
flourished

As before I have shewed you the Coate double  
flourished, for there falleth in the midst of the crosse,  
by which the crosse flourished is made perfect, but in  
in this coate amidst put thereto it shall bee rightlie  
called a crosse tripartited,

flourished, and so it is right-  
ly blazed, for diuide it by  
the length or breadth, it is  
euerie waie three falds in  
the midst of the crosse, and  
open in the pointes: and  
therefore hee which bea-  
reth these armes, beareth



thus first in latin: *portat cru-*  
*cem tripartitam de argento in campo de azuro*: in french,  
Il port d'azure vn crois trefois partee floritee d'ar-  
gent; in English he beareth azure with a crosse tri-  
partited floury of fluer.

Of the mill nut or millers  
crosse shadowed or  
vmbred.

There hath beene made a doubt of this vmbra-  
ted crosse, and it is called a shadowed or vmbred

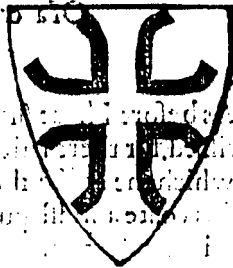
S iii.

croise,

## The Gentlemans Academie

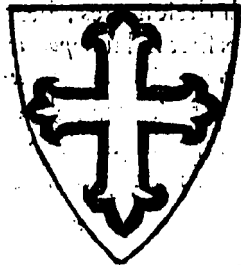
croffe, because the shadow is evermore of blacke, of what colour soeuer the field bee of, and the bodie of the shadow is of the same colour of the field: Therefore

hee which beareth these armes, is said to beare in latine, *portat crucem vmbra- tam in campo rubro*, in french, *Il port de Gules vn crois vmbree*: hee beareth golde with a millers croffe vmbred or shadowed.



Of a croffe floury Patent vmbred.

Now this coate I here set downe for the vmbra- tion of a certaine croffe, and this croffe is called, a croffe floury vmbred, as here appeareth, but indeed it is no Croffe, but a shadow of such a croffe, & the reason is, for the body of the same croffe is of the colour of the field and so the colour in the fiede

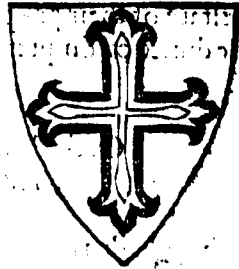


sheweth by all the bodie of the said shaddow: and he that beareth these armes, is said to beare in latine, *portat crucem floridam patentem vmbratam in campo rubeo*, in french, *Il port de Gules vn crois patee floritee vmbree*, in english he beareth Gules, a croffe patent floury vmbred.

Of

Of a crosse flourey pattee vmbred  
and perforated.

And also this crosse which here I feedo, is car-  
ried in coate armours which blasing rightly they  
say it is flourey pattee vmbred and perforated. And  
it shall bee saide, that hee  
which beareth this coate,  
in latin; *portat crucem flori-*  
*dam patentem vmbra: am perfor-*  
*atam cum rubeo in capo aureo,*  
in French, *Il port d'or vn*  
*crois pattee floritee vmbree*  
*partee de Gules:* English,  
he beares gold, a crosse pa-  
tee, flourey shadowed, and  
perced with Gules.



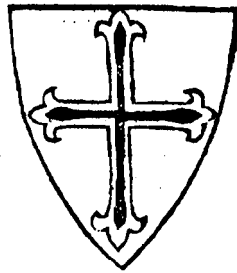
Therefore they which will vndertake to blazes  
must beware of these armes vmbred, of which ma-  
nie rules be shewed before: for there be many fami-  
lies in England to this day which beare shadowes  
(diuerly in their coate armours) of the Lyon, the  
Antelop, and other beasts. Therefore lest the igno-  
raunt or vnskillfull shoulde by this mistake the rule  
mentioned before of colours transfused, hee which  
beareth such a Lyon in his coate, shall be saide to beare  
in latine, *Portat rouni leonem vmbratum in campo aureo:*  
in french, *Il port d'or vn leon vmbree,* in English, he  
beareth of golde a Lyon vmbred: and there bee  
some skillfull in armorie which are of opinion,  
that such as doe carrie these vmbred Armes,  
had

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had their auncesters carrying the same whole, and without shadow at all, but their possessions and patrimonies descending to other men, their nephewes and kinsmen, onely hauing the honour without the land, bare the Armes vmbred, leauing all other differences, disguising their coates in such sort, thinking it better to beare the armes vmbred then whollie, vntill fortune should againe raise them to the estate of their progenitors: bearing it rather as some diuice or Empreze, then a coate in armes.

### Of the hemmed or bordered crose.

There hath risen some question, amongst heraldes of the difference betwixt this crose fimbred or bordered as heere appeareth, and the foresaid crose vmbred, because they are so much like, and at the first sight seeme to be all one: But if a man behold them well he shall finde great difference, for the border of this crose is varied as well from the colour of the Crose, as from the colour of the field. And therefore it shall be said of him which



beates these armes in latine, *portat crucem nigram perforatam floridam patentem fimbriatam siue borduratam cum argento in campo Rubeo*: in french, *Il port de Gules vn*  
CROS

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65

crois floritee patee percee de sable bordure d'argent:  
in English, be beareth gules with a crose flourey pa-  
teent pearced of sable bordered with siluer.

### Of the Ermine crose,

There is an ermine crose, of which there hap-  
pened a disputation at London betwene a Herauld of  
Brittaine and one of our nation, betwixt whome it  
was prooued and determined, that this Crose in  
armes could be of no other colour than it is here set  
downe: and hee which beares these Armes shall be  
saide to beare them thus, in Latine, *Portat crucem er-  
minalem*, in the French, *Il porte un crois ermine*: in  
English, He doth beare a  
crose ermines, without  
other circumstance in bla-  
zing of the same, because  
they must be only blacke  
and white, which is their  
proper colour,



T

Now



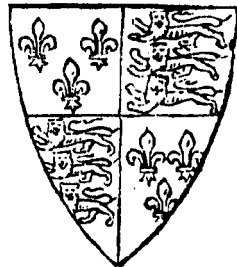
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Now that we haue spoken sufficiently of Crosses (as before) it followeth that we intreate of diuerse Armes quartered, as heereafter shall be shewed.

AND to speake of armes quartered, there be some Armes quartered plaine, some engraded, some irrazed, some inuecked, some indented, of the which we will intreate as they fall in their places; and first of armes quartered plaine.

Armes may be quartered three manner of wayes, the first manner is open, when two diuerse Armes are borne quarterly, as may be seene here in the Armes of France and Englar.d, of which it may be laide, *Portat arma regis Francie et Anglie quarterata.* in Frenche, Il port les armes de Francie e d'Angleretre quarteles, in English, Hee beareth the armes of France and England quarterly : And it shal

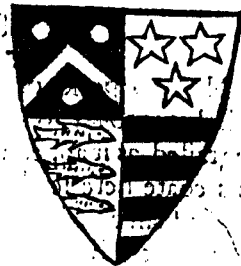


not

not be offensive to any man, that Fraunce is put before England in blazing, for we have a generall rule, that whensoever in armes two colours or more bee in the point of the shield, then you shall not begin at the point to blaze them, but in the right side or part of those armes, though it be not the most worthyest coate, but because of the place you shall begin to blaze there.

Of Armes quarterly borne.

Now to speake of armes quarterly borne, when foure sundry armes or coates be quartered, as heere is shewed, it shall be saide, in Latin, *portat quatuor arma diuersa quarterata*, in french, *Il port quarter armes diuerses quarterlees*, in English, he beareth foure coates diuersly quartered. And if it be asked how these Armes must be blazed: The Blazer must beginne in the highest part of the right side, first blazing the Armes in the right side, and then to the left: And you must note, that these be plaine Armes quartered.



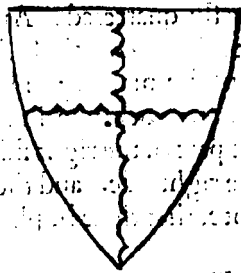
There is an other maner of bearing Armes quartered, when as two Armes quartered be borne quarterly and it is borne most in Armes of Queenes: euen so bare that most Noble Queene of Englande

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Queene Anne wife to that royall Prince King Richard the second which bare the Armes of England and France, and of the Emperour of Almanie quarterly in sixteene parts, that is to say, in the right side of the shield: in the first quarter three bare the armes of France, three flower deuces of golde in a field of azure: in the second quarter three lions of golde in a field of gules: in the third quarter, a splayed Eagle with two neckes: and in the fourth, a blacke lion ramping in a field of siluer: and so changeably shee bare these Armes in sixteene quarters, which is seldome scene in any Armes.

### Of Armes quartered and engrailed.

Now to speake of Armes quartered and engrailed, that is to say, when any Armes in his quarter is engrailed, as it appeareth in this coate here set downe, and it shall be saide of him which beareth these Armes thus, in Latine, *Portat de guro et rubia arma quarterata et ingradata.* in French, *Il port d'or et gules quarteree engralle.* in English, He beareth gold and gules quarterly engrailed: and they are called Armes engrailed, because they bee of two colours, yet thus runne one into another, as you see in this coate.



OF

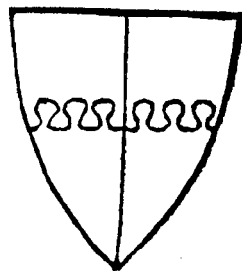
Of Armes quartered and irrazed.

Of these Armes quartered and irrazed, as by this coat apparoth, they be so called irrazed, bicause the colours be irrazed, as one colour in blazing were taken awaye from another: And it shall be saide of him which doth beare these armes thus: in Latine, *Portat arma quarterata irrasa de albo et nigro*; in French, *Il port d'argent et fable quartertee irrassee*, in English, hee beareth silver and fable quarterly irrazed.



Of armes quartered and inuecked.

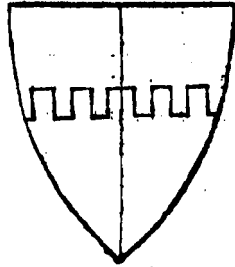
There be armes quarterly inuecked, or as some say, they be armes quartered of colours enuecked, as here appeareth, for in them are two colours quarterly put the one into the other, and so one colour inuecked within an other: therefore it is saide of him that beares these armes, in Latine, *portat quarteratum de asurto et auro inuectu*, in French, *port quattrelie verre d'azure & d'or*, in English, Hee beareth quarterly inuecked azure and golde.



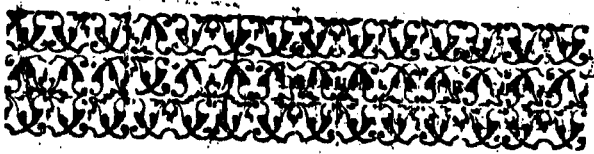
# The Gentlemans Academie.

## • Of Armes quartered indented.

There be diuers Armes which be quartered indented the two colours one indented into the other, as is shewed you in this shield: and thus you shal blase such Armes, *Portat arma quarterata indentata de rubio et auro,* in French, Il port quartilee indentee de Gules & d'or: in English, he beareth quarterly indented gules and golde.



Of



Of Armes parted after the  
longest way.



Intend nowe to speake of Armes diu-  
ided after the longest way, which is in  
sundry maners and sorts: the first parti-  
tion is of two colours in armes after the  
longest way in plaine maner.

The second, a parting of Armes of two colours  
ingraded.

The third, a parting of Armes of two colours in-  
raided.

The fourth, a parting of Armes of two colours  
inuerked.

The fifth, a parting of Armes of two colours in-  
dented.

The sixth, a parting of Armes of two colours  
clouded or undulated.

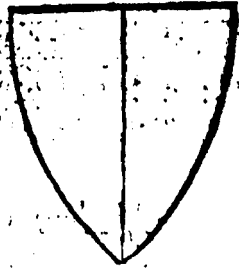
The seventh, a parting of Armes of two colours  
waule or vndie.

And although there be yet more than here we set  
downe, yet we will onely shew these coates at this  
time.

First,

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First, of the plaine parted Armes in two colours equally divided as in this coate, which shall thus be blazed, *portat arma partita secundum longum de azzurro et albo*, in French, Il port d'azur et argent plein partee, in English, He beares azure & silver plaine parted



Of armes the longest way engrayled.

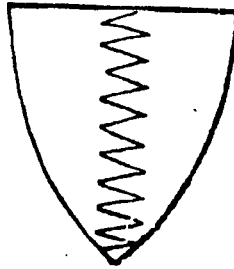
Of the second sort of Armes engrayled as is saide before of armes parted in colours plaine, of which, and the rest of this sort, I will not stand long, onely setting downe the Coates with their blazons whereby the maner may easily be discerned, having had the termes explained to you before by example in the quartered coates before going. And it shall be saide of him which beareth these armes he beareth thus, in Latine, *portat arma partita secundum longum in gradata de argento et nigro*: in French, Il port d'azur et d'argent enrayle et table partee du long, in English, he beareth silver and sable engrayled parted after the long way,



Of

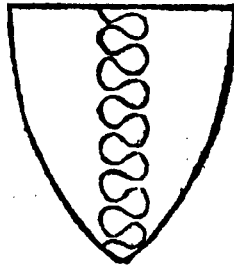
Of armes parted irrafed.

The third sort of armes parted of two fundrie colours and irrafed, as before of quartered Armes irrafed: and he which beareth these armes thus, in Latine, *Portat arma partita secundum longum irrafata de argento et rubio*, in French, *Il port partie du long d'argent et du gules racee*, in English, He beareth silver and gules parted on length irrafed.



Of Armes inuecked.

The fourth sorte of Armes parted or borne the long way in two fundry colours be inuecked, as is shewed in this coate, which shall shew you howe much they differ from the coate before irrafed, wherefore it is faide of him which beareth these armes, *Portat arma partita secundum longum de coloribus albo & rubio inuectis*, in French, *Il port partie verte du loin d'argent et de gules*, in English, Hee beareth armes party inuecked in length silver and gold.



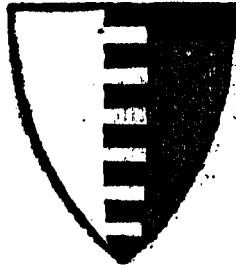


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### •Of Armes the long way indented.

The fift manner of bearing Armes in this fort is called party endented, as is shewed to you in this coate, in like maner before,

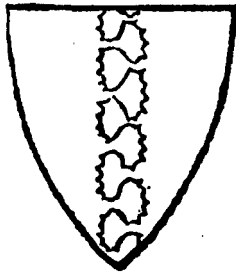
as in the quartered Armes indented: And it shall bee saide of him which beareth these armes, *portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et nigro indentata*, in french Il port partie indentee du loin d'argent et sable, in English, Hee beareth partie indented on length of siluer and sable.



### Of Armes parted, cloudy, or nebulated.

The sixt part of these Armes borne, parted the long way be clouded or nebulated, as is shewed to you in this scutchion, called so, nebulated, because the coulours are mixed in manner of cloudes: Therefore hee which doth beare these Armes shall be said to beare this,

*Portat arma partita secundum longum de argento a sуро in nebulata*. Il port partie du loin d'argent et d'a-



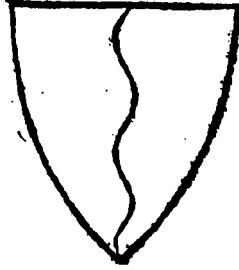
zure

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zure innuble, in English, He beareth party at length of silver and azure innublated.

Of armes parted waue.

Moreover, besides these Armes aforefaide, yet there are armes borne diuided the long way, which are parted wauey or vndy, the colours bounding one vpon an other like to water troubled with winde, which Armes shall be thus blazed: *portat arma partita secundum longum de argento et rubio*, in Frenche, Il port partee du loin d'argent & gules vndee; in English, Hee beareth parted of silver and gules vndie.

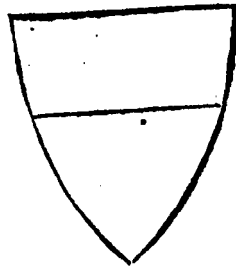


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### Now to speake of Armes diu- ded ouerthwart.

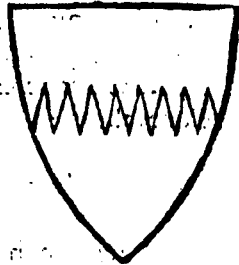
**H**ere now it followeth to speake of armes diuided ouerthwart, the which partition is done in many and sundry manners, that is to say, plaine, ingrailed, irraled, inuecked, indented, nebulated, and vndated, as in the armes before quartered, and parted: and first I wil begin with the plaine armes of this sort, which I shew in this Scutchion, & shall be blazed in this sort, *Portat arma partita ex trasuerso plana de auro et asureo*, in the French, *Il port partee transuersée d'or et d'azure*: Hee beareth gold and azure parted ouerthwart: now you must knowe, that here is no doubt of the first rule that is, that a man should beginne at the point of the shilde, for heere is as much colour of golde as of azure.



Of

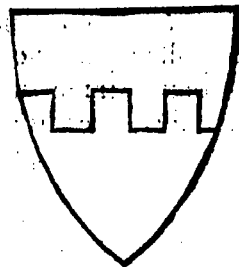
Of Armes irrafed ouerthwart. °

Now will I fpeake of an other manner of partition of colours in Armes, as fhall appeare by this fcutchion of armes ouerthwart irrafed and it fhall be faide of him that beares this armes, in Latine, *portat arma partita ex tranfuerfo, irrafata de auro et rubeo*, in French, Il port partiee tranfuerfee irrafee d'or et gules, in Englifh, He beareth armes parted ouerthwart, irrafed of gold and gules,



Of Armes parted ouerthwart indented.

Of armes indented and parted ouerthwart I doe meane to fpeake, and they be called indented, by reafon of the intermixture of the colours in fuch manner of indentings: and fuch armes are blazed in this manner, *Portat arma partita ex tranfuerfo indentata de auro et a fureo*, in French, Il port partiee de trauers d'or & d'azure endentee, in Englifh He beareth golde and azure parted ouerthwart and indented.

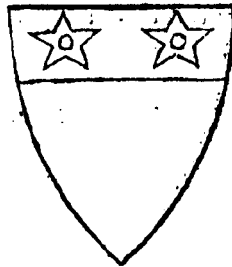


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And now to speake more of Armes parted ouerthwart, it shall be needelesse being sufficiently declared before in the rules of Armes quartered and parted, holding this maxime; *inutile est repetitio vnius ad eundem*: And I do beleete it shal be hard to find many more Armes parted at length or ouerthwart than bee heere rehearsed, neuerthelesse, if any bee found, the same rules shall be obserued in them as are before rehearsed.

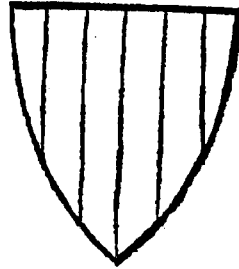
### Of Armes borne in a chiefe.

Now some men there be, who would haue these Armes which heere I haue set downe in this scutchion to be termed parted armes: but in this they erre very much, for that there is no equall partition of colours, nor any likenesse in diuiding the same, for in Armes parted, it is alwayes required, that the colours should be equall in quantitie, which altogether faileth in this, because three partes of the sheelde be of one colour: therefore this coate shalbe blazed in this wise, *Portas de argento et caput scuti de azureo cum duabus maculis perforatis de auro*, in French, Il port d'argent vn chiefe d'azure et deux mulletties parties d'or, in English, He beareth siluer a chiefe of azure and two mullets perforated of golde.



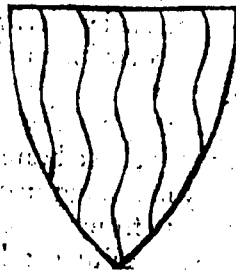
And

And moreover, you shall vnderstand, that no Armes can rightly be called parted Armes : But if they be of two colours, once parted, and no more : for in these Armes paled, or party paled, as in this scutcheon heere set downe appeares, although they be of two colours : yet for that these Armes be diuersly diuided in the forme of pales, they be called paled armes, which coate is truely thus blazed, *Portat arma palata de auro et azureo*, in French, Il port palee d'or et azure, in English, Hee beares pale gold and azure.



Of Armes paly vndated.

Armes paly vndated be often borne when as the pales thus mixe themselues with other colours, wherewith they be borne, with a kinde of swelling like vnto waues, as is shewed heere in this scutcheon, which Armes are rightly blazed thus, *Portat arma palata vndata vel vndosa de rubro et argenteo*, in French il port palee vndee de gules et argent, hee beareth paly vndated of gules and silver.



Of

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### Of armes paled, irraised, or crooked.

And you shall vnderstand, that these paled armes be borne diuersly, and in diuerse manners, as is shewed in this Booke, yet shal you hardly finde them in a stranger sorte than in this scutchion which heere I set downe, when the two colours paly are mixed in this raised and crooked manner: Therefore it shal be saide of him which doth beare this coate, *Portat arma palata tortuosa de nigro et argento*, Il port pale daunsete de sable et d'argent: Hee beareth pale crooked sable and silver.



### Of armes plaine barred.

As before hath already beene spoken of paled armes, nowe I intend to speake of Armes barred: and you shall vnderstand, that Armes in this sorte may be barred in sundrie manner of wise. But first I doe intend to speake of Armes plaine barred: in the blazing of the which, it is altogether vnnecessary to say, hee beareth Armes plaine barred. But onely in blazing an other coate, to shew howe that differeth from plaine barred armes, for some be barred with a Lion, greyhound, or other beast, and some be

be powdered with crose  
 crosetts, mullets, crescents,  
 small birds or other diffe-  
 rences. But blazing the  
 plaine Baron, you shall saie  
 thus, *Portat arma barrata de*  
*argentea nigro*, in french, Il  
 port barre d'argent & sa-  
 ble: in English hee beareth  
 barry siluer and sable.



Of barred armes vndated.

As in the coats of armes before declared and spo-  
 ken of, quartered, parted, and paled, so haue you like-  
 wise armes barred vndated, as heere is shewd to you  
 in this scutchion: the co-  
 lours meeting together in  
 the manner of waues,  
 which cause you shall blaze  
 thus: *Portat arma barrata*  
*vndata nigro et albo* in french,  
 Il port barri verree de sa-  
 ble & argent: in English,  
 he beareth barri undated of  
 sable and siluer.



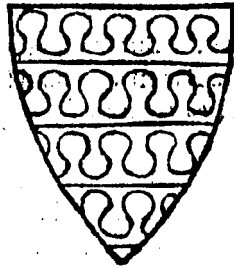
Of barred armes inuecked.

Barred armes inuecked are borne of diuerse gen-  
 tlemen with colours inuecked: how they be borne  
 barry wise, I shew you how in this scutchion: and  
 X hee



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he which beareth these colours in this wise shall bee  
 said to beare thus: *Portat*  
*arma barrata de coloribus ru-*  
*bio et albo inuectis*, in french,  
 Il port barri verre de gules  
 & d'argent, hee beareth  
 barri inuected of Gules  
 and siluer, and I beginne  
 with gules because that  
 coloure is the first in the  
 right corner.



Of armes barry crooked  
 or sharpe.

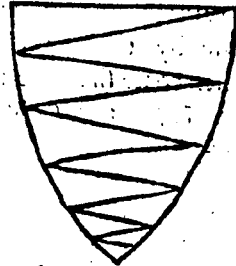
There bee some which beare armes crookedlie  
 barred as appeareth in this scutchion, and you shall  
 make the like difference in  
 this, as in the colours  
 borne in armes, paléd af-  
 ter the same maner, and he  
 which beareth these armes  
 shall bee said to beare in  
 this sort: *Portat arma barra-*  
*ta tortuosa de nigro et auro*  
 in French; Il port barri  
 d'ancete du sable & d'or:  
 he beareth barry crooked sable and golde.



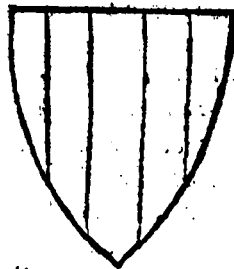
Of

Of armes bendi barred.

Now to speake of armes bendie barred so called, because the two colours bee ioined together bendy wise, as is shewd to you by example in this scutchion, and therefore it shall bee said of him which beareth these armes. In latin, *Portas arma bendaria de rubeo et auro.*  
 Il port barri bendee de gules & d'or: he beareth barri bended of gules and gold.



And you must be ware and haue an especiall care in blazing armes paled barred or bendy, otherwise you may casily mistake, and be deceiued in the same, for that coat is rightly paled in, which the pales of both colours be equal in number, and if so be they be not equal as I prescribe, you canot in blazing term them paled: & I find in diuers coats two pales of one colour, & three of another, as in this scutchio which here I set downe, where as the gules seemeth to bee only the field, - therefore the gentleman which beareth these armes shall bee saide to beare this: *Portas duos palos aureos in campo rubio:* Il port de gules, e deux pales d'or, he beareth gules two pales of gold.

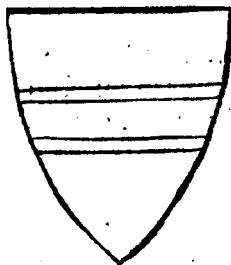


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And

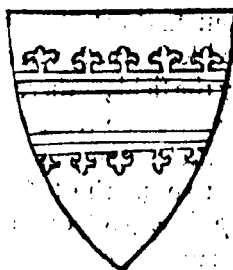
## The Gentlemans Academie.

And you shall commonly and vsually finde in armes a barre betwixt two little barres or barrets as we tearme them in armorie both the lines or little barres, beeing of the same colour of the great barre betwixt them: as you perceue by this scutchion which coate shall bee thus blazed: *portat vnam Barram et duas Barrulas de albo in campo de Reubio*: in french, Il port de gules vn barree & deux barrelettee d'argent: in English hee beareth gules, one barre betwixt two little barrets of siluer.



Of armes barred with barrets  
flourie.

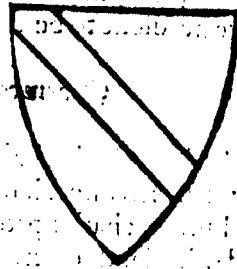
And those barres or small lines be sometimes flourished, as here in this scutchion you maie see, and so called flourished, for that they be made in the manner of flour deluces, which coate shall bee blazed in this maner, *portat vnam barram et duas barrulas floridas albas in scuti de asurior* il port d'azure vn barree et deux barrelettes floritees d'argent he beareth azure, a barre betwixt two barrelets of siluer.



Of

Of bends borne in armes.

And now coming to speake of bendes borne in armes, you must vnderstand that it is called a bende which beginneth at the right corner of the sheelde and descendeth to the left, as here I shew in this scutchion which is a note sufficient to shewe the difference betweene a bende, & a fisure or little staffe of which shall bee spoken of hereafter. And of him which beareth these armes it shall be said thus: *portat unam bendam de rubro in campo de aurea*; in french, Il port d'or un bend de gules: he beareth gold a bend of gules.



And as I shewed you before of certaine little bars borne in armes, in the like manner are certain little bends borne in armes, and they bee called bendils or bendilets: and where a bend is charged in armes with two such bendils, as here I shewe you in this scutchion, you shall thus blase the coate: *portat unam bendam et duas bendulas de azuro in campo de asuro*: Il port



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d'azure vn bend & deux bendilets d'or, hee beareth azure, a bend betweene two bendilets of golde. And these bends be sometimes florished as is shewed before in the coate of battes and sometimes the bendilets be found chained, & somtimes powdred with mullets, & somtimes with other differences which were needlesse to be shewed here.

### Of armes paly bended.

And certainly the best manner of bearing of sundry armes in one shield, is in these bends especially for him that hath a patrimony left him by his father, and other lands descending to him by his mother, to which lands of his mother's armes are appropriate of olde time, and that the Armes with lande fall to her by discent, then maie a man being heire if hee will, beare the armes of his father in his shield, and in such a bend beare his mother's armes, in such forme



as appears in this, and it shall be saide of him which beares these armes, in latin thus, *Portat arma palata de argento et reubia cum vna benda de nigro*, Il port palee d'argent & de gules & vn bend du sable: he beareth palee of silver and gules, with a bend of sable.

And sometimes we find these bends charged with three masculcs or mullets of gold,

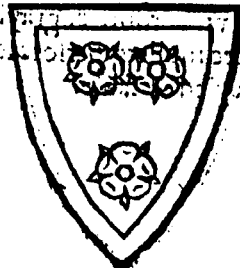
Of armes bendy fulfilled.

Moreover there be found in armes other certayne bends much differing from these as here I will shew you in this scutchion, of a bend fuselled of the manner of which fusels I will speake on hereafter. And it shall be said of him which doeth beare these Armes, *Portat unam bendam fusillatam in campo de asurio: il port vn bendam fusillatam, he beareth a bend fulfilled of gold.*



Of borders in armes.

There be divers and sundry borders founde in armes, of which some be plain, some engrayned, some talented, some plain powthered, some checked, some gobonnetted, some muetted, of which euery one shall be spoken of in order. But first I wil speake of plain borders as appeareth in this scutchion, and it is termed a plaine bordure where it is of one colour alone. And thus it



shall

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shall be said of him which beareth this coate, *portas tres rosas rubras in campo argenteo cum vna bordura de rubeo.* Il port d'argent trois Rosis de gules & vn bordure de gules: he beareth siluer, three roses of gules and a bordure of gules.

Of armes bordered engrailed.

Armes with a border engrailed are usually borne as I shall shewe you in this scutcheon which heere I set downe, and it shall bee needlesse for me to shewe you what engrayling in armes is, hauing sufficientlie declared the same in other coates already blazed. But nowe comming to speake of armes with a bordure engrayled, I wil blaze this coate which heere I set downe, *portat arma de auro fimbriata siue bordurata de nigro in gradata, cum tribus maculis perforatis de nigro:* in

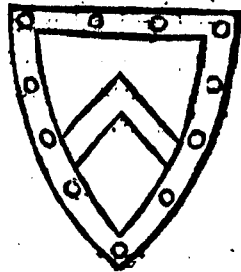


french: Il port d'or trois mulletes perforatees de sable vn bordure engraylee de sable: he beareth golde three mullets perforated of sable and a bordure engrayled of sable.

Of

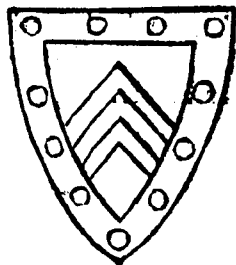
Of armes bordered, tallanted,  
or besanted.

There are also borne in Armes a Bordure besanted or tallanted, as in this scushion, which heere I set downe: but it shall bee needelesse in blazing, to expresse the colour of the talents or lessantes, because they be euer of gold: therefore it shall be saide of him which beareth this coate, *Portas unum signum capitale de rubio in campo albo heridum cum rubio talentatum.* Il port d'argent vn cheueron de gules bordure de gules talentee, in English, Hee beareth silver a cheueron of gules bordered with gules tallanted.



Of armes bordered having two  
cheurons.

And oftentimes we finde in armes, that bordures are borne powdered in diuerse manners, sometimes with mullets, sometimes with crosslets, otherwhiles with besants, and diuers other changes. And then it is called a border powdered with that which is in the border, and these signes, as



Y

mulletts,

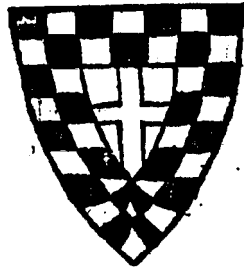


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mullets, roses, and other are not comprehended with-  
in any number in blazing exceeding the number of  
nine. And thus it shall be said of him which beareth  
these armes, *Portat scutum de Rubro cum duobus signis capi-  
talibus de albo & vna bordura puluerisata cum talente*  
Il port de gules deux cheuerons d'argent & vn bor-  
dure de gules powdree talente, he beareth Gules  
two cheuerons of siluer and a border powdered  
with Besants.

Of a border checkered:

We haue yet another Bordure in armes which is  
called a border checkered: and so called, because it is  
checkerwise in two colours, as here appears in this  
scutchion, and it shall bee  
saide of him which beares  
these armes in this maner:  
*Portat vnam crucem rubinam  
planam in campo argenteo cum  
vna bordura scaccata de nigro  
et argenteo: Il port d'argent  
vn crois plain de gules  
borduree checkee du sable  
& d'argent, he beareth sil-  
uer, a plaine crosse of gules, a border checkie with sil-  
uer and sable.*



Of

Of borders gobonated.

Moreover and besides the armes, which I haue spoken of with borders, there is a border gobonated as in this scutchion next following : and it is called gobonated for it is made of two colours in quadrats or quadrants of blacke and white, and whosoeuer beareth these armes, shall be said to beare thus: *Portat de argento et duas bendas de nigro cum vna bordura de albo et nigro gobinata*: Il port d'argent : deux bendes de sable, & vn bordure de sable & d'argent : he beareth siluer, two bendes of sable with a bordure gobinated of siluer and sable: and this same bordure bare that noble prince the Duke of Gloucester, brother to that famous warriour, King Henry the fifth, the which royall Duke bare in his coate the whole armes of France and England quarterly with a bordure gobinated of siluer & sable, as in this scutchion set downe.

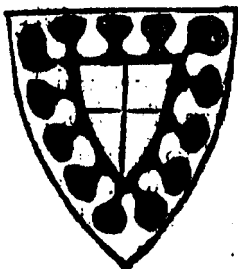


Of bordures inuecked.

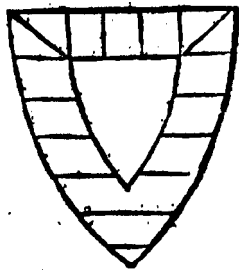
There bee yet Bordures in armes of two coulours inuecked as heere in this scutchion appeareth, and the reason why it is tearmed inuecked : I haue shewed you in other armes before: then of him which beareth these armes it shall

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bee saidethus : *Portat arma quarterata de rubro et auro, cum vna bordura de argenteo et nigro simul inuestis.* Il port quarterlee de gules et d'or ouelque vn bordure verte d'argent et du sable : He doth beare quarterly gules and golde with a boroere inuecked of siluer and sable,



But of these bordures there hath risen some doubt amongest such as haue pretended themselves to be skilfull in Heraldrie, as in the armes of the Earle of March, as hee in this scutchion : there hath growen a question, whether this shoulde be called a border or not : but some haue affirmed, that Roger Mortimer Earle of March when as hee liued bare Armes in this manner : *Portauit arma palata, barrata, et contrasonata de asureo et auro, cum vno simplici scuto de argenteo.* in French, Il port pale barree girone d'azure et d'or et vn escu simple d'argent, in English, He doth beare pale barrie countercoined of azure and golde with a simple sheelde of siluer.



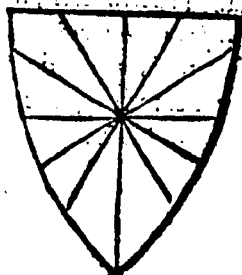
And

And this opinion before rehearsed in the blazing hath pleased many, the which in no manner of wise can be true, for if these armes (as it is sayde before) were countercoined, then the lowest corner or coine of the Armes, that is, the lowest point of the sheelde shoulde not be of one colour as it is of azure.

But besides these proofes before rehearsed, it is certaine, that in all armes countercoined, all the coines of what colour soeuer they be, meete together by their points in the midst of the sheelde, as in the next scutchion it shall be shewed: Therefore (in mine opinion) except greater auctoritie can be shewed to the contrary - but they shall thus be blazed, *Portauit arma barrata, et caput scuri palatum et angulatum de asurio et auro, cum scuto simplici de argento.* Il port barree vn cheiff palee cuntee d'azure et d'or et vn estu simple d'argent: in English, Hee beareth barrie and a chieffe paly angulated of azure and gold with a simple sheelde of silver.

Of armes countercoined.

There be diuers families which beare Armes countercoined, as here in this scutchion appeareth, and these armes be called countercoined, because the coines meete all together in one point in the midst of the sheelde, for euery border



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triangular is properly more of length, then of bredth  
 wherefore the opinion of such as laid that the armes  
 before spoken of belonging to the Earle of March,  
 were palie Barry; and counter-coyned are to be re-  
 prooued, because the colours accord nor, as of neces-  
 sity they shuld accord, if the aforesaid opinion were  
 true. Therefore it shall be said thus of him which  
 beareth these armes: *Portat arma contraconata de auro  
 et albo: Il port Girone d'azure & argent.* he beareth  
 countercoynd of azure and siluer.

### Of armes pyled.

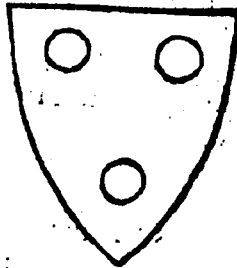
For as much as we haue spoken of armes in which  
 the colours meete together in the midst of the shield  
 now it followeth of cer-  
 tain armes in which three  
 pyles meete together in  
 one point, as in this scut-  
 chion which shall be thus  
 blazed: *portat tres pilas ni-  
 gras, in campo auro:* Il port  
 d'or trois pyles de sable,  
 hee beareth golde three  
 pyles of siluer.



of

Of balles in armes.

Neuerthelesse you must note the difference in the blasing of these armes before, and those that come after, when you blasie them in the latine tongue, for sometimes this woorde *pila* in latine is taken for a peece of timber to be put ynder the pillor of a bridge as in the scutchion before, and sometimes this word *pila* is taken for a ball such as wee plaie with, then it is called *pila manualis*, as in this scutchion, otherwhiles a foote ball which is in latin *pila pedalis*, therefore it shal bee said of him which beareth these armes in latin, *Portat tres pilas argenteas in campo reubis*, Il port de gules trois peletes d'argent: hee beareth gules three balles of silver.



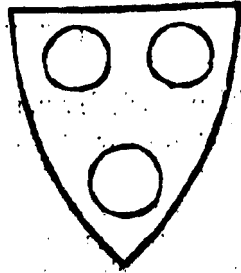
And you must note this, that such balles haue all colours, but the colour of golde, for if they bee of golde, you shall terme them besants.

Of tortels in armes.

There be also tortelles that be little cakes which  
bee:

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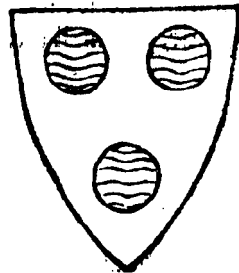
be greater than balles, as in this scutchion appeareth, which tortelles be euer of a greater compasse than the balles in the Armes before set downe: and hee which beareth these tortels shall be said to beare this, in latine, *Portat tres tortellas rubias in campo aureo.* Il port d'or et



trois torteaux de gules, in English, Hee heareth golde three tortelles of gules. And you must note this, that Balles, Betants, and Tortelles in Armes are alwayes whole round figures, and not perforated.

### Of Fountaines and Welles borne in armes.

There be certaine other round figures borne in armes, of white mixed sometime with azure, sometime with sable vndated, or after the manner of waues, which markes or figures be called fountaines or welles: and therefore carry the colour of that which they represent, like water troubled with the wiude: And of him which beareth these armes thus it shall be saide, *Portat tres fontis in*



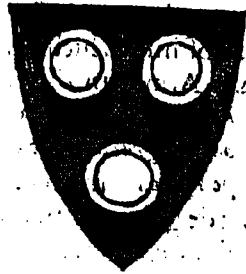
*campo*

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*campo viridi*, Il port di vert et trois fontaines: He beareth vert three fountains.

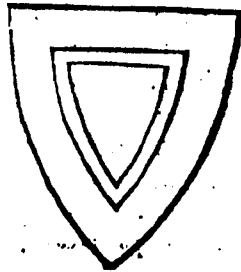
### Of Rings borne in Armes.

Now after these round figures aboue rehearsed, there be other which bee perforated as rings or anlets, as is shewed vnto you in this scutchion: And of his which beareth these armes, it shal be saide thus: *Porteat tres anulos aures in campo nigro*: in French, Il port du sable et trois anulettes d'or, in English, He beareth sable and three rings of golde..



### Of Tracts in Armes.

Hauiug spoken before of bordures in armes, now it followeth to intreate of Tracts or lines: and first of a simple tract, as in this scutchion heere set downe, and it is called a tract or line because it drowneth not the colour of the sheeld, but that the same appeareth as well within the charge as without, as it were representing the bordure of a



A 2

sheelde:

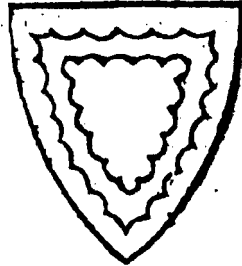


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Shelde, *Portat unum tractum simplicem planam auream in campo a surio*, in French, Il port d'azure vn tracee plein d'or, He beareth azure a plaine tract of gold.

Of a tract ingrailed on both sides,

A tract or line is sometimes engrailed on both sides, as heere in this figure appeareth, and it shall bee saide of him which beareth these Armes in this wise: *Portat unum tractum ex viraguc parte ingradatum de auro in campo rubeo*, in French, il port de gules vn tracee engraille de chestin coste d'or, in English, Hee doth beare gules with a tract ingrailed on both sides of golde.



Of a tract double and flourished.

This tract is sometimes borne double and flourished, as in the armes of the King of Scotland, and as heere in this scutcheon appeareth: which armes bee biazed in this manner, in Latine, *Portat duplicem tractatum cum floribus gladioli contrapostis vno leone rapaci de senbio in campo auro*, in the



French

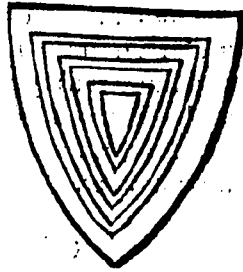
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French, Il port d'or vn double tracee flourettee  
countrie et vn lion rampant de gules, in English,  
He beareth a double trace flourished contrary, and a  
lion ramping of gules.

### Of Tracts triplatite and quadriplatite.

Also you shal finde more diuersitie of these tracts  
before rehearsed, for there are some families which  
beare these tracts triplatite,  
as in this figure: and of him  
which beareth this coate in  
this sort you shall say thus:  
*Portas tractum triplatitum de  
albo in campo aureo.* in french,  
il port d'or vn tracee triplee  
d'argent, He beareth gold  
a trace triplatite of silver.



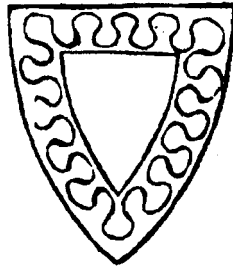
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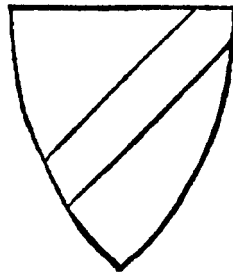
Of a tract simple of two colours  
inuecked.

There bee other families which beare a tract simple with two colours inuecked, as heere I haue set downe in this scutchion, and the possessor thereof shall be said to beare in this wise: *Portat unum tractum simplicem de coloribus aureo & argenteo inuectu in scuto aureo*: in French, Il port d'or vn trace simple verte d'azure et d'argent, in English, Hee beareth gold a tract simple inuecked of azure and siluer.



Of fisure or staues.

Having spoken of Bendes and their differences, now wee will speake of fisure or staues: the which doe euer beginne at the left corner of the sheelde beneath, contrary to bendes, which beginne at the right and are drawn to the left: And you shall vnderstand, that these fisure be borne as many and sundry wayes, as bendes be: There be fisure plaine, engrailed, inuecked, and fisure, as I



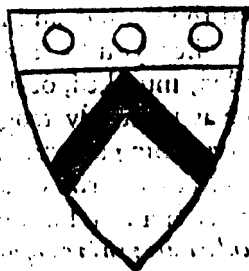
haue

have saide before in the place of Bendes : And these  
staues Bastardes are woont to beare, or should beare  
them : but most commonly wee do call it a fisure,  
because that it doeth cleave the Armes in two parts,  
signifying thereby, that the bastard is diuided from  
the inheritaunce of his father. And such a Bastarde  
is forbidden for to beare the whole Armes of his fa-  
ther, because of the reuerence of blood : There-  
fore if hee will beare them, hee must beare them  
with this difference, thereby to shew his bastardie,  
from the naturall and lawfull heire of his father :  
and when you haue any such fisure in Armes in-  
grailed, inchecked, or fustillated, you shall blaze the  
same as is already taught you in the Chapter of  
Bendes going before. And the bastard the which  
beareth these Armes shall be saide to beare them in  
this manner: in Latine, *Portas vnam fisuram sine  
baculum aureum in campo asurio.* in French, *Il port  
d'azure vn tees d'or,* in English, He beareth azure  
a fisure or staffe of golde.

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### Of Armes borne with a head or a chiefe.

And you must knowe, that it is called a head or chiefe in Armes, when as the highest part of the shield is of one colour or diuerso, and that it doe not extend vnto the middelt of the shield, as it is shewed you in this scutchion. And this chiefe is often borne in armes, by reason that oftentimes men haue landes descended vnto them by their mothers, and that hee as heire to her may beare the Armes belonging to his mother, the which oftentimes they doe carrie in this sort: But if hee be a man well descended, and hath inheritance by his father, then may he beare his fathers coate in such a chiefe, and his mothers in the lower part of the shield. And in this manner it shall be saide of him which beareth this coate, *Portat vnum signum capitale de nigro in campo aureo cum vno capite rubio et tribus talentis in eodem*: in French, *Il port d'or vn cheueron de sable et vn cheef de gules et trois betantes in le mesmes*: in English, hee beareth golde a cheueron of sable with a cheefe of gules and two besants therein.



And there are some noble families which beare

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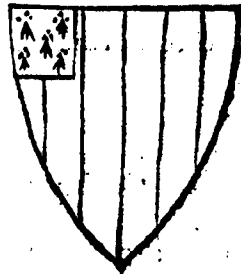
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In a fahle of golde (as is faide before) a cheuron of fable, or some other colour, and three red roses or white, or some other deuises or markes, as crosses, crescents, hedges, flowers, in a cheefe some of fable some of other colour with mullets or such like, and there shall euery one be blazed in his order, as the field and colours require, as if some man happely shall beare thus: he beareth fable, a cheuron of golde, three roses of gules in a cheefe of azure: or three mullets of vert perforated, and thus of all other differences.

Of armes paly with a quarter or canton of another colour.

Now there be some families which doe beare in their armes one quarter or canton of an other differing from the colour or colours of the sheelde, as heere you may perceiue in this scutchion: which, who soeuer beareth shall bee faide to beare in this manner: in Latine, *Portat arma palata de asureo et auro*

*cum vna quartera ermetica*, in French, *Il port palee d'azure et d'or vn quater d'ermine*, in English, He beareth paly azure and golde with one quarter ermine.



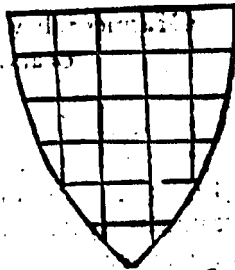
And

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And you must euer be respectiue to the colour of that pale which should ascend to the right corner of the sheelde, if that quarter were not there, and in that colour you must euer beginne to blaze those Armes as if that canton were not.

### Of Armes checkered.

Now to speake of armes checkered, as in this scutchion I shew you, and they be termed checkes when they be made of two colours in the manner of a checke boorde, and these armes are borne with many differences, with cheefe, quarters, cheuerons, and bendes, as shall be shewed you heereafter, but first these armes are blazed thus, in Latine, *Portat arma scakata de asurio et auro*, in french *Il port skakke d'azure et d'or*, in English, he beareth checke of azure and golde.



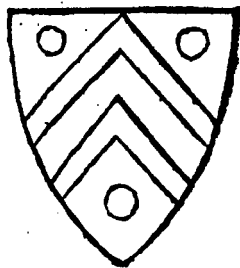
### Of cheuerons borne in Armes.

Now to speake of cheuerons borne in Armes, which in Latine are called, *Signa capitalia vel ligna*, and

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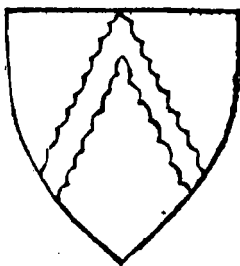
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and indeede they be a couple of sparres ioyned together, as in this scutchion heere set downe you may perceiue, which signes, as it should seeme were first borne of Carpenters or Architects, and the reason is, because a house is neuer made perfect vntill that the sparres be laied: and sometimes two be borne, sometimes three, and sometimes foure, as it is knowen: and of him which beareth these Armes it shall bee saide thus, in Latine: *Portat de rubio et dua signa capitalis de auro cum tribus talentis.* in the French, *Il port de gules et deux cheurons d'or et trois talentes*: in English, he beareth gules two cheuerons of golde with three besants.



### Of a cheueron engrailed.

Also this cheueron is sometimes borne engrailed, as heere in this scutchion is set downe: which then shal thus be blazed, in Latine, *Portat vnum signum capitale ingradatum de albo in campo a-furio*, in French, *Il port d'azure vn cheueron d'argent engraylee*, in English, he beareth azure a cheueron of siluer engrayled.



Hee beareth azure a

Bb

Of



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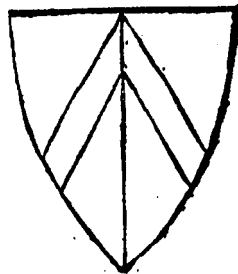
### Of cheuerons transmuted.

Moreouer in these markes or signes of cheuerons there be found borne transmuted and of diuerse colours, as in this scutchion which here I set downe it appeareth: and the cheuerons borne in this sort shall thus be blazed, in Latine, *Portat arma quarterata de nigro et argento cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatiis*, Il port quartilee de fable et d'argent vn cheuron changee loin de laltre: in English, Hee beareth quarterly fable and siluer with a cheuron of the saide colours transmuted.



### Of cheuerons transmuted or counterchanged the long way.

There be also cheuerons borne in Armes transmuted after the long way, as it may most plainly appeare in this scutchion, & shall be blazed thus: in latin, *Portat arma partita secundum longum de coloribus aureo et rubeo cum vno signo capitali de dictis coloribus transmutatiis*, in French, Il port partee du loin d'or et de gules vn cheuron changee lun de laultre, in English, Hee bea-

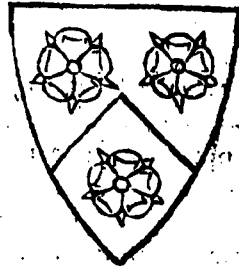


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reth party after the long way two colours gold and gules with a cheuron of the said colors transmuted.

Now to speake of this coate which heere in this scutchion I let downe, I haue knowen some doubt arise about the same among such as pretended to haue great skill in armorie, some holding one opinion, some an other about blazing of the same: neuerthelesse, I do not thinke it a thing wherof there shoulde growe so great a question: and thus I blaze this coate, in *Latine*, *Partes duas partes capitis scuti de rubro et ceteram partem de alba admodum signi capitalis et tres rosas de coloribus transmutas.* in *French*, *Il port les deux parties du cheif de gules et le troiſeme d'argent parties in maniere de cheuron et trois roses l'un de l'autre,* in *English*, *Hee beareth two partes of the head of the sheild gules, and the third part siluer in the manner of a cheuron, and three roses of the same colours transmuted.*



Of fusils borne in armes,

There hath sundry noble families borne fusils in their armes: amongst the number of which my L of Glocester that noble prince vncle to king Henry the sixt was one, who bare in his armes three fusils of gules in the maner of a bar in a field of siluer: which armes this Duke bare, by reason of certaine landes

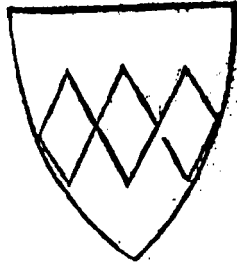
Bb ii

belong-

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belonging to the mount:

And here in this same scutcheon I haue set downe the like coaté in forme althogh not in their colours: the which shall be blazed after this manner, in Latine: *Portat de reubio et tres fusillos de argento*, in the Frenche,

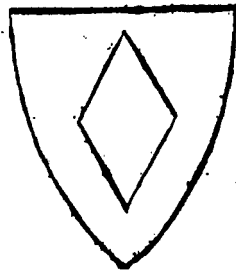


*Il port de gules et trois fustils d'argent*, in English, Hee doeth beare gules three fustils of siluer: and otherwhiles these three or foure fustils be borne in maner of a pale.

And this is to be noted, that if these fustils doe exceede the number of nine, you shall say euermore, the Armes bee powdered with fustils: and so generally if any such markes or signes be borne aboute the number of nine, you shall say, the coaté is powdered with the same.

### Of one fustill borne in Armes.

Sometimes one fustill is borne in Armes, as heere in this figure it appeereth: yet haue I heard some Heraldes doubtfull thereof: Neuerthelesse I knowe the armory is good, and such a coaté is truly thus blazed: in Latine, *Portat de rubio cum vno fustillo de auro*, in French,

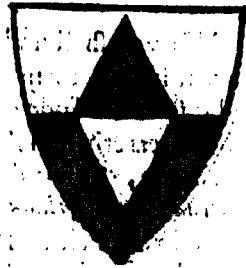


Il port de gules vn fusill d'or, in English, he beareth gules a fusill golde.

Of a fusill of diuerse colours,

Also these fusilles are sometimes borne of diuers colours, as here in the scutchion set downe appeareth: but yet it is more doubtfull how these Armes shoulde bee blazed than the other: but you shall blaze them thus, in Latine,

*Portat arma partita ex transuerso de albo et nigro cum vno fusillo ex eisdem coloribus transmutatis.* in French, Il port partie de trauers d'argent et sable et vn fusill de mesmes colours lun de l'autre: in English, He beareth armes parted barry of silver and sable with a fusill of the very same colours transmuted.

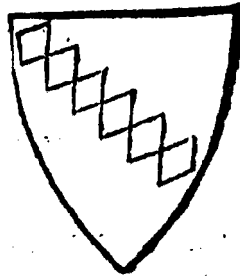


Of fusilles in the manner of a bend.

And you shall finde, that such fusilles are oftentimes borne in the manner of a bend, as you shall

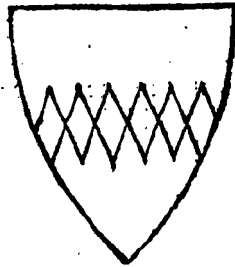
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perceiue in this scutchion:  
 which armes are thus to be  
 blazed, in Latine, *Portat*  
*vnam bendam fusillatam de au-*  
*ro in campo rubio*, in French,  
 Il port de gules vn bend fu-  
 fill d'or: in English, Hee  
 beareth gules a bend fusil-  
 led of golde.



### Of a barre fusilled.

Also you shall finde in armes in the manner of a  
 barre fusilled, as in this scutchion it doth appeare:  
 and it shall be saide of him  
 which beareth such Armes,  
 in Latine, *Portat de rubio*  
*cum vna Barra fusillata de ar-*  
*gento*, in French, Il port  
 de gules vne barre fusillee  
 d'argent: in English, He  
 beareth gules a barre fusil-  
 led of siluer.

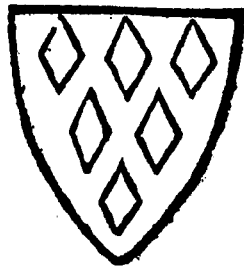


Some haue held opinion that such Armes began  
 of Weauers, because this fusill or spindle is proper  
 to their trade.

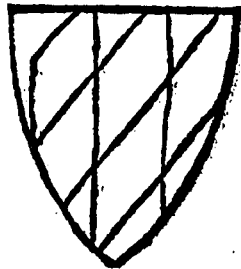
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The difference betwixt fusils, masculcs  
and lozenges.

And you must vnderstand, that the differences betwixt fusilles and masculcs are these: first the fusils be euer more longer and smaller than masculcs, the masculcs be euer broader, and not so long as the fusilles be, as you may perceiue by the masculcs in this scuchion, which I blase in this manner, in Latine, *Portas de reubio et sex masculas de auro.* in French, *Il port de gules et six masculcs d'or.* in English, *Hee beareth gules sixe masculcs of golde,* and very often you shall finde these masculcs perforated.



Also there are Armes borne masculct, as in this figure following is shewed you: and you shall vnderstand that those armes be called masculct, in the which the aforesaide Masculcs beginne most plentifully in the right angle of the shield, and are ended toward the left part, which indeed are paled, and are diuided into three pales, if they be rightly done: and of him that beares these armes shall be said, *Portas arma masculata de argento et a surio.* *Il port d'argent et d'azure masculce:* he beares siluer and azure masculct.

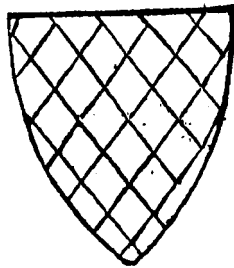


Of

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## Of lozenges, and how they be made.

Now to knowe the true and perfite difference betweene Mascules and Lozenges, you must take this for a generall information and instruction, that the lozenge euermore standeth vpright, so that one of his pointes is euer directly towards the toppe of the sheelde, and his other point towards the botome or lowest part of the same, and that both the pointes of the sides of the lozenge stand directly towards the sides of the sheelde: and standing rightly in the sheelde they doe stand in the fourme and manner of bends, as you most plainely perceiue in this scutchion which here I haue set downe: And furthermore you must obserue, that neither fusilles nor lozenges be euer found perforated.



Of

Of a Saltarie borne in  
Armes,

There is also a signe or marke borne in Armes which is called a Saltarie, and it is made in the manner of Saint Andrewes Crosse, as most plainly it appeareth in this scutchion here set downe. And this Saltarie was a thing vsed in olde times in parkes, which was of great compasse and largenesse to take Deere or wilde beasts in, which being once forced into the snare, they coulde not get our againe. Wherefore in olde times these markes were giuen vnto rich courteous men or great farmours, that in what manner soeuer they came by their wealth, could neuer be forced to part from the same: Which coate is to be blazed in this wise, in Latine, *Portat de auro vnum saltatorium de auro*, in French, *Il port d'azure vn saltiere d'or*, in English, *Hec beareth azure a saltarie of golde.*

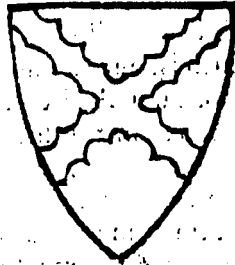




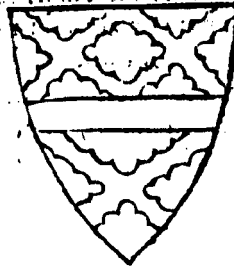
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### Of a sautory engrailed.

Now you must vnderstand that these sautories be otherwhiles ingrailed, as heere in this scutchion, and then they be caled sauterres ingrailed: which armes are euer blazid: *portas unum saltatorium ingradatum de auro in campo asurio*, in French, Il port d'azure vn saltiere d'or engrailee. He beares azute a sautory of gold ingrailed.



Sometimes there are many sauterres engrailed in one sheelde, sometimes two, otherwhiles three, as in this scutchion appeareth, and of him that beares these Armes thus it shall be saide: *Portas unam barram planam et tria saltatoria ingradata de auro in campo rubio*, in French, Il port de gules vn barre plein et trois saltiers engrailees d'or: in French he beareth gules, one barre plaine, and three sauterres engrailed of golde.



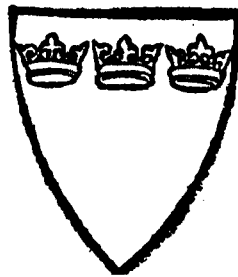
Of Crownes in armes in maner  
of a pale.

And it is diligently to be noted, that speaking of such crownes in Armes, we must ever haue a regard howe they bee borne : for sometimes they be borne in the maner of a pale, as you may see in this scutchion which is thus blazed, in latine, *Portat tres coronas de auro palatas in campo asurio*, in French, *Il port d'azure trois corones palees*, in English, he doth beare azure three crownes of gold paled.



Of crownes borne barred.

These three crownes be sometimes borne barred, as appeereth in this scutchion, and you shall blaze it thus : *Portat tres coronas aureas in campo asureo*, in French, *Il port d'azure e trois corones barres d'or* : in English, he beares azure three crownes of gold barred.

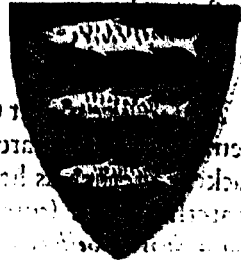






¶ Of Fishes borne  
in Armes.

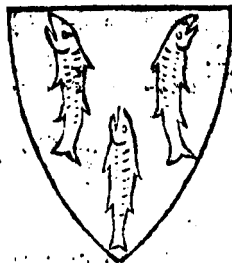
**N**OW to speake of fishes borne in Armes, you must vnderstand, that in times past ther was one Peter de Rupibus Bish. of Winchester, which did beare in his Armes three roches after his owne name. In which armes it is doubt- red whether it be enough to say in blazing of them, that hee bare three fishes lone, as in this scutchion: which (in mine opinion) I thinke not, for the rule going before: but it shall be saide thus of the Armes of the saide Peter de Rupibus, in Latine, *Portant tres pisces argenteos natantes in campo nigro*, in French, *Il port de sable et trois roches natantes d'argent*: in English, Hee beareth sable three roches of silver swimming.



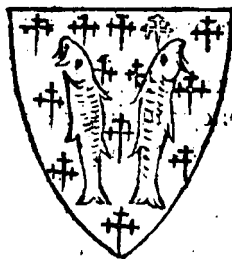
And nowe to speake of the Armes of Galfide Lucie, which here appeareth in the scutchion, and

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carrieth threë pikes or Lucies, it shal be saide thus, in Latine, *portauit tres lucios aureos in campo reubio*. Il port de gules et trois lucies d'or: in English, he beareth gules three lucies of gold, which blazing is sufficient without any more adoe, because these fishes are borne in the most worthy manner.



And in like manner to blaze the armes of this gentleman, which beareth two barbels turning their backs together, as here appeareth in this scutchion: *Portat duos barbello aureos adinuicem terga vertentes, in scuto azorio pulverisato cum crucibus cruciatu fixitiniis de auro*. Il port d'azure powdered des crois croiceles fiches e deux barbeulx dors an dors d'or, in English, He beares azure powdered with crosses croicets fixed, and two barbels of gold backe to backe.



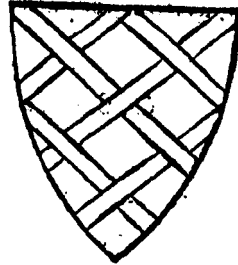
### Of Frets borne in armes.

A certaine noble man, the lord Awdley of England bare in his armes a fret, which frets in like manner

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net are borne of diuers gentlemen of great houses in all colours, as in red, in blacke, in golde, otherwhiles single, otherwhiles double, and sometimes triple, and sometimes ouer all the sheeld: and you shall find great differēce betwixt armes bended, & these frets wherefore it is to be noted, that in bended armes the colours equally are diuided: but in these frets the field euer abides whole, as in these armes of the L. Audley: *Portat arma fretata de auro in campo rubeo.* in French, *Il port de gules vn fret d'or,* He beareth gules a fret of golde.



### Of beasts salient or ramping borne in Armes.

Diuers families beare beasts ramping or salient in their armes, of which as yet I haue made no mention: Therefore to speake of a Lion or other beast borne in such manner as heere in this scutchion is shewed, I will thus blaze this coate, in Latine, *Portat de rubio vnum leonem de argen-* in french, *Il port de gules vn lion salient d'argent:* hee beareth a lion ramping of siluer: and hee is properly



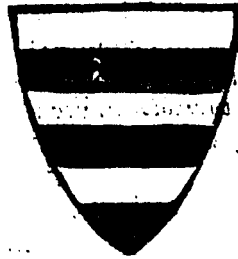
called!

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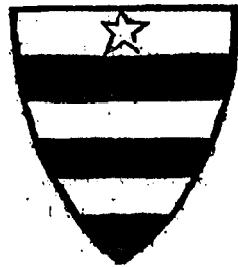
caled a lion rampant or ramping, forasmuch as his right foot ascendes to the right corner of the shield: and this rule is obserued in all beasts, having foure feet, as lions, leopards, beares, dogges, and such like:

### Of Barres and Labelles borne in Armes.

First note wel the armes of a father as in this scutchion, and then you shall see the difference as it shall be borne by his children: for wee may see many beare Labelles in their Armes, as you shall perceiue in the Coates nexte following:



And you shall knowe, that such Labelles are not properly markes or signes in Armes, but differences in those markes or signes, as when a man hath diuers sonnes, the eldest sonne shall beare the whole armes of his father with some little crescent in the same, signifying thereby, that he is still in hope of augmenting his estate: or hee may carry the coate with some other little difference, as a crosse croslet, a mullet, or the like.



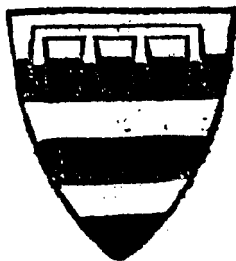
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The second brother shall beare the Armes of his father, with these three labels to the difference, to signify that hee is the second which beareth those Armes.



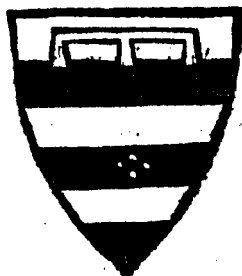
Also the third brother in like manner shall beare iiij. labels, in token he is the fourth that beares those armes, of whom the father

is the first, the heire the second, the second brother is the third, and so the third brother is the fourth which beareth these armes: and for this cause the third brother shall beare fouite labelles, as appeereth in this scutchion:



and so if there be more brothers, you shall increase your labelles after the forme before shewed you.

And the sons of those same brothers shall beare the same labels: and in case that the second brother which beareth three labels haue two sonnes, the elder sonne of those two which is heire vnto his father shall beare the



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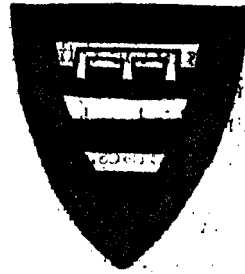
whole



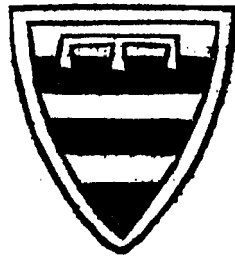
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whole armes of his father, with so many labelles as

his father did, with a little difference, as heere appeareth in this scutchion : and the second brother shall beare the whole Armes of his father, with the same labells his brother bare, and no more, with a border, as here in this figure next ensuing shall be shewed vnto



you, and as it is spoken of before in the chapter of Borders. And if there be a third brother, then he shall beare his fathers armes with the same labelles, and a border of an other colour for a difference, as in this scutchion which here I shewe vnto you. And the children of those men shall beare their differences, not in their fathers armes, but in borders and diuisions diuers.



And like as the children of the second brother, bearing three labells, haue their differences by their signes and borders, so the children of the third brother, bearing foure labells, beare the same armes their father did, and so many labelles, and they haue also their differences by their signes and borders, as before is rehearsed, and diuers other, as a lion ramping, one part blacke, and another part red.

For

For, of all the markes and signes which be found in Armes, as flowers, leaues, and other deuises, it were too long and tedious to speake of, they be so innumerable: but for such rules as generally holde in Armourie, obseruing these which here I haue set downe, I doubt not but you shall finde them sufficient to blaze the hardest coate. Therefore take you heede to these rules: and although they touch not euerie particular in Armourie, yet shall you finde them to profite much, and shew you a neate way to some perfection in this knowledge.

And nowe lastly I wil proceede to this question, that is, Whether the Armes by the graunt of a Prince, or other great Lorde be of more dignitie, than those Armes which a man taketh by his owne authoritie, when it is lawfull for him to take him Armes at his pleasure. By which question you shall well knowe that wee haue Armes foure manner of wayes.

The first of the which is the Armes which wee haue by descent from our fathers or mothers, or our predecessours: the which manner of bearing of Armes is most vsuall, and most famous, vpon the which I intend not to stand long, being so well approoued,

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The second manner wee haue Armes by, is by our merites, as plainly appeareth by the addition of the Armes of France to the Armes of England, wonne by that victorious prince Edward the eldest sonne of King Edward the third then king of England, after the taking of King Iohn of France in the battaile of Poitiers, which Armes are rightly and lawtully borne: and in the same manner may a private souldier take some great Lorde in battaile, the same souldier may carry the Armes of his prisoner, and his heire shall in his fathers right carrie the same Armes.

The third manner is, when wee haue Armes by the grant of a Prince or some other great Lord: and it is to bee vnderstoode, that these Armes which wee haue by the grant of the Prince receiue no question why a man doeth beare such a coate, for the Prince will not that such a question be asked, whie hee gaue to any man such Armes? Because whatsoever pleaseth the Prince, hath the strength of the lawe, so it be not to ouerthrowe the lawe: except any man bare those Armes before, because that that which is a mans owne by a right title, may not bee taken from him, nor may the Prince doe it without doing wrong.

The fourth manner is, when wee beare Armes which we take by our owne proper authoritie, as we see in these daies, how many men by their grace,  
labour,

labour, fauour, or deseruing, are made gentlemen, some by their wisdom, some by valour, some by their strength, some by arte, some by vertue: and of these men, many by their owne aucthoritie haue taken Armes to be borne by them and their heires, whose names I thinke it needelesse to repeate: neuerthelesse I thinke those Armes so taken may bee lawfully borne: but yet they are not of so great dignitie and aucthoritie as those Armes which be granted by the aucthoritie of a Prince or great Lord. And it is the opinion of many, that a Herald of Armes may giue Armes: But I say, if any Armes be giuen by a Herald, that those Armes be of no more aucthoritie than those Armes taken by a mans owne aucthoritie.

F I N I S.