

but he did discard the supporting lion of the hero of Agincourt for a second antelope, an animal better representing his own unwarlike disposition. For the next six reigns, the only alterations made consisted in changing the supporters—Edward IV. taking a lion and black bull; Edward V., a lion and hind; Richard III., two boars; and Henry VII. adopting the red dragon of the Tudors and the white grey-bound of the Nevilles. Henry VIII. removed the dragon from the right to the left of the shield, and took a lion in lieu of the hound. Queen Mary's supporters were an eagle and a lion.

Semper Eadem was Elizabeth's motto: she got rid of her sister's eagle, and restored the old Tudor dragon; and not content with this, made the second important change in the royal arms, by introducing the harp of Ireland, and bearing them as they never were borne before or since, on three shields—one on the right, quartered with the arms of England and France; one on the left, bearing the emblem of Erin; and the third below the other two, representing the principality of Wales quartered in red and gold, each field bearing a lion countercharged. James I., as the first king of Great Britain and Ireland, had to re-arrange the royal shield again, which he did after the following fashion: The first and fourth quarters were appropriated to the lions and lilies, borne quarterly as of old; the second quarter was given to Scotland's lion in his double tressure fleury; and the third to the Irish harp, "or stringed argent on an azure field." At the same time, the lion and unicorn became the royal supporters. The motto of James was *Beati pacifici*; that of Charles I., *Dieu et mon Droit*. The arms of the Protectorate consisted of a shield divided down the centre, bearing a cross on the left hand, and the harp on the right. Charles II. made no alteration in the royal arms; but William and Mary added the arms of Orange. Anne revived Elizabeth's motto, and impaled the arms of England and Scotland in the first and fourth quarters of the shield, the lilies of France in the second, and the harp of Ireland in the third. George I. put the Hanoverian arms into the fourth quarter, and restored the motto cast aside by his predecessor. In 1801, George III. ceased to style himself king of France, and a royal proclamation was issued, ordering that for the future the arms of the United Kingdom should be quarterly first and fourth England, second Scotland, third Ireland; over which, on an escutcheon of pretence, the arms of Hanover ensigned with the electoral bonnet. Hanover being made into a kingdom in 1816, the bonnet gave place to a regal crown, which disappeared with the arms to which it belonged, when the connection between England and Hanover was happily severed by the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne of Britain.

The dukes of Grafton, as descendants of Barbara Villiers, bear the royal arms of Charles II.'s time, which are quartered on the shields of four other ducal families—those of Buccleuch, Cleveland, Richmond, and St. Albans. The last two represent respectively the unpopular Duchess of Portsmouth and the popular Nell Gwynne. The Vanes derive arms and dukedom by intermarriage with the Fitzroys; while the House of Buccleuch has quartered the arms of the Merry Monarch ever since its representative, "the greatest heiress and finest woman of her time," espoused the unlucky son of Lucy Walters, who came to grief at Sedgemoor. The House of Normanby quarter the royal arms of James II., that king having granted them to his natural daughter, Lady Catharine Darnley, whose heiress married Mr. William Phipps. The Fitzclarences bear the royal arms as borne by their progenitor William IV. The Beauforts quarter the arms of England and France, or rather the royal arms of Edward III., in token of their descent from Shakespeare's "time-honoured Lancaster," famous John of Gaunt; and the Dukes of Somerset quarter the lions of England between six fleurs-de-lis, being the coat of augmentation granted to their House by Henry VIII. upon his becoming connected with it by his marriage with Lady Jane Seymour. No less than forty-five peers still claim the right to quarter the royal arms of the Plantagenets upon their shields.

Royal badges differed from the royal arms in this—the latter might be said to be the badge of the nation itself, while the former were mere personal emblems, which the sovereigns of England used to embellish their robes of state, to adorn the caparisons of their horses, and to decorate the garments of their retainers, changing them as their taste and fancy prompted them. The badge of William Rufus is said to have been an eagle gazing at the sun; that of Stephen, an ostrich plume. Henry II. used three devices—the broom or plantagenista; "the gem escarbuncle, which is found within the saphir," the badge of the House of Anjou; and a cunning device representing "a genell" passing between two "plantes de geneeste." The broom was one of Richard I.'s badges, a star-mounted crescent another. John chose the last named; while his successor went back to the old love of his race. Edward I. was the first English king that adopted the rose, but his rose was neither white nor red, but a golden flower on a green stalk; he also used a bear standing against a tree. Edward II. symbolised his descent from the House of Castile by taking a golden tower for his device. Edward III. delighted in a variety of badges, sporting sometimes a griffin, as on his private seal, sometimes an eagle, and sometimes two green sprigs issuing from the stock of a tree. After his victorious campaign in France, he added a fleur-de-lis-decorated sword to his devices; but when he appeared at the grand tournament at Canterbury in 1349, he wore a tunic emblazoned with white swans, his shield bearing the same designs, with the somewhat profane motto:

Hay! hay! the wythe swan!
By God's soul, I am thy man!

Another device he affected, that of sunbeams issuing from clouds, was emblazoned on the robes of the Knights of the Garter in Henry VIII.'s reign, in memory of him, as founder of the noble order.

Richard II.'s favourite badge was the white hart (derived from the white hind of his mother, the Fair Maid of Kent), which she wore embroidered on his sword-belt and velvet sheath. The white falcon was another badge of his: he had a third in the broom with the seeds dropping from its breaking pods; and a fourth in "a sun in his splendour," as borne by his warrior sire, the Black Prince. Jenico d'Artois, a Gascon, faithful to Richard through good and ill fortune, is said to have been the last man in England to wear the cognizance of the white hart. Henry IV. adopted the silver swan and white antelope of his wife's family, the Bohuns, and the mysterious SS, whose origin defies elucidation; he also bore the red rose of Lancaster, and "a fox-tail dependent," the latter advertising all whom it might concern, that when he found the lion's skin too short, he was able and willing to piece it with the fox's tail. Henry V. granted the barony of Homet to Walter Hungerford conditionally, that he should bring him a lance with a fox's tail dependent when he did suit and service for his estate, so the fox's tail must be reckoned among the badges of that famous king. After the battle of Agincourt, he chose a crowned fleur-de-lis; but his tomb in the Abbey bears a fire-beacon, with an antelope and a swan chained to it. Henry VI.'s badges were the Lancastrian rose, a panther spotted all colours, and two white ostrich feathers.

Edward IV., as in duty bound, held to York's pale and angry rose, originally the device of the Mortimer's, from whom he derived his earldom of March. The golden-clawed black dragon of the Burghs was one of his badges; another was a falcon on an open fetterlock, which originated in a curious manner. Edward's great grandfather, the first Duke of York, received from his father the grant of the castle of Fotheringhay, "which he new-built in form and fashion of a fetterlock, assumed to himself his father's falcon, and placed it on a fetterlock; implying thereby that he was locked up from the hope and possibility of the kingdom. Upon a time finding his sons, beholding this device set upon a window, asked what was Latin for a fetterlock, whereupon the father said: "If you cannot tell me, I

will tell you: *hic, hæc, hoc, et taceatis*," revealing to them his meaning, and advising them to be silent and quiet, as God knoweth what may come to pass. This his great-grandchild, Edward IV., reported, and bore it, and commanded that his younger son, royal Duke of York, should use the device of a fetterlock, but opened." At the battle of Mortimer's Cross, Edward, astonished by beholding

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the racking clouds,
But severed in a pale clear-shining sky.
See, see! they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vowed some league inviolable;
Now are they but one lamp, one light, one sun—

accepted the omen as one of success; and in remembrance of the event, surrounded his white rose with sun-rays. This badge-loving king also used a pyramid of feathers issuing out of a crown, and the black bull of the Clares.

Edward V. scarcely reigned long enough to choose any badge. His unscrupulous uncle rejoiced in the rooting hog, or a silver boar with gold tusks, and when he went to be crowned, was attended by a retinue bearing thirteen thousand boars upon their coats. Shakespeare's tragedy contains several allusions to the favourite device of the crook-backed Richard: Stanley dreams the boar had raised off his helm; Richmond styles his rival "the wretched, bloody, and usurping boar;" while the ghosts chorus:

Sleep, Richmond, sleep in peace, and wake in joy;
Good angels guard thee from the boar's annoy.

But the boar was a dangerous animal to sneer at, as the author of the couplet—

The rat, the cat, and Lovel the dog,
Rule all England under the hog—

found to his cost. After the fight was over at Bosworth, Richmond was crowned on the field with his opponent's crown, which had been found lying in a hawthorn-bush—a fact commemorated by Henry's assumption of the crown and hawthorn-bush as a badge. He also united the blood-stained roses, bearing a rose half-white and half-red, which he afterwards altered to a white rose within a red one; he likewise used the portcullis of the Beauforts, the dun cow of Guy of Warwick, and the red dragon of Cadwallader.

Henry VIII. employed the old badges of the falcon and fetterlock, the hind, portcullis, hawthorn-bush, and double rose, and not content with these, invented one for himself, emblematic of his triumph over the pope—an armed leg cut off at the thigh, the foot passing through three gold crowns. A red-wattled silver cock and a flame of fire were also two of his especial fancies. It seems to have been the custom of his time to christen the smaller vessels of the royal navy after the royal badges; and from a list of the "pynasses and row-bargys" then forming part of the fleet, it would appear that Henry used the tiger, the lion, the dragon, the antelope, the greyhound, and the cloud-in-the-sun, besides the devices above mentioned.

Edward VI.'s badges were a rising sun and the rather inappropriate device of a cannon sending forth smoke and flame. Mary took her mother's pomegranate and red and white rose impaled on a sheaf of arrows, as well as a sword standing upon an altar—symbolical, we suppose, of her determination to use that weapon in defence of her faith. Elizabeth used a variety of badges, but her favourite one was Anne Boleyn's falcon with a crown and sceptre. Badges now went out of favour; and when we have named James I.'s red rose and thistle crowned, the catalogue of English royal badges is exhausted; but before laying our pen aside, we may mention, as something germane to our subject, that the colours of the House of Lancaster were white and blue; of the House of York, murrey and blue; the Plantagenets' colours were white and red; the Tudors', white and green; the Stuarts', yellow and red; those of William and Mary, orange and blue. Scarlet has now held the place of honour for a long period, and it certainly has the best claim to the pre-eminence, seeing that 'gules' has been, from time immemorial, the colour of the field of England's coat-of-arms.