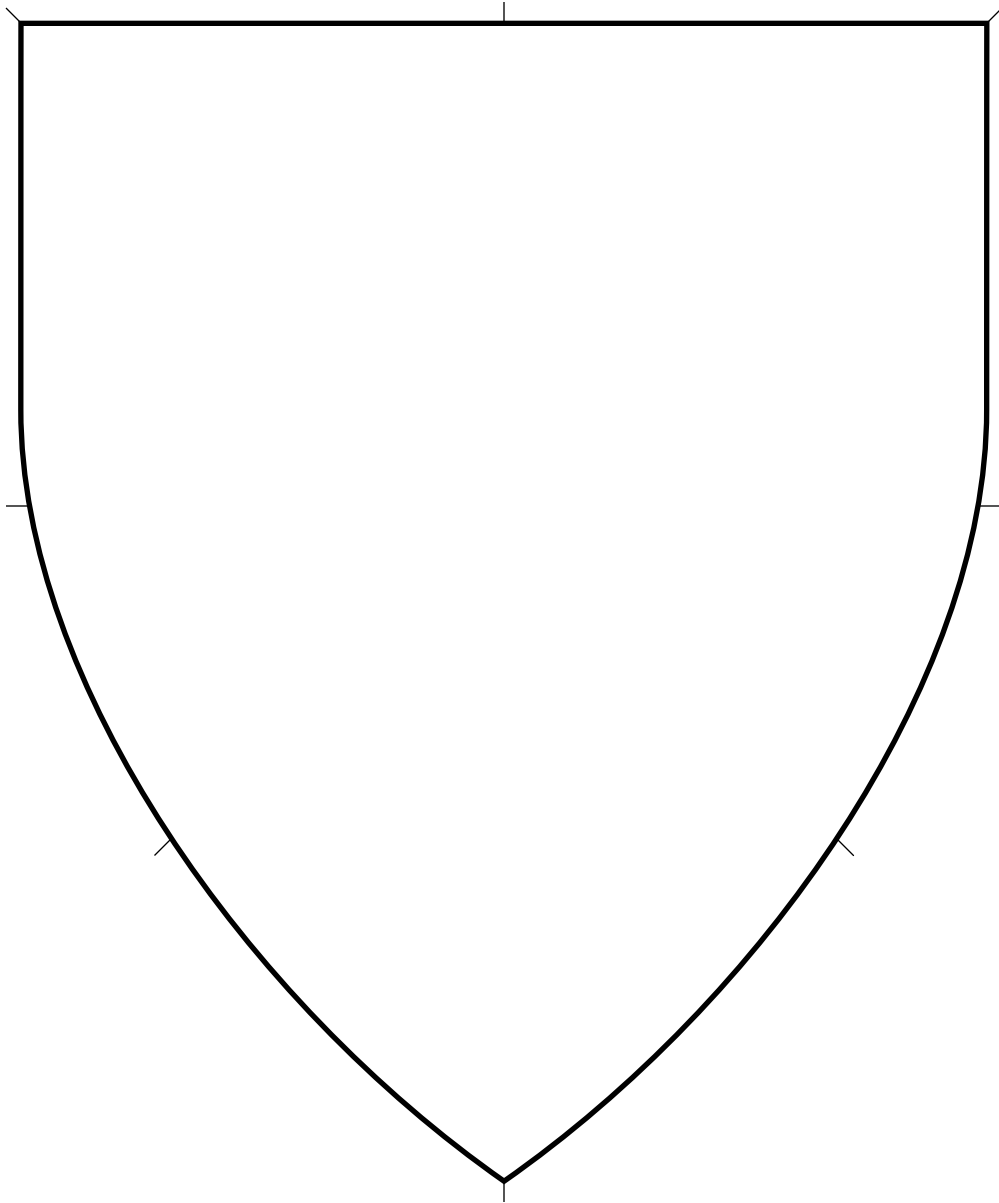
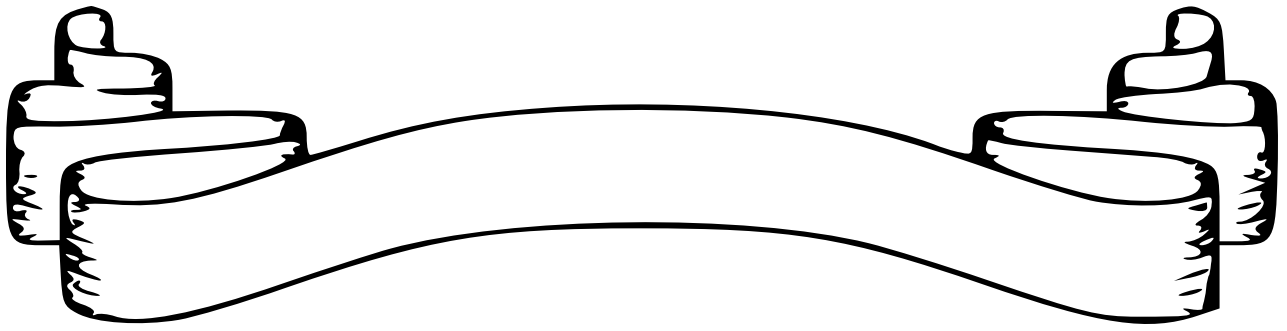
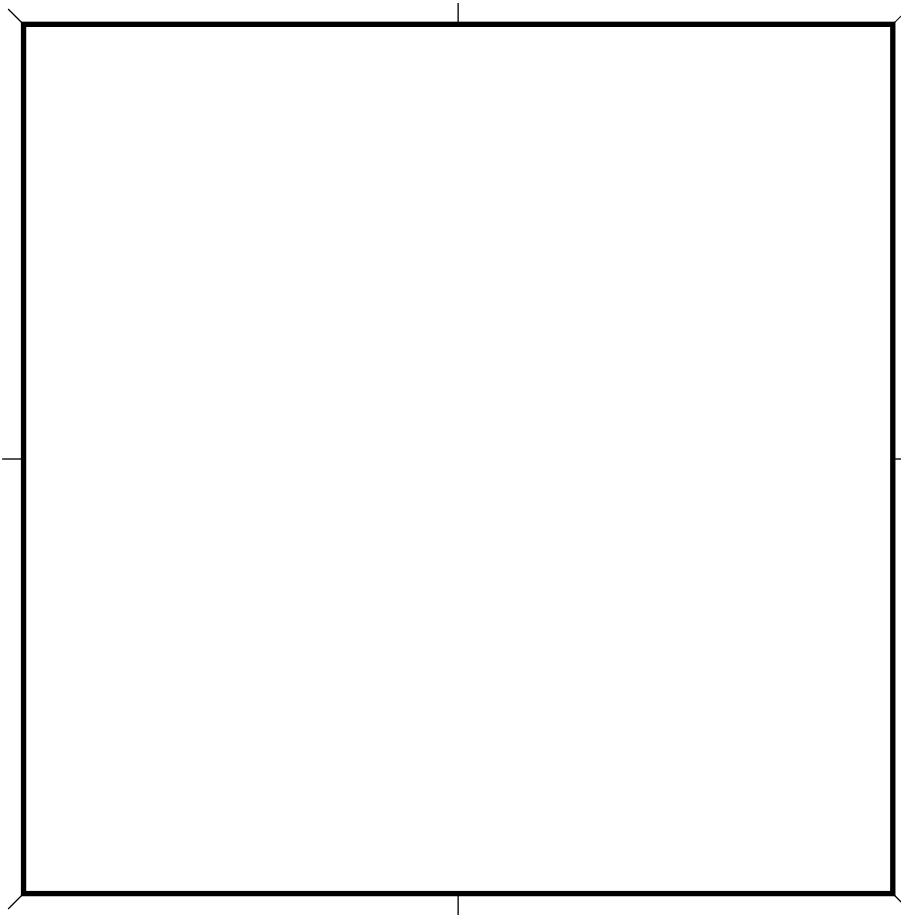
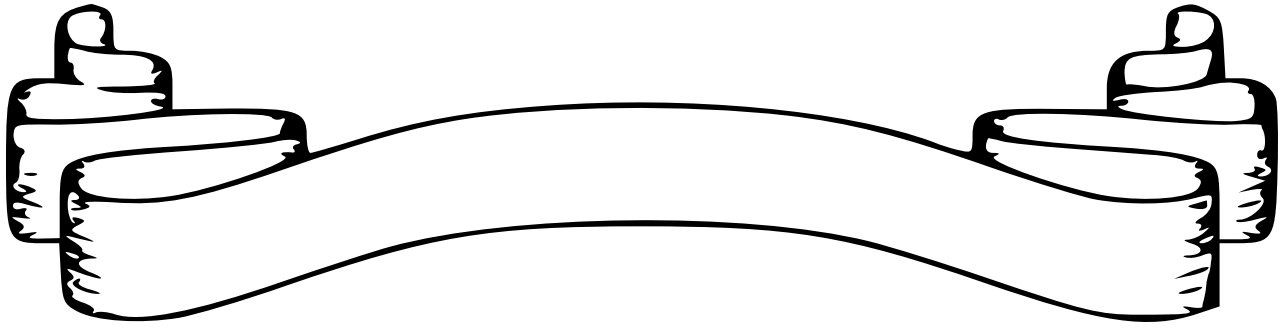


 Book Of
Traceable
Heraldic Art

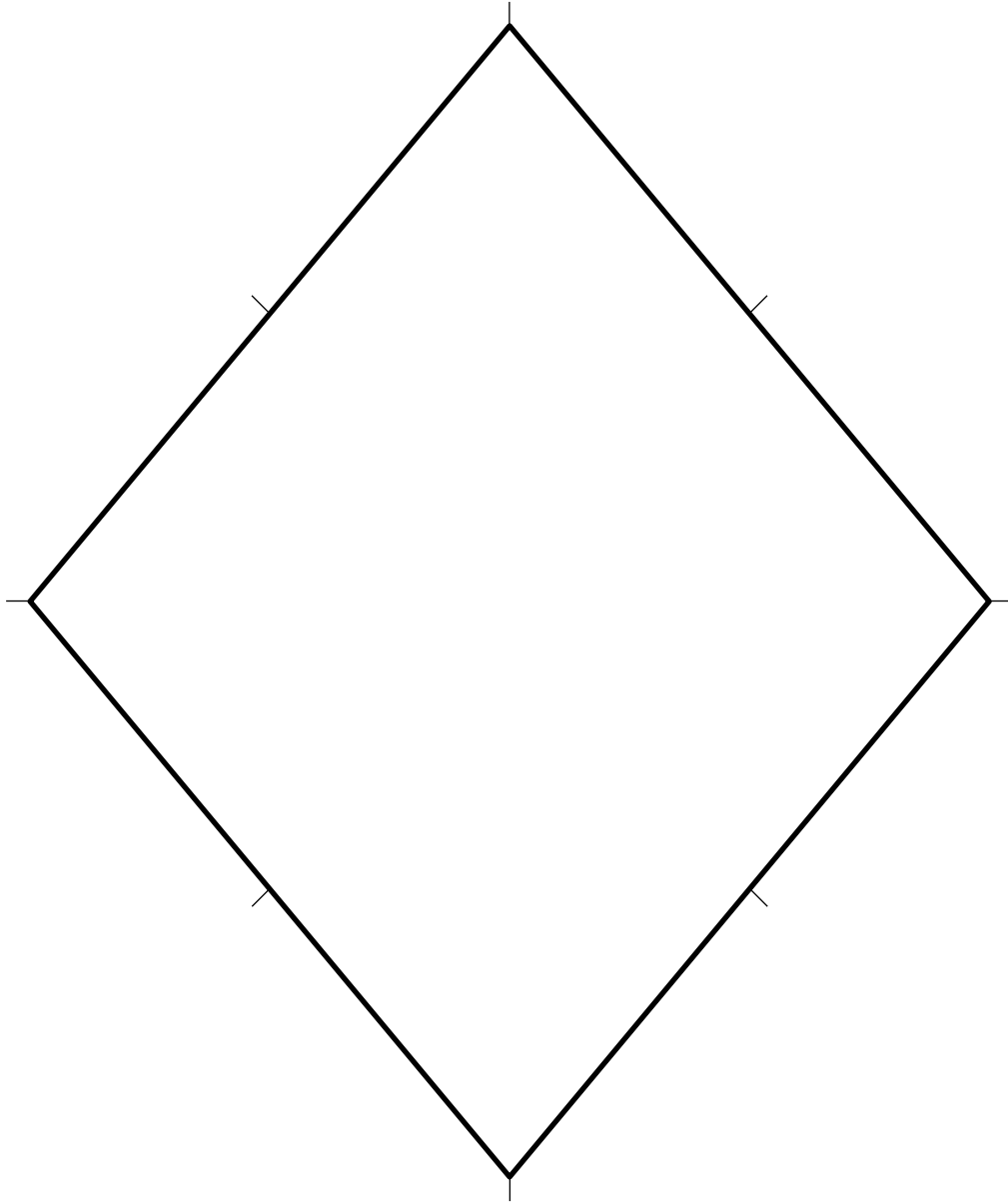
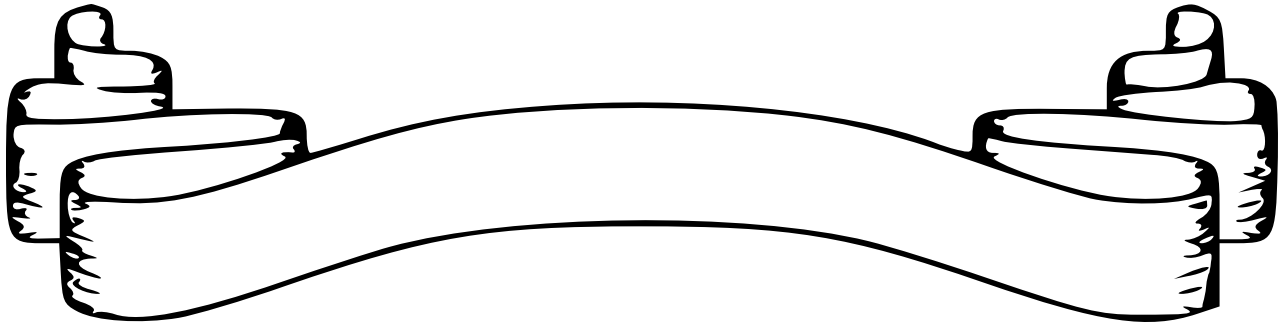
Appendix W:
Display
Worksheets



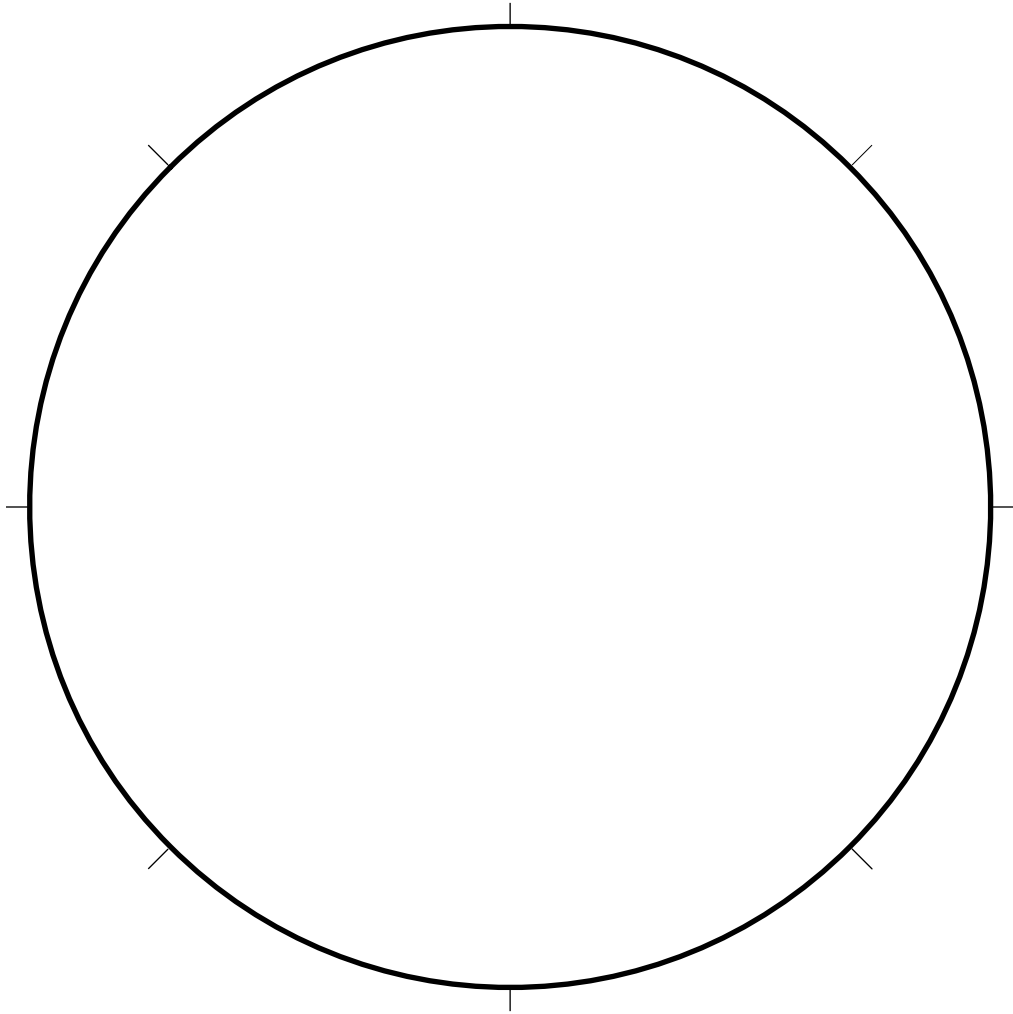
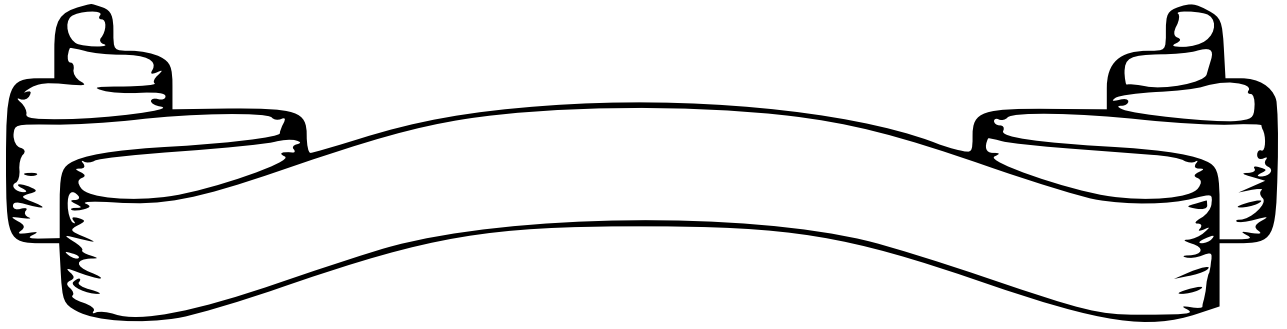
Devices are generally submitted on a standard shield outline, known as an escutcheon.



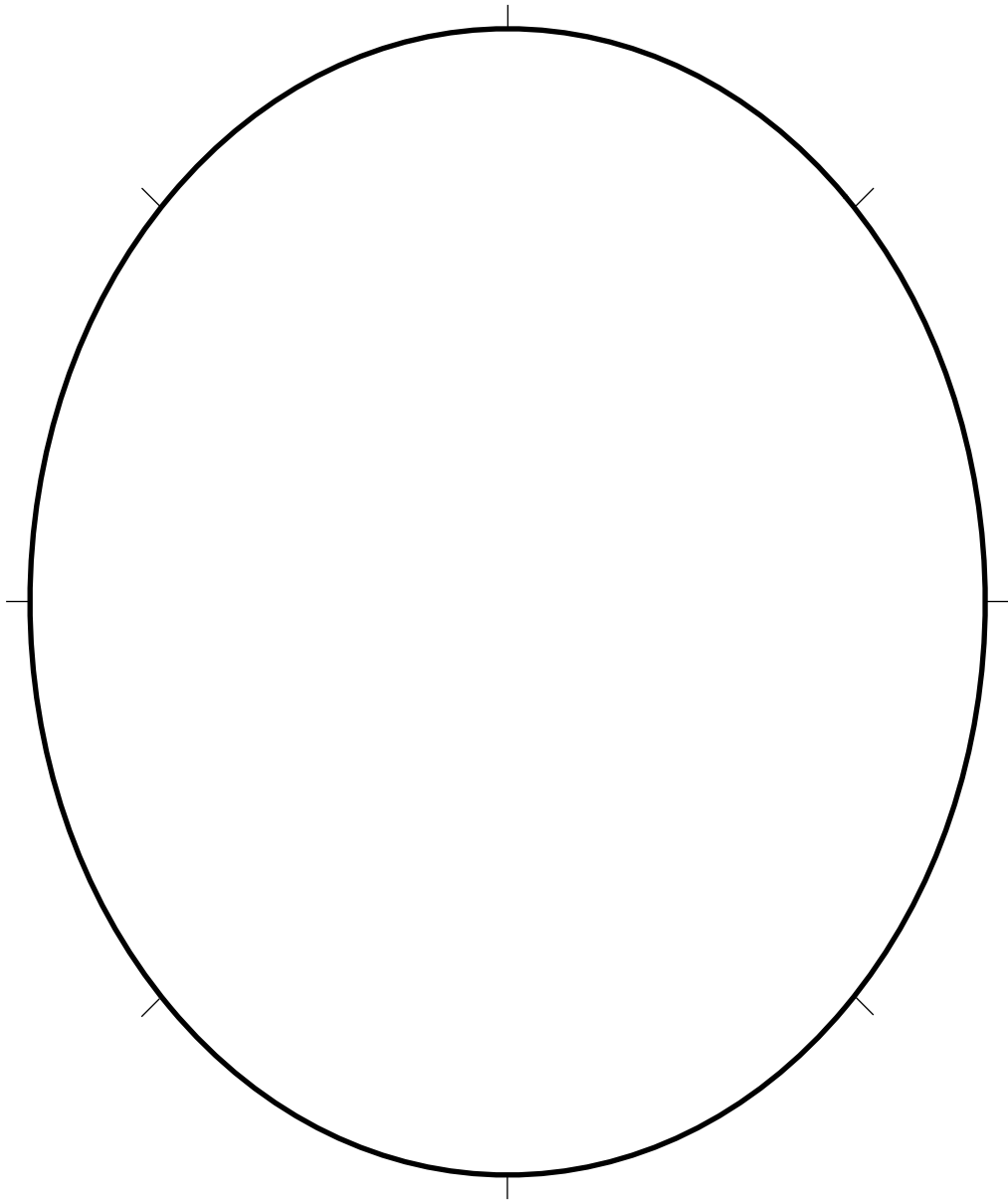
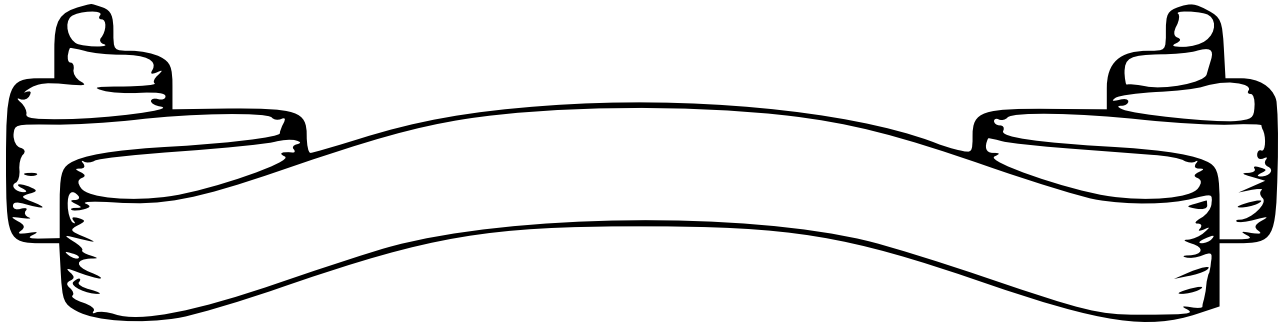
Badges are submitted on a square outline, even if they are fieldless.



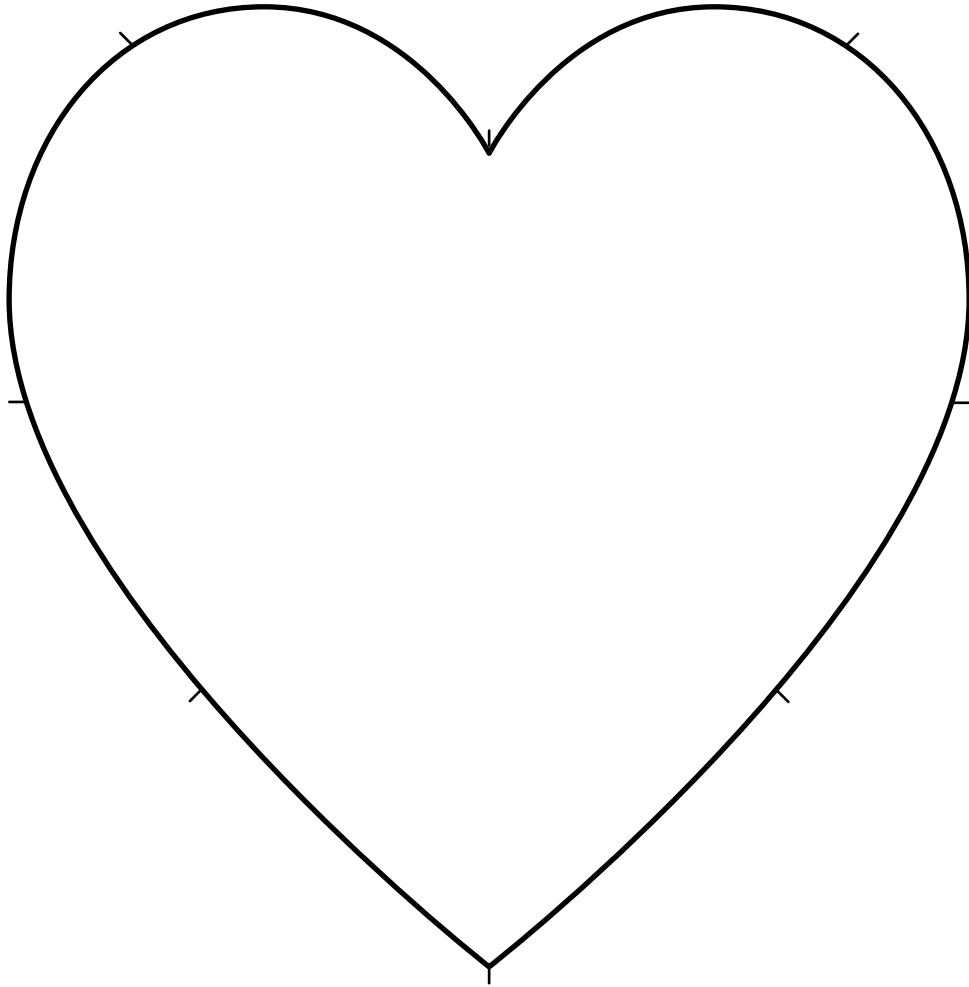
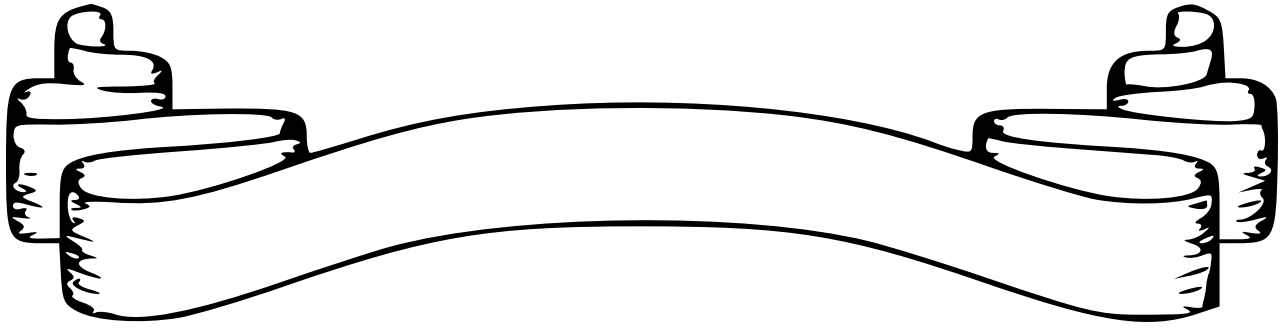
Devices may be submitted on a lozenge, a less-martial alternative to the shield outline.



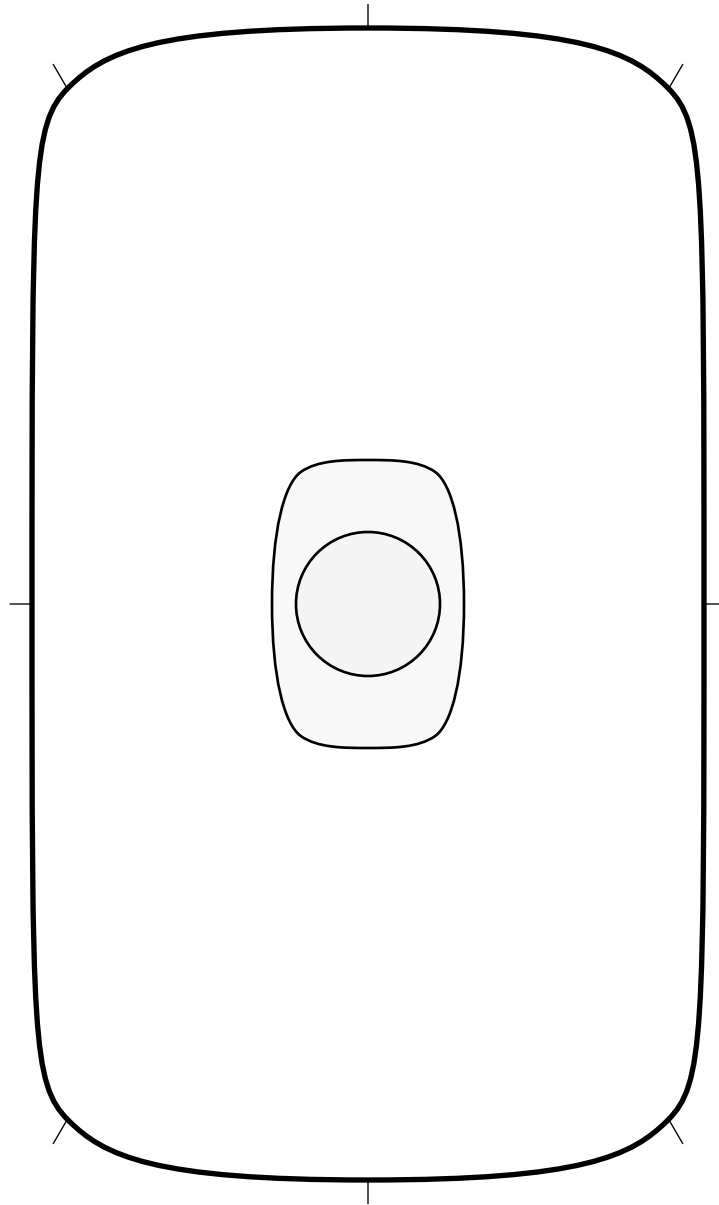
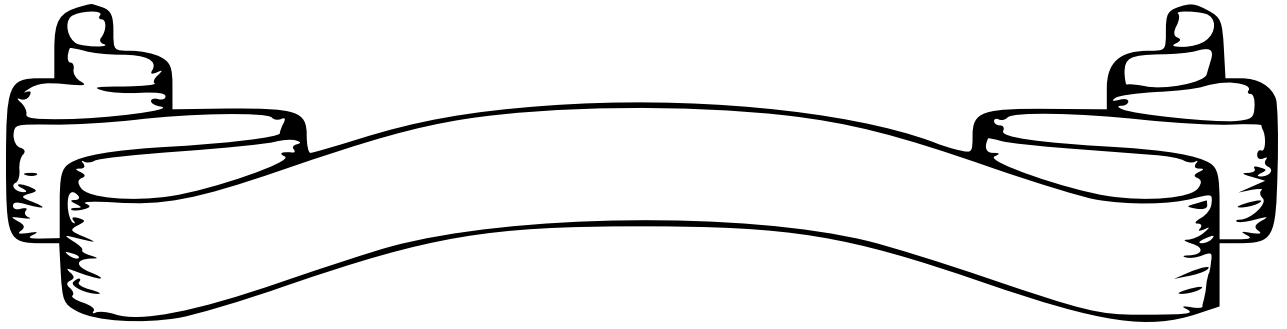
Badges are often displayed on a circle, called a roundel.



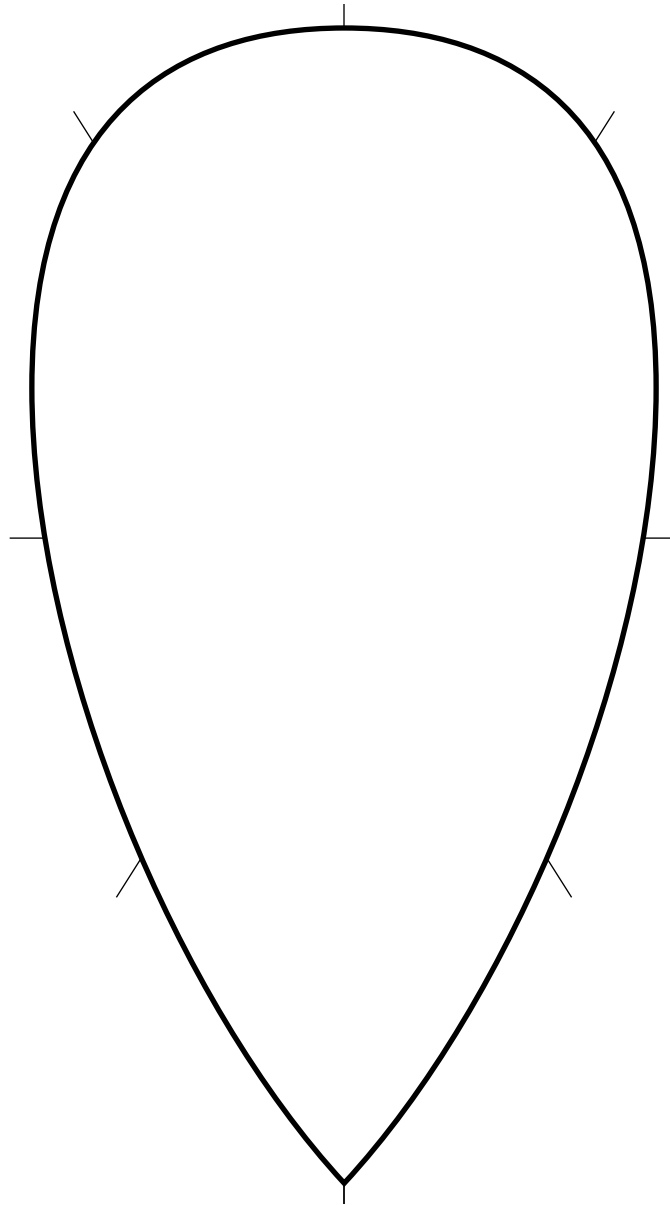
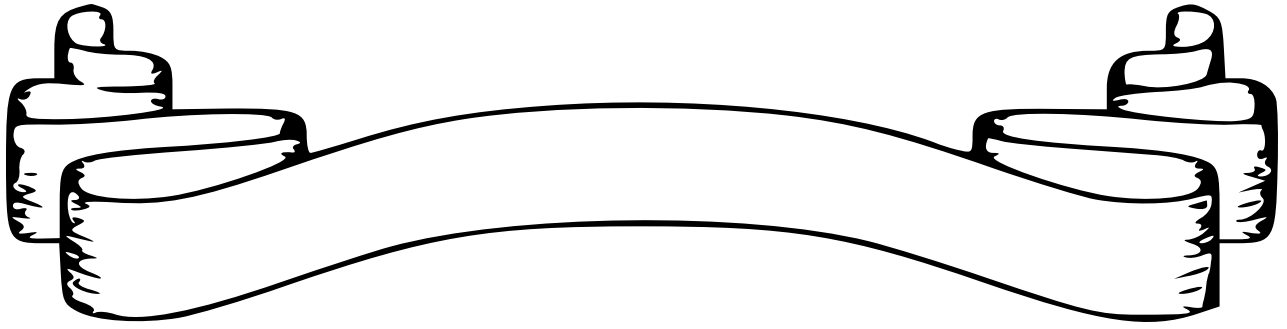
Devices may be displayed an oval shape known as a cartouche.



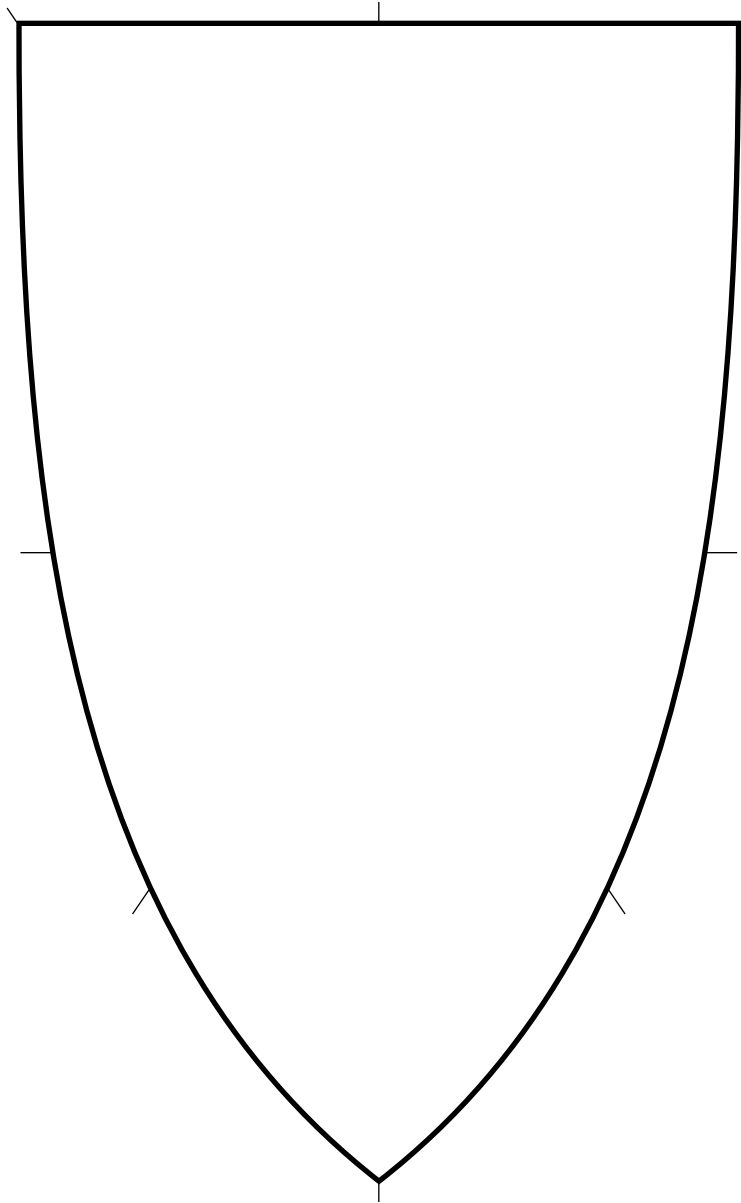
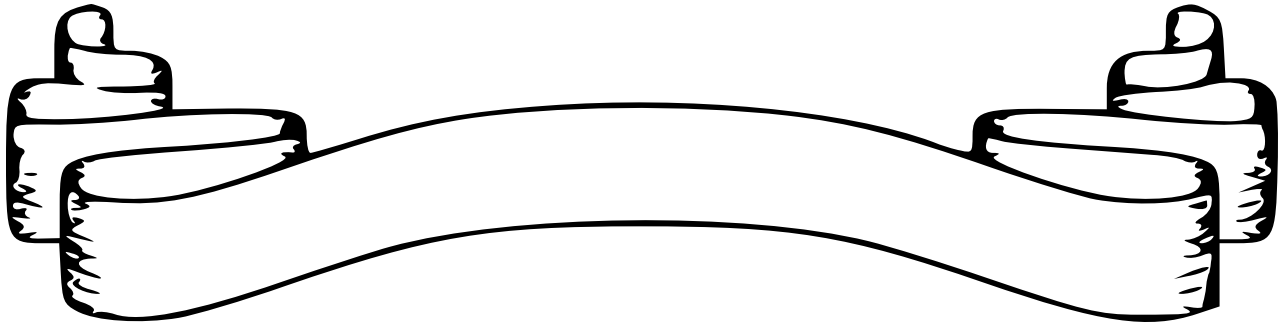
Heart shapes were occasionally used to display armory.



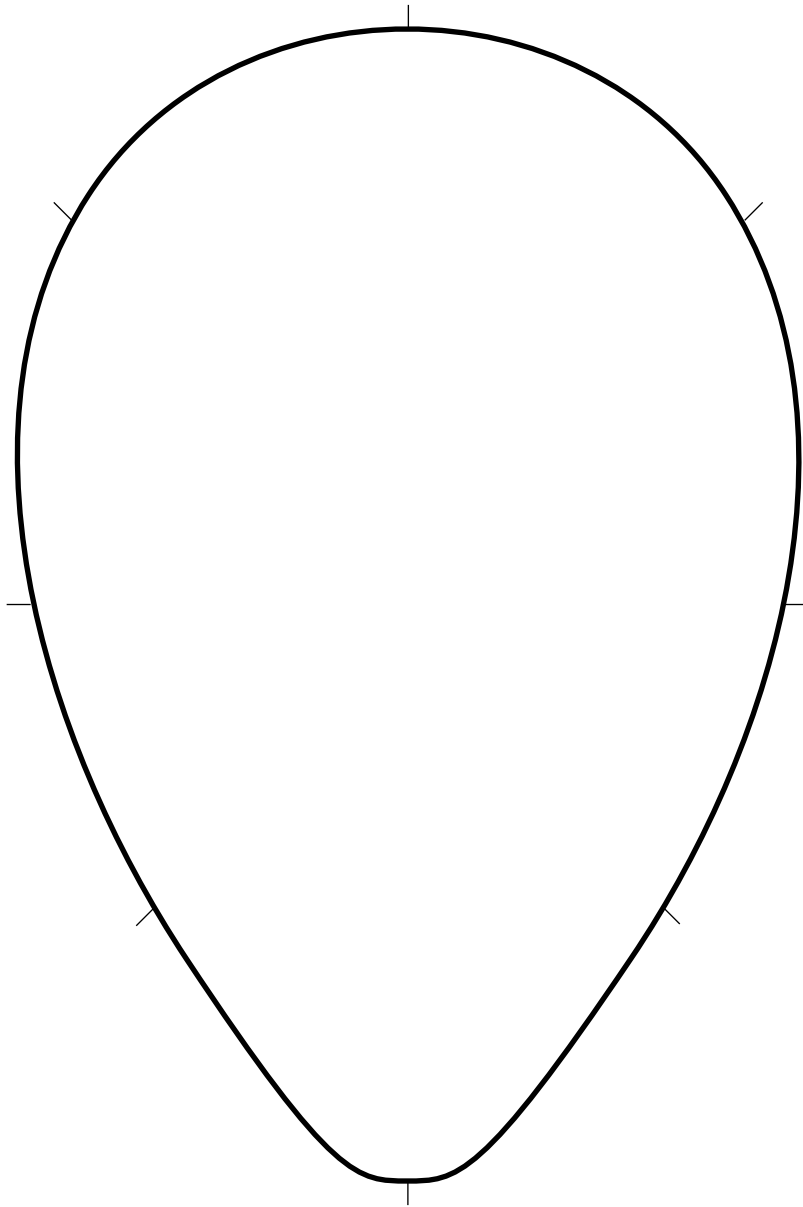
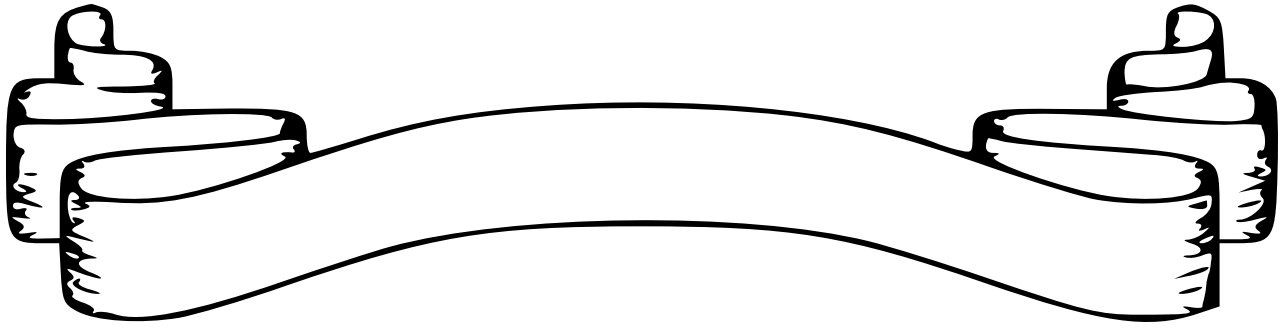
Roman legionaries carried large rectangular shields with a domed central boss.



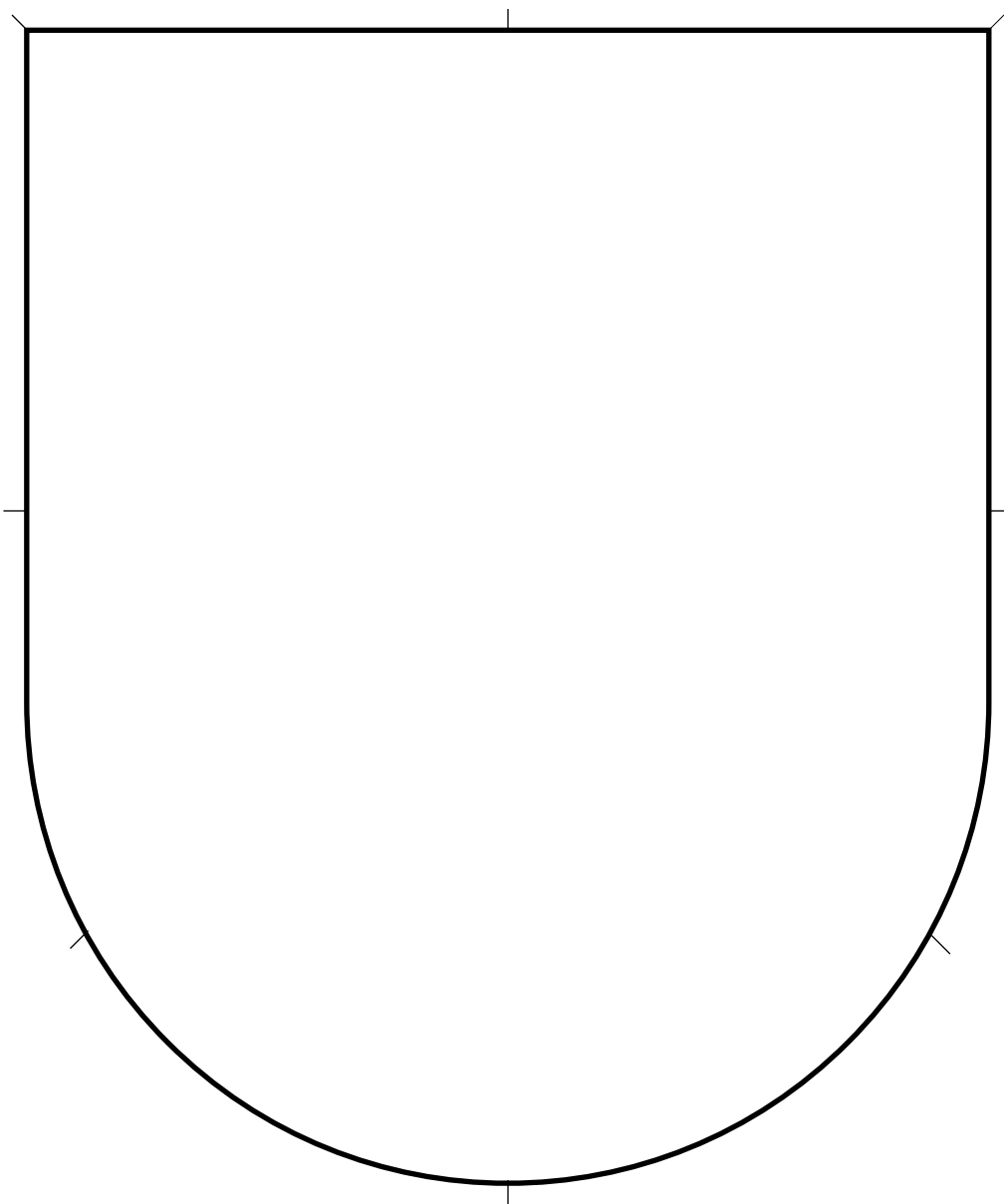
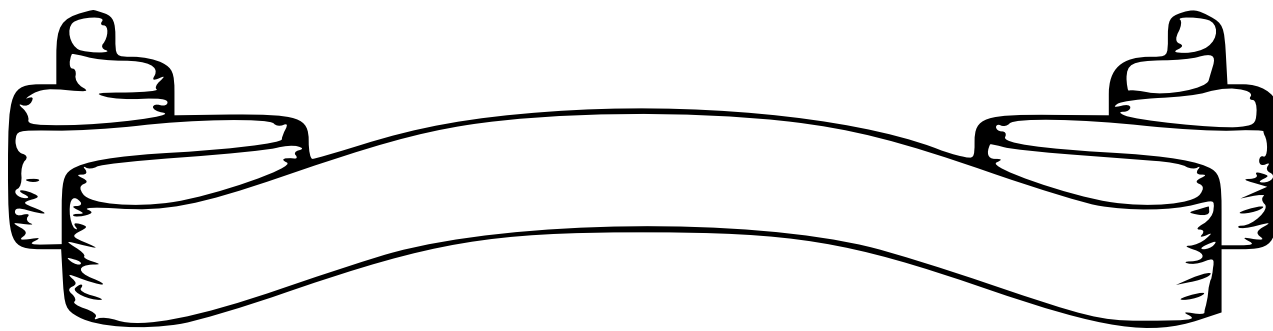
Tall shields with a round top and a long tapered point were typical in the 11th C..



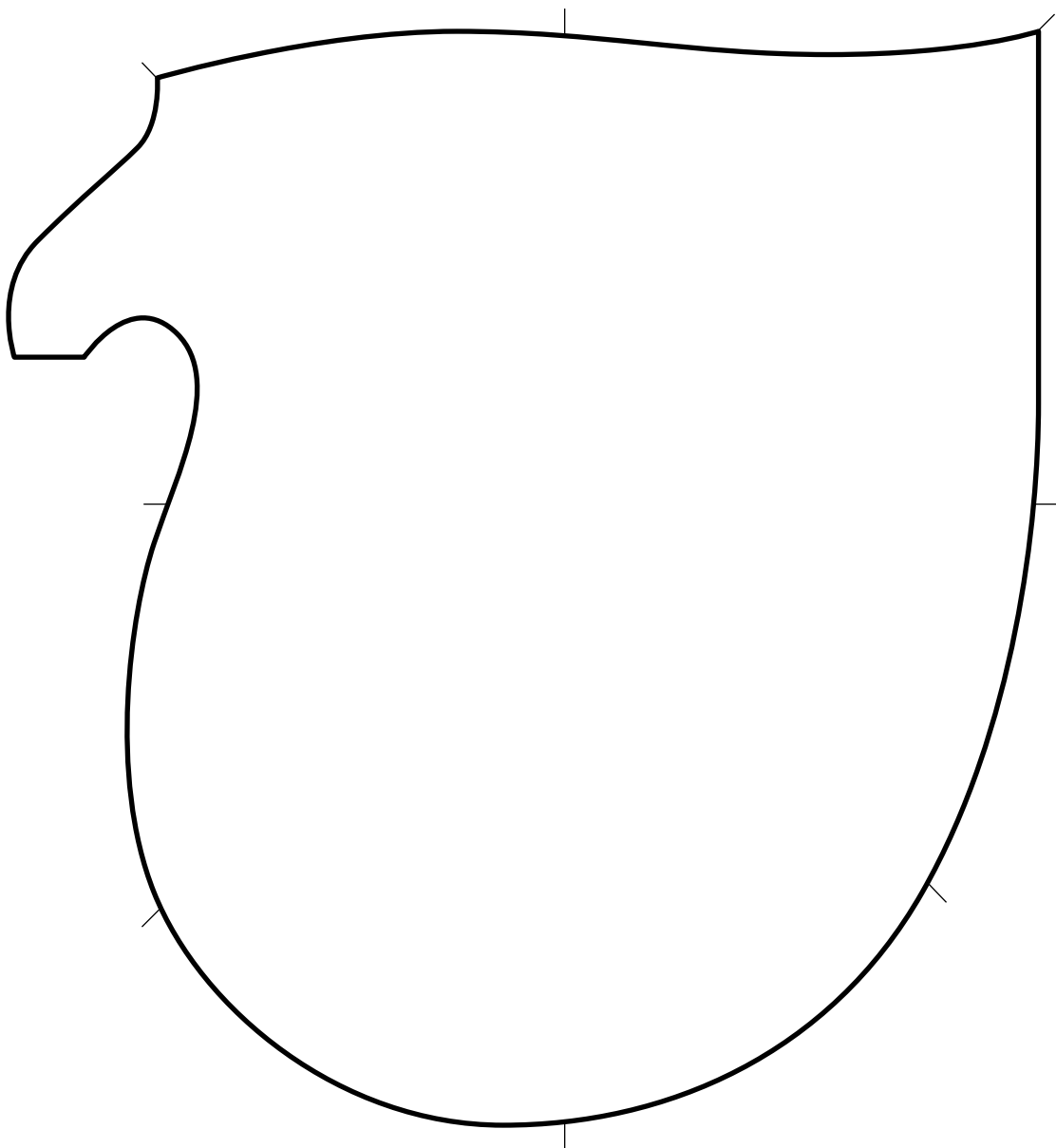
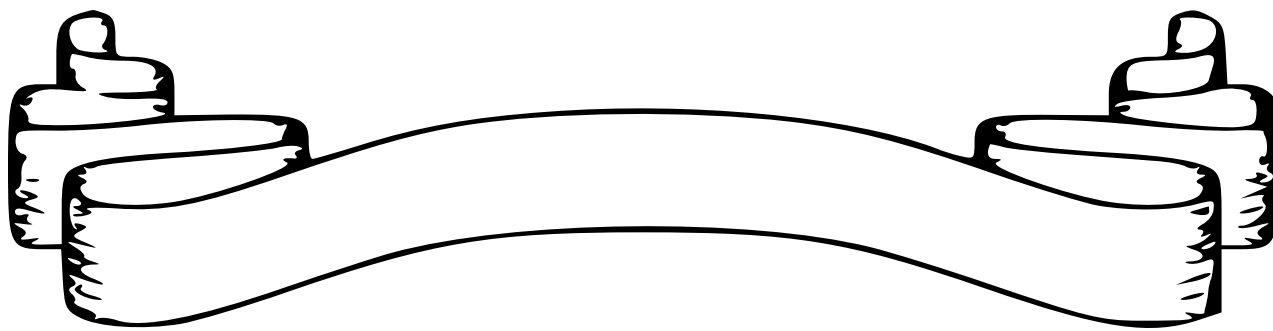
Later versions of the kite shield had their tops flattened, but retained the pronounced point.



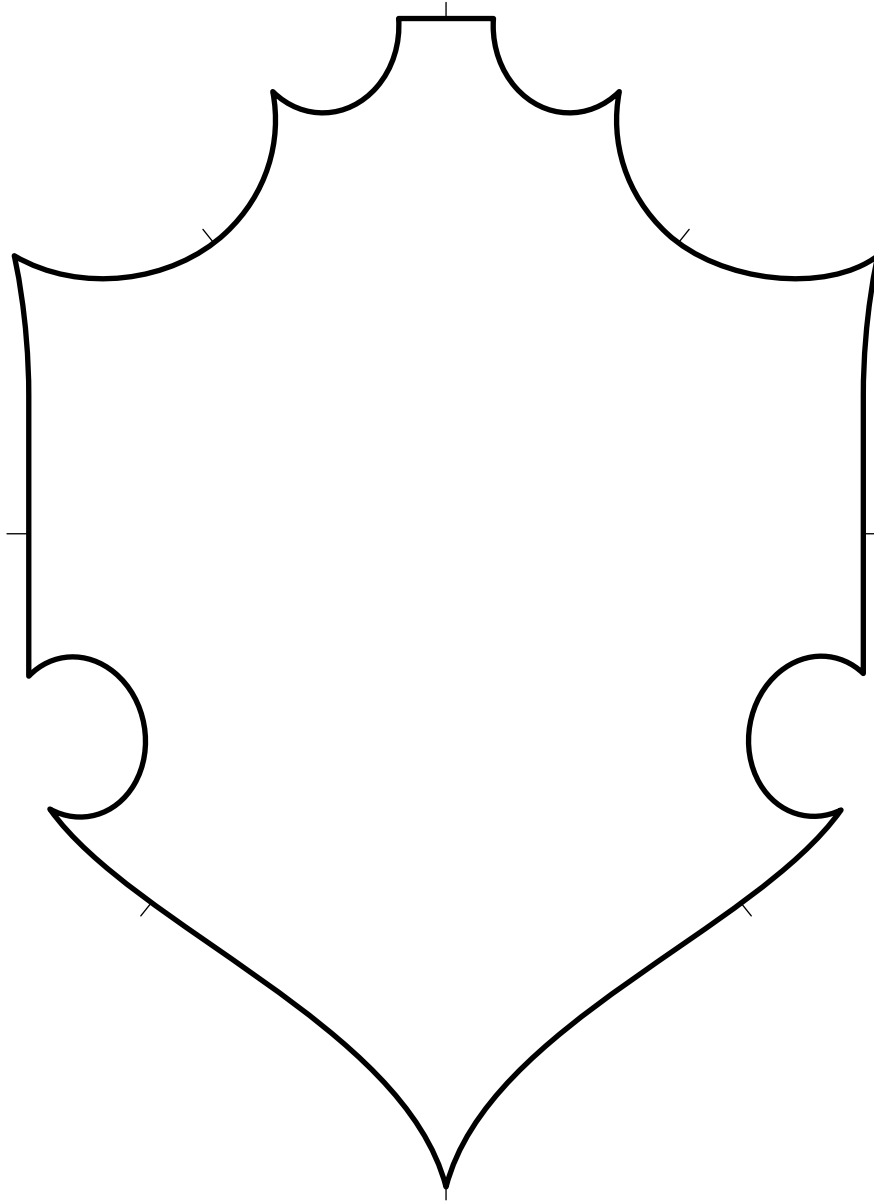
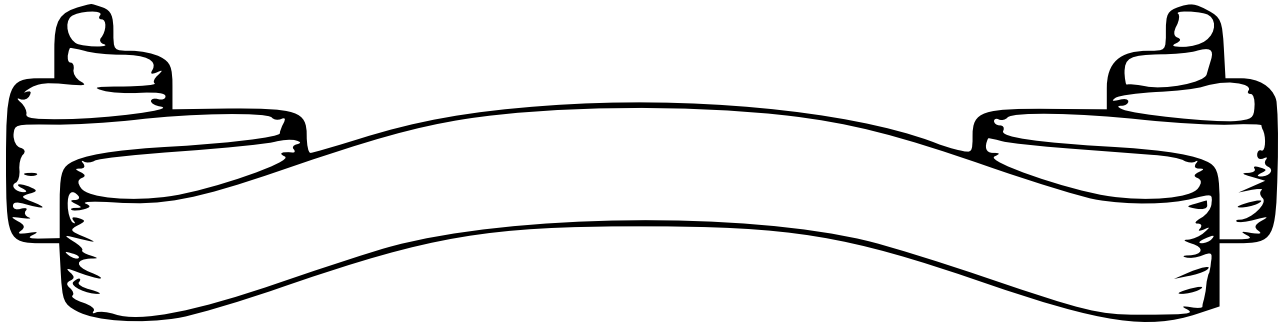
The almond shape is a pinched oval characteristic of early Italian armorials.



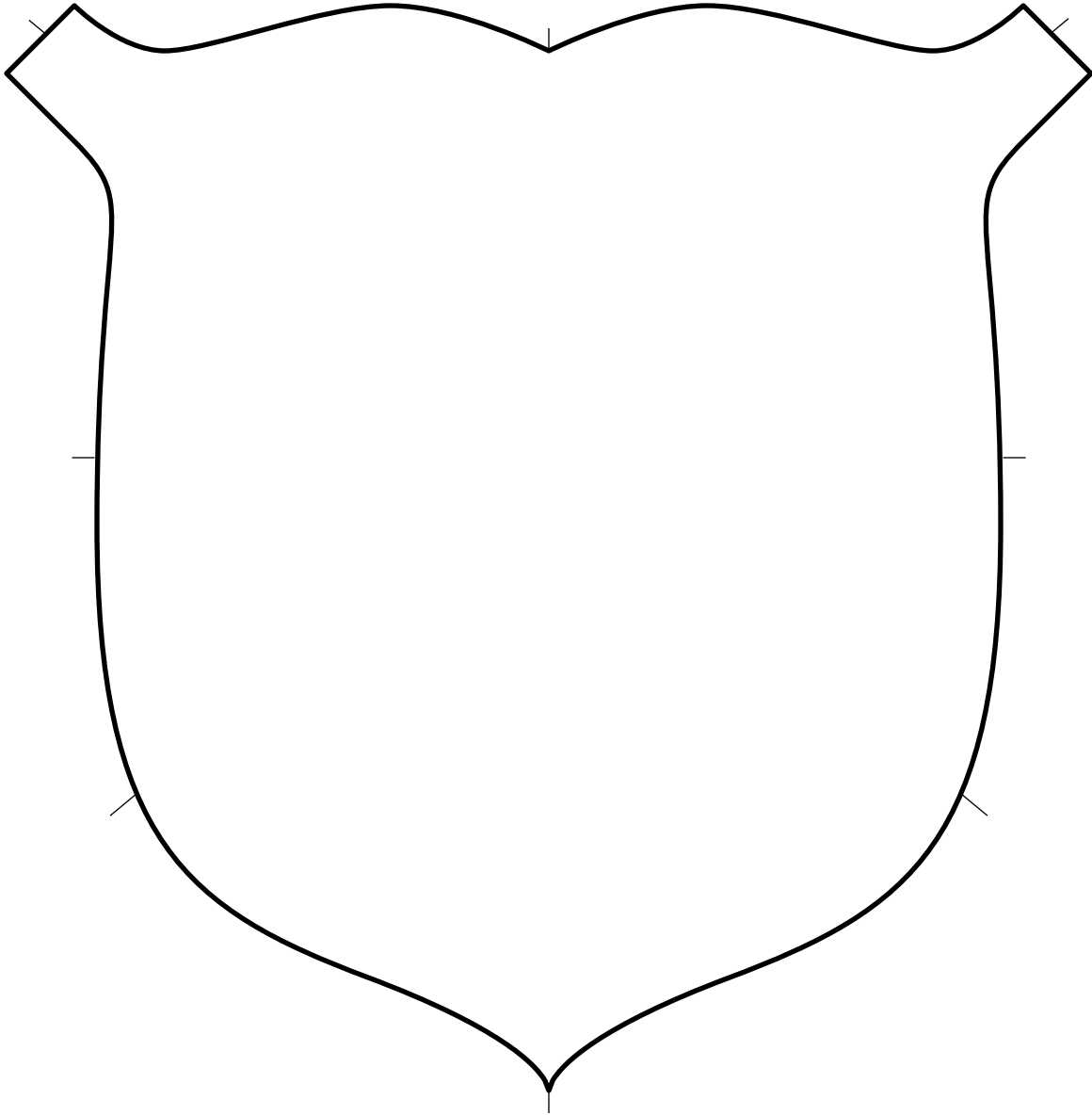
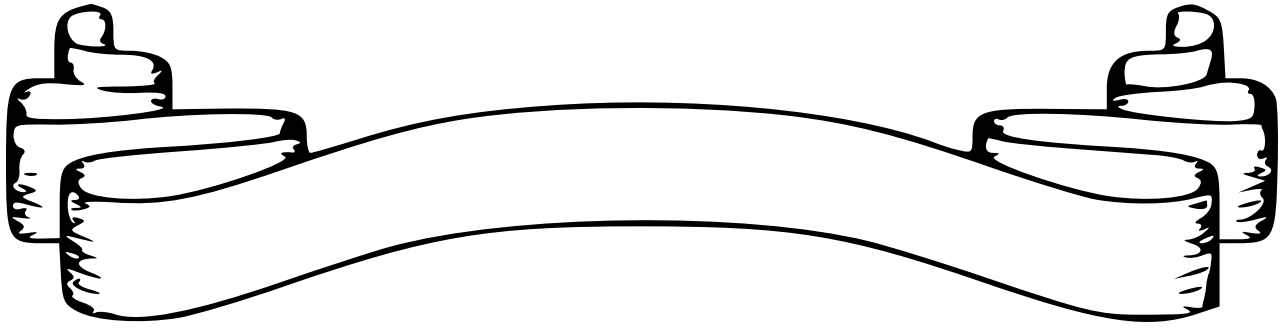
In Spain and Portugal, arms were usually displayed on an escutcheon with a round base.



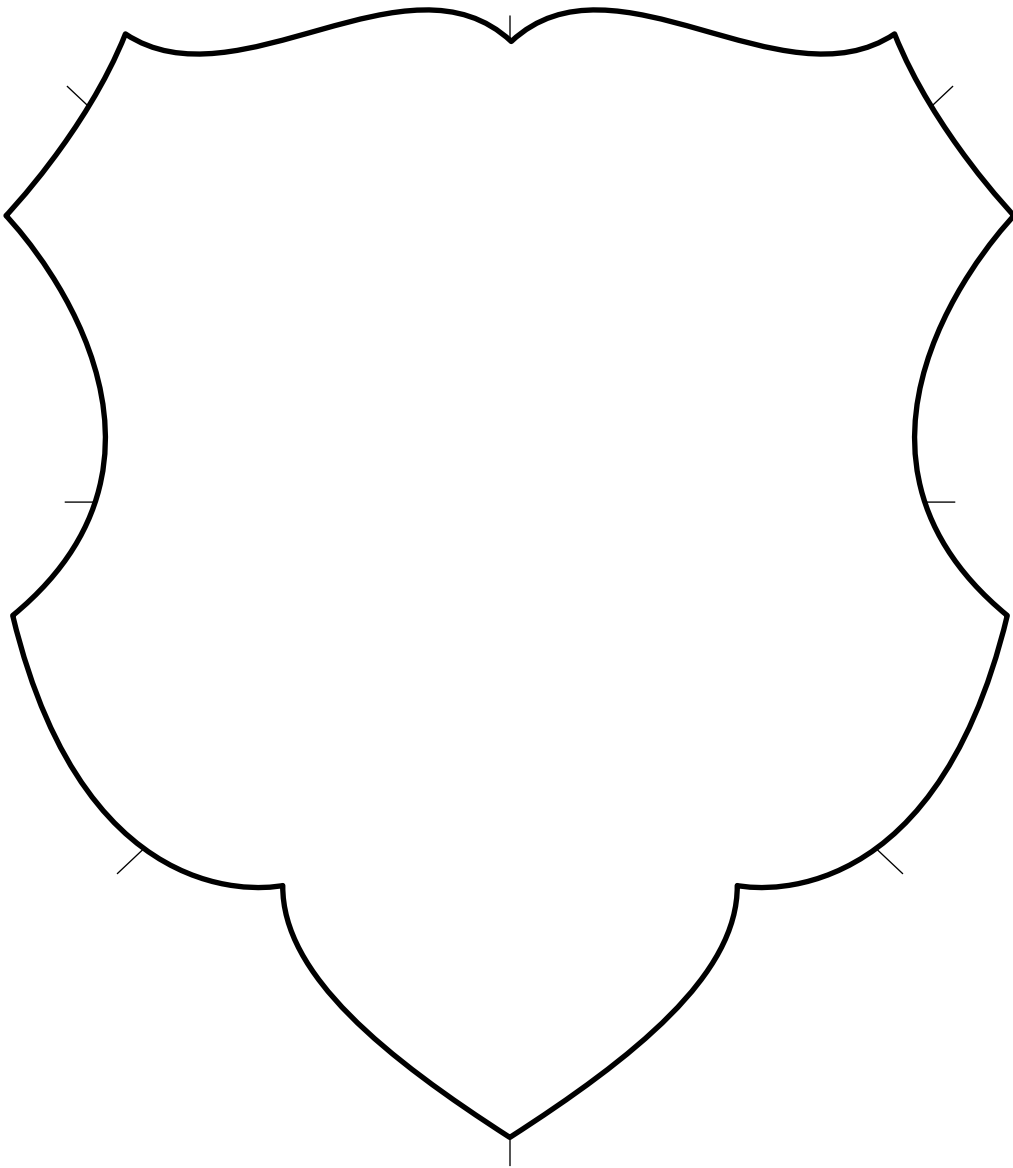
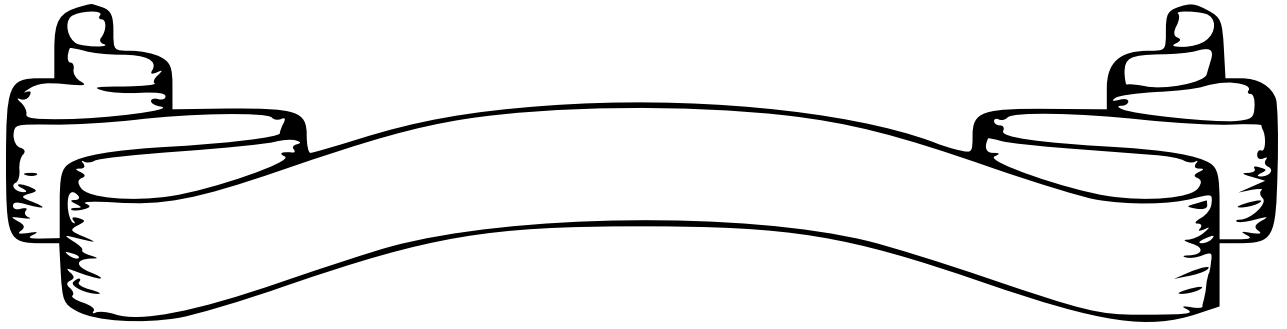
Fifteenth-century arms might be shown on a shape suggestive of a tournament tilting shield.



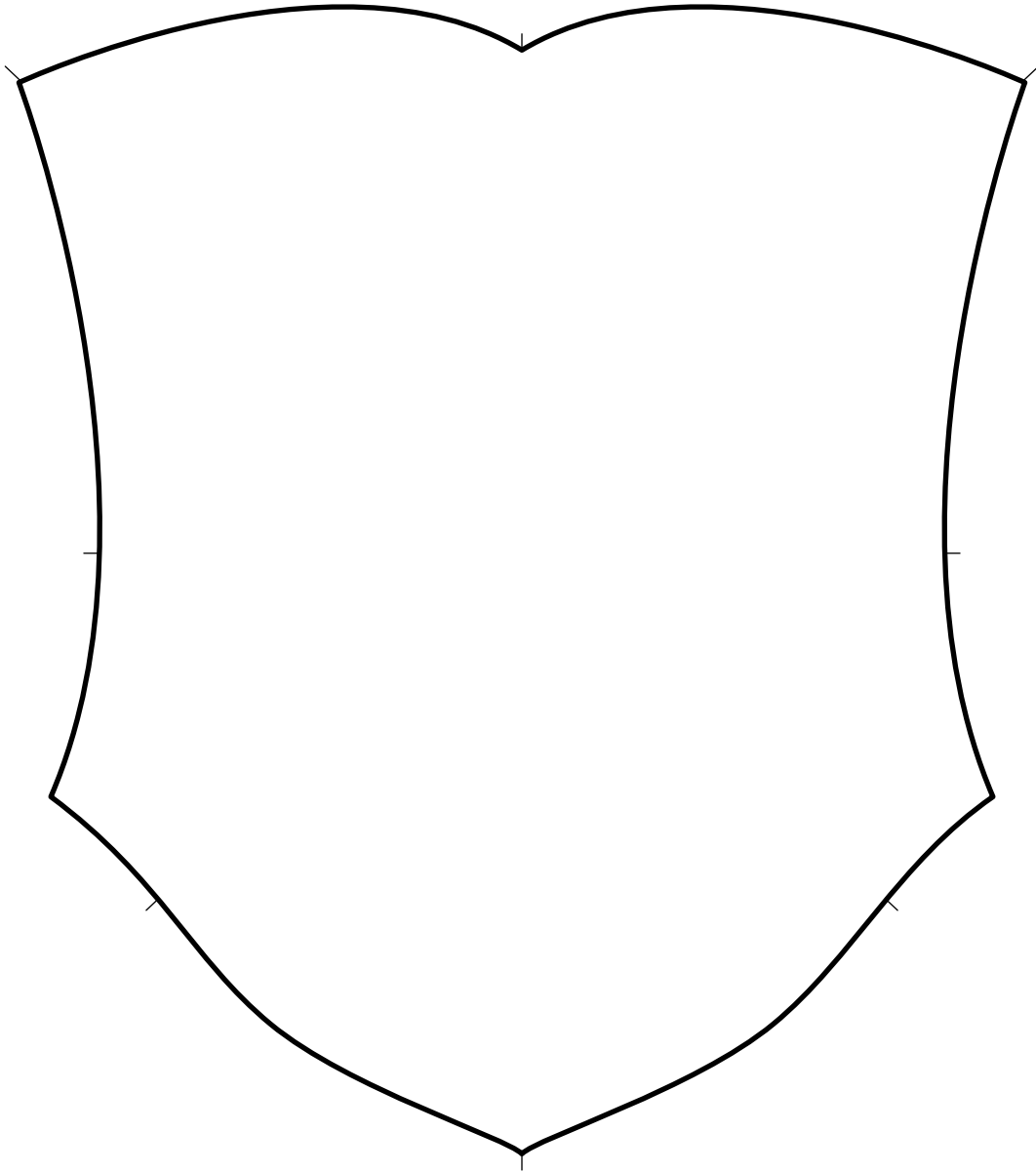
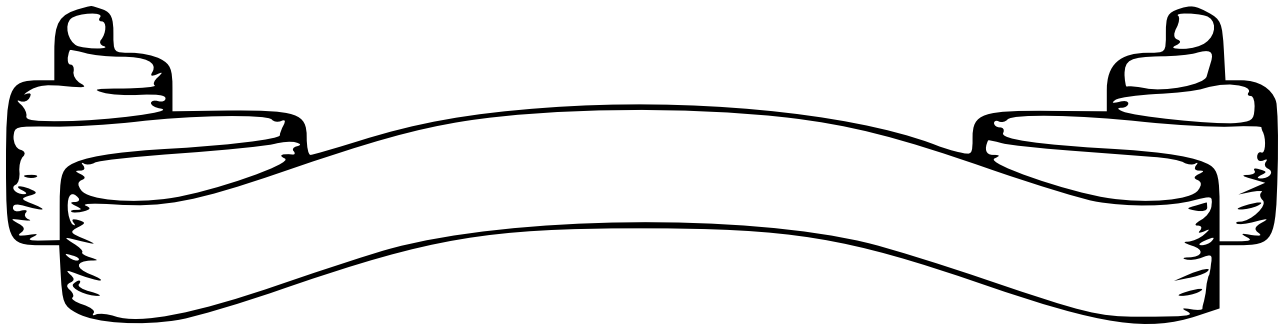
This shield shape is found in *Venete con le Loro Armi* from the early sixteenth century. .



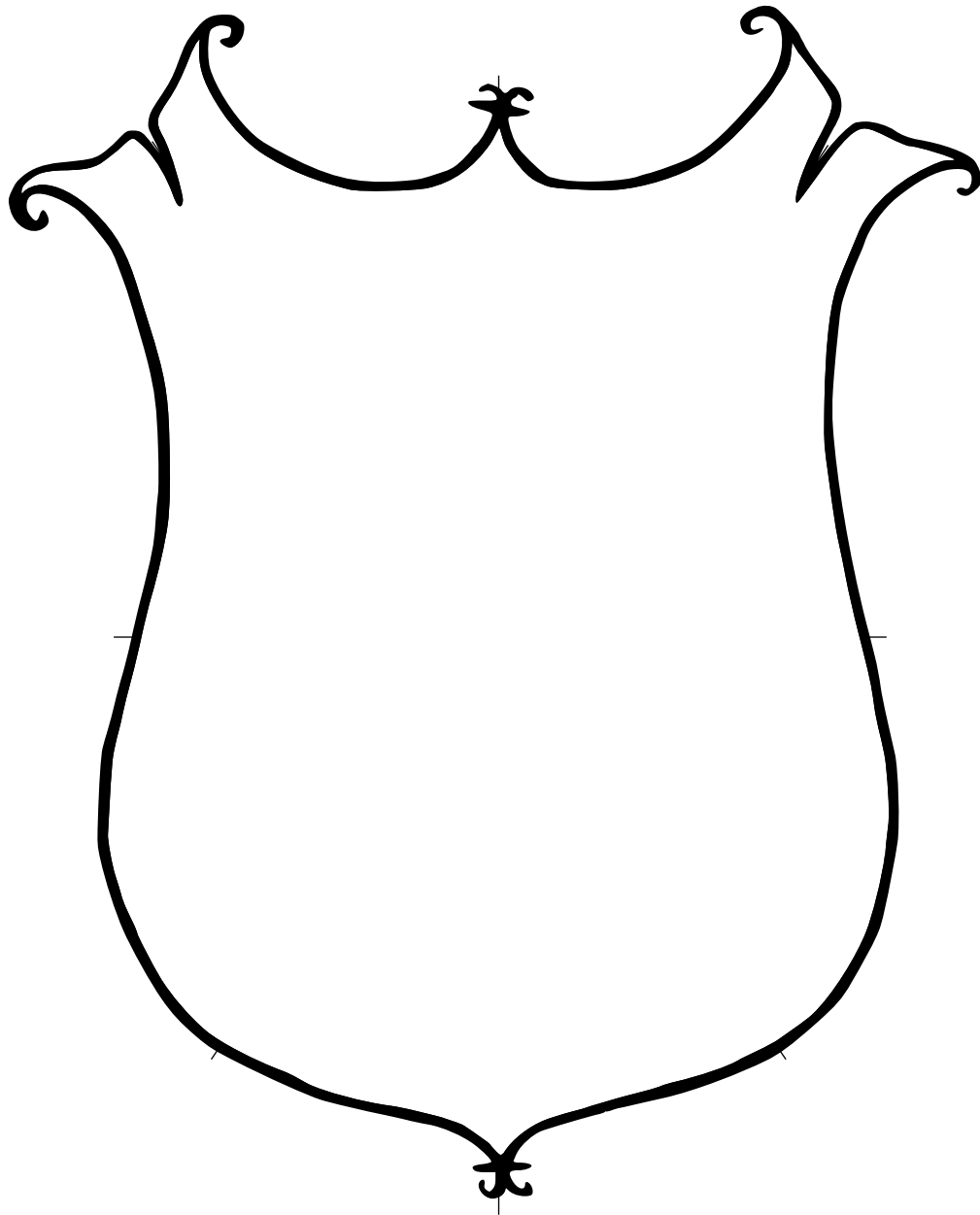
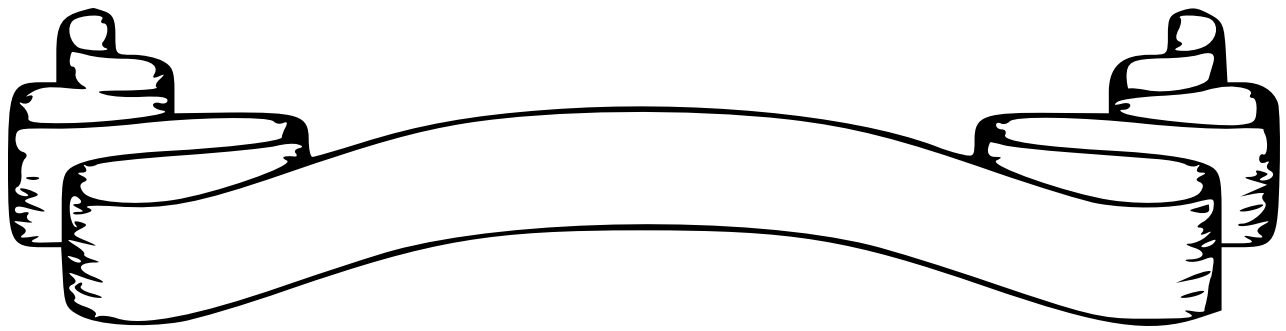
As time passed, the shapes used for escutcheons became progressively more ornate.



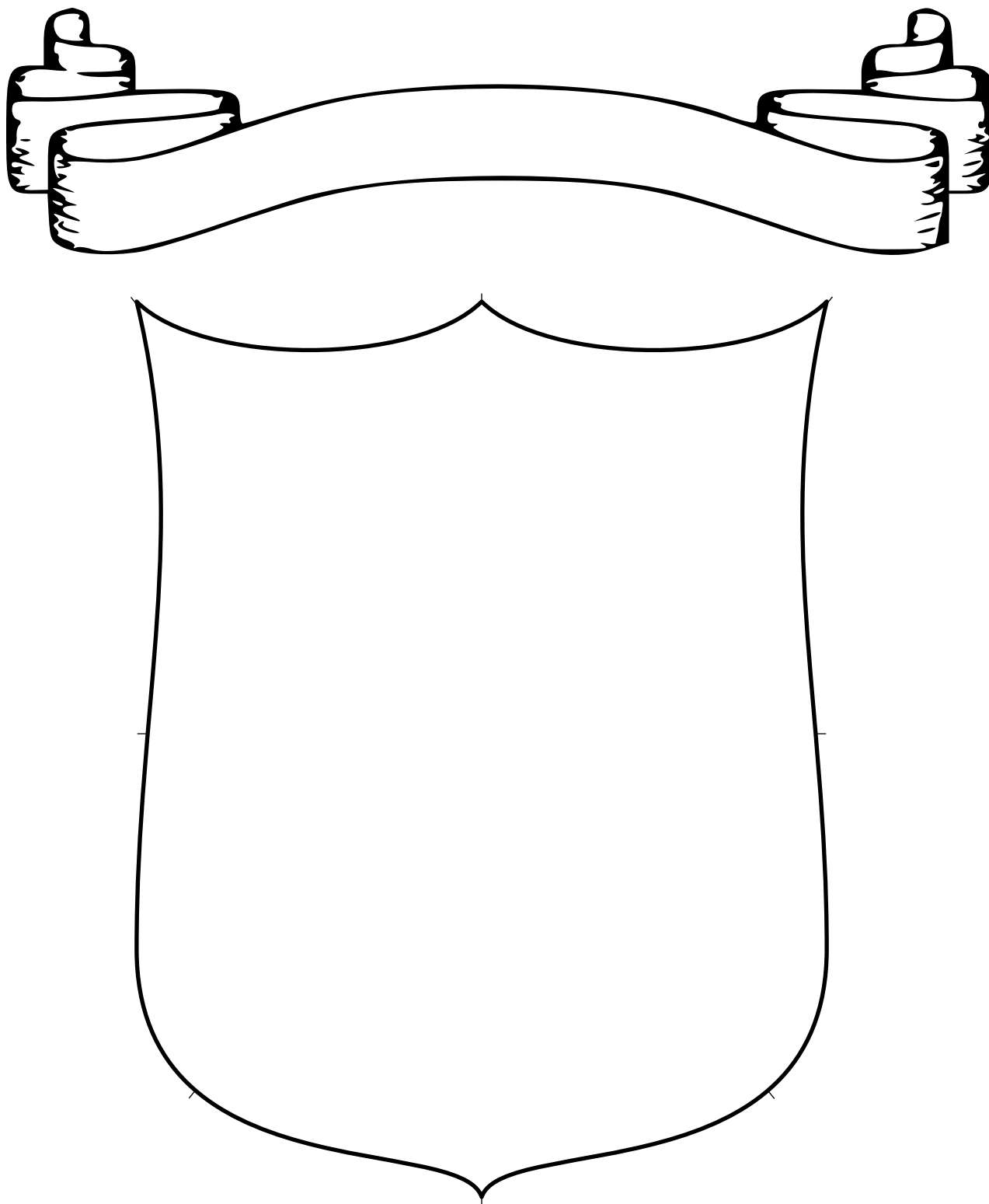
As time passed, the shapes used for escutcheons became progressively more ornate.



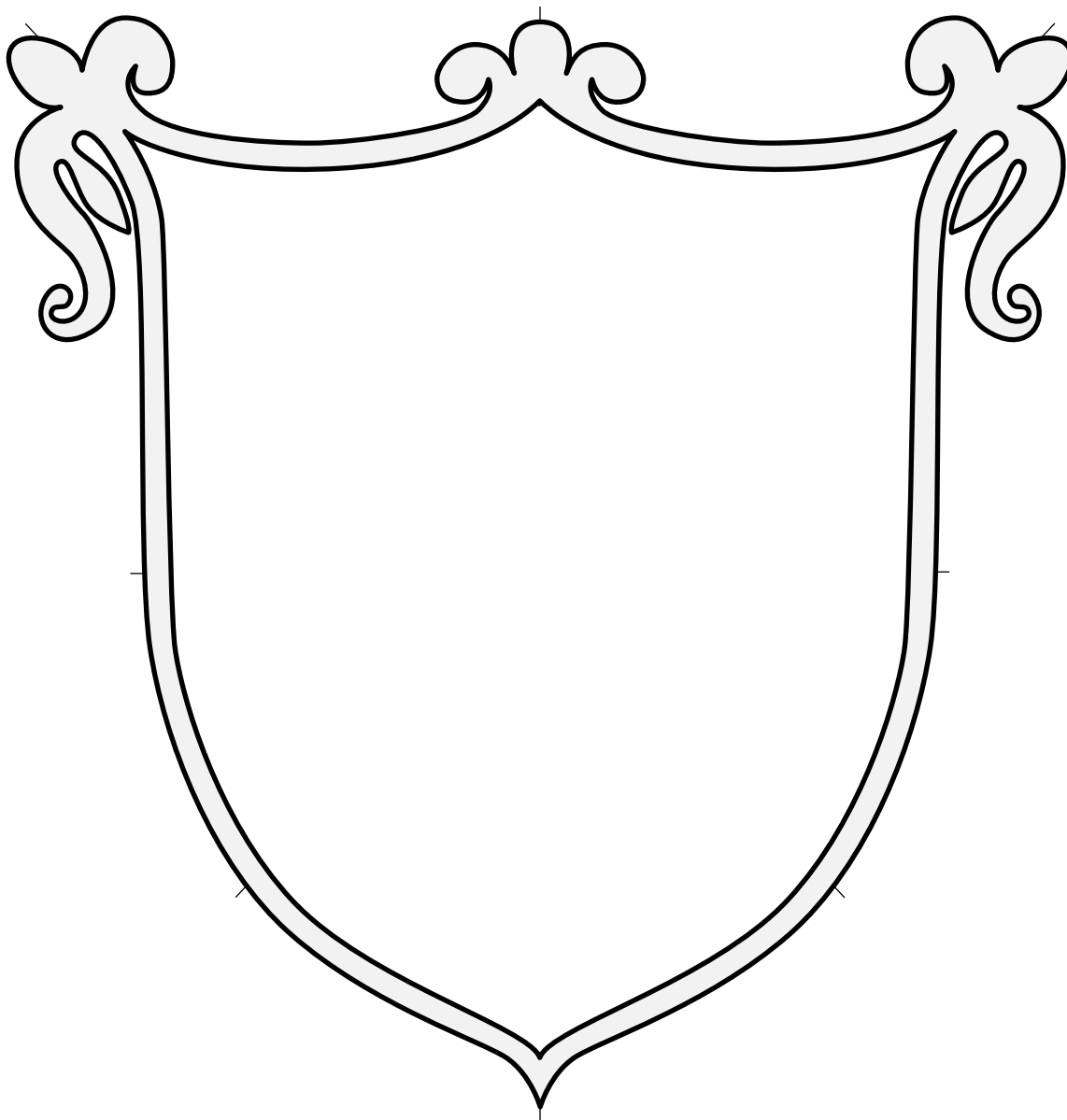
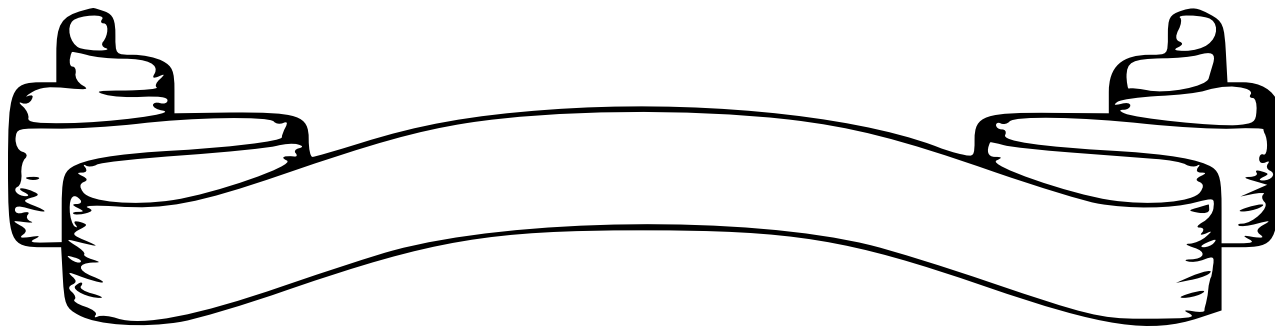
As time passed, the shapes used for escutcheons became progressively more ornate.



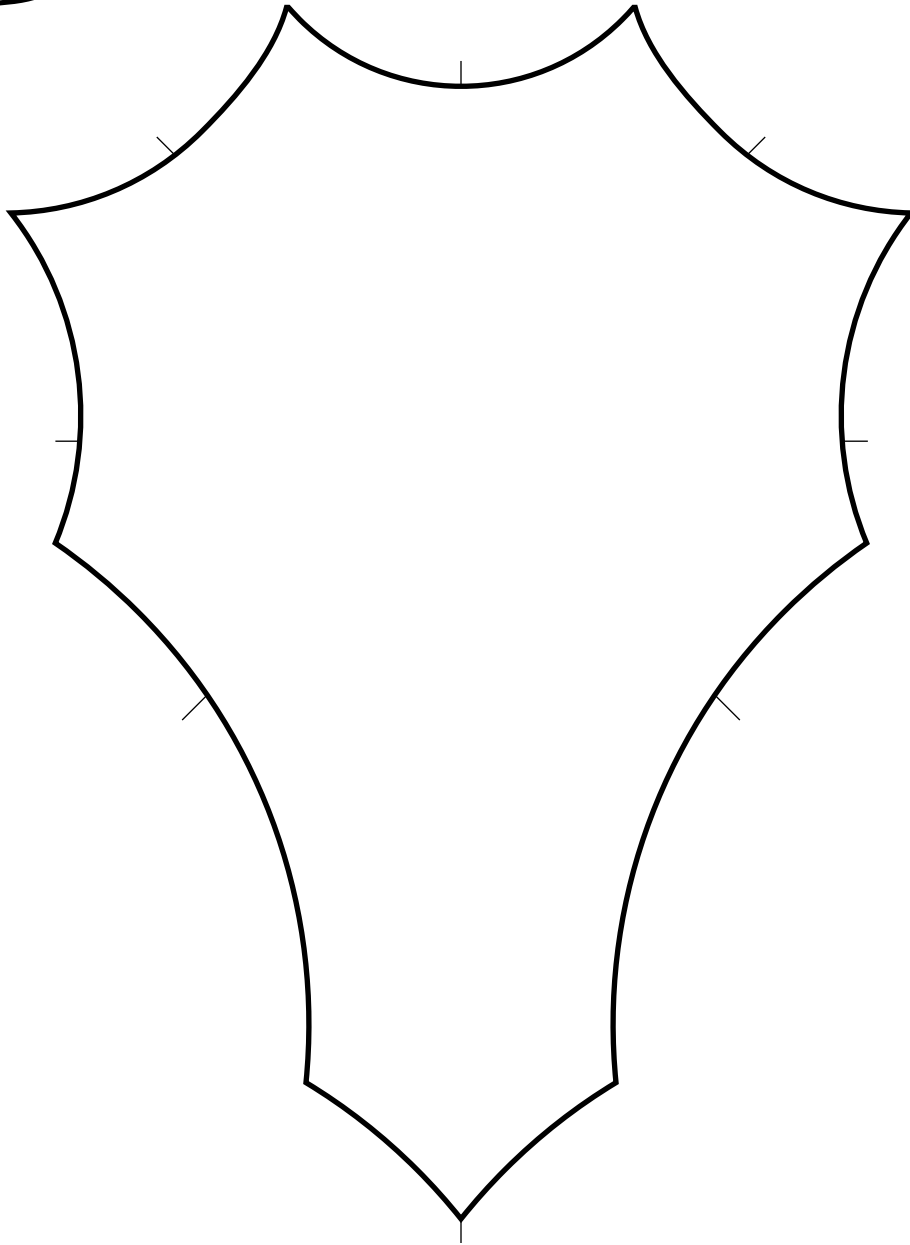
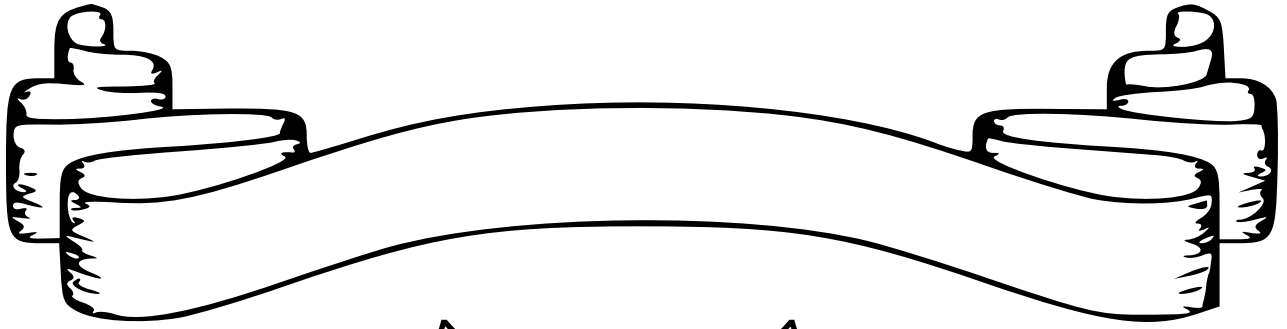
This shield shape is found in "Armas de los Condes" from the early sixteenth century.



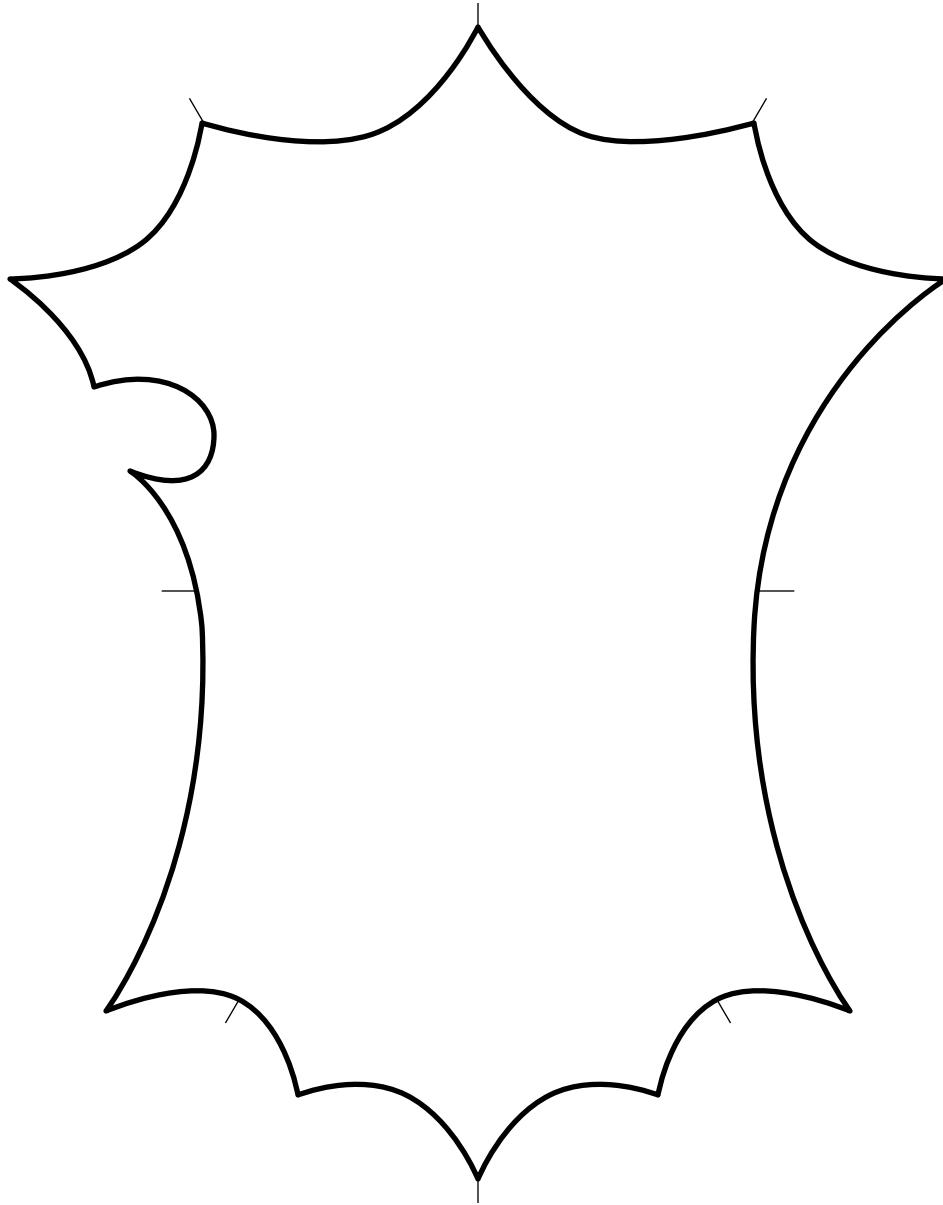
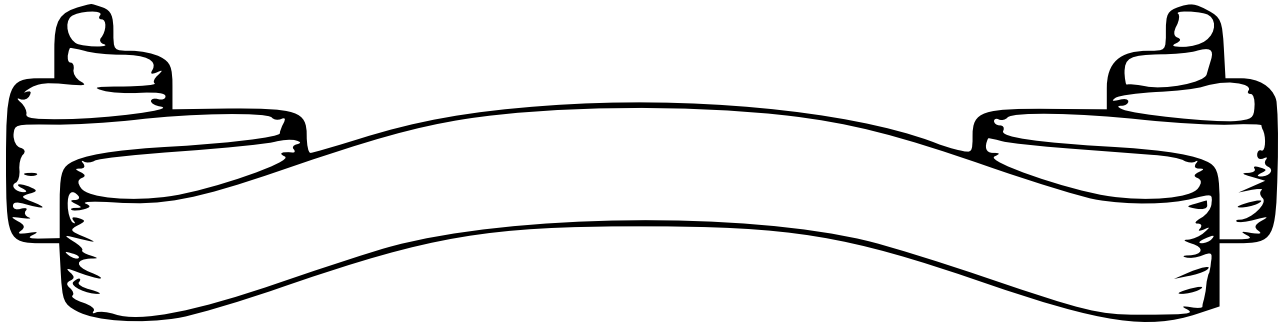
This shield shape is found in "Nobiliario de Armas de Valencia" from the sixteenth century.



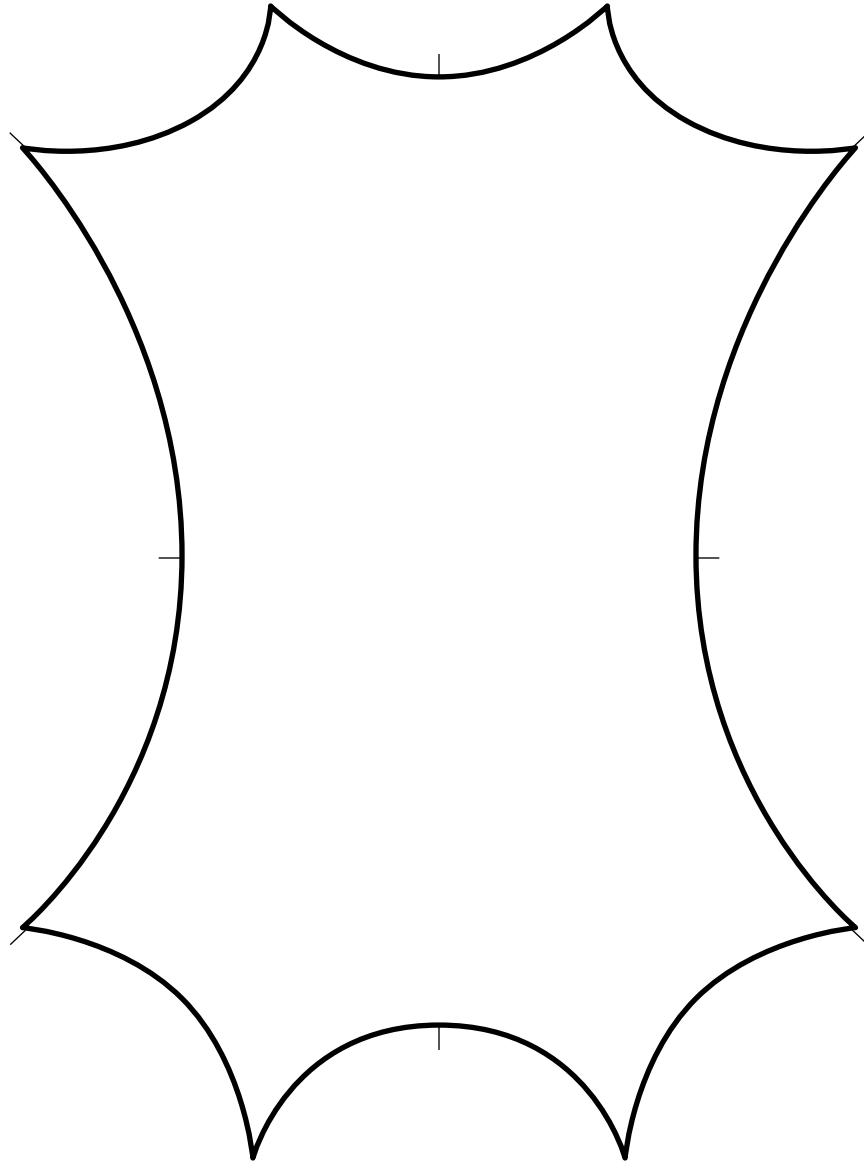
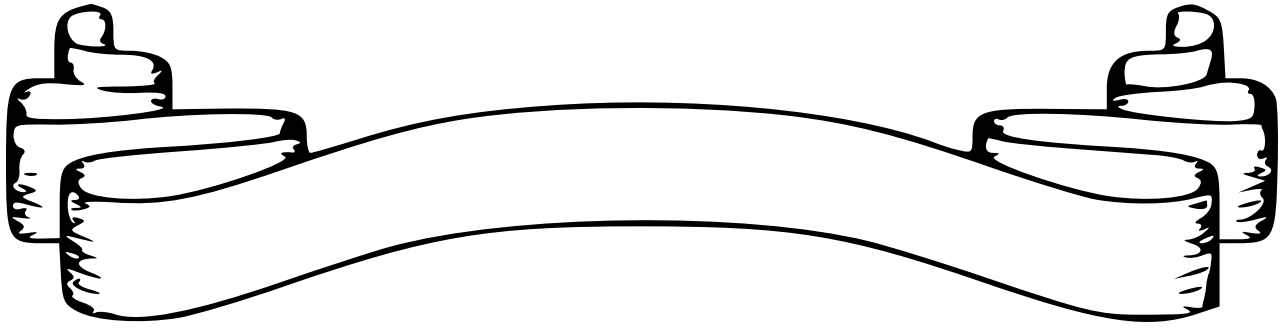
This shield shape is found in *Stemme Veneziane* from the mid-sixteenth century.



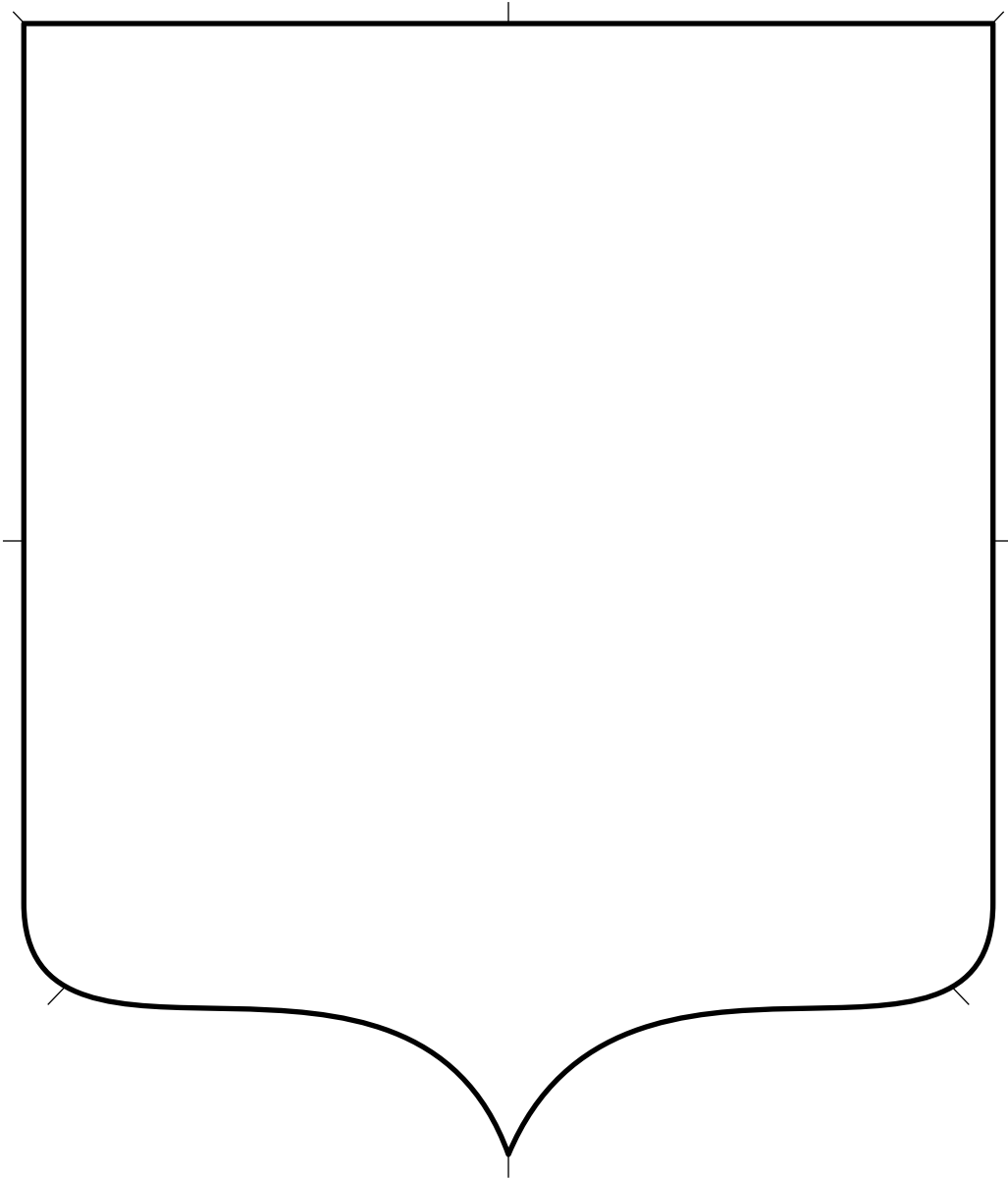
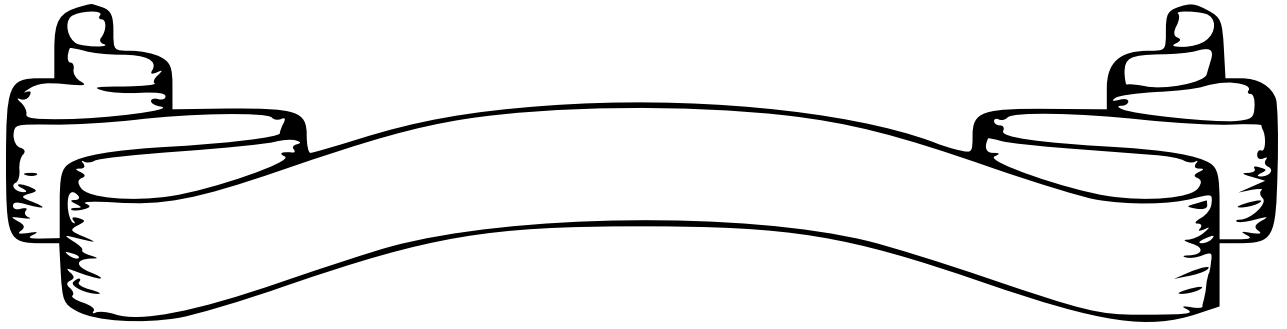
Italian Renaissance armorials sometimes used a *testa di cavallo*, or horse-head shield.



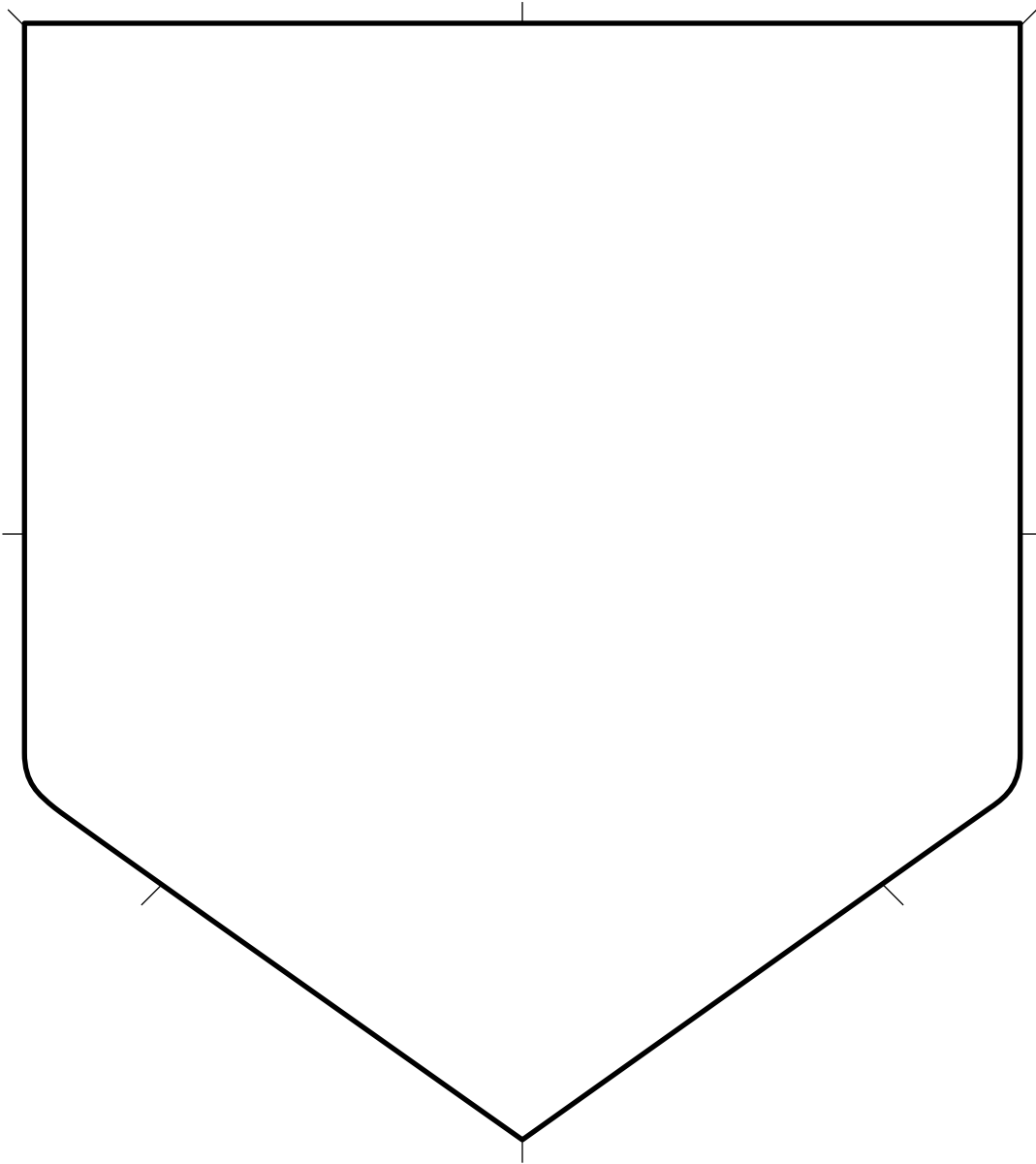
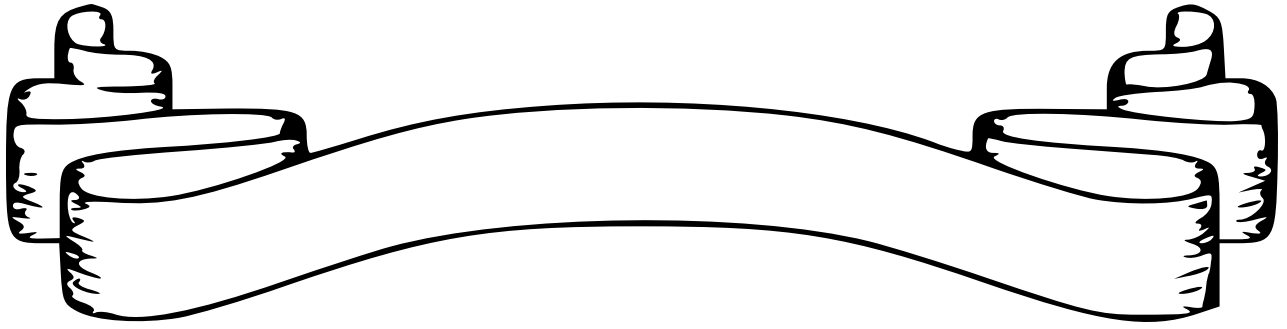
Germanic tournament shields often had fluted ridges and points around the edge.



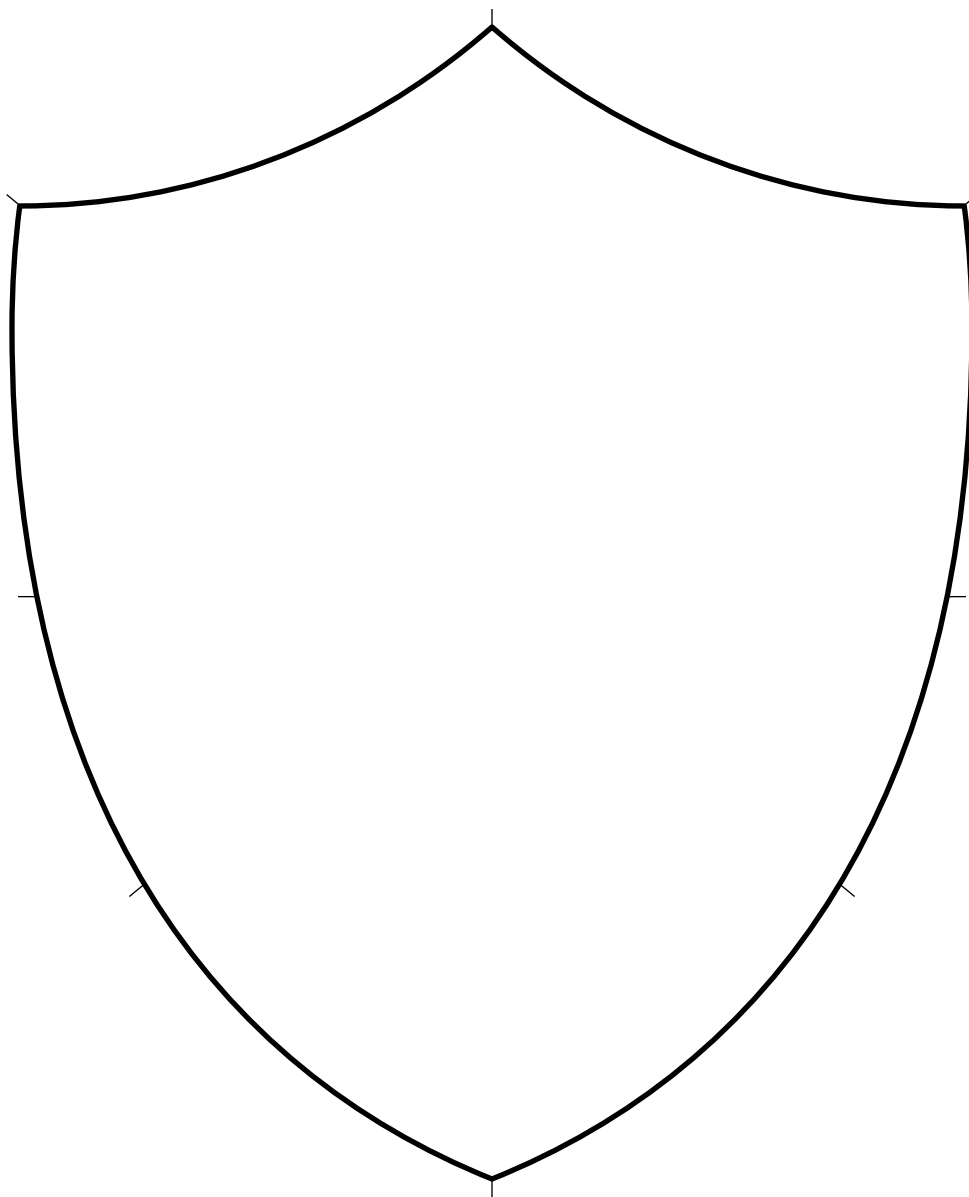
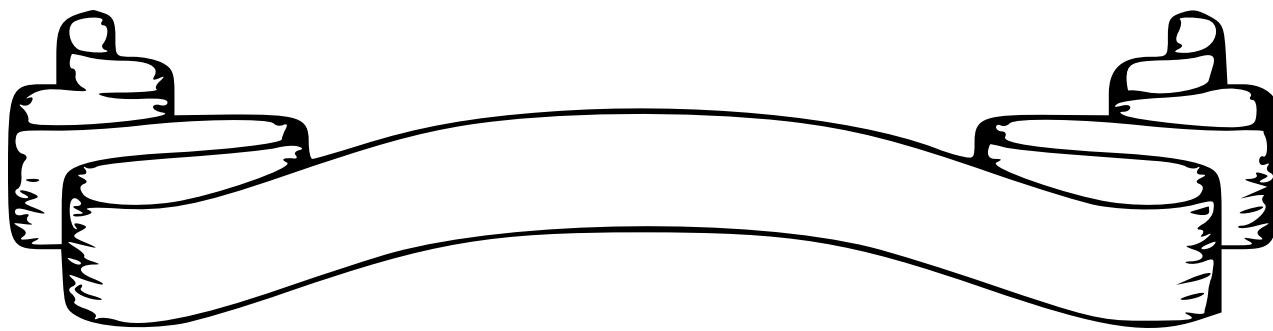
This shield shape is found on the stall plate of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, circa 1440.



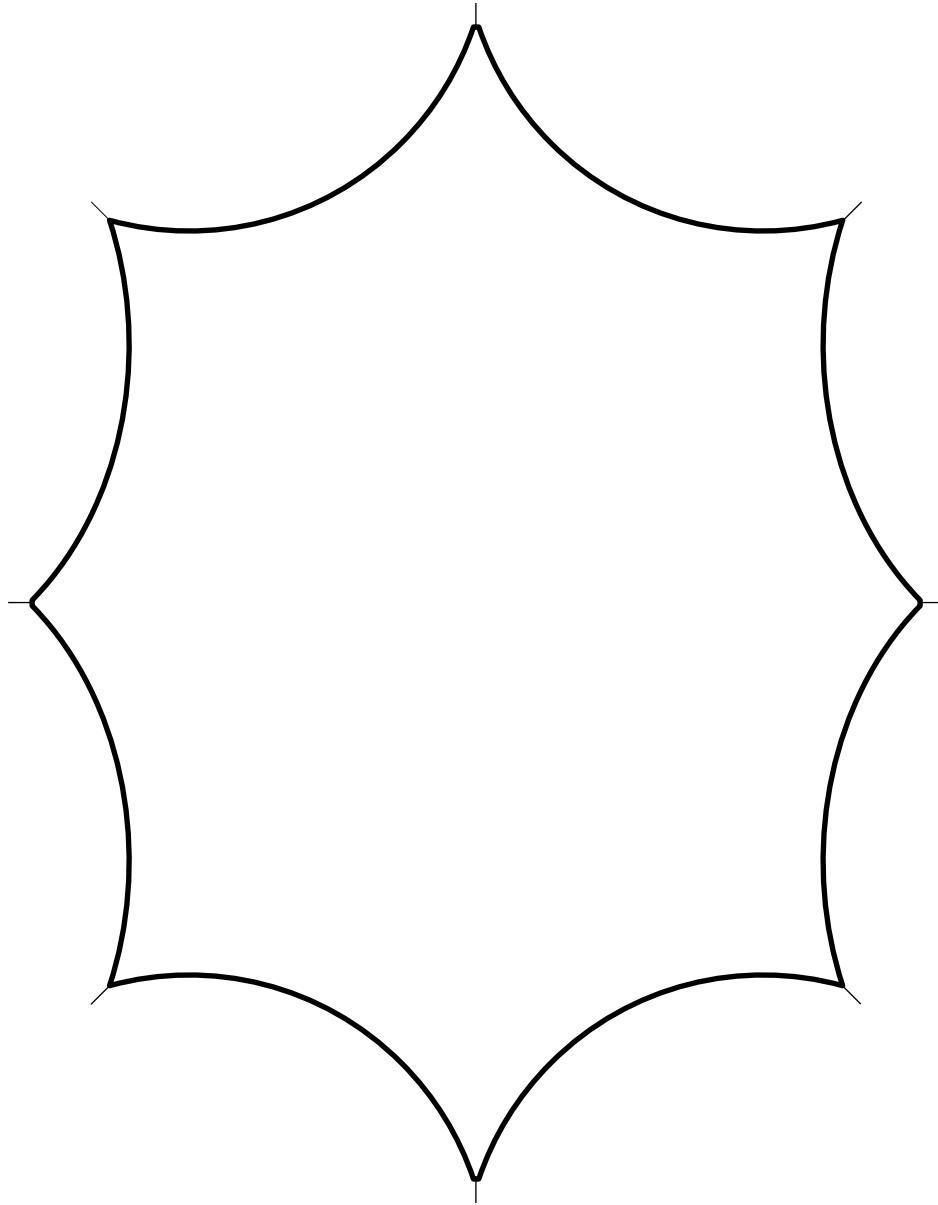
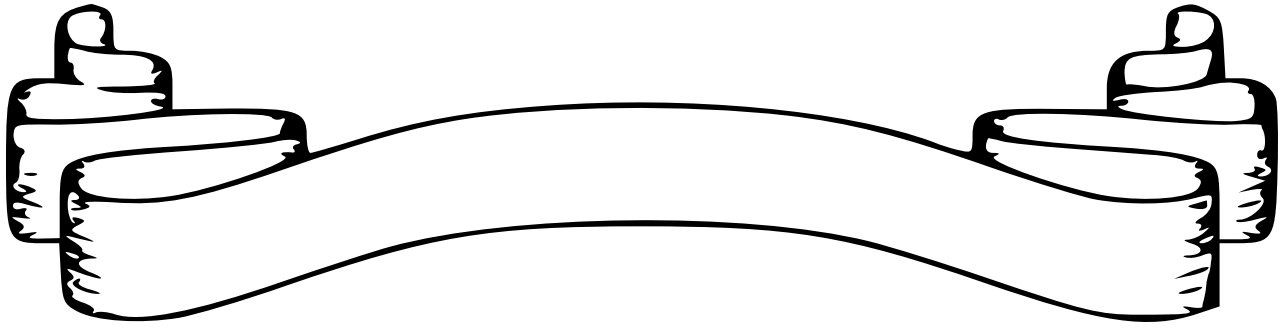
A wide shield with an expanded base allowed for marshaled arms to be displayed together.



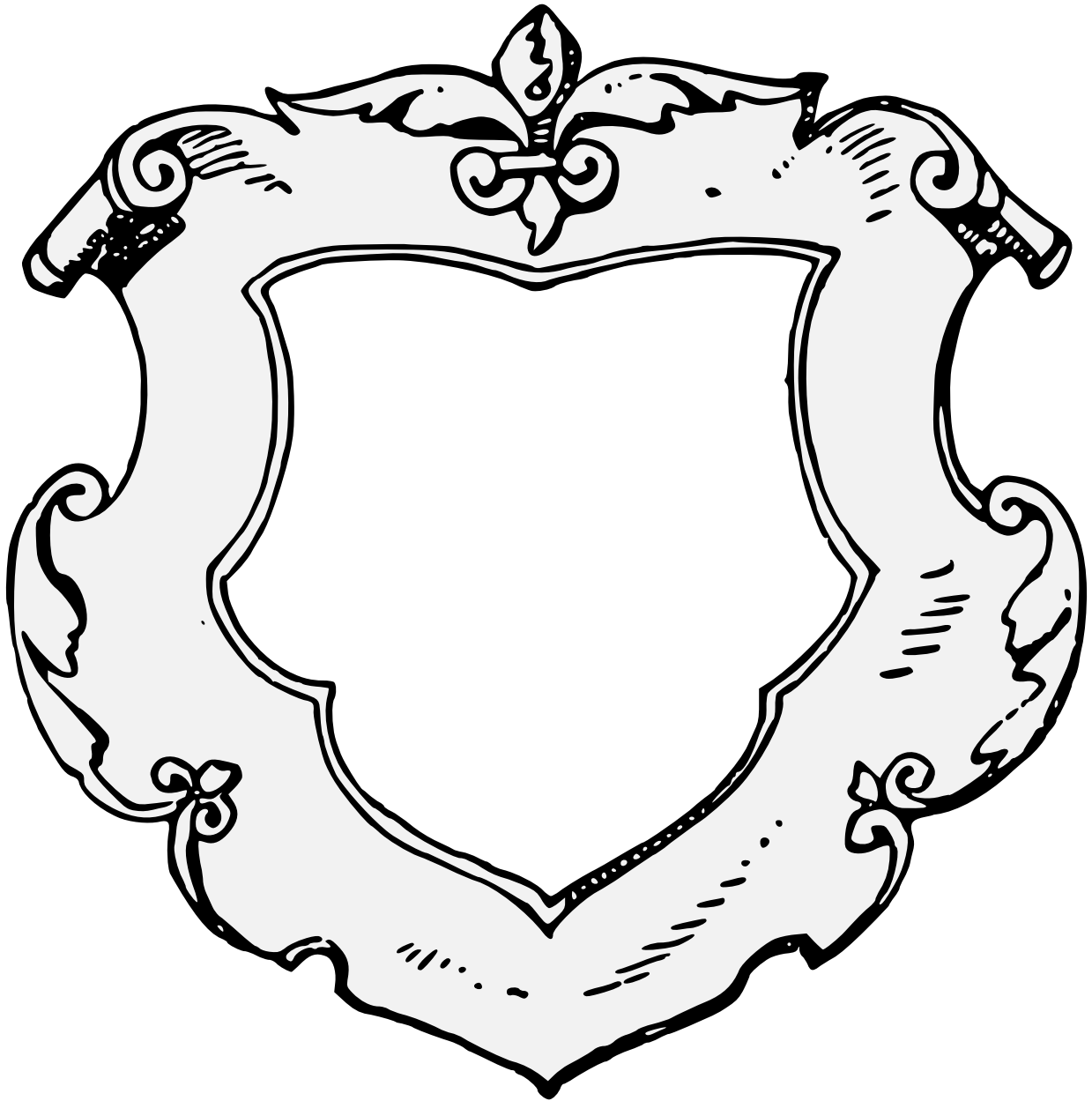
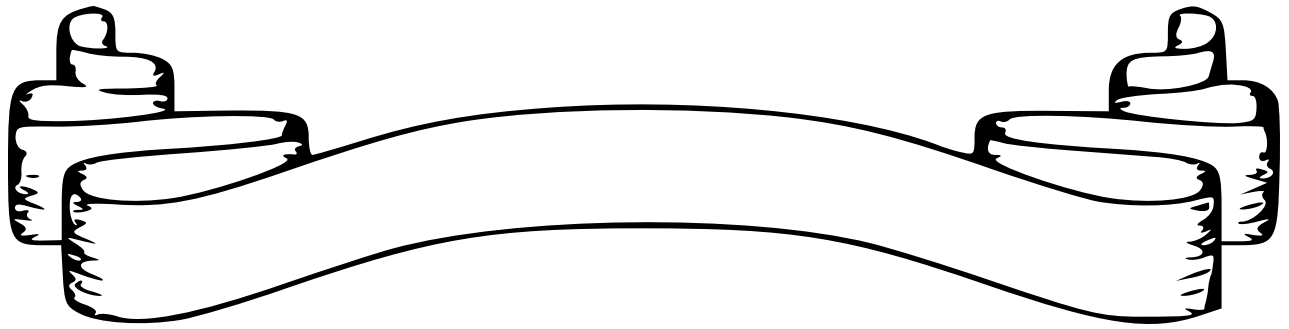
An extra-wide shield. Source: University of Victoria Ms.Brown.Eng.2. (Circa 1580)



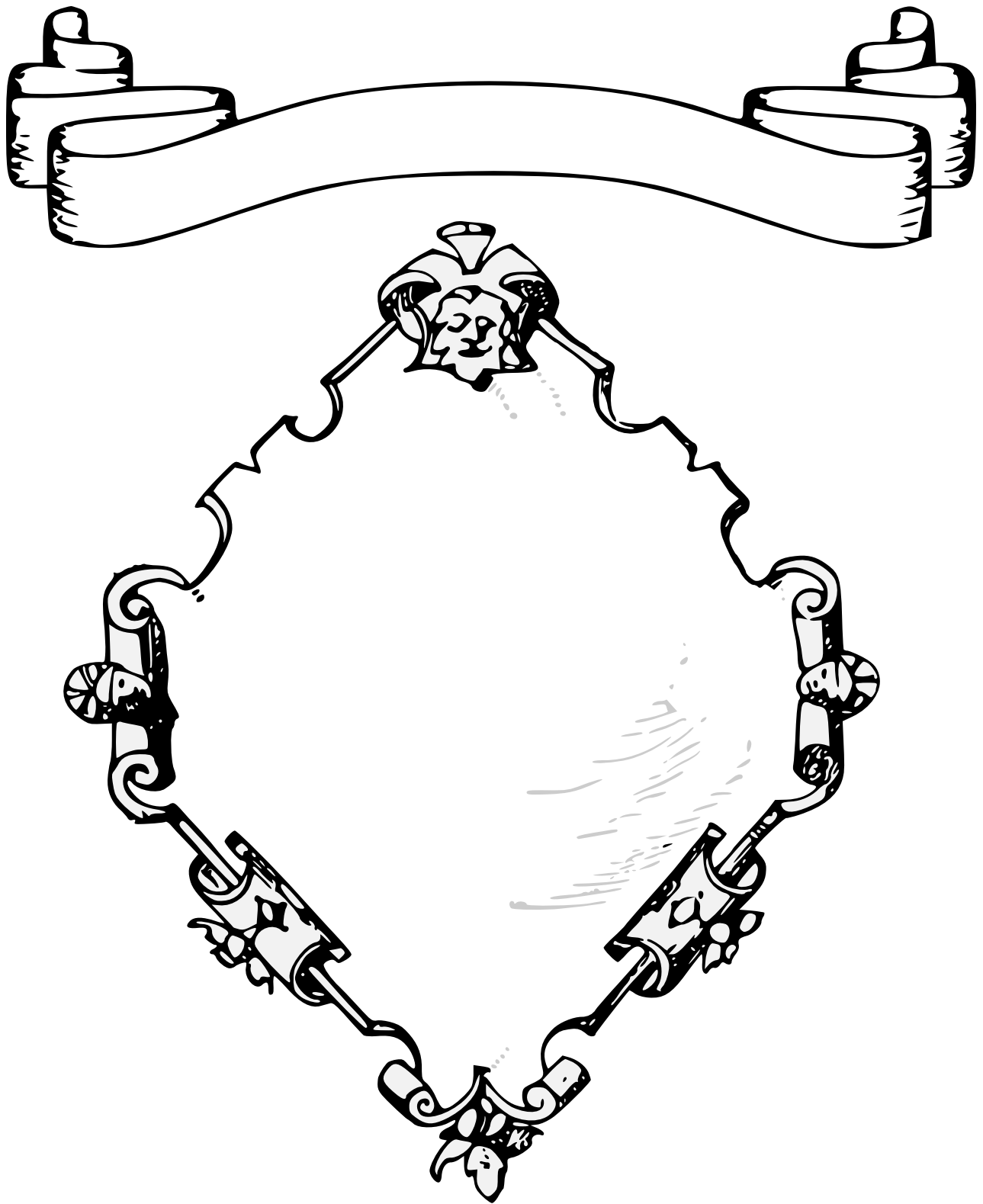
The curving peak on the upper edge of this shield may be a post-period affectation.



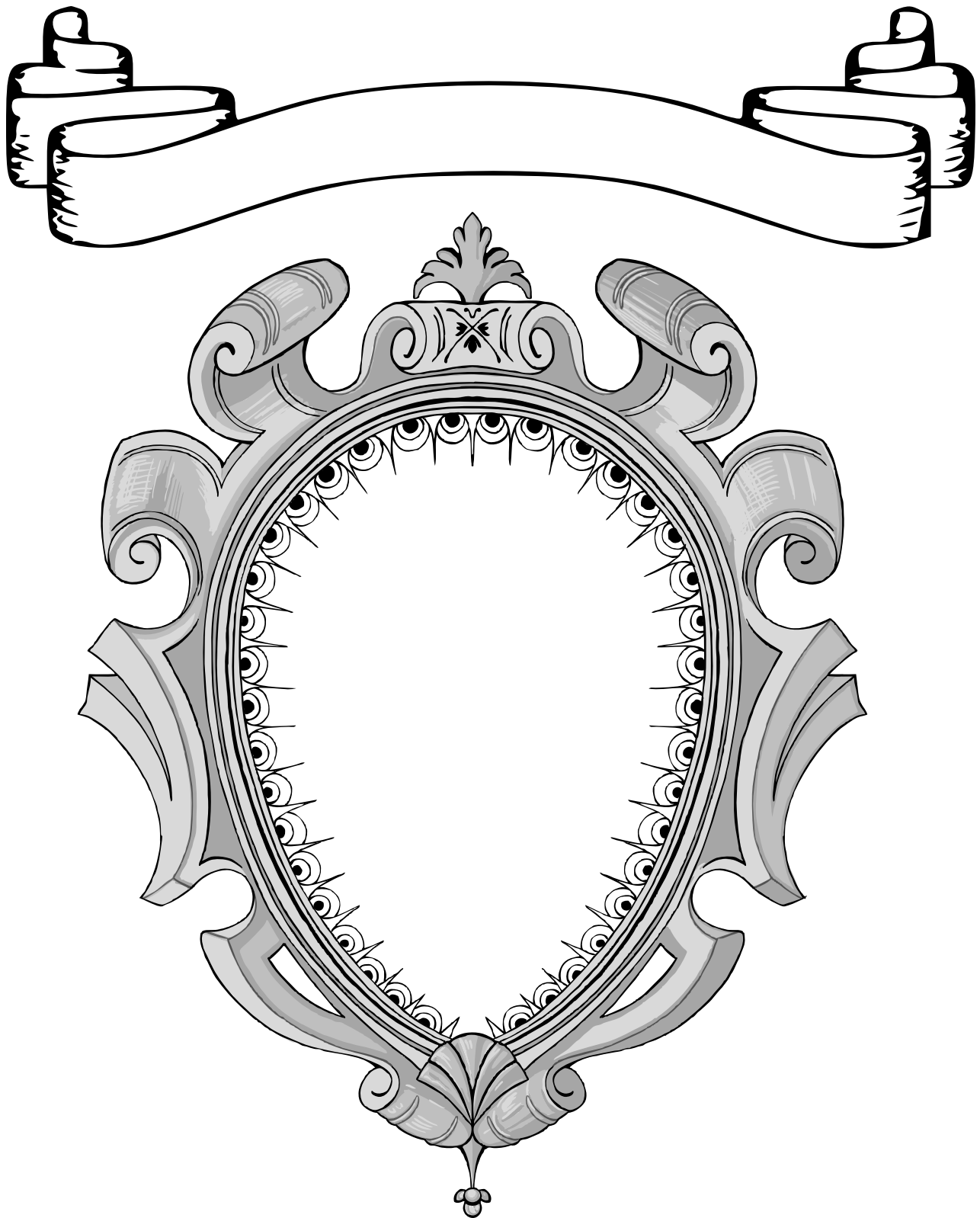
Devices may be displayed on a modified lozenge that has been expanded into an octagon.



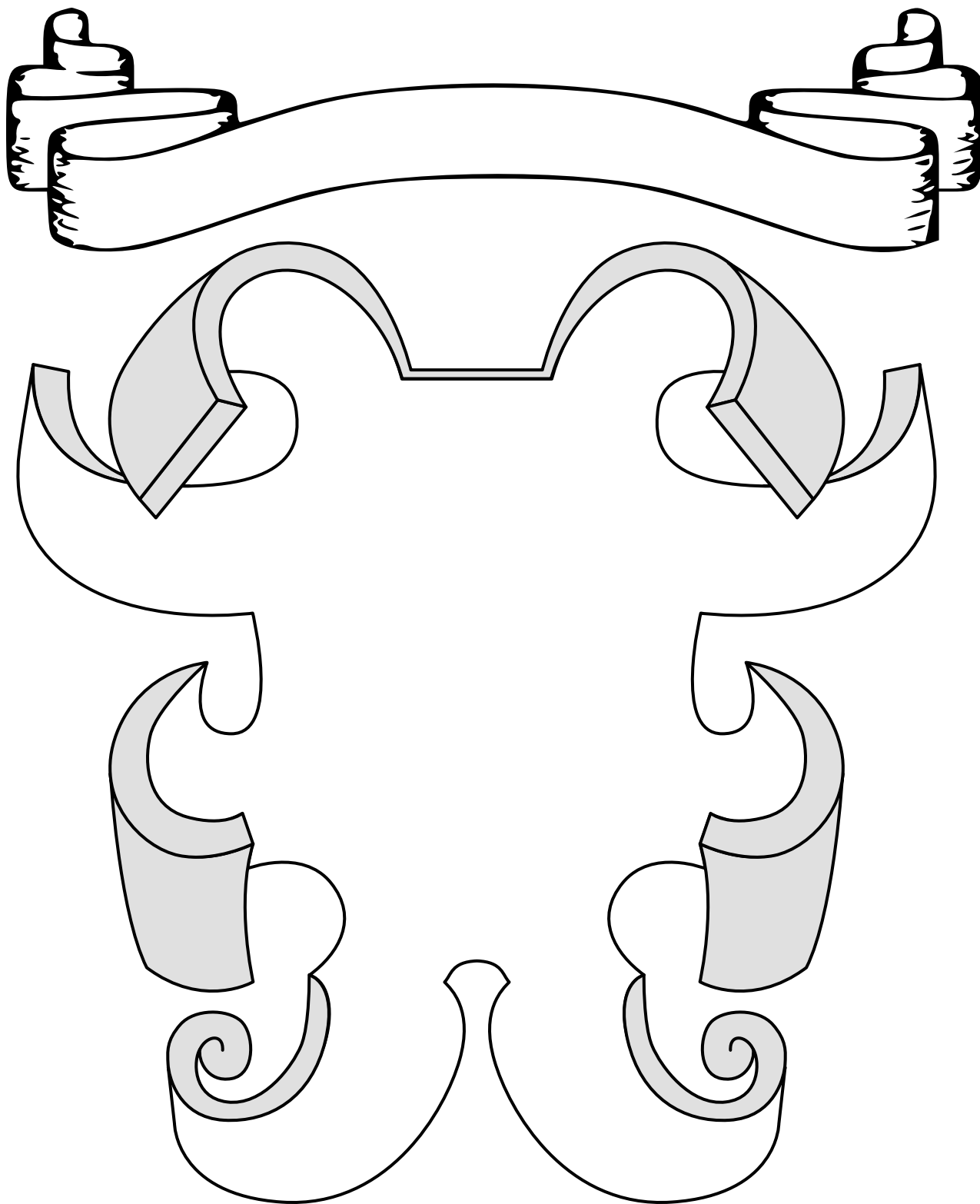
Source: *Handbook of Ornament*, Franz Meyer, 1904.



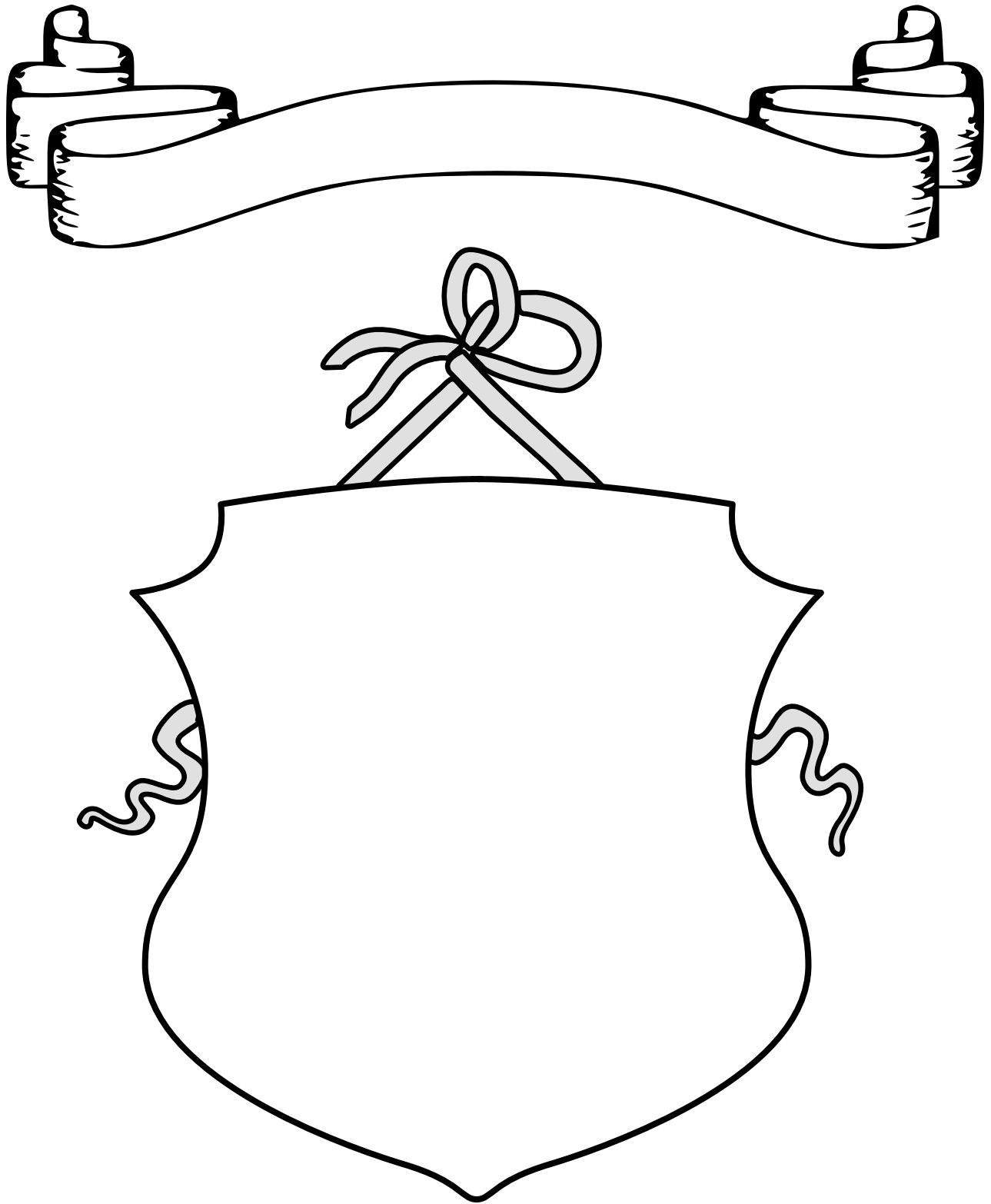
Source: *Handbook of Ornament*, Franz Meyer, 1904.



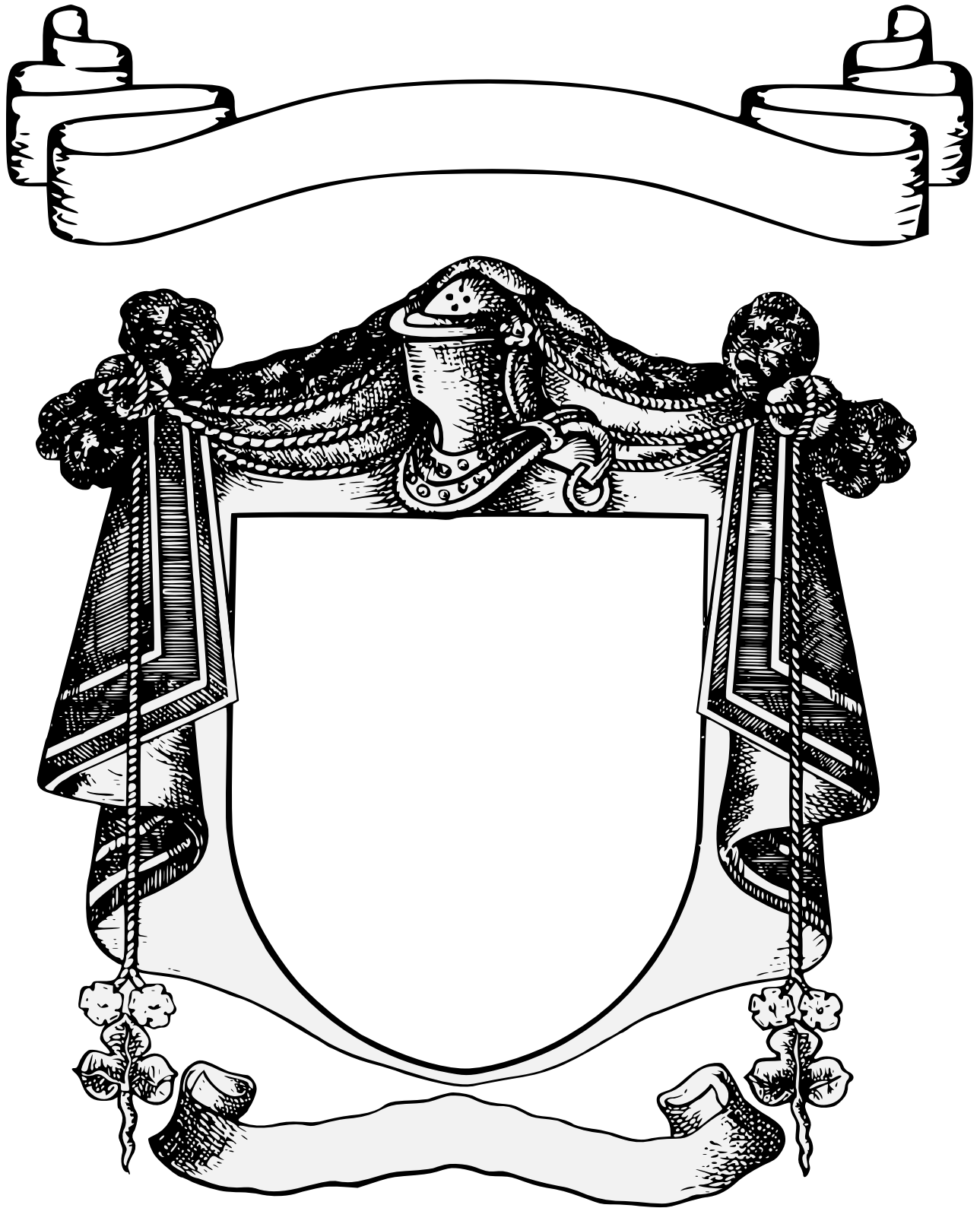
Source: Nobilium Mediolanensium. (Circa 1555.) Adapted by Saewynn aet Cnolle.



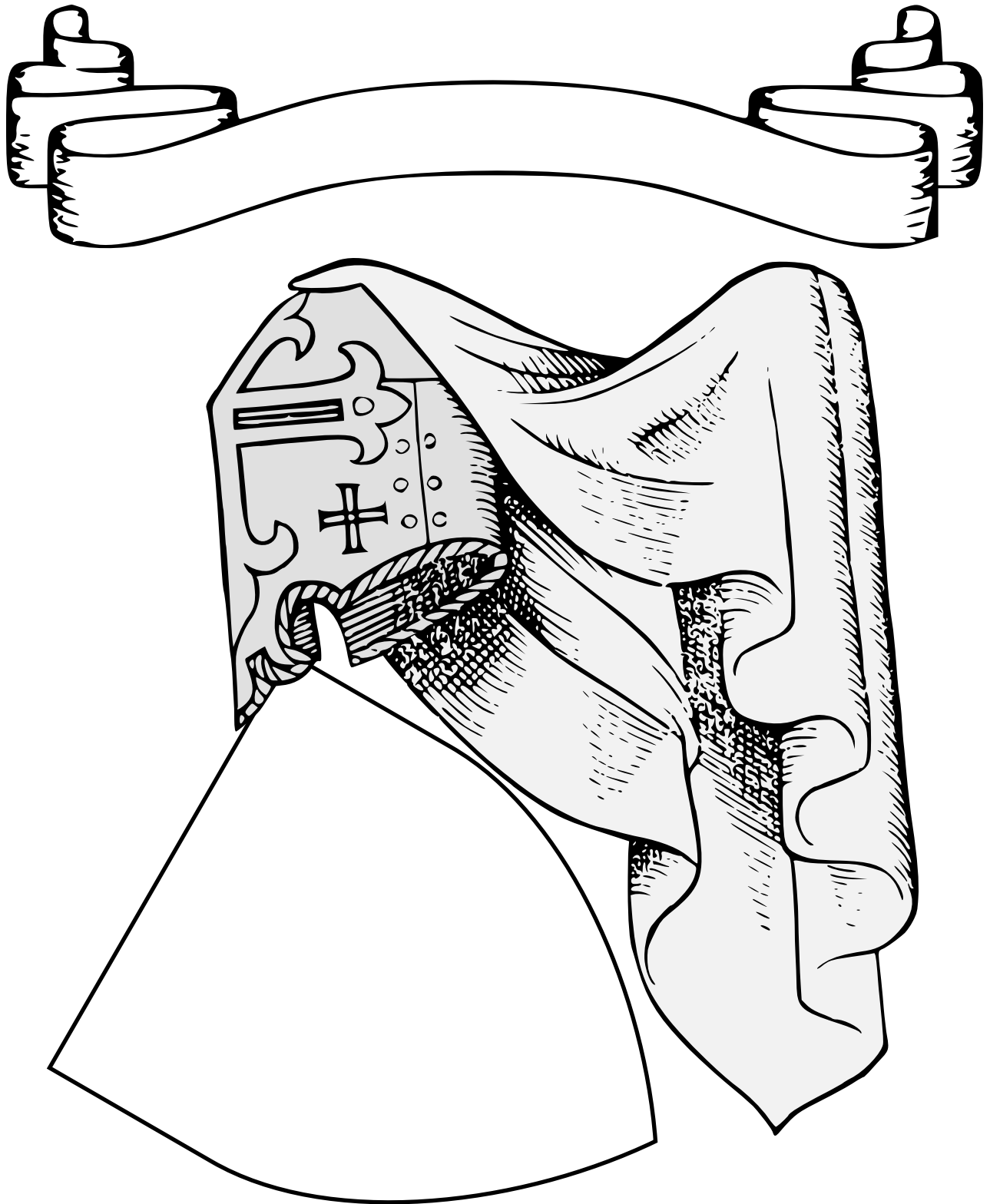
Circa 1650.



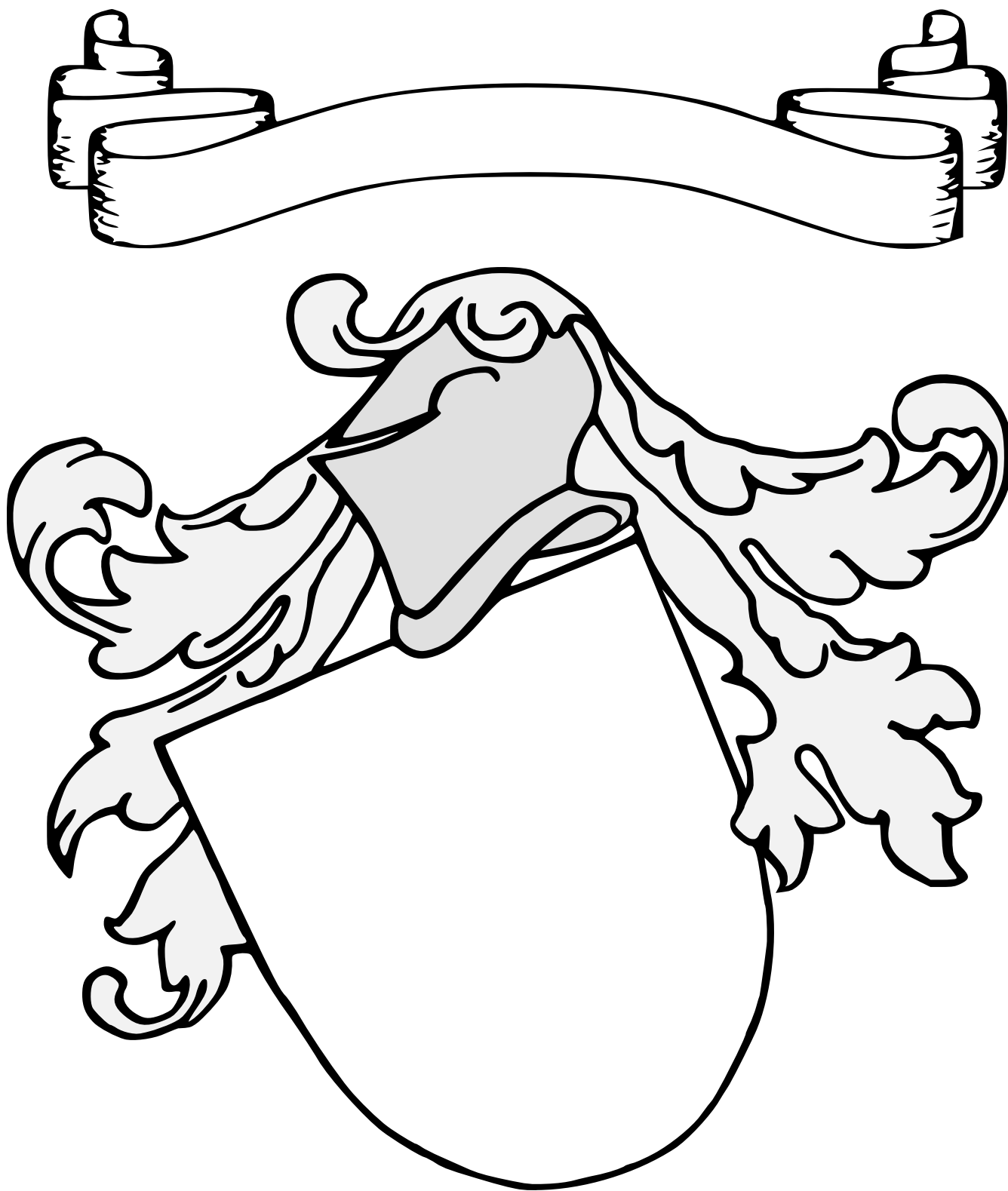
Shields may be shown hanging from its guige strap. Source: *Weidtz trachtenbook*, 1530.

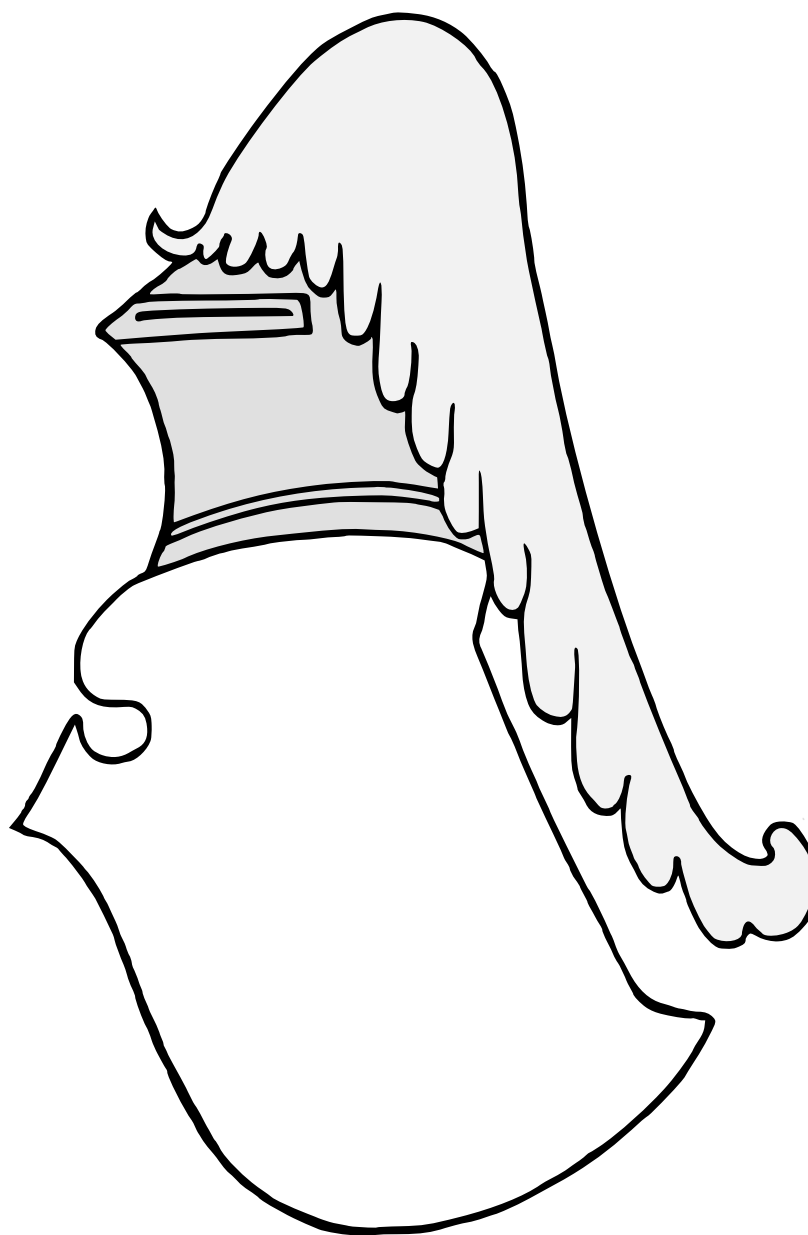
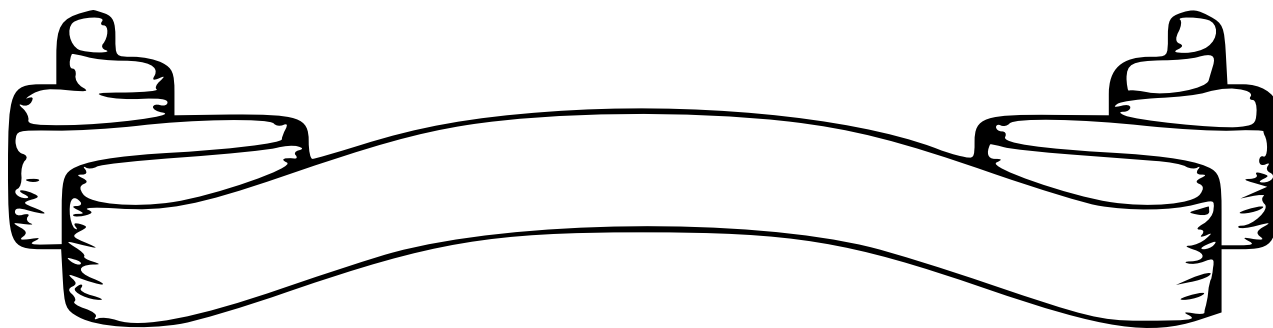


Source: *Some Feudal Coats Of Arms*. Artist: James Foster.

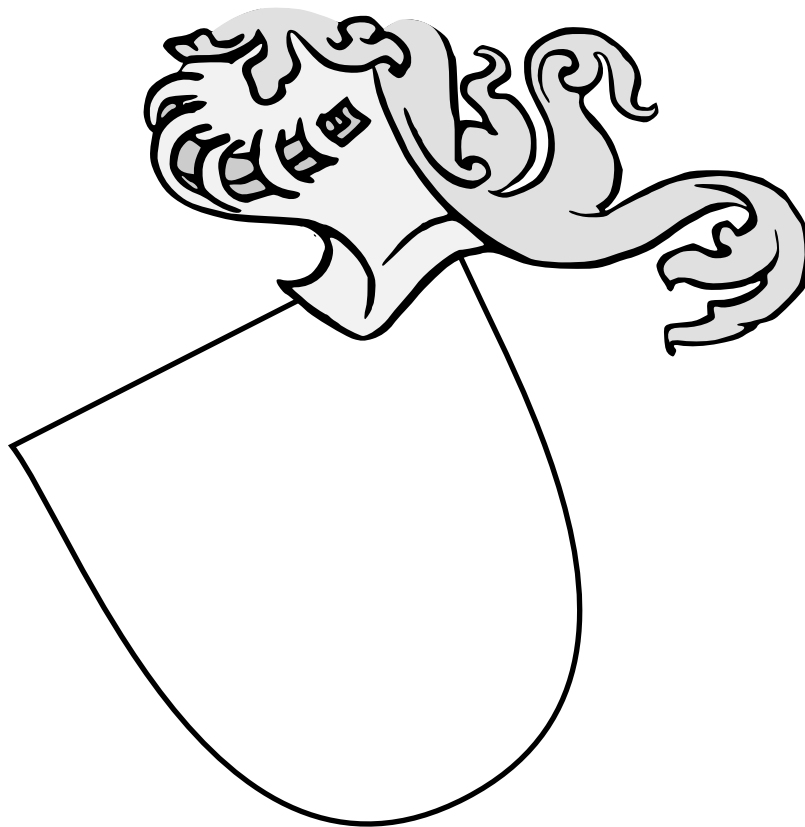
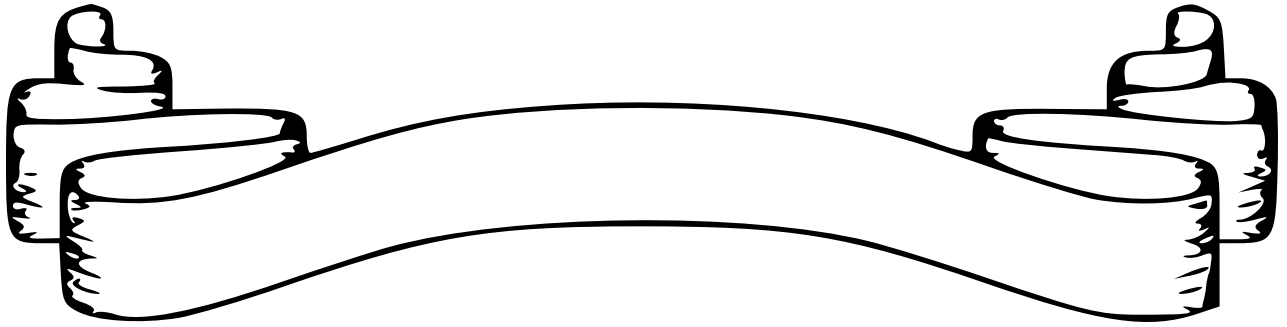


Source: Schembartbuch und Wappenbuch.

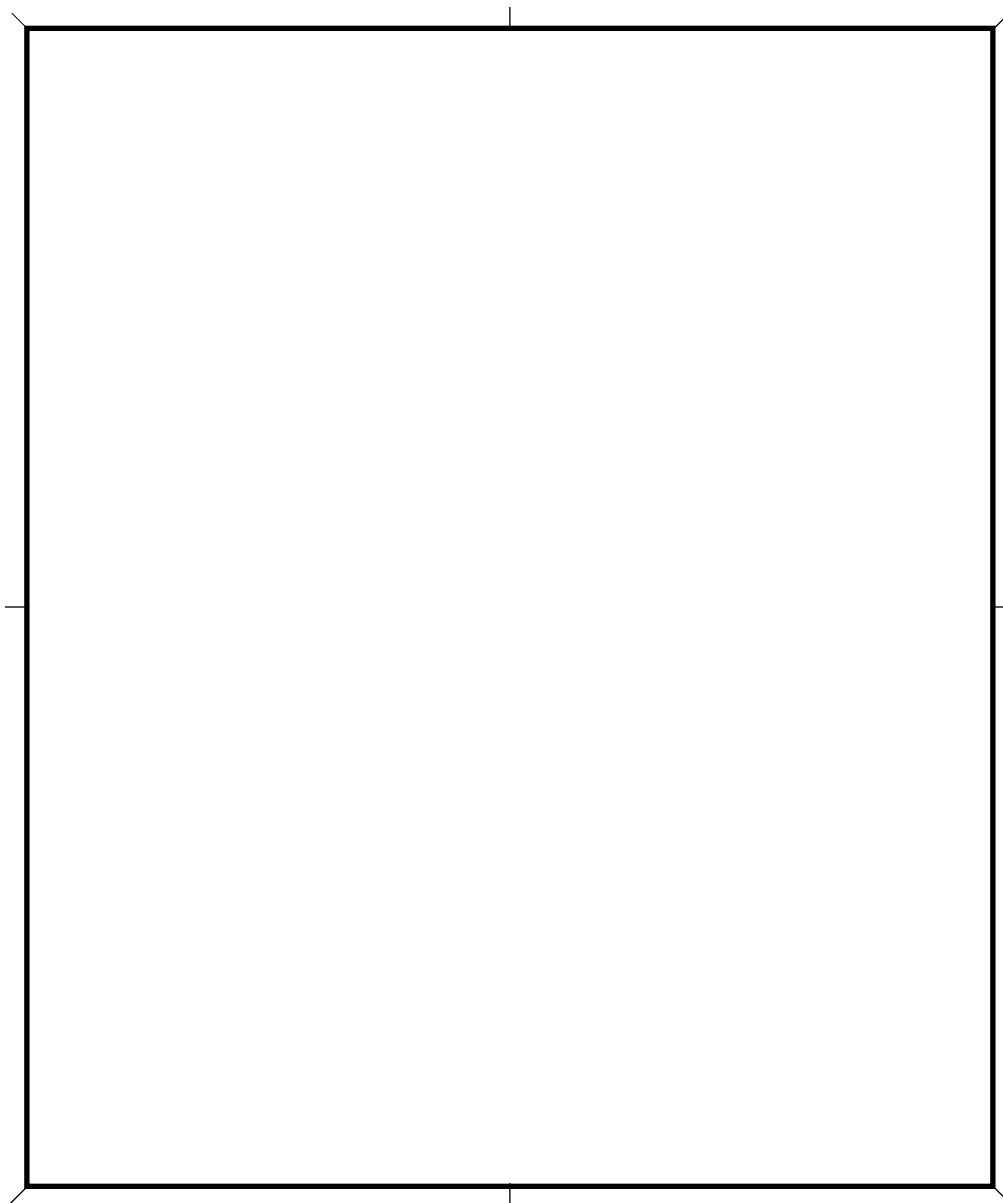
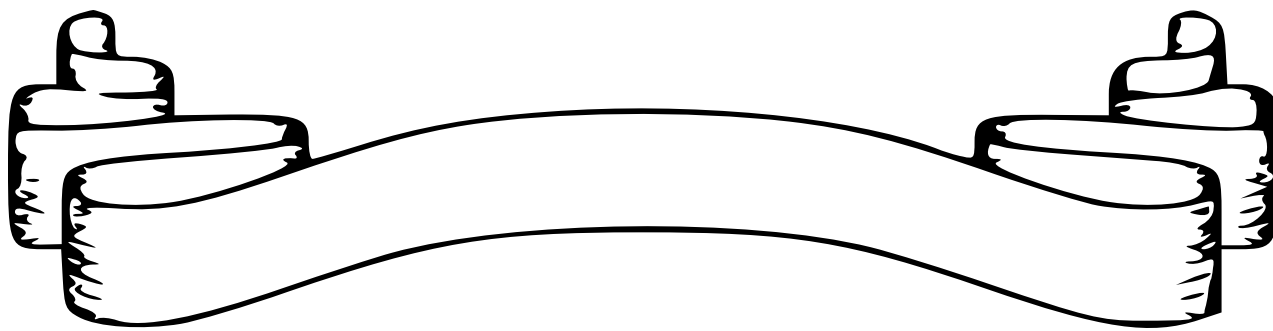




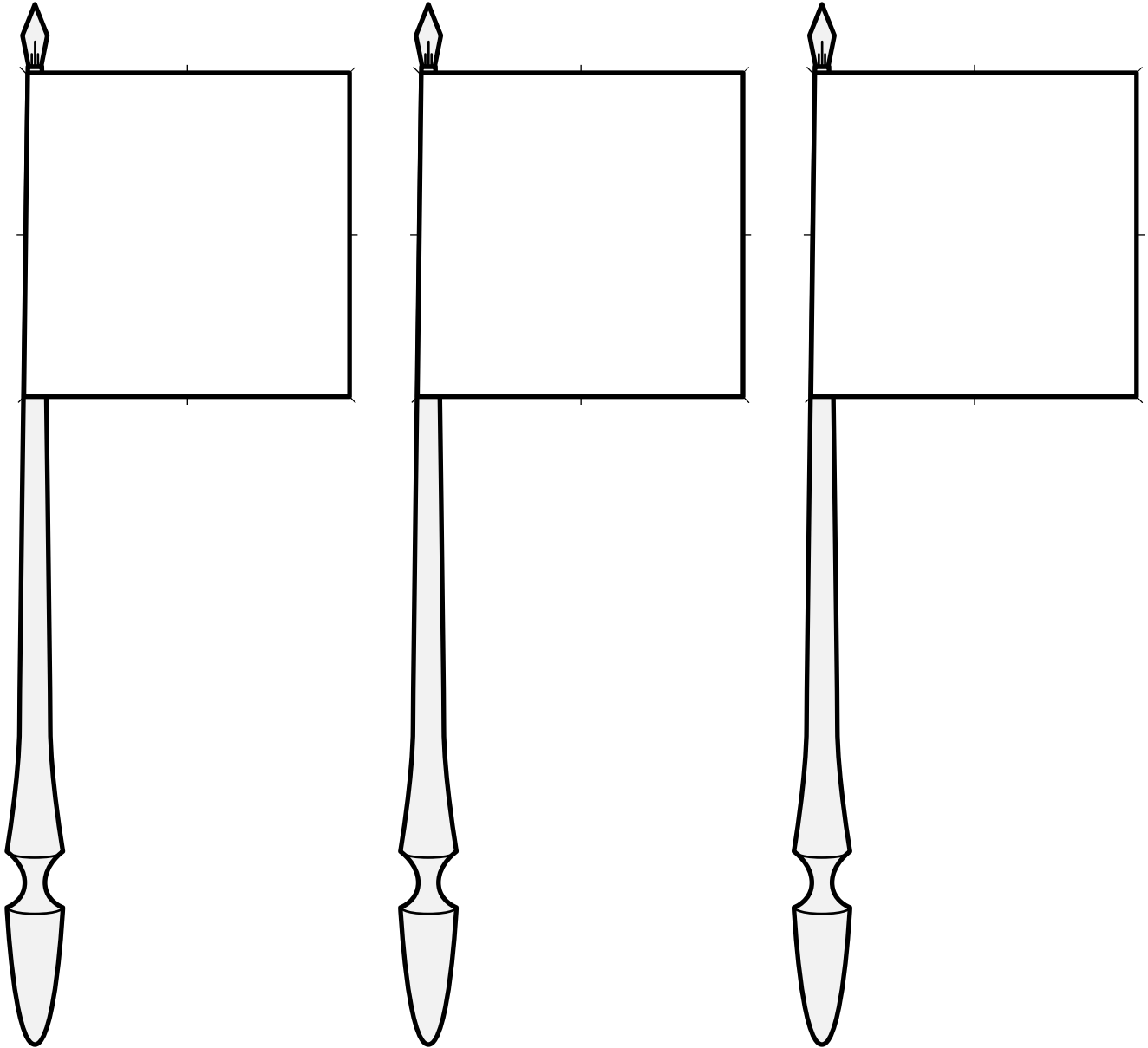
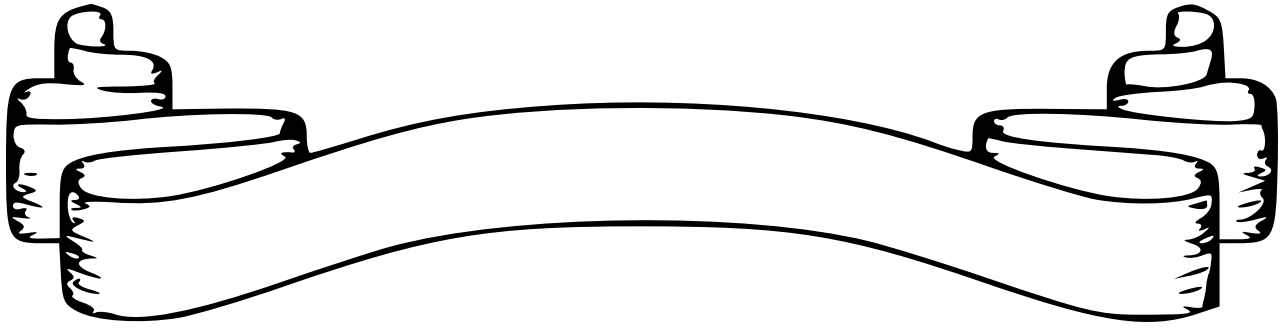
Source: *Stemmario Trivulziano*.



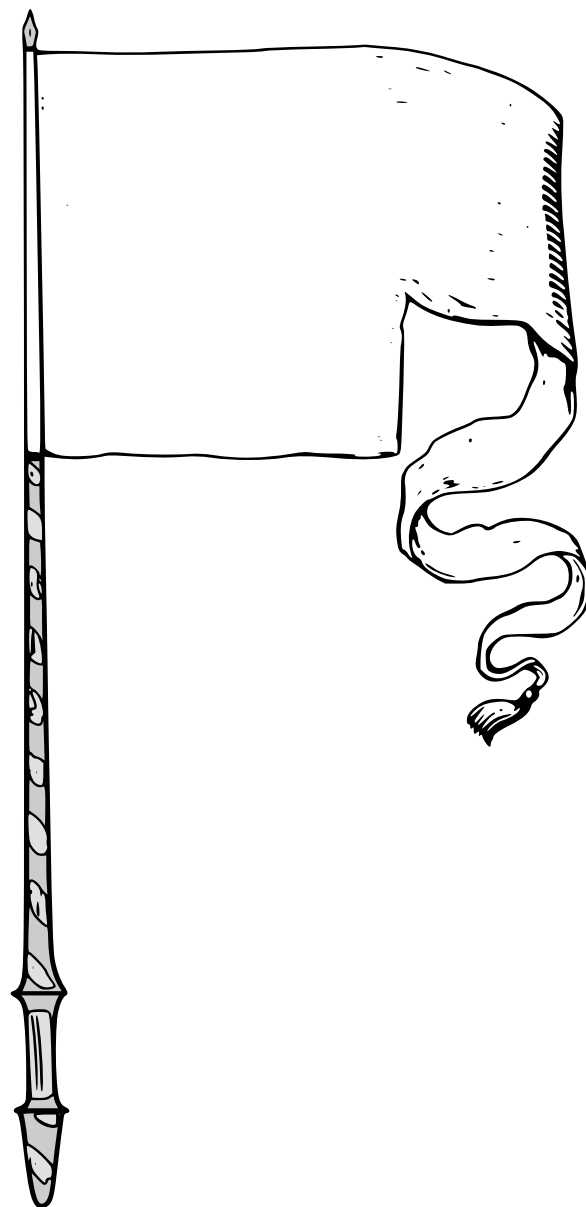
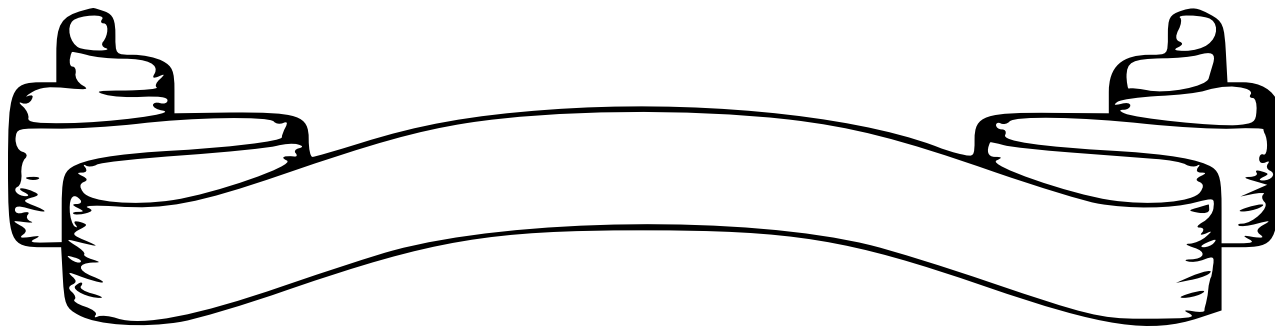
Source: Bruderschaftsbuch des Jülich-Bergischen Hubertusordens.



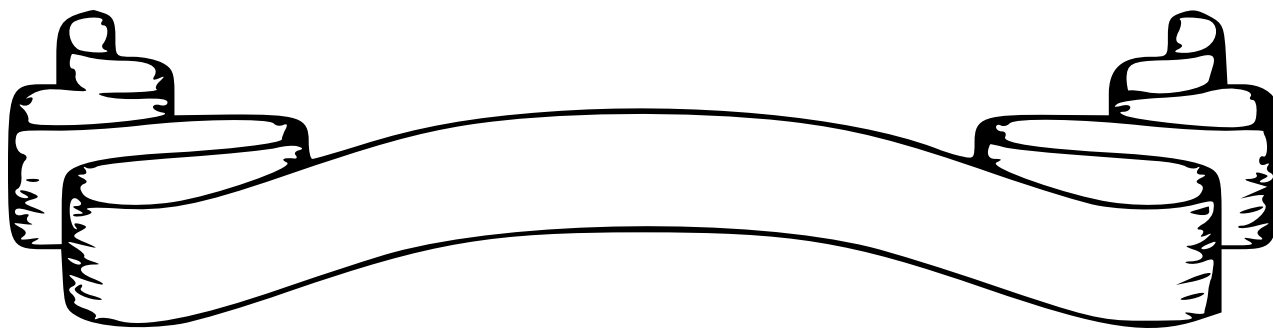
A banner is a type of medieval armorial flag, displaying the bearer's arms.



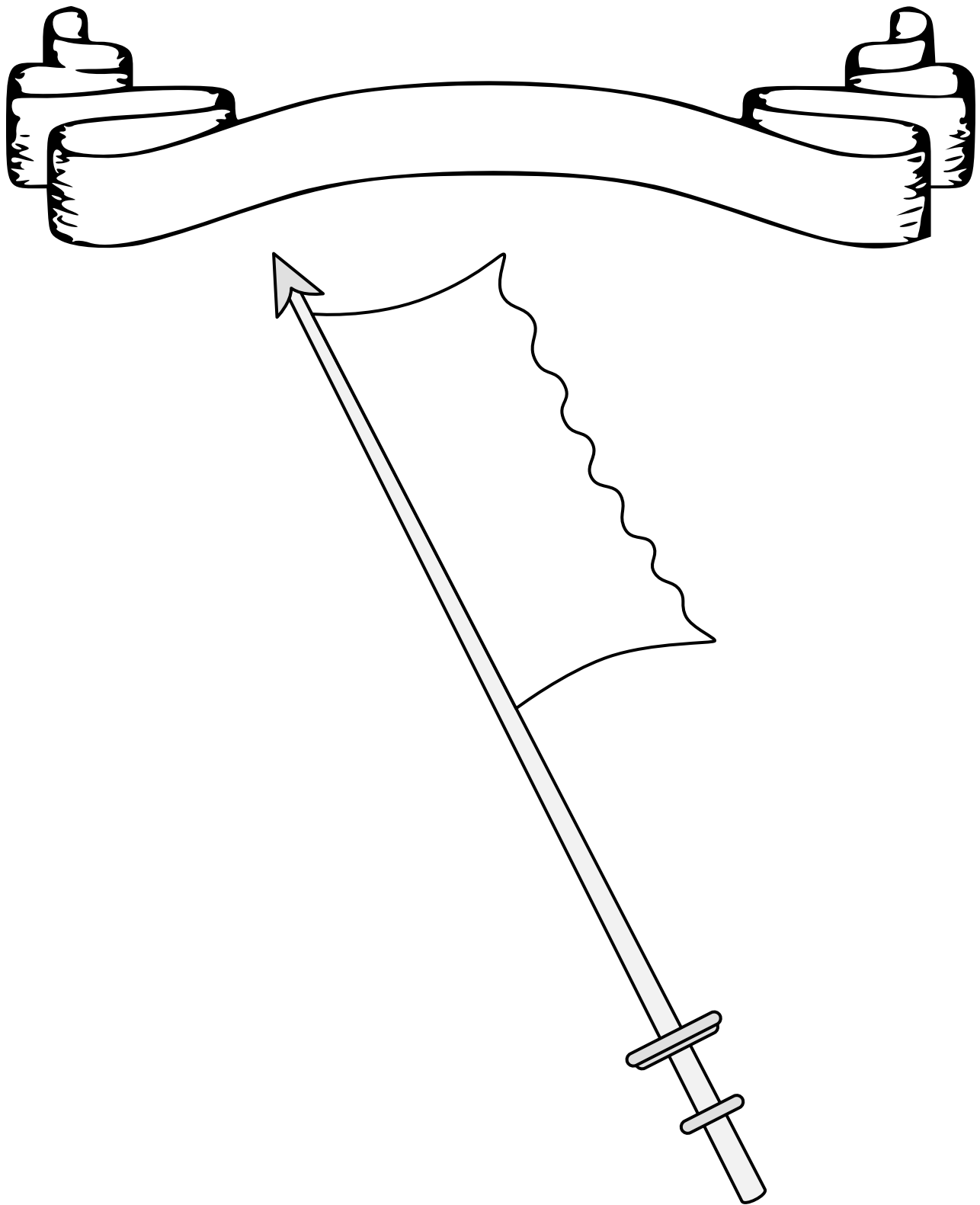
Source: Confréries de la Cour Amoureuse.



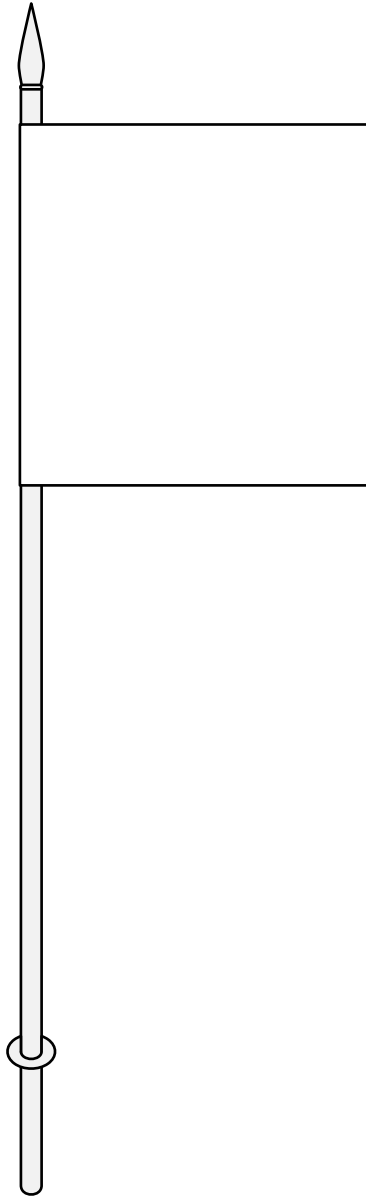
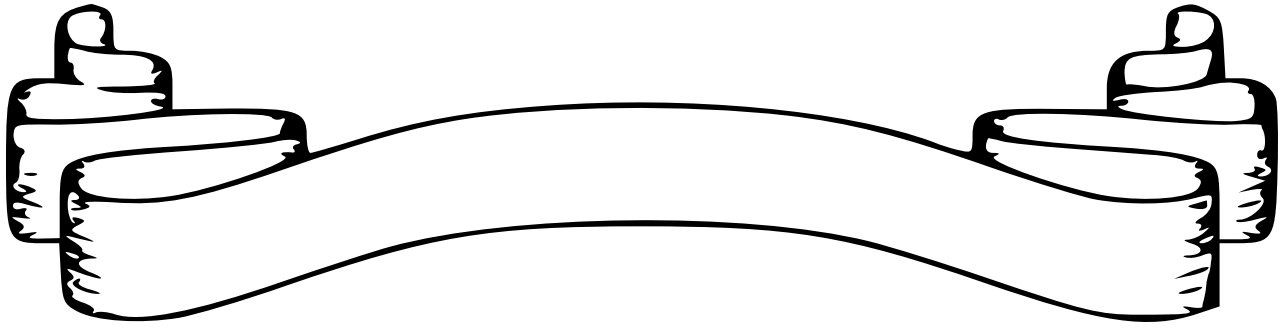
Source: Ehrenspiegel des Hauses Österreich.



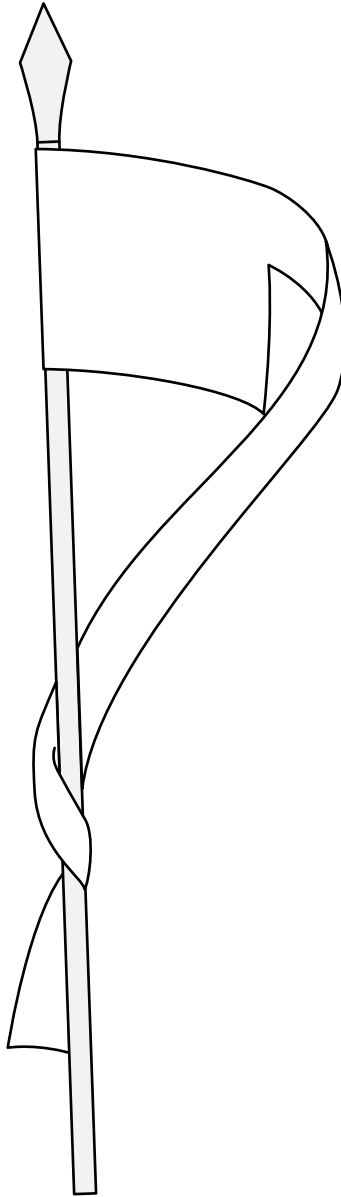
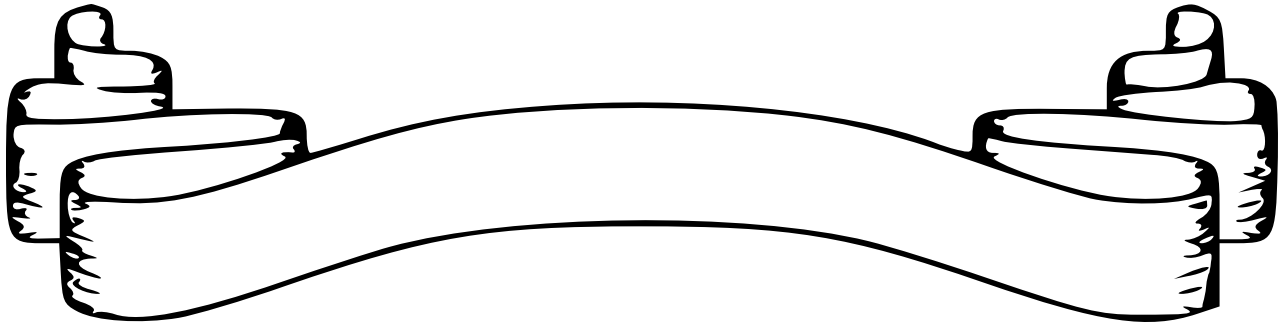
Source: Donaueschinger Wappenbuch.



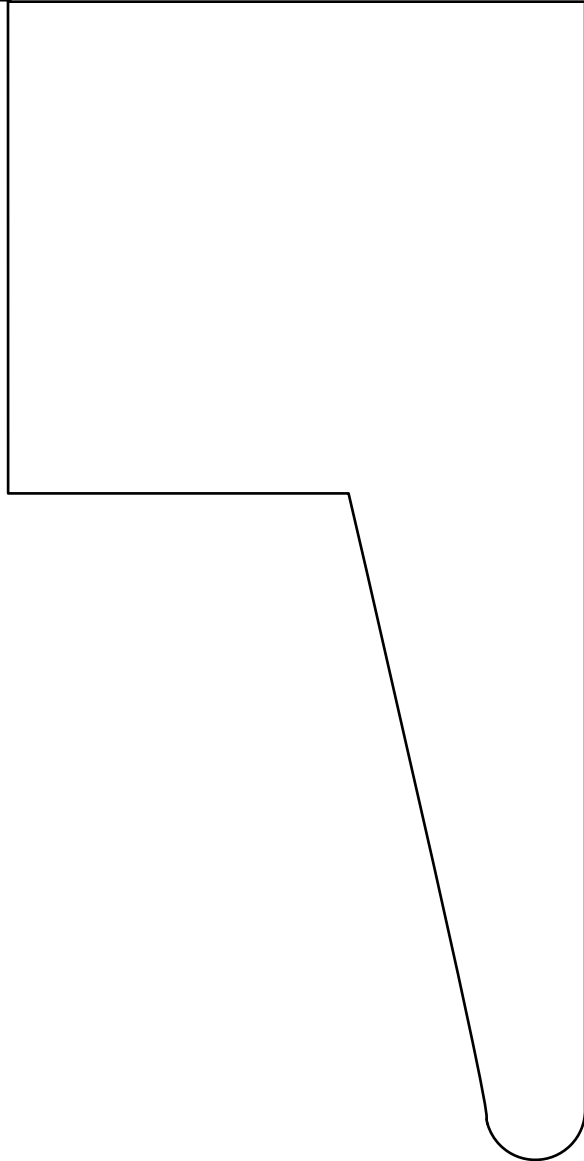
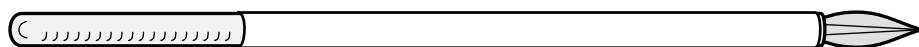
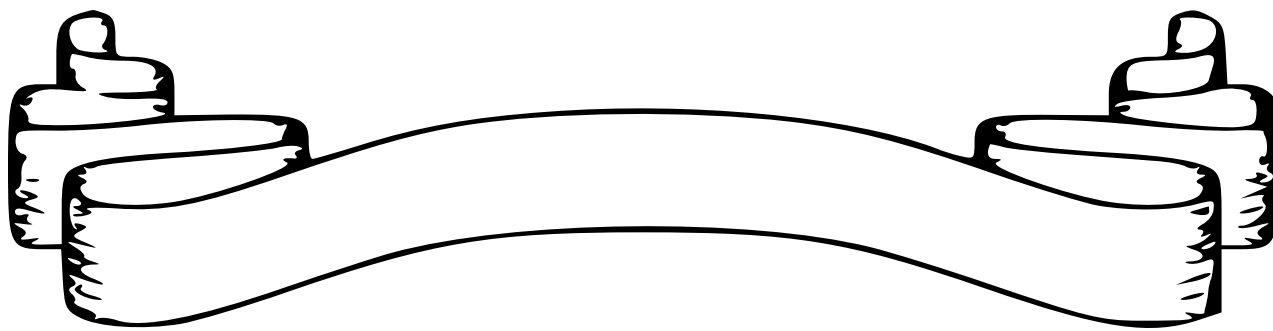
Source: Manesse Codex



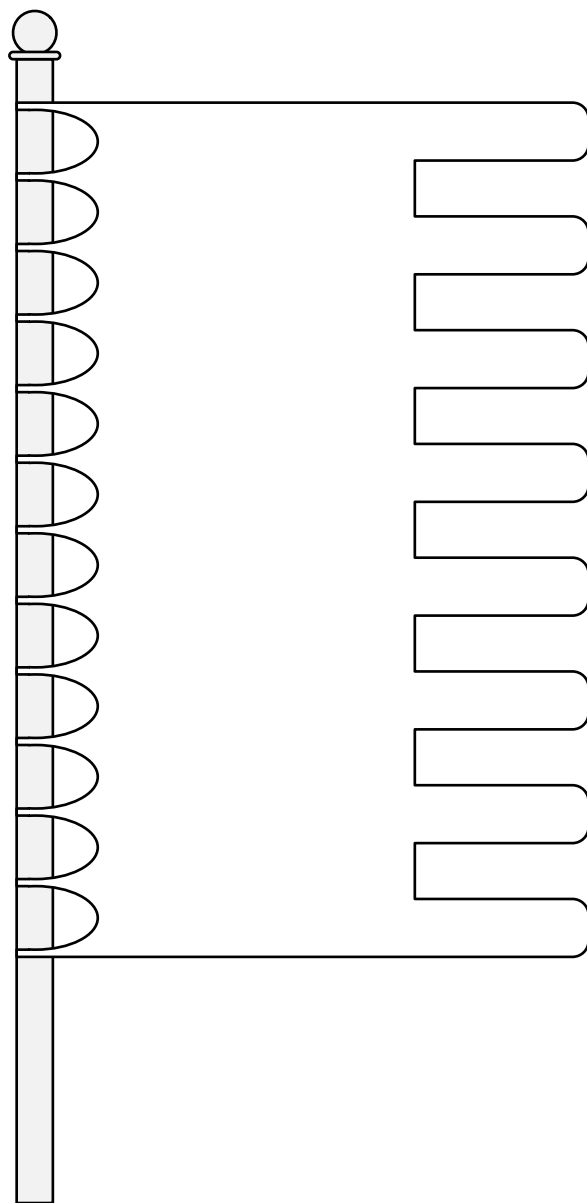
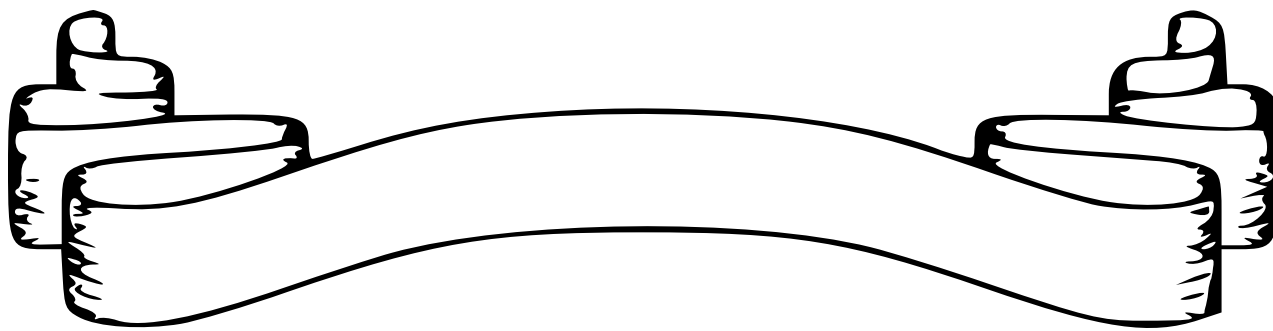
Source: Manchester Latin MS 28. (Folio 17r.)



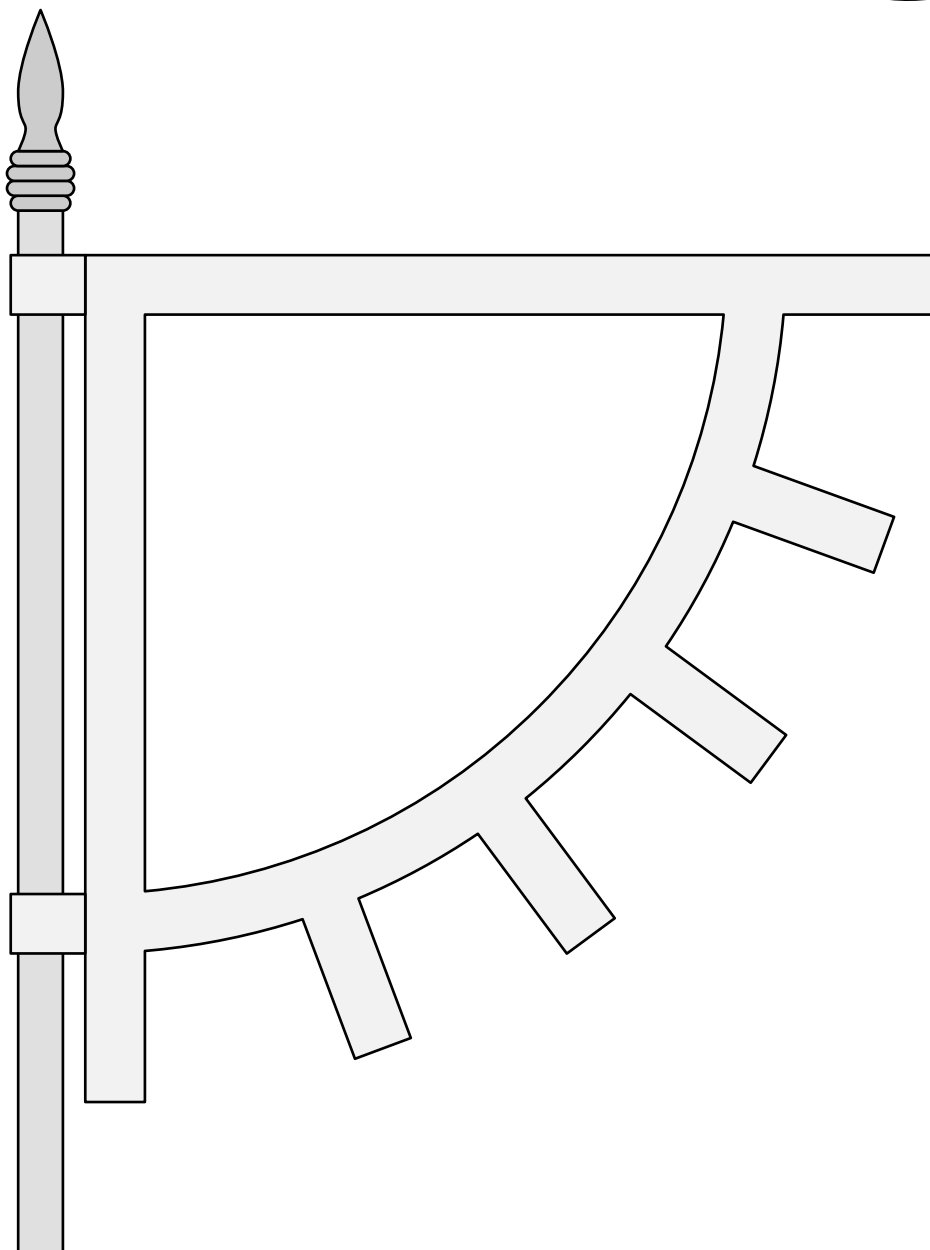
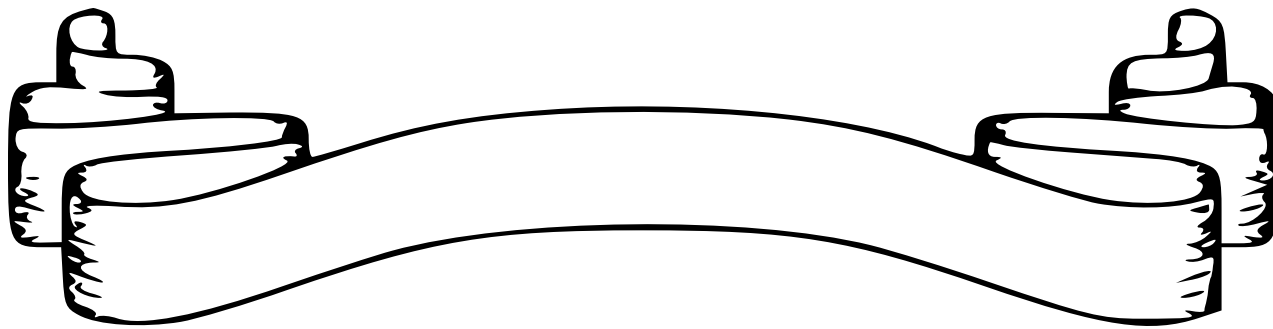
Source: Chronicle of the Council of Constance. (Folio 76r.)



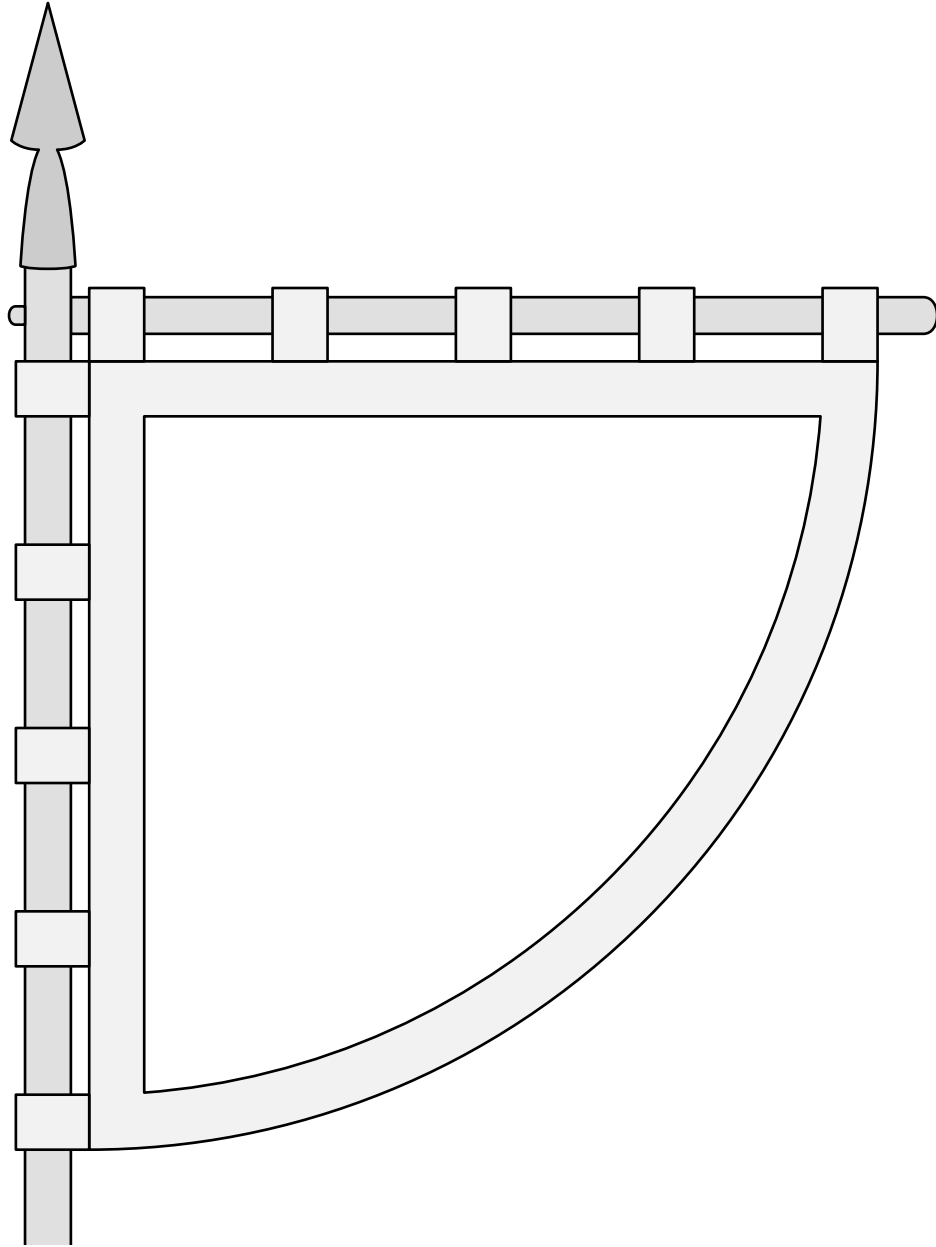
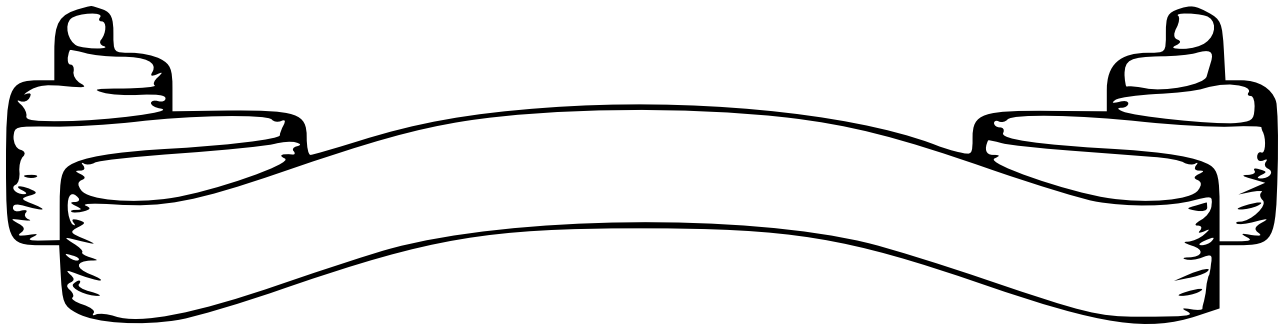
Source: *Sammelband Mehrerer Wappenbücher*. (Folio 86v.)



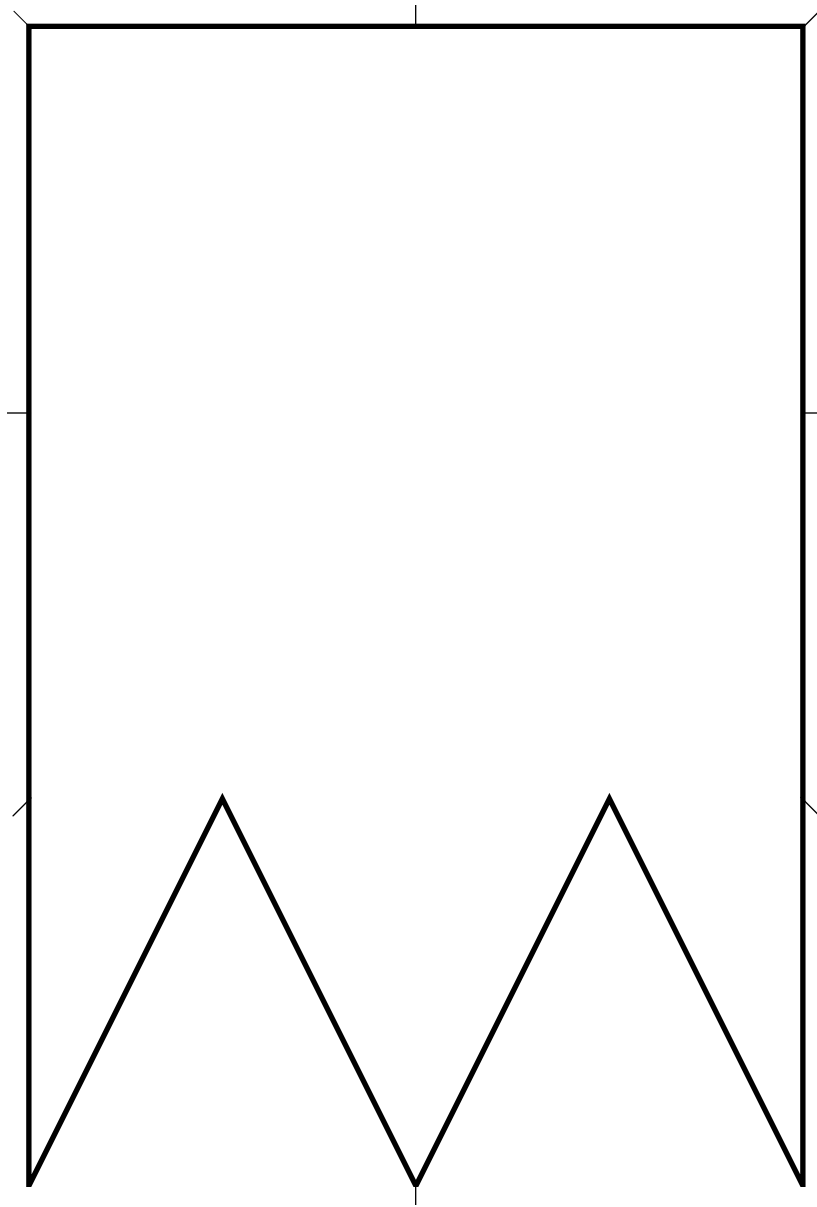
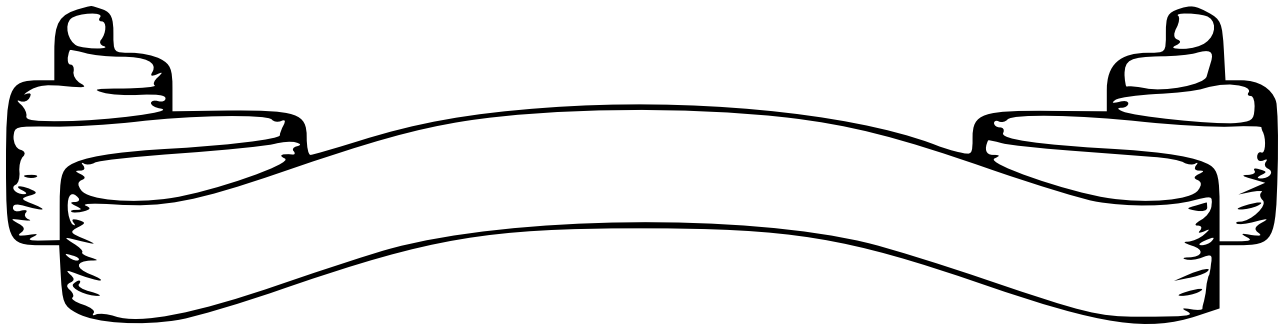
Source: Chronica Maiora. (Representation of the Oriflamme.)



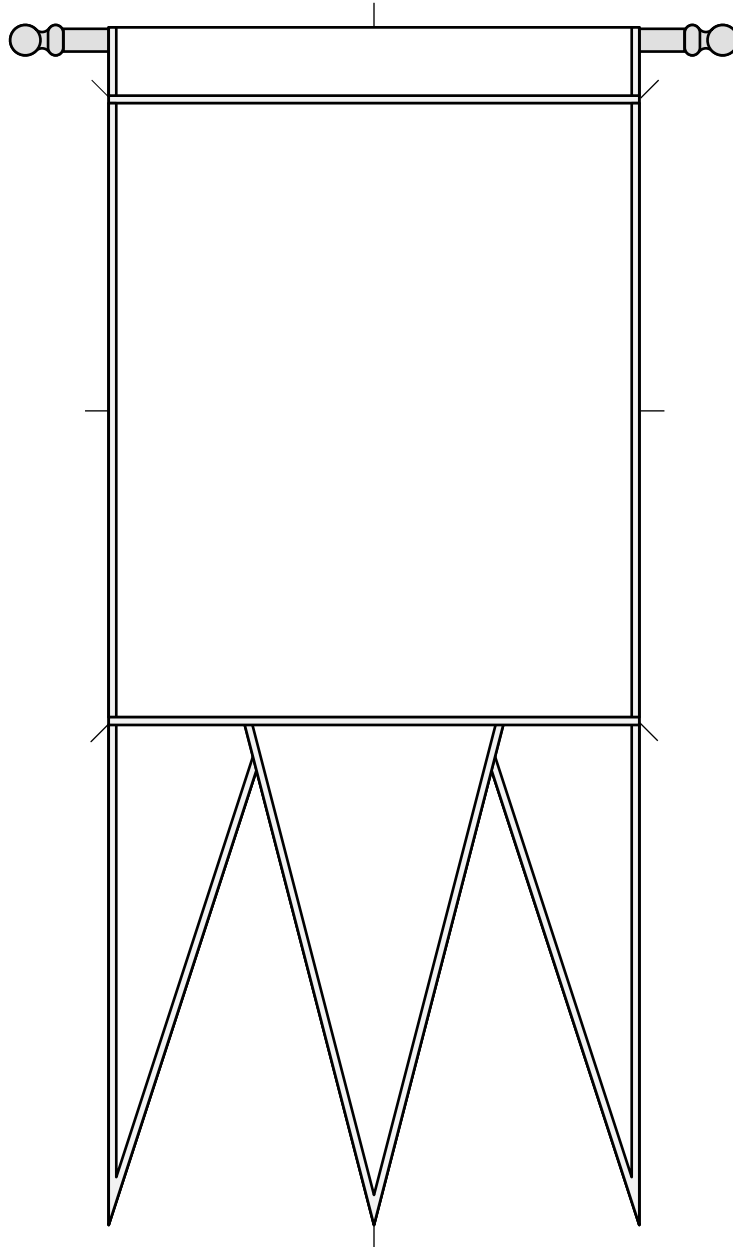
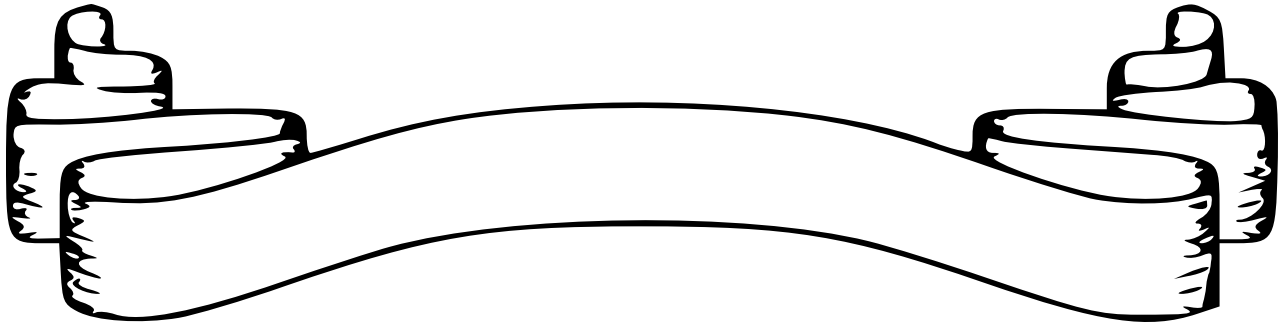
Fragmentary evidence suggests some Vikings flew banners shaped like quarter-circles.



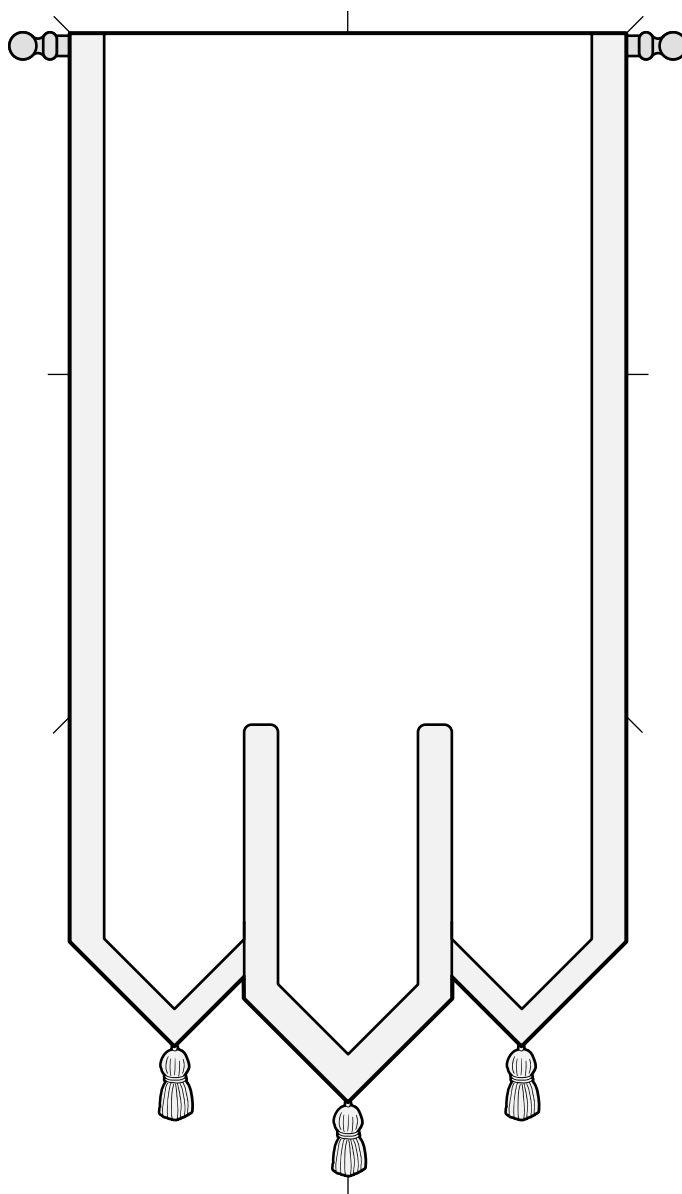
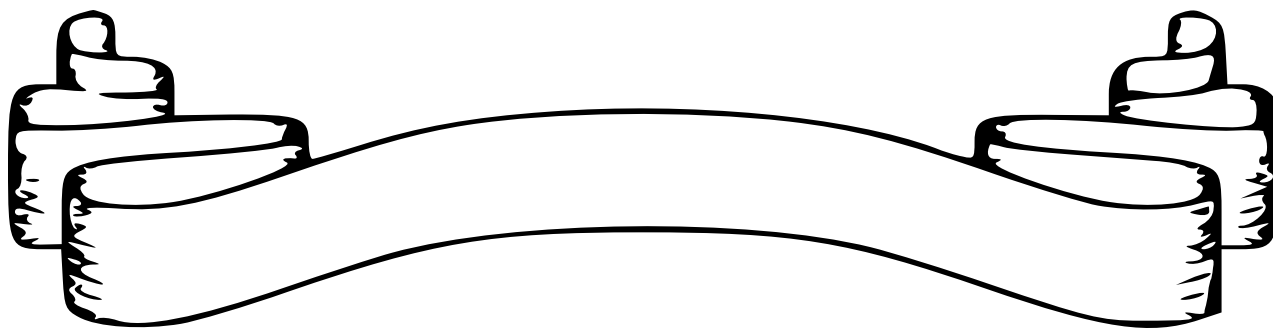
Fragmentary evidence suggests some Vikings flew banners shaped like quarter-circles.



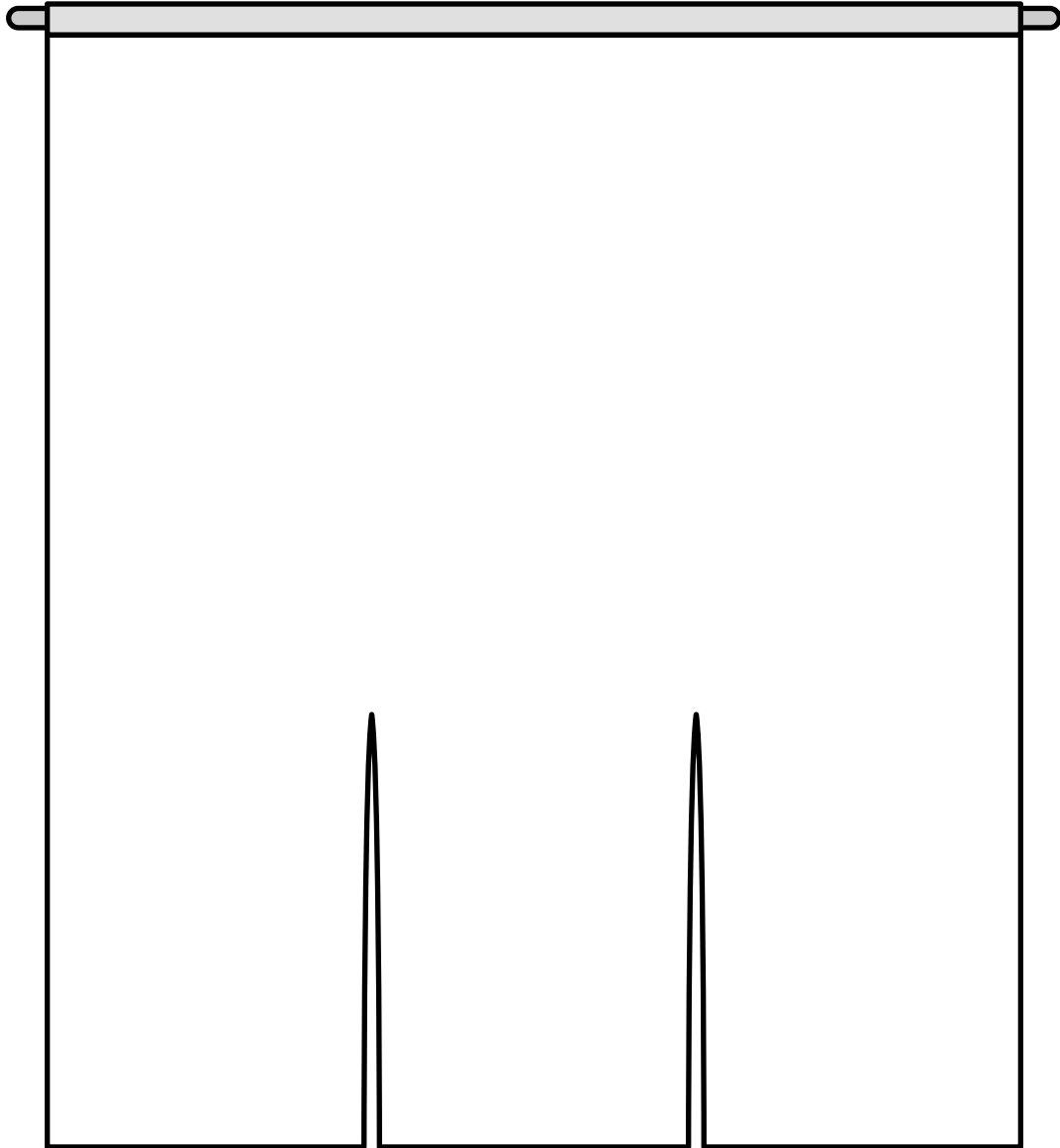
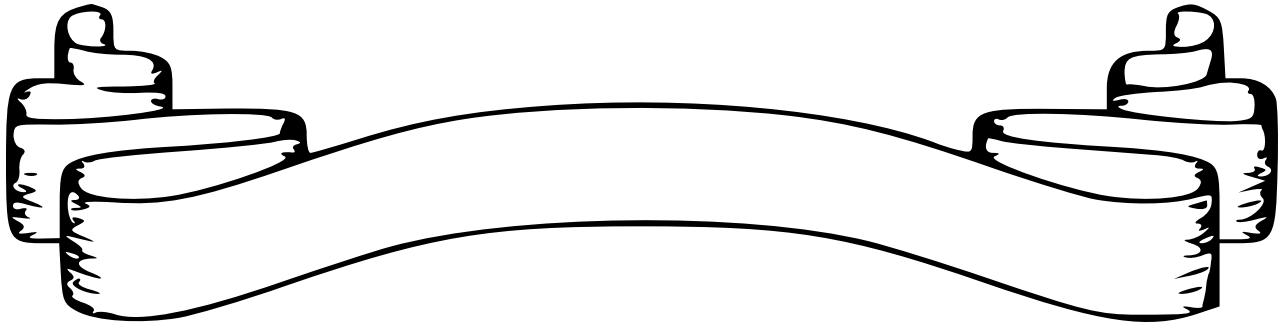
A gonfalon is a type of medieval armorial flag, hung from a crossbar along the top edge.



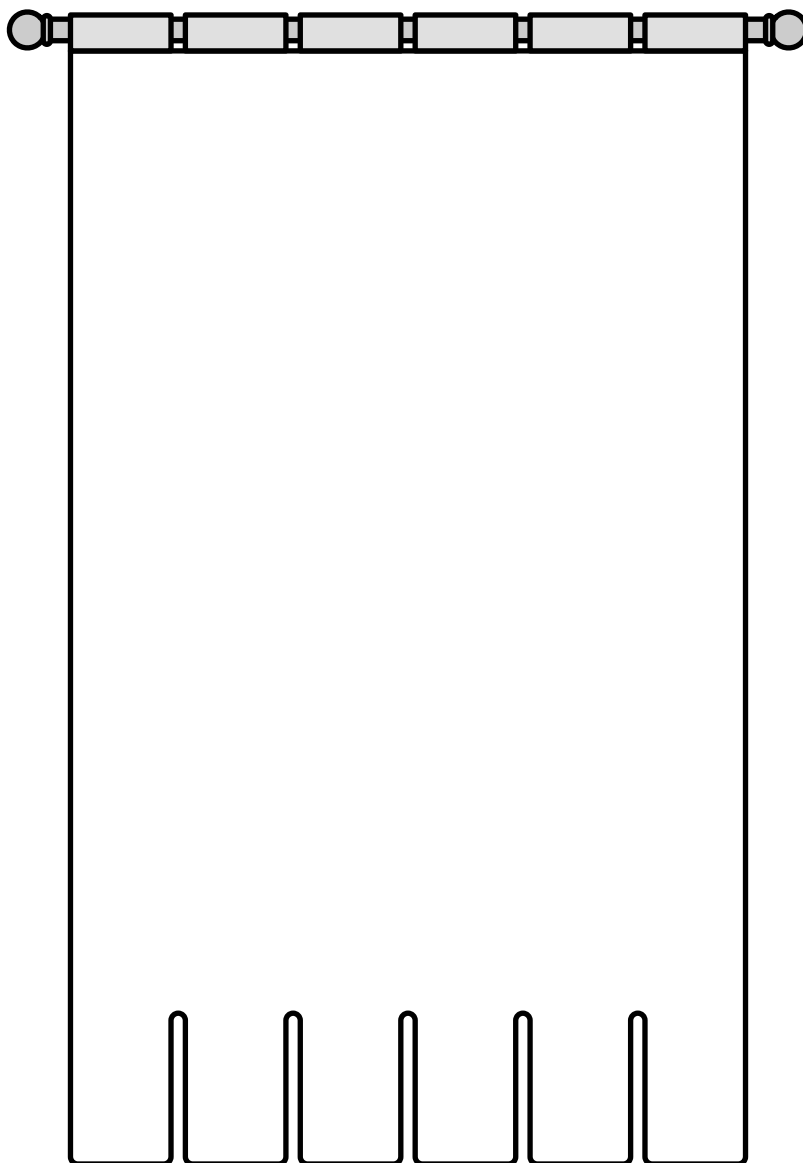
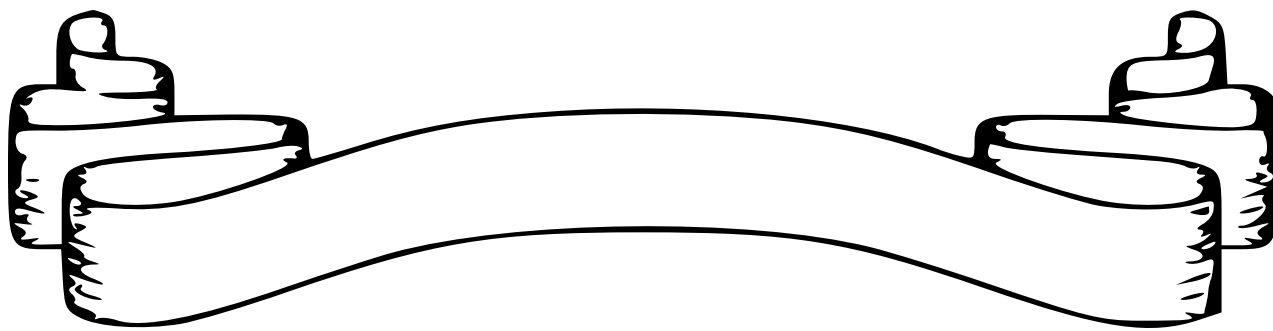
A gonfalon is a type of medieval armorial flag, hung from a crossbar along the top edge.



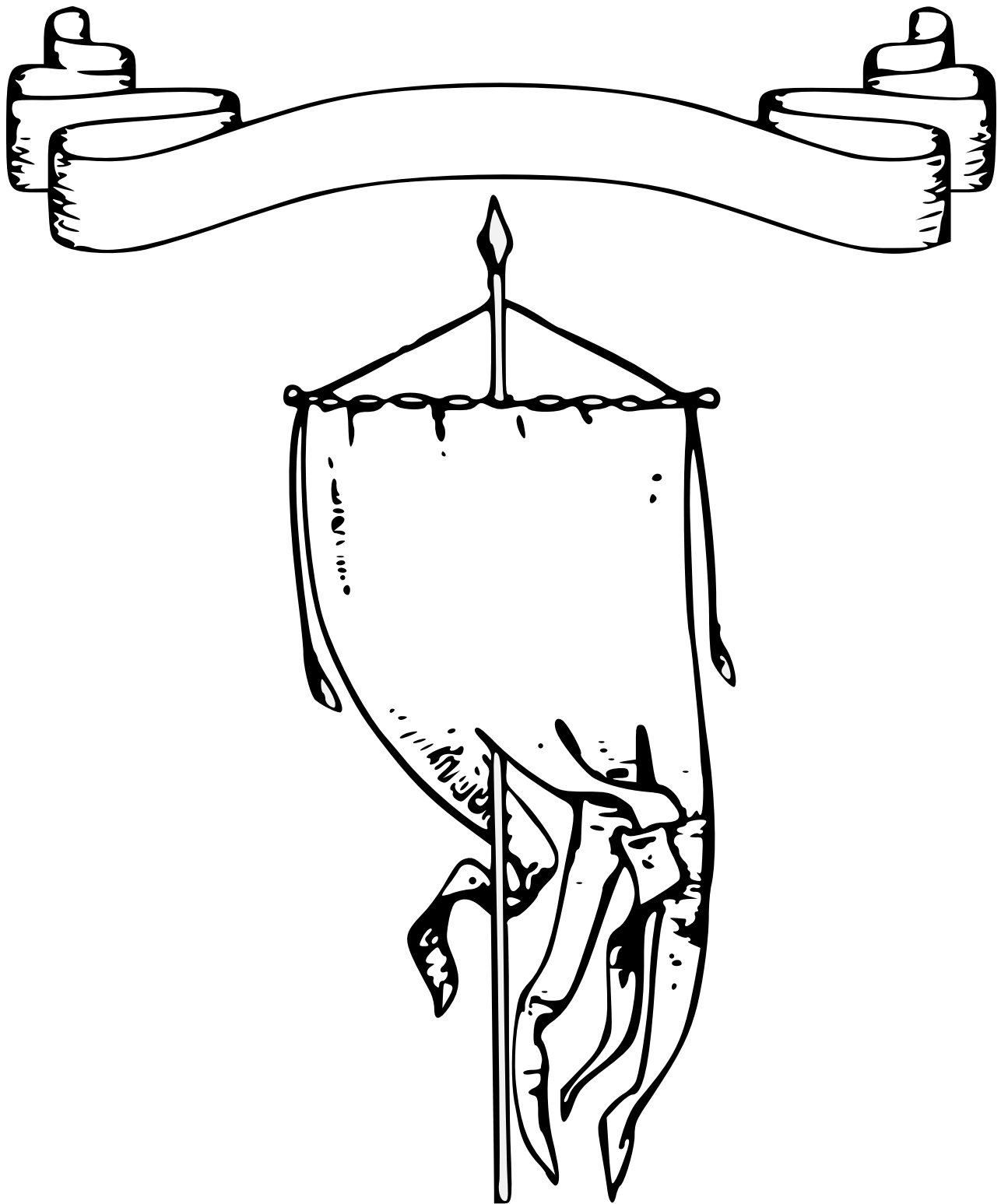
A gonfalon is a type of medieval armorial flag, hung from a crossbar along the top edge.



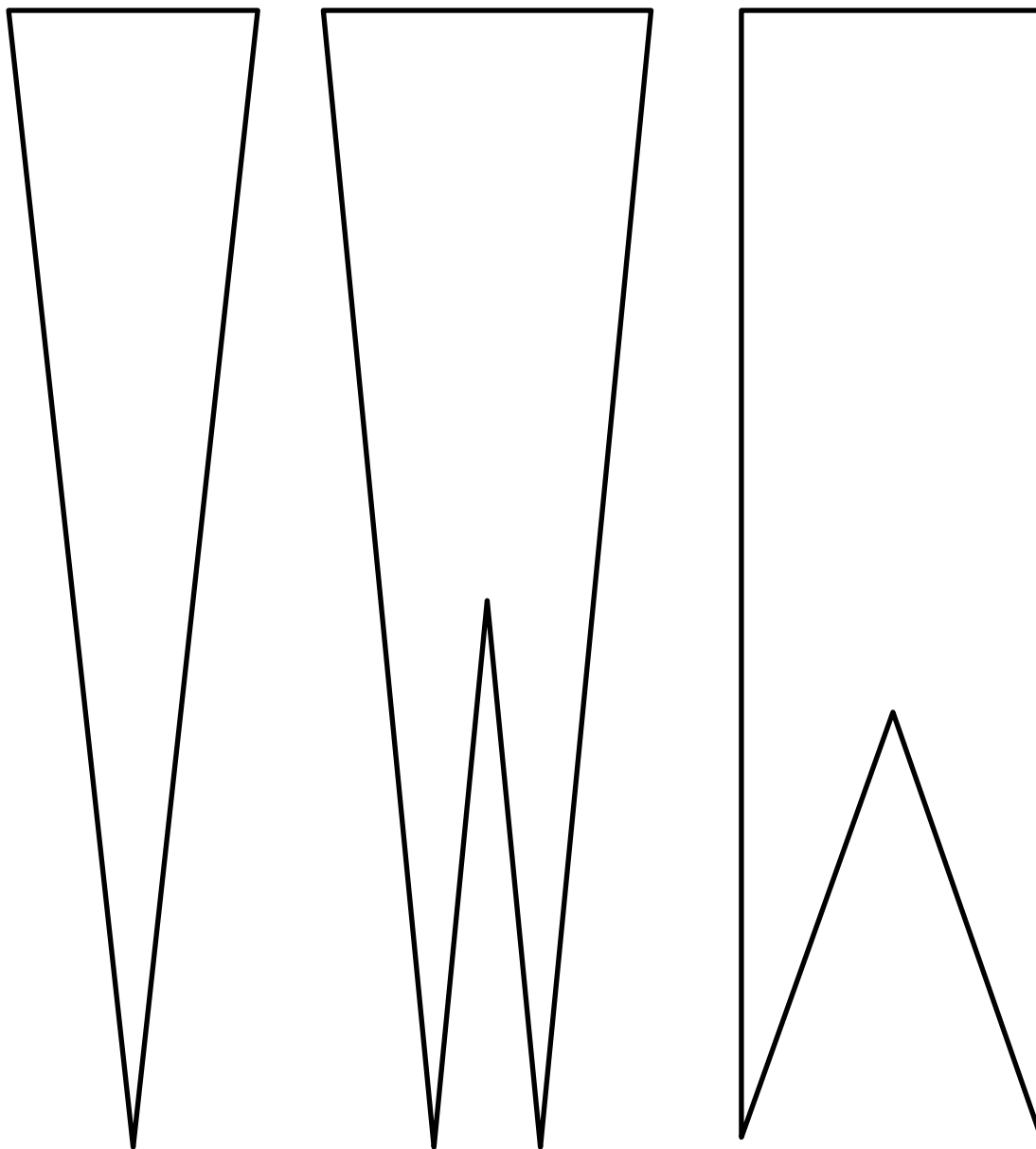
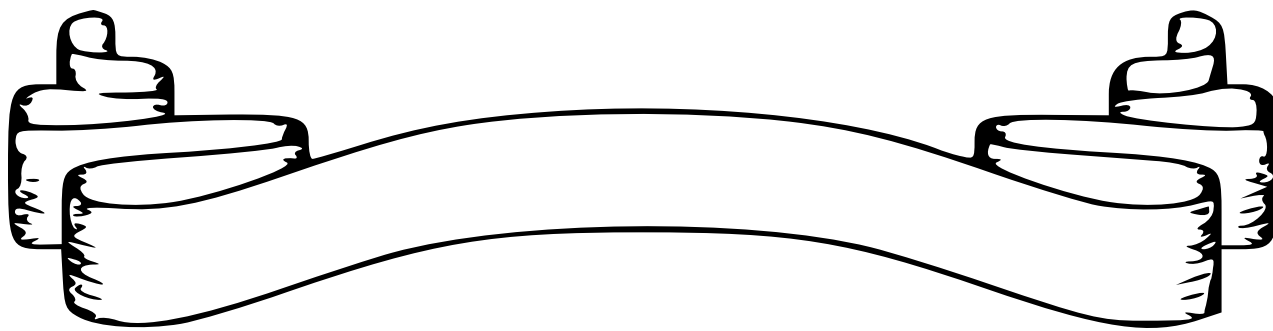
Source: Banderia Prutenorum. Artist unknown.



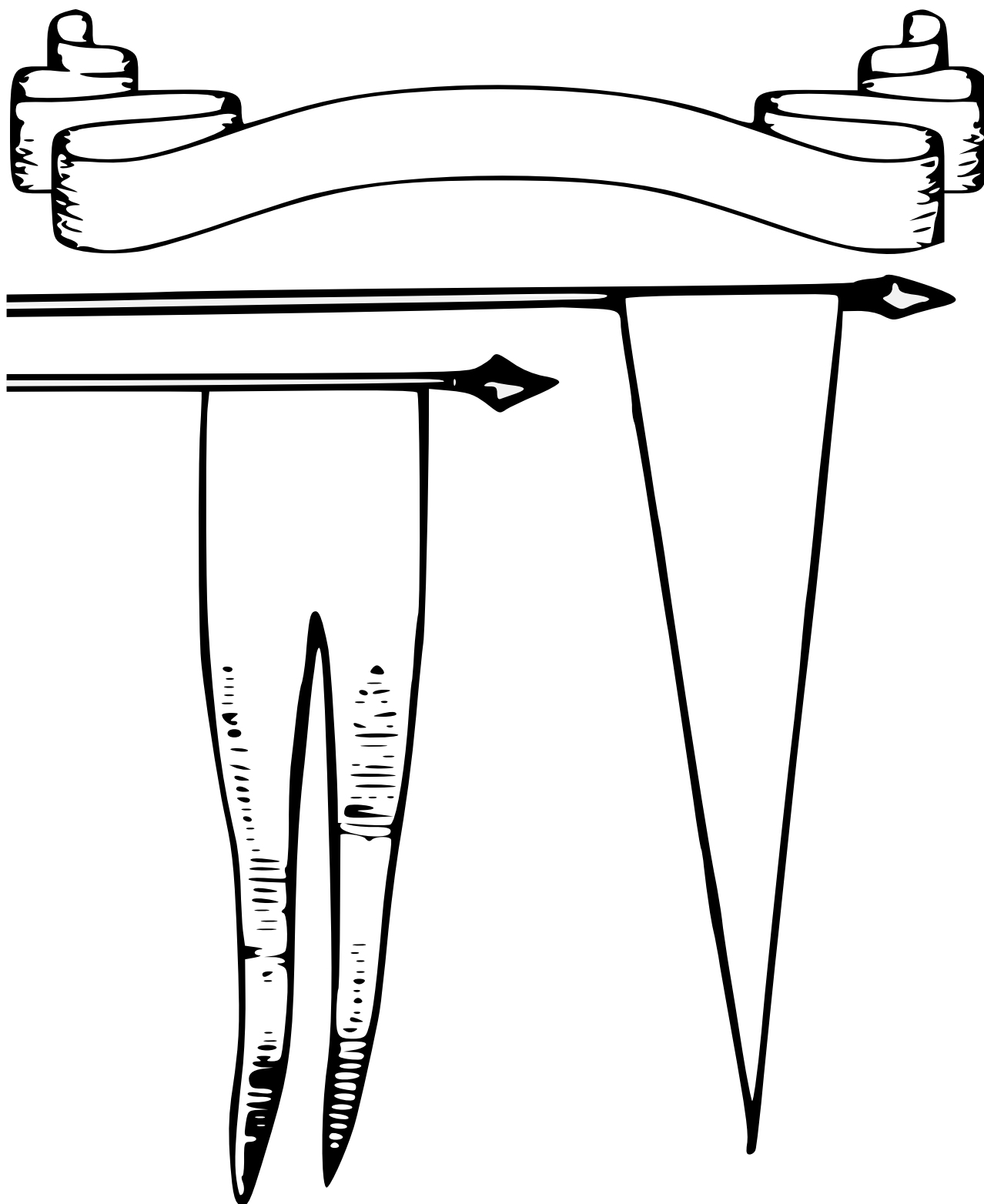
Adapted from images of a fourteenth-century exemplar from Blonay Castle.



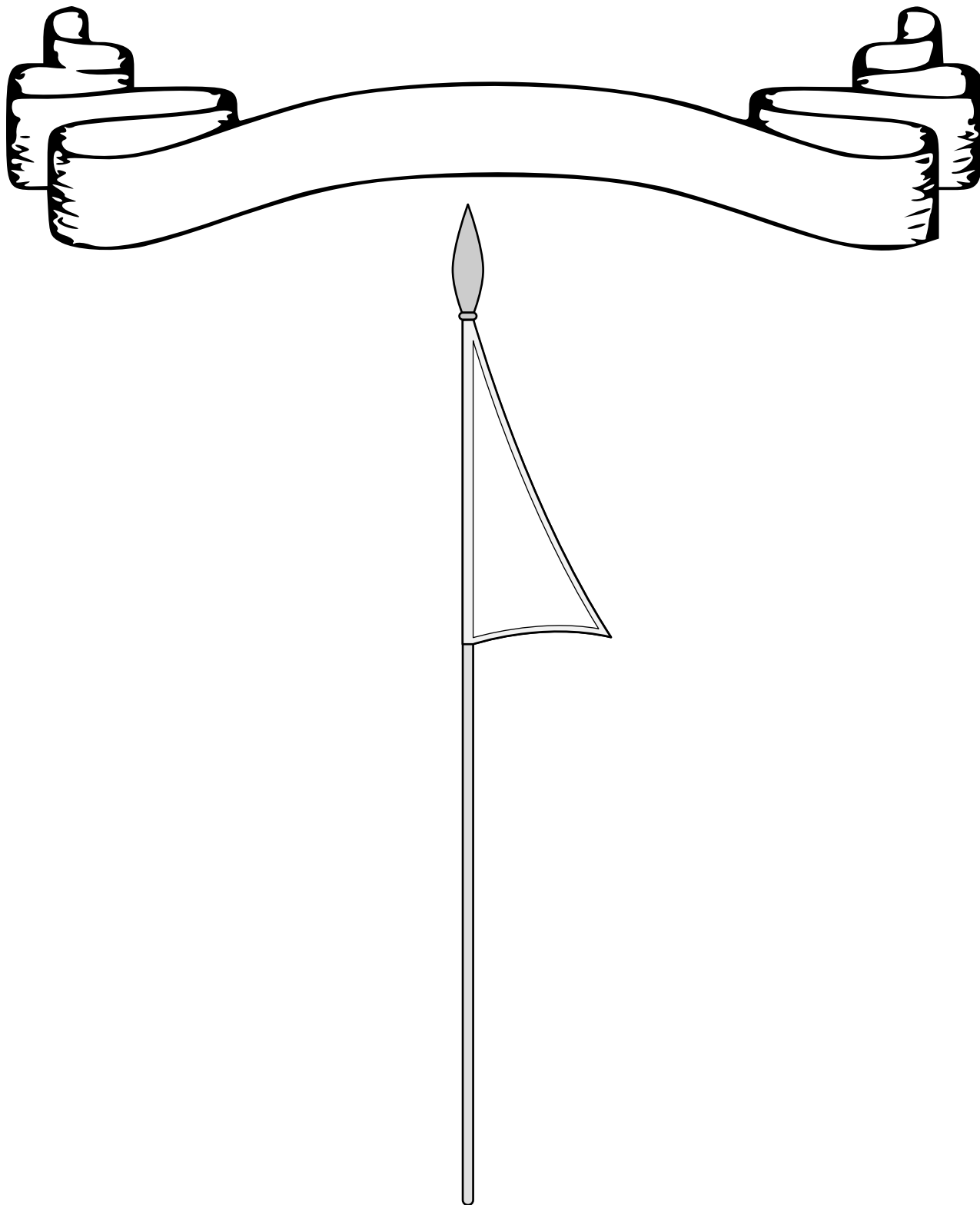
Source: *Medieval Costume and Fashion*, Herbert Norris, 1924.



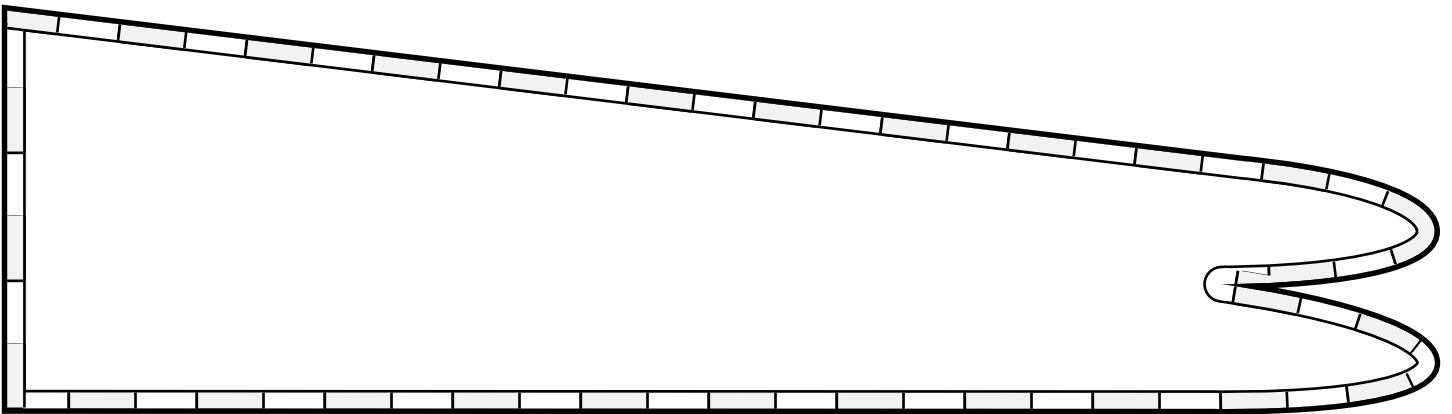
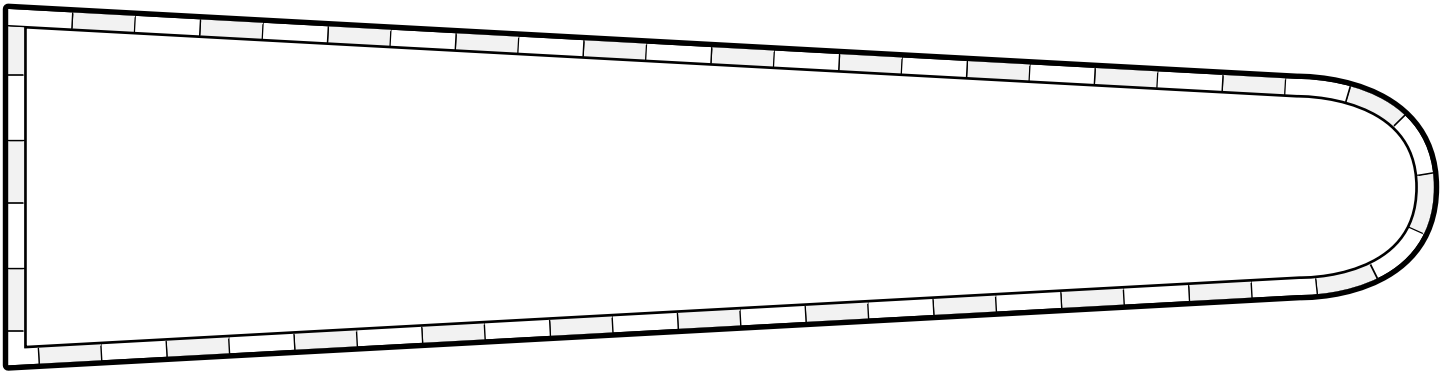
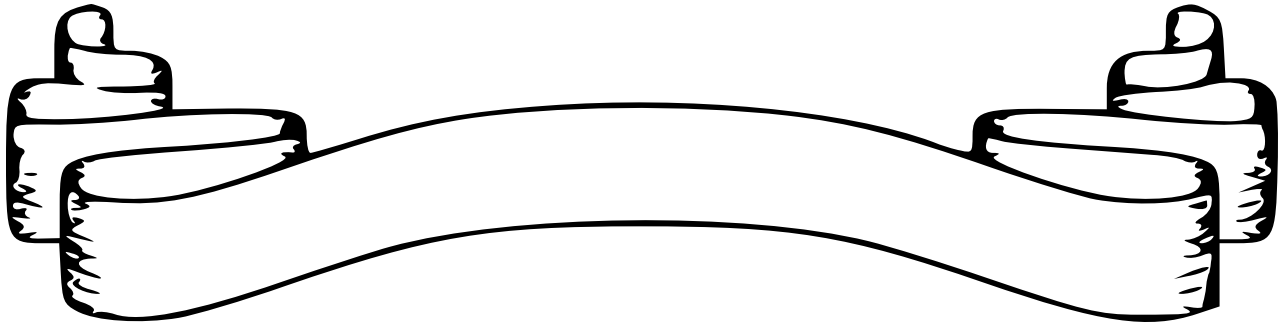
Badges are sometimes displayed on a pennon, a long, narrow type of medieval flag.



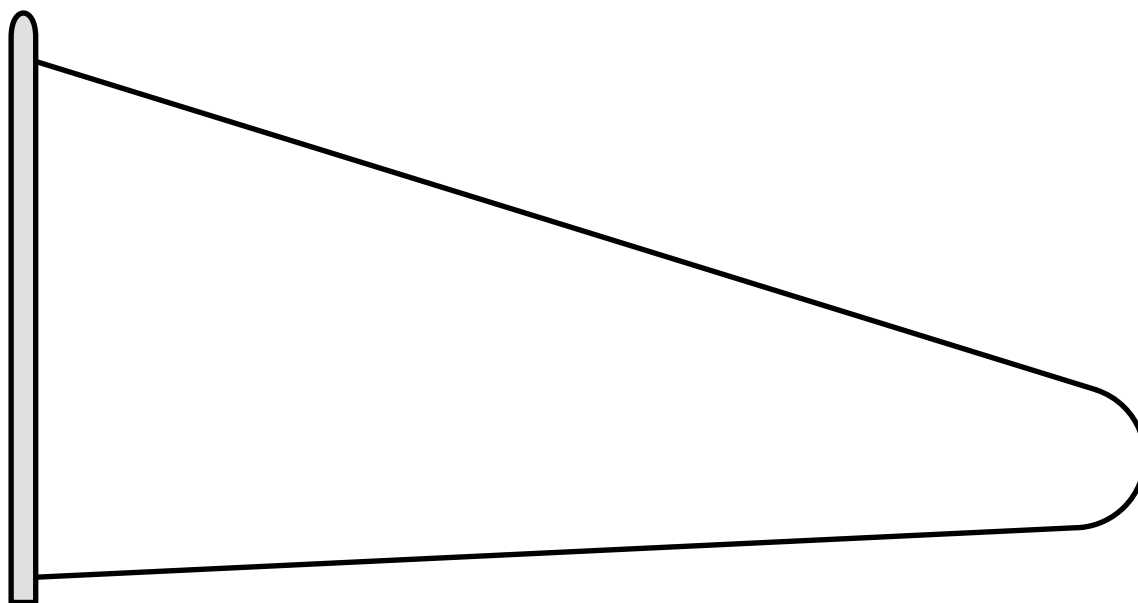
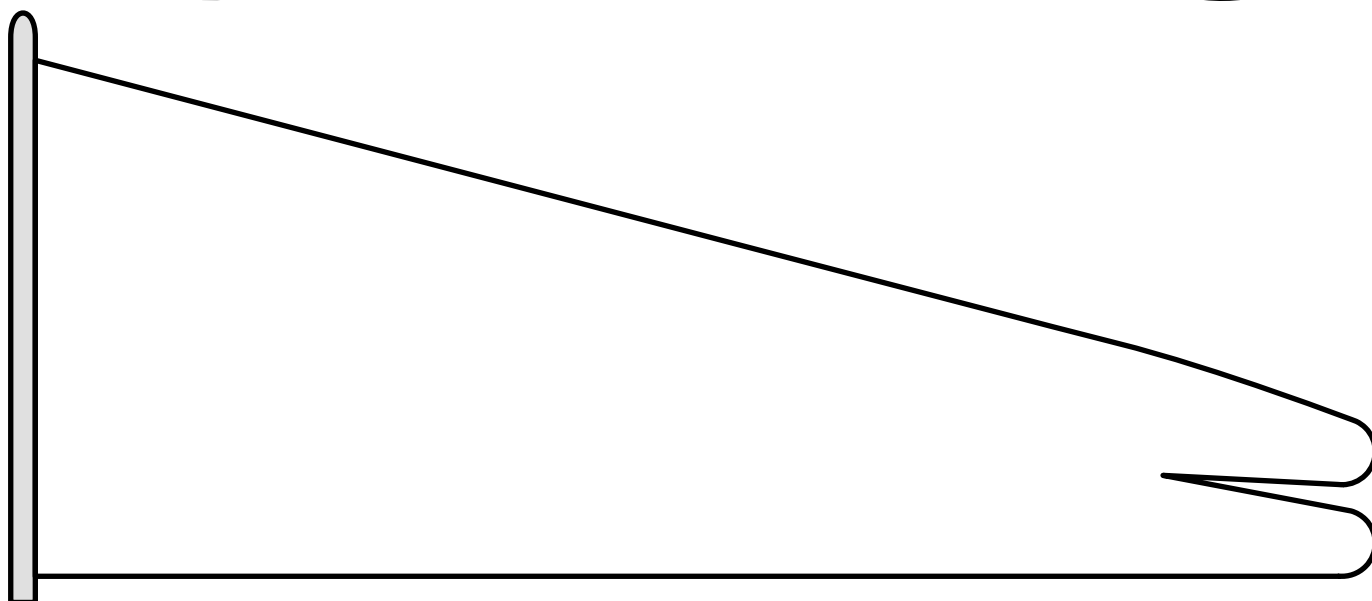
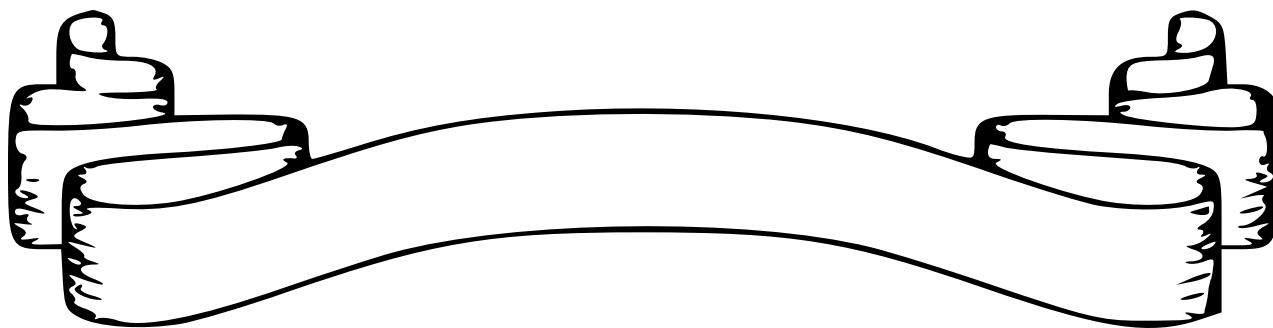
Source: *Medieval Costume and Fashion*, Herbert Norris, 1924.



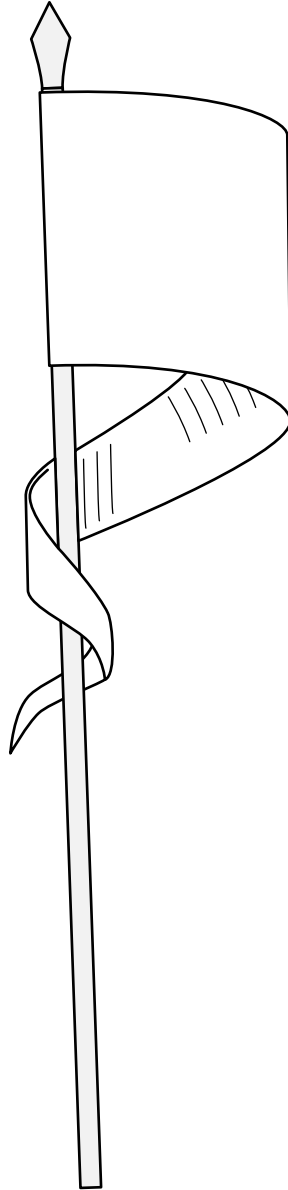
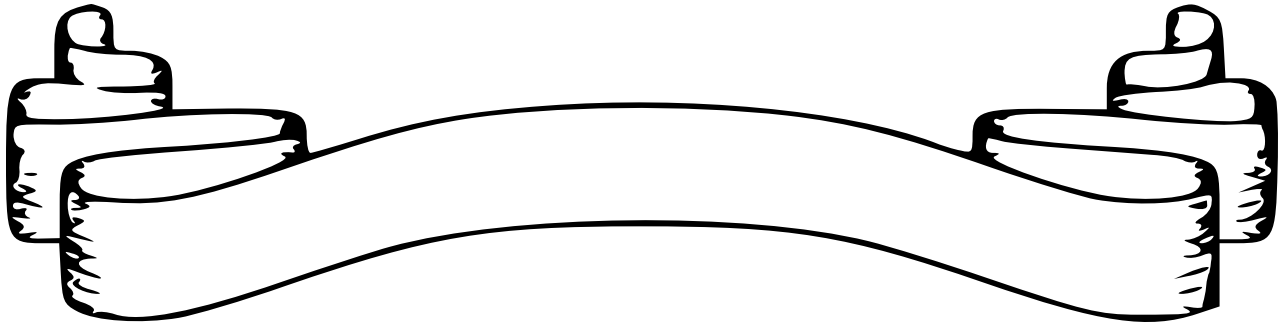
Source: *Luttrell Psalter*, page 27.



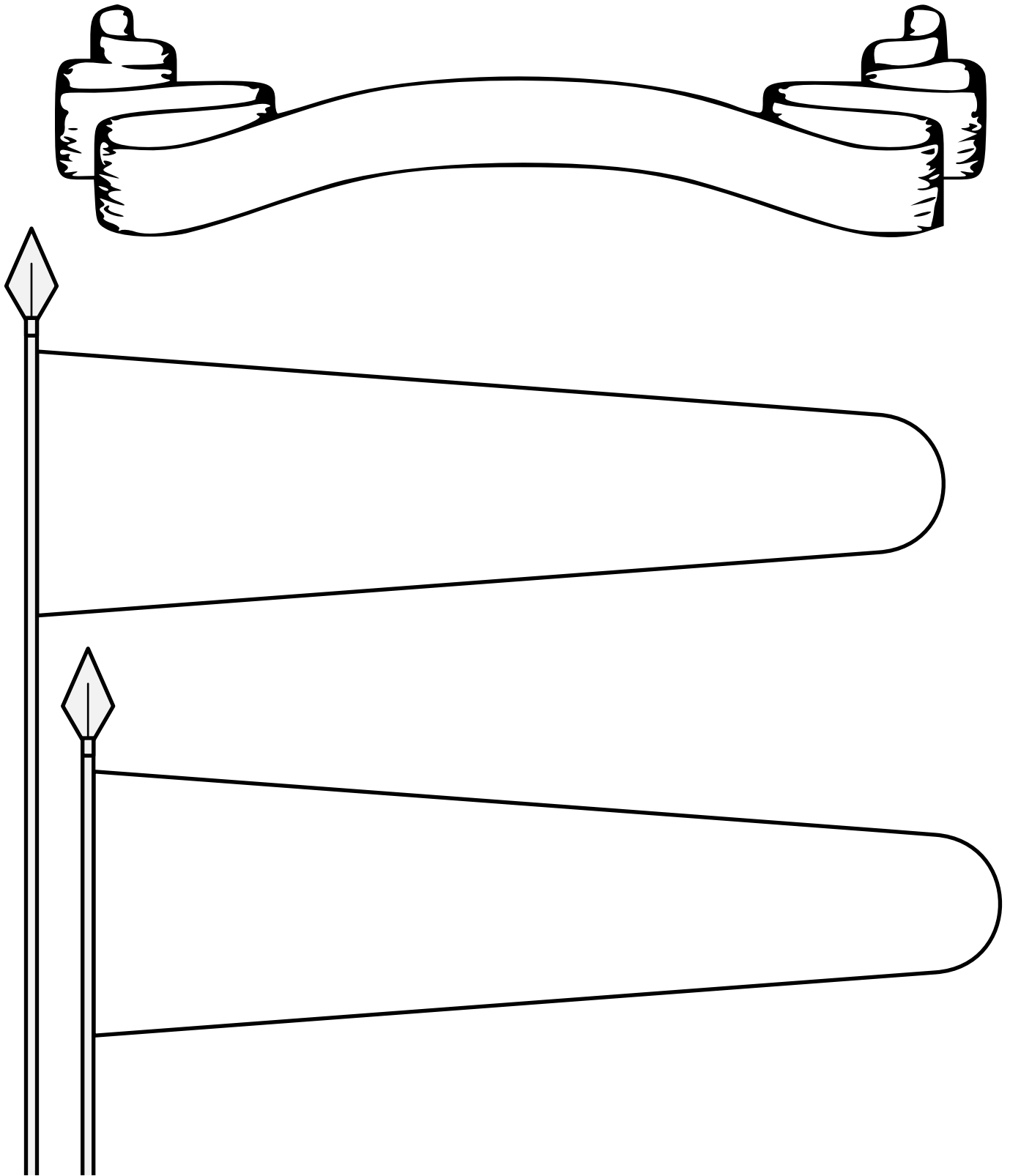
Badges are sometimes displayed on a standard, a long, narrow type of medieval flag.



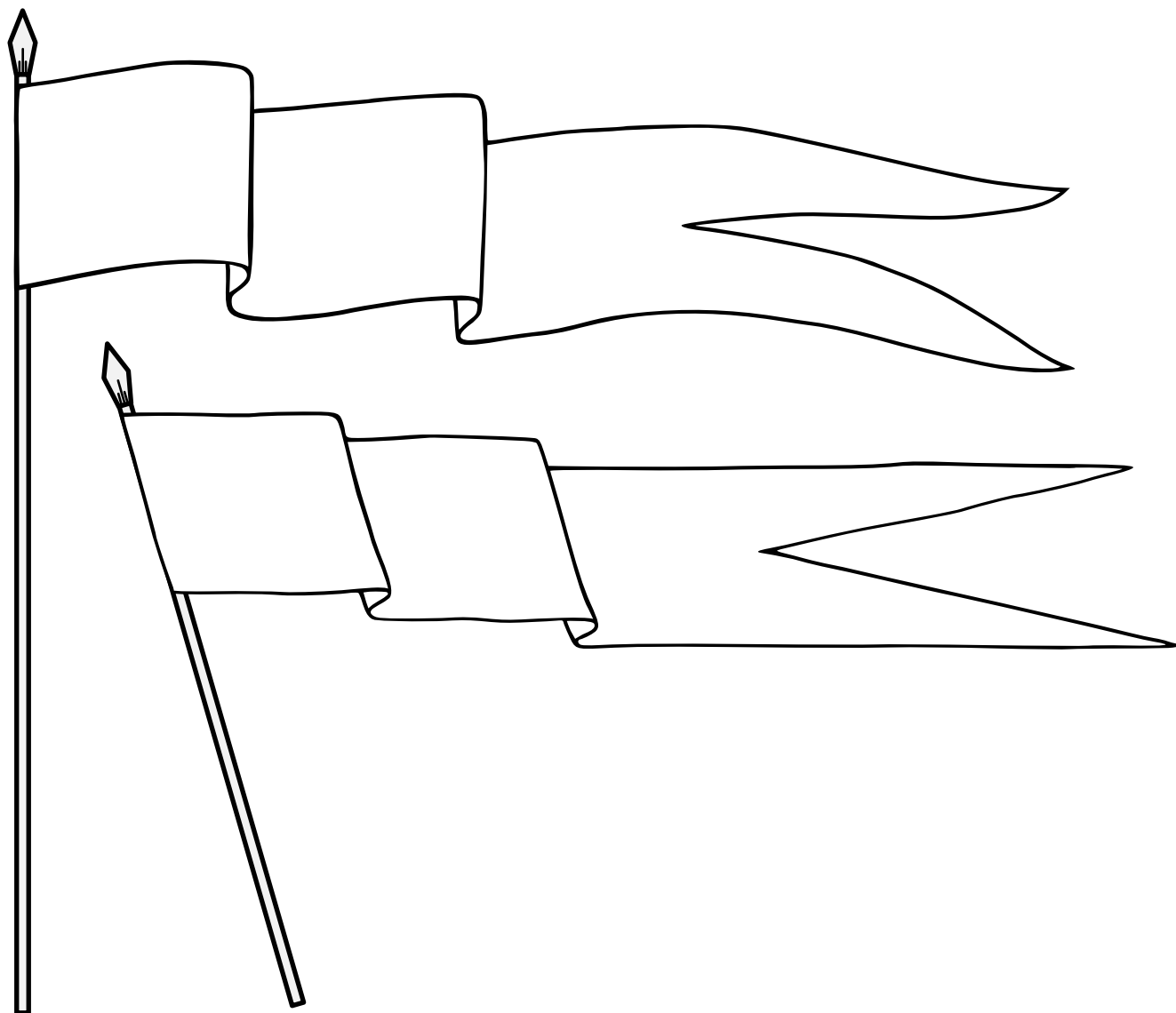
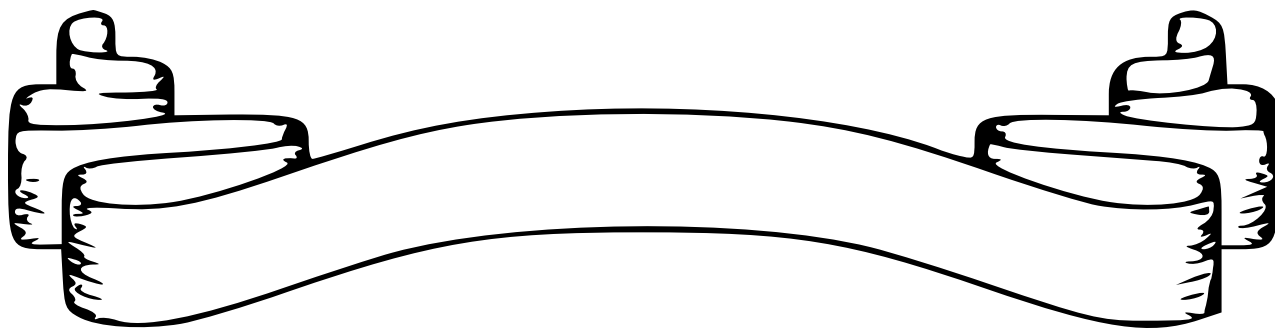
These standards are traced from Wriothesley's Funeral Banners, circa 1545.



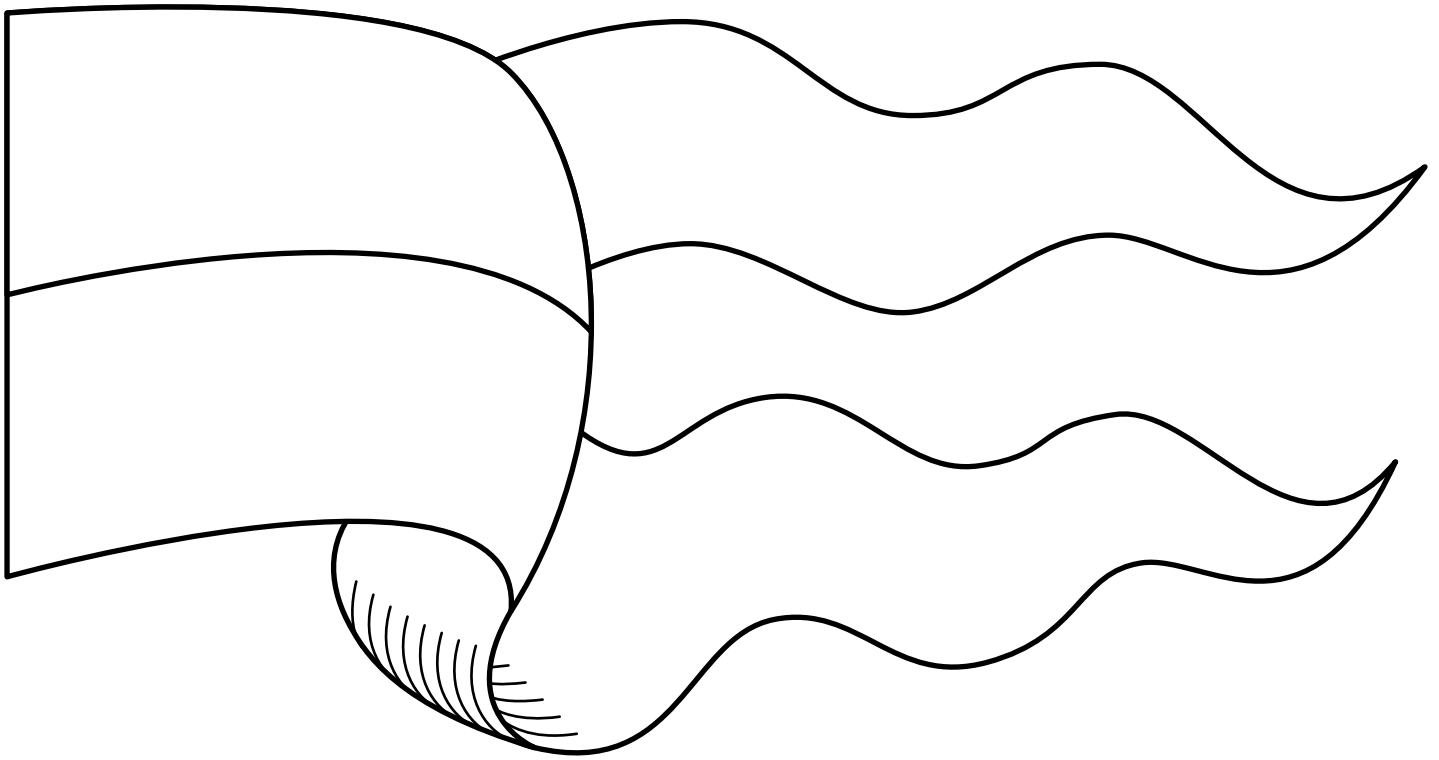
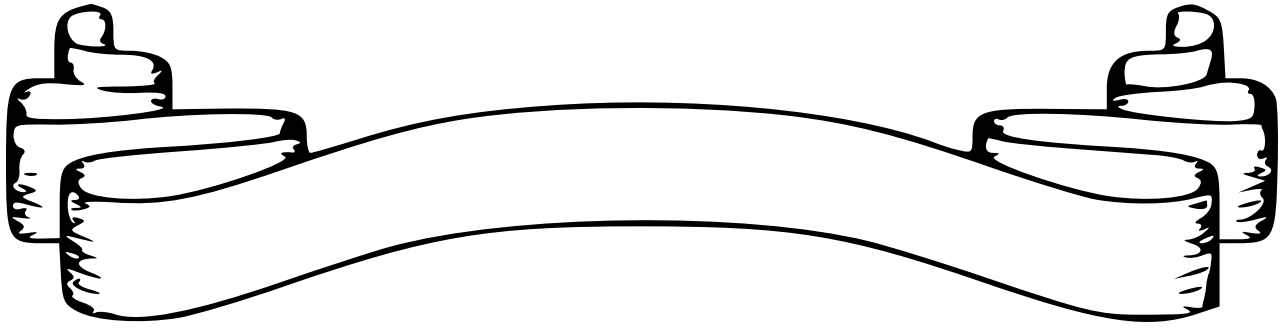
Source: Chronicle of the Council of Constance. (Folio 48r.)



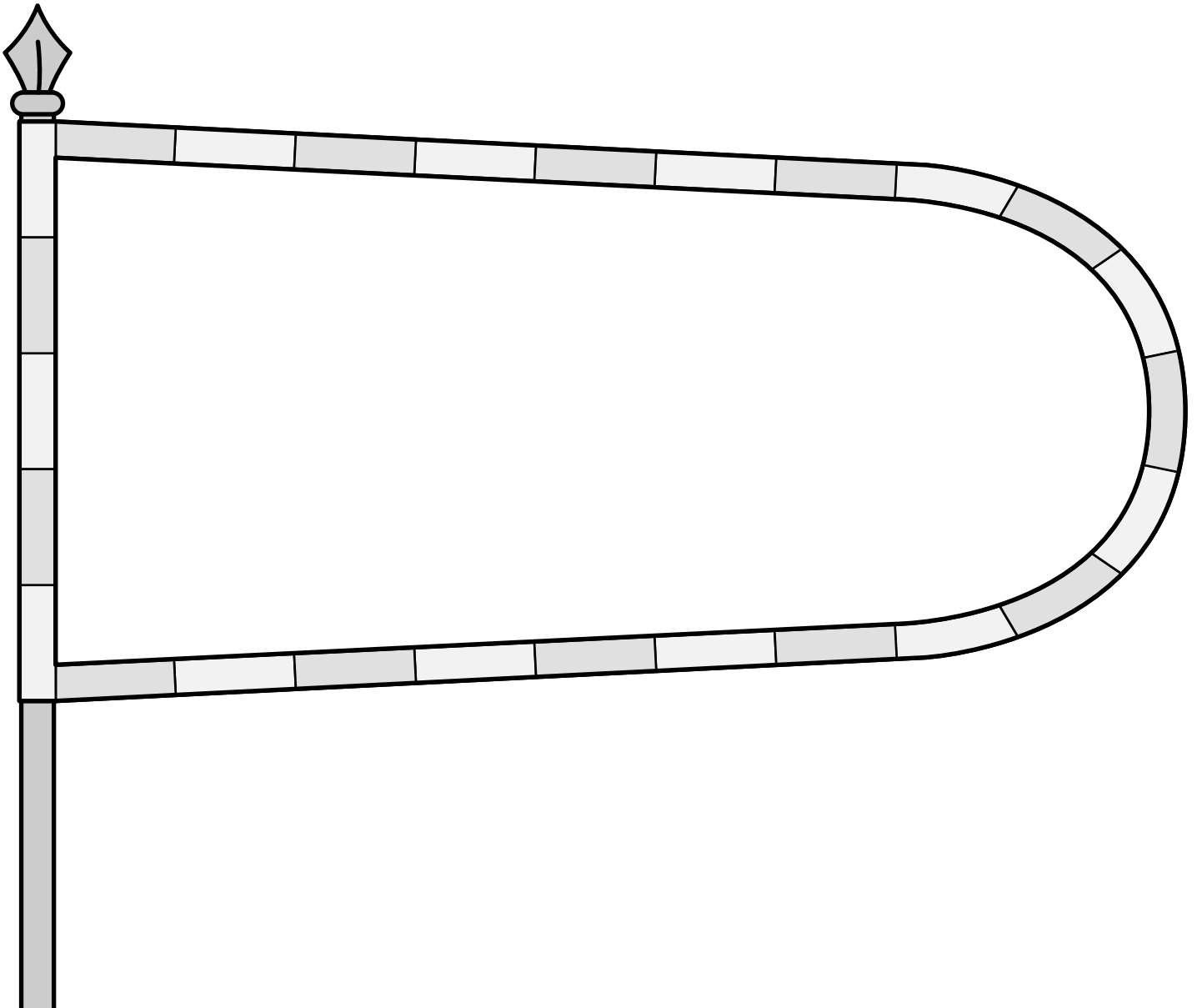
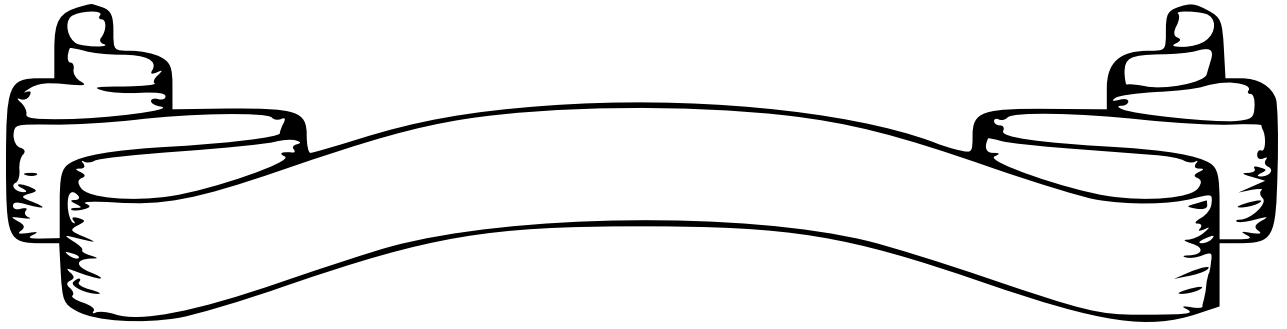
Badges are sometimes displayed on a standard, a long, narrow type of medieval flag.



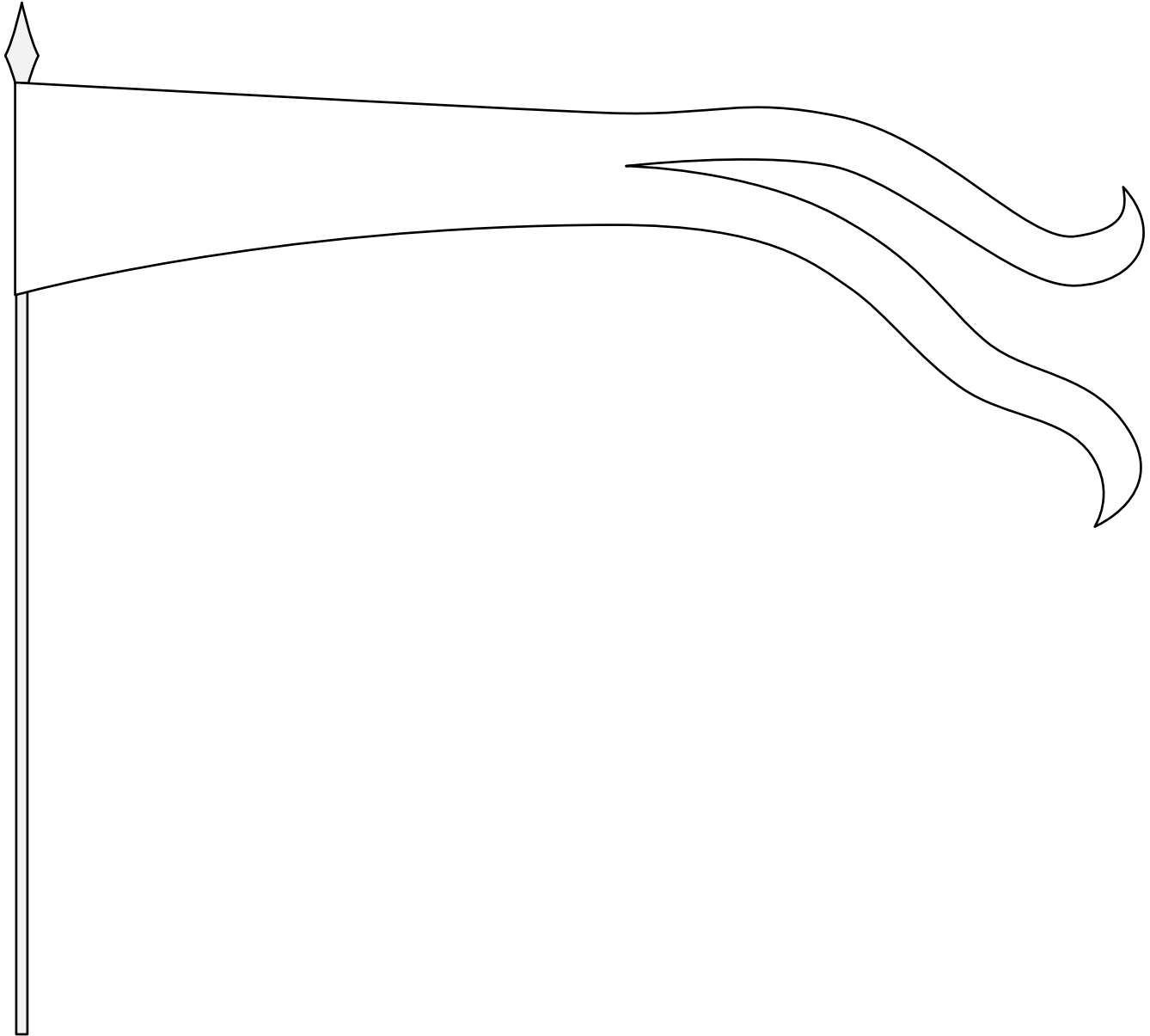
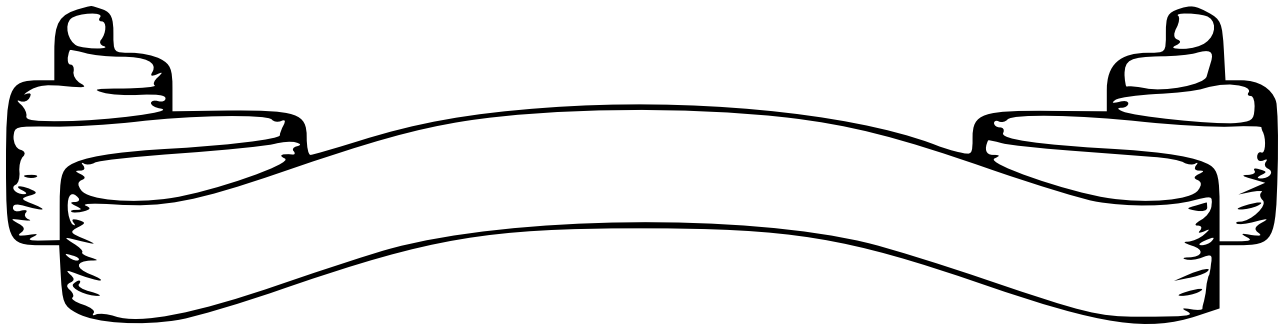
Artist: Elspeth Farre.



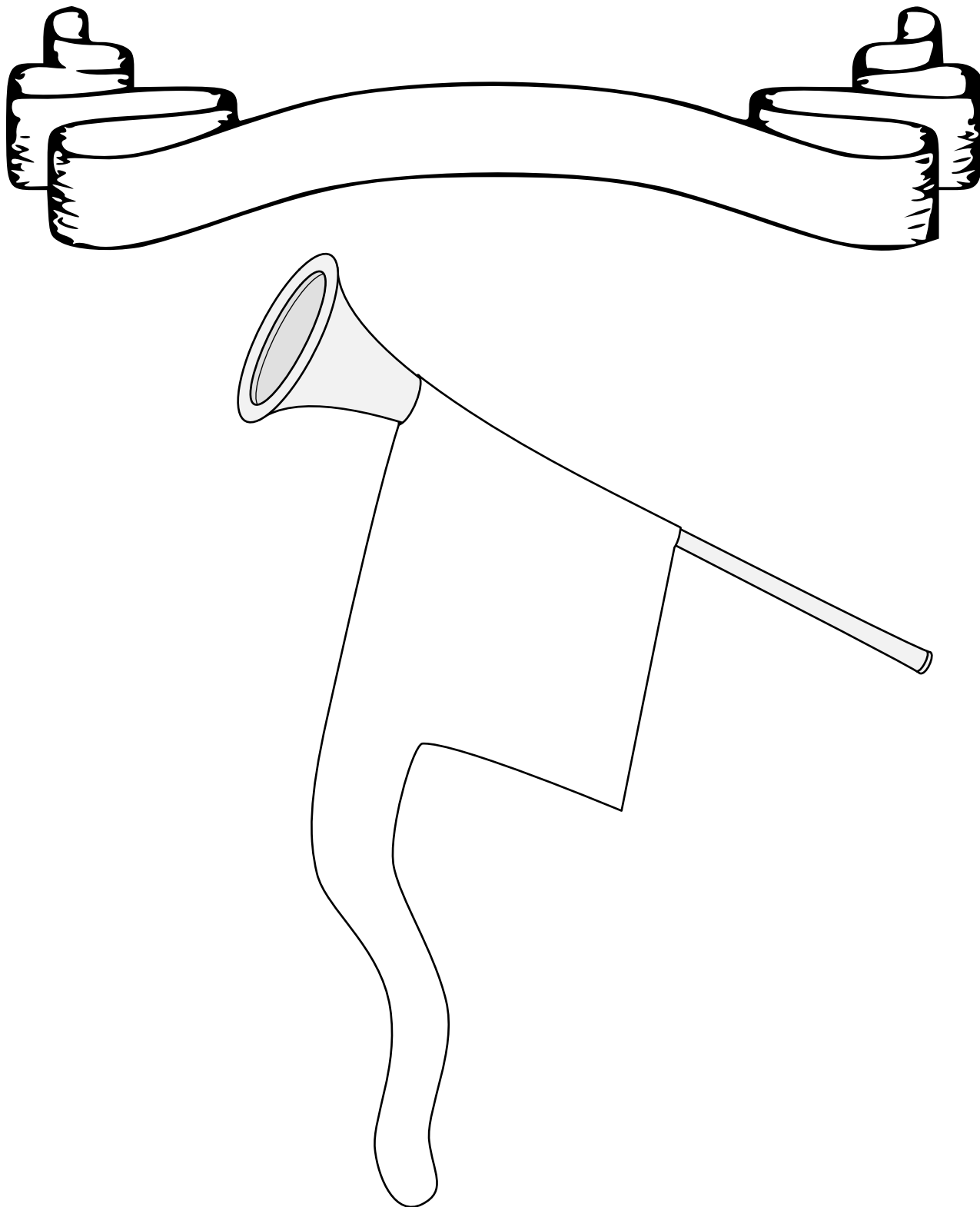
Source: Nobiliario de Armas de Valencia, Aragón y Cataluña. Artist unknown. (Folio 69v.)



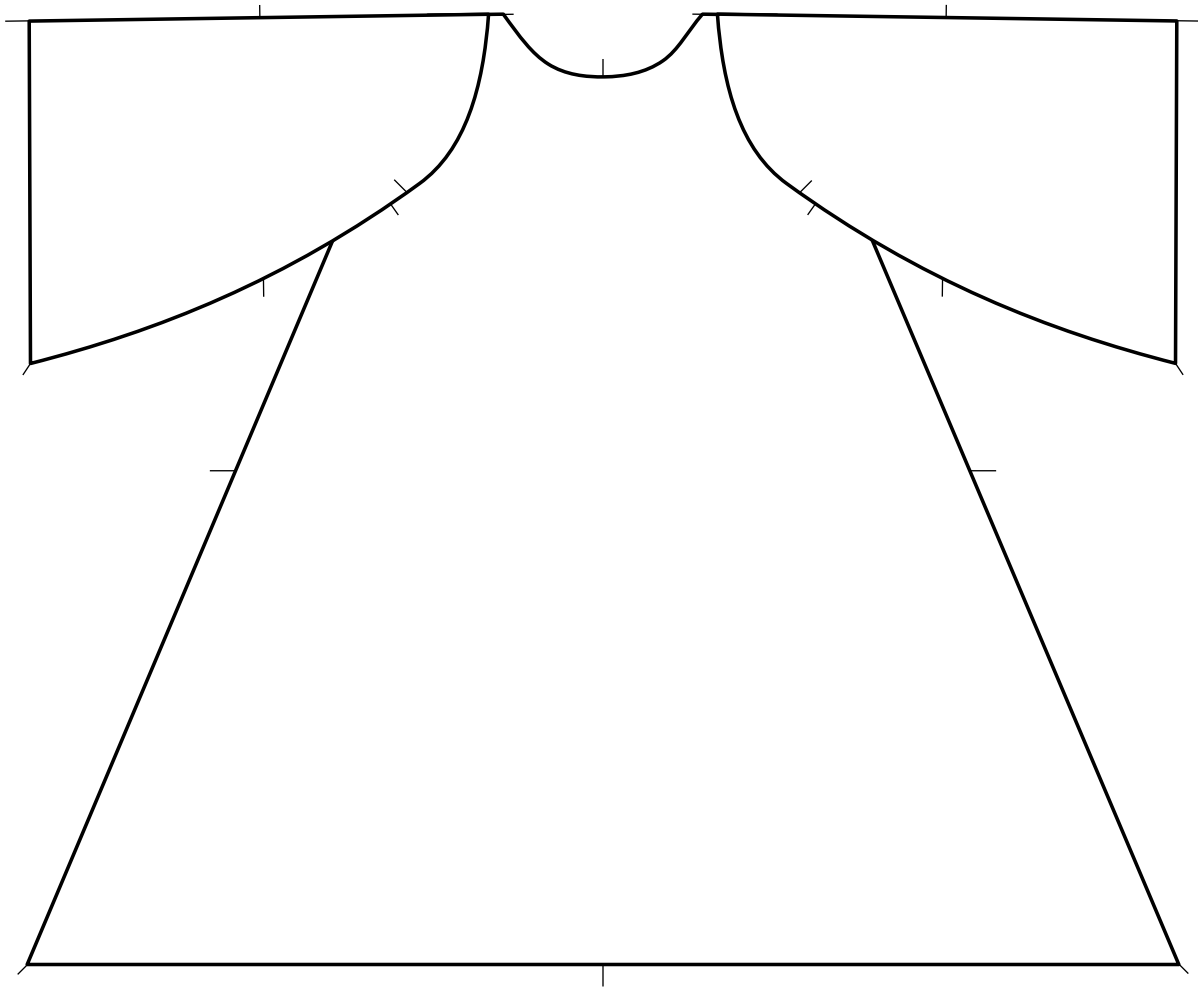
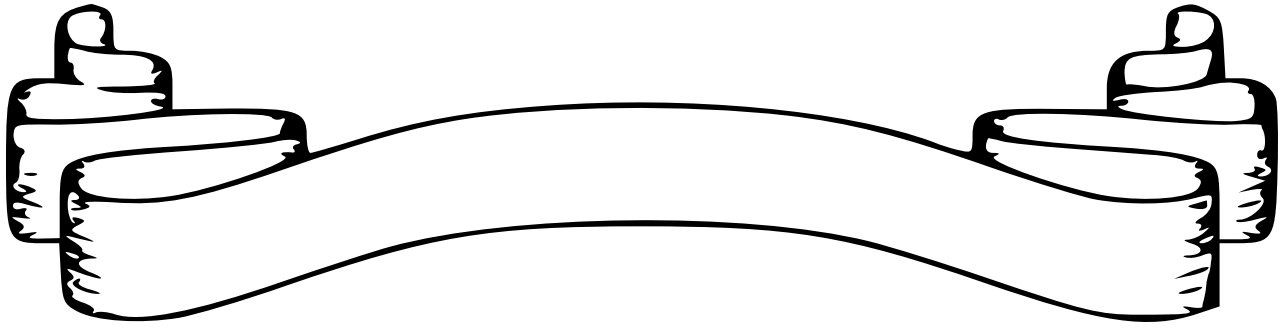
A guidon is a shorter version of a standard, used by non-royal military commanders.



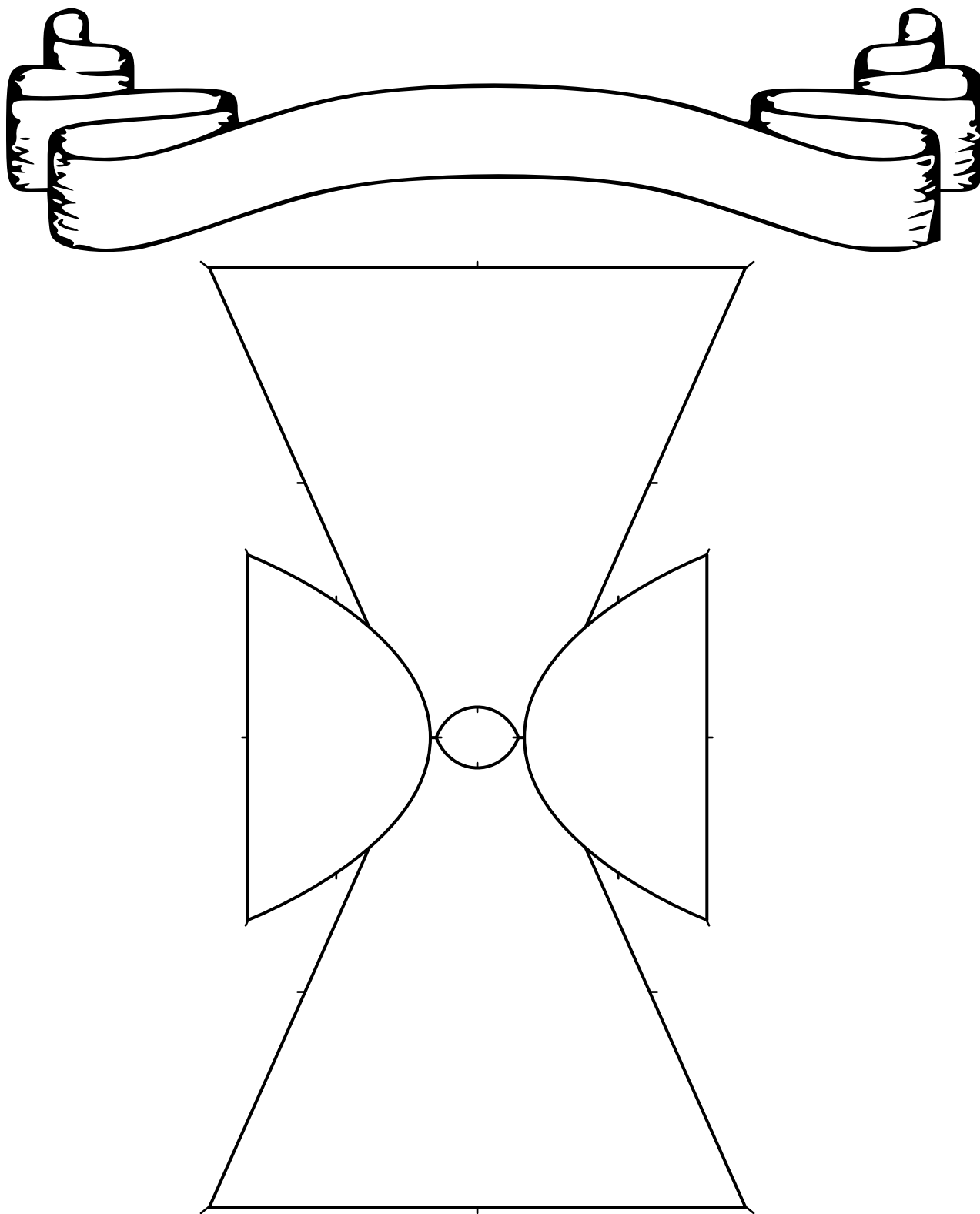
Source: Manchester Latin MS 28. (Folio 39r.)



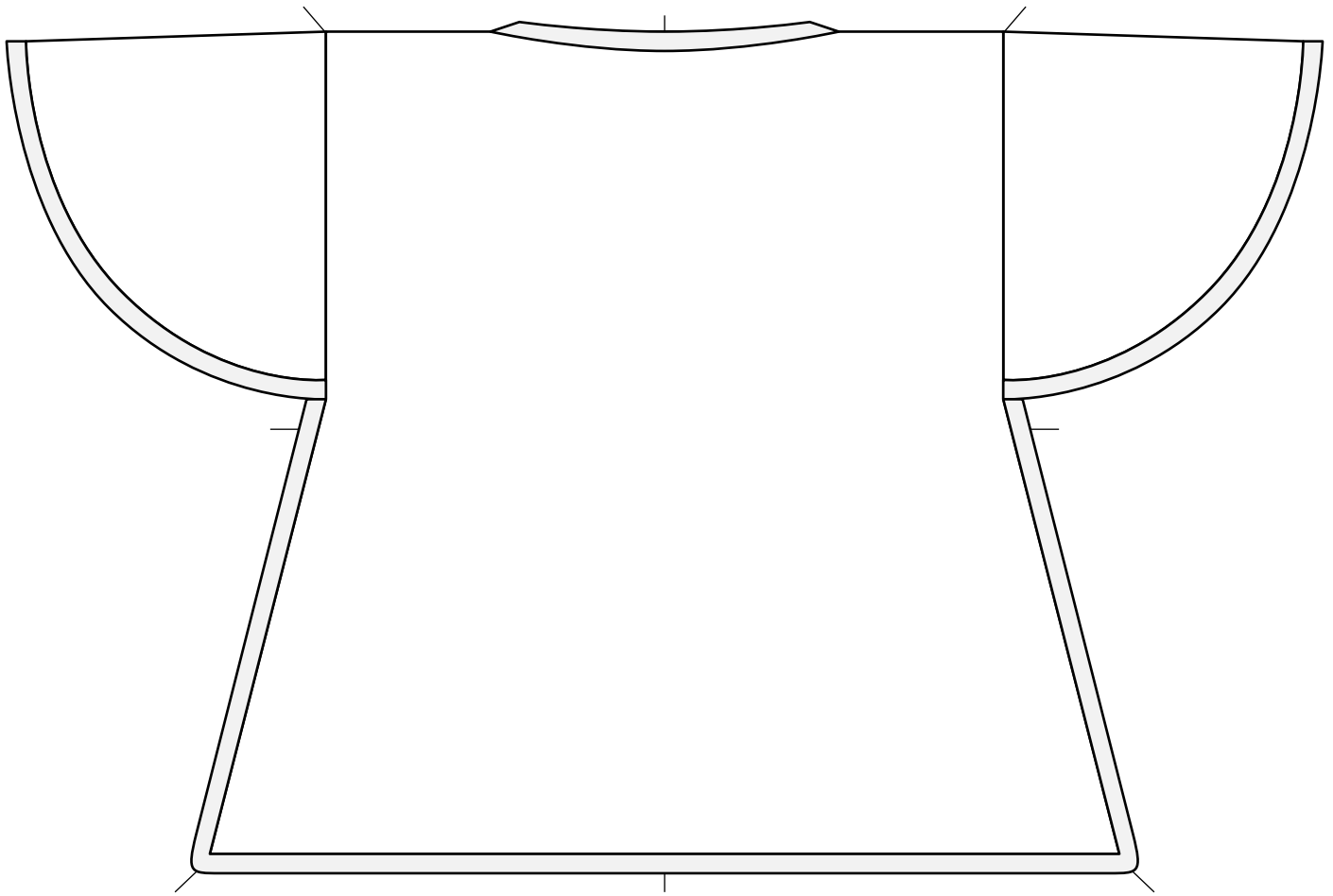
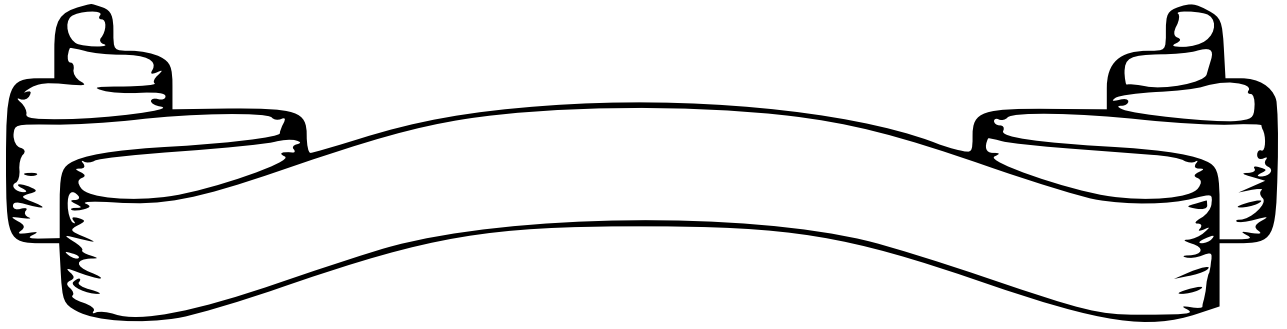
Source: *Chronicle of the Council of Constance*. (Folio 39r.)



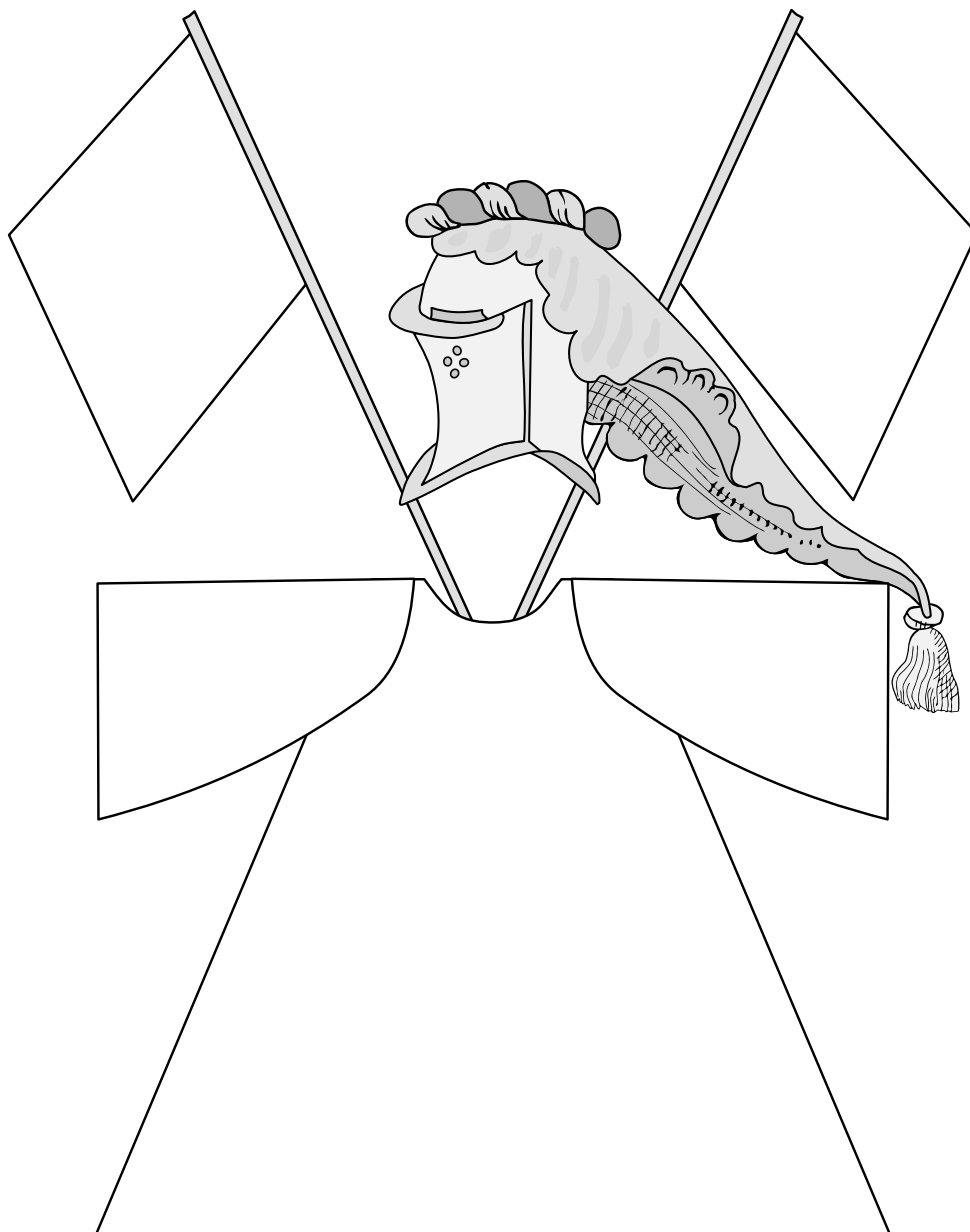
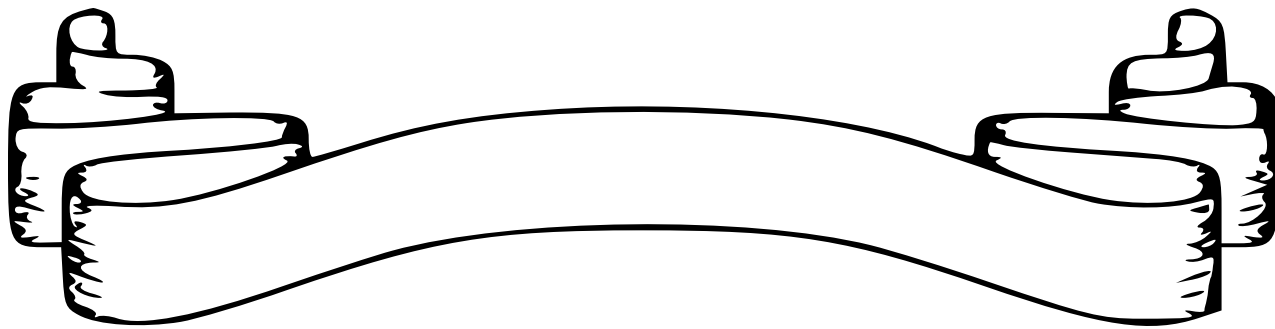
Source: *Irish Nobility EI*. Adapted by Vémundr Syvursson.



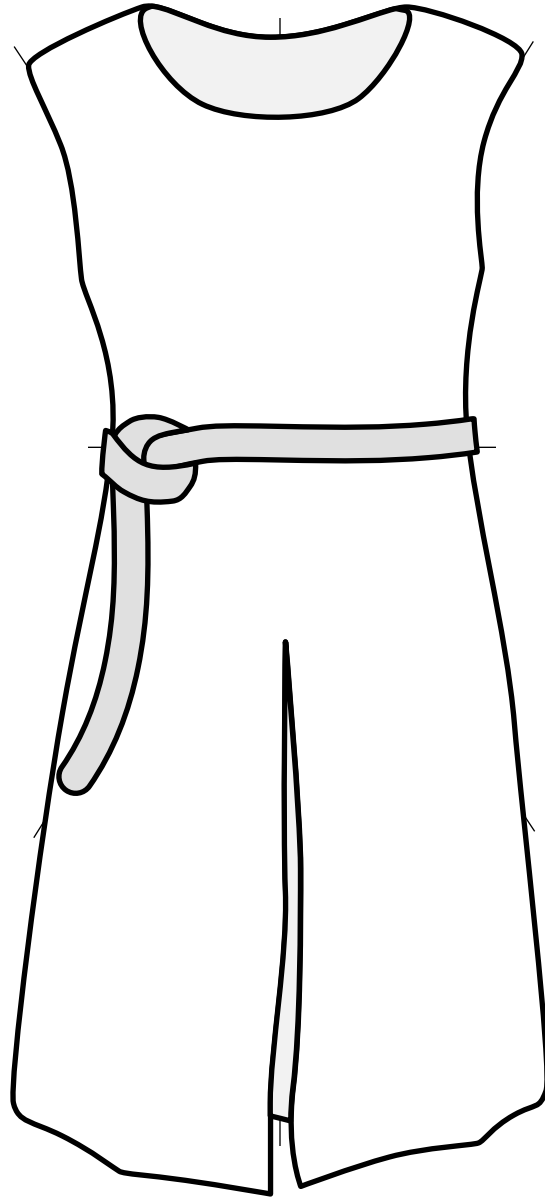
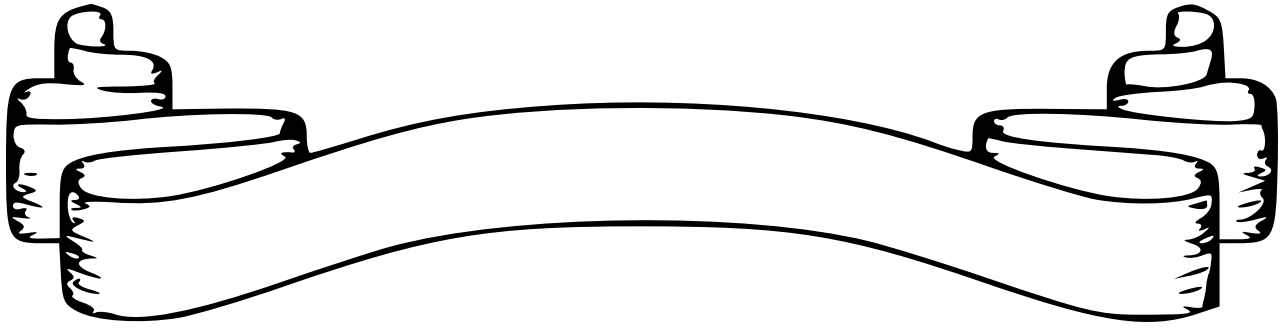
Source: *Irish Funeral Entries Vol 3.*



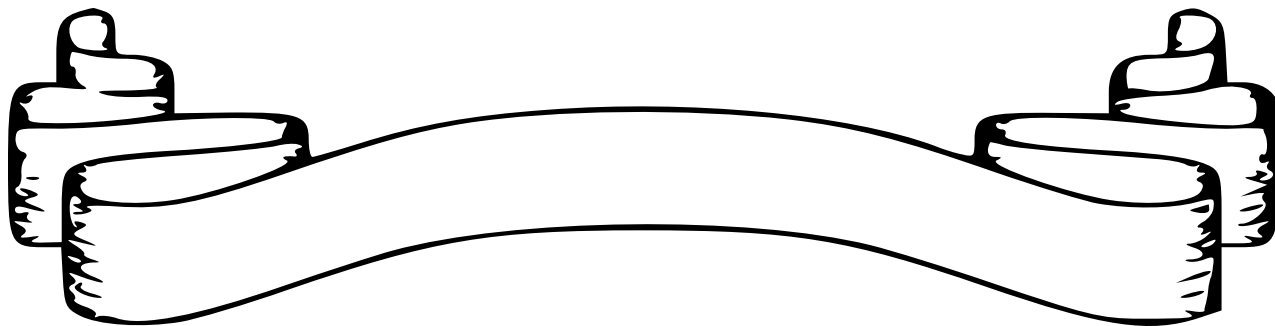
Source: A tabard of the Duchy of Burgundy.



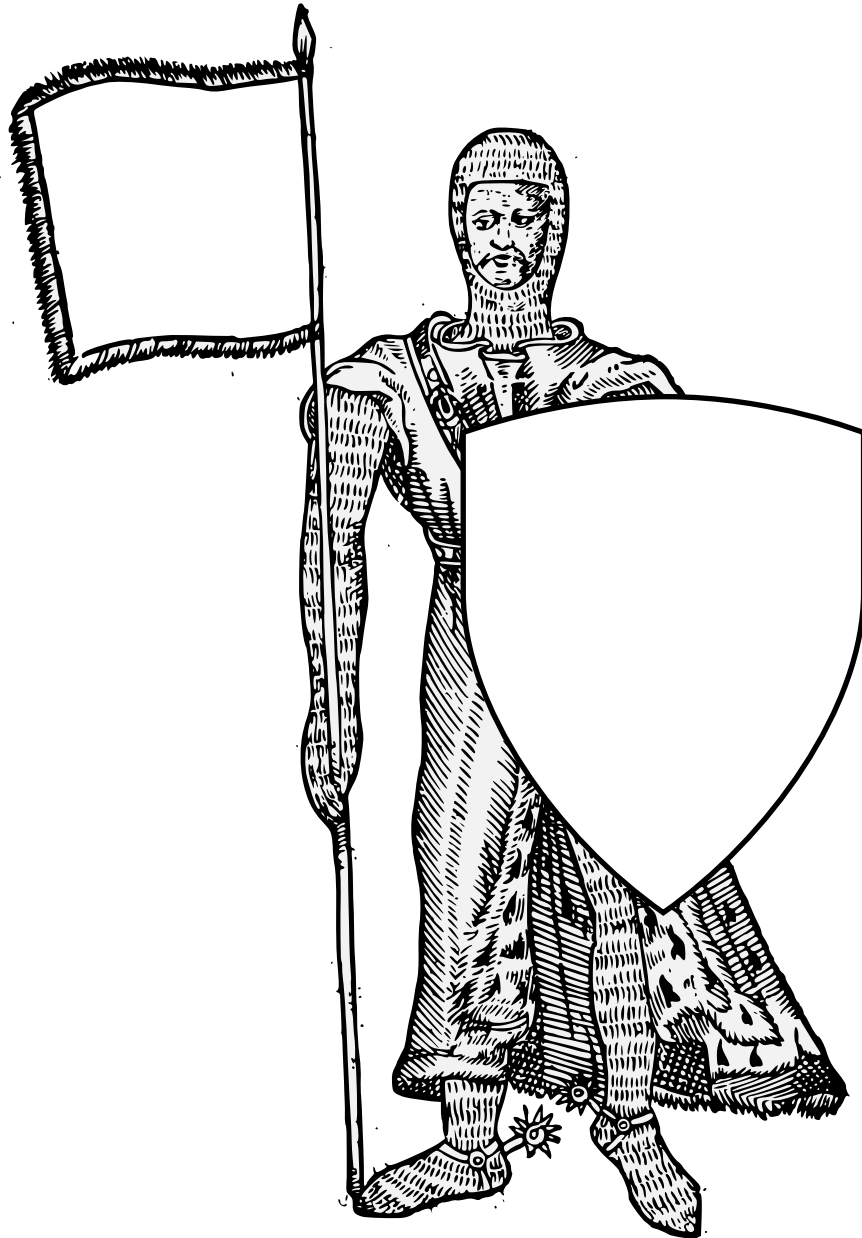
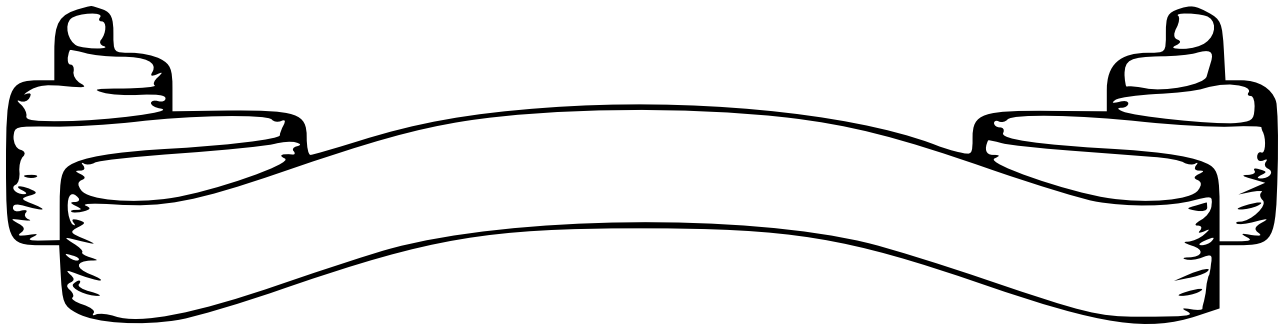
Source: *Irish Nobility EI*. Adapted by Vémundr Syvursson.



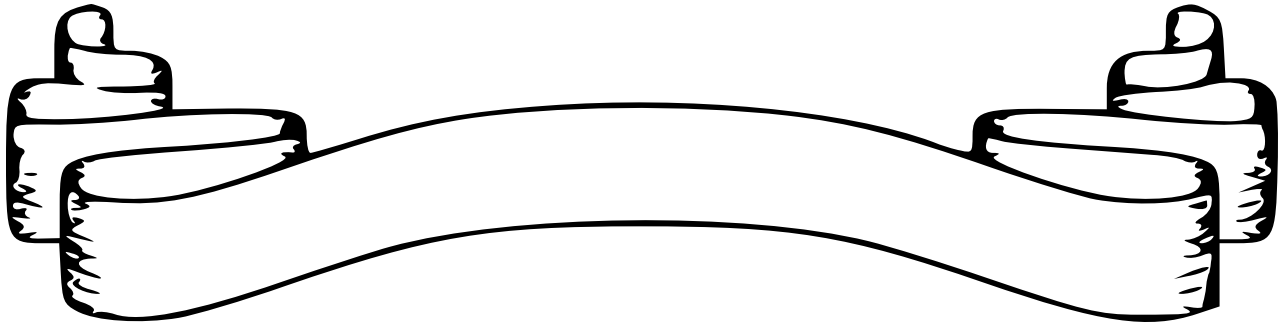
Over their armor, fighters might wear a surcoat emblazoned with their arms or livery colors.



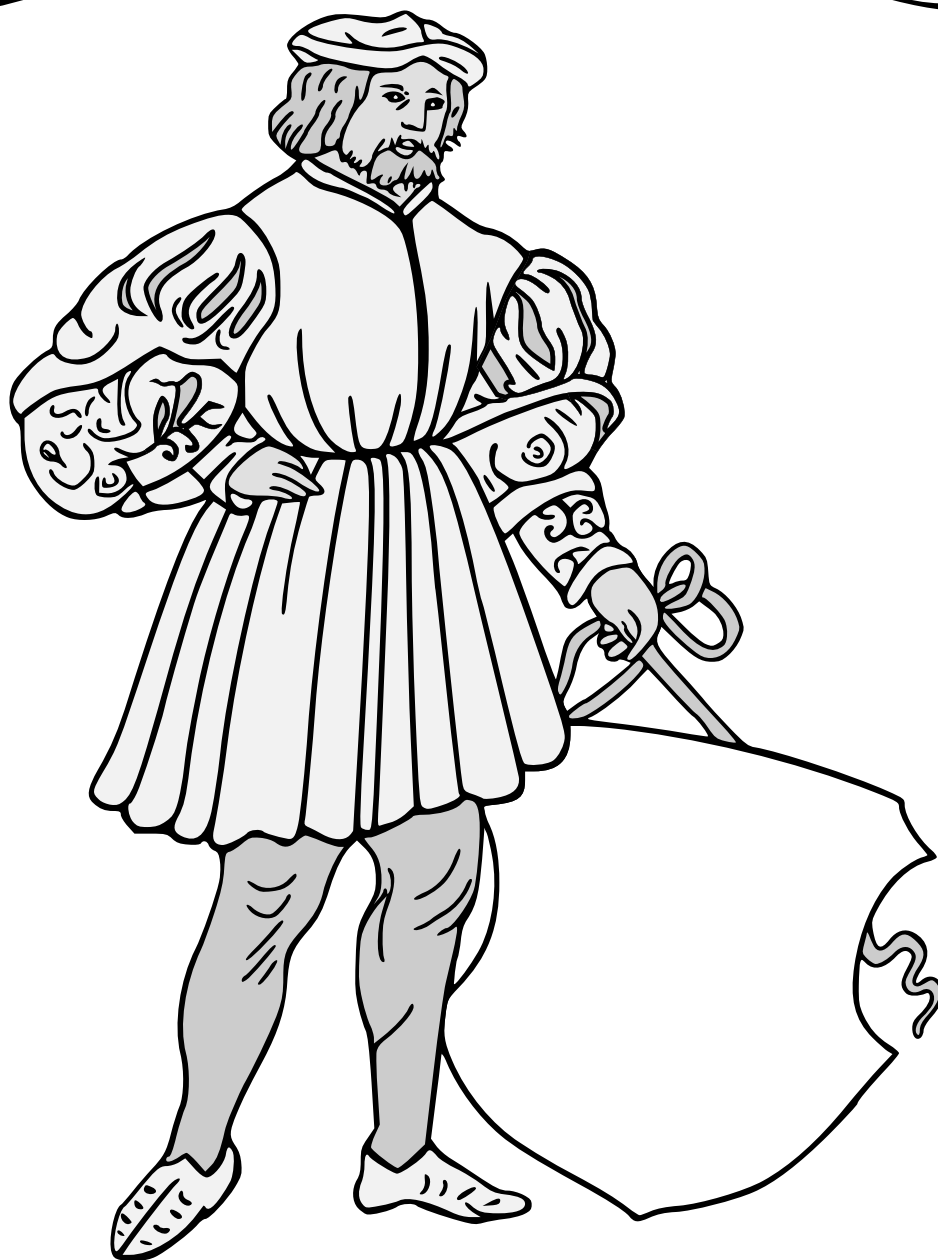
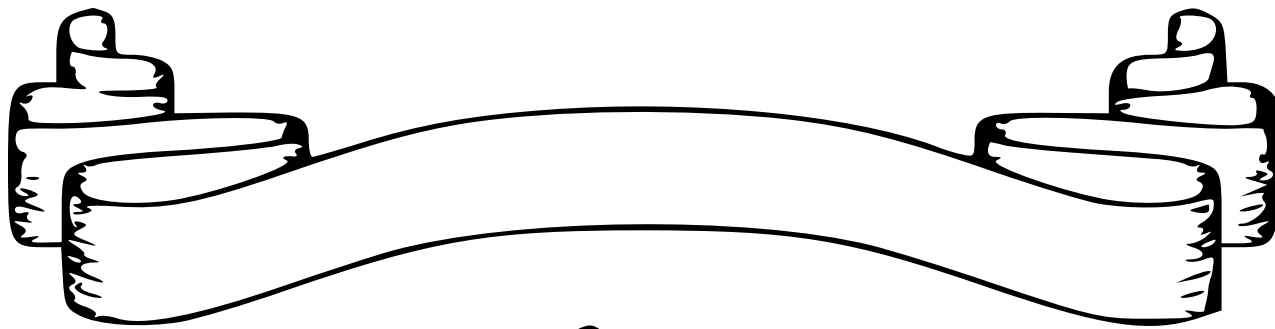
Source: *Outline of European History*, James Harvey Robinson, 1914.



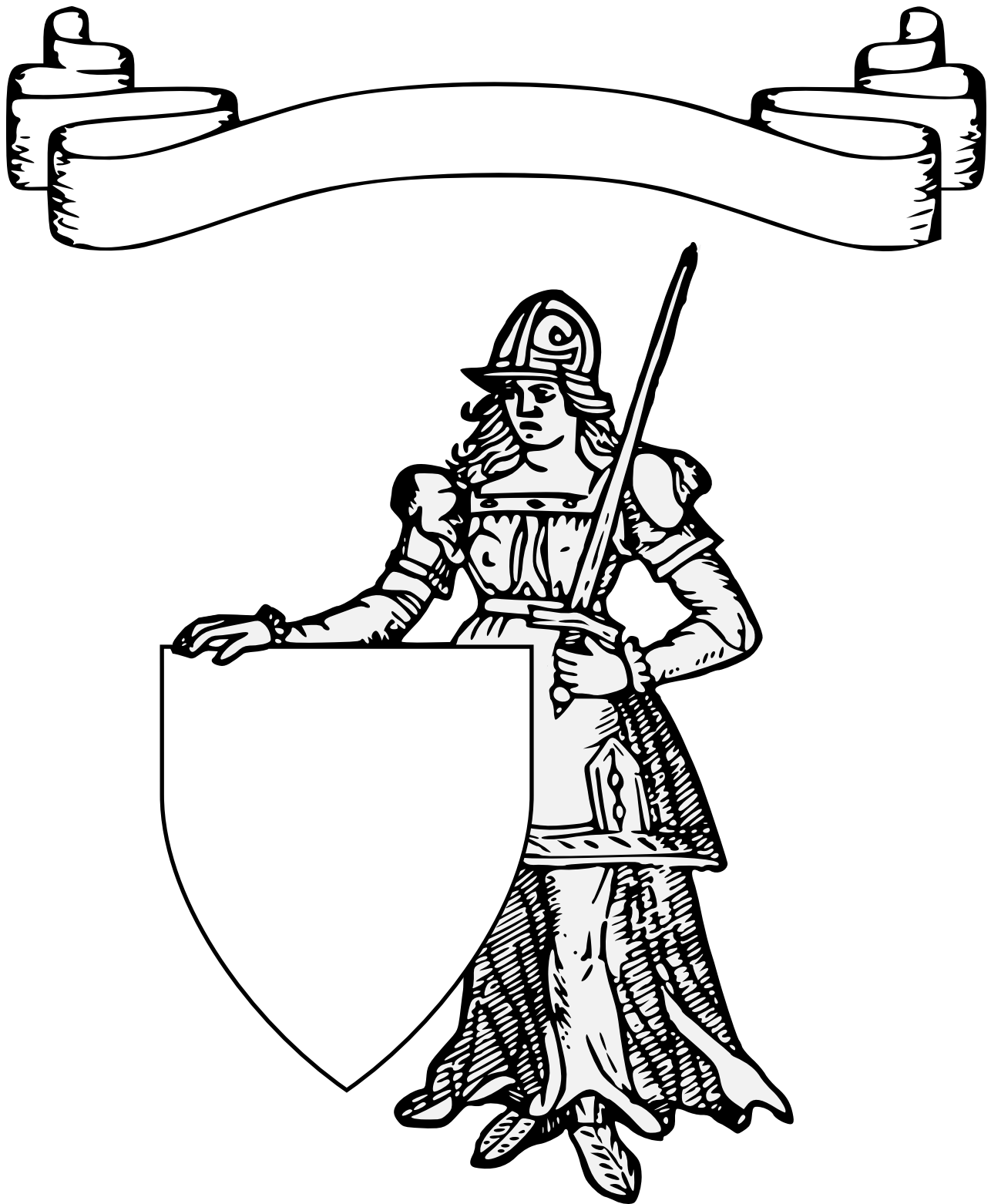
Knights might bear their arms on both a flag and their shield.



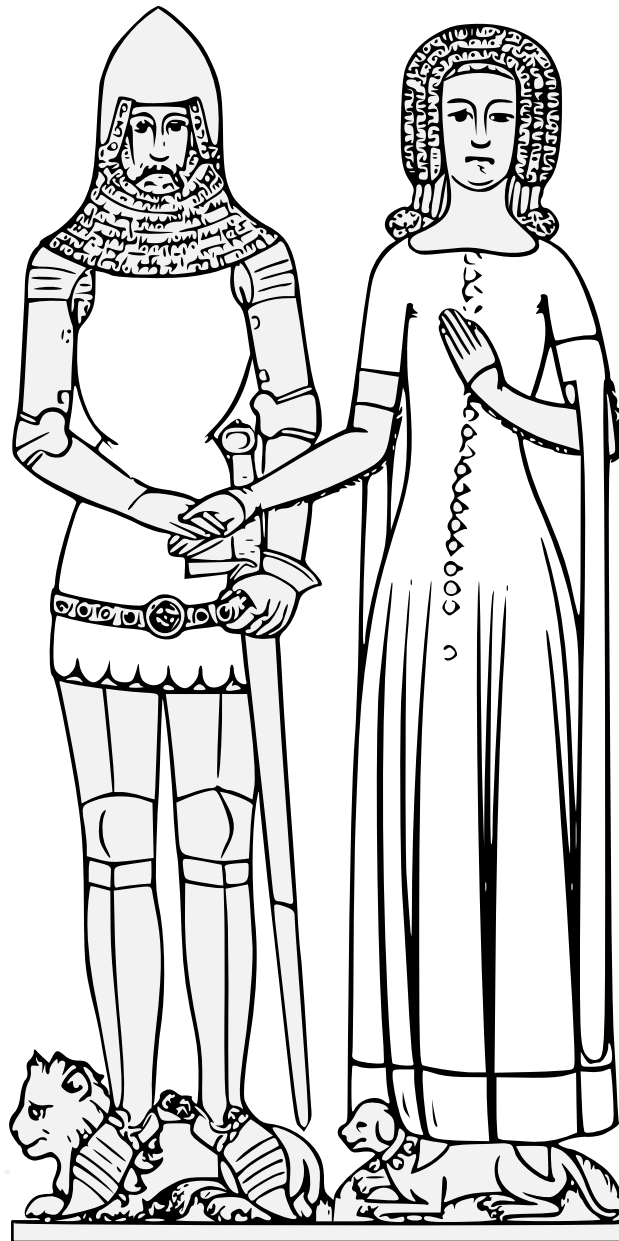
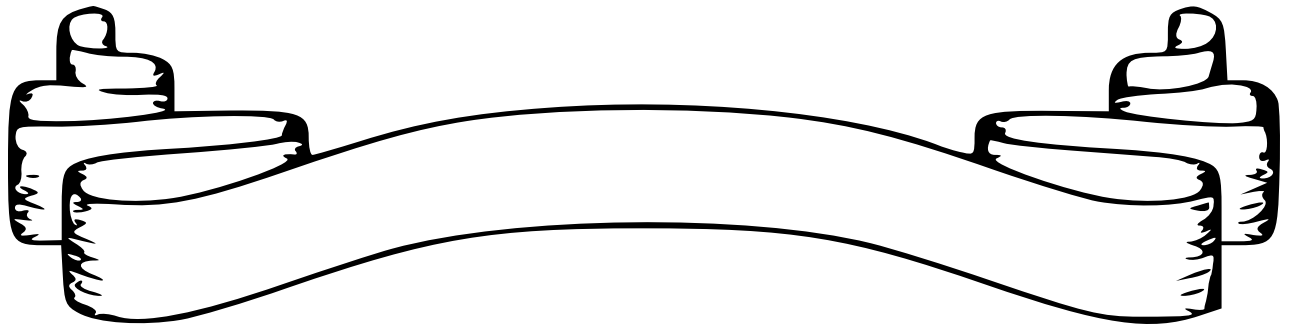
Horse barding may show a rider's arms. Source: *The Boys' and Girls' Readers*, E. Bolenius, 1919.



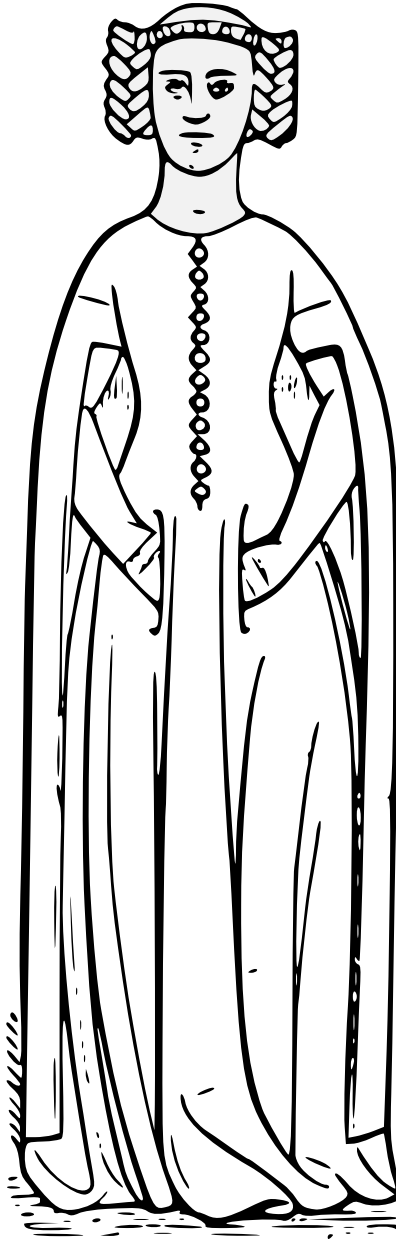
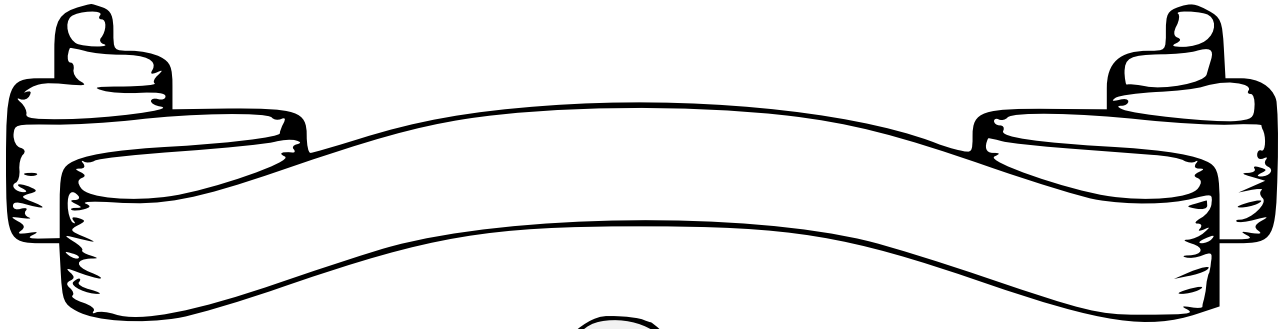
Source: *Weidtz trachtenbook*, 1530. Adapted by Jessimond of Emerickeskepe.



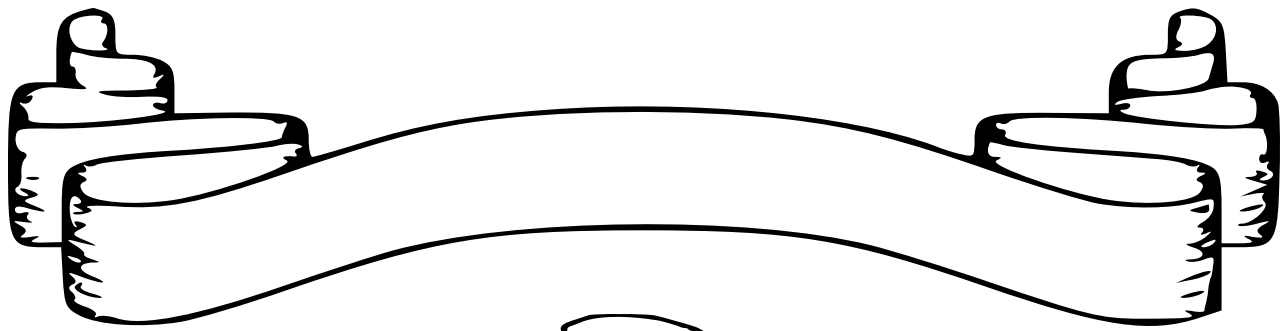
Source: *Workes of Armorie*, John Bossewell, 1587.



Sir John de la Pole and wife. Source: *Monumental brasses and slabs*, Charles Boutell, 1847.



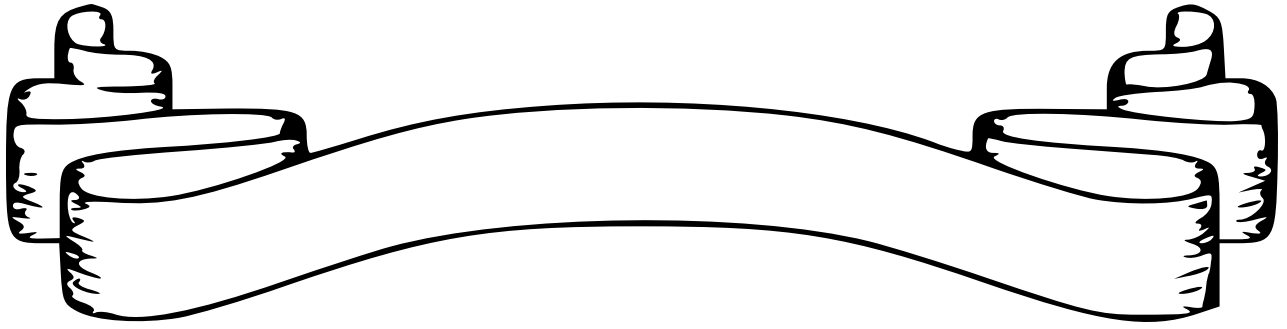
Daughter of Edward III. Source: *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1893.



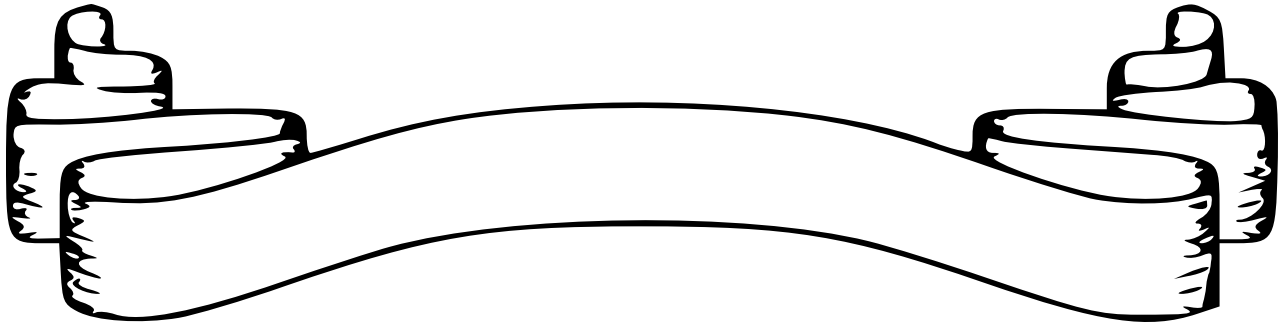
Source: *Medieval Costume and Fashion*, Herbert Norris, 1924.



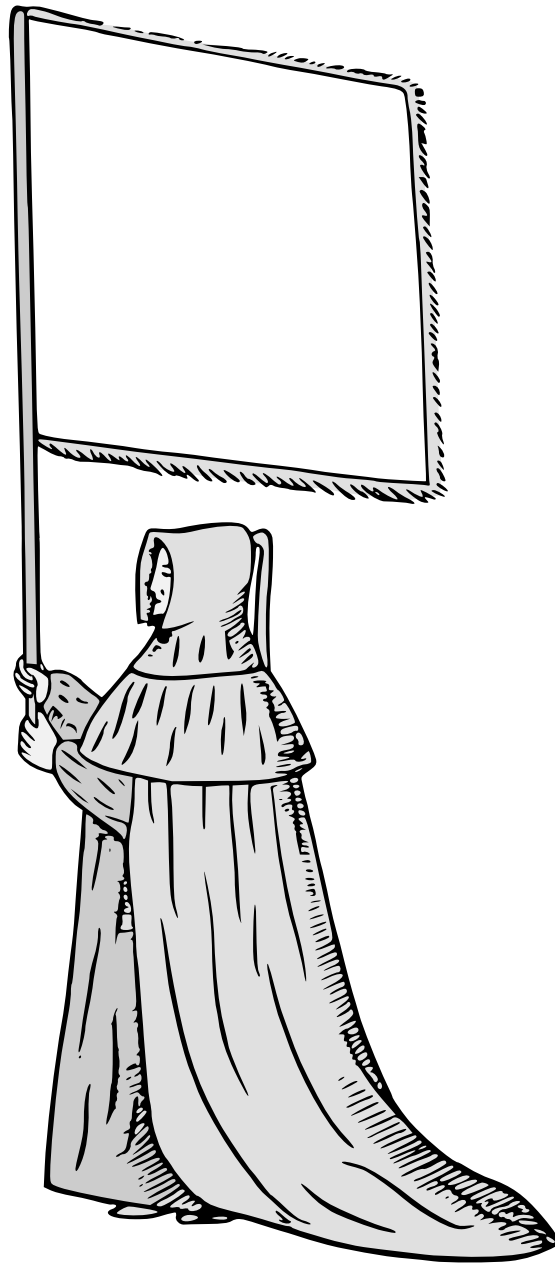
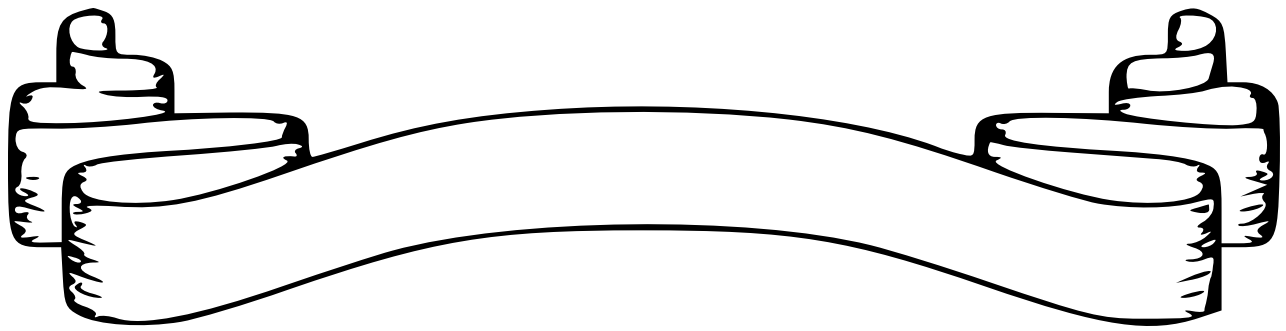
Source: *Medieval Costume and Fashion*, Herbert Norris, 1924.



The Black Prince, Son of Edward III. Source: *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1893.



Source: William & Robert Chambers's *Encyclopædia*, 1881.



Source: *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, showing the 1559 coronation of Queen Elizabeth.



Source: *Some Feudal Coats of Arms*, showing the 1559 coronation of Queen Elizabeth.