

**Chapter 1 : Coat of arms Facts for Kids**

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Arms of the Duke of Richmond c. French heraldry , English heraldry , Scottish heraldry , and Welsh heraldry The French system of heraldry greatly influenced the British and Western European systems. Much of the terminology and classifications are taken from it. However, with the fall of the French monarchy and later Empire there is not currently a Fons Honorum power to dispense and control honors to strictly enforce heraldic law. The French Republics that followed have either merely affirmed pre-existing titles and honors or vigorously opposed noble privilege. Coats of arms are considered an intellectual property of a family or municipal body. Assumed arms arms invented and used by the holder rather than granted by an authority are considered valid unless they can be proved in court to copy that of an earlier holder. In reference to a dispute over the exercise of authority over the Officers of Arms in England, Arthur Annesley, 1st Earl of Anglesey , Lord Privy Seal , declared on 16 June that the powers of the Earl Marshal were "to order, judge, and determine all matters touching arms, ensigns of nobility, honour, and chivalry; to make laws, ordinances, and statutes for the good government of the Officers of Arms; to nominate Officers to fill vacancies in the College of Arms; to punish and correct Officers of Arms for misbehaviour in the execution of their places". It was further declared that no patents of arms or any ensigns of nobility should be granted and no augmentation, alteration, or addition should be made to arms without the consent of the Earl Marshal. After Irish independence in the office was still functioning and working out of Dublin Castle. He served until the office was merged with that of Norroy King of Arms in and stayed on until to clear up the backlog. Its purpose was supposedly to marshal an expedition to fully conquer Ireland that never materialized. Since 1 April the authority has been split between the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. German and Scandinavian heraldry[ edit ] Coat of arms of the city of Vaasa , showing the shield with the Royal House of Wasa emblem, a crown and a Cross of Liberty pendant. German heraldry , Norwegian heraldry , Swedish heraldry , Danish heraldry , Finnish heraldry , and Icelandic heraldry The heraldic tradition and style of modern and historic Germany and the Holy Roman Empire " including national and civic arms, noble and burgher arms , ecclesiastical heraldry, heraldic displays, and heraldic descriptions " stand in contrast to Gallo-British, Latin and Eastern heraldry, and strongly influenced the styles and customs of heraldry in the Nordic countries , which developed comparatively late. These are posted at the borders and on buildings containing official offices, as well as used in official documents and on the uniforms of municipal officers. Arms may also be used on souvenirs or other effects, given that an application has been granted by the municipal council. Spanish heraldry , Russian heraldry , Portuguese heraldry , Hungarian heraldry , Polish heraldry , French heraldry , and Dutch heraldry At a national level, "coats of arms" were generally retained by European states with constitutional continuity of more than a few centuries, including constitutional monarchies like Denmark as well as old republics like San Marino and Switzerland. In Italy the use of coats of arms was only loosely regulated by the states existing before the unification of Since the Consulta Araldica , the college of arms of the Kingdom of Italy , was abolished in , personal coats of arms and titles of nobility, though not outlawed, are not recognised. Coats of arms in Spain were generally left up to the owner themselves, but the design was based on military service and the heritage of their grandparents. In France , the coat of arms is based on the Fleur-de-lys and the Rule of Tinctures used in English heraldry as well. Among the states ruled by communist regimes, emblems resembling the Soviet design were adopted in all the Warsaw Pact states except Czechoslovakia and Poland. Since , some of the ex- Communist states , as Romania or Russia have reused their original pre-communist heraldry, often with only the symbols of monarchy removed. Other countries such as Belarus or Tajikistan have retained their communist coats of arms or at least kept some of the old heraldry. Japanese emblems, called kamon often abbreviated "mon" , are family badges which often date back to the 7th century, and are used in Japan today. The Japanese tradition is independent of the European, but many abstract and floral

elements are used. Sometimes simple items express an origin to a specific design. An example in recent use is the logo of Mitsubishi corporation which started as a shipping and maritime enterprise and whose emblem is based on a water chestnut derived from its maritime history with a military naval influence. The word mitsu means the number 3 and the word hishi meaning "water chestnut" pronounced bishi in some combinations; see rendaku originated from the emblem of the warrior Tosa Clan. The battleships of the Tosa Clan had been used in the late 19th century in the First Sino-Japanese War to reach Korea [10] and their name was given to a modern battleship. The Tosa water chestnut leaf mon was then drawn as a rhombus or diamond shape in the Mitsubishi logo. These emblems often involve the star and crescent symbol taken from the Ottoman flag. Another commonly seen symbol is the eagle, which is a symbol attributed to Saladin , [13] and the hawk of the Qureish. The rest of Africa[ edit ] Main article: Coats of arms and emblems of Africa Symbols, words and supporters of a ritual significance are often utilized in the rest of Africa. In Kenya , the Swahili word Harambee lit. In Botswana and Lesotho , meanwhile, the word Pula lit. In the coat of arms of Swaziland , a lion and an elephant serve as supporters. North American practices[ edit ] Main articles: Canadian heraldry and United States heraldry The Great Seal of the United States , which displays as its central design the heraldic device of the nation. The Queen of Canada has delegated her prerogative to grant armorial bearings to the Governor General of Canada. Canada has its own Chief Herald and Herald Chancellor. The crest is thirteen stars breaking through a glory and clouds, displayed with no helm, torse, or mantling unlike most European precedents. Vermont has both a state seal and a state coat of arms that are independent of one another though both contain a pine tree, a cow and sheaves of grain ; the seal is used to authenticate documents, whilst the heraldic device represents the state itself.

**Chapter 2 : Flag of Spain | calendrierdelascience.com**

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Strictly defined, heraldry denotes that which pertains to the office and duty of a herald; that part of his work dealing with armorial bearings is properly termed armory. But in general usage heraldry has come to mean the same as armory. It also identified the knight in the social surroundings of the tournament. Additions to the achievement may include badges, mottoes, supporters, and a crown or coronet. The surface of the shield or escutcheon is the field. This is divided into chief and base top and bottom, sinister and dexter left and right, from the viewpoint of the bearer of the shield, so that sinister is on the right of one facing the shield. Combinations of these terms, together with pale the centre vertical third and fess the centre horizontal third, create a grid of nine points to locate the charges, or designs, placed upon the shield. The centre of the pale in chief is the honour point, the center of the pale in base is the navel point, and the exact centre of the shield is the fess point. Victoria and Albert Museum, London, The colouring of the shield and the charges it bears developed slowly. When heraldry was confined to display on flags, the tinctures colours were the metals or gold, yellow and argent silver, white and the colours gules red and azure blue. Sable black was difficult in the early days because it was derived from an indigo dye that often faded enough to be confused with azure. Vert green was then uncommon because it required an expensive dye imported from Sinople now Sinop, Turkey on the Black Sea in French heraldry vert is still termed sinople. Purple purple was even less common, since it was derived from rare shellfish murex. Later, when shields were routinely decorated with the designs borne on the flags, furs were added to the tinctures, initially those of ermine from the winter stoat and vair from the squirrel. These furs had distinctive patterns that later would be coloured variously to produce such artificial furs as ermines, erminois, and pean. The terminology is not consistent; while the term tinctures is usually applied to heraldic metals, colours, and furs, some writers restrict it to mean colours only; some use the term colours to mean metals, tinctures colours, and furs, and others use colours to mean metals and tinctures but treat furs separately. Ordinaries are basic bearings that may be of any tincture and that may be combined in great variety. A combination of a cross signifying England and two saltires Scotland and Ireland has resulted in the familiar Union Jack of the United Kingdom. Ermine and certain other furs such as ermines black with white ermine tails are regarded as tinctures in their own right and may bear superimposed charges. Discrete charges such as lozenges, mascles, fleurs-de-lis, etc. Arms were designed for organizations far removed from war—schools, universities, guilds, churches, fraternal societies, and even modern corporations—to symbolize the meanings of their mottoes or to hint at their histories. During the 20th century, however, there was a return to the classical simplicity of the early heraldic art, exemplified in the medieval rolls that were compiled when arms were slowly being organized into a disciplined system. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

**Chapter 3 : Wake Island (U.S. Minor Outlying Islands)**

*Orbis Encyclopaedia of Flags and Coats of Arms by Ludvic Mucha, S. Valasek, W.G. Crampton (Volume editor) starting at \$ Orbis Encyclopaedia of Flags and Coats of Arms has 1 available editions to buy at Alibris.*

History[ edit ] Ten cantonal war flags carried in the Battle of Nancy in the depiction of the Luzerner Chronik of All flags of the Eight Cantons are shown, but the flags of Bern and Uri omit the heraldic animal, showing only the cantonal colours. In addition, the flags of Fribourg and Solothurn appear - at the time not yet full members, these areas would join the confederacy in the aftermath of this battle. Each flag has the confederate cross attached. Historically, the number of cantons was: Nidwalden and Obwalden form traditional subdivisions of Unterwalden. Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft, as well as Appenzell Inner- and Ausserrhoden, are half cantons, resulting from the division of Basel and Appenzell , respectively. The Swiss Federal Constitution of abandoned the use of the term "half-canton" as an official designation, so that the official number of cantons became 26 - the former half-cantons being now referred to as "cantons with half a cantonal vote" officially, even though they are still commonly referred to as" half-cantons". With the exception of Lucerne, Schwyz and Ticino, the cantonal flags are simply transposed versions of the cantonal coats of arms. In case of Lucerne and Ticino, whose flags consist of fields of different colours divided per fess horizontally , the coats of arms are of the same colours divided per pale vertically. The coat of arms of Schwyz has the cross moved from the hoist canton to the sinister canton with respect to the flag. The coats of arms of the Thirteen Cantons are based on medieval signs, originating as war flags and as emblems used on seals. The latter was a smaller flag used for minor military expeditions. The Banner was considered a sacred possession, usually kept in a church. Losing the banner to an enemy force was a great shame and invited mockery from other cantons. Pope Julius II in recognition of the support he received from Swiss mercenaries against France in granted the Swiss the title of Ecclesiasticae libertatis defensores and gave them two large banners, besides a blessed sword and hat. Papal legate Matthias Schiner in addition gave to the Swiss cantons and their associates a total of 42 costly silk banners with augmentations , the so-called Juliusbanner. The fashion of arranging cantonal insignia in shields escutcheons as coats of arms arises in the late 15th century. The Tagsatzung in Baden was presented with stained glass representations of all cantons in ca. In these designs, two cantonal escutcheons were shown side by side, below a shield bearing the Imperial Eagle and a crown, flanked by two banner-bearers. Based on these, there arose a tradition of representing cantonal arms in stained glass Standesscheiben , alive throughout the early modern period and continued in the modern state. The text denounces "the Swiss" as "faithless vassals" who hold their territories illegally. Standesscheibe of Unterwalden Early depiction of the coats of arms of the Thirteen Cantons title page of La Republique des Suisses by Josias Simmler , printed in Coats of arms of the Thirteen Cantons as part of a larger collection of coats of arms of free cities by Johann Siebmacher Depiction of the coats of arms of the thirteen cantons and their associates, printed in Print of a Wappenscheibe of the 22 coats of arms of the restored Swiss Confederacy [21] Depiction of the coats of arms including half-cantons as they stood in Vaud also has a bicolor, but also against heraldic tradition an added inscription. The remaining 15 flags include heraldic designs, as follows:

**Chapter 4 : Stanislav Valášek ( of The Orbis Encyclopedia Of Flags & Coats Of Arms)**

*Orbis Encyclopaedia of Flags and Coats of Arms by Mucha, Ludvic & Valasek, S.. Imprint unknown, Hardcover. Used; Good. Hardback copy. No Dust jacket. Fast Dispatch.*

A visual symbol designed according to the rules of heraldry that belongs to a state, city, or family and is passed on from generation to generation. Coats of arms are depicted on flags, seals, weapons, buildings, etc. The coats of arms belonging to noble houses evolved from earlier family signs at the beginning of the 11th century; their development coincided with the growth of feudalism. It is known that Volodymyr the Great and his descendants had coats of arms showing tridents and bidents, the coat of arms of Mstyslav I Volodymyrovych had a representation of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Halych princes in the 14th century used the lion. The state confirmed or bestowed coats of arms, usually along with new titles. The attributes of a complete coat of arms include the following: The main parts of a coat of arms are the shield and the image on it, which constitute the emblem. During the baroque period coats of arms became very elaborate. A great number of Cossack starshyna families of the Hetman state had their own coats of arms and used them on seals. At the end of the 18th century Empress Catherine II recognized the privileges and the coats of arms of the Ukrainian nobility. Empress Maria Theresa did the same for the noble families of Western Ukraine. Coats of arms of cities and territories. The coat of arms of the Zaporozhian Host, which was known from the 16th century, depicted an armed Cossack. This later became the coat of arms of Slobidska Ukraine, and a variant of it was adopted by the Don Cossacks in the 18th century as their coat of arms. Other coats of arms with a long history are those of Volhynia a silver cross on a red background, Podilia a golden sun with 16 rays and a golden cross on an azure background, and the Kyiv region Archangel Michael with a fiery sword and a silver shield on an azure background. In the Lithuanian-Polish, Polish-Cossack, and Hetmanate periods the larger cities in Ukraine had their own coats of arms, which were used on official seals. The city coats of arms that were granted in the 18th–19th century by the Russian government are interesting mostly for their political symbolism: The coat of arms of Transcarpathia—a bear and yellow and blue strips on the left side of the shield—was officially adopted in and became part of the great coat of arms of Czechoslovakia. In the Diet of Carpatho-Ukraine sanctioned this coat of arms after adding the trident to it. State coat of arms. The oldest coat of arms of Ukraine, that of the land of Prince Volodymyr the Great and his dynasty, is the trident, which was used as early as the 10th century. The coat of arms of the Halych princes—the lion—is known to have been used as early as The Hetman state had a coat of arms depicting an armed Cossack with a musket. Both consisted of the trident, which remained the national emblem under the Hetman government in On 13 November the Ukrainian National Rada of the Western Ukrainian National Republic adopted the yellow lion on an azure background as its coat of arms. When the union with the Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed on 22 January, the trident became the state emblem in Western Ukraine as well. It consisted of a golden sickle and hammer against a red background with sun rays, which was encircled by a garland of wheat sheaves and topped with a five-point star. This coat of arms was last confirmed on 21 November In it there were no traditional Ukrainian elements. After Ukraine reestablished its independence in it adopted a gold trident on an azure background as its coat of arms see Coat of arms of Ukraine of Poiasnennia tryzuba Prague Andrusiak, M. Miller [This article originally appeared in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, vol. A referral to this page is found in 17 entries.

**Chapter 5 : Free Picture Of Coats, Download Free Clip Art, Free Clip Art on Clipart Library**

*Stanislav Valjček is the author of The Orbis Encyclopedia Of Flags & Coats Of Arms ( avg rating, 3 ratings, 0 reviews).*

Wake Island - 7,8 sq. The trailing edge of the blue stripe is not straight but forms a point where the white and red stripes meet. The disk is flanked by three yellow five-pointed stars, all with one point upwards, one above, one flywards and one below. This claim was internationally recognized, the atoll being viewed as worthless. It was completely uninhabited, isolated, without fresh water, and very literally in the middle of nowhere. Wake remained a territory of Spain for the next three centuries. It lay undisturbed for the next years, until in the Englishman Captain Samuel Wake of the merchant vessel Prince William Henry rediscovered it. He gave the atoll its present name, also carried by its largest island. They conducted a series of surveys and lent their names to the other two islands of the atoll. Upon their departure, Wake again lay undisturbed for many years. On the night of March 5, , the German ship Libelle, en route from Honolulu to Hong Kong, was caught in a mid-Pacific storm, blown far off course, and finally went ashore on the coral reef outlying the atoll. Making the boats seaworthy, they departed the island after three weeks in a desperate voyage for Guam and survival, miles distant. One boat reached Guam; the other vanished. A subsequent salvage expedition recovered the money. Major General Francis V. Greene hoisted the Stars and Stripes, then with 45 stars, there on July 4, The flag was actually tied to a dead tree limb. The subsequent peace treaty which ended the war transferred Wake to the United States. The US desired the island for a cable station, but these plans were dropped when it was realized that no fresh water was available. Until , Wake continued much as before, although visits were more frequent. Pershing, subsequently General of the Armies, replaced the older flag with a larger, more durable canvas version, also starred, in In Pan American Airways began construction of a seaplane facility on Wake, which provided a convenient point for servicing and refueling of the famous "Pan Am Clippers", four-engine flying boats which provided aerial transportation between Manila, Tokyo, and San Francisco. Wake became one of the stopping points on the Manila-San Francisco run others included Midway and Honolulu. The US Navy recognized the potential of Wake as a military base and contributed both materially and financially to the construction of the Pan Am facilities, which were completed in the fall of In January , as war with Japan loomed, the US Navy began construction of a military base on the atoll. As such, Wake would provide a vital American outpost in the Pacific. It was not until August 19, however, that the first permanent US military garrison arrived, elements of the 1st Marine Defense Battalion. In a gallant struggle lasting over two weeks, the US flag was never lowered. Although shot off its pole during the final battle, it was quickly replaced on a lookout tower. Wake first repulsed a Japanese landing attempt the only time in World War II that an amphibious assault was defeated , was besieged without resupply, and finally succumbed to a second Japanese landing on December After that, Wake was a backwater of the Pacific War and was occasionally raided, but never attacked in force. On September 4, , the surviving Japanese garrison many had starved to death, no resupply being available surrendered to elements of the US Marine Corps. Subsequently the island was turned over to the administration of the US Navy. Eventually the island passed under the control of the US Air Force, which used it for various purposes during the Cold War, mostly related to strategic defense and operations. At present it is administered by the Army Missile and Strategic Defense Command, but its role has not significantly changed. Theodore Leverett, 19 August The unofficial flag would be accepted as a flag of these possessions but in digital form only. Esteban Rivera, 5 March

*LudvÅk Mucha is the author of The Orbis Encyclopedia Of Flags & Coats Of Arms ( avg rating, 3 ratings, 0 reviews) and The Scott Stamp Atlas ( avg.*

Last Edited March 4, Emblems of Canada include the national coat of arms and flag. When John Cabot arrived on the shores of North America in 1492, he raised a cross and the royal banner of England. Flag of Canada artwork by Karen Bailey. Emblems of Canada include the national coat of arms and flag. Today they include such national symbols as the beaver and the maple leaf. Arms When John Cabot Giovanni Caboto landed on the coast of North America on St John the Baptist Day, 24 June 1492, he formally took possession of the surrounding territory in the name of King Henry VII of England by raising a large cross and the royal banner, which then contained the three gold fleurs-de-lis of France on a blue field and the three gold lions of England on red, both repeated twice. Beginning in 1497, the fleurs-de-lis occupied the most important quarters of both the royal banner and arms. They adorned the seals used in the Canadian colonies and the medals awarded to Aboriginal chiefs by British sovereigns. Some examples of the royal arms have survived in courthouses, post offices and Anglican churches. Like the British use of their arms, the royal arms of France three gold fleurs-de-lis on blue were consistently displayed at land claiming ceremonies beginning with Jacques Cartier in 1498. In New France, they were exhibited on city gates, forts and important buildings, including churches and public places. They also appeared on government seals and coins. At Confederation in 1867 no arms were assigned to the new Dominion of Canada. On the great seal assigned to Canada in 1868, the arms of each province appeared separately, two on each side of the figure of Queen Victoria. The four province shield survived and came to be considered the arms of the Dominion. As additional provinces entered Confederation, armorial bearings assigned to them were added to the federal shield, creating an unsatisfactory aggregation. A Canadian committee appointed in 1868 decided within a year on the basic elements of a new design, which was forwarded to the College of Arms in London, England, for its consideration. In 1868 King George V, by royal proclamation, assigned armorial bearings for Canada. Underneath the four quarters, on a white field, is a sprig of three maple leaves to indicate the new nation of many peoples. In a ribbon with the motto of the Order of Canada, *Desiderantes meliorem patriam* "They desire a better country", was added to the arms of Canada. Its adoption was the culmination of many years of discussion, hundreds of designs and the heated flag debate in Parliament. The proportions of the flag are in a ratio of two to one: Before Canada did not have an official flag. During the French regime the royal banner of France "three gold fleurs-de-lis on a blue field" was flown briefly during the early years of colonization in Canada and the failed colony in Florida in 1565. In the first half of the 17th century, Canadians became convinced that the completely white flag of the French Royal Navy, which they saw on ships and forts, was in fact the national flag of France, the flag they owed allegiance to. The latter was the flag of the British merchant marine, red, with the Union Jack in the canton. Soon after Confederation, Canadians began flying, on both land and sea, the Red Ensign with the shield of the Dominion in the fly. As the number of arms increased, the shield was difficult to recognize, especially at sea. In 1868, the British Admiralty authorized its use, with the addition of the original four province shield in the fly, on merchant vessels registered in Canada. In 1870, a Canadian order-in-council decreed that the Red Ensign with the shield of Canada in the fly could be flown over Canadian government buildings abroad. In 1876, another order-in-council approved the flying of the flag over federal buildings within Canada. To many Canadians the Red Ensign was the national flag, and this led to intense feeling when Parliament proposed to replace it with a new design. Beaver The beaver, most significant of the fur-bearing animals sought in the fur trade, was identified early as an emblem suitable to represent portions of the vast territories that in the 19th century became Canada. In 1868, when Alexander became Earl of Stirling and Viscount Canada, his new arms featured a beaver to symbolize his fiefdom in the New World. The arms were not authorized, but the fact that his proposal combined the fleurs-de-lis of royal France with the beaver on the same shield is a clear indication that he viewed the beaver as a major Canadian symbol. It bore a representation of France as a seated woman and of Canada as a beaver at her feet. It shows the British lion protecting the Canadian beaver against the American eagle on the other side of the Niagara River. Today the

beaver, noted for its industry, skill and perseverance, qualities considered suitable for a nation to emulate, decorates the reverse of the Canadian five-cent coin. The beaver was made an emblem of the country by Parliament in 1878. No evidence exists that the maple leaf was viewed as a Canadian emblem before the early 19th century. The first known written mention of the maple as an emblem of Francophone Canadians was within an epigram in a 29 November issue of *Le Canadien* addressed to its rival English newspaper, the *Mercury*. The maple accuses the thorny rose symbol of England of maliciously tearing at passers-by. At the banquet of the St-Jean-Baptiste Society, a speech by the president, Denis-Benjamin Viger, contained a clear statement that the maple tree was the emblem of Francophone Canadians, and the same idea was repeated in a song. The 14 November issue of *Le Canadien* declared that the maple leaf was the emblem of Lower Canada; and, during the Rebellion of 1837, both the Lower and Upper Canada Patriots displayed the leaf to express Canadian identity. A maple leaf was present at each corner of the regimental flag. When national armorial bearings were assigned in 1868, a sprig of leaves was an important feature, and in 1957 the maple leaf became the dominant element in the new national flag. In a statement issued by Heritage Minister James Moore, "The Maple Leaf Tartan has been worn proudly and enjoyed by Canadians for decades, but has never been elevated to the level of an official symbol" until now. Our national symbols express our identity and define our history. The Maple Leaf Tartan represents the contributions that the more than four million Canadians of Scottish heritage continue to make to our country.

**Chapter 7 : Coat of arms - Wikipedia**

*According to Ludvik Mucha's book [The Orbis Encyclopedia of Flags and Coats of Arms](#) (ed. by William Crampton), p. , Wake Island does have a flag of its own, albeit an unofficial one.*

The ancient Romans used similar insignia on their shields, but these identified military units. The first evidence of medieval coats of arms has been attributed to the 11th century Bayeux Tapestry in which some of the combatants carry shields painted with crosses. However, that heraldic interpretation remains controversial. Heraldry Coats of arms came into general use by feudal lords and knights in battle in the 12th century. By the 13th century, arms had spread beyond their initial battlefield use to become a flag or emblem for families in the higher social classes of Europe, inherited from one generation to the next. Exactly who had a right to use arms, by law or social convention, varied to some degree between countries. In the German-speaking regions both the aristocracy and "burghers" non-noble free citizens used arms, while in most of the rest of Europe they were limited to the aristocracy. The use of arms spread to the clergy, to towns as civic identifiers, and to royally chartered organizations such as universities and trading companies. Flags developed from coats of arms, and the arts of vexillology and heraldry are closely related. The coats of arms granted to commercial companies are a major source of the modern logo. Traditions and usage The German Hyghalmen Roll, c. In those traditions coats of arms are legal property transmitted from father to son; wives and daughters could also bear arms modified to indicate their relation to the current holder of the arms. Undifferenced arms are used only by one person at any given time. Other descendants of the original bearer could bear the ancestral arms only with some difference: One such charge is the label, which in British usage outside the Royal Family is now always the mark of an heir apparent or in Scotland an heir presumptive. Because of their importance in identification, particularly in seals on legal documents, the use of arms was strictly regulated; few countries continue in this today. This has been carried out by heralds and the study of coats of arms is therefore called "heraldry". In time, the use of arms spread from military entities to educational institutes, and other establishments. The author Helen Stuart argues that some coats of arms were a form of corporate logo. Museums on medieval armoury also point out that as emblems they may be viewed as precursors to the corporate logos of modern society, used for group identity formation. When knights were encased in armor that no means of identifying them was left, the practice was introduced of painting their insignia of honor on their shield as an easy method of distinguishing them. Originally these were granted only to individuals, but were afterward made hereditary in England by King Richard I , during his crusade to the Holy Land. Coat of arms of Pichilemu. Coat of arms of Broceni. Coat of arms of Huzova. Welser family coat of arms. Coat of arms of Kaliningrad Oblast. All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

**Chapter 8 : - Orbis Encyclopaedia of Flags and Coats of Arms by S Valasek Ludvic Mucha**

*See more like this [Orbis Encyclopaedia of Flags and Coats of Arms](#), Mucha, Ludvic & Valasek, S., [Use The World Encyclopedia of Flags: The Definitive Guide to International Flags](#). New (other).*

**Chapter 9 : Category:Goats in heraldry - Wikimedia Commons**

*Coats of arms are normally issued for real people but nowadays lots of countries and businesses also have coats of arms. Each symbol on the coat of arms will represent something that has an important meaning to that person, country or company.*