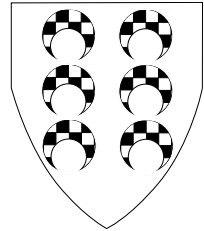

Heraldic titles: an overview

Juliana de Luna

Julia Smith

julias@alumni.pitt.edu



Heraldic titles are one of the important, but often misunderstood, signs of heraldic rank and position. This article will explore the patterns of formation of heraldic titles using over 400 period heraldic titles from various parts of Europe.

A brief history of heraldic titles

While heralds seem to have appeared in the 12th century, the first heraldic titles are somewhat later. The earliest indication of a titled herald is in England in 1276, when a *Petrus rex hyraudorum citra aquam de Trente ex parte boriali* ‘king of the heralds beyond the River Trent in the North’ is mentioned. By after 1300, there are the first mentions of titles such as the ones we find today in England (*Claroncell rex heraldus armorum*, *Walter le Rey Marchis*). By 1400, many titles have been created in France, what is today Spain, Germany, the Low Countries, England, Scotland, and the kingdoms of Scandinavia. While many of these heralds directly serve kings, many heralds serve private individuals, usually limited either to nobles or to nobles and knights. Indeed, some titles that today are used by the College of Arms of England and Scotland originated as private titles. While freelance heralds certainly existed during this time, they seem not to have had or used titles.

The creation of titles continued across the 15th century, but slowed to a crawl in the 16th century, in part reflecting the shift from private heralds to a monopoly of heralds by the state. Many of the titles discussed here were in use only briefly, sometimes only being mentioned once. Yet, whether in use for hundreds of years or for a brief time only, the patterns for creating heraldic titles remained the same.

Heraldic titles are associated with three ranks (and a handful of minor designations that have passed out of use). The ranks are: pursuivant, herald, and king of arms; while herald is used as a general term for specialists in heraldry, it also is the middle rank in this system. While some titles were used for all three ranks, certain patterns of naming were found in only one of these three ranks. In general terms, a pursuivant is an “apprentice”

herald, or one in a subordinate position to a herald. Therefore, the lowest rank in the Colleges of Arms of the various medieval kingdoms consists of pursuivants, greater nobles generally had only one herald with subordinate pursuivants, and some lesser nobles had only pursuivants. A herald is the middle rank in the Colleges of Arms, while the main specialist in heraldry working for greater nobles was known as a herald. Kings of arms were the chief heralds of kingdoms and their immediate subordinates; each was generally responsible for heraldic services (for which read “collecting fees”) in a part of the kingdom.

The link between title and rank is not entirely fixed. The majority of positions were of fixed rank, with individuals changing title as they change rank, so that Gilbert Dethick was appointed Hampnesh Pursuivant Extraordinary in 1535, then Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1540, then Richmond Herald in the same year; in 1547, he was appointed Norroy King of Arms, and Garter in 1550. However, in other cases, the rank of titles was changed: Gloucester and Richmond both started as heralds, were promoted to king of arms, and then later demoted. This promotion happened for private heralds as well; when Thomas Grey was created Marquess of Dorset in 1475, his herald was promoted from Groby Pursuivant to Groby Herald. However, most heraldic titles do not change in rank over time.

In the English College of Arms at least, pursuivants, heralds, and kings of arms are divided into two sorts of positions. Fixed positions, which are always filled, are called “ordinary” positions, while positions that are created for specific people or for a certain period of time are called “extraordinary” positions. This term is used after the term pursuivant or herald. However, these terms were not used until the College of Arms and its membership was formalized. As far as I know, this distinction was not used anywhere other than England.

The heraldic titles and their sources

Of the 418 titles discussed here, over 40% are English; there are several reasons for this. The first is simply that English language sources are more readily available to an American researcher. The second is the history of heraldry and heralds in the United Kingdom. The English College of Arms is, together with the Lyon Court, the only heraldic system that has continued from the Middle Ages to the present day without a break. Therefore, more materials were preserved; in addition, the scholarship by members of the College of Arms (especially Anthony Wagner) has made many rare sources readily available. Nonetheless, scholarship in other countries exists, and substantial numbers of titles from other countries have been identified: 172 English titles, 116 French titles, 53 Iberian titles (including Portugal, Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and other Hapsburg possessions that would re-

FIGURE 1. Some medieval forms of the heraldic ranks in various languages

Language	King of Arms	Herald	Pursuivant
Middle English	king(e) of armes, kyng(e) of armes	heraud, herault, herald, harold	pursevaunt, porce- vaunt, pursuivant, pursefaunt
French	roy d'armes	herault hiraut, her- aut	po(u)rsivant, pour- sivans
Spanish	rey de armas	faraute, heraute	persevant, persa- vanta
German	Wappenkonig	herold, heraut	persevant
Latin	rex armorum	heraldus, heraldius, har- aldus, herodius	prosecutor (armo- rum) (England), signifer (Scots), also use vernacular form

main part of Spain until after 1600), 33 Scottish titles, 43 titles from the Low Countries and Germany, and 5 titles from Scandanavia.

One interesting finding is that I have found no native Italian titles. Heraldic titles are found in the northeastern region of Savoy (which included parts of France and Italy) and in the southern area of Naples and Sicily (which was dominated by French and Spanish overlords through the Middle Ages). None are found, however, in places like Florence, Venice, and the Papal States. This is presumably because at the time of the main creation of heraldic titles, in the 14th and 15th centuries, these areas were controlled by oligarchies or relatively weak rulers. As stronger monarchies arose in the 15th and 16th centuries, heralds became important, but they mostly seem not to have been given titles. Instead, they are described “the herald” of some person or entity.

While most heraldic titles in the SCA are based on charges, that’s not the most usual pattern for heraldic titles. Instead, the majority of heraldic titles are created from locations: some derived from noble titles, while others are derived from possessions (regions or cities) of the lord that the herald serves. However, this pattern is mostly found for heralds and kings of arms, while pursuivants are more likely to have titles based on charges and mottos. This pattern is even described in period (Spain; translation mine):

To the pursuivants one should give the name of a *devisa* [a badge with a motto],... and when the pursuivant is made a herald, he ought to be given the name of a city or province,... and when a herald is made a king of arms, he should be given the name of the province or kingdom [3].

These titles fall into three major and a few minor categories. The major

FIGURE 2. The heraldic titles by location and type

	English	Scots	French	Iberian	Other	Total	%
Place names	95	28	67	40	30	260	62.2%
Mottos	23	2	24	7	4	61	14.6%
Charges	29	2	2	2	1	36	8.6%
Unclear	12	1	12	3	4	32	7.7%
Order names	1	0	7	1	0	9	2.2%
Surnames	9	0	2	0	0	11	2.6%
Other	3	0	2	0	4	9	2.2%
Total	172	33	116	53	43	418	

categories match the descriptions above: place names account for over 62% of titles, with mottos and charge names (what de Torres describes as *devisas*), accounting for 23% of the titles (14.6% and 8.6% respectively). Of the remaining 15%, the majority were of certain origin. Nine (2%) were derived from order names, eleven (3%) from surnames (that were not also the names of locations), two (both English) from terms for regalia, two (both German) from terms of address, and two (both French) from plant names.

Heraldic titles derived from locations

Locative heraldic titles have several independent origins. Many are derived from titles of nobility. Heralds who work for nobles rather than the crown often follow this pattern: *Huntingdon* Herald serves the Earl of Huntingdon while the *Bar* Herald serves the Duke of Bar. Royal titles, especially royal duchies, are an important source of herald's titles in England and Scotland: examples include *Albany* Herald in Scotland and *Lancaster* Herald in England. French titles include *Berry* (*Berri*) Herald, *Burgundy* (*Bourgogne*) Herald, and *Foix* Herald. In Spain, the names of kingdoms, including kingdoms that had long since ceased to exist, are used as heraldic titles: *Navarra*, *Castilla*, and *Aragon* are all titles for Kings of Arms, while *Asturias* is a herald's title. German and Dutch titles include both regions and cities: *Brandenburg* Herald, *Luxembourg* Herald, *Preußen* King of Arms, and *Beyren* Herald.

However, other heraldic titles are derived from locations that are not associated with noble titles. These include the names of both cities and regions. In England, such titles include *Dublin* Herald, *Agincourt* Herald, and *Bordeaux* Herald. In France, titles such as *Languedoc* Herald and *Saintonge* Herald follow this pattern. In Spain, *Pamplona* Herald, *Toledo* Herald, and *Jerusalem* Herald appear, while in Portugal, titles like *Ceuta* Herald, *Lisboa* Herald, and *Algarve* Herald are found. One must remember that medieval overlords often controlled areas that are not in the equivalent modern countries: thus *Bethune*, in northern France, is used as a Spanish title, because it

was a Hapsburg possession. However, some titles are clearly not real claims: Portugal has a *Constantinople* Herald, while a German herald was known as *Jerusalem*.

Finally, a group of titles are derived from surnames, most of which are locative in nature; this is only clearly found in England, where knights who had no noble domains from which to derive a surname were allowed pursuivants. Examples taken from surnames include *Claveley* Herald, *Chandos* Herald, and *Mowbray* Herald. There are a few heraldic titles derived from non-locative surnames in England; examples include *Talbot* Herald, *Bar-dolph* Herald, and *Fitzwalter* Pursuivant. I know of no examples derived from non-locative surnames from other countries, which may simply reflect patterns for the formation of noble family names, which generally are derived from the lands over which the family ruled.

Locative titles are, as stated above, over 60% of heraldic titles identified. They are slightly less common in England and France (where they account for around 55% of titles), and are far more common in Scotland, where 85% of titles follow this pattern. In Iberia, all Portuguese titles follow this pattern, while somewhat under 70% of Spanish titles follow this pattern. This pattern is rather underutilized in the Society.

Heraldic titles derived from mottos/desirable traits

The second origin of heraldic titles is from descriptive terms and phrases: loyal, diligent, tell the truth. These seem to have two distinct origins: some are taken from the mottos of the lords for whom the herald worked, while others seem to be generic “desirable characteristics”. Examples that are clearly derived from mottoes include *Ich Dien* Pursuivant, *Il Faut Faire* Pursuivant, and the French *Montjoy* King of Arms. Examples that do not seem to have been taken from mottos include *Desirous* Pursuivant, *Secret* Pursuivant, and the French *Dis-le-Vrai* Pursuivant. In England and France, there are many examples of this pattern, both as single words and as phrases. There are two examples from Scotland (*Diligens* and *Endure*), and half a dozen examples from 15th century Spain, such as *Paine por joie* and *Veritat*, both pursuivants, and *Avanguardia*, a herald. The Dutch *Leal* Pursuivant and German *Zyt vor zyt* Herald demonstrate its use elsewhere. This type of title is mainly used for pursuivants, though there are continental examples of them for all levels. They are most common in France, where 20% of titles take this form, and least common in Scots, where only 6% of titles take this form. In the remaining areas, this pattern accounts for 9–13% of titles.

Heraldic titles derived from heraldic charges

The next most common pattern for heraldic titles is charges. While there are examples of this in most countries (though not to date in the Low Countries), this pattern is most frequently found in the titles of English

pursuivants. In England, this pattern is more common than motto names. The majority of examples are single words: *Falcon Pursuivant/Herald/King of Arms*, *Unicorn Herald*, *Fuzil Pursuivant*, and *Frechas* (arrows) Pursuivant. English examples also combine a charge with a color, though the color is the normal word (usually in French) rather than the heraldic tincture: *Blanch Lyon Pursuivant*, *Rouge Croix Pursuivant*, *Noir Taureau Pursuivant*. Sometimes the tincture comes second: *Leon d'Or Pursuivant*, *Rose Blanche Pursuivant* and *Eagle Vert Pursuivant* (note that vert is the French word for green). There are no two word examples from outside England. While this patterns is relatively common in England, accounting for 16.8% of titles, they are uncommon elsewhere: 6% in Scotland, 4% in Iberia, and 2% each in France and Germany.

Heraldic titles derived from order names

The names of important orders came into use as the titles of English and French Kings of Arms relatively early: *Garter King of Arms* (England), *Ermine King of Arms* (Brittany), *Toison d'Or King of Arms* (Burgundy). Later, the Spanish pursuivant's title *Banda*, also presumably derived from the order name, came into use. However, this was never a common pattern. Other titles were related to orders without being derived from order names: the English *Bluemantle* and *Collar Pursuivants* were based on order regalia, and the German *Eisvogel* (kingfisher) Herald comes from the badge of the Bohemian Company of the Towel.

Other patterns

There remain titles that do not fit neatly into any of these categories. Some are simply unclear in origin, often because we know little about who the herald was or whom they served. However, two English heraldic titles are based on items of regalia: *Bluemantle Pursuivant* and *Collar Pursuivant*. Two French titles seem to be derived from the names of plants (*Dragance* 'dragonwort' and *Romarin* 'rosemary'). Two odd early titles are derived from locations but are not locations themselves: the English *Norroy* 'king of the northmen' and the German *Romreich* 'Roman realm' (for the Holy Roman Empire).

Title patterns by rank and location

The number of individuals with each rank varies somewhat by country; overall, almost half (47%) of the identified titles belong to pursuivants, 42% to heralds, and just under 11% to kings of arms. However, there are differences between regions. The several states found in the Iberian peninsula, the Low Countries, and Germany lead to a relatively greater number of kings of arms (over 20% of Iberian titles are kings of arms). The English system has many titles that appear with multiple ranks over time,

giving the total by rank higher than the number of titles; the French has one example of the same. It's difficult to tell from relatively limited data whether titles in the other kingdoms similarly changed rank.

By rank	English	Scots	French	Iberian	Other	Totals
King of Arms	15	1	11	12	7	46
Herald	62	13	54	25	26	180
Pursuivant	107	19	50	16	9	201
Totals	184	33	115	53	42	427

Kings of Arms have interestingly diverse titles; this is presumably because many of their titles were created in the early days, before the standards for the creation of heraldic titles were clearly established. The English system makes this variability clear: *Garter* is derived from an order name, *Clarenceux* from a title (Clarence), and *Norroy* is an oddity, derived from a word meaning “northman” combined with (or just affected by) the French *roy* which also led to the surname Norreys. Other period English Kings of Arms (*Agincourt*, *Anjou*, *Aquitaine*, *Gloucester*, *Guyene*, *Ireland*, *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, *March*, *Normandy*, *Richmond*, and *Ulster*) seem to have been derived from place names (mostly royal titles). The only exception is *Falcon*, which is derived from the charge in a badge, and seems to have originated as a pursuivant's title. The Scottish *Lyon* is derived from a charge as well.

French Kings of Arms are also diverse. The title for the principal king of arms is derived from the royal motto or warcry, *Montjoy*. Other kings of arms are named after orders, such as *Toison d'Or* or *Ermine*, while others are named after regions, such as *Berry* or *Champagne*. It is worth noting that, unlike England, France was not well unified in the Middle Ages. Many of these Kings of Arms, then, originated in the service of the Dukes who functioned as independent monarchs (in Brittany, Burgundy, etc.) rather than functioning as subordinate kings of arms in a unified France.

Spanish Kings of Arms are named after the kingdoms in which they were the chief heraldic officer; examples include *Castilla*, *Aragon*, and *Navarra*. The same is true of Portugal, where *Portugal* is the main king of arms, and of Scandinavian countries. Dutch king of arms titles are locative, including *Brabant* and *Hainault*, though the logic of labeling individuals as kings of arms instead of heralds is unclear to me here. The German king of arms titles are also locative in origin; some are straightforward locatives, such as *Preußen* (Prussia), while the most famous, *Romreich* (essentially “Roman realm”) is more complex.

Heralds have much more uniform titles, with the vast majority of titles derived from locations, whether titles, cities, or surnames that are locative in nature. In England, over 90% of heralds (by rank) have titles derived from locations: titles (mostly noble) account for half, while other locations

account for the remainders. In Scotland, all herald's titles are derived from royal duchies, castles owned by the Crown, and similar locations.

In France, heralds are named after both regions (*Picardy, Languedoc*) and cities (*Toulouse, Orleans*). However, there seems to be a preference for regions. Whether these titles based on regions originate from heralds serving the nobles who ruled over these areas or not is not known at this time, but it seems likely.

In the Iberian peninsula, herald's titles are largely derived from cities (*Granada, Trastamara, Lisboa, Constantinople*), though there are examples of larger regions as well (*Cataluña, Peñafiel, Asturias*). Some, such as the aforementioned *Peñafiel*, are derived from royal titles (it was a royal duchy in Aragon), while others are simply locations within the kingdom. There are some fifteenth century herald's titles in Spain that appear to originate as mottos/desirable traits: *Conquista* (conquest) and *Avanguardia* (vanguard). It's hard to say a great deal about German titles by rank, as some authors use herald for both heralds and pursuivants. Thus, my classifications may have errors. However, locative titles dominate, though all sorts are found.

The pattern of **Pursuivants'** titles seems to depend on the origin of the pursuivant, at least in England. Those who serve nobles, rather than the king, tend to have locative titles, derived either from the primary title of a lesser noble (who would only rate a pursuivant) or from the lesser titles of a greater noble (who would normally have both a herald and subordinate pursuivants). Those who served the king tended to have titles derived from charges and mottos/desirable traits. There are counterexamples: *Il Faut Fair* was the title of John Falstaff's personal pursuivant.

In Scotland, royal pursuivants tend to have locative titles (mostly derived from royal possessions, such as *Carrick, Dingwall, and Kintyre*), though there is one title derived from a charge (*Unicorn*). Most private pursuivants' titles (*Slains, Finlaggin, Garioch*) are derived from locations, but one, *Endure* Pursuivant, is surely a motto/desirable trait.

French pursuivants' titles are similarly mixed, with many derived from place names, but also a substantial number derived from mottos/desirable traits: *Joli-Couer* (happy heart), *Loyauté* (loyalty), *Doulce Pensée* (sweet thoughts), and *Dis-le-Vrai* (speak the truth). One interesting thing is the substantial number of these derived from phrases rather than single words.

Iberian pursuivant's titles are a mixed bag. Some follow the locative pattern, referring to smaller and less significant locations than the titles of heralds and kings of arms (*Cintra, Fonterrabia, Malinas*). Others follow the motto/desirable trait pattern: *Desiros* (desirous), *Veritat* (truthfulness), *Paine por joie* (pain for joy). One (*Banda*) even follows the order name pattern. There are relatively few pursuivants' titles in Iberia compared to other ranks; it's not clear if this represents a difference in structure or is

simply an artifact of the data available.

We still know little about heraldic titles in Germany and the Low Countries. The few titles we have are mostly locative in nature: *Romreich*, *Luxembourg*, *Gelre*, *Beyren*. However, there are examples of titles derived from mottos, charges, and titles or terms of address (*Kayser* and *Burggraf*). I have identified five Scandanavian titles: all I have been able to locate are locative and are derived from the names of large regions. However, this sample is not large enough to draw any conclusions.

This study, then, offers the tools necessary to construct heraldic titles appropriate for a variety of places around Europe. Below is a complete list of the heraldic titles I was able to identify in their standardized forms. Most of these are suitable in spelling for at least the latter part of our period.

The list of titles by origin and country

Locative: English titles

Agincourt King of Arms	Clarence Herald
Alançon Herald	Clarenceux King of Arms
Anjou King of Arms	Clermont Pursuivant
Aquitaine King of Arms	Conde Pursuivant
Athlone Herald	Conke Pursuivant
Barnes Pursuivant	Cornwall Herald
Beaumont Herald	Darnaway Pursuivant
Bedford Herald	Derby Herald
Bellesme Pursuivant	Derval Herald
Berwick Pursuivant	Dorset Herald
Beul Pursuivant	Douglas Pursuivant
Blanquefort Pursuivant	Dublin Herald or Pursuivant
Bordeaux Herald	Ettrick Pursuivant
Boulogne Pursuivant	Exeter Herald
Broke Pursuivant	Gloucester King of Arms
Brunswick herald	Groby Herald or Pursuivant
Buckingham Herald	Harington Pursuivant
Bute Pursuivant	Hastings Pursuivant
Calais Pursuivant	Hereford Herald
Calveley Herald	Ireland Herald or King of Arms or Pursuivant
Cambridge Herald	Kildare Pursuivant
Candalle Herald	Lancaster Herald
Carlisle Herald	Leicester Herald or King of Arms
Chandos Herald or King of Arms	Lindsay Pursuivant
Chateaubleu Pursuivant	Maine Herald
Chester Herald	

Marenceux Pursuivant
 Marleon de Aye Pursuivant
 Monceaux Pursuivant
 Montagu Herald
 Montorgueil Herald
 Montrose Pursuivant
 Mortain Herald
 Mowbray Herald
 Nazers Herald
 Newhaven Pursuivant
 Nogent Pursuivant
 Norfolk Herald
 Normandy King of Arms
 Northampton Herald
 Northumberland Herald
 Nottingham Herald
 Nucells Pursuivant
 Pembroke Herald
 Percy Herald
 Portsmouth Pursuivant
 Richmond Herald
 Risebank Pursuivant

Rivers Herald
 Rutland Herald
 Salisbury Herald
 Scales Pursuivant
 Serreshall Pursuivant
 Shrewsbury Herald or Pursuivant
 Somerset Herald
 Stafford Herald
 Suffolk Herald
 Surrey Herald
 Thury Pursuivant
 Torrington Pursuivant
 Ulster King of Arms
 Villebon Pursuivant
 Wales Herald
 Wallingford Pursuivant
 Wark Pursuivant
 Warwick Herald
 Wexford Pursuivant
 Windsor Herald
 Worcester Herald
 York Herald

Locative: French titles

Alsace Herald
 Angeleme Herald
 Anjou Herald
 Artois Herald
 Auvergne Herald
 Bar Pursuivant
 Béarn Herald
 Beaumont Pursuivant
 Beauvais Pursuivant
 Berry King of Arms
 Bethisy Pursuivant
 Bourbon Herald
 Bourbonnais Herald
 Brittany Herald
 Brosses Herald
 Broussel Herald
 Bruyere Pursuivant

Burgundy Herald
 Calabre Herald
 Camfier Pursuivant
 Champagne King of Arms or Herald
 Charolais Herald
 Chastillon Herald
 Dampierre Herald
 Dauphin Herald
 Espinette Pursuivant
 Fesseaulx Pursuivant
 Foix Herald
 Fores Herald
 Guienne and Aquitaine King of
 Arms
 Guienne King of Arms
 Hollande Herald
 Languedoc Herald

Le Sparre Pursuivant
 Limousin Herald
 Louvre Pursuivant
 Low Navarre Herald
 Lyonnais Herald
 Maine Herald
 Mongommery Herald
 Monstereau-Bellay Pursuivant
 Montmiral Herald
 Montrensy or Mouzenzicy or
 Moreusny Pursuivant
 Namur Herald
 Navarre Herald
 Normandy King of Arms
 Oreng Herald
 Orleans Herald
 Parthenay Pursuivant
 Perigord Herald

Picardy Herald
 Pierrepont Herald
 Poitou Herald
 Provence Herald
 Saint Pol Herald
 Saintonge Herald
 Talant Pursuivant
 Tornay Pursuivant
 Torraine Herald
 Toulouse Herald
 Tudello Herald
 Valois Herald
 Vermandois Herald
 Verrey Pursuivant
 Viana Herald
 Vignolles Pursuivant
 Villiers Herald

Locative: Scottish titles

Albany Herald
 Alishay Pursuivant
 Angus Pursuivant
 Armyldoun (Hamilton) Herald
 Arundel Herald
 Bruce Herald
 Bute Pursuivant
 Carrick Pursuivant
 Dingwall Pursuivant
 Dundee Herald
 Falkland Pursuivant
 Garioch Pursuivant
 Guisnes Pursuivant
 Hailes Pursuivant

Hampnes Pursuivant
 Huntingdon Herald
 Islay Herald
 Kintyre Pursuivant
 Linlithgow Pursuivant
 Longchamp Pursuivant
 Loveyn Pursuivant
 Marchmont Herald
 Orkney Herald
 Ormond Pursuivant
 Ross Herald
 Rothesay Herald
 Slains Pursuivant
 Snowdoun Herald

Locative: Iberian titles

Algarve King of Arms
 Aragon King of Arms
 Asturias Herald
 Beja Herald

Bethume Herald
 Castilla King of Arms
 Cataluña Herald
 Ceuta Herald

Cintra Pursuivant
 Cochim Pursuivant
 Conimbres Herald
 Constantinople Herald
 Enghien Herald
 Enghien Herald
 Escama Herald
 Estaramos Herald
 Fonterrabia Pursuivant
 Gerona Herald
 Goa Herald
 Granada King of Arms
 India King of Arms
 Jerusalem Herald
 Leon King of Arms
 Lisbon Herald

Malinas Pursuivant
 Monreal Herald
 Moxica King of Arms
 Navarra King of Arms
 Pamplona Herald
 Peñafiel Herald
 Portugal King of Arms
 Sanqueria Herald
 Santarem Pursuivant
 Sicily Herald
 Tavira Pursuivant
 Toledo King of Arms
 Trastamara Herald
 Trinacria King of Arms
 Valencia King of Arms
 Villalobos Herald

Locative: German/Dutch titles

Beyren Herald
 Brabant King of Arms
 Brandenburg Herald
 Deutschland Herald
 Flanders King of Arms
 Fleckenstein Herald
 Gelre Herald
 Georgenburg Herald
 Germania Herald
 Hainault King of Arms
 Holland Herald
 Horne Pursuivant
 Jerusalem Herald

Jülich Herald
 Kleve (Cleves) Herald
 Königsberg Herald
 Livland Herald
 Luxembourg Herald
 Middeler Herald
 Missenland Herald
 Merode Pursuivant
 Österreich Herald
 Preußen King of Arms
 Samaiten Herald
 Ungarn Herald

Locative: Scandinavian titles

Denmark King of Arms
 Lolland Pursuivant
 Norway King of Arms

Sealand Pursuivant
 Sweden King of Arms

Charges: English titles

Antelope Pursuivant	Leopard Herald
Blanc Corsier Herald	Merlyne Pursuivant
Blanc Sanglier Pursuivant	Noir Lyon Pursuivant
Blanch Lyon Pursuivant	Noir Taureau Pursuivant
Corbin Pursuivant	Noyre Fawcone Herald
Crescent Pursuivant	Papillion Pursuivant
Croyslett Herald or Pursuivant	Portcullis Pursuivant
Drake Pursuivant	Racine Pursuivant
Eagle Pursuivant	Rose Blanche Pursuivant
Eagle Vert Pursuivant	Rose Herald
Estoile Volant Pursuivant	Rouge Croix Pursuivant
Falcon Pursuivant or King of Arms	Rouge Dragon Pursuivant
Fleur-de-Lys Herald	Rouge Rose Pursuivant
Griffin Pursuivant	Tyger Pursuivant
Leon d'Or Pursuivant	

Charge: French titles

Papillon (butterfly) Pursuivant	Fuzil Pursuivant
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Charges: Scottish titles

Lyon King of Arms	Unicorn Pursuivant
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Charges: Iberian titles

Frechas (arrows) Pursuivant	Restre (rustre) Pursuivant
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Charges: German titles

Eisvogel (kingfisher) Herald	
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Mottos/desirable traits: English titles

Bensilver Pursuivant	Bon Rapport pursuivant
Bien Alaunt Pursuivant	Bonaventure Pursuivant
Bien Colier Pursuivant	Bontemps Pursuivant
Biencele Pursuivant	Comfort Pursuivant
Biencele Pursuivant	Desirous Pursuivant
Biendelle Pursuivant	Devoir Pursuivant
Bon Espoir pursuivant	Diligent Pursuivant

Esperance Pursuivant
 Espoir Pursuivant
 Ich Dien Pursuivant
 Il Faut Faire Pursuivant
 Joieux Pursuivant

Joye Pursuivant
 Loyante Pursuivant
 Loyauté Pursuivant
 Secret Pursuivant
 Vallian King of Arms

Mottos/desirable traits: French titles

Avant-garde Herald
 Bataille Pursuivant
 Bonne et Belle Pursuivant
 Bonne Querelle Pursuivant
 Confort Pursuivant
 Desduit Pursuivant
 Dieu y Pourvoye Pursuivant
 Dis-le-Vrai Pursuivant
 Douce-Pensée Pursuivant
 Feu Gregois Pursuivant
 Frontiere Pursuivant
 Il dit vray Pursuivant
 Joli-Couer Pursuivant

Los Herald
 Loyaulte Pursuivant
 Memoire Pursuivant
 Mountjoie King of Arms
 Patiens Pursuivant
 Plus que nuls Pursuivant
 Sans Repose Pursuivant
 Toutain le Gras Pursuivant (or
 maybe two titles)
 Voit qui Peut Pursuivant
 Vostre Veuil Pursuivant
 Vray Desir Pursuivant

Mottos/desirable traits: Scottish titles

Diligens Pursuivant

Endure Pursuivant

Mottos/desirable traits: Iberian titles

Avanguardia Herald
 Conquista Herald
 Desiros Pursuivant
 Laudes Pursuivant

Libertat Pursuivant
 Paine por joie Pursuivant
 Veritat Pursuivant

Mottos/desirable traits: German/Dutch titles

Leal Pursuivant
 Lob den Frumen Pursuivant

Verswig es nit Herald
 Zyt vor zyt Herald

Order names: English

Garter King of Arms

Order names: French

Ermine King of Arms
 l'Estoille (star) Pursuivant
 Couronne (Crown) Herald
 Croissant (Crescent) King of Arms
 Porc-Espic (Porcupine) King of

Arms
 Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece) King
 of Arms
 Blanch Lyverer (White Greyhound)
 Pursuivant

Order names: Iberian

Vanda (Band) Pursuivant

Other heraldic titles**Regalia: English**

Bluemantle Pursuivant
 Collar Pursuivant

Banner: French

Gonfanon Pursuivant

Surnames: English

Bardolf herald
 Fitzwalter Pursuivant
 Herbert Pursuivant
 Lisle Pursuivant
 Maltravers Herald
 March Herald/King of
 Arms/Pursuivant
 Passavant Pursuivant
 Purchase Pursuivant
 Talbot Pursuivant

Titles of unclear origin**Unclear origin: English**

Aulet Pursuivant
 Aurtt Herald
 Besource Pursuivant
 Bucky Pursuivant
 Cadran Herald = sundial
 Codran Pursuivant
 Colombys Pursuivant

Surnames: French

D'Olite Herald
 D'Anville Pursuivant

Plants: French

Dragance Pursuivant = dragonwort
 Romarin Pursuivant = rosemary

Titles: German

Burggraf Pursuivant
 Kaiser Herald

Complex Locatives:

Norroy King of Arms (England)
 Romreich Herald or King of Arms
 (German)
 Ruyers King of Arms (German)

Esperance Herbert Pursuivant
 Eudelet Pursuivant
 Hameltude Pursuivant
 Hembre Pursuivant
 Henlic Pursuivant

Unclear origin: French

Bayant Pursuivant

Cecille Herald
 Empire-Ville Pursuivant
 Estoutenay Pursuivant
 Franche-comte Herald
 Franchville (also Faucille)
 Pursuivant
 Hauter Herald
 Hincy Herald
 Lours or l'Ours Pursuivant
 Malo King of Arms
 Miaulde Pursuivant
 Zuillant Pursuivant

Unclear origin: Scottish

Jop Herald

Unclear origin: Iberian

Helmenia Pursuivant
 Rosavante Pursuivant
 Stramos Herald

Unclear origin: German/Dutch

Maienblüte (May flowers)
 Pursuivant
 Mala Corona Herald
 Suchenwirt Herald
 Swethe Pursuivant

Some 15th century examples of heraldic titles from dictionaries ([4], [10], [2])

Beja, faraute del Duque de Beja 1477–91
 Roche Dragon purcyfant 1491
 Montroyse harrolde 1488
 Rothssay and Montros harroldis 1488
 Clarenewe, Kyng of Armes. . . Clarenew 1451
 Lancastre Kyng of Armes 1455
 Guyon, Kinge of Armes 1461
 Clarenewe Kyng of Armes 1472
 Blewmantell Poursevunte 1472
 Esperance purcevunte 1472
 Mr Garter, principall King of Armes. . . Marche, King of Armes,
 Wyndesore herralde, Smowden herroude [vr. Herrauld] to ye King of
 Scotcs, Blewmantell pursevant. 1472
 Clarenceaux kyng of armes 1441
 Gyen (kinge of armes) 1472
 Mayster Gartier, Principall Kinge of Armes, Clarencieux, Kinge of Armes,
 Norrey, Kinge of Armes, Marche, Kinge of Armes, Gyenne, Kinge of
 Armes 1472
 Clarenewe king of Armes 1454
 Lancastre Kyng of Armes 1456
 Libard Haraldo 1432
 Cales, pursuyvant 1472
 his pursivant Dragans 1436
 Kentire pursevant 1494–5
 Kintyr purseuant; c 1494

Dragance, servitori armorum 1434
 Unicorn signifer regis; 1445
 Albany signifero regis [cf. Albany le pursevant; 1448 Ib. 310]; 1451
 Signifero dicto Endure; 1454
 Lyone heralde,—Kinge of armes, 1474
 Lindsay Herrold 1493
 Halis pursewant 1492
 Dragance le pursevant 1429
 Albany le pursevaunt; 1449
 Deligence pursewant 1474
 Carrik pursewant 1488
 Boneaentur pursevant 1494-5

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