The Nine Worthies and other Ternionen

A survey of the literature and iconography

by

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2nd Revised Edition

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Personalized virtues

The imagery of the Ternionen or *three best of each* is one of several forms of presentation of knightly virtues and the bases of society. In this case based on the magical number *three*, as found in arts (The three Graces), constitutions (parliament, executive, judicial), behaviour (faith, hope, and charity), and life (youth, middle age, old age) &c. Though coats-of-arms were assigned to imaginary heroes from the early 13th century (Charlemagne), the first known occurrence of the triad: pagan law – jewish law – christian law, was the French poem *Voeux du paon* or *Vows of the peacock* from 1312 by Jean de Longuyon. Law is here including virtues and commendable social behaviour.

Longuyon selected nine champions to represent the triads: Hector, Alexander, and Caesar for the pagans; David, Joshua and Judas Maccabeus for the jews; and Charlemagne, Arthur of Britain, and Godfrey of Bouillon for the christians. This theme of the *Nine Worthies*/*Neuf Preux*/ *Neun Helden*/ *Nove Prodi* rapidly became a common and enduring theme in Western Europe, being repeated in artworks and literature through England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy. From time to time the worthies were in competition as well as union with other real or fabulous groupings: e.g. the Knights of the Round Table, the Quaternionen, the Kurfürsten (electors), the Douze pairs de France (in *Don Quixote* vol. 1 ch.5) and the followers of Charlemagne.

The worthies as a whole personalize the facets of the perfect warrior: they are conquering heroes and rulers, who brought glory to their nations, attracted valiant followers and were known for their prowess in arms. They also embodied virtues held valuable by the upper classes of the time: courtesy, loyalty, prowess, hardiness, largesse, frankness, and above all: service to the country and the church. A fuller discussion of the lives and virtues of the individuals can be found in the works of O'Siodhachain and of Wyss, and in the references to the items.

Some time later, probably around the beginning of the 15th century, the triads expanded in two directions. The all-male worthies got female counterparts: ancient roman heroines or amazones, biblical heroines from the Old Testament, and female saints. This direction can be followed in both France and Germany with extension of the virtues to self-sacrifice, religious devotion, and chastity. But where the male worthies (preux) were constant, nearly all artists chose their own set of females (preuses), and abandoned the basic law-triad idea. Even near contemporary notables became included, e.g. Joan of Arc and Bertrand du Guesclin, both symbols of resistance.
Most of the French authors or compilers preferred amazons as the Neuf Preuses, a theme introduced and elaborated by Eustache Dechamps (c.1346-c.1406) at the court of Louis (I) D.Orleans (1372-1407), while the Germans matched the Heldinnen more systematically with the Helden as triads of Jewish, heathen and Christian women.

Apart from the inclusion of the Three magi, the second direction appear to be purely German. There several other triads were added, such as anointed kings, saintly persons, foreign princes (the sultan, Prester John) and more surprisingly the embodiment of vices in the persons of Nero and Nabucco.

Variations in iconography

Though the selection of heroes, but not heroines, was fairly constant and a dominant iconographic tradition can usually be traced, the coats-of-arms attributed to them varied. This was partly due to copyist’s whims or mistakes, and partly to the imagery chosen. For the German armorials it is possible to follow the influence of various workshops on the content of the armorials. Where the individuals are not explicitly identified, e.g. on sculptures, misidentification by modern scholars are more likely than by copyists, especially if the set would otherwise fit older identified triads. While a tradition might be dominant, it is not necessarily the correct one, nor is it the oldest one.

In a few cases, notably for the Magi, a fixed set of arms was shifted among most representations. In the Low Countries we have a certain set for the Gelre (GEL) armorial of c.1386 and the Bergshammar (BHM) of 1450, in part a copy of GEL. In Germany there are two mid-15th century traditions, one based on Richental (KCR) and one with the Ingeram (ING) as the better known armorial.

A number of further examples are given here, but the reader might evaluate the data in tables themselves. French and German traditions often differed. Uncoloured arms are mostly culled from Wyss NH, who does not give information whether the items were named or not.

In the case of the Château La Manta frescoes inspired by the Chevalier Errant, the painter, the natural son of the author, exchanged the arms of Joshua and Judas Maccabeus, as other artists often did. More often different associations were the base: a wyvern or dragon replacing the imperial eagle of Julius Caesar, crowns or cross for Arthur, bull’s faces or birds for Joshua. For Hector of Troy, a lion enthroned competes with 2 lions combatant, arms also found for Troy in the older 13th century part of the French armorial Le Breton (LBR), and in Villani’s Nuova Chronica (Vatican, Bibl.Apost.Vat., ms. Chigi L.VIII.296), and the Roman de Troie by Benoit de Ste.Maure.
For the amazons Tomaso di Saluzzo chose a basic image of *Three queen's heads* as a 'tribal' coat-of-arms.

Armorials are of course the primary source of knowledge of the arms used, but the arms of the Magi can be found on works by the Sterzinger Meister of Altarflügeln (c.1465), and of the worthies as illustrations in chronicles, as sculptures on the Kölner Rathaus, on tapestries, as painted wall decorations, and as late as 1534 as sculpted interior decoration for a duke of Bavaria and in 1647 decorating an oven, and most recently with sculptures based on the novel of Tomaso di Saluzzo (CES) in the 19th century reconstruction of the Château Pierrefonds.

**Representations of the Nine Worthies and other ternionen:**

The Nine worthies were personified on several occasions, e.g. at a tournament in Arras in 1336, in the processional entry of Henry VI into Paris in 1431, and in 1444 at a tournament in Liège sponsored by the prince-bishop Johan von Heinsberg (Kéry KS 88n3).

**Literary sources:**
- *Jacques de Longuyon*: Voeux de Paon, 1312 (worthies);
- *Parlement of the three ages*, s.d. (worthies), see also Wyss NH for other works;
- *Le Jouvencel par Jean de Bueil*, e.g. BnF, fr.23381:157v, 158r, 184r-189r (worthies);
- *Jean Dechamps*: Pieces XCI, CCCVI, CCCCI, DXLVI;
- *Jean le Fevre de Resson-sur-Matz*, c.1320-1380,

**Armorial sources:**
- *Richental* (KCR), c.1420/1440 segm. 17 = 146-166 a.o. (33)
- *Berliner WB* (BLW), c.1460 segm. 01+03 = 1-6, 29-31 (9)
- *Ingeram* (ING), 1459, segm. 12 = 879-908 (30)
- *St.Gallen* (SGH), c.1470, segm. 03 = 94-146 (53, tower)
- *Grünenberg* (GRU), 1483, segm. 02+03 = 2-51 (12, tower)
- *Miltenberg* (MIL), 1490, segm. 01 = 1-27 (27)
- *Jörg Rugen* (RUG), 1492, segm. 01+06 = 4-21. 175-186 (42)

And in several other armorials, no details:
- *Hans Burggrafs Wappenbuch* (HBG), BL, Add.15681, c.1450;
- *Virgil Solis' Wappenbüchlein* (VSW), 1555, printed;
- *Donaueschingen* (DWF), 1433 (worthies);
- *Wiener*, ÖNB WB.8769 (WNW), c.1450, BGH #61;
- *Pfälzer WB* (PFZ), c.1460, BGH #62;
- *Ortenburg*, BSB cod.icon.308u (ORT), 1466,
- *Grünwald* (GWD), c.1470, BGH #40;
- *Eichstätter WB* (EHT), c.1475, BGH #74;
- *Koch* (KOG), c.1480, BGH #48;
• Anton Tirol, BSB cod.icon.310 (TIR), c.1490;
• Puchberg WB (BLW/b), Nürnberg Germ.NM.;
• Coninck (CNK), KBR, Goethals 675,15C/16C, 80r, 81v (preux, preuses);
• BSB, Cod.Icon.392d (QDJ);
• BSB, Cod.Icon.308 (NBW);
• BL, Add.15694 :1r (QDG; magi)
• CA, Povey's German Rolle, CA, B.23 (magi, worthies)
• Livro do Armeiro-Mor, www (LAM, worthies);
• Charolais (CHA), BnF, Arsenal 4150. 1425 (worthies, magi);
• Berry (BER), fo.198v-203r, c.1455 (worthies);
• BnF, ms. Clairambault 1312 (ETO/b), c.1367 (worthies);
• Jerome de Bara: armorial of 1579/1581 (Bara, worthies);
• Le Boucq (BOU), BnF ms.fr.11463, 1542 (worthies);
• Petit armorial des preuses (PAP), BnF ms.fr.5930, c.1460 (worthies);
• Rineck (RYN :3-18), c.1475 (magi, worthies, Guesclín);
• Urfé (URF), c.1420, BnF, fr.32753, fr.5233:20r (worthies, Guesclín);
• Vermandois (VER), 15C copy (worthies);
• Navarre (NAV/g), BnF, fr.24920:44v-45r, 15C (preux, preuses);

Pictorial sources:
More than 70 displays of the Nine Worthies are known (LxMA).
• Burgkmair engraving / woodcut, 1516 (Burgkmair, worthies);
• Hamburg Kunsthalle, woodcuts, c.1490 (Ham-KH);
• Virgil Solis, copper engravings, c.1530 (Solis-K);
• BSB, Cod.Icon. 391
• BSB, Cgm.1952 Hofkleiderbuch des Hz. Wm. IV & Albrecht V (worthies)
• Wien, ÖNB, ms.Latin 2577-2578 (WP ms), l'Histoire des preux et preuses;
• Bern, Burgerbibl., Ös. Chronik von 96 Herrschaften, ms.A 45, c.1470 (HRZ/worthies);
• Barthélemy de Chazzeneuz: book of 1586, in Frankfurt (Chaz, worthies);
• Sitten, Burg Valeria, can Wallis, c.1450 (worthies);
• Eberler Tapestry, in Basel, c.1480 (Basel-Tap, worthies);
• Köln Rathaus, sculptures on facade, c.1360 (Köln-RH, worthies);
• Lüneburg Rathaus vitrals, c.1420, (Lún-RH, worthies);
• Braunschweig, Brunnen am Marktplatz, 1408 (BBM:12-20, worthies);
• München, Bay.NM, Augsburger Weberstube, 1457 (worthies);
• Sterzinger Meister of Altarflügeln (c.1465, magi);
• Näfels, Freulerpalast, oven, 1647 (worthies);
• Burg Runkelstein, Bozen, c.1430 (worthies);
• Giacomo Jacquiero, 1418-30, painting of preux and preuses;
• Castillo di Manta, in Saluces / Saluzzo (Piemonte), c.1420, wall paintings (MPP, worthies);
• Tomaso di Saluzzo: Chevalier Errant, c.1396 (CES, worthies);
• BnF, fr.4985 :198v-202v / 1833-1841 (BER);, y² Réserve, Triomphe de neuf preux, woodcut (BnF-TP);
• Chateau Langlais, dep Indre-et-Loire, tapestry (worthies);
• Musée Unterlinden, Colmar, altarpiece by Martin Schongauer, c.1470/80 (magi);
• Amsterdam, Rijskmuseum, Cornelisz van Oostzanen, woodcuts, c.1520 (Amst-O;
• N.Y Metropolitan Museum, *Nine Worthies tapestry*, Cloisters Col. 47.101.31, 1400-1410, Brabant, 420x231 cm (NY Met);
• London, British Museum, Meister der Bandrolle, c.1450 (BM-MB , worthies),
• Society of Antiquaries, ms.407:143n-144n (preux, preuses);
• Gloucester Cathedral, tomb of Robert Courthoise D.Normandy, c.1400 (worthies);
• Dronninglund Church, Denmark, primo 16C (worthies);
REFERENCES

For sigla, transcriptions and notes on armorials not listed see Clemmensen OM. Published editions, facsimiles and transcriptions are listed below. Most BSB and BnF manuscripts are available as facsimiles on their websites. BL, London, British Library; BnF, Paris, French national library; BSB, Munich, Bavarian State Library; CA, London, College of Arms; KBR: Belgian royal library; SA, London, Society of Antiquaries; SBB, Berlin, Berlin state library; ÖNB, Vienna, Austrian national library.


Selected Literature


*Bibelen in Kulturhistorisk Lys*, Politikens Forlag, København 1971 [BibKL].


Illustrations from CES.


Lexikon des Mittelalters, - München 1993. [LxMA].
Amazons, 1:514-515; Neun Gute Helden, 6:1104-1106;


Statues at Château Pierrefonds.

Wikipedia: amazons ; worthies ;

Extensive illustrated review, additional ternionen.


Variations of arms ascribed to the Ternionen

This list of Ternionen includes the Magi, Worthies, several triads, and the variations of arms attributed to them. There are groups of sources based on Richental (KCR), Gelre (GEL), Uffenbach (UFF), and Chevalier Errant (CES). See also Representations and References for further examples of sources.

The numbering is arbitrary. *) similar arms are also attributed to members of other triads; #) variant drawing or colour not given;

11-13 Oldest arms: Abisay, Sabubay, Benayahu;
21-23 Magi: Gaspar, Balthazar, Melchior;
31-33 Best Jews: David, Joshua, Judas Maccabeus;
41-43 Best Heathens: Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Hector of Troy;
51-53 Best Christians: Charlemagne, King Arthur, Geoffrey of Bouillon;
54 addition: Bertrand de Guesclin
61-63 Anointed kings: France, Denmark, Hungary;
71-73 Noble lines: Dauphin, Bohemia / Hungary, Brunswick;
81-83 Mild princes: Sweden, Austria, Thuringia;
91-93 Patient men: Job, Ahasverus, St. Stephen;
101-103 Impatient men: Nabucco, Nero, Evil-Merodach;
111-113 Obedient men: Olav of Norway, Cnut of Denmark, Eric of Sweden;
121-123 Easterners: Prester John, Sultan of Babylon, Grand Turk.

The female ternionen (preuses) are less strictly ordered:
201-203: Deiphylé, Sinope, Hippolyte;
211-213: Melanippe, Semiramis, Lampeto;
221-223: Tamaris, Teuta, Penthesilene;
224 addition: Jeanne d’Arc;
231-233 Jewish ladies: Esther, Jael, Judith;
241-243 Heathen / Pagan / Roman ladies: Lucretia, Veturia, Virginia;
261-269: less common: Penelope, Boadicea, Deborah, Susanna, Mariamne, Andegona, Tanaquil; Argine, Orithya, Marpesié, Antiopé, Minthia, Deifemie;
11 Abisay
TERNION = oldest arms = eldhesten Wappen
The series 11-13 was painted in full armour, no arms, by Konrad Witz in 1434-36 for the Church of St. Peter in Basel, presently transferred to Baseler Kunstmuseum;

☐ 1: G OS fess ch. kufian "U Z A"
   = ING:175, KCR:146, RUG:176, VSW:385,
   hall of Burg Runkelstein in Tirol (Waldstein ING 100);
☐ 2 = G AS, fess ch. kufian ".."
   = MIL:1,
☐ 3 = A OSG, fess fimbriated ch. 3 kufian letters "U Z A" acc. 3 mullets
   = GRU:11, SGH:96,
☐ 4 = kufian "U Z A" (2:1)
   = WNW:1;

ITEM:
Abisay = Abishaï = Absjaj = Abisjag, son of Ceruya/Zeruja and brother of Joab, nephew of King David, one of David's 30 heroes;

REF:
Bible (see Loutsch MIL 155) 1st Chronicles 2/16, 18/12, 19/11-15; 1st Samuel 26/6; 2nd Samuel 2/18, 16/9, 19/21, 20/6, 23/18 (30 heroes);

12 Sabubay = Sibbekay
TERNION = oldest arms = eldhesten Wappen

☐ 1 = B OSA, bend ch. kufian letters ".." acc. tau cross in chf sn
   = GRU:13, ING:176, KCR:147, MIL:2, RUG:175, SGH:97, VSW:387,
☐ 2 = kufian "U Z A" (per fess)
   = WNW:2;

ITEM:
(1) Sabubay = Sibbekay; a general of king David.
(2) Ciba = Ziba, servant of Saul and later of David, 2nd Samuel 9/9, 16/1-4, 19/29 ;
(3) Sheba le Benjamine, son of Bikri, instigator of a revolt against David (unlikely);

REF:
(1) 2nd Samuel 8 + 21; BibKL.464 (ill), 473, 477;
(2) Loutsch MIL 155;
(3) 2nd Samuel 20:

13 Benayahu = Ananias
TERNION = oldest arms = eldhesten Wappen

☐ 1 = A GOS, pale ch. grillet acc. kufian letters " U Z A "
   = ING:177, MIL:3, SGH:98, VSW:386,
☐ 2 = S BOA, pale bordered ch. grillet acc. kufian letters ".."
   = GRU:15,
☐ 3 = A GOB, pale ch. kufian text
   = KCR:148, RUG:177,
☐ 4 = kufian "U Z A" (per bend)
   = WNW:3;

ITEM:
(1) Bananias = Benayahu = Benaja, son of Jojada / Yehoyaba, one of David's 30 heroes, captain of his guard and commander of Solomons armies;
(2) Ananias, one of King David's heroes;

REF:
(1) 2.Samuel 8 + 21; 1.Kings 1:8, 2.25-34; 1st Chronicle 27/2;
(2) Becher ING;
21  **Gaspard (magi)**

MAGI = heiligen Könige:
The three magi were revered at Cologne, where their bones were reputedly buried;

- 1* = B O,  *semy of mullets*
  - CHA:1054, KCR:191, STU:17, VRN:796, VSW:388, Schongauer;
- 2* = O SG,  *blackamoor holding banner and shield*
  - RUG:2;
- 3* = B OO,  *increcent acc. estoile dx*
  - GEL:56, BHM:1337, GOR:1010*, HBG:74, KCR-P:721; RYN:3;
- 4 = S O,  *increscent*
- 5 = B O,  *halfmoon's face*
  - SGH:112,
- 5 = S OO,  *crescent acc. mullet in chf*
  - PGR:373;

**ITEM:**
Gaspard = Caspar, of Arabia, lived in Tharsis & Is.Egrysculla;
**REF:**
Zarncke PJ 8:156;

22  **Balthasar (magi)**

MAGI = heiligen Könige:

- 1* = B OO,  *decrescent acc. estoile sn*
  - KCR:192, STU:16, VRN:797, VSW:389, Schongauer;
- 2* = G AO,  *decrescent acc. estoile sn*
  - CHA:1055,
- 3* = S AO,  *crescent acc. mullet in chf*
  - GRU:277,
- 4* = B O,  *semy of mullets*
  - UFF:320, ING:180, RUG:5, HBG:75, KCR-P:721;
- 5* = O G,  *blackamoor holding banner*
  - BHM:1339, ERS:443, GEL:58, GOR:1011, RYN:5, WNW:5;
- 6* = O SGG,  *blackamoor holding banner and shield*
  - SGH:113,
- 7 = A S,  *3 blackamoor's heads*
  - MIL:24,
- 8* = G O,  *sun in splendour*
  - SGH:114;

**ITEM:**
Balthasar, king of Tausania / Tarsis, or in Godolia & Saba;
**REF:**
Zarncke PJ 8:156; Sieb 1657:1:iv;
23  **Melchior (magi)**

MAGI = heiligen Könige:

- **1** = O SG, *blackamoor holding banner and shield*
- **2** = B OO, *decrescent acc. estoile sn*
  - RUG:4,
- **3** = B OA, *3 crescents (2 addorsed, 1 turned) acc. mullet in chf*
  - MIL:23,
- **4** = G O, *semy of mullets*
  - SGH:115,
- **5** = B O, *6 mullets*
  - BHM:1338, GEL:57, GOR:1012, RYN:4, WNW:6;
- **6** = O G, *3 mullets*
  - SGH:116,

**ITEM:**
Melchior of Saba, or in Nubia & Arabia & Sinai;

**REF:**
Zarncke PJ 8:156; Sieb 1657:1:iv;
31  **King David**  
WORTHY = noble jews = besten Juden:  
The series 31-53 are the Nine Worthies / Neuf Preux / Neun Gute Helden.

- **1 = B O, harp**  

- **2 = B OX, harp & border crenelated**  
  - ING:94, HBG:33, VRN:792, WNW:9; Robert D.Normandy;

- **3 = G OA, harp & border crenelated**  
  - KCR-C, SGH:94, SGH:119, Chaz (less border),

- **4 = B AS, chief ch. lion isst**  
  - UFF:321, HBG:79,

- **5 = G O, 3 leopard's heads**  
  - URF:2849, VER:867, BOU,

- **6 = pentagram**  
  - BBM:12;

- **7 = harp; fess ch. fess dancetty {BO, GX-AS}**  
  - MIL:13;

- **8 = harp; chief ch. fess dancetty {BO, GSO}**  
  - GRU:6,

**ITEM:**  
King David of Judea;

**REF:**  
1.Samuel 16, a.o.;

32  **Josua**  
WORTHY = noble jews = besten Juden:  
Several arms in common with Judas Maccabeus.

- **1* = B A , 3 bull's faces**  

- **2 = eagle naissant; semy of oak leaves {OS, AV}**  
  - GRU:5, DWF:5, RUG:182, KCR:162, VRN:716,

- **3* = A V, dragon (or basilisk)**  
  - CES:4, MPP,

- **4* = basilisk**  
  - Amst-O,

- **5 = X S AG, lozengy & dragon**  
  - BER:1836, PAP:24;

- **6 = checky & basilisk**  
  - WP-ms, BM-MB, PAP, Bern A45,

- **7 = A/OS, 3 bends sn & dragon**  
  - LO:4,

- **8* = O S, 3 birds**  
  - ML 2:111 josua dux israel (DBA 2:172); Chaz (Or-Vt),

- **9* = O S, 2 birds raising in pale**  
  - BG:24, LBR:40, L2:275r:4 (DBA 2:163);

- **10 = B O, trail-ferry**  
  - URF:2848,

- **11 = scraper / Schabeisen**  
  - BOU,
ITEM:
Josua, Jewish prophet, successor of Moses, led his people across the river Jordan;
\(\text{CE}\)\(\text{S} / \text{MPP}\) (La Manta) might have exchanged the basilisk for Josua and Judas Maccabeus;
\(\text{WB}\) Überlingen (1595, Kurris I/1:440) is derived from GRU:43v (1483);

REF:
Book of Joshua (Deutoronomy);

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{12} = lion's head
\item \textit{ERQ}:9 (Or-Sa); Bara,
\item \textbf{13} = lion rampant with human face
\item \textit{Köln-RH},
\item \textbf{14} = lion rampant with jew's hat
\item \textit{Lün-RH},
\item \textbf{15} = G O, sun
\item \textit{RYN}:12,
\item \textbf{16} = spearhead
\item \textit{BBM}:14;
\item \textbf{17} = G A, trellis
\item \textit{BnF}, ms.fr.5233:20r;
\end{enumerate}

**ITEM:**
Josua, Jewish prophet, successor of Moses, led his people across the river Jordan;
\(\text{CE}\)\(\text{S} / \text{MPP}\) (La Manta) might have exchanged the basilisk for Josua and Judas Maccabeus;
\(\text{WB}\) Überlingen (1595, Kurris I/1:440) is derived from GRU:43v (1483);

**REF:**
Book of Joshua (Deutoronomy);

33

**Judas Maccabeus**

WORTHY = noble jews = beste Juden:
Several arms in common with Joshua, Hector, Caesar and Alexander.

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{1} = B O, griffin segreant
\item \textit{GRU}:7, DWF:6, RUG:183, KCR:163,
\item \textbf{2} = S A, griffin segreant
\item \textit{RYN}:717,
\item \textbf{3} = A V, dragon (or basilisk)
\item \textit{ERQ}:11 (Ar-Sa), LBR:42, Chaz (Ar-Gu), Köln-RH, Lün-RH, Sitten,
\item \textbf{4} = S O, lion passt with bearded human face wearing a jew's hat
\item \textit{BLW}/b, ING:92, HBG:35, MIL:15, SGH:117, WNW:8; Burgkmair, Basel-Tap, BavNM, Solis-K,
\item \textbf{5} = O S, 2 birds raising addorsed
\item \textit{BER}:1838, ETO/b, LMO:30, PAP:26; WP-ms, BnF-TP, Bern A45 (per bend & 2 birds),
\item \textbf{6} = Ar bird raising Sa
\item \textit{CES}:6, MPP, KCR-P :751;
\item \textbf{7} = G OO, fess acc. orle of martlets
\item \textit{CES}:4, URF:2850, Bara,
\item \textbf{8} = 3 birds (1:2)
\item \textit{BM}-MB, Amst-O,
\item \textbf{9} = lion rampant
\item \textit{Näfels},
\item \textbf{10} = G NB, 2 arms holding swords in saltire
\item \textit{RYN}:14;
\item \textbf{11} = elk's head
\item \textit{Bru-M},
\end{enumerate}

**ITEM:**
Josua, Jewish prophet, successor of Moses, led his people across the river Jordan;
\(\text{CE}\)\(\text{S} / \text{MPP}\) (La Manta) might have exchanged the basilisk for Josua and Judas Maccabeus;
\(\text{WB}\) Überlingen (1595, Kurris I/1:440) is derived from GRU:43v (1483);

**REF:**
1st Maccabeus 3-9; 2nd Maccabeus 7-13;
Alexander the Great

WORTHY = noble heathens = besten Heiden:
Similar arms as Hector, Arthur and Judas Maccabeus.

1* = G OAA, lion sejt in chair holding axe
= BER:1834, BG:22, LAM:n; URF:2846, Boos BER 213 for BnF fr.5930,
DBA 1:198 [Lyndsay 10 (crowned) + KB 8 (Az-Or-Ar) + RH Ancestor 3:194 + L2:16.9 + ML 1:130 +
ML 2:113 + ML 1:216]; NY Met (with sword), WP-ms, BnF-TP, Aust-O, Bern A45, Folger ms.V.b;

2* = G AA, lion holding axe
= CES:3, LBR:39 (OOG), MPP;

3 = G O, lion rampant
= ERQ:3, URF:2825, Bara (Or-Az), BM-MB, BOU, Sitten, Ham-KH (pale ch. escutcheon {lion});

4* = Gu 2 lions combatant Or
= Chaz, PAP :22 (Sa-Or),

5* = 1 S O, griffin segreant
= ING:95, HBG:36, SGH:120, WNW:10, Burgkmair, Solis-K, BLW/b, Näfels,

6* = B O, 3 crowns
= DWF:7, GRU:8, KCR:165, ORT:664, RUG:184, RYN:10;

7* = G O, 3 crowns
= VRN:791

8* = 1 G A, 3 bells
= UFF:324, HBG:81, Lün-RH,

9 = BO, king enthroned
= Chaz,

10 = bull stat
= Köln-RH,

11* = bend ch. 3 gambs, trefly
= BavNM,

12 = 3 bells in pale; lion {BO, AG}
= MIL:16,

ITEM:
Alexander the Great, r. 336-323 BC, king of Macedonia;
42  **Julius Caesar**

WORTHY = noble heathens = besten Heiden:
Similar arms as Judas Maccabaeus, Alexander and Arthur.

1 = **O S, eagle doubleheaded**
   SS:131, SGH:121, WNW:11, NY Met, MPP, WP-ms, Ham-KH, BnF-TP, Amst-O, PAP, BOU, Bara, Lün-
   RH, Burgkmair, Solis-K, Bern A45, Näfels,

2 = **O S, eagle**
   = BG:23, ERQ:5, L2:276:2 (DBA 2:138);

3 = **S O, eagle doubleheaded**
   = URF:2847;

4 = **eagle doubleheaded; dragon {OS, AS}**
   = GRU:64;

5* = **O S, dragon al. basilisk**
   = RUG:185, KCR:150, KCR:164, ORT:665, Bru-M,

6* = **A S, dragon**
   = GRU:9, DWF:8;

7* = **griffin**
   = BavNM,

8* = **3 bells**
   = Köln-RH,

9 = **B A 3 stag’s faces**
   = RYN:11;

10* = **S/BA, 3 bull’s faces**
   = KCR:151, VRN:711;

11* = **3 crowns**
   = BM-MB,

**ITEM:**
Gajus Julius Caesar, 100-44 B.C., roman consul and dictator, who subdued the gallic and
germanic tribes and led an expedition to England.
Hector of Troy

WORTHY = noble heathens = besten Heiden:
Some similar arms as Josua and Alexander.

1* = O GAA, lion on throne holding sword
    = DWF:9, ERQ:1, GRU:10+382, KCR:166, MPP, ORT:666, RUG:186, VRN:793, NY Met,
2 = G AO, lion on throne holding sword
    = CES:1; LBR:37, PAP:21, NY Met;
3* = G AA, lion on throne holding axe
    = Bara,
4 = S O, 2 lions combatant
    = BER:1833, GEL:1756, Chaz, LBR (for Troy), WP-ms, BM-MB, Ham-KH (with lances),
    BnF-TP (with halberds), BOU, Lün-RH, Bern A45,
5 = A GS, pale betw 2 lions combatant
    = MIL:18,
6* = lion rampant
    = Amst-O,
7 = B AGO, fess ch. lion passet betw star dx sun sn and crescent inv. in base
    = SGH:122,
8 = S OSO, bend ch. lion, trefly
    = BLW/b, ING:97, HBG:38, WNW:12;
9* = bend ch. 3 gambs, trefly
    = Burgkmair, Solis-K, Näfels; NBW/cod.icon.308 (less trefles?);
10 = B OO, crescent inv betw 3 mullets
    = KCR-C;
11* = 3 bull's heads
    = Köln-RH,
12 = camel
    = Bru-M,
13* = open gate
    = BayNM,
14* = S O, griffin
    = KCR-P:754;
15 = S O, 3 arrows
    = RYN:9;

ITEM:
Hector of Troy, a homerian hero;
\Gruff:281 = Ar-Gu-Or-Ar = d'argent au lion de gueules assis dans un trône d'or, tenant une épée
d'argent Couronne d'or brochant en bande sur le canton senestre de l'écu;
Charlemagne

Charlemagne al. Carolus Magnus, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and of the Franks, r.768-814. The arms are the Empire dimidating or impaling France ancient, also qtrs reversed, noted 1269/85 in Adenet le Roi: 'Enfances d'Ogier'. As France-Germany in reign of Charles V (d.1380).

King Arthur

Arthur, king of Britain, son of Uther Pendragon, the founder of the Knights of the Round Table at his castle of Camelot, a central figure in medieval chivalrous romances.
Bouillon, Godefroid de (attrib.)

WORTHY = noble christians = besten Christen:
Some arms are also attributed to Alexander.

1 = **cross of Jerusalem**
- CES:9, ERQ:17, PAP:29, Chaz, MPP, BnF-TP, Amst-O, BOU, Bara, Burgkmair, Solis-K,

2* = B O, 3 **fleurs-de-lis** (France)
- DWF:3, GRU:4, KCR:160, ORT:669, RUG:180, VRN:714,

3* = 3 **bells**
- BBM.

4 = **cross of Jerusalem; fess;** = \{AO, GA\} (Jerusalem qtg Lotharingia)
- BHM:1171, KCR-P:749, LYN:333+1487, URF:2853, VER:864, RYN:17 (Lorraine qtg Jerusalem);

5 = **cross of Jerusalem; fess** \{AO, GA\} (impaling)
- BHM:20 + 3384, BER:1841, Basel-Tap, WP-ms (variant), ETO/b (variant), BM-MB (variant),
Ham-KH (variant), Bern A45 (rev.), Köln-RH (rev.),

6 = pp\[cross of Jerusalem; 3 bars\]; pp\[3 fleurs-de-lis; lion\]; 3 fleurs-de-lis & border roundely;
pp\[semy of fleurs-de-lis; bend ch. 3 eagles\] :E: lion \{AO, AG; BO, AG; BO-GA; BO, OGA; AS\}
(Anjou D.Lorraine)
- MIL:12,

7 = lion; lion q.f. cr.; = \{OS, AG\} (Brabant qtg Limburg)
- BLW:3, HBG:32, ING:100; WNW:15, BavNM, BLW/b,

**ITEM:**
Godefroid de Bouillon, d.1100, one of the leaders of the First Crusade and in 1099 first Guardian of the Holy Grave (avoué de Sainte-Sépulcre), de facto king of Jerusalem.

\$Sieb 1657:1:iii = cross of Jerusalem impaling Sa lion Ar;

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Bertrand de Guesclin

Added to WORTHIES

1 = A **SG, eagle double headed & bend**
- ERQ:19; LBR:46; RYN:18; URF:2854;

**ITEM:**
Bertrand de Guesclin 1320-1380, routier and mercenary captain, conntetable de France 1370,
S.Brooms & la Roche-Tesson, C.Longueville 1364 (apanage), CptGen Norm 1364, tomb at St.Denis;

**REF:**
DBF; Dousseau CM 19; Anselme 6:186; Potier NB 1:496-497; XDD:197-199; XDC:4310-4311+5336,
XPO:5527-5530;
61 Frankreich = France
TERNION = anointed kings = gesalbten Könige
* 1 = BO, 3 fleurs-de-lis
= SGH:126;
ITEM:
Arms of the king of France from c.1380;

62 Danmark = Denmark
TERNION = anointed kings = gesalbten Könige
1 = OBG, 3 lions passt cr., semy of hearts
= SGH:127;
ITEM:
Arms of the king of Denmark

63 Ungam = Hungary
TERNION = anointed kings = gesalbten Könige
1 = GA, barruly
= SGH:128
ITEM:
Arms of Hungary (ancient, or Arpad dynasty).
71 **Dauphin as ternion**
TERNION = noble lines = edlen Geschlächte:
   □ 1 = **OB, dolphin**  
        = BLW:29, ING:113; KCR-C, RUG:13; SGH:129;  
   □ 2* = **BO, 3 fleurs-de-lis** (France)  
        = WNW:19;  
**ITEM:**  
The Dauphin de France, or crown prince, who in 1352 inherited the territory of Viennois and the title dauphin. The arms were used by both the Dauphin d’Auvergne and the Dauphin de Viennois. The Dauphin de France qtd the arms with the fleurs-de-lis.  
**REF:**  
ESNF 3:732-735; RFHS 71:53-72, 2001;  

72 **Böhmen = Bohemia as ternion (Ladislaus)**
TERNION = noble lines = edlen Geschlächte:
   □ 1 = **AG, cross patriarchal** (Hungary, younger arms)  
        = BLW:30; ING:114; KCR-C; RUG:14;  
   □ 2 = **GA, lion q.f cr.** (Bohemia)  
        = SGH:130;  
   □ 3 = barry; lion q.f. cr.; =; = :: cross paty :E: fess {AG, GA; GA} (Hungary-Bohemia-Austria)  
        = WNW:20;  
**ITEM:**  
(1) Rex ladislaus sanctus, St.Ladislaus, c.1040-1095, R.Hungary 1077 -- Jöckle ES 263;  

73 **Braunsweig = Brunswick as ternion (Otto)**
TERNION = noble lines = edlen Geschlächte:
   □ 1 = **GO, 2 lions passt guard**  
        = BLW:31; ING:115; KCR-C, SGH:131, WNW:21;  
   □ 2 = **GA, horse salient** (Sachsenross)  
        = RUG:15;  
**ITEM:**  
(1) otto post otto regnasut tertyus otto = Otto (IV) Hz.Braunsweig & DtKg, d.1281, or Otto ‘das Kind’, d.1257, of the Welfer line;  
(2) The horse arms are the Welfenross or Sachsenross, present arms of Land Niedersachsen.
81 Sweden as ternion (Magnus)
TERNION = mild princes = mildesten Fürsten

I* = BO, 3 crowns

ITEM:
Magnus I ‘Ladelaas’, king of Sweden, r.1279-1290, of the Folkunga dynasty.
The arms, known as Svea vapen, were introduced by Albrecht von Mecklenburg (r.1363-1389), but the
crowns were used in various forms used by Magnus Ladelaas. It was continued as the present national arms of
Sweden.
In Denmark it was used as remembrance of the Union between Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

82 Austria as ternion (Leopold)
TERNION = mild princes = mildesten Fürsten

I = GA, fess (1: Austria)
    = BLW:5; KCR:156; MIL:19, SGH:133,

II = BO, 5 eagles (2: Arms of Österreich unter den Enns al. Pannonia)
    = HBG:12+67; ING:102, RUG:17;

III = GA, fess ch. escutch {Az 5 eagles Or}
    = WNW:17;

ITEM:
Leopold / Luitpold (III) the ‘Saintly’, d.1136, Markgraf von Ostmark 1096 or Österreich of the
maison Babenberg..

REF:
Gall W 122+134; HHStÖs 1:154;

83 Thüringen (Herman)
TERNION = mild princes = mildesten Fürsten

I = B X GA, lion barruly cr.

ITEM:
Herman LGf.Thüringen, d.1217.
The arms are also known as the 'bunter Löwe'.

REF:
ESNF 1.1:152 a.o.; Sieb 1.1.4: 40;
91 Job
TERNION = patient men = Gedultigen:
1 = G A, lamb
= HBG:64, KCR:153, VRN:787,
2 = G AO, lamb on mount
= MIL:5, RUG:11,
3 = G AO, lamb reguard on mount
= ING:108, SGH:135,
ITEM:
Job d'Uc = Hiob.
REF:
Book of Job; Ezekiel 14/14-20;

92 Ahasverus
TERNION = patient men = Gedultigen:
1 = B O, castle
ITEM:
Ahasverus = Assuérus = Xerxes = Artaxerxes, married Esther (Loutsch MIL), a preuse in some lists (#231).
REF:
Ezra 4/6; Esther 2;

93 St. Eustachius = St. Stephan
TERNION = patient men = Gedultigen:
1 = G OO, stag’s face acc. cross betw antlers
= HBG:65, ING:109, KCR:154, MIL:6, RUG:12, SGH:137, VRN:710,
2 = G O, stag statant
= STU:20,
ITEM:
St.Eustacius al. St. Stephan, patron saint of foresters, grocers, cloth merchants and helpers in time of need. The roman officer, Placidus, converted after a vision of a stag with an image of the crucifixion between its antlers, which tells him that through his works of charity, he has unknowingly venerated Christ.
REF:
Jöckle ES 148-150;
101  Nabucco (King of Babylonia)
TERNION = impatient men = Ungedultigen:
▫ 1 = A GV, king kneeling on a grass mount before a bush
   = ING:104, MIL:7, RUG:19, SGH:144,
▫ 2 = B A, bull faced human hooded and horned
   = GRU:17,
ITEM:
Nabucco = Nebukanedsar, d. 562 BC, king of Babylon al. King of Assyria and captor of Jerusalem;
RE: Bethlehem;

102  Nero - roman emperor
TERNION = impatient men = Ungedultigen:
▫ 1 = O SGA, eagle semy of flames holding a burning torch in its beak
   = ING:106, MIL:8, SGH:145,
▫ 2 = A SA, eagle holding baton in beak
   = RUG:20,
▫ 3 = A S, eagle
   = GRU:68,
ITEM:
Nero, emperor of Rome, r.54-68, burned a large part of the city in order to build a palace (Domus Aurea), persecuted the early christians.
   The arms are referring to both the roman and the imperial or hohenstaufian eagle.

103  Evil-Merodach
TERNION = impatient men = Ungedultigen:
▫ 1 = S AAG, skull & double border
   = ING:105, MIL:9, RUG:21, SGH:146,
ITEM:
(1) Evil-Merodach / Avil-Merodach / Amel-Marduk, son of Nabucco, reigned 562-564 BC;
(2) Antiochos Epiphanes, R.Syria 175-163 BC;
REF:
(1) Loutsch MIL 155; Leviticus 18:2; 2Kings 25:27; wikipedia;
(2) Becher ING;
111 Norway as ternion (St.Olav)
TERNION = obedient men = gehorsammen Kunig:
□ 1 = monster: per fess & sea-dragon with king's head and lion's rear legs
= SGH:138;
ITEM:
St.Olav, king of Norway, r.1015-1028, murdered in the cathedral of Nidaros (Trondheim).

112 Denmark as ternion (Cnut)
TERNION = obedient men = gehorsammen Kunig:
□ 1* = GOA, lion holding axe
= SGH:139;
ITEM:
Cnut 'the great', R.Denmark & England, r.1018-1035.
The arms are the traditional arms of Norway, the lion with the axe of St.Olav King.

113 Sweden as ternion (Eric)
TERNION = obedient men = gehorsammen Kunig:
□ 1* = dragon
= SGH:140,
ITEM:
Erik IX al. St.Erik, R.Sweden, r.1156-1160. The emblem of his head is the arms of Stockholm, the swedish capital.
121  **Prester John**  
TERNION = Easterners:  
  □ 1 = **SOO, chalice and scales in chf**  
  = SGH:141;  
**ITEM:**  
Prester John, mythical priest-king of the Orient or far-away India, sometime named as father of king David,  
Or as alias of Gengis Khan; in later Middle Age his India was moved to Ethiopia;  
The patriarch Johannes was claimed to have been with pope Calixtus II in 1122 in Rome, and wrote  
a letter in 1165 to Manuel Connenus emperor of Byzans. The latter is a forgery (possibly from the court of  
Frederick Barbarossa) and was anti-byzantine in content; the letter was answered by Pope Alexander IV.  
Prester John is often present heading a segment of fabulous realms.  
**REF:**  
Zarncke PJ; Seymour JM xv; Roche AI 501-503 #351;  

122  **Sultan of Babylon (Cairo)**  
TERNION = Easterners  
□ 1 = **ABOS, fess ch. chalice and 2 loaves betw text in chf and base**  
  = SGH:142;  
**ITEM:**  
Mamluk sultan of Egypt, r.1250-1517, from Babylon of Egypt = Lesser Babylon = Cairo = Bab-al-yun. Town founded by Cambyses 525 BC.  
Also used in BER:1831 (+ Grand Turk, Q.Tartary), RYN:60 (Rincek group), URF segm. 48 (Saracens);  
**REF:**  
Seymour JM 23; Tzanaki MM 84; Jochim RS;  

123  **Grand Turk**  
TERNION = Easterners:  
□ 1 = **BA, turban (Turkey)**  
  = HBG:623; SGH:143;  
□ 2 = **GO, decrescent**  
  = BER:1832;  
**ITEM:**  
Ottoman sultan of Turkey, who continued the seljuk sultanate of Rum from 13C, seized Constantinople in  
1454, and dominated most of the Balkans. The sultan vanquished a german-hungarian-burgundian crusader  
army a Nicopolis in 1396.  
\SGH = homoratt vô mechomrÿ;
Female Ternionen

201  Deiphylé al. Sepheles
PREUSE:
□ 1* =  A V, griffin segreant
=  CES:10, PAP:31;
ITEM:
Deiphylé = Deifilé = Sepheles, mother of Diomedes, daughter of Adrastus, a homerian hero;
The CES images were the source of the 19C statues at the Château Pierrefonds.
In Jouvencel with arms of #211 Melanippe;
ERQ:2 ‘..in rome’ (Or-Vt) identified as Lucretia;
REF:
OxClasDict 349;

202  Sinope
PREUSE:
□ 1 =  G A, 3 queen's heads
=  CES:11, ERQ:4; PAP:30;
ITEM:
Sinope = Synoppe, daughter of Asopus, she resisted the passions of Zeus and Apollon. The
Black-Sea town of Sinope should be named for her.
REF:
Wikipedia;

203  Hippolyta
PREUSE:
□ 1 =  A X GB, lion per fess acc. escutcheon {Gu 3 queen's heads Pr} dx
=  CES:12, ERQ:6, ETO/b, PAP:32;
ITEM:
Hippolyta, daughter of Ares and Otrea, sister of Antiope, Penthesilea and Melanippe, Q.Amazons, a
people of female warriors living on the edge of the known world, on the river Thermodon. She was
captured by Theseus, and bore him a son, Hippolytos 'the wild rider'.
In Jouvencel with arms of #213 Lampeto;
REF:
OxClasDict 50+519; wikipedia (amazons, Hippolyta);
211 Melanippe
PREUSE:
☐ I = S A+, swan acc. escutcheon [Gu 3 queen's heads Pr] dx
= CES:13, ERQ:8; PAP:33;
ITEM:
Melanippe, a Q.Amazons, sister of Hippolyte. Heracles captured her and demanded Hippolyte's girdle in exchange for her freedom. Hippolyte complied and Heracles let her go. The name plays on the spartan hero Melanippus.
REF:
Wikipedia (amazons);

212 Semiramis
PREUSE:
☐ I = B O, 3 chairs
= CES:14, ERQ:10, PAP:34; Jouvencel;
ITEM:
Semiramis, Q.Babylon, daughter of the syrian goddess Derceto, changed into a dove upon death. The name is probably derived from Sammumarat, wife of the assyrian king Shamshi-Adad V, and regentin 810-805 B.C.
REF:
OxClasDict 972;

213 Lampeto
PREUSE:
☐ I = 3 queen's heads, barry undy [GA, OB]
= CES:15, ERQ:12, PAP:35 (imp checky Or-Sa), painting by Giacomo Jacquiero (c.1420);
ITEM:
Lampeto, a Q.Amazons.
REF:
Wikipedia (amazons);
221 Tamaris = Tomyris

PREUSE:
1. G O, 3 lions isst (2:1)
   - CES:16, PAP:36;
2. G O, 3 lions passt isst in pale
   - CNK:1437, ERQ:14;

ITEM:
Tamaris = Tomyris. Q.Egypt, from persian Tahm-Rayis. She was a queen who reigned over the Massagetae, an Iranian people of Central Asia east of the Caspian Sea, at approximately 530 B.C. Tamaris and her son Spargaspises fought (and killed) the persian king Cyrus 'the great'.
In Jouvencel with arms of #201 Deiphylé.

REF:
Wapedia;

222 Teuca = Teuta

PREUSE:
1. A S, eagle per bend
   - CES:17, ERQ:16, PAP:37 ‘panales’; Jouvencel;

ITEM:
Teuca = Teuta = Tefta, wife of Agron, queen of the Illyrians, r. 231-227 BC, until the romans forced her to abdicate.
Might be replaced or confused with #262 Boadicea, Q.Britons, who fought Julius Caesar.

REF:
-. OxClasDict 541+1048;

223 Penthesilea

PREUSE:
1. B GAO, bend ch. 3 women’s heads, semy of grelots
   - CES:18, ERQ:18, ETO/b; PAP:38;

ITEM:
Penthesilea = Penthesilée, Q.Amazons, sister of Hippolyta, came to the aid Troy after the death of Hector, presumed to be loved by Achilles, who killed her.
Lady love of Hector of Troy, who was married to Andromache (Adam UH 26);
In Jouvencel with arms of #203 Hippolyta.

REF:
OxClasDict 50+798; wikipedia;

224 Jeanne d'Arc

PREUSE: addition
1. 1 B OOO, sword betw 2 fleurs-de-lis and crown in chf
   - not in the listed armorials;

ITEM:
Jeanne d'Arc dit la Pucelle, d.1431, the Virgin of Orleans, called to arms by heavenly voices, commanded french forces of the Dauphin during the campaigns that got Charles VII crowned at Reims; burned at the stake for heresy, case annulled 1456; arms granted 1429 with the name du Lys for her family. She did not use the arms herself. They were granted to her family, and are referring to her deeds and service to the king.
231 Esther
PREUSE = jewess:
☐ 1* = B O, doorway open
= Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Esther saved the people of Israel in exile from destruction, married #92 Artaxerses or Ahasverus;
REF:
Book of Esther; LxMA;

232 Jael = Jahel
PREUSE = jewess:
☐ 1 = A G, per chevron & kufian letters cch
= Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Jahel = Jael, biblical figure, killed the chief of the Canaanites after he took refuge in her tent.
REF:
Book of Judges 4:17-22; LxMA;

233 Judith
PREUSE = jewess:
☐ 1 = G AS, bend sn ch. ui figure
= Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Judith, biblical figure, killed the assyrian general Holophernes after seducing him, and cut off his head.
REF:
LxMA;
241 **Lucretia**
PREUSE = pagan / roman ladies:
- 1 = illegible
  = Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Lucretia, wife of Brutus, her suicide after being raped by the roma king Tarquinius prompted the fall of the roman monarcy in 510 BC;  
\ERQ:2, *Or griffin Vt, ..in rome*, rather than #201 Deiphylé.
REF:
LxMA;

243 **Veturia**
PREUSE = pagan / roman ladies:
- 1 = G AO, *bend cotised sn ch. [SPQR]*
  = Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Veturia, mother of Coriolanus, she persuaded her son to stop fighting Rome's enemies;
REF:
LxMA;

244 **Verginia**
PREUSE = pagan / roman ladies:
- 1 = X A BG, *per bend sn & bird raising*
  = Burgkmair;
ITEM:
Verginia (or Virginia), killed by her father the officer Lucius Verginius, when her life and honour was threatened by Appius Claudius, one of the ruling decemvirs. Their rule was ended after her death.
REF:
LxMA; Livius: *Ab urbe condita* 3:44-58;
251  **Ste. Brigida**  
PREUSE = christian ladies:  
\[ I = \textit{per bend & lion; 3 crowns \{XA-GB, BO\}} \]  
= Burgkmair,  
**ITEM:**  
(2) Ste.Brigida of Ireland, b.c.453, her cult was known in southern Germany --  
**REF:**  
Jöckle ES 72-73 (1), ES 80 (2); LxMA;

252  **Ste. Elisabeth**  
PREUSE = christian ladies:  
\[ I = \textit{lion barry; barry of 8 \{BX-AG, GA\}} \]  
= Burgkmair,  
**ITEM:**  
Ste. Elisabeth, 1207-1231, daughter of Andreas II R.Hungary and wife of Ludwig von Thüringen (d.1227), canonized 1235. The arms are Thüringen impaling Hungary.  
**REF:**  
Jöckle ES 139; LxMA;

253  **Ste. Helene**  
PREUSE = christian ladies:  
\[ I = \textit{eagle doubleheaded ch. escutcheon of \{Gu cross Or betw 3 firesteels Or\}; 3 crowns \{OS+, GO\}} \]  
= Burgkmair,  
**ITEM:**  
Ste. Helene, mother of roman emperor Constantine the Great, instrumental in his conversion, finder of many reliquia, incl. the 'True Cross' and the bones of the Three Magi. The arms are Byzantium impaling probably a remembrance of the magi.  
**REF:**  
Jöckle ES 195-196; LxMA;

254  **Ste. Clotilde**  
PREUSE = christian ladies:  
*No arms known*  
**ITEM:**  
Ste. Clotilde, 475-545, Burgundian princess, wife of Clovis I, king of the Franks, saved Paris from the Huns.  
**REF:**  
Wikipedia;
Rarely used as female members of triads

261 Penelope
No arms known, mentioned by Jean le Fevre de Resson;
**ITEM:**
Penelope, wife of Odysseus, a homerian hero. waited 20 years for his return.
**REF:**
Boos PA 156; Homer: *Odyssee*;

262 Boadicea
No arms known, mentioned
**ITEM:**
Boadicea, 33-61, Queen of Britons of the Iceni tribe, led a revolt against the romans in 61.

263 Deborah
Jewess, re # 231-233;
No arms known,
**ITEM:**
Deborah, judge and prophetess, wife of Lapidoth.
**REF:**
Book of Judges ch.4-5; wikipedia;

264 Susanna
Jewess, re # 231-233;
No arms known;
**ITEM:**
Susanna, observed in her bath, later accused of promiscuity, punishable by death, saved by Daniel.
**REF:**
Book of Daniel; wikipedia;

265 Mariamne
Jewess, re # 231-233;
No arms known,
**ITEM:**
Mariamne, d. 29 BC, hasmonean princess, wife of Herod.
**REF:**
Josephus; wikipedia;

266 Andegona = ?Antigone = ?Ste.Andegone
No arms known.

267 Tanaquil
No arms known.
**ITEM:**
Tanaquil, Etruscan lady, wife of Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome.
**REF:**
Livius: *ab urbe condita* 1:34, 39-41; wikipedia;
271 Argine
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known, mentioned by Sebastian Mamerot;
ITEM:
Argine = Argia, Q. Amazons, daughter of Adrastus, sister of Deiphylé (#201);
REF:
Boos PA 177;

272 Orithya
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known,
ITEM:
Orithye = Otréé, Q. Amazons, descendant of #213 Lampeto, seduced Ares, mother of #203 Hippolyta, 211 Melanippe, #223 Penthesilea;
REF:
Boos PA 177;

273 Marpésie
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known,
REF:
Boos PA 156

274 Antiopé
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known,
REF:
Boos PA 156

275 Minthia = Minothéa
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known, mentioned
REF:
Boos PA 156

276 Deifemie = Dafemie
Amazon, re: #203-223;
No arms known, mentioned
REF:
Boos PA 156
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<td>A SA          Nero</td>
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<td>43</td>
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<td>lion rampant</td>
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<td>moor holding banner and shield</td>
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<td>22</td>
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<td>per chevron &amp; kufian letters cch</td>
<td>A G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>per pale eagle isst &amp; 3 fleurs-de-lis in pale</td>
<td>O SBO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>pp[cross of Jerusalem; 3 bars]; pp[3 fleurs-de-lis; lion]; 3 fleurs-de-lis &amp; border roundely; pp[semy of fleurs-de-lis; bend ch. 3 eagles]; E: lion</td>
<td>{AO, AG; BO, AG; BO-GA; BO, OGA; AS}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>semy of fleurs-de-lis; eagle doubleheaded</td>
<td>{BG, OS}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>semy of mullets</td>
<td>B O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>semy of mullets</td>
<td>B O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>semy of mullets</td>
<td>G O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>skull &amp; double border</td>
<td>S AAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>spearhead</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>stag acc. cross betw antlers</td>
<td>G OO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>stag's face acc. cross betw antlers</td>
<td>G OO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>sun in splendour</td>
<td>G O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>sun in splendour</td>
<td>G O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>swan acc. escutcheon</td>
<td>{Gu 3 queen's faces Pr} dx</td>
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<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>sword betw 2 fleurs-de-lis and crown in chf</td>
<td>B OOO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>trail-ferry</td>
<td>B O</td>
</tr>
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<td>32</td>
<td>trellis</td>
<td>G A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>turban</td>
<td>B A</td>
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