Dictionary of Inn-Sign Names in Medieval and Renaissance England

First edition

(portions of this previously published as “Designators in Inn-Sign Names in Medieval and Renaissance England” in the 2015 KWHSS Proceedings)

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This article collects citations of sign names in medieval, Renaissance, and early modern England, from 1650 and before. Some of these names refer to taverns, others name houses of various sorts: some single-family dwellings, others boarding houses. However, all were named for heraldic signs or religious/story based signs posted outside the house or on the wall of the house. There are many other types of house-names as well, often derived from the name of the owner or a specific feature of the building (Leadenporch, for example). However, these are not treated here.

The earliest houses with names are attested around 1300; Lillywhite has a few citations before 1300, but other sources give the first citations shortly after 1300. Bynames that appear to be derived from sign names date to the mid-13th century, like Rob' de la belle 1222 or Emma Attegreyhon 1240.

After an introduction that discusses designators (the words like house and inn) and the patterns of the signs themselves, the remainder is structured as a dictionary that discusses elements that appear within the sign names. Categories such as color, number, and posture are listed referring to the terms that fit within those categories. Items with two charges are listed under "Two Charges."

Patterns for Sign Names: Overview
Sign names can be said to consist of two parts: a designator like inn or house, that identifies it as a type of building, and the substantive element, that describes the sign. Each of these is dealt with in a separate section. I could identify no particular pattern of combinations of designators and substantive elements, except that Latinized forms tend to be earlier and the more complex substantive descriptions tend to be later. Thus, they're rarely combined.

Patterns for Sign Names: Designators
For this section, I've omitted examples from Lillywhite, as I'm not completely sure designators and the overall forms haven't been slightly modernized. The most common pattern is no designator at all. However, a variety of words and structures are used.

Inn:
the X+Inn: First appears 1454
le Georges Inne 1454 Cox
hospicium vocatum le George Inne 1501 Cox
le Whytehorse Inne 1543 Gairdner & Brodie
the White Harte Inn 1571 Cox
the Redlyon Inn 1638 Dale
the George Inne 1649 Cox
the Kings head-Inne 1649 Cox

X+Inn: first appears 1605
Star Inn 1605 Cox
Spurre Inn 1607 Crisp
Inn of the X: first appears 1540

the Inne of the Crowne 1540 Cox
Inne of the Swanne 1541 Gairdner and Brodie

Inn at the X: first appears 1638

The Great Inn at the Bell 1638 Dale
the Inn at the Bell 1638 Dale

Inn called the X: first appears 1440

an Inne called the herte and þe Swanne 1440 MED s.v. Swan
inn called The Crayne 1527 Cox
I messuage or inn called the three Cupps 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the Inn called the Castle 1580 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I messuage or inn called le Crowne 1589 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage or inn called the Beare 1590 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I messuage, tenement, or inn, called le Crossekeyes 1601 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Inn called the Lyon 1601 Cox
an Inne... called... the fawcon 1604 Cox

Tavern:

the X+Tavern: First appears 1543

le Whyte Horse taverne 1543 Gairdner and Brodie
the Rose taverne 1560 Nichols (Machyn)
the Roose Tavern 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the Rose Tavern 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
The Greyhound Tavern 1638 Dale
the Mermayd Tavern 1638 Dale
the Nag's Head Tavern 1638 Dale
the Starre Tavern 1638 Dale
the Sun Tavern 1638 Dale
the Sun Tavern 1638 Dale
the Bull Taverne 1644 Cox

X+Tavern: first appears 1636

croft Taverne neere Charing croft 1636 Taylor Travels

Tavern at the X: first appears 1357

La Taverne atte Goot 1357 MED s.v. got
Le Taverne atte Belle 1380-1 MED s.v. belle
le Taverne atte belle 1380 Sharpe, vol 2

Tavern called the X: first appears 1514

the tavern called le Bell 1514 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my great messuage or tavern called the Bisshopphead  1582  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the tenement or wine tavern commonly called the Popeshead  1583  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the gt. Taverne called the King’s head  1638  Dale

Brewhouse:
the X+Brewhouse: First appears 1638
The Peacock Brewhouse  1638  Dale
The Sunne Brewhouse  1638  Dale
The Bolt and Tun Brewhouse  1638  Dale
The Crown Brewhouse  1638  Dale
Brewhouse called the X: First appears 1509
I large messuage or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer  1509  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I brew-house called le Belle  1537  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
brewhouse and garden called le Bell  1537  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
a brewhouse called the Redd Lyonn  1580  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I message or brewhouse commonly called the Hartes Horne  1583  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I messuage or brewhouse called le White Harte  1589  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
that messuage and brewhouse called le Flower de Luce  1591  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the brewhouse called the Three Kings  1597  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

House:
the X House: first appears c. 1382
j tenementum… vocatum le Herynghows.  c. 1382MED s.v. hering

X House: first appears 1497
Horne howse  1497  Cox
Circittes [surcoats] Howse  1564  Lillywhite

House called the X: First appears 1556
house called the Bell and Cheker  1579  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
[my] house called the Maydenhed  1580  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
said house called le Flowere de Luce  1592  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my house called the Three Cranes  1598  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the howse called the Talbott  1626  Cox
The House called the Rames head  1638  Dale

House clled X: There is a single example that omits the article.
a house called Sargyantes Heade  1556-8  Cox

Hostel
hostell callid the Bulhed  1425 Burford
This gentil hostelrye That highte the Tabard 1387-95  MED s.v. belle
The White Lion a common hosterie 1530 Lillywhite

Messuages
Messuage called the X: first appears 1403
A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop’ 1403  MED s.v. belle
mess' voc' le Hynd [messuage vocat] 1509 Cox
I large messuage or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer 1509 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the... messuage and garden called le Bell 1537 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage called the three Cuppes 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I messuage called the Boores Heade 1581 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I messuage called the Bishops Hedd 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage called le Blewe Bore 1591 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage called the Cock 1594 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the capital messuage called the George 1596 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage called the Green Dragon 1598 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the messuage called the Crowne 1601 Fry vol. 3

Messuage called X: first appears 1594
There is a single example without the article.
the messuage called Redd Lyon 1594 Fry vol. 3

Tenement:
Tenement called the X: first appears 1451-2
the tenement... called the harpe. 1451-2 MED s.v. harpe
Unum tenementum... vocatum Le Belle on the Hope 1455 MED s.v. belle
my tenement... called The Cardinall Hatt 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
a tenement called the Redd Cocke 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
a tenement called the Fry vol. 3enge Panne 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the tenement called the Maydenheade 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I tenement called the White Hart 1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the tenement or wine tavern commonly called the Popesheade 1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
a tenement there called le Rose 1588 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the tenement called the Bull 1590 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my tenement called the Fawcon 1593 Fry vol. 3

Tenement X: first appears 1397.
There is a single example of this form.
Tenement Pope 1397 MED s.v. pope
Selde is an early term that falls out of use not long after 1400.

*la selde coronata* 1384 Keene

*Crownselde* 1395 Keene

Latinized Hospitium and related terms take a variety of structures.

**Hospitium [of the] X (some in genitive, others using vernacular de la: first appear**

*De hospitio de le Suanne* 1428 MED s.v. Swan

*hospitium cum signo Sancti Georgii* 1455 Cox

*hospicium de le Saresyn hede* 1461-3 Cox

*Hospicio de Boryshede* 1471-2 MED s.v. bore

*hospic'm de la Hert* 1476 Cox

*inter hospium Arietis* 1488 Cox

*hospitium de le Hert* 1492 Cox

*hospicio le horne* c.1515 Cox

*hospicium albe leonis* 1512 Cox

*hospicio leoun* c. 1515 Cox

Hospitium called the X forms: first appears in the 140s

*In nouo hospicio ... vocata le Crone.* 1431-4 MED s.v. coroune

*hospicii vulgariter Belle nucupati* 1443 MED s.v. belle

*Hospicium ... vocatum...le Belle on the hope* 1453 MED s.v. belle

*tenementum sive hospicium...vocatum Savagesynne, alias vocatum le Belle on the hope.* 1453

  MED s.v. savage

*hospicio quod vocatur George* 1458 Cox

*hospicio quod vocatur Bell* 1458 Cox

*De hospicio nuncupato le Crown* 1474-5 MED s.v. coroune

*a messuage sive hospicium vocat le Unicorn* 1547-53 Lillywhite

*in hospicio vocatum le Sterre* 1497 Cox

*hospicium vocatum le George Inne* 1501 Cox

*hospice vocat' the Georgh [sic]* 1540 Cox

*hospic' voc' Le George* 1550 Cox

Designator + Sign: first appear 1430-1

*the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne* 1581 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

*the great messuage called the Sign of the Hand* 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

*the messuage and garden called the sign of the Bell and now called the sign of the Firye Ball* 1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

*I messuage called le sign of the White Bell* 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

*I messuage called "le signe of the greene dragon"* 1598 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

*my messuage or brewhouse called the sign of the Flower de Luce* 1591 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
One early form related to sign is "X on the hoop;" it first appears in 1323 (with the first non-Lillywhite citation dated to 1369. It is also sometimes used, as sign is, with other designators:

George on the Hoop 1369 Cox

la Bel on the Hoop 1380 Sharpe, vol 2

[the] Aungell on the hope 1385 MED s.v. flour-de-lice

le castell on the hope 1389 Sharpe, vol 2

la Bole on the hope 1390 Keene

le Cristofre on the hoop 1405 Sharpe, vol 2

Tabard on the hope 1411 Cox

Seynt Andrewescros on the hoop 1405 Sharpe, vol 2

le Caterine on the hoop 1434 Sharpe, vol 2

Seynt Andrewescros on the hoop 1405 Sharpe, vol 2

le Belle and le Chekyr on the hoop 1478 Sharpe, vol 2

le Brewhous atte Cok on the hoop 1450 Sharpe, vol 2

[a hostelry called] The Belle on the Hope 1387 MED s.v. belle

A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop' 1403 MED s.v. belle

that messuage called The Harp on the Hoop 1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

[His tenement called] le Cok in the houpe 1348 MED s.v. hop

le Maydyn in the hop 1413 Sharpe, vol 2

le Peye super le hoop 1368 Sharpe, vol 2

le Cony super le hoop 1455 Sharpe, vol 2

le molyn sur le hop a.1424 MED s.v hop

[The brewhouse at] le Hood sur le Hoop 1384 MED s.v hop

le Got atte hope 1363 Keene

le Castel atte hoop 1363 Sharpe, vol 2

Most inn names derived from signs include an article, but there are a few vernacular (or partially vernacular) forms with a designator and without an article. In the partially vernacular cases,
Patterns for Sign Names: Substantive Elements
This section examines the signs themselves. Most signs are heraldic in nature, depicting a charge or coat of arms. A smaller number are images of saints or of locally famous people, while a still smaller number are depictions of other stories.

By far the most common pattern is the name of a single charge. These signs use the common name of the charge rather than heraldic terms when both exist: for example: *half-moon* not *crescent*. On the other hand, a few specific animal terms exist: *talbot* and *popinjay*, for example (both of which are normal enough words to appear in the Middle English Dictionary). In the 1630s, two-thirds of the inn signs fit this pattern; earlier, far more do.

That single charge is occasionally modified. The most common modifiers are color and number. Color terms are always the normal English language words and almost invariably the names of heraldic colors. They first appear in the 14th century: *red*, *white*, and *black* all appear before 1400; *golden* appears a little later, but is common. Each of these colors appears with a variety of items, including animals, birds, and inanimate charges. The color terms *blue* and *green* are later and less common; *green* appears only with a few specific kinds of items. The natural color *pied* appears once in 1638 (the term *pale* also appears in a German order name).

Numbers also first appear in the 14th century. The first to appear is *three*; it is always the most common. The numbers *four* and *seven* appear only with specific items (four with birds, seven with stars). *Two* is used more broadly but only appears in the sixteenth century. In the 1630s, 7% of names include a color term, while 5% include a number. In the overall data, they are less common. A small number of names are more complex, using both types of descriptive words. There are a few examples that include both a number and color: *Three Golden Lyons, Three Gilded Anchors*. There are no examples of this pattern in the 1630s data.

A few types of descriptive words appear that are needed to explain the kind of charge: *half moon* (for crescent, as opposed to *full moon*), *wheat sheaf*, types of heads (animal and human; see *head* for more details).

There are also a small number of posture/orientation descriptions in this data. Each is found only with a single type of charge, such as *cross keys, spread eagle, ramping lion*. See posture terms for references to the specific terms. There are a few examples of this in the 1630s data, but they are well under one percent. There are two examples that include a color as well as a posture term: *Black Spread Eagle, White Ramping Lyon*. There are no examples of this pattern in the 1630s data.
Finally a few more complex phrases exist to describe charges: *man in the moon, two necked swan, dogs head in the pot*. These appear to be ideosyncratic and do not seem to create a pattern that could be used to create additional sign names.

Some signs combine two charges with *and*, though they are always rare. Some are related and describe a repeated motif: *rose and crown, bear and ragged staff, eagle and child*. Others are two random charges that appear together either because they're part of a less famous badge/device or because two houses that had been independent were joined. They are under one percent of the 1630s data.

Some heraldic signs consist of the arms of the monarchs or of an important guild. These are not described using the motifs of the arms, but rather using descriptions like *kings arms or brewers arms*. The monarch's head as well as a few other interesting people (see *Maurice*, for example) are found as well. These make up around twelve percent of the 1630s data; five percent are arms and seven percent are historical peoples.

The final important pattern for sign names is saints and biblical figures. Some are figures who would be recognizable even today; others are more obscure. Jointly, these make up six percent of the 1630s data.

**Patterns for Sign Names: Gray Period Structure of Sign Names**

In the 1630s, John Taylor, the "Water Poet," created two documents that described taverns: the first listed 367 taverns in London and Westminster (the text says "more than thirty times twelve"), the second listed 283 named taverns (and many more taverns with other identifications) in the shires surrounding London. Between the two, 650 inns named from signs are identified. This section analyzes the structure of those sign names; the complete data, including frequency counts for individual charges are discussed in Appendix A. None of the names have designators; they all only include the substantive element. Thus the analysis will only focus on the structure of the sign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution of Names By Type of Name</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single Charge (unmodified)</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two charges (joined by and)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color+charge (colors are: white, red, black, green, blue)</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number+charge (numbers found are: three, two, seven)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Arms</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monarch's Head</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pope's/Bishop's Head</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biblical Figures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saints</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Cross Keys, Two Necked Swan, Spread Eagle, Maydenhead and George, Man in the Moon</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A few additional complex patterns can be found elsewhere:
- number+color+charge
- color+charge and color+charge
- saint+charge (either linked with and or as saints charge)
- saint+saint
**The Dictionary:**

**Adam and Eve:** This name first appears 1636.  
*Adam and Eve at Westminster in Tuthill street* 1636 Taylor Travels

**Anchor:** first appears 1511; color+anchor (blue, golden, gilded) first appears 1557; number+anchor first appears 1557; the combination of number and color appears in 1557/8. It appears as a plural in 1560.

- *The Anker* 1511 Sharpe, vol 2
- *the messuage called the Ankershouse* 1560 Fry vol 1
- *Anker in East Smithfield* 1636 Taylor Travels
- *The Anchor* 1638 Dale
- *Blew anker* 1588 Lillywhite
- *the Blue Anchor* 1638 Dale
- *Golden Anchor* 1620 Lillywhite
- *The Three Ankers* 1557 Lillywhite
- *Three Gilded Anchors* 1557/8 Fry vol 1
- *the Ankers* 1560 Fry vol 1

**Andrew:** see Cross (for Saint Andrew's Cross)

**Angel:** first appears 1385. The named angel Michael appears in the 15th century.

- *[the] Aungell on the hope* 1385 MED s.v. flour-de-llice
- *pe Aungell' atte Soperslane ende in Chepe* 1422 Cox London
- *Aingell* 1424-40 Lillywhite
- *le Aungell on the hoop* 1455 Sharpe, vol 2
- *le Angell* 1458 Cox
- *Angyll in Temestret* 1463-4 Botfield
- *Aungel...brewhouse* c. 1418-80 Lillywhite
- *Angel* 1504 Cox
- *hospicio Angeli* 1517 Noake
- *the Angell* 1535 Cox
- *ye aungell* 1535 Cox
- *le Angell* 1540 Cox
- *Angell* 1553 Lillywhite
- *the syne of the Angell in Chepe* 1553 Nichols (Machyn)
- *the Angell* 1568 Madge
- *Aungell beerhouse* 1585 Lillywhite
- *a fayre Inn called the Angell* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
- *the signe of the Angell* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
- *the Angel* 1622 Cox
- *Angell at the Tower Gate* 1636 Taylor Travels
The Angell 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Angell 1643 Cox
the Angel Taverne at Tower Hill 1649 Boyne
le Mighell Angell 15th c. Clark & Gray

Antelope: first appears in 1466.
the Antelope without Algate 1466 Botfield
le Antelope 1491 Lillywhite
Antelope 1494 Cox
le Antylopp 1506 Burford
the Antyloppe 1536 Cox
le Antelopp 1540 Cox
Le Antilope 1541 Cox
the Antilope 1550 Burford
the Antelope 1553 Cox
the Goat or Antelope 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Antelope in Weft Smithfield 1636 Taylor Travels
The Antelop 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Antwerp: Like other cities (see city, Nineveh, Venice), this city was used as an inn name in the 1630s.
Antwerp behind the Royall Exchange 1636 Taylor Travels

Archer: appears only once, in 1636.
Archer neere Finsbery Fields, or Grub-street end 1636 Taylor Travels

Arms: There are multiple types of arms used as inn signs. First, there are royal arms (king, queen, prince); these first appear in 1567, but are far more common after 1600. Second, there are arms of guilds and companies; these first appear in 1593. See Arms of Guilds/Companies and Arms of Royalty.

Guild/Company Arms: Barber Surgeon’s Arms and Brewer’s Arms appear by 1593. Others appear after 1600
I other messuage there called by the sign of the Barber Surgion 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my messuage there called the sign of the Barber surgion 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
I other messuage there called the Brewers Armes 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my messuage there called the Brewers Arms 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
The Arms of the Eaft India Compay 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the Plasterer’s Arms 1638 Dale

Arms of Royalty: Queens Arms first appears in 1607; Kings Arms first appears around 1630s; Princes Arms first appears in 1636.
Queenes Armes 1607-41 Lillywhite
Queens Arms 1607-41 Lillywhite
The Queenes Armes in the Burrough of South-warke 1636 Taylor Travels
Queenes Armes at the end of Saint Nicholas Shambles 1636 Taylor Travels
Queens Arms near Holborn Bridge 1637 Lillywhite
the Queen's Arms 1638 Dale
the sign of the Queens armes 1567-8 Lillywhite
The King, or Princes Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Kings Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Kings Armes in Saint Martins lane, or Martin in the Fields 1636 Taylor Travels
the Kings Arms 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Kings Armes at Milford lane end, neere Saint Clements, Strand 1636 Taylor Travels
Kings Arms in Saint Martins 1636 Taylor Travels
the great inn called the Queens or Kings Arms parish of St. Sepulchre 1641 Lillywhite
Kings Arms in ye Shambles 1641 Lillywhite
le Kinges Armes 1565-1620s Lillywhite
The Prince Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Princes Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Princes Armes at Hoxton 1636 Taylor Travels
Princes Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Princes Armes at Pauls Chaine 1636 Taylor Travels
Princes Armes in Finch Lane, was the 3 Flower de Lices 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Princes Armes in Fleetstreet late the Fountaine 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Princes Arms at Hoxton 1636 Lillywhite
Princes Armes in Old Streete 1648 Lillywhite

Arrow: first appears in the 1550s; number+arrows first appears in 1638; this name always appears in the plural form
the Arrows 1638 Dale
Three Arrows c.1553-60 Lillywhite

Axe: first appears in 1424; color+axe first appears in 1592
Ax 1424-40 Lillywhite
the Axe 1523 Cox
le Axe 1540 Cox
I large messuage or mansion house called "le Signe de la Ax" 1575 Madge
the mansion house called "le Ax" 1575 Madge
Blue Axe 1592-1622 Lillywhite

Bale: this first appears in 1638; color+bale appears at the same time. I wonder if this is a form of ball.
the Golden Bale 1638 Dale
**Ball:** This first appears in 1426; color+ball appears in 1638. See also fireball.

*atte balle yn þe Shameles* 1426  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

*la Balle* 1444  Keene

*the Ball in Eastchepe* 1568  Madge

*the signe of the Ball in Smithfield* 1637  Taylor Relations

*the Golden Ball* 1638  Dale

*the Hand and Bowle* 1650  Boyne

**Bar:** This first appears in 1612.

*the Barre* 1612  Lillywhite

**Barge:** This first appears in 1337; these are all references to a single location.

*the Barge* 1337  Burford

*le Barge* 1414  Harben

*le Barge* 1506  Burford

*a messuage sometimes called the Barge* 1574  Burford

*le barge* 1598  Burford

*the olde Barge* 1603  Kingsford

**Barnacle:** This only appears once in 1466; it is possible that it's an error for Veronicle, but a barnacle (horse-bray) is also a plausible sign.

*the Bernacle on the Hope* 1466  Burford

**Basket:** This first appears in 1319. See also Pannier.

*atte bascat* 1319  R&W s.n. Baskett

*Ricardus atte Baskette* 1332  MED s.v. basket

*Beskette* 1424-40 (basket)  Lillywhite

*Basket* 1420-3  Lillywhite

*atte Basket* 1424  R&W s.n. Baskett

*atte Basket beside Billyngesgate* 1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

*the Basket* 1529  Sharpe, vol 2

*the Baskett* 1559  Fry vol. 1

**Bead:** This first appears in 1638; the only example is plural.

*the Beades* 1638  Dale

**Bear:** This first appears in 1340; it appears with what's probably a family name (as *the Bere tounbeth*) in 1340; color+bear appears in 1418. It appears as *Dancing Bears* around 1600.

*Ber* 1424-40  Lillywhite

*a brewhouse called the Bere* 1429  Lillywhite

*le Bere on the hoop* 1442  Sharpe, vol 2

*le Beere* 1506  Burford

*le Bere* 1517  Sharpe, vol 2
the Bear 1528 Cox
le Bere 1540 Cox
the Bear Howse 1574 Burford
Inn... called le Beare 1589 Cox
I messuage called the Beare 1561 Fry vol. 1
the message or inn called the Beare 1590 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Beare at the Bridgefoote in the Borough of Southwarke 1636 Taylor Travels
Beare in the Pallace at Welfynmier 1636 Taylor Travels
Beare neere Fleetbridge 1636 Taylor Travels
The Beare 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the beare 1638 Dale
the Bare Taverne in Greenwich 1650 Boyne
the Bere toumbeth 1340 Sharpe, vol 1
le Beretombeth 1341-76 Lillywhite
[ubi] le Bere toumbeth 1341 Lillywhite
le Bere tombeth 1376 Lillywhite
Dancing Bears c. 1600-21 Lillywhite
y Dancing Bears 1620 Warner
The White Bear 1418-40 Lillywhite
I large messuage or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer 1509 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Whyte Beare 1539 Lillywhite
The Whyt bere 1532-44 Lillywhite
Le Whytbeare 1568-94 Lillywhite
the Whitbeare 1638 Dale
the Beare and ragged staffe in Smithfield 1637 Taylor Relations

Bell: this first appears in 1222; color+bell first appears in 1540. Great+bell first appears in 1494; Little+bell first appears in 1638. Other combinations (surname, other building description) appear by 1528 (Bell Savage, owned by the Savage family, is perhaps the best known).
Rob’d la belle 1222 MED s.v. belle
Bell on the Hoop c. 1327-77 Lillywhite
the Belle 1387-93 MED s.v. belle
Rogerus atte Bell 1327 MED s.v. belle
Johannes atte Belle 1332 MED s.v. belle
la Belle 1358 Sharpe, vol 2
the Bell on the Hoop 1420-53 Lillywhite
Belle voc. Savages Inne 1418-40 Lillywhite
Le Taverne atte Belle 1380-1 MED s.v. belle
la Bel on the Hop 1380 Sharpe, vol 2
le Taverne atte belle 1380 Sharpe, vol 2
[a hostelry called] The Belle on the Hope 1387 MED s.v. belle
The Belle on the Hope
Bell othe hope
le Belle
A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'
Hospicium ...vocatum..le Belle on the hope
Savage's Inn otherwise the Bell on the Hoop
tenementum sive hospicium...vocatum Savagesynne, alias vocatum le Belle on the hope

Unum tenementum...vocatum Le Belle on the Hope
le Belle on the hoop
hospicio quod vocatur Bell
Belle
le Belle on the hoop
le Bell'
the tavern called le Bell
the Belhouse
I brew-house called le Belle
brewhouse and garden called le Bell
the... messuage and garden called le Bell
cotagii... vocat' le Bell'
the signe of the Bell
le Bell
le Belle
Bell tavern
Le Bell
[the] Bell in Cartter lane
that inn or brewhouse (mesuagio pandoxatorio) called the Bell in the Hoop

The said messuage called the Bell on the Hoope
Bell
I messuage and curtilage called the Bell
my messuage or inn called the Bell
the messuage and curtilage called the Bell
the said messuage called the Bell
I messuage... called the Bell
that messuage and garden late commonly called the "Signe of the Belle" and now called the "Signe of the Fyrie Ball"

The Bell
1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the messuage with the garden called the Bell 1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

a certain messuage or inn called the Bell 1590 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

I messuage... called the Corner Howse and now called the Signe of the Bell 1596 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the messuage called the Corner House, now the Sign of the Bell 1596 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the Bell 1607 Crisp

the Bell 1621 Cox

Bell at Saint Thomas in Southwarke 1636 Taylor Travels

The Great Inn at the Bell 1638 Dale

the Inn at the Bell 1638 Dale

the blacke bell 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

Blew Bell 1540 Lillywhite

blew Bell and now called gilden Bell 1597 Lillywhite

tenement lately called the blew Bell and now called the gilden Bell 1597 Lillywhite

the Blew bell 1638 Dale

the Blew Bell in S Ketherns Lane 1649 Boyne

Gilden Bell 1597 Lillywhite

Golden Bell 1638 Dale

I messuage called le sign of the White Bell 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the Great Belle 1494 Fry vol. 1

the Little bell 1638 Dale

the Bell Entry 1638 Dale

the belle Savage 1528 Fry vol. 1

the Belle Savage 1567 Madge

Bell Savage 1636 Taylor Travels

Bible: This appears only as color+bible in the 1630s.

Blue Bible 1630-33 Lillywhite

Bishop: This appears as Bishops head starting in 1466.

Byshopes Hed in Watlynge Stret 1466 Botfield

Bysshopps Hed 1542-4 Lillywhite

Bisshopps heade 1542-95 Lillywhite

Bysshopps Hedd 1542-95 Lillywhite

le Bisshoppeshead 1542-95 Lillywhite

formerly called le popes-head now le Bishoppeshead 1550s Lillywhite

Byshope[s] hed 1563 Nichols (Machyn)

I messuage called the Bishops Hedd 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

my great messuage or tavern called the Bisshoppeshead 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

I messuage called the Bisshopps head 1585 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<p>| Black: | This color term first appears in 1396 (<em>Blakehors</em>), but only becomes common after 1500. It appears with animals (boar, bull, elephant, horse, lion), birds (eagle, raven, swan), objects (bell), and people (black boy). The latter is not a heraldic tincture, but rather a person of African origin. It rarely appears with a second descriptive term, either posture or number. Taylor is the only source for Black after the word it's describing; it may be poetic license. |
|  | |
| <strong>Biʃhops-head in Chancery Lane</strong> | 1636 | Taylor Travels |
| <strong>the Bishop's head</strong> | 1638 | Dale |
| <strong>Black</strong> | This term appears in <em>Blazing Star</em> in 1606. It refers to a comet. |
|  | |
| <strong>Blazing</strong> | This term first appears in 1542, much later than other color terms. It appears with inanimate objects (anchor, axe, bell, bible), animals (boar) and people (maid). Blue Board is probably a mistake for Blue Boar. |
|  | |
| <strong>Blew anker</strong> | 1588 | Lillywhite |
| <strong>the Blue Anchor</strong> | 1638 | Dale |
| <strong>Blew</strong> | This color term first appears in 1542, much later than other color terms. It appears with inanimate objects (anchor, axe, bell, bible), animals (boar) and people (maid). Blue Board is probably a mistake for Blue Boar. |
|  | |
| <strong>Blue</strong> | This color term first appears in 1542, much later than other color terms. It appears with inanimate objects (anchor, axe, bell, bible), animals (boar) and people (maid). Blue Board is probably a mistake for Blue Boar. |
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Axe</td>
<td>1592-1622</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blew Bell</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blew Bell and now called gilden Bell</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blew bell</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blew Bell in the Old Baley</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Bible</td>
<td>1630-33</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Blew Bore</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blewe Bore</td>
<td>1575</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 large messuage late called the Signe of the Blewe Boore and now called the Bolte and tunne*

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<tr>
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<td>1581</td>
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*the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne*

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Board</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mayde</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blue Mead</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Maid</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Boar:** This first appears in 1360, as the Boars Head. Simply boar first appears around 1532; color+boar first appears around 1424.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>garden called the Boare</td>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blake bore</td>
<td>c. 1424-40</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Blew Bore</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
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<td>Blewe Bore</td>
<td>1575</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blew Bore</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the messuage called le Blewe Bore</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The signe of the blew Boare</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Blew Bore</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blew Bore</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blue Boare</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ye White Boar</td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Board</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Boreshede</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Boreshede</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[messuage...called] le Boreshede 1442 MED s.v.bore
Hospicio de Boryshed 1471-2 MED s.v.bore
la Bore is hed 1492 Cox
le Boresed 1506 Burford
Bores Hedde in Chepe 1552 Fry vol. 1
messuagium... voc' Boreshead 1558 Cox
the Boares Heade 1569 Madge
1 message called the Boores Heade 1581 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Bores Head Tavern c. 1590 Lillywhite
1 other messuage there called by the sign of the "Bores Heade" 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my message there called the "Bores head" 1593 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Boar's Head 1638 Dale
Bore's head 1638 Dale
the Boares Head 1638 Dale
the Bore's Head 1638 Dale

Bottle: This first appears in 1330.
John Atte Bothele 1330 MED s.v. Botel
Bottell 1527-8 Lillywhite
le Bottle 1589 Fry vol. 3

Bowl: This first appears in 1646; number+bowl appears at that time.
the three Bowles 1646 Sharpe, vol 2
Hand and Bowle in Barking 1650 Lillywhite

Boy: This appears as Black Boy from 1541 and Naked Boy in 1638; both are probably patterns that wouldn't extend to many other charges. Number+Black Boy first appears in 1638.
blackeboye 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
Black Boye Corner tenement 1541 Lillywhite
The Black boy 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the Black Boy 1638 Dale
the black boy 1638 Dale
naked boy 1638 Dale
the Signe of the Two Black Boyes 1638 Dale

Brazen: This term is nearly unique in referring to the material from which a sign is made. In addition to this citation, we have Brasenose College (which is found as Brasen nose colledge in 1564; see Mari & Juliana for more details) and a reported tenement named Brazen George which was incorporated into Christ's College in 1540-1.
the brasen Serpent 1638 Dale
one messuage and garden called the Brazen Head in Bridge Street in the City of Dublin 1613 Hopkins
**Broom:** This is only attested in a byname, to 1327. Both the broom and later the bush are used as generic tavern signs, which may be why it's not attested.

_Nicholaus atte Brome_ 1327  
MED s.v. brome (broom)

**Brush:** This is attested once, in 1593. It's a charge in the early arms of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers (Bruce).

_the brush_ 1593  
Sharpe, vol 2

**Buck:** This term appears once in a variant of the Hart's Horn (see hart and horn) in 1638. See hart, hind, reindeer, roebuck.

_the Bucks horns_ 1638  
Dale

**Bucket:** A 1472 citation specifies that a well has two buckets. Bucket is otherwise unattested.

_The well with ij boketts_ 1472  
Gairdner (Paston)

**Buffalo:** The buffalo head (here water buffalo, not American bison) appears once as a variant of a bull's head in 1636.

_Bull or Buffles Head at Charing-Croffe_ 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

**Bull:** This first appears shortly after 1300 as just _Bole_. Shortly thereafter, bull's head appears. By around 1400, we see a distinction between the _whole bull_ and the _bull's head_. Color terms appear with bull by 1452; these terms include the traditional white, black, and red, but also the animal term pied (in 1638). See also cow, a much less common term.

*teneamentum...vocatum le Bolehalle* 1322  
MED s.v bole

_atte Bole_ 1337  
R&W s.n. Bull

_la Bole_ 1356  
Keene

[A tenement called] _le Bole atte Whope_ 1366  
MED s.v hop

_la Bole on the hope_ 1390  
Keene

_le Bole on the hoop_ 1431  
Sharpe, vol 2

[A messuage..called] _Boole on the hope_ 1466  
MED s.v hop

_the Bulle_ 1463-4  
Botfield

_the Bulle, Eschepe_ 1466  
Botfield

_le Bulle_ 1494  
Cox

_the Bull_ 1560  
Cox

_the tenement called the Bull_ 1590  
Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

_The Bull_ 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

_At the Bull_ 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

_the Bull Taverne_ 1644  
Cox

_the sign of the Bull_ 1586  
Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

_Bull within Bifhopfgate_ 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

_Bull without Bifhopfgate_ 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

_the sign of the Bull over againfi Leadenhall_ 1637  
Taylor Relations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>three messuages with the Bulhed</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Holebole</td>
<td>1396</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte hole boole yn estchepe</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at þe seide hold bole</td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Hole Bole</td>
<td>1456</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the hole Bulle</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bulhed</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Bullehed</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostell callid the Bulhed</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulhedde</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Gairdner and Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bull-hed be-syd London stone</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye Bull Head</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bull-head</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bvll Head Taverne in Cheap Side</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull or Buffles Head at Charing-Croffe</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le White Bull</td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le White Bulle on le hoope</td>
<td>1504</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Bull</td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Blake Bull</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one messuage called le Blacke Bull</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-black in the Burrough of Southwarke</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-blacke in the Pallace at Westminster</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the blacke Bull in Bifhopsgate street</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Taylor Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black Bull</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Bull beyond Coldharber</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye Red Bull</td>
<td>1617</td>
<td>Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-red in Saint John's street</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull-red in Thames street neere Coleharbour</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Pyd Bull</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyed bull</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bush:** The bush is generically used as a symbol for a tavern. John Taylor describes a group of taverns as having for their sign "just a bush," even though other names with identical signs are described individually.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Bushe</td>
<td>1616</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Buffer</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bufh in Buttolph lane</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cage:** This sign first appears in 1327; it probably refers to a real cage posted outside the tavern rather than a heraldic depiction of a cage.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes atte Cage</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>MED s.v. cage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
le Cage  1370  Sharpe, vol 2
[a tenement called] le Cage.  1371  MED s.v. cage
la Cage  1377  Sharpe, vol 2
le Cage  1406  Sharpe, vol 2
I capital messuage or Inn called the Cadge  1582  Fry vol. 3

Candle: This term appears in 1540.
Candle House  1540  Gairdner & Brodie
the Candle Howse  1574  Madge

Candlestick: This term appears only in the form three candlesticks in 1649.
the 3 Candlesticks in the Ovld Baly  1649  Boyne

Cap: This term first appears in 1579. A cap of maintainance was used in the 16th century arms of the town of Gloucester for example. The term "hat" is used for other kinds of headgear, like cardinal's hat.
the tenement called Le Signe of the Cappe  1579  Fry vol. 3

Cardinal's Hat: This term first appears in 1316; it occasionally appears without a possessive marker (as Cardinal Hat, first in 1368). Although it is relatively common, it never appears with any other descriptive term (color, number, etc.).
Cardenallshatte  1316  Burford
le Cardinalshat  1353  MED s.v.cardinal
le Cardenalshat  1361  Burford
le Cardinalshat  1364  Sharpe, vol 2
Cardinalhatte  1368  Sharpe, vol 2
Cardinalishat  1389  C PatentRolls
Cardenallys Hatt  1443  Botfield
le Cardynall hate  1447  Burford
Cardenallis Hatte  1463  Botfield
Cardynallis Hatt  1463  Botfield
Cardenaldis Hatt  1463  Botfield
Cardnalles hatt  1491-2  Littlehales
the Cardinals Hatte  1492  Sharpe, vol 2
le Cardynall hat  c. 1515  Cox
the Cardenall hate  1519  Cox
The sygne of the Cardinall's hat  1529  Lillywhite
The Mese place called the Cardenalles hatt  a. 1535 (c. 1473)  MED s.v.cardinal
Cardinalls Hatt  1554  Sharpe, vol 2
le Cardynall hatte  1562  Cox
my tenement... called The Cardinall Hatt  1579  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
tenement commonly called The Cardinall Hatt  1579  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
2 tenements commonly called The Cardinalls Hatt     1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
my tenement... called the "Cardinall Hatt"   1583 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
The Cardinals Hat Tauerne       1603  Kingsford (Stow)
the cardinall's hatt            1613  Warner
A cardinals Hat on ye Bankside  1624  Burford
the Cardinalls Hatt             1627  Cox
Cardinalls Hatt in Cornehill    1636  Taylor Travels
Cardinals Hatt without Newgate  1636  Taylor Travels

**Castle:** This term first appears in 1363; there are eleven taverns by that name in Taylor's 1636 books.

le Castel atte hoop                  1363  Sharpe, vol 2
le castell on the hope              1389  Sharpe, vol 2
le Castel on the hoop               1425  Sharpe, vol 2
The Castell upon the Hoope          1427  Burford
le Castell on the hoop              1428  Sharpe, vol 2
the Castell                         1432  Sharpe, vol 2
Castelle in Sothewerke              1463-4 Botfield
le Castell                         1506  Burford
Castle Inn                        1544  Lillywhite
the Castell                       1571  Madge
the Inn called the Castle          1580  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the Castle                       1582  Burford
the Signe of the Castell           1595  Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
Castell                          1603  Kingsford (Stow)
Castle Tavern                    1626-36 Lillywhite
The Cafile                     1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Cafile without Cripplegate        1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Cafile behind Saint Clements neere the Strand 1636 Taylor Travels
the castle woodfreet            1637  Taylor Relations
the Castell Tavern in Wod Streete 1650  Boyne

**Cat:** The domestic cat alone first appears in 1633; "cat and the fiddle" (see below) was first used in the 14th century.

Catt                                 1633-34  Lillywhite
The Cat                              1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Cat in Long Lane                    1636  Taylor Travels

**Cat and the Fiddle:** The nursery rhyme is not known before the 16th century, but the inn-sign is much older. It is first dated to 1361.

[A tenement called] le Catfethell    1361  MED s.v catt
le Catfithele.                    1374  MED s.v catt
Checker: The origin of the checker, a checkerboard or checky pattern, is unclear. Possible origins include the gameboard, the device used for accounting in the Middle Ages, and the heraldic checky field. Certainly in the modern day, the association with the game of checkers is clear.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Checker</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atte Checker of the hope</td>
<td>c. 1400</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Cheker</td>
<td>1407</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte Cheker yn Estchepe</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Chekers</td>
<td>1467</td>
<td>Botfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cheker</td>
<td>1464?</td>
<td>Botfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atcheker</td>
<td>1508</td>
<td>R&amp;W intro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the cheker</td>
<td>c. 1515</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Checker</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chekker</td>
<td>1543</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cheker</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Cheke</td>
<td>1558</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rose or The Checker or Chequer as it is now called</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Checker</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Ynn called the Cheqr</td>
<td>1573</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Chequer</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowe Inne alias the Chequer</td>
<td>1614</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Chequer</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chequer in the Strand</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Child: See Eagle and Child

Christopher: Depictions of Saint Christopher are found from 1405 on. The word "saint" is rarely used, first appearing in 1607.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Christopher</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le Cristofre on the hoop</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristophers</td>
<td>1424-5</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Christofre on the hope</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
atte Cristophore ny seynt Martyns pe grand 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Crystofer 1464-1553 Lillywhite
Christopher 1514-86 Lillywhite
the syne of the crystoffer 1542 Cox
the Christopher 1559 Fry vol. 1
my tenement called "the Cristofer" 1561 Fry vol. 1
the Christopher 1566 Madge
Christopher 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Sa[int] Christopher 1607 Lillywhite
The Christopher 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Christopher at Clerkenwell, at Turnebull street end 1636 Taylor Travels

**City:** Shortly after 1600, various famous cities were used as the names of inns, indicating that the names are derived from signs.

City of Nineveh c. 1605 Lillywhite
Antwerp behind the Royall Exchange 1636 Taylor Travels
Venice, the Signe neere Saint Clements without Temple-bar 1636 Taylor Travels

**Clement:** Saint Clement appears on an inn sign in 1542.

Clement 1542 Lillywhite

**Clock:** See Dial

**Cock:** This sign first appears in 1348. The combination color+cock first appears in 1423. It appears once in a problematic citation as a plural in 1518/9. Also see heathcock below (the male pheasant).

le Cok in the houpe 1348 Sharpe, vol 1
Cok in the houpe 1349 Lillywhite
le Cok on the Hop 1383 Sharpe, vol 2
le cok on the hoop 1392 Sharpe, vol 2
le Cokke on the hoop 1421 Sharpe, vol 2
atte Cok ny Frer Austyns 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
atte Cok' ny croched Freres 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Cok brewhouse 1438 Lillywhite
le Cok 1441 Lillywhite
the Kokke 1463-4 Botfield
le Brewhous atte Cok on the hoop 1450 Sharpe, vol 2
the Kokke 1518-64 Lillywhite
le Cok on the hoop 1456 Sharpe, vol 2
the Cock 1550 Fry vol. 1
le Cock in the Hoope 1554 Cox
le Cokke 1561 Fry vol. 1
the Cocke
le Cocke in the Hope
The Cock
I messuage called the Cock
my said messuage called ye Cocke
my tenement... called the Cocke
the messuage called the Cock
the Cock
a messuage called Le Cocke
The signe of the Cock
At the cocke
the Cocke in Aldergate street
Goulden Cocke
c. 1548-1622
atte Rede Cok yn the pultrie
atte redcok
Redde Cocke
Red Cocke
a tenement called the Redd Cocke
the Redd Cocke
atte white Cok'
Kokes and Pulltares (Pulltares is probably Poultry, the street name) 1518-9 Lillywhite

Color: Color terms appear with some charges from very early on. See Black, Blue, Gilded, Golden, Gold, Green, Pied, Red, White for details.

Coney: This term for a rabbit first appears in 1424. In the late 16th and early 17th century, it appears with numbers (three). The term hare is found once; see it for details. The term scut is an obsolete term for a rabbit (MED s.v. scut); see that term.

Cow: The term cow first appears in 1418. Other terms (catell/cattle, neat) for cows are used as well. See also bull. Cow's heads or faces are found as well.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Signe of the Cowe heele</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Gairdner and Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Catell on le Hoop</td>
<td>1442</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catelle</td>
<td>1463-4</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Neate</td>
<td>1556-7</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cradle:** This term appears once, in 1637.

*Kings Armes (or the Cradle) at the upper end of Cheapside* 1637 Taylor Relations

**Crane:** This term first appears in 1411. A plural French form, *les Heronseux*, appears in 1533. It appears with a number (3) in the 1510s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le Crane on the hop</td>
<td>1411</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte Crane ny seynt Nicholas Flresshames</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crane on the Hoop</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Crane</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>MED s.v. crane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le crane</td>
<td>1455</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inn called The Crayne</td>
<td>1527</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Crane</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Crane at the Crussyd-frers be-syd the Towre-hylle</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Crane</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Crane</td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crane</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Signe of the Crane</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Crane at Hoxton in the Parish of St Leonards Shoreditch</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lez Heronseux</td>
<td>1533</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The iij Cranes</td>
<td>1511-6</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Cranes</td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thre cranes</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iij Cranes in the Vyntre</td>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the iij Cranes</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signe of the three Cranes in Candelwicksteet</td>
<td>1568</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a message called The Three Cranes</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my house called the Three Cranes</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my message called the sign of the Three Cranes</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the signe of the Three Cranes</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three Cranes</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cranes neere the Cuftomhoufe</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye 3 Cranes in ye Old bailey</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Crook:** This term appears once, in the 1580 *Crookhorn*. Cox treats it as a sign name, but it may be a place name.

*Crookhorne* 1580 Cox
**Crooked**: See crook.

**Cross**: This term first appears in 1384. It first appears with a color in 1457 and with other descriptions (like a saint's name) in 1405. See cross(ed) for the postural term.

*Bruehous del la Crosse* 1384  Lillywhite
*atte Crosse yn Tourstrete* 1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
*The Croffe* 1636  Taylor Ten Shires
*Croffe Taverne neere Charing Croffe* 1636  Taylor Travels
*The Crosse* 1639  Cox
*Golden Cross* c. 1457  Lillywhite
*the Golden Cross in Cornhill* 1649  Boyne
*the Rede crosse* 1600  Henslowe
*messuage called the Redd Crosse* 1601  Fry vol. 3
*Red Crosse* 1638  Dale
*Croffe Red in Redcroffe street* 1636  Taylor Travels
*Croffe White in Whitecroffe street* 1636  Taylor Travels
*Seynt Andrewescros on the hoop* 1405  Sharpe, vol 2
*St. Andrews Crofs on the Hoop in the Parifh of St. Duntans in Fleetstreet* c. 1416  Lillywhite
*tenements called Crowne Court or Andrews Crosse* 1601  Fry vol. 3
*the Andrewe Crosse* 1547  Fry vol. 1
*Andrewes Croffe in Fetter lane neer Holborn* 1636  Taylor Travels
*Halifax crosse* 1571  Cox

**Cross(ed)**: This term, which means “crossed in saltire,” first appears in 1506. It only appears describing keys. See cross for the charge.

*le Crosse keyes* 1506  Burford
*Cross Kayes* 1518-58  Lillywhite
*Crose Keys* 1552  Cox
*Crosse Keis* c. 1560-1601  Lillywhite
*Cross-keys* 1561  Nichols (Machyn)
*the Crossekeyes* 1574  Madge

*I messuage, tenement, or inn, called le Crossekeyes* 1601  Fry vol. 3
*The Crofskeyes* 1636  Taylor Ten Shires
*Croffe Keyes in Bedford Berry, alias, Convent Garden* 1636  Taylor Travels

**Crown**: This term first appears in 1384. It appears with a number (three) in 1574. It appears with another charge (Rose) in 1637.

*la selde coronata* 1384  Keene
*Crownselde* 1395  Keene
*Crownseld* 1405  Keene
*le Crowne* 1410  Keene
*Attecroune* 1420  R&W s.n. Crown
the Crowne 1437-9 MED s.v. coroune
In nouum hospicium ubi corona est signum 1430-1 MED s.v. coroune
In nouo hospicio ... vocata le Crone. 1431-4 MED s.v. coroune
the Crowne in Fancehestret 1467 Botfield
De hospicio nuncupato le Crown 1474-5 MED s.v. coroune
the Crown 1550 Burford
the Inne of the Crowne 1540 Cox
hospic' voc' le Crone 1540 Cox
the Crowne 1547 Fry vol. 1
tenement called the Crowne 1568 Madge
the Crown in Warwicklane 1577 Madge
1 messuage called le Crowne 1586 Fry vol. 3
the said messuage called the Crown 1586 Fry vol. 3
1 messuage or inn called le Crowne 1589 Fry vol. 3
1 tenement called le Crowne 1593 Fry vol. 3
tenements called Crowne Court or Andrews Crosse 1601 Fry vol. 3
signe of the Crowne by Newgate Markets 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
the Crown 1593 Sharpe, vol 2
The Crown Brewhouse 1638 Dale
the Crowne (or Jarrets Hall) in Baféing lane 1637 Taylor Relations
the Rofe and Crowne in high Holborne 1637 Taylor Relations
the Rofe and Crowne in Saint Johns street 1637 Taylor Relations
The Three Crowns and formerly the White Rampinge Lyon 1574/5 Harben
the Signe of the three Crownes 1576 Madge
Three Crowns 1618 Lillywhite

Culver: See Dove

Cup: This term first appears in 1424; it is modified with a number (three) by 1445. Color (golden/gilded appears as a modifier by 1587, first as a book-seller's name. Jonson's 1598 play "Every Man in His Humor" gives The Water-Tankard as the name of an inn; it's not clear to me whether that's intended as a "real" name or one that was "funny."
atte coupe beside wolkeye 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
le Cowpe on the Hoop 1432 Sharpe
le Coupe super le hoop 1449 Sharpe, vol 2
the Cuppe 1574 Madge
Golden Cup 1587-1600 Fry Bibliographical
Guilded Cup 1641 Marchant
le Three Coupes upon le hoop 1445 Sharpe, vol 2
the signe of three Cuppis 1540 Cox
an inn called le Thre Cuppes 1544 Gairdner and Brodie
**Dagger:** This term first appears in 1418. The adjectives "Inner" and "outer" (utter) describe two parts of a single tenement, not the sign itself. It appears as a plural as well as singular form from the earliest times.

- **Dager** 1418-1536: Lillywhite
- **Daggers** 1418-1536: Lillywhite
- **le Ower Dagger** 1539: Gairdner & Brodie
- **le Utter Dagger** 1540: Gairdner & Brodie
- **le Inner Dagger** 1540: Gairdner & Brodie
- **the Dager in Chepe** 1541: London Topographical
- **Dagger** c. 1558-1610?: Lillywhite
- **Signe de lez Daggers** 1573: Madge
- **my two messuages called the Daggers** 1573: Madge
- **the Dagger** 1610: Boyne
- **the Dagger ordinary** 1638: Dale

**Dancing:** This term first appears around 1600; it is used only with bears. Dancing bears were a sort of entertainment in late period along with bear-baiting. It probably is a pair of bears combatant.

- **Dancing Bears** c. 1600-21: Lillywhite
- **yé Dancing Bears** 1620: Warner

**David:** The name of the Biblical king appears once, in 1603.

- **Sign of King Dauid** 1603: Kingsford (Stow)

**Deer:** See hart, hind, and reindeer.

**Devil:** The devil appears once alone on a sign, in 1563, and once with Saint Dunstan.

- **the Devyll** 1563: Boyne
- **yé divell and S' Dunstan** 1621: Warner

**Dial:** This sign refers to a clock, possibly a clockface, but more likely a sundial.

- **the Diall** 1608-11: Lillywhite
- **Dial near Holborn Conduit** 1649: Lillywhite

**Dish:** This term first appears in 1547 (as Pewter Dish).

- **le Pewter Dishe** 1547: Harben

**Dog:** Dogs show up in 1636 as standalone charges. Earlier the "dog's head in the pot" appears; its origin is unclear but may refer to gluttony.

- **The Dog** 1636: Taylor Ten Shires
- **Dog neere Bifhopgafe** 1636: Taylor Ten Shires
Dog, or Talbot in Long Lane 1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Dog in Chancery Lane 1636  Taylor Travels
Dog within Newgate 1636  Taylor Travels
the Dogg at Westminster 1648  Boyne
ye synge of ye Dogges hede in ye Pot 1534  Lillywhite
the Dogges Hedde in the potte 1550  Fry vol. 1
le Dogges Hede in the Pote 1561  Fry vol. 1
the sign of the dogges hedd in the pott 1574  Madge
1 other tenement... called the Doggeshedd in the pott 1594  Fry vol. 3

Dolphin: This heraldic fish first appears as a sign name very early, in 1291. It always appears in an unmodified form.

Dolphyne 1291  Lillywhite
dolfyn o the hop 1379  Sharpe, vol 2
pe Dolphyn yn pe paress' of seynt Magnes 1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
pe dolphyn ny seynte Magnes 1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Dolphyn 1418-40  Lillywhite
Dolphin 1423  Lillywhite
Dolphyn 1423  Lillywhite
Dolyn 1429  Lillywhite
le dolfyn on the hoop 1410  Sharpe, vol 2
pe dolphyn 1424  MED s.v. dolfin
Brewhouse called Le Dolphyn upon le hoop 1445  Lillywhite
le Dolphyn on le Hoope 1445  Lillywhite
bruehouse called le Dolfin 1451  Burford
le Dolfn 1491  Sharpe, vol 2
le Dolphyn 1513-47  Lillywhite
Dolphyn 1547  Lillywhite
Dolphin  c. 1544 -1570s  Lillywhite
the tenement called the Delphin 1563  Madge
Dolphin 1603  Kingsford (Stow)
Dolphin, a common inne 1603  Kingsford (Stow)
Dolphin in Old Fijh street 1636  Taylor Travels
Dolphin in Thames street neere Dowgate 1636  Taylor Travels
the Dolphin without Bishopsgate 1637  Taylor Relations
the Dolphin 1638  Dale

Dove: This name first appears in the mid 16th century; it only appears with numbers (three, four). An earlier term, culver, appears in 1380.

Culver on the Hope 1380  Sharpe, vol 2
4 Doves  c. 1539-43  Lillywhite
The 3 Doves at Cow Crose  1650  Lillywhite

**Dragon:** This term appears by 1361; it appears from early on with the color green as well as alone.

- la Dragoun  1361  Sharpe, vol 2
- atte Dragon  1374  R&W s.n. Dragon
- le Dragon  1407  Sharpe, vol 2
- Dragon  1598  Lillywhite
- The Dragon  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
- Dragon in Drury Lane  1636  Taylor Travels
- Dragon in Pauls Churchyard  1636  Taylor Travels
- Dragon in Southwarke neere Saint George's Church  1636  Taylor Travels
- Dragon in White Chappell  1636  Taylor Travels
- Dragon in White Friers  1636  Taylor Travels
- Dragon on St Lamberts hill, and in Thames street  1636  Taylor Travels
- the Dragon  1638  Dale
- Grene Dragon  14th c.  Lillywhite
- Gryne Dragone  1542-1600  Lillywhite
- Green Dragon  1582  Lillywhite
- the Green Dragon  1583  Fry vol. 3
- the grene Dragon  1591  Sharpe, vol 2
- I messuage called "le signe of the greene dragon"  1598  Fry vol. 3
- the messuage called the Green Dragon  1598  Fry vol. 3
- the messuage called the Greene Dragon  1598  Fry vol. 3
- Green Dragon Tavern  1633-4  Lillywhite
- Greene Dragon at Breadfret hill, was the Caftle  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
- The Green Dragon in Chepefide  1636  Taylor Travels
- the greene dragon in bishopsgate street  1637  Taylor Relations
- the Greene Dragon in fowle Lane in Southwarke  1637  Taylor Relations
- The Green Dragon  1638  Dale

**Dunstan:** In the early 17th century (1621, 1636), depictions of the devil and Saint Dunstan were used as sign names.

- ye divell and S' Dunstan  1621  Warner
- St. Dunstane  1636  Taylor Travels

**Eagle:** This sign name appears by 1420. Color (black) appears by 1506; the postural term spread/splayed appears by the 1550s. Both terms are used together by 1647. In 1601, the sign The Eagle and the Child appears, derived from the badge of the Derby family.

- Egle  1420-25  Lillywhite
- mesuagio sive taberna vocat' le Egle  1449  MED s.v. Egle
**Egle** 1450-1564 Lillywhite

**Egyille** 1450-1564 Lillywhite

**Egyll** 1450-1564 Lillywhite

**hegull** 1450-1564 Lillywhite

**le Egle on the hoop** 1455 Sharpe, vol 2

**the Egille in Chepe** 1468 Botfield

**Hegull** 1490 Lillywhite

**the syne of the Egyll** 1552 Nichols (Machyn)

**I mansion or messuage called le new Eagle** 1588 Fry vol. 3

**le Eagle** 1588 Fry vol. 3

**Eagle in Cow Lane** 1636 Taylor Travels

**Black Eagle** 1506 Lillywhite

**Black Egle** 1551 Sharpe, vol 2

**the Spled Egle alias the Black Egle** 1577 Madge

**Black Spread Eagle Watling Street** 1647 Lillywhite

**the Black Spread Eagle in the Old Bailye** 1650 Boyne

**Spread Eagle** 1550s Lillywhite

**Spread Eagle** c. 1550s Lillywhite

**Spred Egle** 1561 Lillywhite

**the Sprede Egle** 1590 Cox

**the Splayed Eagle** 1624 Lillywhite

**the Splayed Eagle** 1624 Sharpe, vol 2

**the Spread Eagle in Gracious street** 1636 Lillywhite

**Spred Eagle in Grayes Inne Lane** 1636 Taylor Travels

**the spread Eagle in Gracious fireete** 1637 Taylor Relations

**the spreadEagle in Gracious street** 1637 Taylor Relations

**the Spreadeagle in Gracious-street** 1637 Taylor Relations

**Spred Eagle** 1638 Dale

**The Spread Eagle opposite St. Dunstans Church Fleet Street** 1638 Lillywhite

**the eagell and chyld** 1601 Collier (Henslowe)

**the eagell and the childe** 1601 Collier (Henslowe)

**Elephant:** This name first appears in 1411. The color black appears with it in 1557.

**Elephant in Chepe** 1411 Lillywhite

**le Olyphaunt** 1506 Burford

**Olyfant** 1519 Burford

**Elephant** 1570 Lillywhite

**one capital messuage called the Olivaunt** 1583 Fry vol. 3

**formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphaunt** late 16th c. Lillywhite

**The Elephant** 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**The figne of the Elephant** 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Elephant without Temple Barr 1650 Lillywhite
Black Elephant 1557? Lillywhite

Elm: This may not be a sign, but rather an actual tree. See also Oak, Walnut tree.
Elme near the churchyard of St. Brigid 1396-7 Lillywhite

Estrich: See Ostrich.

Eve: See Adam and Eve.

Falcon: This sign name first appears in 1423; it never is modified.
Fakon 1423 Lillywhite
Faucon on the Hope 1443-1547 Lillywhite
le Fawcon 1455 Cox
the facon 1463 MED s.v. faucoun
the Facown 1463 MED s.v. faucoun
le Fawcon super le loop 1479 Sharpe, vol 2
Faucon c. 1520s Lillywhite
Faucon c. 1530s Lillywhite
Faucon 1565-1611 Lillywhite
I other messuage there called the Fawcon 1593 Fry vol. 3
my tenement called the Fawcon 1593 Fry vol. 3
an Inne... called... the fawcon 1604 Cox
Falchion 1619 Lillywhite
The Faulcon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Fanlcon [sic] in Rosemary Lane 1636 Taylor Travels
Faulcon on the Banke fide 1636 Taylor Travels
the Falcon in Southwark 1637 Taylor Relations
the Falcon in Fetter Lane 1650 Boyne

Fan: This name appears in the 1580s; it only appears with the number three.
that messuage called the Three Fannes 1583 Fry vol. 3
the premises called the Three Fannes 1583 Fry vol. 3
ii messuages now or formerly called le three fannes 1586 Fry vol. 3

Feathers: This name appars in 1650; it only occurs in the plural form.
thefeaters Tavern 1650 Boyne

Fiery Ball: This appears in 1577-83, as the name of a single location.
that messuage and garden late commonly called the "Signe of the Belle" and now called the 
"Signe of the Fyrie Ball" 1583 Fry vol. 3
the messuage and garden called the sign of the Bell and now called the sign of the Firye Ball
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiery Ball or Fyrie Ball</th>
<th>1577-83</th>
<th>Lillywhite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Fish:** The general term *Fish* is used only in 1638; see also Dolphin.

*The Fish* | 1638 | Dale |

**Fleece:** This term is first used in 1571; it appears as Golden Fleece (as in the Greek myth or the mainland European order) in 1636.

*The Fleece* | 1571 | Madge |

*Fleece in Bedford-Berry, Alias, the Covent Garden* | 1636 | Taylor Travels |

*Fleece in Cornhill, neere Birchin Lane end* | 1636 | Taylor Travels |

*Fleece in Little Britaine* | 1636 | Taylor Travels |

*Golden fleece without Temple Bar* | 1636 | Taylor Ten Shires |

**Fleur-de-Lys:** This single name first appears in the 1360s. It often appears as the relatively Anglicized form using Flower/Flour. It appears with the number three in 1590.

*le Flourdelays* | 1364 | Sharpe, vol 2 |

*Fleur-de-Lys* | c. 1377-99 | Lillywhite |

*Fourdelesys* | c. 1377-99 | Lillywhite |

*[the] Flourdelice* | 1385 | MED s.v. flour-de-lice |

*Fourdelesys* | 1396 | Sharpe, vol 2 |

*le Flourdelays* | 1407 | Sharpe, vol 2 |

*le ffower delyce* | 1506 | Burford |

*the Flower de Lewse* | 1540 | Gairdner & Brodie |

*the Flower de Lewse* | 1540 | Gairdner & Brodie |

*Flower de Lyce* | 1547-65 | Lillywhite |

*the Flowerdeluce* | 1563 | Madge |

*I messuage called the Flower de Luce* | 1580 | Fry vol. 3 |

*I messuage ... called by the name of le Flower de luce* | 1584 | Fry vol. 3 |

*I other messuage ... called le Flower de Luce* | 1591 | Fry vol. 3 |

*my messuage or brewhouse called the sign of the Flower de Luce* | 1591 | Fry vol. 3 |

*that messuage and brewhouse called le Flower de Luce* | 1591 | Fry vol. 3 |

*the message called the Flower de Luce* | 1591 | Fry vol. 3 |

*Flower de Luca* | 1591 | Lillywhite |

*I other house or messuage called le Flower de Luce* | 1592 | Fry vol. 3 |

*said house called le Flowere de Luce* | 1592 | Fry vol. 3 |

*the message called le Flower de Luce* | 1592 | Fry vol. 3 |

*I messuage or inn called the fflower de Luce* | 1601 | Fry vol. 3 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>messuage... called the Floure de Luce</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the &quot;Flower de Luce&quot;</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the said messuage called the fflower de Luce</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Inne, called the Flower de Luce</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower de Luce</td>
<td>1629</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flower de Lice</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flower De Lices in the Finch Lane neere Cornehill</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flore de Luce</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Flore de Luces</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Flowers de Luce</td>
<td>1590s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Flower De Lices in the Finch Lane neere Cornehill</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a brewhouse called the Flower</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Gairdner &amp; Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower: This is probably a variant of Fleur-de-lys (see above). It appears in 1540.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a brewhouse called the Flower</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Gairdner &amp; Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower de Lys: See Fleur de Lys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying: This term first appears in 1636; it appears only with horse.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Horse</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flying Flying in Woodstreet</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstool: This appears once, as Three Footstools, in 1638.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Footstools</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstool: This appears once, as Three Footstools, in 1638.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstool: This appears once, as Three Footstools, in 1638.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Footstool: This appears once, as Three Footstools, in 1638.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune: Two inns of this name appear in 1636; it probably is a depiction of the wheel of fortune.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortune in Drury Lane</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain: This name is not attested until 1636, but there are seven inns of that name by that date.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Fountain</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Fountaine</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Fountain</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountaine in Bloomesbury</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four: This number first appears around 1540; it is only found with birds (dove, swan).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fowerdoves Alley is dated to 1543 in Gairdner &amp; Brodie.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Doves</td>
<td>c. 1539-43</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signe of the four swans in bishopgate street</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Taylor Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the foure swannes without Bishopgate</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Taylor Relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Fox:** This term first appears around 1574; it appears from the start with a number (three), though it also appears unmodified.

- *the Foxe* 1595 Cox
- *The Three Foxes* c. 1574 Lillywhite

**Frying Pan:** This first appears in 1582.

- *I messuage called the Fryenge Panne* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *a tenement called the Fryenge Panne* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *the Frying Panne* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *the fryingpane* 1594 Henslowe
- *fryngan* 1613 Henslowe
- *the fryingpan* 1613 Henslowe
- *the Frying Pan* 1638 Dale

**Galley:** This type of ship appears as a sign name in 1561; the sign occurs earlier as ship (and is sometimes used interchangeably with it later). See Ship.

- *Gallye* 1561 Lillywhite
- *Shipp or Gallye* 1561 Lillywhite
- *I messuage commonly called the Gallie* 1580s Fry vol. 3
- *the messuage called the Gallie* 1580s Fry vol. 3

**Garland:** This name first appears in 1424. In the 16th century, it appears with the adjective *Rose.*

- *atte Gerland with outen Bisshopesgate* 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
- *the Garlond in Eschepe* 1464-5 Botfield
- *The Rose Garlande* 1514-34 Lillywhite
- *I messuage and tenement called the Garland* 1579 Fry vol. 3
- *that capital messuage called le Garland* 1587 Fry vol. 3
- *Garland* 1598 Lillywhite

**Garter:** This name first appears in 1636.

- *The Garter* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
- *The Garter in Long Aker* 1636 Taylor Travels

**Gate:** This name first appears in 1391. It appears with color terms from the start, though it also appears alone. One is explicitly called a field-gate, but all are probably field-gates.

- *the gate* 1568 Madge
- *le Grene Gate* 1391 CPatentRolls
- *atte grene gate yn poodynglane* 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
- *the messuage called the Greane Gate next Ledenhall* 1563 Madge
- *the Grene Gate* 1563 Madge
- *The Golden field-Gate, at the upper end of Holborne* 1636 Taylor Travels
**George**: This name first appears in 1369 and remains popular.

George on the Hoope 1369  Cox
le George on the hope 1396  Sharpe, vol 2
le George 1417  Sharpe, vol 2
le George on the hoop 1423  Sharpe, vol 2
le George atte Sholaneend 1432  Sharpe, vol 2
le Georges Inne 1454  Cox
hospitium cum signo Sancti Georgii 1455  Cox
hospicio quod vocatur George 1458  Cox
Saint George 1494  Lillywhite
hospicium vocatum le George Inne 1501  Cox
Saynt George in Flete Street 1503-43  Lillywhite
the signe of the George 1525  Cox
hospice vocat' the Georgh [sic] 1540  Cox
hospic' voc' Le George 1550  Cox
the Jorg in Lombard strett 1558  Nichols (Machyn)
I messuage called the George 1560  Fry vol. 1
the tenement called the George 1562  Madge
I messuage formerly called by the name of le George 1595  Fry vol. 3
George on Horseback 1619  Lillywhite
George in Fleet Lane 1636  Taylor Travels
the George Inne 1649  Cox

**Gilded**: This color term is used as a variant of the more common golden or gilden (which see). This term first appears in 1557. It is used only with inanimate objects (unlike golden, which is used with other kinds of items).

Three Gilded Ankers 1557  Fry vol 1
the three gilded Ankers 1558  Fry vol. 1
Gilded Cup in Houndsditch 1641  Lillywhite
Gilt Key 16th c.  Lillywhite

**Gilden**: See golden

**Glaive**: This term appears once, in 1539.

the Glayue in Colemanstreet 1539  Fry vol. 1

**Glene**: See sheaf.

**Globe**: This term first appears in 1613. By 1636, there are nine taverns by that name. In 1650, it appears with the color golden.

Globe 1613-44  Lillywhite
The Globe 1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Globe in Bedlam 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Globe in Thridneedle street 1636 Taylor Travels
Govlden Globe in Letle Breten 1650 Lillywhite
the Govlden Globe in Letle Breten 1650 Boyne

Glove: This term appears once, in 1636.
The Glove 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Goat: This term appears by 1342.
le Gotte medieval Lillywhite
Walter atte Got 1342 Keene
taberna ate Goth 1346 Keene
atte Goot 1348, 1357 Keene
ate Goot 1356 Keene
La Taverne atte Goot 1357 MED s.v. got
le Gotte atte hope 1363 Keene
atte Gote 1386 Keene
le Gote 1435 Sharpe, vol 2
Goote 1487 Keene
le Goote on the hope 1490 Sharpe, vol 2
le Gootte on the hope 1490 Sharpe, vol 2
Le Goote Inn 1547-51 Lillywhite
le Gott 1547-51 Lillywhite
le Gote on the hope 1513 Sharpe, vol 2
Goat 1539 Keene
Goate Inn 1557 Lillywhite
Goate in Smithfield 1636 Taylor Travels
the Goat 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the Goat or Antelop 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Gold: This is a relatively late variant of golden, which first appears in 1624. See also golden.
Gould Lion 1624 Lillywhite

Golden: This color term first appears in 1579 (as gylden). It is used with animals (lion), legendary monsters (unicorn), birds (cock), and inanimate objects (anchor, ball, bell, etc.). See also gilded, which appears somewhat earlier (though still after 1550), and gold.
Golden Anchor 1620 Lillywhite
the Golden Bale 1638 Dale
the Golden Ball 1638 Dale
blew Bell and now called gilden Bell 1597 Lillywhite
Golden Bell 1638 Dale
Goulden Cocke c. 1548-1622 Lillywhite
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Cross</td>
<td>c. 1457-1557</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Cup</td>
<td>1587-1600</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden fleece without Temple Bar</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Golden field-Gate, at the upper end of Holborne</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Cup in Letle Breten</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Lyon</td>
<td>16th c</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldyng Lyon</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late called the 'Pawll and now the Golden Lyon'</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Lion</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Golden Lyon neere York-houfe or Buckingham-houfe</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the signe of the Three Golden Lyons in Cornhill</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gylden Tunne</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Unicorn over against the Maypole in the Strand</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grasshopper**: This term appears once, in 1636.

*The Grafhopper in Threedneedle street, neere Finch Lane end* | 1636 | Taylor Travels |

**Grave**: This is a rendering of the Dutch Graf (count), used in the name of the historical Maurice of Nassau (an early 17th century figure who became a knight of the Garter in 1612). The name appears once in 1636.

*Grave Maurice* | 1636 | Taylor Ten Shires |

**Green**: This color first appears in the 1391. It is only found with three terms: gate, dragon, and lattice.

*le Grene Gate* | 1391 | CPatentRolls |
*atte grene gate yn poodynglane* | 1424 | Cox London, Chambers & Daunt |
*the messuage called the Greane Gate next Ledenhall* | 1563 | Madge |
*the Grene Gate* | 1563 | Madge |
*Greene Dragon* | 14th c. | Lillywhite |
*Gryne Dragone* | 1542-1600 | Lillywhite |
*the Green Dragon* | 1583 | Fry |
*the messuage called the Greene Dragon* | 1598 | Fry |
*Green Dragon Tavern* | 1633-4 | Lillywhite |
*The Green Dragon in Chepefide* | 1636 | Taylor Travels |
*Greene Dragon at Breadstreet hill, was the Caftle* | 1636 | Taylor Ten Shires |
*Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon* | 1649 | Lillywhite |
*grene lettyce* | 1556 | Fry vol. 1 |

**Greyhound**: This term first appears as a byname in 1240. It appears seven times in 1636.

*Emma Attegreyhon* | 1240 | MED s.v. grehound |
*The Greyhonde* | 1377 | Burford |
*the Grewnd in Eschepe* | 1465 | Botfield |
the sygne of the Grewnd 1465 Botfield
Greyhound Inn 1483 Lillywhite
le gronthound c. 1515 Cox
Greyhounds 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
the Grayhound 1557 Nichols (Machyn)
the Gray-honde 1558 Nichols (Machyn)
the Grayhound 1616 Sharpe, vol 2
Greyhound in Southwarke, or the Upper Ground 1636 Lillywhite
The Greyhound 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Greyhound Tavern 1638 Dale

Griffin: This term first appears in 1404-5. It appears with a number (two) in 1633-4.
Gryffyn 1404-5 Lillywhite
Griffin 1619-34 Lillywhite
Criphon [sic] in White Chappell 1636 Taylor Travels
the Griffin 1638 Dale
Two Griffins 1633-4 Lillywhite

Gun: This term first appears in 1579.
Gun 1579 Lillywhite
the Gonne 1582 Burford
Gun 1594 Lillywhite
The Gunne 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Gun Tavern in Wapin 1648 Lillywhite

Hammer: This term appears in 1426; it is not attested later.
atte Hamer’ yn þe paressh’ of þe whitechapell’ 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
atte Hamere 1426 R&W s.n Hamer

Hand: This term appears in 1423. It appears as "the hand in hand" in 1636 and with a variety of other charges starting in 1557.
Hande 1423-1531 Lillywhite
1 capital messuage called the Hand 1582 Fry vol. 3
the great messuage called the Sign of the Hand 1582 Fry vol. 3
the said capital messuage called the Hand 1582 Fry vol. 3
the hand 1638 Dale
The Hand in hand 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the sygne of the hand and starre 1557 Lillywhite
Hand and Golden Pen 1616 Lillywhite
Hand and Bible in Duck Lane 1641 Lillywhite
the Hand and Bowle [ball] 1650 Boyne
**Hanging**: This postural term is first used in 1564 (to describe a sword).

*Hanging Sword* 1564-98 Lillywhite

*Hanging sword* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

**Hare**: This term for a rabbit first appears in 1554. It is a rare late variant of the earlier term coney (both terms are quite old as words). See also coney.

*the Hare in Chepe* 1554 Nichols (Machyn)

*the 2 hares* 1638 Dale

**Harp**: This term first appears in 1361.

*atte Harpe* 1361 R&W s.n. Harp

*John atte Harp* c. 1368 Keene

*The Harpe on the Hope* 1388 Lillywhite

*le harp on the hope* 1419 Sharpe, vol 2

*the tenement... called the harpe* 1451-2 MED s.v. harpe

*le harp on the hoop* 1449 Sharpe, vol 2

*Le Crowne alias Le Harpe* 1545 Lillywhite

*the messuage... called the Harpe on the Hoope* 1583 Fry vol. 3

**Harpoon**: This term appears once in 1576.

*The Harpoon* 1576 Lillywhite

**Harrow**: This term appears in 1389.

*le harwe on the hope* 1389 Sharpe, vol 2

*Harrow on the Hope* 1416 Lillywhite

*another messuage... called le Harrowe* 1590 Fry vol. 3

*the messuage and tenement called the Harrowe* 1601 Fry vol. 3

*Harrow in Southwarke* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**Hart**: This term first appears in 1318. Modifications, both color (white, red) and body parts (hart’s head, hart’s horn), appeared shortly after 1400. See also buck, hind, reindeer, and roebuck.

*formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphaunt* late 16th c. Lillywhite

*Whyt Harte* 1400-06 Lillywhite

*Innyng ad signum albi Cerui* 1492 Cox

*le White Herte* 1538 Cox

*the Whyte Harte* 1550 Burford

*the White Harte* 1552 Fry vol. 1

*the Whyt Hart* 1557 Fry vol. 1

*the tenement called the "Sygne de le Whyte Harte"* 1561 Fry vol. 1

*the said messuage called the White Hart.* 1561 Fry vol. 1

*the White Harte Inn* 1571 Cox

*1 tenement called the White Hart* 1583 Fry vol. 3
the messuages formerly called Highouse and le Glene and now called le Whit Hart

Fry vol. 3

I messuage or brewhouse called le White Harte 1589 Fry vol. 3

that capital house or mansion or inn, called by the name of the White Hart 1589 Fry vol. 3

The signe the White Hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

At the White Hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

The White hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

signe of the white Hart in high Holborne 1637 Taylor Relations

the sign of the Legge and the White Hart 1559 Fry vol. 1

Hertshed on the Hoop 1385 Lillywhite

le Herteshed 1400 Thomas

le Hartished 1540 Cox

the Hart Head 1581 Cox

atte hertishorn yn pety wales 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

atte Hertishorne ageyns Chricherche 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

Herteshorn 1424-40 Lillywhite

Hertes horne in Smithfield c. 1424-40 Lillywhite

le Hertyshorne 1506 Burford

hertes horne c. 1512 Farmer (Hickscorner)

hortishorne 1512-3 Harben

a house called the Hartyshorne 1540 Gairdner & Brodie

the Harts Horne 1571 Madge

The Harts Horn 1583 Cox

the Hart Horne 1588 Cox

the harts horne brewhouse scituat in Eastsmithfeild 1650 Lillywhite

Hat: See Cardinals's hat. See also cap.

Hatchet: This term appears in 1599.

the hachette 1599 Henslowe

Head (animal): This term first appears in 1356 (horse's head); other heads follow quickly.

Several animals commonly used as charges (boar, bull, hart, horse, ram) are found. One oddity is the "dog's head in the pot" (see dog for further discussion).

le Boreshede 1360 Sharpe, vol 2

le Boreshede 1407 Sharpe, vol 2

[messuage...called] le Boreshede 1442 MED s.v.bore

Hospicio de Boryshede 1471-2 MED s.v.bore

la Bore is hed 1492 Cox

le Boresed 1506 Burford

Bores Hedde in Chepe 1552 Fry vol. 1

messuagium... voc' Boreshead 1558 Cox
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Boares Heade</td>
<td>1569</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 messuage called the Boores Heade</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bores Head Tavern</td>
<td>c. 1590</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 other messuage there called by the sign of the &quot;Bores Heade&quot;</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my messuage there called the &quot;Bores head&quot;</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3 vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar's Head</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore's head</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Boares Head</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bore's Head</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bulhed</td>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Bullehed</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hostell callid the Bulhed</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulhedde</td>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Gairdner and Brodie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bull-hed be-syd London stone</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye Bull Head</td>
<td>1618</td>
<td>Warner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bull-head</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Bvll Head Taverne in Cheap Side</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull or Buffles Head at Charing-Croffe</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ye syng of ye Dogges hede in ye Pot</td>
<td>1534</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Dogges Hedde in the potte</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Dogges Hede in the Pote</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sign of the dogges hedd in the pott</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 other tenement... called the Doggeshedd in the pott</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertshed on the Hoop</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Herteshed</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Hartished</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Hart Head</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsehede</td>
<td>1356-1420</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horshead</td>
<td>1356-1420</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horshed</td>
<td>1403/4</td>
<td>Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsheved on the Hope</td>
<td>1377/8</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Horsheued</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte horsheved with outen Newgate</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Horsehed</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse Hede</td>
<td>1542-51</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
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<tr>
<td>the signe of the horsehed</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sign of the Horsehedd</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the horsehead</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the horsehed</td>
<td>1582</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the horse head</td>
<td>1590</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the libarde [leopard] head in shordich 1610s Greg
the lebickes [leopard's] hed 1620 Greg
the Rammes Hedd 1568 Madge
the Ramies hed 1568 Madge
the Raims Heade 1568 Madge

**Head (human):** This term first appears in 1388. The earlier forms are bishop's head (also pope's head) and saracen's head. In the late sixteenth and early seventeenth century, the heads of other people appear (saints – James and John, rulers – king and queen, and a few others – maiden, fool, Pole).

*Byshopes Hed in Watlynge Stret* 1466 Botfield
*Bysshoppes Hed* 1542-4 Lillywhite
*Bishopps heade* 1542-95 Lillywhite
*Bysshoppes Hedd* 1542-95 Lillywhite
*le Bishoppeshead* 1542-95 Lillywhite

*formerly called le popes-head now le Bishoppeshead* 1550s Lillywhite
*Byshope[s] hed* 1563 Nichols (Machyn)
*I messuage called the Bishops Hed* 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
*my great messuage or tavern called the Bisshoppshead* 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
*I messuage called the Bisshops head* 1585 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
*Bishop-head in Chancery Lane* 1636 Taylor Travels
*the Bishop's head* 1638 Dale

*name of signe of the James otherwise called the ffooles head* 1612 Greg
*Jemes is head* 1595 Henslowe
*St Jo. Hed* 1620 Warner
*the Taverne of the Kyngesshed* 1538 Fry vol. 1
*le Maydenesheed* 1407 Sharpe, vol 2
*Maydenehed* 1488 Lillywhite
*the Mayden heed* 1498-9 Sharpe, vol 2
*Madenhed* 1523-8 Lillywhite
*Mayddenhed* 1523-8 Lillywhite
*Lee mayden heede* 1527 Cox
*le Maydys Hedde* 1536 Lillywhite
*the Maydens hedde* 1540 Cox
*the Maydenehedde in Morelane* 1554 Fry vol. 1
*the Maidenhead* 1566 Madge
*[my] house called the Maydenhed* 1580 Fry vol. 3
*the tenement called the Maydenehead* 1582 Fry vol. 3

*that messuage called le Maydenhed alias le Maydenehed alley* 1593 Fry vol. 3
*The Maiden heede* 1621 Cox
*Mayden-head in Bufh-Lane* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Maydenhead and George in the upper ground in Surrey 1636 Taylor Travels

ye pole Head 1621 Warner
the Poppeshede 1538 Fry vol. 1
the quenes head 1601 Henslowe
le Sarsvnesheved 1388 CPatentRolls
Sarzon Hede 1435 CPatentRolls
le Sarazineshed 1440 CPatentRolls
le Sarazyneshede 1441 CPatentRolls
the Sarsons Hed 1557 Fry vol. 1
the Saryzen Hed 1564 Madge
Great Turk or Great Turks Head 1600-2 Lillywhite

Heathcock: This term for a male pheasant appears in 1523-4.
the hethcok 1523-4 Sharpe, vol 2

Hedgehog: This term appears in 1555.
The Hedgehog 1555 Lillywhite
the signe of the hedgehog 1555 Nichols (Machyn)

Helm: This term first appears in 1424; by the 16th century it appears usually as Helmet.
atte helme yn Cornhill' 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
a tenement or inne called the Helme upon the hoope 1437 Burford
Helmet 1550s Lillywhite
the Hellmett 1568 Madge
Helmet Inn c. 1603-14 Lillywhite

Herring: This term appears in 1382. It doesn't appear later.
j tenementum, vocatum Herynggharsplace.. c. 1382 MED s.v. hering
j tenementum... vocatum le Herynghows. c. 1382 MED s.v. hering

Heron: See Crane

Hind: This term appears in 1420; after 1524, it apperas with color terms (white). See also hart, buck, reindeer, and roebuck.
le Hynde on the Hope 1420 Cox
Hinde 1424-40 Lillywhite
mess' voc' le Hynd 1509 Cox
White Hynde 1524 Lillywhite
a tenement called le Whyte Hynde 1544 Gairdner and Brodie
that messuage called the White Hinde 1561 Fry vol. 1
White Hind 1630s Lillywhite
the White Hinde without Cripplegate 1637 Taylor Relations
the sign of the White Hinde in Coleman Street 1640 Boyne
**Honey-corn**: This reference is unclear; there is another Middle English use of this term, but it's not clear what its meaning is either.

*le Honycorn on the hoop* 1407  Sharpe, vol 2

**Hood**: This term appears in the late 14th century, then disappears.

*le hood on the hoop* 1379  Sharpe, vol 2

*[The brewhouse at] le Hood sur le Hoop* 1384  MED s.v hop

*del hood super the hope* 1393  CPatentRolls

**Hoop**: While hoope more typically refers to the thing framing a charge in an early inn-sign, sometimes the hoop itself becomes the basis of a name. It first appears in 1426.

*Le Round Hope in Redcross Street* 1426  Lillywhite

*Hoope* 1622  Lillywhite

*Hoope in Purpoole lane neere Grayfin-lane* 1636  Taylor Ten Shires

*The Coopers hoope in Leadenhal firtree neere Limestreet* 1636  Taylor Travels

**Horn** (musical instrument or animal horn): This term first appears as a byname in 1261. In the unmarked form, it may refer either to the musical instrument or a hart's antler. The musical instrument is usually a bugle-horn or hunting horn, the instrument, though French horns (that is a hunting horn with a circular tube) are used on signs by the mid-17th century, according to Boyne. The animal form is a deer's (hart's) antler. The specification of the animal *hart* first appears in 1506; a *Unicorn's Horn* appears in 1541. *Crookhorne* may be a place name instead of "crooked horn."

*Will. de la Horn* 1261  MED s.v. horn

*Joh. atte Horne* 1333  MED s.v. horn

*Horne on le hoope* 1379-90  Lillywhite

*le hoor on the hope* 1385  Sharpe, vol 2

*Horn on the Hoo* 1405 Sharp

*le hoor on the hoop* 1405  Sharpe, vol 2

*Horne howse* 1497  Cox

*hospicio le horne* c.1515  Cox

*The Horne in Fleetstreet* 1636  Taylor Travels

*y* *Horne taverne* 1647  Boyne

*le Hertyshorne* 1506  Burford

*hertes horne* c. 1512  Farmer (Hickscorner)

*a house called the Hartyshorne* 1540  Gairdner & Brodie

*the Hartes Hore* 1571  Madge

*Harts Hornes & Miter at the end of Carter lane, neere Black-friers* 1636  Lillywhite

*Unycornes Hore* 1541  Keene & Harding

*Crookhorne* 1580  Cox
Horse: This name first appears in 1342. It appears with color (black, white) by 1396. Horse's head appears by 1356. In the 17th century (1636), it appears with another adjective, flying (referring of course to a pegasus). See also horseshoe, nag.

le hors atte hope 1342 Sharpe, vol 1
le horsse on the hoop 1398 Sharpe, vol 2
le hors on the hoop 1416 Sharpe, vol 2
atte Horse yn Aldrissh'gasteret 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
[atte] Hors 1423 MED s.v. Checker
Horfe neere the Bridge in Southwarke 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
le Blakehors on the hope 1396 Lillywhite, Harben
the Whytehorse 1468 Lillywhite
the White Hors 1468 Botfield
le Whightehorse 1518-29 Cox
White Horse 1525 Cox
le Whytehorse Inne 1543 Gairdner & Brodie
le Whyte Horse taverne 1543 Gairdner & Brodie
y' Whitehorse 1562 Sharpe, vol 2
the White House alias the White Horse 1564 Lillywhite
White House alias the White Horse 1564-71 Lillywhite
the White House otherwise called the White Horse 1571 Lillywhite
I other messuage called le White Horse 1589 Fry vol. 3
le White Horse1589 Fry vol. 3
The White Horfe in Lumbard street 1636 Taylor Travels
the Whithorse 1638 Dale
the White Hores in Bread Street 1649 Boyne
Horfe Flying in Woodstreet 1636 Taylor Travels
Flying Horse 1638 Dale
Horsheede 1356-1420 Lillywhite
Horshead 1356-1420 Lillywhite
Horsheved on the Hope 1377/8 Harben
Horshed 1403/4 Brown
le Horsheued 1405 Sharpe, vol 2
atte horsheed with outen Newgate 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
le Horsehed 1540 Cox
Horse Hede 1542-51 Lillywhite
the signe of the horsehed 1556 Sharpe, vol 2
the sign of the Horsehedd 1557 Fry vol. 1
the horsehead 1579 Sharpe, vol 2
the horsehed 1582 Sharpe, vol 2
the horse head 1590 Sharpe, vol 2
**Horseshoe:** This item appears by 1349; it appears with a number (three) in the 1630s.

*Le Horssho* 1349 Lillywhite

*Another brewery called* le Horssho 1349 MED s.v. hors-sho

*The Horseshoe* 1409 Burford

*the horse shewe* 1558 Sharpe, vol 2

*the signe of the Horse shoe* 1585 Burford

*the Horshowe* 1568 Madge

*a messuage called the Horseshoe heretofore called the Sugar Loaf* 1596 Burford

*The Horshoe* 1636 Taylor Travels

*Three Horse Shoes* 1630s Lillywhite

**Huntsman:** This name appears in 1636.

*The signe of the Huntsman* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**Iron:** This name is found in 1398. It may refer to one of several items: a gridiron (a period charge found in the arms of the Company of Girdlers) or a prisoner's iron (that is, an iron chain) seem most likely.

*[A tenement called] le Iren on the Hope.* 1398 MED s.v.iren

**Jackanape:** This name (an old term for an ape) is first found in 1539.

*Grenning Jackanapes ouer against the Vnicorne* 1593 Lillywhite

*the Jack an ape* 1638 Dale

**James:** Given the date (nearly 10 years before James became king of England, this presumably refers to the saint.

*Jemes is head* 1595 Henslowe

*name of signe of the James otherwise called the ffooles head* 1612 Greg

**John:** There are depictions of multiple saints by that name. The unmarked ones are presumably John the Baptist (all only refer to his head. There are also depictions of Saint John the Evangelist. Saint John of Jerusalem is a Hospitaller reference. Sir John Oldcastle is a famous figure from the time of Henry V. The first reference is to John's head in 1463. Other references are 16th and 17th century only.

*Saynt Johan Evangelyste* 1520s Lillywhite

*Saynt Johan Enagelysst [sic]* 1520s Lillywhite

*Saint Johns of Ierualem at Clerkenwell* 1636 Taylor Travels

*Sr: John Oldcastle in Pye Corner* 1641 Lillywhite

*Sainte Johnes heade* c. 1463-1568 Lillywhite

*Sayn Johns hede at Lodgate* 1464-5 Botfield

*Seint Johns hedde* 15th c. Lillywhite

*Sent Jone's Hed* 1491 Lillywhite

*Saint Johns Hed* 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
Julian: This saint's name first appears in 1424.
* atte seynt Julyan beside þe Barres yn Aldisshegastrete * 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
* the Julian * 1550 Fry vol. 1

Katherine: Katherine as a saint's image appears occasionally, starting in 1434. The Katherin wheel appears far more frequently, starting around 1413
* le Caterine on the hoop * 1434 Sharpe, vol 2
* St. Katheryne * 1550s Lillywhite
* [A tenement called] le Catharine Whele * a. 1413 MED s.v. Caterine whel
* Katerne Whele * 1420s Lillywhite
* atte katerine whele in Grobstrete withouten Crepulgate * 1423 Chambers & Daunt
* [The tenement called] le Cateryne Whele. * 1456 MED s.v. Caterine whel
* le Kateren Whele * 1537 Cox
* le Katheryn Whele * 1540 Cox
* Katheryne Wheale * 1547 Lillywhite
* Katherine Whele or Savage Inn * 1553 Cox
* the sign of the Cateryne Whele * 1557 Fry vol. 1
* the tenement called the Katheryn Whele * 1560 Fry vol. 1
* the messuage called "Le Katherine Wheele" * 1597 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
* the Katherine Wheele * 1616 Sharpe, vol 2
* The Katherin VVheel * 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
* The Katherin wheel * 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
* The Katherine Wheele at Saint Katherins * 1636 Taylor Travels
* Katherin wheele * 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
* the Katherinewheele * 1637 Taylor Relations

Katherine Wheel: See Katherine.

Key: This name first appears in 1405. It appears with a color (gilt) in the 16th century. The postural term *Crosse Keyes* appears in 1506; the 1423 *Petres Key* presumably is another reference to crossed keys.
* le Keye on the hoop * 1405 Sharpe, vol 2
* le Kaye * 1408 Sharpe, vol 2
* atte key yn Bassyngeshawe * 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Key Brewhouse  1457  Lillywhite
the Key  1559  Fry vol. 1
the Keye  1638  Dale
Gilt Key  16th c.  Lillywhite

[A tavern called] le Petres Key  1423  MED s.v. Peter
le Crosse keyes  1506  Burford
Cross Kayes  1518-58  Lillywhite
Crose Keyes  1543  Lillywhite
Crose Keys  1552  Cox
Crosse Keis  c. 1560-1601  Lillywhite
Cross-keys  1561  Nichols (Machyn)
the Crossekeyes  1574  Madge

I messuage, tenement, or inn, called le Crossekeyes  1601  Fry vol. 3
The Crofskeyes  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Crosse Keyes in Bedford Berry, alias, Convent Garden  1636  Taylor Travels

King: Not surprisingly, the use of the king (his head, his arms) is less common in the Elizabethan era (when regnant queens dominated for half a century. There are pre-1550 examples, starting in 1424 (King's head) and a multitude of post-1603 examples. In the 1630s, the King of Sweden appears; this is Gustavus Adolphus, an important figure in the Thirty Years War. See also Three Kings.
Kings Arms  c. 1630  Lillywhite
Kings Arms  1634  Lillywhite
The King, or Princes Armes  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
The Kinges Armes  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
The Kings Armes  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
The Kings Armes in Saint Martins lane, or Martin in the Fields  1636  Taylor Travels
The Kings Armes  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Kings Armes at Milford lane end, neere Saint Clements, Strand  1636  Taylor Travels
Kings Armes in Catateen street at Ironmonger lane end  1636  Taylor Travels
Kings Armes in Holbourne  1636  Taylor Travels
Kings Armes in Saint Martyns lane, or Martins in the Fields  1636  Lillywhite
Kings Armes in the Burrough of Southwarke  1636  Taylor Travels
Kings Armes in Thriddleneale street, neere Broadstreet  1636  Taylor Travels
Kings Arms in Saint Martins  1636  Taylor Travels
the great inn called the Queens or Kings Arms parish of St. Sepulchre  1641  Lillywhite
Kings Arms in ye Shambles  1641  Lillywhite
le Kinges Armes  1565-1620s  Lillywhite
atte kyngeshed  1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
le Kynggesheede  1440  Sharpe, vol 2
Kynggys Hedde  1443  Botfield
Kings heede 1466-8 Lillywhite
Kynges Hed 1466-8 Lillywhite
Kyngys hed 1463-4 Lillywhite, Botfeld
t he Kings hede in Briggestret 1465 Botfield
Kynges Hed Brege Strete 1466 Botfield
le Kyngeshed 1491 Sharpe, vol 2
Kings Head in Cheape 1525 Lillywhite
the Taverne of the Kyngeshed 1538 Fry vol. 1
le Vaulte voc’ le Kingshedde 1540 Cox
y’ kying hed in ffysstrett 1562 Nichols (Machyn)
I other messuage called Le Signe of the Kings hedd 1589 Fry vol. 3
Kings Head 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Kings head at the end of Canning fitreet, or Walbrooke 1636 Taylor Travels
Kings head neere Leaden hall 1636 Taylor Travels
the gt. Taverne called the King’s head 1638 Dale
the King’s head 1638 Dale
the Kings head-Inne 1649 Cox
Kings head in Ro- mary lane, or King of Sweden 1636 Taylor Travels
King of Swedens head without Bifthop/gate 1636 Taylor Travels
ye King of Sweden Bishopsgate Street 1641 Lillywhite

Labor-in-vain: This first appears in 1630; the sign depicts two white women washing a black man.
the Labour-in-vain 1630 Boyne

Lady: See Mary

Lamb: This name first appears in 1387. Lambs are essentially the only "baby" animals found on signs, in part because of the "lamb of God."
le lambe on the hoop 1387 Sharpe, vol 2
le lamb on the hoop 1391 Sharpe, vol 2
le Lambe 1438 CPatentRolls
Le Lambe 1504 Cox
le Lambe 1506 Cox
Lamme 1545 Lillywhite
the tenement called the Lambe 1563 Madge
a messuage commonly called le signe of ye Lambe 1589 Fry vol. 3
the whole messuage called the Lambe 1589 Fry vol. 3
a messuage commonly called by the name of the Signe of the Lambe 1601 Fry vol. 3
The Lamb in Drury Lane 1636 Taylor Travels
**Lamp:** This name first appears in 1405.

le lampe on the hoop 1405  Sharpe, vol 2
atte lampe in Fletestrete 1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
The Lawmpe 1424  Lillywhite
le lamp on the hoop 1472  Sharpe, vol 2

**Lattice:** This name first appears in 1425; it appears with colors (green, red) starting in 1556. A latticed window (that is one decorated with interwoven wooden slats) or a sign like that (i.e., a fretty sign) around 1600 seems to have been used as an almost generic sign for an inn (the other generic sign is a bush). For example, Ben Jonson's play "Every Man in His Humor" gives the Green Lattice (later just the Lattice) as an inn name. Marmyon's Fine Companion (1633) uses the name the sign of the Red Lattice in Southwark for an inn.

atte latis yn hosier lane 1425  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
grene lettyce 1556  Fry vol. 1

**Leg:** This name first appears in 1352 as Three Legs (probably a triskelion). Later, in 1389, a single leg is found. After 1550, it's found with a color (white).

la leeg 1389  Sharpe, vol 2
le Leeg in 1408  Lillywhite
[a great seld called] le leeg 1408  Sharpe, vol 2
the Legge 1522  Fry vol. 1
the sign of the legge 1574  Madge
the Leg 1638  Dale
sign of the Legge and the White Hart 1559  Fry vol. 1
the White Legge Entre 1550  Fry vol. 1
Whitelegge entre 1561  Fry vol. 1
White Legge 1561  Lillywhite
le Threlegges 1352  Lillywhite
that Seld called the Threleggges 1352  Lillywhite
le thre legges 1353  Lillywhite
[The shop called] le Threlegges 1410  MED s.v. thre
the three Leggys 1550  Fry vol. 1
three legges entry 1579  Lillywhite
3 leggs at St. Michaell at Querne 1641  Lillywhite

**Leopard:** This name appears (as leopard's head) around 1600:

Lubbards Head 1597-1601  Lillywhite
the libarde head in shordich 1610s  Greg
the lebickes hed 1620  Greg

**Lily:** This name appears in 1424; later it appears as lily pot (a flower pot with a lilly growing fromm it. The Lillywhite citations are older than the first OED citation for lilypot.
## Lion

This is a common name and one that occurs in a variety of complex forms. The name itself appears first in 1345. It appears with colors (black, gold, red, white) in an early (c. 1330) citation, but more dependably after 1400. It appears with numbers (two, three) after 1553, and with both a color and number in 1632. The term *Ramping(e)* modifies it together with the color term *white* after 1544.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Citation</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[taberni vini vocata] la Lyoun</td>
<td>1345</td>
<td>Keene</td>
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<td>le lyon on the hope</td>
<td>1382</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lyon</td>
<td>1505</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad Leonem</td>
<td>1506</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospicio leoun</td>
<td>c. 1515</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Lyon</td>
<td>1540</td>
<td>Cox</td>
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<tr>
<td>a tenement called the Lyon</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
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<td>the leyon on the Hoope</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
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<td>Inn called the Lyon</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Cox</td>
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<td>The Lyon</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
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<td>Lyon at Saint Olaves Watergate in Southwarke</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
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<td>I messuage... called the Black Lyon</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
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<td>the said messuage... called the Blacke Lyon</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
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<td>The Black Lyon</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
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<td>Goldyng Lyon</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
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<td>golden Lion</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late called the ’Pawll and now the Golden Lyon’</td>
<td>1622</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gould Lion</td>
<td>1624</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
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<td>The Golden Lyon</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
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<td>The golden Lyon in Fleetstreet</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
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<td>Rede lyoun</td>
<td>1418-40</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
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<td>le Rede lyon</td>
<td>1434</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
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<td>the Redd Lyon</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
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<td>1550</td>
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<td>a brewhouse called the Redd Lyonn</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
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<td>the messuage called Redd Lyon</td>
<td>1594</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>a certain messuage called the &quot;Redd Lyon”</td>
<td>1597</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
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<td>red Lion in Basing Lane</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inn Name</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Red Lyon, Southwark</td>
<td>1607</td>
<td>Crisp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Red Lyon in Shoreditch</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Redlyon Inn</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Lion in Basing lane</td>
<td>c. 1330</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospicium albe leonis</td>
<td>1512</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Lion a common hosterie</td>
<td>1530</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Whyte Lyon</td>
<td>1533</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the White Lion</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Whyte Lyon</td>
<td>1563</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whytt lyon</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>called the sign of the white Lion</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le White Lyon</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The White Lyon at the end of Tower street, neere to the Hill</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The two Lyons</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three Lyons</td>
<td>1553</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the signe of the Three Golden Lyons in Cornhill</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ramping Lyon</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three Crowns and formerly the White Ramping Lyon</td>
<td>1574/5</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Little**: This term, which seems to modify the inn rather than the motif on the sign, is found from 1332 on. Despite the above, it is found with inanimate objects only.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vico qui vocatur... Smalpors</td>
<td>1332</td>
<td>MED s.v. purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Littell Roose</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>Henslowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Little bell</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lock**: This probably refers to a fetterlock, but might be a padlock (both are attested as charges). This first appears in 1437, as a plural; other citations are singular.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le Lokes</td>
<td>1437</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lock in Chepe</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lokke</td>
<td>1550</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Locke</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lucretia**: This was primarily used as a printer's sign; it's an example of a story (here classical) allusion rather than a heraldic sign.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia Romana</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sygne of the Lucrece</td>
<td>1536</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lucretia</td>
<td>c. 1600</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Lute**: This name appears in 1638 alone and in 1585 with another charge (maiden’s head); lutes are not otherwise found in period armory (Bruce).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Lute</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Magpie:** See Pye. The word magpie (as opposed to pye) is not attested much before 1600.

**Maid(en):** This name appears in 1391. It appears as both maiden and maid from early on. It appears with a color (blue) in 1542. As with other human figures, Maiden's Head is a common name, first appearing in 1407. Maid in the moon appears by 1627.

```
le Mayde on the hoop  1391  Sharpe, vol 2
le Maydon on the hoop  1410  Sharpe, vol 2
le Maydyn in the hop  1413  Sharpe, vol 2
le Mayden on the hoop  1431  Sharpe, vol 2
Mayd  1459  Lillywhite
Blue Mayde  1542  Lillywhite
the Blue Mead  1550  Burford
Blue Maid  1551  Lillywhite
le Maydenesheed  1407  Sharpe, vol 2
Maydenhede  1488  Lillywhite
the Mayden heed  1498-9 Sharpe, vol 2
Madenhed  1523-8 Lillywhite
Mayddenhed  1523-8 Lillywhite
Lee mayden heede  1527  Cox
le Maydys Hedde  1536  Lillywhite
the Maydens hedde  1540  Cox
the Maydenhede in Morelane  1554  Fry vol. 1
the Maidenhead  1566  Madge
[my] house called the Maydenhed  1580  Fry vol. 3
the tenement called the Maydenheaede  1582  Fry vol. 3
that messuage called le Maydenhed alias le Maydenhed alley  1593  Fry vol. 3
The Maiden heede  1621  Cox
Mayden-head in Bufh-Lane  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
Maydenhead and George in the upper ground in Surrey  1636  Taylor Travels
Maid in the Moon  c.1627-34  Lillywhite
```

**Marigold:** This name first appears in 1568; marigolds are attested in armory in a 1614 manuscript, according to the OED.

```
the Marigowlde  1568  Madge
Marygold  c. 1603-25  Lillywhite
Marygold in St. Pauls Churchyard  1637-8  Lillywhite
```

**Mariner:** This name appears as three mariners in 1634. It never appears alone.

```
Three Mariners  1634  Lillywhite
formerly the Three Mariners, now the Pelican  1646  Boyne
```

**Mariole:** See Mary
**Martin**: This saint's name first appears in 1522.

- *the Marten in the Vintry* 1522 Fry vol. 1
- *Sent Martens the welles with iij boketees* 1559-98 Lillywhite
- *The Saint Martin neere Charing-Croffe* 1636 Taylor Travels

**Mary**: This name appears in a variety of forms. The oldest is *Mariole*, a term for an image of the Virgin Mary; it appears by 1337. The saint's name itself is found in 1551. Forms using *Our Lady* appear by 1533.

- *Saint Marie Halle* 1551 Sharpe, vol 2
- *la Mariole* 1337 Keene
- *le Meriole* 1435 Sharpe, vol 2
- *le Meryole* 1438 Keene
- *Our Lady of Pity* 1533-34 Lillywhite
- *the messuage called the "Signe of our Ladye"* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *Common hall there called Our Ladys hall* 1587 Fry vol. 3
- *Our Ladies Inne* c. 1605 Lillywhite

**Materials**: Materials for signs are rarely mentioned. See *brazen, pewter*.

**Maurice**: An inn was named after the historical Maurice of Nassau (an early 17th century figure who became a knight of the Garter in 1612); *Grave* here is an Anglicization of Dutch *graf* (count). The name appears once in 1636.

- *Grave Maurice* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**Mermaid**: This name first appears in 1428.

- *my mancion that is cleped the Mermaid* 1428 MED s.v. meremaid(e)
- *the Mermayde* 1462 Boyne
- *the Mermayd in Bred strete* 1464 Boyne
- *the Meremayde* 1468 Botfield
- *the Mermaid* 1550 Burford
- *Maremayne* 1551-1636 Lillywhite
- *Maremaida* 1564? Lillywhite
- *Marmayd* 1590-1621 Lillywhite
- *Mermayd Taverne* 1591 Lillywhite
- *the mermayd* 1602 Henslowe
- *ye Marmayd* 1618 Warner
- *Mairmaid* 1621-50 Lillywhite
- *Maremaid* 1621-50 Lillywhite
- *Maremayde Taverne* 1621-50 Lillywhite
- *Mayre Maid* 1621-50 Lillywhite
- *Mearmayde* 1621-50 Lillywhite
- *Mermayde Taverne* c. 1616-36 Lillywhite
**Mermaid Tavern**  c. 1603-19  Lillywhite

*The Marmayd*  1636  Taylor Ten Shires

*Mermaid in White Croffe street*  1636  Taylor Ten Shires

*Mermaid at Alder/gate*  1636  Taylor Travels

*the Mermayd Tavern*  1638  Dale

*the sign of the Mermaid*  1646  Lillywhite

*the Mairmead Tavern at Billin Gate*  1650  Boyne

*the Meremad against the Mvse Gate*  1650  Boyne

**Michael**: This saint's name first appears in the 15th century.

*le Mighell Angell*  15th c.  Clark & Gray

*Saint Mychel*  1539  Lillywhite

**Mill**: See Windmill

**Miter**: This name first appears in 1306. It appears with another charge in 1636.

*Myter*  1306-1460  Lillywhite

*Myter*  mid 15th c.  Keene & Harding

*Mighter*  1460-1604  Lillywhite

*Mitre*  1460-1604  Lillywhite

*Myghter*  1460-1604  Lillywhite

*Mytor*  1460-1604  Lillywhite

*Mytter*  1460-1604  Lillywhite

*the Myter*  1551  Fry vol. 1

*Le myter*  1536  Cox

*The Miter*  1558-1603  Lillywhite

*Mytor*  1603-38  Lillywhite

*Mitre*  1634  Cox

*The Miter in Saint Stephens Alley at Weft-minster*  1636  Taylor Travels

*Miter at the lower end of Cheapfide*  1636  Taylor Travels

*the Myter*  1638  Dale

*the Mytor*  1638  Dale

*the Mitre Taverne in ffleet Street*  1648-9  Boyne

*Miter and Cafile in Fleetstreet*  1636  Taylor Travels

**Molyn**: see windmill

**Moon**: This name first appears in 1412. The *half moon* (referring to a crescent moon in some orientation) appears by 1482. I suspect that the unmarked *moon* is a crescent moon as well, though that's not clear. A number (three) appears in 1424. The maid in the moon and the man in the moon appear by the late 1620s or early 1630s.

*Mone*  1412  Lillywhite
atte Mone wihtouten Bisshopesgate  1423  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
le Moone on the hope  1487  Sharpe, vol 2
Moone in the Strand  1636  Taylor Travels
Hulfe Mone  1482-1600  Lillywhite
Hulfe Mone  1543  Lillywhite
the Halfmoon  1566  Madge
the halfe mone  1574  Madge
signe of the half moone  1575  Madge
1 messuage called the Half Moone  1581  Fry vol. 3
The halfe Moone in White Chappell  1636  Taylor Travels
halfmoone  1638  Dale
the half moone  1638  Dale
the Halfe Moon in the Corte  1648  Boyne
atte iiij Moones beside þe stokkes  1424  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Maid in the Moon  c.1627-34  Lillywhite
Man in the Moone in King street at Westminfer  1636  Lillywhite

Mouth: This name first appears in 1608.
Mouthe Tavern  1608-12  Lillywhite
The Mouth at Bif/hop/gate  1636  Taylor Travels
Mouth within Alder/gate  1636  Taylor Travels

Nag: The name Nags Head first appears in 1596. Nag is not used as a standalone name.
Nags Head  1596  Lillywhite
Nagges head  1608  Lillywhite
The Nags head  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
The Naghead  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
the Nag's Head Tavern  1638  Dale
Naggshead Without B'gate  1641  Lillywhite
the Nagges Head in Whit Chapel  1650  Boyne

Neat: See Cow.

New: This term, which first appears in 1588, is used to distinguish between various inns (though there are many identically named inns and geographic indicators are used more frequently). See old.
I mansion or messuage called le new Eagle  1588  Fry vol. 3
New Qveenes Head  c. 1648Lillywhite

Number: Numbers appear in inn-sign names by 1352. See four, seven, three, two.

Nun: This name first appears in 1367, as Three Nuns. It appears alone and as nun's head.
le Nonne  1467  Sharpe, vol 2
Three Nuns 1367 Lillywhite
lez thre Nonnes 1388 Sharpe, vol 2
Three Nun Inn c. 1550s Lillywhite
the Three Nunes 1554 Fry vol. 1
the signe of the three nonnes 1555 Sharpe, vol 2
3 nonnes 1586 Lillywhite
I tenement... called le Nonnes head 1586 Fry vol. 3
Nunn's Head in parish of St. Bride 1640s Lillywhite

Oak: This name first appears in 1580. See also elm, walnut.
The Oke 1580 Cox

Old: This term first appears in 1483-5, to distinguish between two inns (though there are many identically named inns and geographic indicators are used more frequently). See also New
the olde Barge 1603 Kingsford
olde Swann 1483-5 Lillywhite
tenement and brewhouse callyd the old swan 1509-58 Lillywhite
the Old Swan, a great Brew house 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Old Swan Brewhouse 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Old Swanne neere London Bridge 1630s Boyne

Ostrich: This name first appears in 1636.
The Efrich 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Our Lady: See Mary.

Pan: See Frying Pan

Pannier: This name (a term for a large basket) is first found in the 1420s.
Panier sur le hoop 1423 Lillywhite
Panier ny ye Queenehithe c. 1424-40 Lillywhite
atte panyer yn pater noster rewe 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
the Panyer a. 1525MED s.v. pannier
the panyer on the hoope 1527 Sharpe, vol 2
the messuage commonly called the signe of the Pannyor 1562 Madge

Panther: This name first appears in 1560.
the sign of the Paunter 1560 Fry vol. 1
1 messuage called the sign of the Paunter 1560 Fry vol. 1

Parrot: This name first appears in 1570. See also popinjay.
Parrot 1570-1610 Lillywhite
Paul: This name first appears in 1406 as Paul’s Head. The unmarked version appears by 1441

Paulsbruerne 1441 CPatentRolls
late called the 'Pawll and now the Golden Lyon' 1622 Keene
Poules head 1406 MED s.n. Paul
Paulys hede 1418-49 Lillywhite
Pouleshede 1442 Sharpe, vol 2
Poules hed 1464-5 Botfield
Poules hedde 1464-5 Botfield
the Poules hed 1465 Botfield
Powles hed in Croked Lane 1466 Botfield
the poll hed ye In in carter lane 1562 Nichols (Machyn)
Powles Brewhouse 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Powlle head Tauern 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
ye pole Head 1621 Warner
St. Pauls Head 1630 Lillywhite
Paul head at Pauls Chaine 1636 Taylor Travels
the signe of Saint Pauls head in carterlane 1637 Taylor Relations

Peacock: This name first appears in 1392; peahen appears soon thereafter, in the early 1420s.

Pecokkes 1392 MED s.v. pocock
le Pecok 1444 CPatentRolls
the Pecock 1446 Burford
le Pecokke 1495 Cox
the Peacock 1552 Sharpe, vol 2
the Pecoke 1568 Madge
The Peacocke in Thames street neere the Old Swan 1636 Taylor Travels
the signe of the Peacocke in Alder/gate street 1637 Taylor Relations
The Peacock Brewhouse 1638 Dale
Pehenne 1420-23 Lillywhite
atte poheyne yn Bishoppesgate strete 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Peyhen 1519 Lillywhite

Pegasus: This name appears in 1606; it appears as Flying Horse in the 1630s. See also horse, flying.
Pegasus 1606 Lillywhite

Pelican: This name first appears in 1636.
The Pelican in Drury Lane 1636 Taylor Travels
formerly the Three Mariners, now the Pelican 1646 Boyne

Peppermill: This name appears in 1573.
the Pepper Querne 1573, 1591 Sharpe, vol 2
**Peter**: This saint’s name first appears in 1634, as *Peters Head*; it never appears alone.

*Peters Head* 1634  Lillywhite

**Pewter**: This term first appears in 1422. It appears in the names of objects normally made from pewter, like dish, platter, and pot.

*le Pewter Dishe* 1547  Harben

*messuage... called the pewter platter* 1624  Crisp

*Peautr Pott* 1418-40  Lillywhite

*pe Peauter pot* 1422  Cox London

*Peauterpotte* 1424-5  Keene

*atte peauterpotte yn Iremongerelane* 1426  Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

*Pewter Pott* 1521  Lillywhite

*I messuage commonly called the Puter Pott* 1539  Fry vol. 3

*Pewter-pott-in-the-Hoope* 1561  Lillywhite

*my messuage called the sign of the Pewter Pott* 1593  Fry vol. 3

*the sign of the Pewter Pott* 1593  Fry vol. 3

*Pewter Pot Inn* 1593  Lillywhite

**Phoenix**: This name first appears around 1600.

*Phoenix* c. 1600  Lillywhite

*The Phenix in Long Aker* 1636  Taylor Travels

**Pie**: See Pye.

**Pied**: This color term (meaning 'multicolored') is used only in 1638 referring to bulls.

*the Pyd Bull* 1638  Dale

*Pyed bull* 1638  Dale

**Pigeon**: This term first appears in 1636, always with the number three.

*the Three Pidgeons* 1636  Taylor Ten Shires

*the 3 Pidgions* 1638  Dale

*the 3 pigeons* 1638  Dale

**Platter**: This term first appears in 1554; it appears later as *Pewter Platter*.

*the platter* 1554  Fry vol. 1

*messuage... called the pewter platter* 1624  Crisp

**Plow**: This name first appears in 1545.

*Plough* 1545  Lillywhite

*Plow* 1549  Lillywhite

*I tenement... called le signe de le Ploughe* 1586  Fry vol. 3

*The Plough without Alderfgate* 1636  Taylor Travels
**Plural:** Plural terms appear occasionally without number, first in 1392.

- *the Arrows* 1638 Dale
- *lez Daggers* 1540-77 Lillywhite
- *lez Heronseux* 1533 Cox
- *Pecokkes* 1392 MED s.v. pocock
- *le Lokes* 1437 Lillywhite

*Tuns in the Burrough of Southwark* 1636 Lillywhite

- *a certain place called le Wrestlers* 1594 Fry vol. 3

**Pomegranate:** This name first appears in 1612.

- *The Pogranit* 1612 Lillywhite
- *the Pomgrant* 1638 Dale

**Pope:** This name first appears in 1397; it far more frequently is found as *Popes Head*, starting in 1415. The 1397 citation may be a family name, rather than a sign name.

- *Tenement Pope* 1397 MED s.v. pope
- *le Popeshed* 1415 Lillywhite
- *le Popis-hed* 1430 Lillywhite
- *le Popeshed* 1440-c. 1540s Lillywhite
- *le pope-head* 1542-95 Lillywhite
- *the popished* 1463 MED s.v. pope
- *the Papes Hed in Lombard Strete* 1466 Botfield
- *the Papes Hede* 1467 Botfield
- *le Popes Hed* 1468 Burford
- *the popyshede* 1475-6 MED s.v. pope
- *the Poppeshede* 1538 Fry vol. 1

- *formerly called le popes-head now le Bishoppeshead* 1550s Lillywhite
- *the tenement or wine tavern commonly called the Popeneshead* 1583 Fry vol. 3

- *Popes head Tauerne* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
- *The Popef-head* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
- *The Popeneshead neere Smithfield Pens* 1636 Taylor Travels

**Popinjay:** This term for parrot first appears around 1420. See also *parrot.*

- *Popyngeay* 1418-40 Lillywhite
- *le Panyngeay* 1423 Sharpe, vol 2
- *Popyngaye* 1428 Sharpe, vol 2
- *Poppinjay* 1428-1556 Lillywhite
- *the Popingaye* 1626 Cox
- *The figne of the Popinjay* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Portcullis: This name first appears in 1612.

The Percullis 1612 Lillywhite

Posture Terms: After 1500, a few terms describing the posture of single items or the orientations of multiple items appear. See cross (crossed in saltire), ramping (rampant), spread (displayed). Other similar terms include blazing (for a comet), crooked, dancing, flying (with wings), and hanging. A two necked swan is also found. See all these terms for details.

Pot: This term first appears around 1386; it more frequently appears as Pewter Pot, starting around 1420. See also Lily for Lily pot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Le Potte on the hope</td>
<td>1386</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A brewery called] Le Potte on the hope</td>
<td>1476</td>
<td>MED s.v hop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Pott on the Hoop</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaut Pott</td>
<td>1418-40</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þe Peauter pot</td>
<td>1422</td>
<td>Cox London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peauterpotte</td>
<td>1424-5</td>
<td>Keene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte peauterpotte yn Iremongerelane</td>
<td>1426</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter Pot</td>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I messuage commonly called the Puter Pott</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter-pott-in-the-Hoope</td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my message called the sign of the Pewter Pott</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sign of the Pewter Pott</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter Pot Inn</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pye: This name, an early form of magpie, not the dessert, first appears in around 1347. It appears as maggoty pie in 1632, yet another early form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le Pye on the hoop Barbican</td>
<td>c. 1347-c. 1420s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Pye on the hope in le Barbican</td>
<td>c. 1347-c. 1420s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pye on the hope in Barbican</td>
<td>c. 1347-c. 1420s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Peye super le hoop</td>
<td>1368</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Pye on the hop</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>þe Pye atte Quenhith</td>
<td>1422</td>
<td>Cox London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tenement called the Pye in Royall</td>
<td>1565</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pye at Aldgate</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Pye1639</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Pye without Algate</td>
<td>1648</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggety Pie</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggoty Pie</td>
<td>1632</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prince: This term first appears in 1636. It only occurs in the phrase the Princes Arms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Princes Arms at Hoxton</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Prince Armes</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Princes Armes at Saint Martins lane** 1636  
Taylor Travels

**Princes Armes over against Denmarke-houfe** 1636  
Taylor Travels

*the Prince his Armes in Leadenhallstreet* 1637  
Taylor Relations

**Purse**: This name first appears as Smallpurse in 1332. It appears alone c. 1530. 
*Purse* c.1530 Lillywhite 
*Vico qui vocatur... Smalpors* 1332  
MED s.v. purse

**Queen**: The name the *Queens Arms* appear in the 1560s; other citations of that name and the *Queens Head* are from after 1600. There is a single 14th century citation of queen's head, which seems unlikely to be authentic. On the other hand there is a 1636 *Queen Elinor's Head*. The word queen never appears alone. See Queen of Saba [Sheba].

*the sign of the Queens armes* 1567-8  
Lillywhite 

*Queenes Armes* 1607-41  
Lillywhite 

*Queenes Armes at Westminifter* 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

*the Queen's Arms* 1638  
Dale

*Queenes Head* 1361-6  
Lillywhite 

*the queens head* 1601  
Henslowe

*Queenes head* 1603  
Kingsford (Stow)

*Queenes Head neere the Wardrope* 1636  
Taylor Ten Shires

*New Queenes Head* c. 1648  
Lillywhite

*Queene Elinor's head at Queene hithe* 1636  
Taylor Travels

**Queen of Saba [Sheba]**: This biblical name appears in the 1580s. 
*Queen of Sabac* 1580s  
Lillywhite 

*The Saba* c. 1580s  
Lillywhite

**Quern**: See Peppermill.

**Ragged Staff**: This term only appears once, with *bear*, in 1637.  
*the Beare and ragged staffe in Smithfield* 1637  
Taylor Relations

**Rainbow**: This name first appears in 1634.  
*the Rainebowe* 1634  
Sharpe, vol 2

*the Nags Head and Rainebowe* 1635  
Sharpe, vol 2

*the Signe of the Rainbow in Fleet Street neare the Inner Temple Gate* 1641  
Boyne

**Ram**: This name first appears in 1307, as a byname. It is common thereafter. It first appears as Rams Head in 1411.  
*atte Ramme* 1307  
R&W s.n. Ram

[/name] ate Ramme 1321-2 Sharpe, vol 1

*Ram on the Hope* 1412  
MED s.v. Ram

*inter hospium Arietis* 1488  
Cox
the Ram 1505 Burford
La Rame 1514 Cox
the tenement or inn there called the Ramme 1560 Fry vol. 1
the syng of the Rame 1564 Madge
Ram 1594 Cox
the Ramme 1626 Cox
The Ram in Fleetstreet, at Ram Alley end 1636 Taylor Travels
the Starre and the Ramme 1571 Madge
[the] Rammesheed 1411-12 MED s.v. Ram
be Rammeshed yn Conyhopplane 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
the Ramies hed 1568 Madge
the Raiems Heade 1568 Madge
the Rammes Hedd 1568 Madge
Rammes Head 1591 Lillywhite
Rams head in Saint Olaves in Southwark 1636 Taylor Travels
the Ramshed 1638 Dale
The House called the Rames head 1638 Dale

**Ramping:** This term (an Englishing of the heraldic *rampant*) appears in 1544. It only appears with lions.
White Ramping Lyon 1544 Harben
*The Three Crowns and formerly the White Rampinge Lyon* 1574/5 Harben

**Raven:** This name first appears in 1372. It appears with a color (black) in 1638.
la Raven 1372 Sharpe, vol 2
Raven Tavern 1375 Lillywhite
le Raven 1391 Sharpe, vol 2
le Ravon 1418 Sharpe, vol 2
the Ravyne 1432 Sharpe, vol 2
the Ra[v]en Taverne in Glocester 1650 Boyne
the Black Raven 1638 Dale

**Red:** This color term first appears in 1318, but only becomes common after 1500. It appears with animals (bull, hart, lion), birds (cock), and inanimate objects (cross, lattice, rose). Taylor is the only source for Red after the word it's describing; it may be poetic license.
Red Bull 1553-61 Lillywhite
Red Bull beyond Coldharber 1561 Nichols (Machyn)
ye Red Bull 1617 Warner
Bull-red in Saint Iohns street 1636 Taylor Travels
atte Rede Cok yn the pultrie 1423 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
atte redcok 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Redde Cocke 1441 Lillywhite
Red Cocke 1582-5 Lilywhite
a tenement called the Redd Cocke 1582 Fry
Red-cross c. 1560s Lillywhite
the Rede crosse 1600 Henslowe
message called the Redd Crosse 1601 Fry
Crosse Red in Redcrosse street 1636 Taylor Travels
Red Crosse 1638 Dale
formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphant late 16th c. Lillywhite
Red Lattice 1633 Lillywhite
Red Lion in Basing lane c. 1330 Lillywhite
Rede lyon 1418-40 Lillywhite
Rede lyoun 1418-40 Lillywhite
le Rede lyon 1434 Sharpe, vol 2
Red Lyon 1436 Lillywhite
the Red Lyon 1538 Fry vol. 1
the Red Lyon 1550 Fry vol. 1
Red Lion Brewhouse 1540-97 Lillywhite
the Red Lyon 1550 Fry vol. 1
a brewhouse called the Redd Lyonn 1580 Fry
the message called Redd Lyon 1594 Fry
a certain message called the "Redd Lyon" 1597 Fry
red Lion in Basing Lane 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
the Red Lyon, Southwark 1607 Crisp
The red Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Red-Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the Redlyon Inn 1638 Dale
Rede Rose 1318 Lillywhite
Redde Roos 1522-39 Lillywhite
Red Rose 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

Reindeer: This name appears in 1636. See also hart, buck.
The Raine-Deere without Temple Barre 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Resurrection: This biblical-scene based name dates to the 1590s. See Salutation.
The Resurrection 1590s Lillywhite

Ring: This term appears in 1560.
the sygne of the rynge with the rube 1560 Botfield

Robin Hood: This name, from the legendary figure, dates to 1586.
I messuage... formerly called le Robine Hode 1586 Fry vol. 3
the message called le Robinhod 1586 Fry vol. 3
Roebuck: This name appears in 1641. See buck, hart, hind, reindeer.

Roebuck in lumbd. Street 1641 Lillywhite

Rose: This name first appears in 1242 as a byname and is common thereafter. It appears with color (red, white) by 1318, and with the adjective little (presumably referring to the establishment, not the sign) in 1603.

dela Rose 1242 R&W s.n. Rose
atte Rose 1305 R&W s.n. Rose
Rose on the Hoop 1327-77 Lillywhite

le Rose 1421 Sharpe, vol 2
pe Rose 1422 Cox London
la Rose 1423 Sharpe, vol 2
atte Rose yn pe olde Jyrre 1426 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt

Rose Tavern 1490-1500 Lillywhite
Rose Tavern 1540-58 Lillywhite

signe of the Rose 1525 Cox
the Signe of the Rose 1549 Cox
the Rose taverne 1560 Nichols (Machyn)
the syne of the Rose 1563 Nichols (Machyn)
the Rose Taverne 1566 Madge

the tenement called The Roose 1574 Burford
a tenement there called le Rose 1588 Fry vol. 3

le Roos 1607 Lillywhite
The Rofe 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the signe of the Rofe 1637 Taylor Relations
the Rofe in Smithfield 1637 Taylor Relations

Rede Rose 1318 Lillywhite
Redde Roos 1522-39 Lillywhite
Red Rose 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

White Rose Tavern 1503 Lillywhite
Le White Rose 1519 Lillywhite
the Littell Roose 1602 Henslow

Littell Roose 1603 Collier
Rose and Crown 1606-41 Lillywhite
the Rofe and Crowne in high Holborne 1637 Taylor Relations

Rye: See Sheaf.

Saint: This term first appears in 1405. The term saint rarely appears in the names of inns named after individual saints. See for example Andrew, Christopher, Clement, Dunstan, George, John, Julian, Martin, Mary, Michael, Paul, Peter. Saint: See individual saints for more citations (saint's names generally appear without saint as well as with it).
Sa[nt]. Christopher 1607 Lillywhite

St. Dunstan 1636 Taylor Travels

yᵉ divell and S' Dunstan 1621 Warner

hospitium cum signo Sancti Georgii 1455 Cox

Saint George 1494 Lillywhite

Saynt Johan Evangelyste 1520s Lillywhite

Saint Johns Hed 1541 Gairdner and Brodie

Sayn Johns hede at Lodgate 1464-5 Botfield

yᵉ sant johⁿ hed 1562 Nichols (Machyn)

St Jo. Hed 1620 Warner

Saint Iohns of Ierufalem at Clerkenwell 1636 Taylor Travels

atte seynt Julyan beside þe Barres yn Aldrisshgatestret ageyns John Tregelow 1424 Cox

London, Chambers & Daunt

St. Katheryne 1550s Lillywhite

Saint Marie Halle 1551 Sharpe, vol 2

The Saint Martin neere Charing-Croffes 1636 Taylor Travels

Saint Mychel 1539 Lillywhite

Red Lyon and Saint Olaves Watergate in Southwarke 1636 Lillywhite

Sainte Paule and the Faulcon 1556-89 Lillywhite

Saint's Object or Saint and Object: This combination first appears in the early 15th century (Saint Andrews Cross in 1405 and Peters Key in 1423). Some 16th century combinations include items that are not particularly associated (Paul and the Falcon, for example).

Seynt Andrewescros on the hoop 1405 Sharpe, vol 2

St. Andrews Crofs on the Hoop in the Parifh of St. Duntans in Fleetstreet c. 1416 Sent Saint

Andrew's cross 1424-40 Lillywhite

Martens the welles with ijj boketees 1559-98 Lillywhite

Sainte Paule and the Faulcon 1556-89 Lillywhite

le signa Sancti Pauli et le Faucon 1557 Keene

signs of Sainte Paul and the Faulcon or the signs of the Peter and Paule 1590 Keene

Pawll and the Faulcon', 1622 Keene

[A tavern called] le Petres Key 1423 MED s.v. Peter

le Petres Key 1423 MED s.v. Petris Lillywhite

Salmon: This specific fish is unusual; the spelling is in line with Middle English variability, though not otherwise attested. Cox gives an 18th century citation of this name as well.

the Saman 1638 Dale

Salutation: This biblical scene (the appearance of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary to tell her that she was to give birth to Jesus) first appears in 1509. At times (like the English Civil War) when Puritans were in charge, this sign was often changed to show two soldiers greeting one another.
**Saracen's Head:** This name first appears in 1356. It appears in an impressive array of spellings; there are five inns of that name in the 1630s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sarazyneshed</td>
<td>1356</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarazenshed</td>
<td>1377-1401</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sazzinhede</td>
<td>1377-1401</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasines heved</td>
<td>1380-2</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Sarezynesheved</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Sarsynesheved</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>CPatentRolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarazyneshed</td>
<td>1396-1560s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saresynes heved</td>
<td>1396-1560s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saracens Head</td>
<td>1443-1532</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarrecyn Head</td>
<td>1443-1532</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarshned</td>
<td>1443-1532</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarsons Hedde</td>
<td>1443-1532</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sersyns head</td>
<td>1443-1532</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarzyhesved</td>
<td>1400-4</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[the] Sarasynes Heed</td>
<td>1411-12</td>
<td>MED s.v. Sarasine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Saresyneshede</td>
<td>1404</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sareynshed</td>
<td>1420</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tte Sarzesyneshed wythynne Algate</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Another hostel called] Sarzyshede</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>MED s.v. Sarasine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarazon Hede</td>
<td>1435</td>
<td>CPatentRolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospicium de le Saresyn hede</td>
<td>1461-3</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarozons Hedde</td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the signe of the Sarzeins head</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Sarsons Hedd</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarasynes Heade</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 messuage called the Sarazen's Head</td>
<td>1580</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 messuage called the Sarasins Heade</td>
<td>1585</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aracens Head</td>
<td>1591</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Saracens head</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sarazens head</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>signe of the Saracens head without Newgate</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Taylor Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he faracens head in carter lane</td>
<td>1637</td>
<td>Taylor Relations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seargeants Head: This name appears once in 1556-8.

*a house called Sargyantes Heade* 1556-8 Cox

Scot: See scutt.

Scutt: This name first appears in 1422. The term scut (which also appears as scot) is an obsolete term for a rabbit (MED s.v. scut); see also coney and hare.

*le Skut on the hoop* 1422 Sharpe, vol 2
*le Scot on the hoop* 1431 Sharpe, vol 2
*Scutt on the Hoope* 1576 Madge

Serpent: This term appears only with the adjective *brazen*, in 1638.

*the brasen Serpent* 1638 Dale

Seven: This number first appears in the 1424. It appears only with stars.

*atte vij Sterres* 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
*le Seven Sterres* 1469 Sharpe, vol 2
*Seven Stars* 1540 Gairdner & Brodie
*The 7 Stars by Smithfield Bars* 1636 Taylor Travels
*the Seven Stars in Corn Hill* 1648 Boyne
*The 7 Stares in Whitechappel* 1650 Lillywhite

Splayed: See spread.

Spread: This term (for displayed) first appears in the 1550s. It is only used with eagles. It also appears as *splayed* in 1624 and as the curious *spled* in 1577s.

*Spread Eagle* 1550s Lillywhite
*Spred Egle* 1561 Lillywhite
*the Spred Egle* 1590 Cox
*the Spread Eagle in Gracious street* 1636 Lillywhite
*Black Spread Eagle Watling Street* 1647 Lillywhite
*the Black Spread Eagle in the Old Bailye* 1650 Boyne
*the Spled Egle alias the Black Egle* 1577 Madge
*the Splayed Eagle* 1624 Sharpe, vol 2

Star(s): This name first appears in the early 1420s; it always appears as *Seven Stars*.

*vij steres* 1420-5 Lillywhite
*atte vij Sterres* 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
*le Seven Sterres* 1469 Sharpe, vol 2
*The 7 Stars by Smithfield Bars* 1636 Taylor Travels

Sheaf: This term only appears in 1636, but a variety of terms describing sheafs are found starting in 1381, including *glene* and *rye*. 
Shears: This name first appears in 1388.

Shepherd: This term first appears in 1568 as three shepherds; it appears in the 1630s as simply shepherd.

Ship: This name first appears in 1349. See also galley.
Shovel: This name appears in 1641.

ye Shovell 1641 Lillywhite

Snyte: This name appears in 1423. A snyte or snite is one of several birds; according the MED, it sometimes refers to a snipe, sometimes it refers to a crane, and sometimes it refers to a kind of duck.

Snyte 1423 Lillywhite

Spur: This name first appears in 1542.

The Spore Inn 1542-96 Lillywhite
Spurre Inn 1590s Lillywhite
Spurre 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Spurre Inn 1607 Crisp
the spurre in Soutwarke 1637 Taylor Relations

Squirrel: This name first appears in 1420; it appears in 1636 with a number (three).

le Sqwyrell 1420 Lillywhite
The Three Squirrels 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Star: This name first appeared in 1322. It appears with a number (seven) in the early 1420s. The unmarked plural occurs in 1638. It appears as blazing star in 1606, for a comet (see blazing).

ate Sterre 1322 R&W s.n. Star
le Sterre on the hoop 1394 Sharpe, vol 2
[A brewhouse, now called] le Sterre. 1401 MED s.v. sterre
the Sterr 1424-40 Lillywhite
signum quod vocat' Sterne 1462 Cox
Starre 1490s-1537 Lillywhite
in hospicio vocatum le Sterre 1497 Cox
the Signe of the Starr' 1507 Cox
le Sterr 1547 Lillywhite
the Sterne 1571 Cox
the Star 1574 Madge
lez Starr 1574 Cox
Star Inn 1605 Cox
the Starre Tavern 1638 Dale
vij steres 1420-5 Lillywhite
atte vij Sterres 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Seven Stars 1540 Gairdner & Brodie
Seven Stars c. 1620s Lillywhite
The 7 Stars by Smithfield Bars 1636 Taylor Travels
the 7 Stares in Whitechappel 1650 Boyne
the Starres 1638 Dale
the Signe of the Blasinge Starr 1606  Lillywhite
the Starre and the Ramme 1571  Madge

**Sterte:** This Middle English term meaning "tail" is attested in bynames from 1327 and as a clear house name in 1405. It is also found as a place name, so the byname citations may not be derived from the sign, but they match sign names in structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>atte Steorte</td>
<td>1327</td>
<td>MED s.v. stert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte Sturte</td>
<td>1330</td>
<td>MED s.v. stert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Sterte</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sugar Loaf:** This name first appears in 1596; it appears with a number (three) in 1650.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a messuage called the Horseshoe heretofore called the Sugar Loaf</td>
<td>1596</td>
<td>Burford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar-loafe</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sugar lofe</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the 3 Svger Loaes in Wappin</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The 3 Svger Loaes [sic] in Wapping</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sun:** This name is first attested in 1374.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le Sonne</td>
<td>1374</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Sonne on the hoop</td>
<td>1390</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sone</td>
<td>c.1412-64</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taverne of the Sonne</td>
<td>1463-4</td>
<td>Botfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sonn Tavern</td>
<td>1491-2</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sun</td>
<td>c. 1497-1544</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Tonne rectius le Sonne</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Soonne in Chepe</td>
<td>1546</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 messuage called by the name of le Sonne</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my house called the sign of the Sonne</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the said messuage called le Sonne</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun in Thames street neere Dice Key</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Ten Shires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Sun Tavern</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Sunn, a Tavern</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Sunne</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sunne Brewhouse</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Surcoat:** This term for a tabard first appears in 1551. See also Tabard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circot</td>
<td>1551</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circites Howse</td>
<td>1564</td>
<td>Hardy &amp; Page</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Swan:** This name first appears in 1323. It first appears with a color (black, white) in the 1540s, and with a number (four) in 1637. It also appears with the adjective old (presumably it’s the inn and not the swan that’s old) starting in the 1480s. It appears in the name *Swan with the two necks*
or *Two necked Swan* by 1556. Some sources suggest that this originates as "two nicks" (on the beak); this is a symbol used for royal birds in various parts of England. However, heraldically, two heads (and two necks) seems more likely.

*the Swanne on the Hope* 1323 Boyne
*The Swan on the Hop* 1327-77 Lillywhite
*le Swan othe hop* 1363 Sharpe, vol 2
*le Swan* 1380 Sharpe, vol 2
*le Swan on the hoop* 1413 Sharpe, vol 2
*The Swane* 1418-40 Lillywhite
*De hospitio de le Suanne* 1428 MED s.v. Swan
*le Swan in ye hoop* 1429-35 Lillywhite
*the Swan, a brewehaus fast by Seynt Antoines* c. 1450 MED s.v. breu-hus
*Inne of the Swanne* 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
*the house or tenement called the swanne* 1550 Burford
*Swan and the Hope [hoop?]* 1553-1613 Lillywhite
*the syne of the Swane* 1555 Nichols (Machyn)
*the said caital messuage called the Swanne* 1573 Madge
*the Inne called the Swanne* 1633 Cox
*Black Swan Inn* 1540s Lillywhite Swan Black
*the black Swanne* 1558 Sharpe, vol 2 Swan Black
*divers messuages called the Blacke Swanne* 1594 Fry vol. 3 Swan Black
*the diverse messuages called the Black Swanne* 1594 Fry vol. 3 Swan Black
*White Swan* 1556 Cox Swan White
*White Swan Inn* 1636 Lillywhite Swan White
*the foure ſwannes without Biſhopſgate* 1637 Taylor Relations
*ſigne of the four ſwans in biſhopſgate streete* 1637 Taylor Relations
*old Swann* 1483-5 Lillywhite
*[tenement and brewhouse] callyd the old swan* 1509-58 Lillywhite
*the Old Swan, a great Brew house* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
*Old Swan Brewhouse* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
*The Swane with the ij Nekes* 1556 Nichols (Machyn)
*Le Swanne with two neckes* 1580 Lillywhite
*ye Swanne with two neckes* 1598 Lillywhite
*The two neck'ed Swan* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
*theſe swan with two nekcs, in Lad lane* 1637 Taylor Relations
*the two neck'd Swan in Lad lane* 1637 Taylor Relations

**Sword:** This name first appears in the 1420s; it appears as *Hanging Sword* in the late 16th century.

*Swerd* c. 1420-5 Lillywhite
*Hanging Sword* 1564-98 Lillywhite
*Hanging sword* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
Tabard: This term first appears in 1371 as a byname; it is the name of the inn in *Canterbury Tales*. In the 16th century, it appears to be confused with Talbot (which see). See Surcoat

\[
\begin{array}{lcl}
atte Tabard & 1371 & R&W s.n. Tabard \\
the Tabberd & 1376-8 & Lillywhite \\
This gentil hostelrye That highte the Tabard & 1387-95 & MED s.v. belle \\
the Tabard [vr. the Thabard] & c. 1387-95 & MED s.v. tabard \\
le Tabbard & 1381-3 & Lillywhite \\
le Tabbard on the Hope & 1396 & CPatentRolls \\
le Tabard on the hoop & 1411 & Sharpe, vol 2 \\
Le Tabberde & 1418-40 & Lillywhite \\
the Tabart & 1467 & Lillywhite \\
the Taborde & 1469 & Botfield \\
the demesne comonlie called The Tabarde & 1599 & Lillywhite \\
The Tabard an Hosterie or Inne, Tabarde & 1603 & Kingsford (Stow) \\
Taberd, alias the Tabrett & 1607 & Lillywhite \\
the Tabbard, or Talbot in Southwarke & 1637 & Taylor Relations
\end{array}
\]

Tabor: This term first appears in 1463-4. It may be an error for Tabard (which see).

\[
\begin{array}{lcl}
the Tabore in Greyccchyrestret & 1463-4 & Botfield \\
Tabor & c.1580s & Lillywhite
\end{array}
\]

Tail: See Stert.

Talbot: This name first appears in 1425; in the 17th century, it is confused with Tabbard at least occasionally. See also dog.s

\[
\begin{array}{lcl}
le Talbot & 1425 & Sharpe, vol 2 \\
Talbott & 1556-8 & Lillywhite \\
Talbotte & 1599 & Lillywhite \\
the howse called the Talbott & 1626 & Cox \\
the Tabbard, or Talbot in Southwarke & 1637 & Taylor Relations
\end{array}
\]

Tankard: This name appears in 1524-5.

\[
\begin{array}{lcl}
The Tankard on Tower Hill & 1524-5 & Lillywhite
\end{array}
\]

Three: This number first appears in 1352. It appears with a variety of charges, including with the combination of color and charge. See also triple, Three Kings.

\[
\begin{array}{lcl}
The Three Ankers & 1557 & Lillywhite \\
the three gilded Ankers & 1558 & Fry vol. 1 \\
Three Arrows & c.1553-60 & Lillywhite \\
the three Bowles & 1646 & Sharpe, vol 2 \\
the 3 Candlesticks in the Ovld Baly & 1649 & Boyne \\
signe of three Conies & 1603 & Kingsford (Stow)
\end{array}
\]
The iiij Cranes 1511-6 Lillywhite
signe of the three Cranes in Candelwicksteet 1568 Madge
a messuage called The Three Cranes 1580 Fry vol. 3
my house called the Three Cranes 1598 Fry vol. 3
my messuage called the sign of the Three Cranes 1598 Fry vol. 3
the signe of the Three Cranes 1598 Fry vol. 3
The Three Crowns and formerly the White Rampinge Lyon 1574/5 Harben
le Three Coupes upon le hoop 1445 Sharpe, vol 2
the signe of three Cuppis 1540 Cox
an inn called le Thre Cuppes 1544 Gairdner and Brodie
the messuage called the three Cuppes 1579 Fry vol. 3
The 3 Doves at Cow Crosse 1650 Lillywhite
that messuage called the Three Fannes 1583 Fry vol. 3
Three Flowers de Luce 1590s Lillywhite
3 Footstools 1638 Dale
the Three Foxes c. 1574 Lillywhite
the signe of the Three Golden Lyons in Cornhill 1632 Boyne
Three Horse Shoess 1630s Lillywhite
le Threellegges 1352 Lillywhite
that Seld called the Threellegges 1352 Lillywhite
[The shop called] le Threellegges. 1410 MED s.v. thre
The Three Lyons 1553 Lillywhite
Three Golden Lyones 1632 Lillywhite
formerly the Three Mariners, now the Pelican 1646 Boyne
atte iiij Moonnes beside þe stokkes 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Three Nuns 1367 Lillywhite
lez thre Nonnes 1388 Sharpe, vol 2
the Three Pidgeons 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the 3 Pidgions 1638 Dale
the three Shepperdes 1568 Madge
The Three Squirrels 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the 3 Svger Loaes [sic] in Wappin 1650 Boyne
the Three Tonnes in Thamystrete 1551 Fry vol. 1
that large messuage and tenement called the Three Tunnes 1563 Madge
ye 3 tuns 1617 Warner

**Three Kings:** This refers to the Magi of the Bible; the shrine that has their relics is in Köln (hence of Coleyn). This name first appears around 1503.

Three Kings c. 1503 Lillywhite
the Three Kynges of Coleyn 1538 Cox
the messuage called the Three Kinges 1560 Fry vol. 1
the signe of the three Kings 1569 Sharpe, vol 2
I brewhouse called Le three Kynges 1597 Fry vol. 3
Le three Kings 1597 Fry vol. 3
the said messuage called "Le three Kings" 1597 Fry vol. 3
The three Kings 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**Tiger**: See Tyger.

**Tower**: This name appears in 1477.
le Toure 1477 C PatentRolls

**Tree**: This name first appears (always with a type of tree) in 1582. See also elm, oak, walnut.
a capital messuage or inn called the Wallnuttre 1582 Fry vol. 3
the capital messuage called the Wallnuttre 1582 Fry vol. 3
Walnut tree 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

**Triple**: This synonym of three appears in the 1620s-30s. See also three.
the Triple Tunne c. 1620s-30s Lillywhite

**Trumpet**: This name first appears in 1421 as Trumpe. The term trumpet exists by that time as well, but is not attested before 1637.
hospicio de la Trumpe t. Henry VI (1422-1477) Noake
le Trumpe 1421 Lillywhite
The Trumpet 1637-40 Lillywhite

**Tun**: This term for a barrel for wine or beer first appears in 1386. It appears with a number (three) starting in 1512, with a color (golden) in 1579, and as a plural (tuns) in 1636.
le Tonne 1386 Keene
The Tun in Thames fstreet, against the Cutfomhoue 1636 Taylor Travels
the Tunne 1638 Dale
Gylden Tunne 1579 Lillywhite
the iij Tonys 1512-30 Lillywhite
the iij Towne 1512-30 Lillywhite
the iij Toyns 1512-30 Lillywhite
the iij Toynys 1512-30 Lillywhite
the Thre Toynys 1512-30 Lillywhite
the Thre Toynys 1512-30 Lillywhite
the Thre Towns 1542-83 Lillywhite
the Three Tonnes 1542-83 Lillywhite
Three Tuns or Three Tonnes 1551 Lillywhite
the iii Tonnes 1553 Lillywhite

that large messuage and tenement called the Three Tunnes 1563 Madge
the Triple Tunne  c. 1620s-30s  Lillywhite
ye 3 tuns  1617  Warner
The 3 Tuns at Guild Hall gate  1636  Taylor Travels
3 tons at pye corner  1641  Lillywhite
the 3 Tuns at Holborne Bridge  1648  Boyne
Tuns in the Burrough of Southwark  1636  Lillywhite

Turk: This term appears in 1600; it may be a later replacement for the earlier Saracen’s Head (which see). See also head.

Great Turk or Great Turks Head  1600-2  Lillywhite

Turnstile: This name appears in 1636.

Turnstile in Holbourne  1636  Taylor Travels

Two: This number first appears in 1633. It appears with several types of charges.

the Signe of the Two Black Boyes  1638  Dale
Two Giffins  1633-4  Lillywhite
the 2 hares  1638  Dale
The two Lyons  1636  Taylor Ten Shires
The two Wraʃters in Lincolns Inne Fields  1636  Taylor Travels

Two Charges (related charges): This motif first appears in the later sixteenth century. The examples here are two charges that would have been part of a single recognizable armorial motif: the Tudor crowned rose, the rose/pomegranate badge of Catherine of Aragon, the bear and ragged staff of the Beauchamps, an elephant with a tower on its back, a fox grabbing a goose or an eagle grabbing a child, a dog baiting a bear, or a hand holding an object.

Rose and Crowne  1578-92  Lillywhite
the Roʃe and Crowne in high Holborne  1637  Taylor Relations
The Rose and Crown in Sovthwarke  1649  Lillywhite
the tenement called le Rose and le pomegranate  1593  Fry vol. 3
the Beare and ragged stifke in Smithfield  1637  Taylor Relations
Elephant and Castle  c. 1620-25  Lillywhite
the Fox and Goose  1638  Dale
the eʃegell and chyld  1601  Collier (Henslowe)
the eʃegell and the childe  1601  Henslowe

I messuage called by the sign of the ”Dogge and the Beare”  1593  Fry vol. 3

Eagle and Child  1622  Lillywhite
Hand and Golden Pen  1616  Lillywhite
Hand and Bible in Duck Lane  1641  Lillywhite

Two Charges (saint and charge): This combination appears in 1557, only as a single location. All the citations of the sign Paul and the Falcon all come from a single location of that name.
le signa Sancti Pauli et le Faucon 1557 Keene
signs of Sainte Paul and the Faulcon or the signs of the Peter and Paule 1590 Keene
Pawll and the Faulcon’ 1622 Keene

**Two Charges (unrelated charges):** There are many examples of two unrelated charges, starting shortly after 1400. These are sorted alphabetically by the first charge named. The examples that include hoop are probably descendants of the X in the hoop names found earlier, but they're atypical enough to point out as special cases. There is a single example with color; in that case both charges are modified by a color term. Note that examples exist both with articles (the, for example) and without them, as well as examples with only the first term or only the second having an article. The last item *Cok on the Hynde* may be an error for *Cok and the Hynde* or may be an unusual arrangement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First Charge</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anker and Ship in the Minories</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beare and Dolphin in Tower street</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Belle and le Chekyr on the hoop</td>
<td>1478</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house called the Bell and Cheker</td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt and ye tonne</td>
<td>1424-43</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Bolte and tunne</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne</td>
<td>1581</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the bolte and the Tonne</td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bolt and Tun Brewhouse</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokke &amp; Belle</td>
<td>1400-66</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cok and le Belle</td>
<td>1418-40</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock and Hoope</td>
<td>1631</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Cok and le Keye</td>
<td>1443</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock and Pye</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock &amp; le Sterr in Fenchurch Street</td>
<td>c. 1400-66</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atte Cok &amp; sterr’ yn Cornhill’</td>
<td>1423</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphin and the Bell</td>
<td>1612</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon and Mermayde in Thames street, at the foot of Pauls hill</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Eagle and Key</td>
<td>c. 1558-9</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Hand and Bowle</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>Boyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand and Starre</td>
<td>1550-90</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the sygne of the hand and starre</td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare and Bottle</td>
<td>c. 1616-23</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an Inne called the herte and þe Swanne</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>MED s.v. Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Harts Hornes and Miter at the end of Charterlane, neere Black-friers</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatt and Arrow or Hatt and Harrow</td>
<td>1604-46</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y° Kinges head and Bellhouse</td>
<td>1598</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sign of the Legge and the White Hart</td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the Lute and maydenheade 1585 Sharpe, vol 2
the Maydenhead and Plough 1638 Sharpe, vol 2
the Nags Head and Rainebowe 1635 Sharpe, vol 2
Miter and Caffle in Fleetstreet 1636 Taylor Travels
Starre and Ramne 1540 Lillywhite
The Starre and the Ramme 1540 Lillywhite
the Starre and the Ramme 1571 Madge
Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon 1649 Lillywhite
Cok on the hynde 1502 Lillywhite

Two Images (saints): There are a few examples of Peter and Paul in the 16th century.
Peter and Paul 1553-4 Lillywhite
Peter and Paule 1589 Lillywhite

Two Necked: The swan with two necks or two necked swan appears by 1556. The former dominates before 1600, while the other is more common after 1630.
The Swane with the ij Nekes 1556 Lillywhite
ye Swanne with two neckes 1598 Lillywhite
Swan with Two Necks 1622-32 Lillywhite
The Two-Necked Swan 1630s Lillywhite
The two neck'ed Swan 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
the swan with two necks, in Lad lane 1637 Taylor Relations
the two neck'd Swan in Lad lane 1637 Taylor Relations
the two neck'd Swanne at Sommers key 1637 Taylor Relations

Tyger: This term appears in 1614 as Tyger's Head.
Tyger's Head 1614 Lillywhite

Unicorn: This name first appears in 1318-20. It appears with a color (golden) in 1649; it appears as Unicorns Horn in the early 16th century.
le Unicorne 1318-20 Lillywhite
le Unicorn 1390 Keene & Harding
the Unicorn 1424-40 Lillywhite
le Unycorne 1506 Burford
le Unycorne als le Unycornes horne 1508-41 Lillywhite
a messuage sive hospicium vocat le Unicorn 1547-53 Lillywhite
the syne of the Unycorne in Chepe-syd 1561 Nichols (Machyn)
the Unicorn 1626-36 Lillywhite
Golden Unicorn over against the Maypole in the Strand 1649 Lillywhite
Unycornes Horne 1541 Keene & Harding
**Vernacle:** This name (the cloth on which an image of Jesus is believed to have appeared, derived from the name of Saint Veronica) first appears in 1389.

- *le Vernycle* 1389 CPatentRolls
- *The Vernacle* 1424-9 Lillywhite
- *The Vernacle* 1596 Lillywhite

**Vine:** This name first appears in 1306. See also vineyard.

- *Le Vyne* 1306 Lillywhite
- *le Vyne* 1410 Sharpe, vol 2
- *cotag’ vocat’ le vyne* 1562 Cox
- *The Vine* 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

**Vineyard:** This name appears in 1636. Whether it in fact refers to a sign or not is unclear.

- *The Vineyard in Queenes street* 1636 Taylor Travels

**Vintage:** This name first appears in 1636. Whether it in fact refers to a sign or not is unclear.

- *Vintage neere the 3 Cranes in the Vintery* 1636 Taylor Travels
- *The Vintage Tavern* 1638 Dale

**Wagon:** See Wain.

**Wain:** This name, for a wagon, appears once in 1327.

- *Attewayne* 1327 R&W s.n. Wain

**Walnut:** This term first appears in 1582; it is always used with the word tree.

- *a capital messuage or inn called the Wallnuttre* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *the capital messuage called the Wallnuttre* 1582 Fry vol. 3
- *Walnut tree* 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

**Well:** This name first appears in 1361. The 1472 citation specifies two buckets (see also Two necks).

- *the Welleheus* 1361 Sharpe, vol 2
- *The well with ij boketts* 1472 Lillywhite

**Welshman:** This name first appears in the late 14th century.

- *le Walssheman sur le hoope in Fletestrete* c. 1377-99 Lillywhite
- *le Walsheman* 1524 Lillywhite
- *the Welcheman* 1539 Fry vol. 1

**Wheel:** See Katherine Wheel, Wheelbarrow

**Wheelbarrow:** This name appears in 1638.

- *Wheelbarrow* 1638 Dale
**White:** This color term first appears in 1400. It appears with animals (bear, boar, bull, hart, hind, horse, lion), birds (cock, swan), and inanimate objects (bell, leg, rose). Taylor is the only source for White after the word it's describing; it may be poetic license.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The White Bear</th>
<th>1418-40</th>
<th>Lillywhite</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>I large messuage or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer</em></td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Whitebeer</em></td>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Whyt bere</em></td>
<td>1532-44</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whyte Beare</em></td>
<td>1539</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The White Bear</em></td>
<td>1551-1603</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Le Whytbeare</em></td>
<td>1568-94</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Whitbeare</em></td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Dale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>1 messuage called le sign of the White Bell</em></td>
<td>1593</td>
<td>Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ye White Boar</em></td>
<td>1542</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>le White Bull</em></td>
<td>1452</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>le White Bulle on le hoope</em></td>
<td>1504</td>
<td>Sharpe, vol 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>atte white Cok'</em></td>
<td>1424</td>
<td>Cox London, Chambers &amp; Daunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Croʃʃe White in Whitecroʃʃe street</em></td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whyt Harte</em></td>
<td>1400-06</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whyte Harte</em></td>
<td>1450</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>le Whyte Harte</em></td>
<td>1466-1561</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whitehart</em></td>
<td>1479</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Innyng ad signum albi Cerui</em></td>
<td>1492</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>White Hart on the Hoop</em></td>
<td>1504-41</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>le White Herte</em></td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>The Whyt Hart</em></td>
<td>1549</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the White Harte</em></td>
<td>1552</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the White Harte</em></td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Whyt Hart</em></td>
<td>1557</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>sign of the Legge and the White Hart</em></td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the signn of the Legge and the White Hart</em></td>
<td>1559</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the said messuage called the White Hart</em></td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the tenement called the &quot;Sygne de le Whyte Harte&quot;</em></td>
<td>1561</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the Whyte Hart</em></td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the White Hart</em></td>
<td>1566</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the white hart</em></td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Whyte Heart</em></td>
<td>1570-86</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the White Harte Inn</em></td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>the White Harte</em></td>
<td>1579</td>
<td>Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>1 tenement called the White Hart</em></td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>Fry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>le Whit Hart</em></td>
<td>1586</td>
<td>Fry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
that capital house or mansion or inn, called by the name of the White Hart 1589  Fry
Whyt Harte 15th c. Lillywhite
Whitharte late 16th c. Cox
le White Harte 1617 Cox
The signe the White Hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
At the White Hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The VWhite hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The White-hart 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
White Hynde 1524 Lillywhite
that messuage called the White Hinde 1561 Fry vol. 1
the sign of the White Hinde in Coleman Street 1640 Boyne
the Whytehore 1468 Lillywhite
White Hors 1468 Botfield
le Whightehorse 1518-29 Cox
White Horse 1525 Cox
le Whyte Horse 1534-72 Lillywhite
le Whytehorse Inne 1543 Gairdner and Brodie
le Whyte Horse taverne 1543 Gairdner and Brodie
y Whitehorse 1562 Sharpe, vol 2
the White house alias the White Horse 1564 Lillywhite
the White Horse 1568 Madge
the Whitehorse 1568 Madge
the Whyte Horse 1558 Cox
The White horfe 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
White Horse near the Gate 1637 Lillywhite
the Whithorse 1638 Dale
the White Hores in Bread Street 1649 Boyne
the White Legge Entre 1550 Fry vol. 1
Whitelegge entre 1561 Fry vol. 1
White Legge 1561 Lillywhite
hospicium albe leonis 1512 Cox
The White Lion a common hosterie 1530 Lillywhite
White Lyon 1531 Lillywhite
the Whyte Lyon 1533 Cox
the White Lion 1559 Fry vol. 1
Whytt lyon 1571 Lillywhite
called the sign of the white Lion 1574 Madge
le White Lyon 1591 Fry
The White Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The White Lyon at the end of Tower street, neere to the Hill 1636 Taylor Travels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Ramping Lyon</td>
<td>1544</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Three Crowns and formerly the White Rampinge Lyon</td>
<td>1574/5</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Rose Tavern</td>
<td>1503</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le White Rose</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Whyte Swanne</td>
<td>1553-4</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Swan</td>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Cox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Swan Inn</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wild Man:** This term appears in 1574.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Wildeman</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Wylde man</td>
<td>1574</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Windmill:** This concept first appears as French *molyn* before 1424. The term itself first appears in 1522. It also appears as *Mill* in 1588.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>le molyn sur le hop</td>
<td>a.1424</td>
<td>MED s.v hop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Wyndemylne</td>
<td>1522</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Wyndemyll</td>
<td>1543/4</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windmill</td>
<td>1567</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I tenement there called le Mill Tenement</td>
<td>1588</td>
<td>Fry vol. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windmyll</td>
<td>1607-16</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyndmell</td>
<td>1607-16</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyndmyll</td>
<td>1607-16</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>windmill Tauerne in the old Iurie</td>
<td>1603</td>
<td>Kingsford (Stow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Windemill</td>
<td>1630s</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Windemill in Loathbury</td>
<td>1636</td>
<td>Taylor Travels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Woolpack:** See Woolsack.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Wollsak on the hope</td>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a tenement called] le Wollesakonthehop</td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>MED s.v hop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le Wolsacke</td>
<td>1551/2</td>
<td>Harben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volsake with-owt Algate</td>
<td>1554</td>
<td>Nichols (Machyn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Volsake</td>
<td>1555</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolsack</td>
<td>c. 1600-1637</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Woollsack Bucklersbury</td>
<td>1638</td>
<td>Lillywhite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wrestler:** This term always appears in a plural form, first unmarked in 1547, then with the number two in 1636.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Wristelars in Aldrichegate street</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>Fry vol. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Wrestlers</td>
<td>1571</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I capital messuage called the signe of the Wrestlers</td>
<td>1572</td>
<td>Madge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the said capital messuage and garden called lez Wrestlers 1588  Fry vol. 3
a certain place called le Wrestlers 1594  Fry vol. 3
a large Inne of Court called the Wrastlers 1603  Kingsford (Stow)
The two Wraftlers in Lincolns Inne Fields 1636  Taylor Travel
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Taylor, John, (Relation) A Briefe Relation of The Innes, Ordinaries, Hoſteries, and other lodgings in, and neere London, where the Carriers, Waggons, Foote-poſts and Higglers, doe uſually come, from any parts, townes, fhires and countries, of the Kingdomes of England, Principality of Wales, as allō from the Kingdomes of Scotland and Ireland. . By John Taylor, London, 1637.

Taylor, John, (Ten Shires) The Honorable, and Memorable Foundations, Erections, Raiʃings and Ruines, of divers Cities, Townes, Caʃles, and other Piecies of Antiquitie, within ten Shires and Counties of this Kingdome; Namely, Kent, Suʃʃex, Hampʃhire, Surrey, Barkʃire, Eʃʃex, Middleʃex, Hartfordsʃire, Buckinghampʃire, and Oxfordʃhire: With the Deʃcription of many famous Accidents that have happened, in divers places in the faid Counties. Also a Relation of the Wine Tavernes either by their fignes, or names of the perfons that allow, or keepe them in, and throughout the faid feverall Shires. By John Taylor, London, printed by A.M. 1636.

Taylor, John, (Travels) Travels and Circvlar Perambvlation, through and by more than thirty times twelve Signes of the Zodiack, of the Faous Cities of London and Weʃtminʃter. With the Honour and Worthineʃfe of the Vine, the Vintage, the Wine, and the Vintoner; with an Alphabetical Deʃcription, of all the Taverne Signes in the Cities, Suburbs, and Liberties aforesaid, and ſignificant Epigrams upon the faid ſeverall Signes., Written by John Taylor. London, Printed by A.M. 1636.
