

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

Croffe Taverne neere Charing Croffe 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 Bisshoppshhead 1582 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
the tenement or wine tavern commonly called the Popesheade 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 messuage 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 celled 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

Messages

Message called the X: first appears 1403

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

mess' voc' le Hynd [message vocat] 1509 Cox

I large message or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer 1509 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the... message and garden called le Bell 1537 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the message called the three Cuppes 1579 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

I message called the Boores Heade 1581 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

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

the message called le Blewe Bore 1591 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the message called the Cock 1594 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the capital message called the George 1596 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the message called the Green Dragon 1598 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

the message called the Crowne 1601 Fry vol. 3

Message called X: first appears 1594

There is a single example without the article.

the message 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..vocatium 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 Saesyne 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 uulgariter 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

my house called the sign of the Sonne 1601 Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
in nouum hospicium ubi corona est signum 1430-1 MED s.v. coroune
hospitium cum signo Sancti Georgii 1455 Cox

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 Hoope 1369 Cox
la Bel on the Hop 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, .

the messuage called Redd Lyon 1594 Fry vol. 3
signe of three Conies 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
the signe of three Cuppis 1540 Cox
a house called Sargyantes Heade 1556-8 Cox
Hospicio de Boryshede 1471-2 MED s.v.bore
hospicio leoun c. 1515 Cox
hospicii uulgariter Belle nucupati 1443 MED s.v. belle
hospicio quod vocatur George 1458 Cox
hospicio quod vocatur Bell 1458 Cox

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 *ped* 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.

<u>Distribution of Names By Type of Name</u>	
Single Charge (unmodified)	424
Two charges (joined by and)	4
Color+charge (colors are: white, red, black, green, blue)	43
Number+charge (numbers found are: three, two, seven)	31
Royal Arms	35
Monarch's Head	47
Pope's/Bishop's Head	6

Biblical Figures	12
Saints	27
Other: Cross Keys, Two Necked Swan, Spread Eagle, Maydenhead and George, Man in the Moon	9

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 Taylors 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.

<i>the Anker</i>	1511	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the messuage called the Ankershouse</i>	1560	Fry vol. 1
<i>Anker in Eaft Smithfield</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>The Anchor</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Blew anker</i>	1588	Lillywhite
<i>the Blue Anchor</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Golden Anchor</i>	1620	Lillywhite
<i>The Three Ankers</i>	1557	Lillywhite
<i>Three Gilded Anchors</i>	1557/8	Fry vol 1
<i>the Ankers</i>	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-lice
þe 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 Anngell 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 Antelophe wythout Algate 1466 Botfield
le Antelope 1491 Lillywhite
Antelophe 1494 Cox
le Antylopp 1506 Burford
the Antyloppe 1536 Cox
le Antelopp 1540 Cox
Le Antilope 1541 Cox
the Antilope 1550 Burford
the Antelophe 1553 Cox
the Goat or Antelop 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Antelop in West 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 Queenes armes 1567-8 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 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 Fleetfreet 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 Baskett 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 toumbeth*) 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

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

<i>Rob' de la belle</i>	1222	MED s.v. belle
<i>Bell on the Hoop</i>	c. 1327-77	Lillywhite
<i>the Belle</i>	1387-93	MED s.v. belle
<i>Rogerus atte Bell</i>	1327	MED s.v. belle
<i>Johannes atte Belle</i>	1332	MED s.v. belle
<i>la Belle</i>	1358	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Bell on the Hoop</i>	1420-53	Lillywhite
<i>Belle voc. Savages Inne</i>	1418-40	Lillywhite
<i>Le Taverne atte Belle</i>	1380-1	MED s.v. belle
<i>la Bel on the Hop</i>	1380	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le Taverne atte belle</i>	1380	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>[a hostelry called] The Belle on the Hope</i>	1387	MED s.v. belle

<i>The Belle on the Hope</i>	1387	MED s.v. belle	
<i>Bell othe hope</i>	1392	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>le Belle</i>	1399	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>A messuage called 'the belle on the hoop'</i>		1403 MED s.v. belle	
<i>Hospicium ...vocatum..le Belle on the hope</i>		1453 MED s.v. belle	
<i>Savage's Inn otherwise the Bell on the Hoop</i>		1453 Lillywhite	
<i>tenementum sive hospicium...vocatum Savagesynne, alias vocatum le Belle on the hope</i>	1453		
		MED s.v. savage	
<i>Unum tenementum..vocatum Le Belle on the Hope</i>	1455	MED s.v. belle	
<i>le Belle on the hoop</i>	1456	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>hospicio quod vocatur Bell</i>	1458	Cox	
<i>Belle</i>	1464-5	Lillywhite	
<i>le Belle on the hoop</i>	1463	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>le Bell'</i>	1480	Cox	
<i>the tavern called le Bell</i>	1514	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>the Belhous</i>	1502	Fry vol. 1	
<i>the Belhouse</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1	
<i>I brew-house called le Belle</i>	1537	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>brewhouse and garden called le Bell</i>	1537	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>the... messuage and garden called le Bell</i>	1537	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>cotagii... vocat' le Bell'</i>	1538	Cox	
<i>the signe of the Bell</i>	1538	Cox	
<i>le Bell</i>	1540	Cox	
<i>le Belle</i>	1545	Cox	
<i>Bell tavern</i>	1547	Lillywhite	
<i>Le Bell</i>	1553	Lillywhite	
<i>[the] Bell in Cartter lane</i>	1560	Nichols (Machyn)	
<i>that inn or brewhouse (mesuagio pandoxatorio) called the Bell in the Hoop</i>	1561	Fry	
<i>vol. 1</i>			
<i>The said messuage called the Bell on the Hoope</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1	
<i>Bell</i>	1565	Lillywhite	
<i>I messuage and curtilage called the Bell</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>my messuage or inn called the Bell</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>the messuage and curtilage called the Bell</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>the said messuage called the Bell</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>I messuage... called the Bell</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>that messuage and garden late commonly called the "Signe of the Belle" and now called the "Signe of the Fyrie Ball"</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3	
<i>The Bell</i>	1583	Cox	
<i>the messuage and garden called the sign of the Bell and now called the sign of the Firye Ball</i>			

	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage with the garden called the Bell</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>a certain messuage or inn called the Bell</i>	1590	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>1 messuage... called the Corner Howse and now called the Signe of the Bell</i>	1596	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage called the Corner House, now the Sign of the Bell</i>	1596	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the Bell</i>	1607	Crisp
<i>the Bell</i>	1621	Cox
<i>Bell at Saint Thomas in Southwarke</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>The Great Inn at the Bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Inn at the Bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the blacke bell</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>Blew Bell</i>	1540	Lillywhite
<i>blew Bell and now called gilden Bell</i>	1597	Lillywhite
<i>tenement lately called the blew Bell and now called the gilden Bell</i>	1597	Lillywhite
<i>the Blew bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Blew Bell in S Ketherns Lane</i>	1649	Boyne
<i>Gilden Bell</i>	1597	Lillywhite
<i>Golden Bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>1 messuage called le sign of the White Bell</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the Great Belle</i>	1494	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Little bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Bell Entry</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the belle Savage</i>	1528	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Belle Savage</i>	1567	Madge
<i>Bell Savadge</i>	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.

<i>Byshopes Hed in Watlynge Stret</i>	1466	Botfield
<i>Bysshoppes Hed</i>	1542-4	Lillywhite
<i>Bisshopps heade</i>	1542-95	Lillywhite
<i>Bysshoppes Hedd</i>	1542-95	Lillywhite
<i>le Bishoppeshead</i>	1542-95	Lillywhite
<i>formerly called le popes-head now le Bishoppeshead</i>	1550s	Lillywhite
<i>Byshope[s] hed</i>	1563	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>1 messuage called the Bishops Hedd</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my great messuage or tavern called the Bisshoppshead</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>1 messuage called the Bisshops head</i>	1585	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3

<i>Bishops-head in Chancery Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the Bishop's head</i>	1638	Dale

Black: This color term first appears in 1396 (*Blakehors*), 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.

<i>the blacke bell</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>Blake bore</i>	c. 1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>blackeboye</i>	1541	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>Black Boye Corner tenement</i>	1541	Lillywhite
<i>The Black boy</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Signe of the Two Black Boyes</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Blake Bull</i>	1559	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>one messuage called le Blacke Bull</i>	1589	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Bull-black in the Burrough of Southwarke</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the blacke Bull in Bishopsgate street</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>black Bull</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Black Egle</i>	1551	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Spled Egle alias the Black Egle</i>	1577	Madge
<i>Black Spread Eagle Watling Street</i>	1647	Lillywhite
<i>the Black Spread Eagle in the Old Bailye</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>Black Elephant</i>	1557	Lillywhite
<i>le Blakehors on the hope</i>	1396	Lillywhite
<i>l messuage... called the Black Lyon</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the said messuage... called the Blacke Lyon</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The Black Lyon</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Black Raven</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Black Swan Inn</i>	1540s	Lillywhite
<i>the black Swanne</i>	1558	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Black Sw[an]</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>divers messuages called the Blacke Swanne</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3

Blazing: This term appears in *Blazing Star* in 1606. It refers to a comet.

<i>the Signe of the Blasinge Starr</i>	1606	Gater and Wheeler
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Blue: 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.

<i>Blew anker</i>	1588	Lillywhite
<i>the Blue Anchor</i>	1638	Dale

<i>Blue Axe</i>	1592-1622	Lillywhite
<i>Blew Bell</i>	1540	Lillywhite
<i>blew Bell and now called gilden Bell</i>	1597	Lillywhite
<i>the Blew bell</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Blew Bell in the Old Baley</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>Blue Bible</i>	1630-33	Lillywhite
<i>le Blew Bore</i>	1549	Cox
<i>Blewe Bore</i>	1575	Cox
<i>I large messuage late called the Signe of the Blewe Boore and now called the Bolte and tunne</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The figne of the blew Boare</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Blue Boar</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Blue Boare</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon</i>	1649	Lillywhite
<i>Blue Board</i>	1610	Lillywhite
<i>Blue Mayde</i>	1542	Lillywhite
<i>the Blue Mead</i>	1550	Burford
<i>Blue Maid</i>	1551	Lillywhite

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

<i>garden called the Boare</i>	1532	Cox
<i>Blake bore</i>	c. 1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>le Blew Bore</i>	1549	Cox
<i>Blewe Bore</i>	1575	Cox
<i>I large messuage late called the Signe of the Blewe Boore and now called the Bolte and tunne</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>I other messuage called le Blewe Bore</i>	1591	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage called le Blewe Bore</i>	1591	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The figne of the blew Boare</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Blew Bore</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Blue Boar</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Blue Boare</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Ye White Boar</i>	1542	Lillywhite
<i>Blue Board</i>	1610	Lillywhite
<i>le Boreshede</i>	1360	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le Boreshede</i>	1407	Sharpe, vol 2

<i>[messuage...called] le Boreshede</i>	1442	MED s.v.bore
<i>Hospicio de Boryshede</i>	1471-2	MED s.v.bore
<i>la Bore is hed</i>	1492	Cox
<i>le Boresed</i>	1506	Burford
<i>Bores Hedde in Chepe</i>	1552	Fry vol. 1
<i>messuagium... voc' Boreshead</i>	1558	Cox
<i>the Boares Heade</i>	1569	Madge
<i>I messuage called the Boores Heade</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Bores Head Tavern</i>	c. 1590	Lillywhite
<i>I other messuage there called by the sign of the "Bores Heade"</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my messuage there called the "Bores head"</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Boar's Head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Bore's head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Boares Head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Bore's Head</i>	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.

<i>teneamentum...vocatium le Bolehalle</i>	1322	MED s.v bole
<i>atte Bole</i>	1337	R&W s.n. Bull
<i>la Bole</i>	1356	Keene
<i>[A tenement called] le Bole atte Whope</i>		1366 MED s.v hop
<i>la Bole on the hope</i>	1390	Keene
<i>le Bole on the hoop</i>	1431	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>[A messuage..called] Boole on the hope</i>		1466 MED s.v hop
<i>the Bulle</i>	1463-4	Botfield
<i>the Bulle, Eschepe</i>	1466	Botfield
<i>le Bulle</i>	1494	Cox
<i>the Bull</i>	1560	Cox
<i>the tenement called the Bull</i>	1590	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The Bull</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>At the Bull</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Bull Taverne</i>	1644	Cox
<i>the sign of the Bull</i>	1586	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Bull within Bifhopfgate</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Bull without Bifhopfgate</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the sign of the Bull over against Leadenhall</i>		1637 Taylor Relations

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

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.

<i>the Bushe</i>	1616	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>The Bushe</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Bushe in Buttolph lane.</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires

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.

<i>Johannes atte Cage</i>	1327	MED s.v. cage
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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 maintenance 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 CPatentRolls
Cardenallys Hatt 1443 Botfield
le Cardynall hatte 1447 Burford
Cardenallis Hatte 1463 Botfield
Cardynallis Hatt 1463 Botfield
Cardenalis 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

<i>2 tenements commonly called The Cardinalls Hatt</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my tenement... called the "Cardinall Hatt"</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The Cardinals Hat Tauerne</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>the cardinall's hatt</i>	1613	Warner
<i>A cardinals Hat on ye Bankside</i>	1624	Burford
<i>the Cardinalls Hatt</i>	1627	Cox
<i>Cardinalls Hatt in Cornehill</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Cardinals Hatt without Newgate</i>	1636	Taylor Travels

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

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

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

<i>Catt</i>	1633-34	Lillywhite
<i>The Cat</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Cat in Long Lane</i>	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.

<i>[A tenement called] le Catfethell</i>	1361	MED s.v catt
<i>le Catfithel.</i>	1374	MED s.v catt

<i>le Catfethele</i>	1407	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Le Catte cum le Fydell</i>	1501	White
<i>the Catt and Fiddell</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>Catt and Fidell</i>	1556	White
<i>the messuage called the Catte and the fidle</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>le Katte and ffydell</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>I messuage commonly called le Catt and Fidle</i>	1590	Fry vol. 3

Catherine: See Katherine

Cattle: See cow.

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.

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

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.

<i>le Cristofre on the hoop</i>	1405	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Cristophers</i>	1424-5	Lillywhite
<i>le Christofre on the hope</i>	1425	Sharpe, vol 2

<i>atte Cristophore ny seynt Martyns þe graund</i>	1426	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Crystofer</i>	1464-1553	Lillywhite
<i>Christopher</i>	1514-86	Lillywhite
<i>the syne of the crystoffer</i>	1542	Cox
<i>the Christopher</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>my tenement called "the Cristofer"</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Christopher</i>	1566	Madge
<i>Christopher</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>Sa[int]. Christopher</i>	1607	Lillywhite
<i>The Chriftopher</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Chriftopher at Clerkenwell, at Turnebull fstreet end</i>	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).

<i>le Cok in the houpe</i>	1348	Sharpe, vol 1
<i>Cok in the houpe</i>	1349	Lillywhite
<i>le Cok on the Hop</i>	1383	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le cok on the hoop</i>	1392	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le Cokke on the hoop</i>	1421	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>atte Cok ny Frer Austyns</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>atte Cok' ny croched Freres</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Cok brewhouse</i>	1438	Lillywhite
<i>le Cok</i>	1441	Lillywhite
<i>the Kokke</i>	1463-4	Botfield
<i>le Brewhous atte Cok on the hoop</i>	1450	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Kokke</i>	1518-64	Lillywhite
<i>le Cok on the hoop</i>	1456	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Cock</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>le Cock in the Hoope</i>	1554	Cox
<i>le Cocke</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1

<i>the Cocke</i>	1566	Madge
<i>le Cocke in the Hope</i>	1566	Cox
<i>The Cock</i>	1583	Cox
<i>I messuage called the Cock</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my said messuage called ye Cocke</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my tenement... called the Cocke</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the messuage called the Cock</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the Cocke</i>	1595	Cox
<i>a messuage called Le Cocke</i>	1597	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>The signe of the Cock</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>At the cocke</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Cock^e in Alderfgate street</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>Goulden Cocke</i>	c. 1548-1622	Lillywhite
<i>atte Rede Cok yn the pultrie</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>atte redcok</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Redde Cocke</i>	1441	Lillywhite
<i>Red Cocke</i>	1582-5	Lillywhite
<i>a tenement called the Redd Cocke</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>the Redd Cocke</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>atte white Cok'</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Kokes and Pulltares</i> (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.

<i>atte Cony yn Conyhooplane</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>le Cony super le hoop</i>	1455	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Three Conies</i>	1500s	Lillywhite
<i>signe of three Conies</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>The Three Conies</i>	1631	Lillywhite
<i>The Three Connyes in Walbrook</i>	1639	Lillywhite

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.

<i>the tenement called Cowhouse</i>	1596	Fry vol. 3
<i>Cowe's face</i>	1638	Dale
<i>2 messuages... called the Cowface</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3
<i>Cow Face</i>	1544-60s	Lillywhite
<i>Cowhede</i>	1418-68	Lillywhite

Signe of the Cowe heele 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
Le Catell on le Hoop 1442 Lillywhite
Catelle 1463-4 Lillywhite
Le Neate 1556-7 Lillywhite

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.

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

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

<i>Crookhorne</i>	1580	Cox
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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.

Brwehous 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 Parish of St. Duntans in Fleetstreet c. 1416 Lillywhite
tenements called Crowne Court or Andrews Crosse 1601 Fry vol. 3
the Andrewe Crose 1547 Fry vol. 1
Andrewes Croffe in Fetter lane near 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

<i>the Crowne</i>	1437-9	MED s.v. coroune
<i>In nouum hospicium ubi corona est signum</i>		1430-1 MED s.v. coroune
<i>In nouo hospicio ... vocata le Crone.</i>	1431-4	MED s.v. coroune
<i>the Crowne in Fancehestret</i>	1467	Botfield
<i>De hospicio nuncupato le Crown</i>	1474-5	MED s.v. coroune
<i>the Crown</i>	1550	Burford
<i>the Inne of the Crowne</i>	1540	Cox
<i>hospic' voc' le Crone</i>	1540	Cox
<i>the Crowne</i>	1547	Fry vol. 1
<i>tenement called the Crowne</i>	1568	Madge
<i>the Crown in Warwicklane</i>	1577	Madge
<i>I messuage called le Crowne</i>	1586	Fry vol. 3
<i>the said messuage called the Crown</i>	1586	Fry vol. 3
<i>I messuage or inn called le Crowne</i>	1589	Fry vol. 3
<i>I tenement called le Crowne</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>tenements called Crowne Court or Andrews Crosse</i>	1601	Fry vol. 3
<i>signe of the Crowne by Newgate Markets</i>		1603 Kingsford (Stow)
<i>the Crown</i>	1593	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>The Crown Brewhouse</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Crowne (or Jarrets Hall) in Bafeing lane</i>		1637 Taylor Relations
<i>the Rose and Crowne in high Holborne</i>		1637 Taylor Relations
<i>the Rose and Crowne in Saint Iohns street</i>		1637 Taylor Relations
<i>The Three Crowns and formerly the White Rampinge Lyon</i>	1574/5	Harben
<i>the Signe of the three Crownes</i>	1576	Madge
<i>Three Crowns</i>	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."

<i>atte coupe beside wolkeye</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>le Cowpe on the Hoop</i>	1432	Sharpe
<i>le Coupe super le hoop</i>	1449	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Cuppe</i>	1574	Madge
<i>Golden Cup</i>	1587-1600	Fry Bibliographical
<i>Guilded Cup</i>	1641	Marchant
<i>le Three Coupes upon le hoop</i>	1445	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the signe of three Cuppis</i>	1540	Cox
<i>an inn called le Thre Cuppes</i>	1544	Gairdner and Brodie

<i>1 messuage or inn called the three Cupps</i>		1579	Fry vol. 3
<i>3 Cups in Holbourne</i>	1636		Taylor Travels
<i>the three Cups in Breadstreet</i>	1637		Taylor Relations

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.

<i>Dager</i>	1418-1536		Lillywhite
<i>Daggers</i>	1418-1536		Lillywhite
<i>le Owter Dagger</i>	1539		Gairdner & Brodie
<i>le Utter Dagger</i>	1540		Gairdner & Brodie
<i>le Inner Dagger</i>	1540		Gairdner & Brodie
<i>the Dager in Chepe</i>	1541		London Topographical
<i>Dagger</i>	c. 1558-1610?		Lillywhite
<i>Signe de lez Daggers</i>	1573		Madge
<i>my two messuages called the Daggers</i>		1573	Madge
<i>the Dagger</i>	1610		Boyne
<i>the Dagger ordinary</i>	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.

<i>Dancing Bears</i>	c. 1600-21		Lillywhite
<i>y^e Dancing Bears</i>	1620		Warner

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

<i>sign of King David</i>	1603		Kingsford (Stow)
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Deer: See hart, hind, and reindeer.

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

<i>the Devyll</i>	1563		Boyne
<i>y^e divell and S^t Dunstan</i>	1621		Warner

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

<i>the Diall</i>	1608-11		Lillywhite
<i>Dial near Holborn Conduit</i>	1649		Lillywhite

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

<i>le Pewter Dishe</i>	1547		Harben
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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.

<i>The Dog</i>	1636		Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Dog neere Bifhopfgate</i>	1636		Taylor Ten Shires

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

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

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

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

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

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

<i>y^e divell and S^t Dunstan</i>	1621	Warner
<i>St. Dunstane</i>	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.

<i>Egle</i>	1420-25	Lillywhite
<i>mesuagio sive taberna vocat' le Egle</i>	1449	MED s.v. Egle

<i>Egle</i>	1450-1564	Lillywhite
<i>Egyille</i>	1450-1564	Lillywhite
<i>Egyll</i>	1450-1564	Lillywhite
<i>hegull</i>	1450-1564	Lillywhite
<i>le Egle on the hoop</i>	1455	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Egille in Chepe</i>	1468	Botfield
<i>Hegull</i>	1490	Lillywhite
<i>the syne of the Egyll</i>	1552	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>I mansion or messuage called le new Eagle</i>	1588	Fry vol. 3
<i>le Eagle</i>	1588	Fry vol. 3
<i>Eagle in Cow Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Black Eagle</i>	1506	Lillywhite
<i>Black Egle</i>	1551	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Spled Egle alias the Black Egle</i>	1577	Madge
<i>Black Spread Eagle Watling Street</i>	1647	Lillywhite
<i>the Black Spread Eagle in the Old Bailye</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>Spread Eagle</i>	1550s	Lillywhite
<i>Spread Eagle</i>	c. 1550s	Lillywhite
<i>Spred Egle</i>	1561	Lillywhite
<i>the Sprede Egle</i>	1590	Cox
<i>the Splayed Eagle</i>	1624	Lillywhite
<i>the Splayed Eagle</i>	1624	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Spread Eagle in Gracious street</i>	1636	Lillywhite
<i>Spred Eagle in Grayes Inne Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the spread Eagle in Gracious streete</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the spreadEagle in Gracious street</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the Spreadeagle in Gracious-fstreet</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>Spred Eagle</i>	1638	Dale
<i>The Spread Eagle opposite St. Dunstans Church Fleet Street</i>	1638	Lillywhite
<i>the eagell and chyld</i>	1601	Collier (Henslowe)
<i>the eagell and the childe</i>	1601	Collier (Henslowe)

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

<i>Elephant in Chepe</i>	1411	Lillywhite
<i>le Olyphaunt</i>	1506	Burford
<i>Olyfant</i>	1519	Burford
<i>Elephant</i>	1570	Lillywhite
<i>one capital messuage called the Olivaunt</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3
<i>formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphaunt</i>	late 16th c.	Lillywhite
<i>The Elephant</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The figne of the Elephant</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires

<i>The Elevant withovt Tample Barr</i>	1650	Lillywhite
<i>Black Elephant</i>	1557?	Lillywhite

Elm: This may not be a sign, but rather an actual tree. See also Oak, Walnut tree.

<i>Elme near the churchyard of St. Brigid</i>	1396-7	Lillywhite
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Estrich: See Ostrich.

Eve: See Adam and Eve.

Falcon: This sign name first appears in 1423; it never is modified.

<i>Fakon</i>	1423	Lillywhite
<i>Faucon on the Hope</i>	1443-1547	Lillywhite
<i>le Fawcon</i>	1455	Cox
<i>the facon</i>	1463	MED s.v. faucoun
<i>the Facown</i>	1463	MED s.v. faucoun
<i>le Fawcon super le loop</i>	1479	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Faulcon</i>	c. 1520s	Lillywhite
<i>Faulcon</i>	c. 1530s	Lillywhite
<i>Faucon</i>	1565-1611	Lillywhite
<i>I other messuage there called the Fawcon</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>my tenement called the Fawcon</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>an Inne... called... the fawcon</i>	1604	Cox
<i>Falchion</i>	1619	Lillywhite
<i>The Faulcon</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Fanlcon [sic] in Rofemary Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Faulcon on the Banke fide</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the Falcon in Southwark</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the Falcon in Fetter Lane</i>	1650	Boyne

Fan: This name appears in the 1580s; it only appears with the number three.

<i>that messuage called the Three Fannes</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3
<i>the premises called the Three Fannes</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3
<i>ii messuages now or formerly called le three fannes</i>	1586	Fry vol. 3

Feathers: This name appears in 1650; it only occurs in the plural form.

<i>the Featers Tavern</i>	1650	Boyne
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Fiery Ball: This appears in 1577-83, as the name of a single location.

<i>that messuage and garden late commonly called the "Signe of the Belle" and now called the "Signe of the Fyrie Ball"</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3
<i>the messuage and garden called the sign of the Bell and now called the sign of the Firy Ball</i>		

	1583	Fry vol. 3
<i>Fiery Ball or Fyrie Ball</i>	1577-83	Lillywhite

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

<i>the Fish</i>	1638	Dale
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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.

<i>the Flees</i>	1571	Madge
<i>Fleece in Bedford-Berry, Alias, the Covent Garden</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Fleece in Cornhill, neere Birchin Lane end</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Fleece in Little Brittain</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Golden fleece without Temple Bar</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires

Fleur-de-Lys: This 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.

<i>le Flourdelys</i>	1364	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Fleur-de-Lys</i>	c. 1377-99	Lillywhite
<i>Fourdelys</i>	c. 1377-99	Lillywhite
<i>[the] Flourdelyce</i>	1385	MED s.v. flour-de-lice
<i>Fourdelys</i>	1396	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le Flourdelys</i>	1407	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le fflower delyce</i>	1506	Burford
<i>the Flower de Lewse</i>	1540	Gairdner & Brodie
<i>the Flower de Lewse</i>	1540	Gairdner & Brodie
<i>Flower de Lvce</i>	1547-65	Lillywhite
<i>the Flowerdeluce</i>	1563	Madge
<i>I messuage called the Flower de Luce</i>	1580	Fry vol. 3
<i>the said premises called the Flower de Luce</i>	1580	Fry vol. 3
<i>I messuage ... called by the name of le Flower de luce</i>		1584 Fry
vol. 3		
<i>I other messuage... called le Flower de Luce</i>	1591	Fry vol. 3
<i>my messuage or brewhouse called the sign of the Flower de Luce</i>		1591 Fry
vol. 3		
<i>that messuage and brewhouse called le Flower de Luce</i>		1591 Fry
vol. 3		
<i>the messuage called the Flower de Luce</i>	1591	Fry vol. 3
<i>Flower de Luca</i>	1591	Lillywhite
<i>I other house or messuage called le Flower de Luce</i>	1592	Fry vol. 3
<i>said house called le Flowere de Luce</i>	1592	Fry vol. 3
<i>the messuage called le Flower de Luce</i>	1592	Fry vol. 3
<i>I messuage or inn called the fflower de Luce</i>	1601	Fry vol. 3

<i>message... called the Floure de Luce</i>	1601	Fry vol. 3	
<i>the "Flower de Luce"</i>	1601	Fry vol. 3	
<i>the said message called the fflower de Luce</i>		1601	Fry vol. 3
<i>an Inne, called the Flower de Luce</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)	
<i>Flower de Luce</i>	1629	Lillywhite	
<i>The Flower de Lice</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires	
<i>The Flower De Lices in the Finch Lane neere Cornehill</i>			1636 Taylor
<i>Travels</i>			
<i>Flore de Luce</i>	1638	Dale	
<i>the Flore de Lucas</i>	1638	Dale	
<i>Three Flowers de Luce</i>	1590s	Lillywhite	

Flower: This is probably a variant of Fleur-de-lys (see above). It appears in 1540.

<i>a brewhouse called the Flower</i>	1540	Gairdner & Brodie
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Flower de Lys: See Fleur de Lys

Flying: This term first appears in 1636; it appears only with horse. The inverted order is typical of Taylor's book and probably does not represent the usual word order. This inn-sign is earlier called *Pegasus* (which see).

<i>Horfe Flying in Woodstreet</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Flying Horse</i>	1638	Dale

Footstool: This appears once, as *Three Footstools*, in 1638.

<i>3 Footstools</i>	1638	Dale
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Fortune: Two inns of this name appear in 1636; it probably is a depiction of the wheel of fortune.

<i>Fortune in Drury Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
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Fountain: This name is not attested until 1636, but there are seven inns of that name by that date.

<i>the Fountain</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Fontaine</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Fowntain</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Fontaine in Bloomesbury</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires

Four: This number first appears around 1540; it is only found with birds (dove, swan).

Fowerdoves Alley is dated to 1543 in Gairdner & Brodie.

<i>4 Doves</i>	c. 1539-43	Lillywhite
<i>signe of the four swans in bishopsgate street</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the foure fwannes without Bishopsgate</i>	1637	Taylor Relations

Fox: This term first appears around 1574; it appears from the start with a number (three), though it also appears unmodified.

<i>the Foxe</i>	1595	Cox
<i>The Three Foxes</i>	c. 1574	Lillywhite

Frying Pan: This first appears in 1582.

<i>I messuage called the Fryenge Panne</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>a tenement called the Fryenge Panne</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the Frying Panne</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the fryingpane</i>	1594	Henslowe
<i>fryngan</i>	1613	Henslowe
<i>the fryingpan</i>	1613	Henslowe
<i>the Frying Pan</i>	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.

<i>Gallye</i>	1561	Lillywhite
<i>Shipp or Gallye</i>	1561	Lillywhite
<i>I messuage commonly called the Gallie</i>	1580s	Fry vol. 3
<i>the messuage called the Gallie</i>	1580s	Fry vol. 3

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

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

Garter: This name first appears in 1636.

<i>The Garter</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Garter in Long Aker</i>	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.

<i>the gate</i>	1568	Madge
<i>le Grene Gate</i>	1391	CPatentRolls
<i>atte grene gate yn poodynglane</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>the messuage called the Greane Gate next Ledenhall</i>	1563	Madge
<i>the Grene Gate</i>	1563	Madge
<i>The Golden field-Gate, at the upper end of Holborne</i>	1636	Taylor Travels

George: This name first appears in 1369 and remains popular.

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

<i>Three Gilded Ankers</i>	1557	Fry vol 1
<i>the three gilded Ankers</i>	1558	Fry vol. 1
<i>Guilded Cup in Houndsditch</i>	1641	Lillywhite
<i>Gilt Key</i>	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.

<i>Globe</i>	1613-44	Lillywhite
<i>The Globe</i>	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 Got 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 Gote 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

<i>Golden Cross</i>	c. 1457-1557	Lillywhite
<i>Golden Cup</i>	1587-1600	Lillywhite
<i>Golden fleece without Temple Bar</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Golden field-Gate, at the upper end of Holborne</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Govlden Globe in Letle Breten</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>Golden Lyon</i>	16th c	Lillywhite
<i>Goldyng Lyon</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>late called the 'Pawll and now the Golden Lyon'</i>	1622	Keene
<i>Golden Lion</i>	1631	Lillywhite
<i>The Golden Lyon neere York-houfe or Buckingham-houfe</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the signe of the Three Golden Lyons in Cornhill</i>	1632	Boyne
<i>Gyliden Tunne</i>	1579	Lillywhite
<i>Golden Unicorn over against the Maypole in the Strand</i>	1649	Lillywhite

Grasshopper: This term appears once, in 1636.

<i>The Grafhopper in Threedneedle street, neere Finch Lane end</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
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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.

<i>Grave Maurice</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
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Green: This color first appears in the 1391. It is only found with three terms: gate, dragon, and lattice.

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

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

<i>Emma Attegreyhon</i>	1240	MED s.v. grehound
<i>The Greyhonde</i>	1377	Burford
<i>the Grewnd in Eschepe</i>	1465	Botfield

<i>the sygne of the Grewnd</i>	1465	Botfield
<i>Greyhound Inn</i>	1483	Lillywhite
<i>le grawhound</i>	c. 1515	Cox
<i>Greyhounde</i>	1541	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>the Grayhond</i>	1557	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>the Gray-honde</i>	1558	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>the Grayhound</i>	1616	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Greyhound in Southwarke, or the Upper Ground</i>	1636	Lillywhite
<i>The Greyhound</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Greyhound Tavern</i>	1638	Dale

Griffin: This term first appears in 1404-5. It appears with a number (*two*) in 1633-4.

<i>Gryffyn</i>	1404-5	Lillywhite
<i>Griffin</i>	1619-34	Lillywhite
<i>Criphon [sic] in White Chappell</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>the Griffin</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Two Griffins</i>	1633-4	Lillywhite

Gun: This term first appears in 1579.

<i>Gun</i>	1579	Lillywhite
<i>the Gonne</i>	1582	Burford
<i>Gun</i>	1594	Lillywhite
<i>The Gunne</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>Gvnn Tavern in Wapin</i>	1648	Lillywhite

Hammer: This term appears in 1426; it is not attested later.

<i>atte Hamer' yn þe parnessh' of þe whitechapell'</i>	1426	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>atte Hamere</i>	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.

<i>Hande</i>	1423-1531	Lillywhite
<i>l capital messuage called the Hand</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the great messuage called the Sign of the Hand</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the said capital messuage called the Hand</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the hand</i>	1638	Dale
<i>The Hand in hand</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the sygne of the hand and starre</i>	1557	Lillywhite
<i>Hand and Golden Pen</i>	1616	Lillywhite
<i>Hand and Bible in Duck Lane</i>	1641	Lillywhite
<i>the Hand and Bowle [ball]</i>	1650	Boyne

Hanging: This postural term is first used in 1564 (to describe a sword).

<i>Hanging Sword</i>	1564-98	Lillywhite
<i>Hanging sword</i>	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.

<i>the Hare in Chepe</i>	1554	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>the 2 hares</i>	1638	Dale

Harp: This term first appears in 1361.

<i>atte Harpe</i>	1361	R&W s.n. Harp
<i>John atte Harp</i>	c. 1368	Keene
<i>The Harpe on the Hope</i>	1388	Lillywhite
<i>le harp on the hope</i>	1419	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the tenement... called the harpe</i>	1451-2	MED s.v. harpe
<i>le harp on the hoop</i>	1449	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Le Crowne alias Le Harpe</i>	1545	Lillywhite
<i>the messuage... called the Harpe on the Hoope</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3

Harpoon: This term appears once in 1576.

<i>The Harpoon</i>	1576	Lillywhite
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Harrow: This term appears in 1389.

<i>le harwe on the hope</i>	1389	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Harrow on the Hope</i>	1416	Lillywhite
<i>another messuage... called le Harrowe</i>	1590	Fry vol. 3
<i>the messuage and tenement called the Harrowe</i>	1601	Fry vol. 3
<i>Harrow in Southwarke</i>	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.

<i>formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphaunt</i>	late 16th c.	Lillywhite
<i>Whyt Harte</i>	1400-06	Lillywhite
<i>Innyng ad signum albi Cerui</i>	1492	Cox
<i>le White Herte</i>	1538	Cox
<i>the Whyte Harte</i>	1550	Burford
<i>the White Harte</i>	1552	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Whyt Hart</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1
<i>the tenement called the "Sygne de le Whyte Harte"</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the said messuage called the White Hart.</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the White Harte Inn</i>	1571	Cox
<i>1 tenement called the White Hart</i>	1583	Fry vol. 3

the messuages formerly called Highhouse and le Glene and now called le Whit Hart 1586

Fry vol. 3

<i>1 messuage or brewhouse called le White Harte</i>	1589	Fry vol. 3
<i>that capital house or mansion or inn, called by the name of the White Hart</i>	1589	Fry vol. 3
<i>The figne the White Hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>At the White Hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Vwhite hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>figne of the white Hart in high Holborne</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the signn of the Legge and the White Hart</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>Hertshed on the Hoop</i>	1385	Lillywhite
<i>le Hertshed</i>	1400	Thomas
<i>le Hartished</i>	1540	Cox
<i>the Hart Head</i>	1581	Cox
<i>atte hertishorn yn pety wales</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>atte Hertishorne ageyns Chricherche</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Herteshorn</i>	1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>Hertes horne in Smithfield</i>	c. 1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>le Hertyshorne</i>	1506	Burford
<i>hertes horne</i>	c. 1512	Farmer (Hickscorner)
<i>hortishorne</i>	1512-3	Harben
<i>a house called the Hartyshorne</i>	1540	Gairdner & Brodie
<i>the Hartes Horne</i>	1571	Madge
<i>The Harts Horn</i>	1583	Cox
<i>the Hart Horne</i>	1588	Cox
<i>the harts horne brewhouse scituat in Eastsmithfeild</i>	1650	Lillywhite

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

Hatchet: This temr appears in 1599.

<i>the hachette</i>	1599	Henslowe
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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).

<i>le Boreshede</i>	1360	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le Boreshede</i>	1407	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>[messuage...called] le Boreshede</i>	1442	MED s.v.bore
<i>Hospicio de Boryshede</i>	1471-2	MED s.v.bore
<i>la Bore is hed</i>	1492	Cox
<i>le Boresed</i>	1506	Burford
<i>Bores Hedde in Chepe</i>	1552	Fry vol. 1
<i>messuagium... voc' Boreshead</i>	1558	Cox

<i>the Boares Heade</i>	1569	Madge
<i>I messuage called the Boores Heade</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Bores Head Tavern</i>	c. 1590	Lillywhite
<i>I other messuage there called by the sign of the "Bores Heade"</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my messuage there called the "Bores head"</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Boar's Head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Bore's head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Boares Head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Bore's Head</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the Bulhede</i>	1360	Burford
<i>le Bullehed</i>	1408	Keene
<i>hostell callid the Bulhed</i>	1425	Burford
<i>Bulhedde</i>	1541	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>the Bull-hed be-syd London stone</i>	1560	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>ye Bull Head</i>	1618	Warner
<i>The Bull-head</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Bvll Head Taverne in Cheap Side</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>Bull or Buffles Head at Charing-Croffe</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>ye synge of ye Dogges hede in ye Pot</i>	1534	Lillywhite
<i>the Dogges Hedde in the potte</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>le Dogges Hede in the Pote</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the sign of the dogges hedd in the pott</i>	1574	Madge
<i>I other tenement... called the Doggeshedd in the pott</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3
<i>Hertshed on the Hoop</i>	1385	Lillywhite
<i>le Hertshed</i>	1400	Thomas
<i>le Hartished</i>	1540	Cox
<i>the Hart Head</i>	1581	Cox
<i>Horsehede</i>	1356-1420	Lillywhite
<i>Horshead</i>	1356-1420	Lillywhite
<i>Horshed</i>	1403/4	Brown
<i>Horsheved on the Hope</i>	1377/8	Harben
<i>le Horsheued</i>	1405	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>atte horshede with ouden Newgate</i>	1426	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>le Horsehed</i>	1540	Cox
<i>Horse Hede</i>	1542-51	Lillywhite
<i>the signe of the horsehed</i>	1556	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the sign of the Horsehedd</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1
<i>the horsehead</i>	1579	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the horsehed</i>	1582	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the horse head</i>	1590	Sharpe, vol 2

<i>the libarde [leopard] head in shordich</i>		1610s	Greg
<i>the lebickes [leopard's] hed</i>	1620		Greg
<i>the Rammes Hedd</i>	1568		Madge
<i>the Ramies hed</i>	1568		Madge
<i>the Raiems Heade</i>	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).

<i>Byshopes Hed in Watlynge Stret</i>	1466		Botfield
<i>Bysshoppes Hed</i>	1542-4		Lillywhite
<i>Bisshoppes heade</i>	1542-95		Lillywhite
<i>Bysshoppes Hedd</i>	1542-95		Lillywhite
<i>le Bishoppeshead</i>	1542-95		Lillywhite
<i>formerly called le popes-head now le Bishoppeshead</i>		1550s	Lillywhite
<i>Byshope[s] hed</i>	1563		Nichols (Machyn)
<i>I messuage called the Bishops Hedd</i>	1582		Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>my great messuage or tavern called the Bisshoppeshead</i>		1582	Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>I messuage called the Bisshops head</i>	1585		Fry vol. 3 vol. 3
<i>Bishops-head in Chancery Lane</i>	1636		Taylor Travels
<i>the Bishop's head</i>	1638		Dale
<i>name of signe of the James otherwise called the ffooles head</i>		1612	Greg
<i>Jemes is head</i>	1595		Henslowe
<i>St Jo. Hed</i>	1620		Warner
<i>the Taverne of the Kyngeshedd</i>	1538		Fry vol. 1
<i>le Maydenesheed</i>	1407		Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Maydenhede</i>	1488		Lillywhite
<i>the Maiden heed</i>	1498-9		Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Madenhed</i>	1523-8		Lillywhite
<i>Mayddenhed</i>	1523-8		Lillywhite
<i>Lee mayden heede</i>	1527		Cox
<i>le Maydys Hedde</i>	1536		Lillywhite
<i>the Maydens hedde</i>	1540		Cox
<i>the Maydenhede in Morelane</i>	1554		Fry vol. 1
<i>the Maidenhead</i>	1566		Madge
<i>[my] house called the Maydenhed</i>	1580		Fry vol. 3
<i>the tenement called the Maydenheade</i>	1582		Fry vol. 3
<i>that messuage called le Maydenhed alias le Maydenhed alley</i>		1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>The Maiden heede</i>	1621		Cox
<i>Mayden-head in Bufh-Lane</i>	1636		Taylor Ten Shires

<i>Maydenhead and George in the upper ground in Surrey</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>y^e pole Head</i>	1621	Warner
<i>the Poppeshede</i>	1538	Fry vol. 1
<i>the quenes head</i>	1601	Henslowe
<i>le Sarsvnesheved</i>	1388	CPatentRolls
<i>Sarazon Hede</i>	1435	CPatentRolls
<i>le Sarazineshed</i>	1440	CPatentRolls
<i>le Sarazyneshede</i>	1441	CPatentRolls
<i>the Sarsons Hedd</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Saryzen Heed</i>	1564	Madge
<i>Great Turk or Great Turks Head</i>	1600-2	Lillywhite

Heathcock: This term for a male pheasant appears in 1523-4.

<i>the hethcok</i>	1523-4	Sharpe, vol 2
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Hedgehog: This term appears in 1555.

<i>The Hedgehog</i>	1555	Lillywhite
<i>the signe of the hedgehog</i>	1555	Nichols (Machyn)

Helm: This term first appears in 1424; by the 16th century it appears usually as Helmet.

<i>atte helme yn Cornhill'</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>a tenement or inne called the Helme upon the hoope</i>	1437	Burford
<i>Helmet</i>	1550s	Lillywhite
<i>the Hellmett</i>	1568	Madge
<i>Helmet Inn</i>	c. 1603-14	Lillywhite

Herring: This term appears in 1382. It doesn't appear later.

<i>j tenementum, vocatum Herynggharsplace..</i>	c. 1382	MED s.v. hering
<i>j tenementum... vocatum le Herynghows.</i>	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.

<i>le Hynde on the Hope</i>	1420	Cox
<i>Hinde</i>	1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>mess' voc' le Hynd</i>	1509	Cox
<i>White Hynde</i>	1524	Lillywhite
<i>a tenement called le Whyte Hynde</i>	1544	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>that messuage called the White Hinde</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>White Hind</i>	1630s	Lillywhite
<i>the White Hinde without Cripplegate</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the sign of the White Hinde in Coleman Street</i>	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 street 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. *Crookhorn* 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 horn on the hope 1385 Sharpe, vol 2

Horn on the Hoo 1405 Sharp

le horn 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^e Horne taverne 1647 Boyne

le Hertysborne 1506 Burford

hertes horne c. 1512 Farmer (Hickscorner)

a house called the Hartysborne 1540 Gairdner & Brodie

the Hartes Horne 1571 Madge

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

Unycornes Horne 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'gatesteret 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^e 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
1 other messuage called le White Horse 1589 Fry vol. 3
le White Horse 1589 Fry vol. 3
The White Horfe in Lumbarde 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
Horsehede 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 horshede 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 Horsshoe 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 figne 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

Seynt Johan Enagelysst [sic] 1520s Lillywhite

Saint Johns of Ierusalem 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

Seynt Johns hedde 15th c. Lillywhite

Sent Jone's Hed 1491 Lillywhite

Saint Johns Hed 1541 Gairdner and Brodie

Ye St. Johneshead 1550s Lillywhite
saint John('s) hed 1553 Nichols (Machyn)
y^e sant johñ hed 1562 Nichols (Machyn)
St Jo. Hed 1620 Warner
The Saint Iohns Head in Chauncery lane 1636 Taylor Travels
Iohns Head at Milkftreet end 1636 Taylor Travels

Julian: This saint's name first appears in 1424.

atte seynt Julyan beside þe Barres yn Aldisshegatestrete 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 Katheryne 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
Croffe 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 Arms 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Kings Armes at Milford lane end, neere Saint Clements, Strand 1636 Taylor Travels
Kings Armes in Cateaten fstreet 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 Thridneedle fstreet, neere Broadfstreet 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 Kynggheshede 1440 Sharpe, vol 2
Kynggys Hedde 1443 Botfield

Kinges heede 1466-8 Lillywhite
Kynges Hed 1466-8 Lillywhite
Kyngys hed 1463-4 Lillywhite, Botfield
the Kinges 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 Kyngeshedd 1538 Fry vol. 1
le Vaulte voc' le Kingeshedde 1540 Cox
y^e kyng hed in ffysstrett 1562 Nichols (Machyn)
1 other messuage called Le Signe of the Kinges hedd 1589 Fry vol. 3
Kings Head 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Kings head at the end of Canning street, 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 Rose-mary lane, or King of Sweden 1636 Taylor Travels
King of Swedens head without Bishopsgate 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 Threlegges 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. Michael 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 lily growing from it). The Lillywhite citations are older than the first OED citation for lily pot.

atte lilye yn lumbardestrete 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Lilepot 1516-7 Lillywhite
Lylepot 1516-7 Lillywhite
Lyllye Potte 1516-7 Lillywhite
Lylye Pott 1516-7 Lillywhite
Lyllye Potte 1541 Gairdner and Brodie
Lylye Pott 1543 Lillywhite

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.

[taberni vini vocata] la Lyoun 1345 Keene
le lyon on the hope 1382 Sharpe, vol 2
the Lyon 1505 Burford
ad Leonem 1506 Burford
hospicio leoun c. 1515 Cox
Le Lyon 1540 Cox
a tenement called the Lyon 1560 Fry vol. 1
the leyon on the Hoop 1574 Madge
Inn called the Lyon 1601 Cox
The Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Lyon at Saint Olaves Watergate in Southwarke 1636 Taylor Travels
I messuage... called the Black Lyon 1583 Fry vol. 3
the said messuage... called the Blacke Lyon 1583 Fry vol. 3
The Black Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Goldyng Lyon 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
golden Lion 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
late called the 'Pawll and now the Golden Lyon' 1622 Keene
Gould Lion 1624 Lillywhite
The Golden Lyon 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The golden Lyon in Fleetstreet 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Rede lyoun 1418-40 Lillywhite
le Rede lyon 1434 Sharpe, vol 2
the Redd Lyon 1538 Fry vol. 1
the Red Lyon 1550 Fry vol. 1
a brewhouse called the Redd Lyonn 1580 Fry vol. 3
the messuage called Redd Lyon 1594 Fry vol. 3
a certain messuage called the "Redd Lyon" 1597 Fry vol. 3
red Lion in Basing Lane 1603 Kingsford (Stow)

the Red Lyon, Southwark 1607 Crisp
The Red Lyon in Shoreditch 1636 Taylor Travels
the Redlyon Inn 1638 Dale
Red Lion in Basing lane c. 1330 Lillywhite
hospicium albe leonis 1512 Cox
The White Lion a common hosterie 1530 Lillywhite
the Whyte Lyon 1533 Cox
the White Lion 1559 Fry vol. 1
the Whyte Lyon 1563 Madge
Whytt lyon 1571 Lillywhite
called the sign of the white Lion 1574 Madge
le White Lyon 1591 Fry vol. 3
The White Lyon at the end of Tower street, neere to the Hill 1636 Taylor Travels
The two Lyons 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Three Lyons 1553 Lillywhite
the signe of the Three Golden Lyons in Cornhill 1632 Boyne
White Ramping Lyon 1544 Harben
The Three Crowns and formerly the White Ramping Lyon 1574/5 Harben

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.

vico qui vocatur... Smalpors 1332 MED s.v. purse
the Littell Roose 1602 Henslowe
the Little bell 1638 Dale

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.

le Lokes 1437 Lillywhite
the Lock in Chepe 1550 Fry vol. 1
the Lokke 1550 Burford
the Locke 1561 Fry vol. 1

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.

Lucretia Romana 1536 Lillywhite
the sygne of the Lucrece 1536 Lillywhite
Lucretia c.1600 Lillywhite

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).

the Lute 1638 Dale

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 Maydenheade 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.

<i>the Marten in the Vintry</i>	1522	Fry vol. 1
<i>Sent Martens the welles with iij boketees</i>	1559-98	Lillywhite
<i>The Saint Martin neere Charing-Croffe</i>	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.

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

<i>Grave Maurice</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
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Mermaid: This name first appears in 1428.

<i>my mancion that is cleped the Mermaid</i>	1428	MED s.v. mermaid(e)
<i>the Mermayde</i>	1462	Boyne
<i>the Mermayd in Bred stret</i>	1464	Boyne
<i>the Meremayde</i>	1468	Botfield
<i>the Mermaid</i>	1550	Burford
<i>Maremayde</i>	1551-1636	Lillywhite
<i>Maremaide</i>	1564?	Lillywhite
<i>Marmayd</i>	1590-1621	Lillywhite
<i>Mermayd Tavern</i>	1591	Lillywhite
<i>the mermayd</i>	1602	Henslowe
<i>ye Marmayd</i>	1618	Warner
<i>Mairmaid</i>	1621-50	Lillywhite
<i>Maremaid</i>	1621-50	Lillywhite
<i>Maremayde Taverne</i>	1621-50	Lillywhite
<i>Mayre Maid</i>	1621-50	Lillywhite
<i>Mearmayde</i>	1621-50	Lillywhite
<i>Mermayde Tavern</i>	c. 1616-36	Lillywhite

Mermaid Tavern c. 1603-19 Lillywhite
The Marmayd 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Mermayd in White Croffe freet 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
Mermayd at Alderfgate 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 West-minfter 1636 Taylor Travels
Miter at the lower end of Cheapside 1636 Taylor Travels
the Myter 1638 Dale
the Mytor 1638 Dale
the Mitre Taverne in ffleet Street 1648-9 Boyne
Miter and Castle 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
I 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 iij Moonnes beside þe stokkes 1424 Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
Maid in the Moon c.1627-34 Lillywhite
Man in the Moone in King street at Westminster 1636 Lillywhite

Mouth: This name first appears in 1608.

Mouthe Tavern 1608-12 Lillywhite
The Mouth at Bishopsgate 1636 Taylor Travels
Mouth within Alderfgate 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 Nagshead 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 Qveenens Head c. 1648 Lillywhite

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
1 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.

Panyer sur le hoop 1423 Lillywhite
Panyer 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 Pauntor 1560 Fry vol. 1
1 messuage called the sign of the Pauntor 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

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

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

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

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

<i>Pegasus</i>	1606	Lillywhite
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Pelican: This name first appears in 1636.

<i>The Pellican in Drury Lane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>formerly the Three Mariners, now the Pelican</i>	1646	Boyne

Peppermill: This name appears in 1573.

<i>the Pepper Querne</i>	1573, 1591	Sharpe, vol 2
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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

þe 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
I capital messuage... which before was called lez Werslers 1588 Fry vol. 3
the said capital messuage and garden called lez Wreslers 1588 Fry vol. 3
a certain place called le Wrestlers 1594 Fry vol. 3

Pomegranate: This name first appears in 1612.

The Pogrannit 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 popes-head 1542-95 Lillywhite
the popished 1463 MED s.v. pope
the Popes 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 Popesheade 1583 Fry vol. 3
Popes head Tauerne 1603 Kingsford (Stow)
The Popef-head 1636 Taylor Ten Shires
The Popes head 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*.

Le Potte on the hope 1386 Sharpe, vol 2
[A brewery called] *Le Potte on the hope* 1476 MED s.v hop
the Pott on the Hoop 1521 Lillywhite
Peautr Pott 1418-40 Lillywhite
þe 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

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.

le Pye on the hoop Barbican c. 1347-c. 1420s Lillywhite
le Pye on the hope in le Barbican c. 1347-c. 1420s Lillywhite
pye on the hope in Barbican c. 1347-c. 1420s Lillywhite
le Peye super le hoop 1368 Sharpe, vol 2
le Pye on the hop 1385 Sharpe, vol 2
þe Pye atte Quenhith 1422 Cox London
the tenement called the Pye in Royall 1565 Madge
The Pye at Aldgate 1636 Taylor Travels
the Pye 1639 Sharpe, vol 2
the Pye withovt Algate 1648 Boyne
Maggety Pie 1632 Lillywhite
Maggoty Pie 1632 Lillywhite

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

Princes Arms at Hoxton 1636 Lillywhite
The Prince Armes 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

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].

<i>the sign of the Queenes armes</i>	1567-8	Lillywhite
<i>Queenes Armes</i>	1607-41	Lillywhite
<i>Queenes Armes at Westminfter</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Queen's Arms</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Quenes Head</i>	1361-6	Lillywhite
<i>the quenes head</i>	1601	Henslowe
<i>Queenes head</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>Queenes Head neere the Wardrope</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>New Qveen'es Head</i>	c. 1648	Lillywhite
<i>Queene Elinor's head at Queene hithe</i>	1636	Taylor Travels

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

<i>Queen of Sabac.</i>	c. 1580s	Lillywhite
<i>The Saba</i>	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.

<i>the Rainebowe</i>	1634	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Nags Head and Rainebowe</i>	1635	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Signe of the Rainbow in Fleet Street neare the Inner Temple Gate</i>	1641	Boyne

Ram: This name first appears in 1307, as a byname. It is common thereafter. It first appears as Rams Head in 1411.

<i>atte Ramme</i>	1307	R&W s.n. Ram
<i>[name] ate Ramme</i>	1321-2	Sharpe, vol 1
<i>Ram on the Hope</i>	1412	MED s.v. Ram
<i>inter hospium Arietis</i>	1488	Cox

the Ram 1505 Burford
La Rame 1514 Cox
the tenement or inn there called the Ramme 1560 Fry vol. 1
the synge 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
þe 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 Ramshead 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 Ramping 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 Ravyn 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 Johns 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

<i>Red Cocke</i>	1582-5	Lillywhite
<i>a tenement called the Redd Cocke</i>	1582	Fry
<i>Red-cross</i>	c. 1560s	Lillywhite
<i>the Rede crosse</i>	1600	Henslowe
<i>messuage called the Redd Crosse</i>	1601	Fry
<i>Crosse Red in Redcrosse street</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Red Crosse</i>	1638	Dale
<i>formerly the Red Hart now the Oliphaunt</i>		late 16th c. Lillywhite
<i>Red Lattice</i>	1633	Lillywhite
<i>Red Lion in Basing lane</i>	c. 1330	Lillywhite
<i>Rede lyon</i>	1418-40	Lillywhite
<i>Rede lyoun</i>	1418-40	Lillywhite
<i>le Rede lyon</i>	1434	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Red Lyon</i>	1436	Lillywhite
<i>the Redd Lyon</i>	1538	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Red Lyon</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>Red Lion Brewhouse</i>	1540-97	Lillywhite
<i>the Red Lyon</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>a brewhouse called the Redd Lyonn</i>	1580	Fry
<i>the messuage called Redd Lyon</i>	1594	Fry
<i>a certain messuage called the "Redd Lyon"</i>		1597 Fry
<i>red Lion in Basing Lane</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>the Red Lyon, Southwark</i>	1607	Crisp
<i>The red Lyon</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The Red-Lyon</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the Redlyon Inn</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Rede Rose</i>	1318	Lillywhite
<i>Redde Roos</i>	1522-39	Lillywhite
<i>Red Rose</i>	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 ryng with the rube 1560 Botfield

Robin Hood: This name, from the legendary figure, dates to 1586.

1 messuage... formerly called le Robine Hode 1586 Fry vol. 3

the messuage 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.

de la 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 Jurye 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).

<i>Sa[int]. Christopher</i>	1607	Lillywhite	
<i>St. Dunstane</i>	1636	Taylor Travels	
<i>y^e divell and S^t Dunstan</i>	1621	Warner	
<i>hospitium cum signo Sancti Georgii</i>	1455	Cox	
<i>Saint George</i>	1494	Lillywhite	
<i>Saynt Johan Evangelyste</i>	1520s	Lillywhite	
<i>Saint Johns Hed</i>	1541	Gairdner and Brodie	
<i>Sayn Johns hede at Lodgate</i>	1464-5	Botfield	
<i>y^e sant johā hed</i>	1562	Nichols (Machyn)	
<i>St Jo. Hed</i>	1620	Warner	
<i>Saint Iohns of Ierusalem at Clerkenwell</i>		1636	Taylor Travels
<i>atte seynt Julyan beside þe Barres yn Aldrisshgatestret ageyns John Tregelow</i>	1424		Cox
London, Chambers & Daunt			
<i>St. Katheryne</i>	1550s	Lillywhite	
<i>Saint Marie Halle</i>	1551	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>The Saint Martin neere Charing-Croffe</i>		1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Saint Mychel</i>	1539	Lillywhite	
<i>Red Lyon and Saint Olaves Watergate in Southwarke</i>			1636
		Lillywhite	
<i>Sainte Paule and the Faulcon</i>	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).

<i>Seynt Andrewescros on the hoop</i>	1405	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>St. Andrews Crofs on the Hoop in the Parish of St. Duntans in Fleetstreet</i>			c. 1416
<i>Sent Saint Andrew's cross</i>	1424-40	Lillywhite	
<i>Martens the welles with iij boketees</i>	1559-98	Lillywhite	
<i>Sainte Paule and the Faulcon</i>	1556-89	Lillywhite	
<i>le signa Sancti Pauli et le Faucon</i>	1557	Keene	
<i>signs of Sainte Paul and the Faulcon or the signs of the Peter and Paule</i>			1590
<i>Pawll and the Faulcon',</i>	1622	Keene	
<i>[A tavern called] le Petres Key</i>	1423	MED s.v. Peter	
<i>le Petres Key</i>	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.

<i>the Saman</i>	1638	Dale	
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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.

<i>The Salutacon [sic]</i>	1509	Lillywhite	
<i>The Salutacyon</i>	1509	Lillywhite	
<i>the Sonne alias the Salutacion</i>	1554	Fry vol. 1	
<i>the Salutation</i>	1572	Madge	
<i>the Salutation of our Ladie</i>	1576	Madge	
<i>Salutation neere Mooregate, or London Wall</i>	1636		Taylor Travels

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.

<i>Sarazineshed</i>	1356	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarazenshed</i>	1377-1401	Lillywhite	
<i>Sazzinhede</i>	1377-1401	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarasines heved</i>	1380-2	Lillywhite	
<i>le Sarezynesheved</i>	1380	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>le Sarsvnesheved</i>	1388	CPatentRolls	
<i>Sarazyneshed</i>	1396-1560s	Lillywhite	
<i>Saresynes heved</i>	1396-1560s	Lillywhite	
<i>Saracens Head</i>	1443-1532	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarrecyn Head</i>	1443-1532	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarsnhed</i>	1443-1532	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarsons Hedde</i>	1443-1532	Lillywhite	
<i>Sersyns head</i>	1443-1532	Lillywhite	
<i>Sarzynesheved</i>	1400-4	Lillywhite	
<i>[the] Sarasynes Heed</i>	1411-12	MED s.v. Sarasine	
<i>le Saresynshede</i>	1404	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>Sarensynshed</i>	1420	Lillywhite	
<i>tte Saresynsheded wythynne Algate</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt	
<i>[Another hostel called] Sarsynshede</i>	1423	MED s.v. Sarasine	
<i>Sarazon Hede</i>	1435	CPatentRolls	
<i>hospicium de le Saresyn hede</i>	1461-3	Cox	
<i>Sarozons Hedd</i>	1539	Lillywhite	
<i>the signe of the Sarzeins head</i>	1556	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>the Sarsons Hedd</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1	
<i>Sarasynes Head</i>	1557	Cox	
<i>1 messuage called the Sarazen's Head</i>	1580	Fry vol. 3	
<i>1 messuage called the Sarasins Heade</i>	1585	Fry vol. 3	
<i>aracens Head</i>	1591	Cox	
<i>The Saracens head</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires	
<i>The Sarazens head</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires	
<i>figne of the Saracens head without Newgate</i>	1637		Taylor Relations
<i>he faracens head in carter lane</i>	1637	Taylor Relations	

Sergeants 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 Sprede 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*.

<i>Wheat-sheafe</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires	
<i>Wheat Sheaf</i>	1638	Dale	
<i>le Glene on the hoop</i>	1381	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>Roberte atte Glene</i>	1381	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>le Glene on the Hop</i>	1391	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>the highous and le Glene on the hoop</i>	1419	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>1 messuage called le Highouse and le Glene on the Hoop</i>			1586 Fry
vol. 3			
<i>the messuages formerly called Highouse and le Glene and now called le Whit Hart</i>			1586
	Fry vol. 3		
<i>Le Rye on the Hope</i>	1415	Lillywhite	

Shears: This name first appears in 1388.

<i>le Sheres on the hope</i>	1388	CPatentRolls	
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Shepherd: This term first appears in 1568 as *three shepherds*; it appears in the 1630s as simply *shepherd*.

<i>The Shepherd in East-smithfield</i>	1636	Taylor Travels	
<i>the Signe of the Sheppard</i>	1638	Dale	
<i>Shepherd</i>	1638	Dale	
<i>the three Shepperdes</i>	1568	Madge	
<i>The Rose but now the Three Sheppards</i>		1632 Lillywhite	
<i>The Three Sheppards</i>	1632	Lillywhite	

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

<i>The Shippe on the hope</i>	1349	Lillywhite	
<i>le ship on the hop</i>	1393	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>[A tenement called] le Ship onthehop</i>	1397	MED s.v hop	
<i>Shipp</i>	1420	Lillywhite	
<i>atte Shipp' withouten Crepulgate</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt	
<i>le Shippe over the hope</i>	1515	Lillywhite	
<i>the signe of the shippe</i>	1556	Sharpe, vol 2	
<i>Shipp or Gallye</i>	1561	Lillywhite	
<i>the messuage called the sign of the Ship</i>		1569 Madge	
<i>signe of the shipp</i>	1569	Madge	
<i>the tenement called the Shipp</i>	1594	Fry vol. 3	
<i>the messuage called le Shipp</i>	1598	Fry vol. 3	
<i>ye Ship</i>	1613-40s	Lillywhite	
<i>Ship Tavern</i>	c. 1590s1636	Lillywhite	
<i>The fhip at Dickshore</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires	
<i>Ship at Saint Katherins</i>	1636	Taylor Travels	
<i>the Ship Taverne at Waping Wall</i>	1650	Boyne	

Shovel: This name appears in 1641.

<i>ye Shovell</i>	1641	Lillywhite
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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.

<i>Snyte</i>	1423	Lillywhite
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Spur: This name first appears in 1542.

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

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

<i>le Sqwyrell</i>	1420	Lillywhite
<i>The Three Squirrels</i>	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).

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

<i>the Signe of the Blasinge Starr</i>	1606	Lillywhite
<i>the Starre and the Ramme</i>	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.

<i>atte Steorte</i>	1327	MED s.v. stert
<i>atte Sturte</i>	1330	MED s.v. stert
<i>le Sterte</i>	1405	Sharpe, vol 2

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

<i>a messuage called the Horseshoe heretofore called the Sugar Loaf</i>	1596	Burford
<i>Sugar-loafe</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)
<i>the sugar lofe</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the 3 Svger Loaes in Wappin</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>The 3 Svgar Loaes [sic] in Wapping</i>	1650	Lillywhite

Sun: This name is first attested in 1374.

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

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

<i>Circot</i>	1551	Lillywhite
<i>Circittes Howse</i>	1564	Hardy & Page

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.

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

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

<i>Swerd</i>	c. 1420-5	Lillywhite
<i>Hanging Sword</i>	1564-98	Lillywhite
<i>Hanging sword</i>	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

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

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

<i>the Tabore in Greycchyrchestret</i>	1463-4	Botfield
<i>Tabor</i>	c.1580s	Lillywhite

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

<i>le Talbot</i>	1425	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Talbott</i>	1556-8	Lillywhite
<i>Talbotte</i>	1599	Lillywhite
<i>the howse called the Talbott</i>	1626	Cox
<i>the Tabbard, or Talbot in Southwarke</i>	1637	Taylor Relations

Tankard: This name appears in 1524-5.

<i>The Tankard on Tower Hill</i>	1524-5	Lillywhite
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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.

<i>The Three Ankers</i>	1557	Lillywhite
<i>the three gilded Ankers</i>	1558	Fry vol. 1
<i>Three Arrows</i>	c.1553-60	Lillywhite
<i>the three Bowles</i>	1646	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the 3 Candlesticks in the Ould Baly</i>	1649	Boyne
<i>signe of three Conies</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)

The iij 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 Ramping 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 Crose 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 Threlegges 1352 Lillywhite
that Seld called the Threlegges 1352 Lillywhite
[The shop called] le Threlegges. 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 iij 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 Kinges 1569 Sharpe, vol 2
1 brewhouse called Le three Kynges 1597 Fry vol. 3
Le three Kinges 1597 Fry vol. 3
the said messuage called "Le three Kinges" 1597 Fry vol. 3
The three Kings 1636 Taylor Ten Shires

Tiger: See Tyger.

Tower: This name appears in 1477.

le Toure 1477 CPatentRolls

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 street, againft the Customhouse 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 3 Tones 1542-83 Lillywhite
The iii Tonnes 1542-83 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

<i>the Triple Tunne</i>	c. 1620s-30s	Lillywhite
<i>ye 3 tuns</i>	1617	Warner
<i>The 3 Tuns at Guild Hall gate</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>3 tons at pye corner</i>	1641	Lillywhite
<i>the 3 Tvns at Holborne Bridge</i>	1648	Boyne
<i>Tuns in the Burrough of Southwark</i>	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.

<i>Great Turk or Great Turks Head</i>	1600-2	Lillywhite
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Turnstile: This name appears in 1636.

<i>Turnstile in Holbourne</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
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Two: This number first appears in 1633. It appears with several types of charges.

<i>the Signe of the Two Black Boyes</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Two Giffins</i>	1633-4	Lillywhite
<i>the 2 hares</i>	1638	Dale
<i>The two Lyons</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The two Wraftlers in Lincolns Inne Fields</i>	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.

<i>Rose and Crowne</i>	1578-92	Lillywhite
<i>the Rose and Crowne in high Holborne</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>The Rose and Crown in Southwarke</i>	1649	Lillywhite
<i>the tenement called le Rose and le pomegranate</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>the Beare and ragged staffe in Smithfield</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>Elephant and Castle</i>	c. 1620-25	Lillywhite
<i>the Fox and Goose</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the eagell and chyld</i>	1601	Collier (Henslowe)
<i>the eagell and the childe</i>	1601	Henslowe
<i>I messuage called by the sign of the "Dogge and the Beare"</i>	1593	Fry vol. 3
<i>Eagle and Child</i>	1622	Lillywhite
<i>Hand and Golden Pen</i>	1616	Lillywhite
<i>Hand and Bible in Duck Lane</i>	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.

<i>Anker and Ship in the Minories</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Beare and Dolphin in Tower street</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>le Belle and le Chekyr on the hoop</i>	1478	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>house called the Bell and Cheker</i>	1579	Fry vol. 3
<i>Bolt and ye tonne</i>	1424-43	Lillywhite
<i>le Bolte and tunne</i>	1538	Lillywhite
<i>the messuage called the Signe of the Blew Boor and now called the Bolte and the Tunne</i>	1581	Fry vol. 3
<i>the bolte and the Tonne</i>	1593	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>The Bolt and Tun Brewhouse</i>	1638	Dale
<i>Cokke & Belle</i>	1400-66	Lillywhite
<i>Cok and le Belle</i>	1418-40	Lillywhite
<i>Cock and Hoope</i>	1631	Cox
<i>le Cok and le Keye</i>	1443	Lillywhite
<i>Cock and Pye</i>	1650	Lillywhite
<i>Cok & le Sterr in Fenchurch Street</i>	c. 1400-66	Lillywhite
<i>atte Cok & sterr' yn Cornhill'</i>	1423	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Dolphin and the Bell</i>	1612	Lillywhite
<i>Dragon and Mermayde in Thames street, at the foot of Pauls hill</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Half Eagle and Key</i>	c. 1558-9	Lillywhite
<i>the Hand and Bowle</i>	1650	Boyne
<i>hand and Starre</i>	1550-90	Lillywhite
<i>the sygne of the hand and starre</i>	1557	Lillywhite
<i>Hare and Bottle</i>	c. 1616-23	Lillywhite
<i>an Inne called the herte and þe Swanne</i>	1440	MED s.v. Swan
<i>The Harts Hornes and Miter at the end of Charterlane, neere Black-friers</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Hatt and Arrow or Hatt and Harrow</i>	1604-46	Lillywhite
<i>y^e Kinges head and Bellhouse</i>	1598	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>sign of the Legge and the White Hart</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1

<i>the Lute and maydenheade</i>	1585	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Maydenhead and Plough</i>	1638	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the Nags Head and Rainebowe</i>	1635	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>Miter and Caftle in Fleetstreet</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Starre and Ramme</i>	1540	Lillywhite
<i>The Starre and the Ramme</i>	1540	Lillywhite
<i>the Starre and the Ramme</i>	1571	Madge
<i>Blew Boares Head and Greene Dragon</i>	1649	Lillywhite
<i>Cok on the hynde</i>	1502	Lillywhite

Two Images (saints): There are a few examples of Peter and Paul in the 16th century.

<i>Peter and Paul</i>	1553-4	Lillywhite
<i>Peter and Paule</i>	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.

<i>The Swane with the ij Nekes</i>	1556	Lillywhite
<i>ye Swanne with two neckes</i>	1598	Lillywhite
<i>Swan with Two Necks</i>	1622-32	Lillywhite
<i>The Two-Necked Swan</i>	1630s	Lillywhite
<i>The two neck'ed Swan</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>the fwan with two necks, in Lad lane</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the two neck'd Swan in Lad lane</i>	1637	Taylor Relations
<i>the two neck'd Swanne at Sommers key</i>	1637	Taylor Relations

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

<i>Tyger's Head</i>	1614	Lillywhite
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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.

<i>le Unicorn</i>	1318-20	Lillywhite
<i>le Unicorn</i>	1390	Keene & Harding
<i>the Unicorn</i>	1424-40	Lillywhite
<i>le Vnycorne</i>	1506	Burford
<i>le Unycorne als le Unyornes horne</i>	1508-41	Lillywhite
<i>a messuage sive hospicium vocat le Unicorn</i>	1547-53	Lillywhite
<i>the syne of the Unycorne in Chepe-syd</i>	1561	Nichols (Machyn)
<i>the Unicorn</i>	1626-36	Lillywhite
<i>Golden Unicorn over against the Maypole in the Strand</i>	1649	Lillywhite
<i>Unyornes Horne</i>	1541	Keene & Harding

Vernacle: This name (the cloth on which an image of Jesus is believe to have appeared, derived from the name of Saint Veronica) first appears in 1389.

<i>le Vernycle</i>	1389	CPatentRolls
<i>The Vernacle</i>	1424-9	Lillywhite
<i>The Vernacle</i>	1596	Lillywhite

Vine: This name first appars in 1306. See also vinyard.

<i>Le Vyne</i>	1306	Lillywhite
<i>le Vyne</i>	1410	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>cotag' vocat' le vyne</i>	1562	Cox
<i>The Vine</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires

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

<i>The Vineyard in Queenes street</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
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Vintage: This name first appears in 1636. Whether it in fact refers to a sign or not is unclear.

<i>Vintage neere the 3 Cranes in the Vintery</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>The Vintage Tavern</i>	1638	Dale

Wagon: See Wain.

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

<i>Attewayne</i>	1327	R&W s.n. Wain
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Walnut: This term first appears in 1582; it is always used with the word *tree*.

<i>a capital messuage or inn called the Wallnuttre</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>the capital messuage called the Wallnuttre</i>	1582	Fry vol. 3
<i>Walnut tree</i>	1603	Kingsford (Stow)

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

<i>the Welleheus</i>	1361	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>The well with ij boketts</i>	1472	Lillywhite

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

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

Wheel: See Katherine Wheel, Wheelbarrow

Wheelbarrow: This name appears in 1638.

<i>Wheelbarrow</i>	1638	Dale
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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.

<i>The White Bear</i>	1418-40	Lillywhite
<i>I large messuage or brewhouse or hospice called the Whitebeer</i>	1509	Fry
<i>the Whitebeer</i>	1509	Fry vol. 1
<i>The Whyt bere</i>	1532-44	Lillywhite
<i>Whyte Beare</i>	1539	Lillywhite
<i>The White Bear</i>	1551-1603	Lillywhite
<i>Le Whytbeare</i>	1568-94	Lillywhite
<i>the Whitbeare</i>	1638	Dale
<i>I messuage called le sign of the White Bell</i>	1593	Fry
<i>Ye White Boar</i>	1542	Lillywhite
<i>le White Bull</i>	1452	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>le White Bulle on le hoope</i>	1504	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>atte white Cok'</i>	1424	Cox London, Chambers & Daunt
<i>Crosse White in Whitecrosse street</i>	1636	Taylor Travels
<i>Whyt Harte</i>	1400-06	Lillywhite
<i>Whyte Harte</i>	1450	Lillywhite
<i>le Whyte Harte</i>	1466-1561	Lillywhite
<i>Whitehart</i>	1479	Lillywhite
<i>Innyng ad signum albi Cerui</i>	1492	Cox
<i>White Hart on the Hoop</i>	1504-41	Lillywhite
<i>le White Herte</i>	1538	Cox
<i>The Whyt Hart</i>	1549	Lillywhite
<i>the White Harte</i>	1552	Fry vol. 1
<i>the White Harte</i>	1554	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Whyt Hart</i>	1557	Fry vol. 1
<i>sign of the Legge and the White Hart</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>the signn of the Legge and the White Hart</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>the said messuage called the White Hart.</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the tenement called the "Sygne de le Whyte Harte"</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Whyte Hart</i>	1566	Madge
<i>the White Hart</i>	1566	Madge
<i>the white hart</i>	1574	Madge
<i>Whyte Heart</i>	1570-86	Lillywhite
<i>the White Harte Inn</i>	1571	Cox
<i>the White Harte</i>	1579	Fry
<i>I tenement called the White Hart</i>	1583	Fry
<i>le Whit Hart</i>	1586	Fry

<i>that capital house or mansion or inn, called by the name of the White Hart</i>	1589	Fry
<i>Whyt Harte</i>	15th c.	Lillywhite
<i>Whitharte</i>	late 16th c.	Cox
<i>le White Harte</i>	1617	Cox
<i>The figne the White Hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>At the White Hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The VWhite hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The White-hart</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>White Hynde</i>	1524	Lillywhite
<i>that messuage called the White Hinde</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>the sign of the White Hinde in Coleman Street</i>	1640	Boyne
<i>the Whytehorse</i>	1468	Lillywhite
<i>White Hors</i>	1468	Botfield
<i>le Whightehorse</i>	1518-29	Cox
<i>White Horse</i>	1525	Cox
<i>le Whyte Horse</i>	1534-72	Lillywhite
<i>le Whytehorse Inne</i>	1543	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>le Whyte Horse taverne</i>	1543	Gairdner and Brodie
<i>y^e Whitehorse</i>	1562	Sharpe, vol 2
<i>the White House alias the White Horse</i>	1564	Lillywhite
<i>the White Horse</i>	1568	Madge
<i>the Whitehorse</i>	1568	Madge
<i>the Whyte Horse</i>	1558	Cox
<i>The White horfe</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>White Horse near the Gate</i>	1637	Lillywhite
<i>the Whithorse</i>	1638	Dale
<i>the White Hores in Bread Street</i>	1649	Boyne
<i>the White Legge Entre</i>	1550	Fry vol. 1
<i>Whitelegge entre</i>	1561	Fry vol. 1
<i>White Legge</i>	1561	Lillywhite
<i>hospicium albe leonis</i>	1512	Cox
<i>The White Lion a common hosterie</i>	1530	Lillywhite
<i>White Lyon</i>	1531	Lillywhite
<i>the Whyte Lyon</i>	1533	Cox
<i>the White Lion</i>	1559	Fry vol. 1
<i>Whytt lyon</i>	1571	Lillywhite
<i>called the sign of the white Lion</i>	1574	Madge
<i>le White Lyon</i>	1591	Fry
<i>The White Lyon</i>	1636	Taylor Ten Shires
<i>The White Lyon at the end of Tower street, neere to the Hill</i>	1636	Taylor Travels

<i>White Ramping Lyon</i>	1544	Harben
<i>The Three Crowns and formerly the White Ramping Lyon</i>	1574/5	Harben
<i>White Rose Tavern</i>	1503	Lillywhite
<i>Le White Rose</i>	1519	Lillywhite
<i>le Whyte Swanne</i>	1553-4	Lillywhite
<i>White Swan</i>	1556	Cox
<i>White Swan Inn</i>	1636	Lillywhite

Wild Man: This term appears in 1574.

<i>the Wildeman</i>	1574	Madge
<i>the Wylde man</i>	1574	Madge

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

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

Woolpack: See Woolsack.

Woolsack: This term first appears in 1349.

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

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

<i>the Wrastelars in Aldrichegate street</i>	1547	Fry vol. 1
<i>the Wrestlers</i>	1571	Madge
<i>I capital messuage called the signe of the Wrestlers</i>	1572	Madge

the said capital messuage and garden called lez Wreslers 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 Wrafilers in Lincolns Inne Fields 1636 Taylor Travel

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