

grass, or twigs of trees, interwoven as the example; it was by the Romans given as a reward to him who held out a siege, or caused it to be raised, repulsing the enemy, and delivering the place. Pl. XLV., n. 26.

OGRESS. See PELLET.

OLIVE CROWN, or Garland. It was given by the Greeks to those who came off victorious at the Olympic games. Pl. XXIX., n. 4.

OLIVE TREE is the emblem of peace and concord; *or, a fess gules, between three olive-branches, proper*; name, *Roundel*.

OMBRÉ, a French term for shadowed.

ONDÉE or UNDÉE, the French term for wavy.

ONGLÉ (Lat. *ungulatus*), a term used by French heralds in blazoning the talons or claws of birds or beasts, which they describe as onglé of such a colour.

OPINICUS: a fictitious beast of heraldic invention; its body and fore legs like those of a lion; the head and neck like those of the eagle; to the body are affixed wings, like those of a griffin; and it has a tail like that of a camel. Pl. XXXII., n. 6. The opinicus is the crest to the arms of the Barber-surgeons. It is sometimes borne without wings.

OR signifies gold, and, in engraving, is represented by small dots all over the field or charge. Pl. II.

ORB. See MOUND, and REGALIA OF ENGLAND.

ORDINARIES are any of those figures which, by their ordinary and frequent use, are become peculiar to the science: such as the *cross, chief, pale, fess, inescutcheon, chevron, saltire, bend, and bar*. Pl. IV.

ORIFLAM, or ORIFLAMME, a name given to a standard or banner borne by the kings of France, in honour of St. Denis. The Oriflamme borne at Agincourt was an