



28 JUNE 2007

Administration

ILLINOIS WING GUIDE FOR CREATING UNIT INSIGNIA

PURPOSE

With the signing of Public Law 557 on 26 May 1948 Civil Air Patrol became the official auxiliary to the U S Air Force. As the only official U S Air Force Auxiliary, the members are allowed many privileges not allowed to the general public. One of those privileges allows CAP members to wear Air Force uniforms with distinctive insignia, badges and patches. With this privilege comes a great responsibility, to present oneself in the most professional manner possible in one's actions and appearance, and to adhere to Civil Air Patrol and U S Air Force policies and regulations.

This pamphlet is intended to assist Illinois Wing Units in the design of distinctive Unit Insignia to be used on correspondence, publications, displays, and for uniform wear that will comply with U S Air Force regulations.

HISTORY OF HERALDRY

Since the earliest history of mankind most of the population was illiterate. The alphabet, reading and writing, once developed, were reserved for royalty and nobles, the elite of the society. Yet it was quickly learned that colors and/or symbols could be used to rally people together, to give them a feeling of distinction and belonging, and to give them direction. A simple piece of colored cloth on a lance or spear could mean the difference between victory and defeat.

By the 11th century weaponry had advanced to knights wearing suits of armor. Tapestries depicting the Norman conquest of England (1066 a.d.) show images of knights in their armor and carrying blank shields. It wasn't until the 12th century when simple images began appearing on the shields of the knights and embroidered on the banners (called pennons) that were attached to their lances. These distinctive marks or emblems (called cognizance) became an easy means of identifying a particular knight. Soon many knights had images adorning their shields and the system of heraldry began to develop.

At this point in history there were no written records kept. Individuals were employed by Kings to walk through the countryside and verbally broadcast the edicts (laws and proclamations) of the King. Musicians (minstrels) were also used to sing stories at jousting tournaments and after battles. These factual stories sometimes told historical accounts of past heroic deeds, battles, and even family histories.

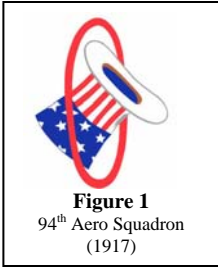
Soon there were so many knights using cognizance on their shields and pennons there was difficulty keeping track of who had what cognizance. Heraldry and minstrels began keeping track of the information, and when the amount of information became too much for mere memory, they began keeping written records.

U.S. MILITARY UNIT INSIGNIA

Up until the Civil War uniforms were, well, shall we say not uniform? There was not a means of identifying a soldier from one unit or another. In the summer of 1862 General Philip Kearney mistook some officers for stragglers from his command and verbally disciplined them (to the extreme). After listening in silence one of the officers raised his hand and suggested to the general he had made a mistake. None of the officers were from the general's command. To correct the problem General Kearney issued an order that officers in his command shall wear a round piece of red cloth on their caps to designate them. Although the intent was to easily distinguish his officers, the enlisted men idolized their general and wanted to be identified as members of his command, so they began wearing red cloths on their hats.

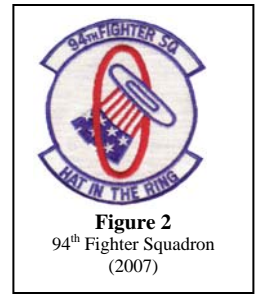
In March 1863 Major General Joseph Hooker provided a systematic plan for the entire Army of the Potomac. By the end of the Civil War almost all of the corps wore some sort of identifying mark, including the Engineer Corps, the Cavalry Corps, and the Signal Corps.

Military leaders soon learned that unit insignia as well as other factors (medals for heroism, use of the US/corps/division/brigade flags during battles) had a profound impact on morale, *esprit de corps*, and pride in the



organization, which resulted in increased discipline and battle efficiency.

During World War I Brig Gen Benjamin Foulois, Chief of Air Service, American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), established policy for insignia of aerial units, ordered each squadron to have an official insignia painted on both sides of fuselage of each aircraft. One of those insignia, the 94th Aero Squadron (figure 1), is still in use today (figure 2) with the 94th Fighter Squadron flying F-22 Raptors. The unit insignia has gone from being painted on the side of the aircraft to being worn on uniforms.



The United States military services, including the U.S. Air Force, place great importance on unit insignia and unit history. Historians are assigned at all levels of command and are there not only to document and track the significance and importance of the symbols used in their unit insignia, but also to record battle victories, unit awards, pilot aerial victories and various other unit activities. The unit's cherished treasures and information are not discarded if the unit is deactivated, but are sent to a central repository to be cataloged and stored in case of future reactivation.

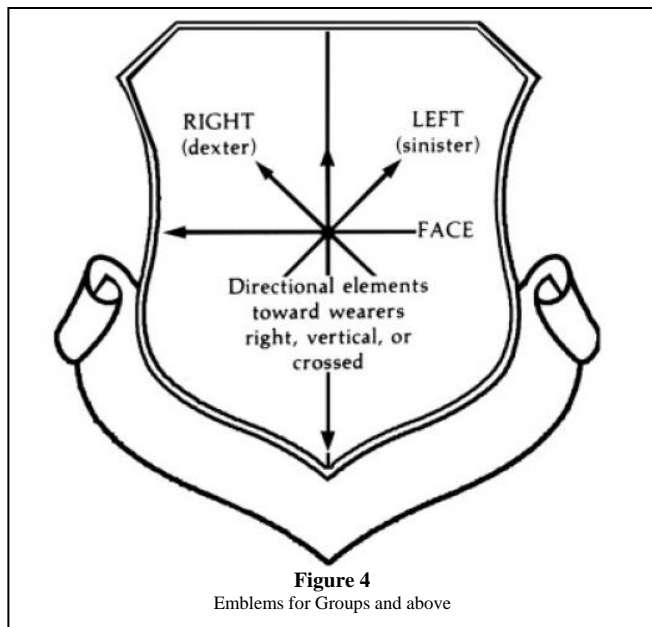
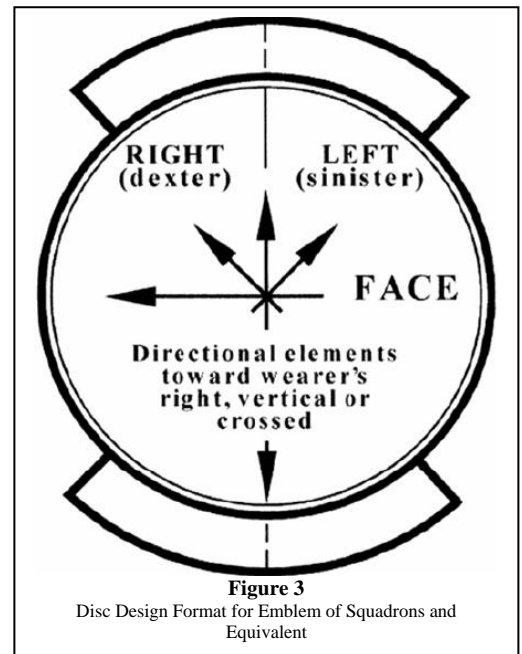
This very brief history has been included to show the importance placed on unit insignia by military personnel, both active duty and retired, and by command officers.

U.S. AIR FORCE UNIT INSIGNIA

On 26 July 1947 The U S Air Force became an independent military service and started the long process of rebuilding the air combat resources of the United States after World War II. In developing the structure and organization we see today there was also emphasis placed on creating a uniform and professional appearance. These policies included the wear and look of the air force uniform, and the design of the insignia worn upon it. Air Force Instruction 84-105, Organizational Lineage, Honors and Heraldry, is the current regulation governing the design of unit insignia.

Squadron's are the basic unit or "building block" of the U S Air Force providing a specific operational or support capability. The emblem design for units must be a circular (or disc) shaped shield (Figure 3). Units with emblems on discs include named and numbered squadrons, numbered flights, and other USAF organizations that have no headquarters component.

The disc for units may have either one or two scrolls. The unit name shall always appear on the bottom scroll. The upper scroll is for the unit motto (if any). The upper scroll is removed if there is no motto.



Groups are the next USAF level between Squadrons and Wings. A group is generally a tactical echelon without significant support staff and usually has two or more subordinate units. It is a headquarters organization, which means their primary component is the Headquarters. Groups and higher echelons are known as 'establishments', or 'flag bearing' organizations and display their emblem (coat of arms) on a modified heater-shaped shield with a scroll beneath.

Emblem designs and mottoes must reflect favorably on the United States Air Force; be original, distinctive, dignified, and in good taste; and must be non-controversial. In designing the unit insignia you should remember:

- Use accepted heraldic symbols or stylized elements.
- Keep emblem design uncluttered and as simple as possible (A simple, clean design is much easier to reproduce as a patch, letterhead, or other rendition).
- All symbols and elements must be placed within the parameters of the disc or shield.
- Do not exceed three elements (An element is a symbol or group of symbols, such as group of stars, that portray a single characteristic, trait or concept).
- Do not duplicate existing emblems, badges or flags.
- Do not include symbols or caricatures associated with foreign nations, extremist groups, games of chance, or a specific geographical location.
- Do not depict numbers, letters, words, symbols of a morbid nature, gambling devices, cartoon-like characters, assigned aircraft, or specific equipment
- Do not infringe on a trademark or copyright

There should be no more than six colors (including black or white) in the emblem design. Establishments (group or above) shall use yellow on the border of the shield and scroll. The scroll for establishments shall be white with Air Force Blue (ultramarine blue) lettering. The lettering shall be Arial black or Switzerland black.

Units (squadrons) may use any color for the scroll(s) so long as the border of the disc and scroll are the same color as the letters on the scroll(s), and the overall number of colors used in the design is six or less.



Figure 5
8th Air Force
(WWII)

As with any organization there are policy refinements and changes made over a period of time. When new directives concerning unit insignia are made the emblems are changed to reflect the regulation. Older style patches are allowed to be used until existing supplies are depleted. When new patches are purchased they must comply with the new directive. Emblems used on stationary and other places easily modified are immediately changed to comply with the new directive. An example of this can be seen in the insignia of the 8th Air Force. Figure 5 shows the patch as it was during World War II. Figure 6 shows the 8th Air Force Emblem as it exists today.

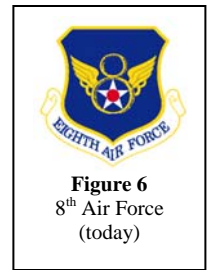


Figure 6
8th Air Force
(today)

HERALDRY

As described earlier the need to distinguish participants in combat when their faces were hidden by iron and steel helmets was the origin of heraldry. It is the practice of designing, displaying, describing and recording coats of arms and badges. Over time a system of rules developed which gave attributes and meaning to the different elements of the insignia and the colors used.

SYMBOLS



Figure 7
Rod of
Asclepius

The symbols used in the design elements of the insignia should be easily recognizable because almost instantly they convey to the viewer a meaning, mission or purpose. For example, the symbol in Figure 7 is known as the Rod of Asclepius (also known as Asklepios or Aesculapius) who was the demigod of medicine and healing in Greek mythology. The staff represents authority, while the serpent, which can shed its skin, represents rebirth. This symbol has represented medicine throughout history, and is used today by the American Medical Association, the U S Air Force and CAP (Figure 9).

When selecting symbols be thorough with your research. The caduceus (figure 8) has often been confused with the rod of Asclepius. The U S Surgeon General, U S Army and U S Navy use the caduceus because in 1902 a Captain Reynolds, who after having the idea rejected several times by the Surgeon General, persuaded the new incumbent (Brigadier General William Henry Forwood) to adopt it. The mistake was noticed several years later by the librarian to the surgeon general, but was never changed. The caduceus is actually associated with the Greek god Hermes, the messenger for the gods, conductor of the dead and protector of merchants and thieves. It has been used by merchants and journalists in their corporate logos

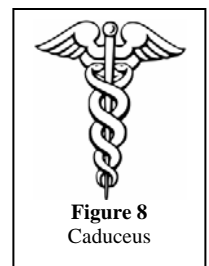
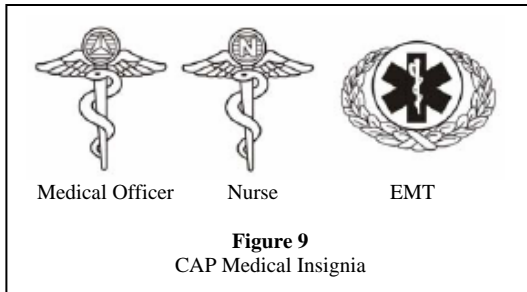


Figure 8
Caduceus



POSITIONS OF THE EMBLEMS

Different positions of the symbols on the emblem field can have different meanings. A symbol placed in chief (top) can have a completely different meaning if placed in base (bottom) of the emblem field. A symbol(s) depicting a unit's history or mission always faces to the wearers right (dexter) never to the wearers left (sinister). Figure 10 shows the names used of different positions of the emblem field. There are over 800 different terms used in heraldry. Attachment 1 lists some of the more important terms.

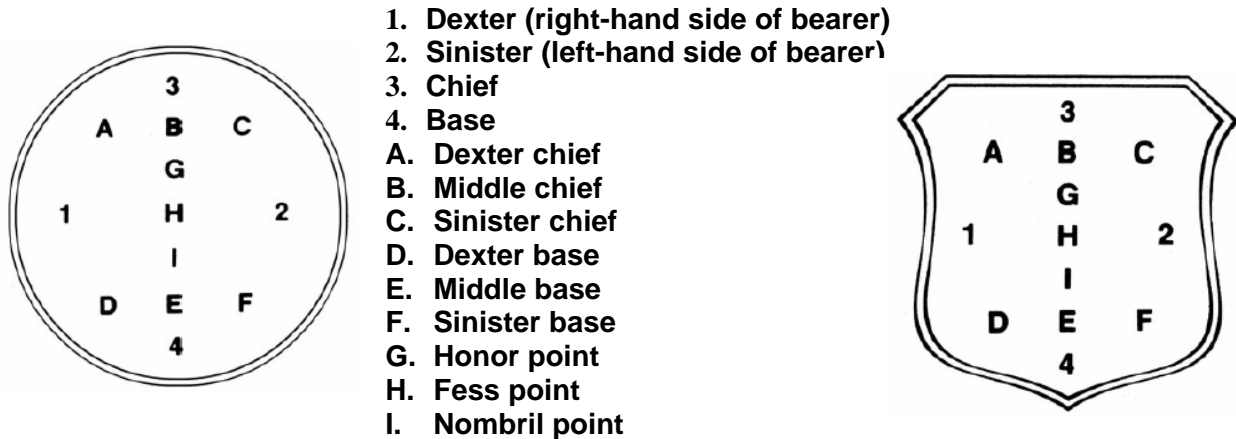


Figure 10

The terms used in heraldry are also important in describing the emblem (or coat of arms). The written description of an emblem is called the blazon. In the beginning of heraldry it was not always easy to draw or duplicate the emblem, but by using heraldic terms an accurate description could be given that would allow the listener to know exactly what the emblem looked like. The terms are even used today in the official descriptions of USAF unit insignia (figure 11).



Emblem BLAZON

On a disc Azure, the Staff of Aesculapius Proper, serpent Vert, eyed Sable and langued Gules, surmounted by a triangle point to chief of the like, overall in base the Wright Brothers' plane traversed in three quarter perspective, wings in bend Or, detailed and silhouetted Sable, all within a narrow border Black.

Attached above the disc, a Yellow scroll edged with a narrow Black border and inscribed "PROHIBEO RESTITUO ERUDIO" in Black letters.

Attached below the disc a Yellow scroll edged with a narrow Black border and inscribed "74TH DENTAL SQUADRON" in Black letters.

SIGNIFICANCE

Blue and yellow are the Air Force colors. Blue alludes to the sky, the primary theater of Air Force operations. Yellow refers to the sun and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The staff represents medical practice and the medical community worldwide. The triangle is the international symbol of the dental profession. The Wright Brothers' airplane denotes flight and the unit's inexorable attachment to the Air Force flying mission

Figure 11

COLORS

While the symbols used in an emblem design have a primary significance, colors play a secondary but important role in conveying meaning to the design. U S Air Force unit insignia are required to have ultramarine blue and Air Force yellow in their designs. The blue represents “the sky”, the primary theater of Air Force operations. (Note: While ultramarine blue represents the sky it is not a light blue) Air Force yellow represents “the sun” and the excellence required of Air Force personnel. The colors used in heraldry and their meaning are:

RED (heraldic GULES). Positive: blood of life, boldness, Christ, courage, hardiness, liberty, magnanimity, passion, patriotism, planet Mars, sentiment, strength, valor, warmth (of fire), and zeal. Negative: anarchy, blood (spilled), danger, death throes, Satan, fire (burning), passions, revolution, war, and wounds.

ORANGE (heraldic Tenne). Positive: ambition, benevolence, earthly wisdom, endurance, fire, flames, hospitality, marriage, pride, and strength. Negative: malevolence and Satan.

GOLD (heraldic OR) [interchangeable with YELLOW]. Positive: honor, majesty (royalty), mystic aspects of the sun, riches, and wisdom. Negative: idolatry.

YELLOW (also heraldic OR). Positive: constancy, dissemination, divinity, elevation of mind, excellence, highest values, honor, illumination, intellect, intuition, justice, light, loyalty, magnanimity, riches, ripened grain, sun, supreme wisdom and wisdom. Negative: cowardice and treachery.

BROWN. Positive: the earth and lesser nobility. Negative: Barrenness and poverty.

GREEN (heraldic VERT). Positive: adaptability, auspiciousness, gladness, fertility of fields, freshness, hope, immortality, joy, love, life, nature, prosperity, sympathy, vegetation, planet Venus, wisdom, and youth. Negative: disgrace, envy, jealousy, lividness, madness, opposition, and sinisterness.

BLUE (heraldic AZURE). Positive: (light blue) calm seas, charity, cold, constancy, daylight, devotion, innocence, planet Jupiter, justice, loyalty, piety, sincerity, sky, thinking, and truth. Negative (dark blue): doubt, discomfort, night, and stormy seas.

PURPLE (heraldic PURPURE). Positive: empire, humility, jurisdiction, love of truth, loyalty, memories, planet Mercury, nostalgia, patience, power, rank, royalty, sacrifice, and spirituality. Negative: martyrdom, mourning, penitence, regret, resignation, and sublimation.

BLACK (heraldic SABLE). Positive: constancy, dignity, determination, divine doctrine, fertilized land, humility, mighty, night, prudence, regality, planet Saturn, sophistication, sorrow, and starkness. Negative: death, despair, evilness, grief, morbidity, nothingness, penitence, sickness, sin, and void.

GRAY (heraldic ARGENT). Positive: discretion, humility, maturity, penitence, renunciation, and retrospection. Negative: barrenness, depression, egoism, grief, indifference, inertia, neutralization, old age, and winter.

SILVER (heraldic ARGENT). Positive: charity, chastity, clear conscience, faith, moon, innocence, purity, and test of truth. Negative: blank, cold, ghostly, spectral, and void.

WHITE (also heraldic ARGENT). Positive: daylight, innocence, perfection, purity, truth, and wisdom. Negative: same as for silver above.

Note: GRAY, SILVER, and White are all ARGENT and interchangeable.

Heraldry divides colors into metals; gold (yellows) and silver (white, silver gray) and colors (reds, blues, greens). A cardinal rule of heraldry is that there is no metal on metal and no color on color. A complete color chart used by the U S military is included in Attachment 2.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN?

A unit’s insignia is not just a piece of fancy or pretty artwork to make letterhead stationary, the wall of an office, or even a uniform look pretty. A unit insignia has meaning. It helps instill pride, courage, the desire to perform at a person’s best for their unit. More importantly it becomes a significant part of a unit’s history, their mission, their achievements and accomplishments.

For example, Illinois Wing has a historical insignia that was created in 1951. Figure 12 shows the insignia as it has been reproduced today, but were you aware that the original insignia was created in 1951 by Walt Disney Productions (figures 13 and 14)? The reason it was created may be lost in time and the black hole of lost administrative paperwork, but we can all be proud that a major corporation thought highly enough of the members of Illinois Wing to create such a superb remembrance.

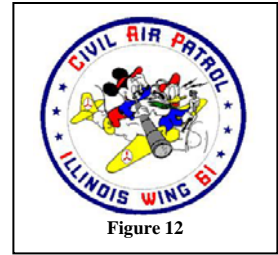


Figure 12

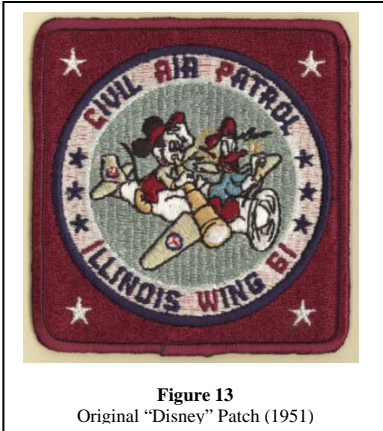


Figure 13
Original "Disney" Patch (1951)

The U S military place great importance on their history and the lineage of their units. The Air Force is no exception, and much of the directive outlining the standards of unit insignia (AFI 84-105, Organizational Lineage, Honors and Heraldry) also includes procedures to document and preserve the unit's lineage, the honors and awards it has received, and the aerial victories it has earned.

When working on your unit insignia it would be a good idea to work with your unit historian (or offer to be assigned as your unit's historian) and search for and preserving items of historical significance. Documents (such as CAPF 27's showing name changes or status changes, unit commander changes, etc.), news articles, photographs, or any documents which show important events should be preserved in their original form and could be digitized for storage on computer media.

LICENSE

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"Caricature of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck riding on fuselage of plane. Donald is wearing battle cap and ear phones and is piloting plane. Mickey is riding behind him wearing battle cap and holding spy glass in right hand..."

a copy of which is depicted in the drawing attached hereto.

Said design is an unpublished artistic work made by the undersigned company's employees acting within the scope of their employment.

Dated at Burbank, California, the 23rd day of April, 1951.

ATTEST:

Walt Disney Productions
By J. L. [Signature]
Vice-President

[Signature]
Asst. Secretary

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } ss

On this 23 day of April, 1951, before me *Dorothy E. Luedel* residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared *Gunter M. Lessing* known to me to be the Vice President of Corporation that executed the within instrument and acknowledged to me that such corporation executed the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

Dorothy E. Luedel
Notary Public
My Commission Expires July 28, 1954

Figure 14

For more information or assistance on preserving your unit's history contact the Illinois Wing Historian. For assistance in unit insignia design and approval contact the Illinois Wing Director of Administration.

SUMMARY

Air Force Instruction 84-105 paragraph 3.1 states: "Purpose of Air Force Heraldry. Organizations need visible symbols in the form of emblems to promote spirit de corps, moral, and a sense of heritage. Air Force heraldry meets this need only as long as emblems are designed to uniform standards and are not readily changed." The standards outlined are:

- Squadrons display their emblem on a disc (Figure 3). The scroll beneath the disc shall contain the units name or designation. If the unit has a motto, the motto may be displayed on a scroll above the disc. Unit names and mottoes should contain less than 30 characters and spaces each. Generally scrolls are 90, 120 or 150 degree arcs to accommodate the number of characters
- Groups and above shall place their emblem on a shield (Figure 4) with their name on the scroll beneath the shield.
- Emblem designs and mottoes must reflect favorably on the U S Air Force; be original, distinctive, and in good taste; and be non-controversial.
- The emblem shall be as uncluttered and as simple as possible. All symbols used in the design must be placed within the border of the disc or shield. There should be no more than three elements in the design. The symbols shall not infringe on trademark or copyright.
- No more than six colors (including black and white) shall be used. Use the official Air Force colors (ultramarine/reflex blue and Air Force yellow. Groups shall use white scroll with AF Blue lettering, Air Force yellow shall be used on the shield and scroll borders. Squadrons may use any color on the scroll and border as long as the maximum of 6 colors is not exceeded, and the border of the disc and scroll is the same color as the lettering on the scroll.
- No changes can be made to the insignia once it is approved without resubmitting the insignia again through the approval process.

Illinois Wing encourages all units to design a unit insignia. Submit the design, with blazon (description of the insignia) and a description of the significance of the elements and the colors used (see Figure 11 for a USAF example) through the chain-of-command to ILWG/DA. Once approved by the Wing Commander documentation will be sent to the unit for permanent retention.

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GLOSSARY OF HERALDIC TERMS

- Abased** - Lowered
- Addorser** - Back to back; said of beasts, etc., and of wings so placed; also Endorsed
- Affronte** - Of a beast or object so placed to show its full front to the observer; sometimes used as a synonym for guardant (q.v.)
- Ambulant** - Walking
- Annulet** - A ring
- Arched** - In the form of an arch; also, Enarched
- Argent** - Silver, usually represented as white
- Armed** - Of beasts, monsters and birds in reference to teeth, talons, horns and claws; when applied to men or human limbs it is synonymous with armoured; also applied to arrows
- Azure** - Blue (from Arabic Lazura)
- Balance** - A pair of scales
- Barb** - Applied to the leaf-like sepals appearing between the petals of the heraldic rose; also to the head of an arrow
- Beaked** - Of the beaks of birds or monsters
- Bearing** - Any heraldic device or figure borne in arms
- Belled** - Having a bell or bells attached, e.g., a falcon
- Bezant** - A gold roundle
- Blazon** - The technical description of heraldic insignia; the word should not be applied to painted arms which are emblazonments
- Bordure** - Narrow border
- Caboshed** - Of an animal's head affronte and cut off so as to show no part of the neck
- Caduceus** - The staff of Mercury, consisting of a ball-headed rod, winged, and entwined with two serpents
- Centaur** - The man-horse of mythology, represented with bow and arrow; also termed Sagittarius or Sagittary
- Charge** - Any object or figure placed on an heraldic shield or on any other object in an armorial composition; the shield or other object on which the charge is placed is said to be charged
- Checky** - Checkered
- Chevalier** - A man on horseback
- Close** - Of a bird when the wings lie close to the body
- Combatant** - Face to face; in battle
- Concave** - Arched
- Confronte** - Facing one another
- Conjoined** - Joined together
- Cornucopia** - The horn of plenty
- Couchant** - Lying down or sleeping
- Counter** - Reverse or opposite
- Countercharged** - Countercoloured
- Courant** - Running
- Crenellated** - Embattled; the apertures are the crenelles or embrasured, and the pieces of wall which rise between them are merlons
- Crined** - Of hair or mane
- Cubit arm** - A hand or arm couped below the elbow
- Decrescent** - Of a crescent when the horns are to the sinister
- Demi** - The upper of front half is always understood, unless the contrary is stated
- Dexter** - The right-hand side of the shield from the standpoint of the man behind it
- Displayed** - Having the wings expanded; unfolded
- Emblem** - An officially approved symbolic design portraying the distinctive history, mission, and general function of an organization
- Element** - A symbol or group of symbols portraying a single characteristic, trait, or concept
- Elevated** - Raised; of wings of birds, etc.
- Embowed** - Bent, curved
- Enhanced** - Raised above the normal position
- Erased** - Torn off (arrache) and leaving ragged edges
- Erect** - Set upright, in a vertical position
- Establishment** - Any organization with a constituted headquarters, at group level or higher
- Estoile** - A star; estoile, scattered with the stars
- Fascies** - The licitor's axe in its bundle of rods; sometimes found in the arms of judges
- Feathered, or Flighted** - Applied to an arrow
- Fimbriated** - Having a narrow edging of a different tincture from the rest of the charge
- Flexed** - Bent or bowed

Fructed - Bearing fruit
Fumant - Smoking
Garb - A sheaf of corn; English "corn" is our wheat
Garnished - Appropriately adorned
Golpe - A purple roundle (rare)
Gorged - Encircled round the neck or throat
Goutte - A drop, scattered with drops
Guardant - Of a beast with its head turned so as to face the observer
Gules - Red (from Arabic gul, a red rose), abbreviated GU
Gunstone, Gunshot - A black roundle; pellet
Habited - Clothed
Hauriant - Of a fish erect with head upwards, as though drawing in air
Heraldry - The heraldry of a specific organization consists of its emblem, motto (if any), its designation, and the shield of an establishment or the disc of a unit
Heater Shield - The most popular shield for armorial display, having the shape of the base of a flat iron
Hillock - A green mount
Hilted - Used in referring to the grip and cross-piece of a sword
Hurt - A blue roundle; hurte, hurty, scattered with hurts
In lure - Of two wings joined, tips downwards, like a hawk's lure
In point - Charges arranged pilewise so as almost to meet in the base of the shield
In splendor - Of the sun when shown (as normally) with its rays
Incensed - Having fire issuing from the mouth and ears
Increscent - Of a crescent when the horns are to the dexter
Inflamed - Burning
Inverted - Upside down; of wings when the tips are downwards
Issuant - Proceeding from or out of
Jessant - Shooting forth, as plants from earth
Jessant-de-lis - Having a fleur-de-lis shooting forth
Langued - Used when referring to the tongue of a creature
Lined - Having an inside lining; also having cords or chains attached, as to a collar
Mace - Originally a weapon, now a symbol of judicial or civic authority
Main - A hand
Maned - Refers to the mane of a lion, horse, etc.
Masoned - Used in referring to the cement or other binding material in a piece of masonry or brickwork
Mill-rind - The iron affixed to the centre of a millstone; it sometimes takes the form of a cross moline
Mount - A hillock, usually in the base of a shield
Mullet - Star
Murrey - Purple red (mulberry colour)
Naiant - Swimming
Nebuly - In stylized cloud form
Ogress - A black roundle
Or - Gold; also yellow
Over all - Of a charge when it is borne over all others
Passant - Walking past
Pegasus - The winged horse
Pellet - A black roundle; pellete, pellety, scattered with pellets
Pennant - A long streamer-like pennon
Phoenix - Represented as an eagle issuing from flames
Pierced - Perforated and showing the field or some other tincture through the hole
Pile - A pie shape, point to base
Pily-bendy - A field divided into a number of pile-shaped pieces bendwise
Plate - A silver roundle
Pomme - A green roundle
Pommekl - The ball at the end of a sword hilt
Portcullis - A defense for a gateway; Royal badge of the Tudors
Proper - In natural or normal colors
Purple - Purple, abbreviated purp
Quarterly, quartered - Cut in fourths
Queue - The tail of an animal
Quill, Quilled - Terms used when referring to the pen or a feather
Rayonne - Encircled with or formed of rays

- Raguly** - Of a staff or limb ragged
- Rampant** - On one hind foot and prepared to battle
- Regurdant** - Of an animal looking over its back
- Respectant** - Face to face
- Rising** - About to take wing
- Rod of Aesculapius** - A serpent entwined about a rod; an emblem of healing
- Rompu** - Broken, or interrupted
- Sable** - Black, abbreviated sa
- Salient** - Springing
- Saltirewise** - Crossed diagonally, X
- Sea-horse, Sea-wolfe** - The fore-part of an animal joined to a fish-tail
- Seeded** - Used when referring to the seed vessels of flowers, etc.
- Sergreant** - Rampant, in the case of a griffin or dragon
- Sejant** - Of an animal represented in a sitting position
- Seme** - Strewn or scattered with any charge, e.g., seme-de-lis (strewn with fleurs-de-lis), seme of roses, etc.; also Aspersed, Poudre, or Powdered
- Shafted** - Used when referring to the shaft of a spear, arrow, etc.
- Shamrock** - The emblem of Ireland; sometimes represented as true to nature, and sometimes conventionally as a trefoil slipped
- Sinister** - The left hand side of the shield from the standpoint of the man behind it
- Soaring** - Flying aloft
- Springing** - An attitude of deer and similar animals
- Stringed** - Having strings or ribbons, as a harp, bugle-horn, etc.; also used when referring to a bow-string
- Surmounted** - Applied to a charge over which another charge is laid
- Tenne** - Orange or tawny
- Torteau** - A red roundle, (pl. torteaux)
- Transfixed** - Pierced through
- Triparted** - Split into three parts
- Unguled** - Used when referring to the hoofs of animals
- Unit** - Lowest level of organization of the Air Force; an organization with no headquarters; squadrons and numbered flights are units
- Vert** - Green
- Vested** - Clothed
- Voided** - Of a charge with the middle removed, leaving little more than the outline
- Volant** - Flying
- Waves of the sea** - Usually represented naturally
- Wavy** - Stylized waves formation

The Institute of Heraldry Color Palette

			YARN	PMS
1		BLACK	67138	—
2		SMOKE	67201	425
3		SILVER GRAY	67137	422
4		WHITE	67101	—
5		AF YELLOW	67103	116
6		YELLOW	67108	123
7		GOLDEN ORANGE	67109	1375
8		ORANGE	67110	1655
9		MO SCARLET	67154	185
10		SCARLET	67111	200
11		CRIMSON	67112	220
12		BRICK RED	67113	202
13		GARNET	67158	209
14		MAROON	67114	504
15		PURPLE	67115	267
16		BRITTANY	67119	551
17		BLUEBIRD	67117	542
18		ORIENTAL	67172	285
19		LIGHT BLUE	67120	5415
20		ULTRAMARINE	67118	REFLEX
22		COBALT BLUE	67122	281
23		FLAG	67124	282
24		OLD GLORY	67178	280
25		GROTTO BLUE	67165	3115
26		TEAL	67121	3035
27		MOSSSTONE	67127	377
28		EMERALD	67128	369
29		IRISH	67189	348
30		GREEN	67 129	357
31		SPRUCE GREEN	67130	3302
32		BOTTLE GR	67191	343
33		ARMY GR	67131	553
34		OLIVE DRAB	67133	455
35		NATURAL	67192	454
36		KHAKI	67193	452
37		BUFF	67135	465
38		BRONZE	67147	847
39		GOLD BROWN	67194	471
40		SPICE BROWN	67196	158
41		BROWN	67136	161