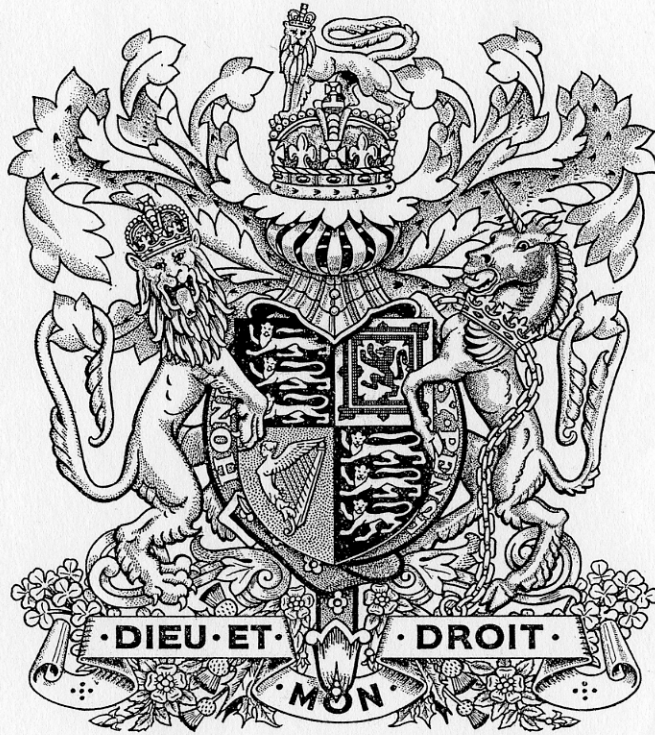


THE
TEN POINTS
OF
IDENTIFICATION
OF THE
BRITISH
COAT OF ARMS



Every Britisher
should be able
to read in
Fullest Detail
this
Marvelous Symbol
of a
Great and Historic
People

“The British”



Coat of Arms

“I will yet be enquired of, by the House of Israel, to do it for them.”

—Ezek. 36:37.

TEN LECTURE TOPICS

1. “The Great Identification Sign”
or “The Men of the Covenant.”
2. “Dieu et mon Droit”
or “The Divine Right of Kings.”
3. “The Lion of the Tribe of Judah”
or “The Power of David.”
4. “The Fabulous Unicorn”
or “The Great Illusion.”
5. “The Shield of David”
or “The Secret of God.”
6. “The Order of the Garter”
or “Honi soit qui mal y pense.”
7. “The Lions Couchant”
or “The Great British Principles.”
8. “The Lion Rampant”
or “Covenant Aggression.”
9. “The Angel and the Harp”
or “The Message of Harmony.”
10. “Victory at Last”
or “The Crowned Lion Guardant.”

“Israel . . . Thou art My battle axe and weapons of war; for with thee will I break in pieces the nations.”

—Jeremiah 51:19-20.

**“The Lions Couchant”
OR “The Great British Principles”**

INTRODUCTION

1. Our next three studies have to do with the significant emblems on the Shield.
 - (a) As the Shield brought us the Message of the Secret of God's Protection, the emblems upon the Shield represent the factors which should be the outcome of that divine care and interest (cf. Faith and Works; Grace and Forgiveness; Understanding and Good Will).
 - (b) In Heraldry, emphasis is secured by repetition.
 - I. There are three emblems on the Shield. The one in the first quarter, the three lions couchant, is repeated in the fourth quarter.
 - II. This emphasizes the message of the three lions couchant.
 - III. The Scottish Emblazonment repeats the lion rampant.
 - (c) The Resultant Factors of Divine Protection are treated under three headings, viz: “The Lions Couchant,” “The Lion Rampant,” and “The Angel and the Harp.”
 - (d) We deal with No. 1—“The Lions Couchant.”
 - I. “Couchant” means “lying with body resting on legs and head raised.”
 - II. Those not familiar with Heraldic Art might think that the lions are prancing forward. This is not so.

BODY

- A. The history of the three lions couchant.
 1. William the Conqueror began the Royal Arms with two leopards which looked like lions. They were gold on a red background.

2. Henry II added a third lion because this was borne by his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine.
 3. Edward III quartered the Shield. The first and fourth quarters had the fleur-de-lis in gold on a blue ground. The second and third quarters had the three lions couchant, gold on red ground.
 4. Henry IV reduced the number of fleur-de-lis to three in each quarter. Thus it remained until the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603.
 5. James I placed a single red lion rampant on a golden field in the second quarter, balancing it in the third quarter with the golden harp of Ireland on a blue ground.
 6. In 1837, Queen Victoria made the last change, giving the first and fourth quarters for the three English lions, the second for the Scottish lion, and the third for the Irish harp.
- B. The lions lying with their bodies resting on their legs, and heads raised, call our attention to the three great British principles which should always be kept predominant among all true Britishers.
 1. The first lion is “Justice.”
 - (a) Justice is rectitude in dealing with others—righteousness among men.
 - (b) Gladstone—“Justice delayed is justice denied.”
 2. The second lion is “Freedom.”
 - (a) In Athens, the bestowal of civic rights was a most important matter.
 - (b) History tells us of the successful struggle of the British people for (1) Political and (2) Religious freedom.
 3. The third lion is “Fair-play.”
 - (a) The story of the Good Samaritan.
 - (b) A fair break to the man that is down.

CONCLUSION

- A. The Divine Protection of the British people makes it doubly incumbent on them to sustain their three great Christian principles in the face of every difficulty.
- B. Our Achievement as a nation is dependent upon the extent to which we accomplish this.
- C. Sir Philip Sydney, with his cup of cold water, exhibited the true British spirit.

