

MOODIE Family

ORANGE COUNTY GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF CALIFORNIA
No. 4213 Date: 3/22

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The Orange County California
Genealogical Society

Search & Attestation Moodie family



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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REFERENCE WORKS CONSULTED

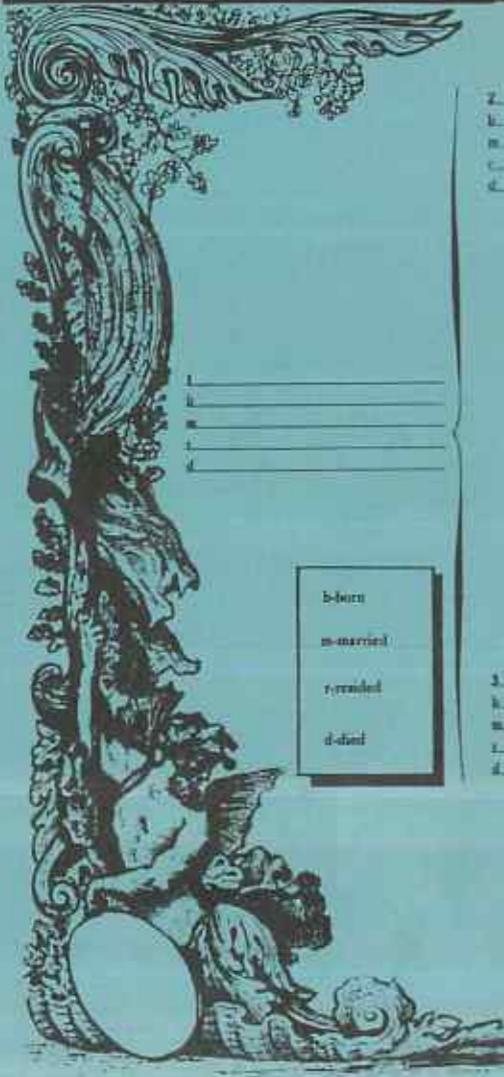
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 Burke, Sir J. B.: *General Armory of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales)*. Many issues by the Ulster King of Arms are available to the serious researcher who wishes to fulfill his armorial studies. Brief entries give the coat of arms blazon and some biographic notes on more than 60,000 families. Also published by Sir B. Burke: *Peerage and Baronetage, History of Landed Gentry, Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.
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ancestral family tree



PARENTS		GRANDPARENTS		GREAT-GRANDPARENTS		GREAT-GREAT-GRANDPARENTS	
1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
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99	100	99	100	99	100	99	100

b-born
 m-married
 r-revoked
 d-dead



38148

Coat of Arms Search & Attestation

Attestation of research and historiography

Whereas Messrs. Holmes-Corey, Ltd. has examined its library records, references and systems relative to the family surname which had its origin in the continent of Europe or the British Isles;

Whereas Messrs. Holmes-Corey, Ltd has made a primary search of such records and systems to determine the classification and early origin of the submitted surname, its earlier spelling(s) or subsequent mutations and to confirm an approved coat of arms associated with the submitted surname;

Now therefore the foregoing attestation having been offered for approval by the presiding officer of the library is herein attested to under signature and seal.

The Family Surname: Modie

IT IS HEREIN STATED that the Coat of Arms for the submitted surname may be accepted as the earliest issue or an associated grant and is not intended to fix family relationship with present bearers of the name nor is genealogical certification either intended or implied unless substantiated by documentation.

THE SURNAME having evolved from a descriptive identification which was once recorded in various accounts of taxation, fines, church registers and other accepted documents of the period from the 11th through the 15th century, being the earliest available accounts of the name, was not considered hereditary until sometime after the 14th century. It is likewise improbable that the exact date on which the family accepted this identification as the family surname to be inherited by heirs and descendants can be accurately determined.

LET IT BE KNOWN that the territorial boundaries of this early period during which the Holy Crusades were taking place were in constant change. The development of the hereditary surname was therefore a result of the influence of conquest and cultural infusion of victorious armies who settled the conquered territories bringing with them the customs, language and phonetics of their native language. For the purpose of this report, the origins are stated as being Germanic which would include all those countries under the rule of the Emperors including Switzerland, Holland, Brandenburg, Bavaria, Prussia, Austria, the Rhineland, Saxony, Holstein; the British Isles which would include England and parts of Scotland, Ireland and Wales; Slavonic territories encompassing Poland, Russia, Prussia, the Kingdom of Bohemia, Silesia, Hungary, Galicia, Moravia, Czechoslovakia; Spain which would include the Kingdoms of Leon, Navarre, Cordovam Castile, Aragon and Portugal as well as the Basque provinces; The Kingdom of France which also included the departments of Normandy, Gascony, Real, Brittany, Flanders (Belgium), the Duchy of Brabant and others; the Scandinavian territories of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Brunswig, Holstein, Schleswig and others. The Italian dukedoms and principalities which include parts of Switzerland, the isle of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

THE COAT OF ARMS

BEING one of the earliest or most significant grants on available records was associated with a person or family of the same or similar surname as submitted and may be employed as a decorative representation without implying genealogical or noble relationship unless this be the fact;

THAT the submitted Coat of Arms was officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives, the written heraldic description being worded in the language devised by ancient heralds. The first use of a Coat of Arms was for identification on the battlefield. Later it became an honorary token awarded to those who may have served in some capacity to benefit the king, lord or the country. Many deeds of valor were recorded with an heraldic symbol, the arrangement and coloration of the designs being the only one of its kind, exclusive to the bearer.

SINCE not everyone was granted a coat of arms, it is generally accepted to mean that its bearer was singled out years ago and elevated to social distinction and prominence.. prior to the 11th century, the lords and nobles had always legalized documents and transactions with their seal which bore the symbol recognized as their own. It was from these symbols that most heraldic charges evolved.

It Is Attested that the heraldic terminology and the phrasings found in the reference works have been translated into the graphic symbols and other heraldic representations which are universally recognized as the accepted visual symbols which the words and phrases were meant to indicate; that the tinctures described in the heraldic blazon have been translated into recognized English equivalents and so indicated upon the accompanying document or print copy.
(See Exhibit A)

THE REFERENCE SOURCE listed upon the copy attached hereto as Exhibit A is recognized as an authoratative work and accurate as a source of heraldic information notwithstanding the age and antiquity of the document from which the blazon was copied and translated... (See Exhibit for a complete listing).

IT IS STATED that the heraldic blazon otherwise known as the description of the Coat of Arms in a precise arrangement of words sets forth the principle colors, and that the 'mantle' embellishments that surround the shield displaying the Coat of Arms will be colored employing these principle tinctures so stated, acknowledging the fact that this mantle embellishment is not exclusive to the name and may take different forms without negating the fact that the shield and the symbols thereupon are exclusive to the surname. (See Exhibit -glossary).

Coat of Arms Confirmation

Part I EXHIBIT A. ARMS

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF YOUR NAME IN SCOTLAND

The Normans introduced surnames into Scotland shortly after the Conquest. It is understood, however, that in 1601, Malcolm Ceanmor directed his chief subjects to take surnames from their territorial possessions. Malcolm and his father, Duncan, were immortalized in Shakespeare's play Macbeth. Malcolm became King Malcolm in 1058 after Macbeth had been defeated and slain.

The name Scotland means land of the Scots, from the Latin Scotus or Scotia by which name the native tribes were identified by the Romans who invaded Britain in 55 B.C. The Scots were a Gaelic tribe and the clan systems of Scotland and Ireland were quite similar.

Under David I, surnames began to come into use. Landowners were the first to have fixed names. Their tenants, however, often assumed the same identification.

When Henry II drove all foreigners out of England, many of them migrated to the cities and towns of Scotland. As a result, the majority of the names found, even today, in the urban areas of Scotland are of English or Flemish origin, while those found in the rural areas are most often Gaelic.

The town dwellers are also more likely to possess trade or occupational surnames while the Gaelic surnames are predominantly patronymic. Under the clan system, the members of the clan were identified by the chief's name.

Patronymics continued to change with each succeeding generation well into the 18th and 19th centuries. In fact, the last man to exercise his right to choose his own surname, a Gideon Manson of Shetland, died in Foula in 1930.

The prefixes Mac, Mc, M', and Mag, which precede many Scot names of Gaelic origin indicate patronymics and mean "son or descendant of". Quite often these names are found almost equally distributed in Ireland and in Scotland although it would be difficult, if not impossible, to convince many Scotsmen of a connection with the Irish and vice-versa. It is not true, although the belief is widespread, that the prefix Mc is indicative of Irish origin while the Mac prefix is indicative of Scot Origin. Many examples can be shown which indicate that both prefixes are widespread in both countries.

An important reference which we used to find information on your name and your Coat of Arms include The Surnames of Scotland by G. F. Black as well as references to The General Armory by Sir J. B. Burke and The Tartans of the Clans and Families of Scotland by Innes of Learney. The compendium of heraldic studies: Planches de L'armorial by the 19th century Dutch historian J. B. Rietstap was used in the search of this report.

Coat of Arms

Search & Attestation

THIS SURNAME can be traced back for hundreds of years to a time when it was a simple word of identification and had not as yet solidified into the family's hereditary surname. Bearers of the name can look back with pride to those ancestors responsible for its emergence. Documents of the medieval age carried this name in its original spellings, often quite unlike the present form of the name. The antiquity is further exemplified by the Coat of Arms issued centuries ago and recorded in the reference work titled: General Armory of Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Wales by Sir Bernard Burke, C. B. Issued by the King of Arms and published in England.



MOODY

National Origin: Scotland

Recorded Spellings: MOODIE, MUDIE,

Classification: Nickname - Early translations meant "spirited", brave, proud". The name later came to mean "morose and gloomy". Often a name was given as a sarcastic nickname of an opposite quality.

ARMORIAL BEARING: Azure a chevron ermine between three pheons argent.

Reference Source: Page 699. General Armory by Sir J. Bernard Burke.
Pages 609-610. Surnames of Scotland by George Black.

MAJOR REFERENCE SOURCES

Burke, Sir J. B.: General Armory of Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, G. B.: Dizionario di Blasonico. Libro D'oro Nobilita Italiana, Riostap.; Planches de L'armorial.
MacLysaght, Edward; Irish Families, Elgenstierna, Gustaf; Sveriges Ridderskaps Och Adels Kalender.
Konarski, Simon; Armorial de la Noblesse Polonoise Titree.

GOLD ... in heraldic terms "Or", this metal symbolized valor and perseverance. It is the prized metal in heraldry.

SILVER ... indicative of peace and serenity. The heraldic word for this metal is "Argent".

RED is called "Gules" and represents fortitude and the ability to withstand the ancient test of fire and torture.

BLUE or "Azure" in a coat of arms denotes loyalty and fidelity. Sometimes it is used to represent purity.

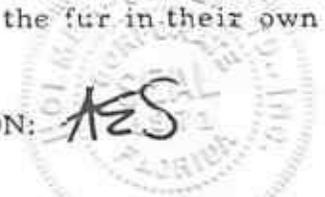
GREEN is called "Vert" in the blazon. It signifies youth and vitality...bravery on the battlefield. Because it also represents nature, it symbolized abundance and growth.

BLACK is called "Sable" and is associated with repentance and darkness. It is a fur used as a color and derives from the animal called the sable.

ERMINE is the fur of royalty found on the arms of nobility and those of higher rank. It is represented by a white shield with black ermine spots or tails. Those associated with noble lines often adopted the fur in their own shields.

ATTESTATION:

AES



MOODY

The Coat of Arms submitted in this verification report has been worked by a qualified heraldic artist in black and white line and the reproduction copy is offered to aid you in visualizing the arms as originally recorded in heraldic description. To further assist you in the proper placement of colors mentioned in the description of the arms the following notes have been prepared by the research department. Please be advised that the heraldic colors are generally vivid having been originally painted upon the shield so as to be seen by the combatants on the Medieval battle field.

tinctures in heraldry

COLOR INTERPRETATIONS AND MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE SHIELD

divisions of the shield



BEND Is the diagonal division of a shield. This diagonal line usually goes from the top left, or dexter of the shield, to the bottom right, or sinister of the shield. A variation of this is the sinister bend which begins in the sinister and goes to the dexter base, or bottom of the shield. In ancient times, it was the shoulder belt of armament worn about the shoulder and arm.



CHEVRON Is said to have been adapted from the bow of the war saddle, and signifies military fortitude in battle.



CROSS Many symbolic interpretations and variations of the cross have accumulated over the centuries. Generally, the cross is representative of the Christian faith and the love of God for sinful man.



FESSE Is a particular partition in a coat of arms which divides the shield horizontally. This line is symbolic of the military belt and girdle of honor worn in ancient times.



PALE Another type of partition in a coat of arms, the pale divides the shield vertically. Because it denotes military strength and fortitude, it was bestowed on defenders of the state in ancient times.



SALTIRE This ordinaire originates from the Cross of St. Andrew and is composed of two intersecting diagonal lines. In blazonry, the saltire is indicative of suffering for a faith and perseverance in a true purpose.

RESEARCHERS NOTES:

In most cases the first word mentioned is the field or shield color. The next in importance is the major division of the shield, followed by the major charge in the description. Thereafter the remaining elements would follow in order reading from chief to base and dexter to sinister (top to bottom, left to right as you view the shield). In all cases the color of the charge follows the description of the charge. For example: a *lion rampant gules* means that the lion is the charge, rampant indicates the position of the lion, gules or red tells us the color of the lion.

Colors are never repeated in a blazon. Therefore terms such as "of the first" and "of the last" refer to the first or the last color mentioned in the description. When two or more charges of the same color occur, the color is not mentioned until the end of the description relative to that color. Example: a *lion rampant between two roses gules*.