

The Loveys Coat of Arms

The only coat of arms granted to any person with the names of Loveys was granted thus

Beardon, co Cornwall; Robert Loveys,
Grandson of Leonard Loveys Esq., of Ogbeare, same co,
The son of Humphrey Loveys, by Jane, dau of Hatch of co Devon,
Visit Cornwall 1620

Meaning of above statement

The coat of arms was granted to Robert Loveys of Beardon in the county of Cornwall the grandson of Leonard Loveys of Ogbeare in Cornwall the son of Humphrey Loveys and Jane the daughter of? Hatch of Devon, granted on the visit of 1620

The College of arms information states

LOVEYS one only,
Granted 1620, Devon & Cornwall

The official blazon (shield) states

Or, a chevron engrailed sable between three sea pies proper

The modern day interpretation of the above statement is

Gold (or) a chevron (upside down V) with cup shaped edged (engrailed) in black (sable) between three oyster catchers (sea pies) in natural colours (proper). This refers to the detail of the shield and should be consistent in all cases where the coat of arms has been used.

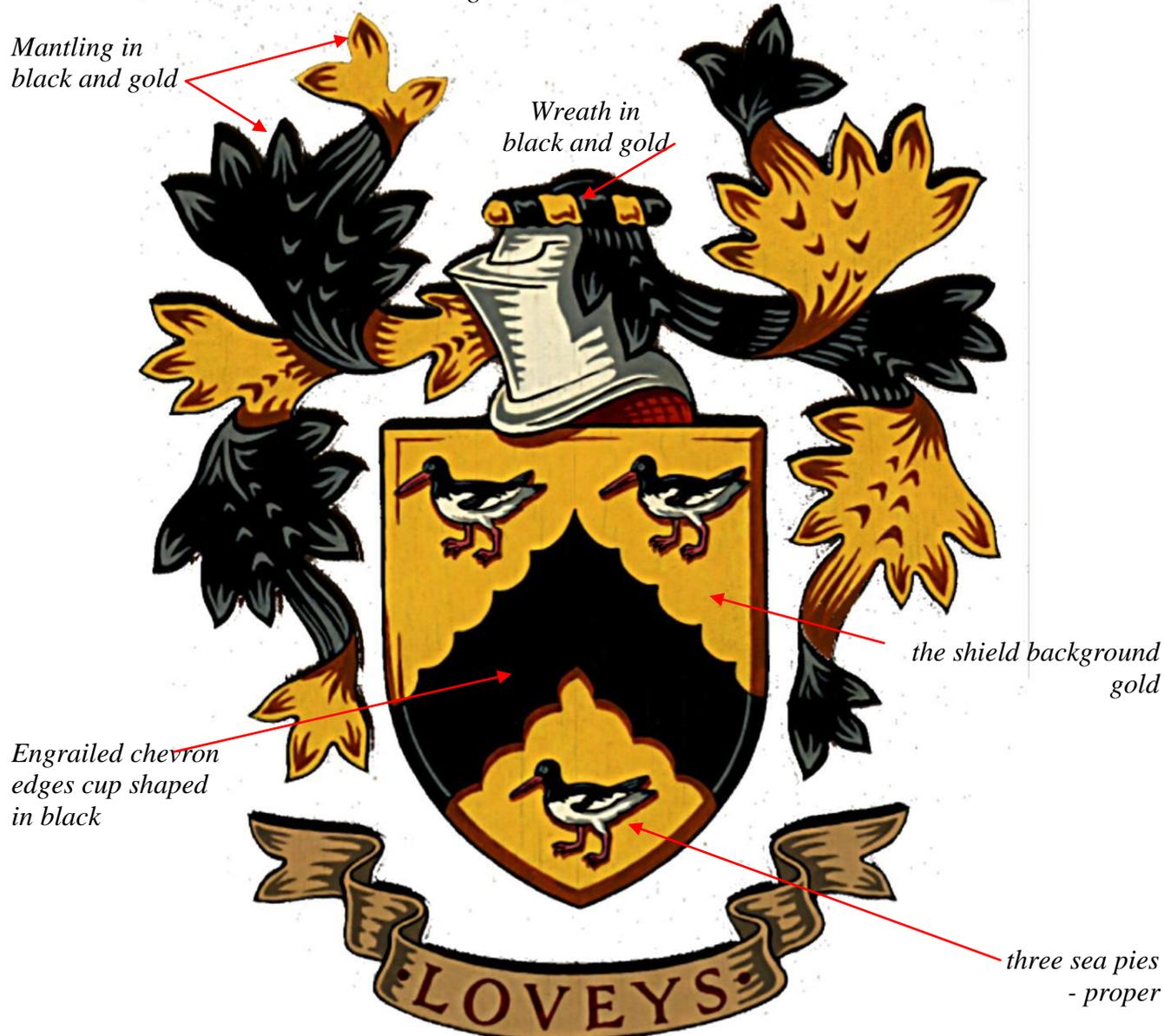
Mantles are not part of official blazon, but in some cases colours are specified, where colours are not specified they normally use the main colours of the blazon (hence black and gold).

Wreaths are not part of official blazon, if no colour is specified then the primary colour and metal is normally used although the two main colours have been used in the case of the interpretation below.

Helmets are not part of the official blazon, the helmet style should depict the military rank of its owner, or the period the blazon was granted, (as the military rank of the owner is unknown at this moment in time, the helmet style can be questioned).

Thus that interpretation of the above looks something like below (all coats of arms will have variations due to artist interpretations and style).

*No crest. (nothing on top of helmet)
not in general use till. about 1650*



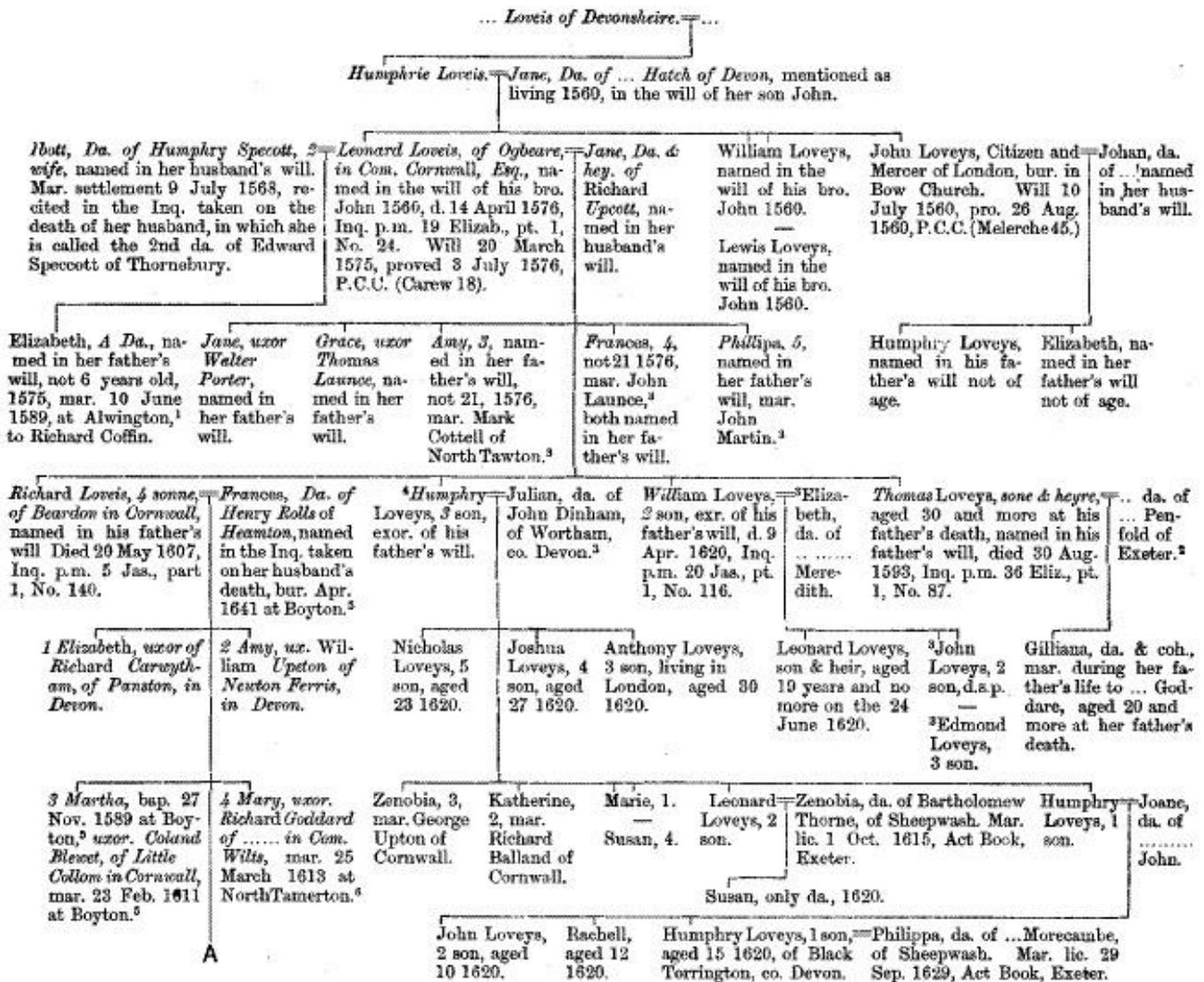
The visit of 1620 was the heralds visit to Cornwall normally referred to as the Visitation of 1620 to Cornwall, other visitations to Cornwall occurred in 1530 and 1573. They are reproduced in a book called *The Visitations of Cornwall*, comprising the Heralds visitations of 1530, 1573 and 1620 with additions by Lieutenant Colonel J. L. Vivian. Printed by William Pollard & Co, North Street, Exeter in 1887.

Part of the preface states

The pedigrees contained in the Heralds Visitations have been reproduced from the drafts contained in the Harleian Collection preserved in the British Museum, the college of Arms, and other sources, but as the authorities for each pedigree are given either in the pedigree itself or in the foot notes, it is necessary to state them here. The pedigree printed in *italics* are exact reproductions of the Heralds' Visitations, and complaints having been received during the progress of the work as to the spelling of family names, I may observe that the spelling is in all cases that of the draft, and proves that at that time the use of letters, such as *i* and *y*, in names made no real distinction as to family connection. Coming nearer to home, I may refer to a will in the Vivian family, in which the name of the testator begins as Vyvyan and the signature is Vivian, while the names of the sons are spelled differently in each case; in fact, the spelling of family names followed no fixed rule.

LOVEYS OF BEARDON.

ARMS:—Or a chevron engrailed Sa. between three sea pies ppr.



* * The portion of this pedigree printed in *italic* is a copy of the Original Visitation of Cornwall 1620, the two pedigrees therein contained signed by Leonard Loveys and Robert Loveys being incorporated.

¹ Alwington, Devon, Parish Register.
² Harl. MS. 1079.
³ Harl. MSS. 1080 and 3288.

⁴ The descent from this Humphry is from Harl. MSS. 1080 and 1163.
⁵ Boyton Parish Register.
⁶ North Tamerton Parish Register.