

HISTORIC  
DEVICES, BADGES, AND WAR-CRIES.

BY

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"IMPRESSES QUAIN'T."—*Milton.*

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LONDON:  
SAMPSON LOW, SON & MARSTON,  
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.  
1870.

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MEDICI, ALESSANDRO DE', first Duke, assassinated by Lorenzino, a descendant of the younger branch of the Medici.<sup>1</sup> During the imperial war against Rome, Emanuel, King of Portugal, sent an elephant to the Pontiff to be used in the wars. The elephant never reached Rome, for the vessel which conveyed it struck upon a rock off Porto Venere, and the animal being chained, was unable to save itself by swimming. Duke Alexander availed himself of the incident to manifest his animosity to Rome by choosing for his device



Fig. 127.—Alessandro de' Medici, Duke of Florence.

a rhinoceros (Fig. 127), the great enemy of the elephant,<sup>2</sup> and caused this impresa to be damascened upon his cuirass, and embroidered on the housings of a horse he ran at Rome for the races, with the motto, *Non buelvo sin vencer*, "I do not roar without conquering." See BADGES, ENGLAND, CROMWELL.

<sup>1</sup> Superstition observed that Alexander died in the year 1536 (Florentine style), on the sixth day of the month, on the sixth hour of the night, of six wounds, at twenty-six years of age, in the sixth year of his reign, and therefore six sixes were combined in his death, making up the age of  $6 \times 6 = 36$  of the current year of the sixteenth century.—NAPIER'S *Florence*.

<sup>2</sup> Pliny says that the rhinoceros is the

second enemy of the elephant (the dragon is the first), that the rhinoceros "fleth that horn of his against hard stones, and maketh it sharpe against he should fight," and in his conflict with the elephant he pierces him in the more tender parts, until he killeth him, or the elephant overthrows his adversary by strangling him with his proboscis.—Book viii., ch. 20.