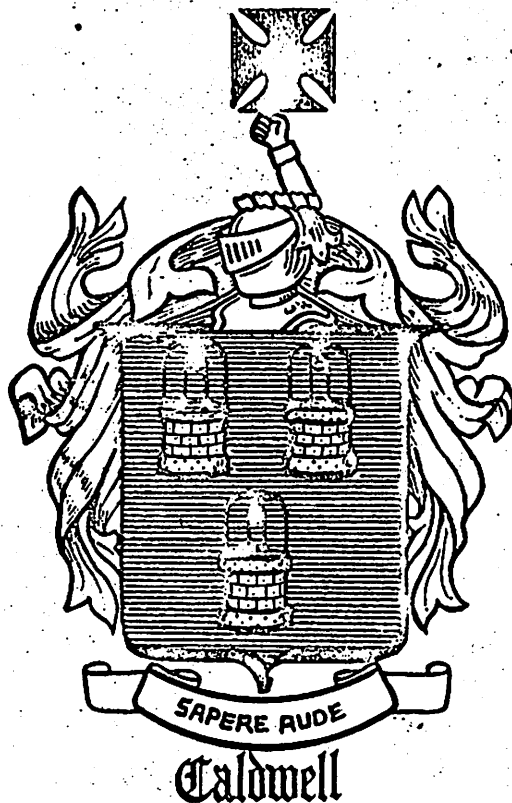


Coat of Arms



Historiography

The Caldwell Coat of Arms illustrated left was drawn by an heraldic artist from information officially recorded in ancient heraldic archives. Documentation for the Caldwell Coat of Arms design can be found in Reistrap Armorial General. Heraldic artist of old developed their own unique language to describe an individual Coat of Arms. In their language, the Arms (shield) is as follows:

"D'azur a trois puits d'or maconnes de sa. Cq. cour."

Above the shield and helmet is the Crest which is described as:

"Un avant-bras de carn., pose en pal, empoignant une croix latine de gu. en barre."

When translated the blazon also describes the original colors of the Caldwell Arms and Crest as it appeared centuries ago.

Family mottoes are believed to have originated as battle cries in medieval times. A Motto was recorded with this Caldwell Coat of Arms:

"SAPERE AUDE"

Individual surnames originated for the purpose of more specific identification. The four primary sources for second names were: occupation, location, father's name, or personal characteristics. The surname Caldwell appears to be locational in origin and is believed to be associated with an Old Northern English word meaning "cold well" or "cold stream." The supplementary sheet included with this report is designed to give you more information to further your understanding of the origin of names. Different spellings of the same original surname are a common occurrence. Dictionaries of surnames indicate the probable spelling variation of Colwell. Although bearer's of the old and distinguished Caldwell name comprise a small fraction of the population there are a number who have established for it a significant place in history. They include JOHN CALDWELL (also called 'Fenwick') (1628-1679) of Protestant parentage, he became a Jesuit in 1656. In 1662 he became procurator of St. Omer and later became procurator of St. Omer's College in London (1675). He was executed on the information of Titus Oates (1679). ANDREW CALDWELL (1733-1808) Irish barrister. He devoted much of his time to the cultivation of his literary and artistic tastes. In 1770 he published "Observations on the Public Buildings of Dublin." SIR JAMES LILLYMAN CALDWELL (1770-1863) British general. He was engineer in charge of the central division of Madras Army (1811); acting as special surveyor of fortresses (1813). ROBERT CALDWELL (1814-1891) Coadjutor Bishop of Madras. Sent by the London Missionary Society to Madras, he associated himself with the Society for the propagation of the Gospel (1841) and was consecrated Bishop of Tinnevelley as Coadjutor to Bishop of Madras (1877). He assisted with the Tamil versions of the Prayer Book and the Bible. He published "Comparative Grammar of South Indian Family of Languages" (1856). SAMUEL L. CALDWELL (1820-1889) American educator. He held Baptist pastorates at Bangor and Providence and later became professor of Church History at Newton (1873) and President of Vassar College (1878). No genealogical representation is intended or implied by this report and it does not represent individual lineage or family tree.

