

The C.A.M.(e)L.

Crux Australis Herald

Master Peter the Uncertain

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Unto the College of Heralds of the Kingdom of the West in Lochac, Greetings from Peter the Uncertain.

Well, we all seem to have survived Christmas and New Year, and are getting used to writing 1994 on cheques. I'm particularly happy this month because my term of office as Crux Australis Herald is now more than half over. It's downhill all the way to Twelfth Night 1995.

My major concern this month is the rather underwhelming response to date from any who would wish to become the first Crux Commenting Deputy. In fact, I have received nothing at all from anybody. Surely there is someone out there who appreciates the romance of filing cabinets, the satisfaction of correspondence promptly answered the excitement of tracking submissions through the heraldic bureaucratic labyrinth, the Thrill of the Kill as a Defenceless Design is Reduced to BLEEDING TATTERS under merciless commentary.

...My, it makes me quite breathless to think about it. How could I ever stand to give it up?

Nevertheless, this job has got to be farmed out. The Crux office needs to dedicate more time to the needs of group heralds and general administration; a job that gets larger with every new member and every new group. I NEED a deputy here. I would prefer an experienced herald and an administrator of proven reliability, but if necessary I'll take a warm body and provide on-the-job training by correspondence. I think that the best person for the job would be someone involved in an already active commenting group. One person would be the official deputy and maintain the records, but the group as a whole could provide initial screening and advice, and

aid with the filing and correspondence. Anyone who thinks that they might be interested in the job is asked to contact me in writing at the address in the letterhead.

October / November round of internal commentary concluded.

In this Camel are the collated comments on the submissions in the Oct/Nov 1993 Camel, together with their final disposition. As far as error checking goes the system appears to be a success. Several items that I would have forwarded are being returned due to errors I missed. A couple more that I would have returned are being forwarded because I was shown to have been in error.

Decion, who has been acting as compiler for the commentary, has added a bit of rant about low levels of participation on this first attempt. He has since informed me that response to the second round, the devices in the December Camel, has been significantly improved. I eventually expect commentary to come monthly from each Barony and most shires, but it will take a while to get the wheels spinning.

I'll remind everybody that this system is on a six month trial at present. In the April Camel I'll be making a decision as to its continuation. At the moment it looks like I will continue it indefinitely. If anyone has a differing opinion or knows of someone who does, please make sure I hear about it.

Incidentally, Decion has a request of all those contributing commentary:-

Please, please, whenever possible send your commentary in on disk!



T-Shirts, heresies, Meetings & Subs

The poor man is getting typists twitch from having to re-enter all the commentary. He can handle both common disk sizes and all common word processor formats. (But, just to be on the safe side, a second save in Dos format and an accompanying printout might be a good idea.) Those of us who don't have easy access to computers are, of course, encouraged to continue contributing type or manuscript.

T-Shirts - No interest, therefore no production.

There being a totally underwhelming response to the idea of producing "Hell's Herald's" T-shirts in Lochac, the offer to take orders is withdrawn. Anyone who wishes to take up the idea themselves is at liberty to do so. It is rumoured that Lady Leonie du Grey is considering merchandise appropriate for sale at Purgatorio. If she receives any expressions of interest, perhaps she might consider it.

Commentary to Rocket, Heresy to Crux.

Rocket tells me that he is getting some mail with the commentary that is actually directed towards the various Heresies of the Month. Please don't confuse the two. Commentary on Lochac submissions in the Camel goes to Rocket Pursuivant. Opinions and suggestions on anything else in the Camel should be directed to the Crux Australis Herald.

Meeting Schedule:

I hold a meeting every month on the first Sunday of the month to consider submissions received since the last meeting. These meetings are held in my home at 3/60 Buller St, Everton Park, Brisbane, and usually commence at 2.00 PM. This starting time is proving to be very flexible. If you're planning on dropping in as a surprise, phone ahead to confirm the starting

time. I promise to act surprised when you arrive.

Subscriptions & Publications:

The Crux Australis Monthly Letter (Camel) is available from the address in the letterhead of this letter for \$25.00 for 12 months. Make cheques payable to "SCA College of Herald's". Back issues are available by arrangement.

The Minutes of the West Kingdom College of Herald's are available from The West Kingdom College of Herald's, 2308 Alva Ave, El Cerrito, CA, 94530, USA for US\$15.00 per year. Make cheques out to "SCA College of Herald's".

The Laurel Letters of Acceptance and Return are available from The SCA College of Arms at PO. Box 1329 Manhattan Beach, CA, 90266-8329, USA. Send a cheque for US\$25.00 made out to "SCA College of Arms."

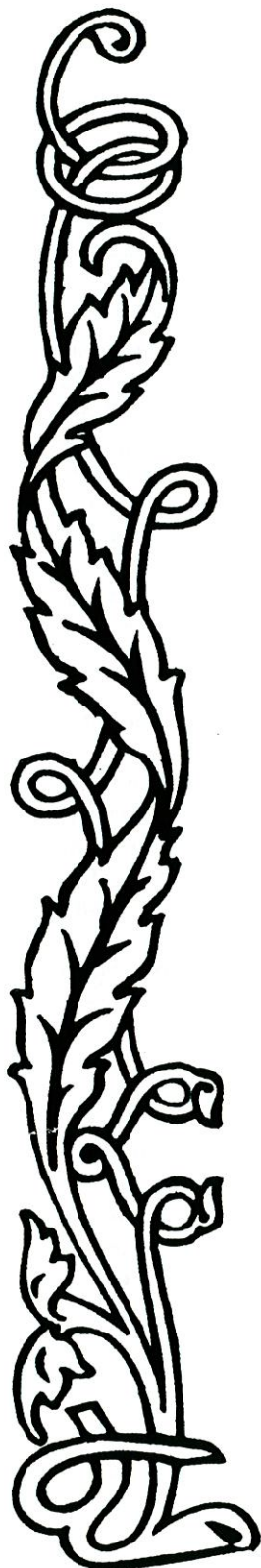
Please note that everything of relevance to Lochac is extracted from the West and Laurel letters and reproduced in the Camel.

Free Trumpet Press West The Australian agent is Master Thorfinn. It produces many useful and some essential books on SCA heraldry. His up-to-date price list will appear in this issue of the Camel.

Heresy of the Month

Decion has come up with what I consider a rather good idea here. Let me hear your opinions on this. Remember, send them to me, Crux, NOT to Decion. Decion gets the commentary on devices, I get everything else.

As you know, the "traditional" Crux Australis method of considering device submissions has been to look at the original, and if there were problems, to consider the written alternates. If one of the alternates is deemed acceptable it is then drawn up and forwarded.





Heresies, the Future & Mail

While this has some advantages for the submitter, it has the following notable disadvantages:

- Crux has to draw, copy and colour the new forms him/herself (or find someone to do it).
- There are no guarantees that the newly-drawn forms will actually meet the approval of the submitter.
- There are no guarantees that the submitter will even know that their submission has changed. (In an ideal world, the submitter's local herald will keep them informed, and when I was Crux, I wrote and told the submitters of such changes. Nevertheless, it *isn't* an ideal world, and what are we to do if we have a submitter who says "but that's not what I wanted!"?)
- If a submission passes Lochac, but an alternate is selected at Kingdom level, no copies of the redrawn forms that actually go to Laurel are ever seen in Lochac.
- It adds work for Crux, and under our internal LoC system, for every commenter as well.

My turn for a heresy!

I hereby propose that in Lochac alternates for armory submissions will no longer be considered. This has the advantage of solving all of the above problems. It has the additional advantage of solving once-and-for-all the problem of "obscure alternates". It has the disadvantage of requiring submitters to resubmit more often (they will no longer be able to "fire and forget" if their primary submission has problems).

It's not a trivial concern. The amount of extra work is considerable regardless. Having to go to first and second alternates is quite common. The real question is: who should do that extra work? The submitter and/or the local heralds, or the Crux office?

We might temper the above proposal by saying that if the submitter provides a full set of coloured emblazon forms

for each alternate (including the black-and-white copy so that the mini-emblazon may be reproduced in the Camel) then their alternates can be considered. That way, at least, we wouldn't have to worry about claims of "but it wasn't drawn the way I would have drawn it!".

Well, that's it. Let's toss it out and see what people think. Can never have too much controversy, eh?

Interesting Times Ahead.

In what is potentially the biggest shake-up in submission procedure in years, Laurel has agreed in principle to go ahead with the "Modest Proposal". In case you aren't aware, the MP is basically "Baldwin's Bombshell" in a more intelligent wrapping. We will be cutting down on the amount of mundane conflict checking that we currently do. When will this happen? Nobody knows. For the last several months the discussion has centred on *should* we do it. Well, Laurel has decided that "yes, we should". Now the discussion will be on *how* we do it. *When* is not yet on the agenda.

Mail Received

Unfortunately, I forgot to date the mail this month, so here it is in no particular order or system:

- *Sven Stormdriven* - Stormhold ceremony disks
- *Goutty d'Eau* - copy of Stormhold commentary and redrawn device for Margeurite Russell of Paisley
- *Brother Vasily* - Report from Ynys Fawr
- *Rhys Howitt* - change of address notification
- *Leonia du Barry* - request for rostering as herald for Canton of St. Florians (River Haven)
- *Hund* - external commentary of 23rd Dec 1993
- *Martin le Merchant* - name and device submission





Mail and Policy Decisions

- Laurel - LoAR of Nov 30 1993
- Laurel - LoAR of Dec 15 1993
- Krista al Kamil - device resubmission
- Edward Stadfæste - Camel backissues and postage bill

Laurel Policy Decisions

The following decisions are from the Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns of 15 August 1993:

- One of the legitimate uses of a fieldless badge is as a pin or jewel (such as the Dunstable Jewel, a depiction of the White Swan of Bohun c.1400).

For a design using a [charge] within and conjoined to an annulet, to make such a pin would require a very slight overlap on the inner edge of the ring. So long as that overlap is small enough to be worth no heraldic notice - neither mention in the blazon, nor points of difference - we can accept such emblazons while registering the heraldically correct blazon (with a note to the submitter).

- Wyverns are *statant* (or *sejant*; for wyverns, the postures are the same) by default.

See the examples in Parker, pp.122-123, and Franklyn & Tanner 354.

- Rule X.4.e specifically grants a difference between a lion and a [heraldic] tyger; but even assuming the same between a wolf and a tyger, that doesn't necessarily require difference between their heads.

(By analogy, we grant difference between a dragon and an eagle - but none between a dragon's foot and an eagle's foot.) The heraldic tyger is described as "having . . . the maned neck of a horse, and the head of a wolf, but the upper jaw develops into a frontal horn" (Franklyn & Tanner 334); there's no way that the heads could be deemed Substantially Different, but I can see granting a CD for the frontal horn and the mane.

- The Russian firebird is a creature of Eastern European folklore, represented in art from the late 16th and early 17th Centuries.

Heraldically, it is indistinguishable

from a peacock.

- The phrase *cross of Cleves* is synonymous with "Latin cross flory".

We will accept whichever blazon is submitted.

- The charge in base was blazoned as a gateway on the LOI.

The gateway is a Society invention, defined the arms of the Shire of Stormgate. As such, it does not appear to follow the medieval exemplars of gates. We will blazon the charge by parts for this submission, but do not intend to accept it in the future.

- The majority of charges, when *couped*, are couped in base by default (heads, hands apaumy, mountains, demi-lions, &c).
- Some commenters raised the question of whether the hammered dulcimer is a period instrument.

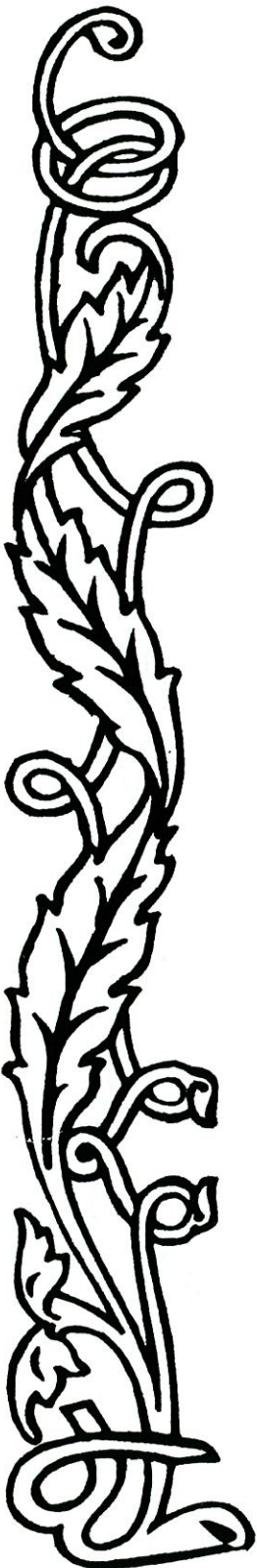
The exact form shown in this submission, played with hammers, is found in the Flemish painting "Mary Queen of Heaven", c.1485. (Mary Remnant, *Musical Instruments: An Illustrated History*, p.117) In theory, the modifier *hammered* is superfluous; this was the only period form of dulcimer. In practice, enough people are acquainted only with the post-period Appalachian dulcimer that it seems safer to specify.

- My feeling is that the *in annulo* placement visually dominates, and thus subsumes, any specification of direction.

Widdershins vs. *deasil* is simply an artistic nuance of *in annulo*, and need not be blazoned.

- The second question, raised in the LOI, involved the use in the SCA, by a Society group, of the mundane name of the same group.

Most of the officers and members of Windwardshire are mundanely the officers and members of the Windward Foundation, a 20th Century non-profit corporation. The Society does not permit its members to use their legal names as their SCA names, requiring some distance between modern and medieval identities; the prohibition is found in the Administrative Guidelines, *Protected Items - I: Any Name or*





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Armory used by the Submitter outside the Society. The LOI raised the question as to whether the prohibition applied to groups as well as individuals.

A case could be made for maintaining some distance between modern and medieval identities, even for groups. The two most persuasive concerns are the need to avoid confusion, and the desire to not compel SCA members to join a modern group. The first concern can be better illustrated by, say, a campus group submitting the name of their college (e.g. a group at *Santa Monica College*, here in Caid, submitting the name *College of Santa Monica*). The second concern (which I hasten to note is as yet hypothetical!) would have the mundane group require membership in the mundane group as a condition for participating with the SCA group; it's irrelevant whether such a requirement were *de jure* or simply through social pressure.

The first concern was addressed by the commenters. Most of them felt that, just as simple non-identity prevented confusion between an individual's legal and Society names, it would prevent confusion between a group's legal and Society names. The mundane group is not called *Windwardshire*; the SCA group is never called anything else.

The other concern is not solely the province of the College of Arms. All the Powers That Be in a Kingdom should object to any illegal coercion such as I've described. A submissions herald might suspect, by a group's choice of name, that such coercion may be happening; if so, he should bring it to the attention of the Kingdom Seneschal, and the two officers should deal with the matter as seems best. (See the cover letter for a further discussion of the need for communication between Kingdom officers.) But the mere suspicion of possible future misconduct by a group is not, by itself, grounds for returning their name.

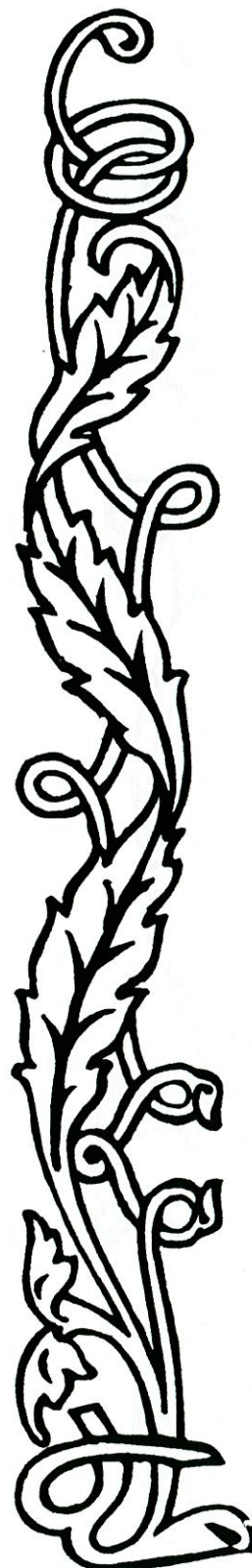
The problems are moot in this case: the

conflict with the Windward Islands would prevent the Shire from using any close variant of their mundane name. But, although the issue is unlikely to arise again any time soon, the principles involved are worth keeping in mind.

- A *sun eclipsed* is considered equivalent to a *sun charged with a roundel*; the two are interchangeable blazons, and yield the same emblazon.
- . . . the difference between the griffin-variants [*opinicus* vs. *griffin*] is too small to be worth a second CD.
- We have no evidence that *Dolores* was used as a given name in period. Withycombe's discussion suggests the name sprang from the veneration of Our Lady of Sorrows (*Mater dolorosa*). According to Metcalf's *Dictionary of Christian Lore and Legend*, pp.231-232, the observation of the Sorrows of the Virgin (by the Servite Order) began in 1668, and was not made universal in the Catholic Church until 1727; it seems unlikely that a given name could have been based on it in period. Pending evidence that *Dolores* is a reasonable period given name, it must be returned.
- The charge in chief was blazoned as a *horse*, but in fact is a *hornless unicorn*.

It has a lion's tail, cloven hooves, and a beard - all the attributes of a unicorn except the horn. Lord Crescent is correct in noting that the same rationale banning *unicornate horses* should also ban *hornless unicorns*. In either case, the distinction between genuine *horses* and honest *unicorns* is blurred; if we wish to grant period difference between these charges, we must insist on period emblazons. This must be returned for redrawing.

- The *bouvier de Flandres* does not seem to be a period breed of dog. According to *Simon & Schuster's Guide to Dogs*, #43, "There is no real agreement concerning the origin of this Franco-Belgian breed. Probably it was formed by crossing the griffon and the Beauceron . . ."; the griffon and Beauceron breeds, in turn, were





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developed in the 19th and 18th Centuries respectively.

Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, period blazons did not specify an exact breed of dog; at best, they would describe a dog by its general characteristics (*levrier*) or for a cant (*talbot*). The SCA does permit known period breeds to be specified in blazon, but I consider the practice an anomaly or "weirdness"; another anomaly in the design, such as the use of *Quarterly arrondi*, might itself be sufficient grounds for return.

- The *orle flory* has been disallowed for SCA use:

It's too reminiscent of the *double tressure flory counter-flory*, which is an augmentation from the Scots crown. This precedent has been affirmed as recently as the LoAR of Sept 89. Indeed, given period renditions of the arms of Scotland with an *orle flory* instead of a *double tressure flory counter-flory* (e.g. Siebmacher, plate 2), and given a recent statement from the Lyon Office of Scotland declining to register *orles flory* without the Queen's express command, the precedent seems worth keeping.

- Conflict was also cited against other "knotty" badges:

e.g. the badge of Wake (*Heraldic Badges* 152), A Wake knot, and the badge of Kemrith Danil (SCA), *Argent, a Bourchier knot vert*. In the cases of charges nowed (e.g. *serpents nowed*, or *lions with nowed tails*), we've held that "knots is knots" and granted no difference for the exact form of knotwork. In cases where the single primary charge is a recognized heraldic knot, however, we can see granting a CD between certain types of knots. In particular, the Savoy/Cavendish knot is sufficiently different from any other standard knot that I would call this submission clear of the cited conflicts.

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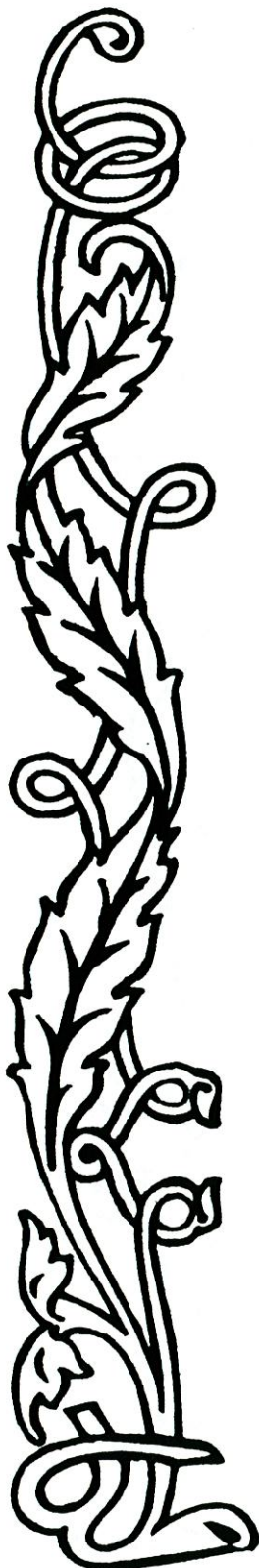
The following decisions are from the Cover Letter dated 30 November 1993 to Laurel's *Letters of Acceptances and Returns* for September/October 1993:

- Regalia, reserved charges, und so weiter

At their October meeting, the Board of Directors confirmed that, as with titles and forms of address, Laurel King of Arms has authority over the regalia of the SCA-wide orders. The next step will be the codification and publishing of current regalia standards, which task falls on Master Da'ud's shoulders; I won't trouble you with that here. Instead, I'd like to address a point that was raised during the discussion of this issue: the distinctions between regalia, reserved charges, and badges.

Reserved charges are perhaps the easiest to define: they are simply charges that the College has decided, for one reason or another, to reserve to submitters of certain types, ranks or occupations. Such a formal prohibition does not seem to be found in medieval armory, though there are some *de facto* reserved charges - for instance, the only examples of the *pallium* are to be found in ecclesiastical armory. Items of regalia are not necessarily reserved charges in the SCA: for instance, the *crown* is both a reserved charge and an item of regalia, but the *sceptre* is regalia but not a reserved charge - while the *caduceus* has been, for many years, a reserved charge but not regalia.

Regalia are the physical tokens of rank or office, usually worn or carried on the person. Medieval societies regulated them, or attempted to regulate them, through the use of sumptuary laws; but they were seldom explicitly defined ("such-an-item may only be worn by such-a-rank"). One exception were the orders of knighthood: they often had such definitions, written into law - the Order of the Garter, for instance, had its regalia carefully prescribed by law *temp.* Henry VIII. (Coronets of rank, on the other hand, weren't defined until





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Stewart times in England - decidedly post-period. And many items of regalia, such as sceptres and orbs, were never regulated, because it wouldn't enter any commoner's mind to try to bear such impractical gewgaws.) Often, the regalia of an order also served as the badge of the order: again, the prime example is the Order of the Garter, whose eponymous regalia (a blue garter, garnished in gold, inscribed "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" and worn on the left leg below the knee) is also seen as a supporter of armorial bearings and an embroidered badge on cloaks.

Badges are heraldic designs denoting property or membership. In the sense that they show membership in an order or noble rank, regalia can be considered badges; but though the two categories overlap somewhat, they are not the same. Badges are armory, and are normally used in an obviously armorial display (though sometimes made into artifacts, such as the White Swan pin of the de Bohuns); regalia are artifacts, and are normally used as such (though sometimes incorporated into armorial display, such as order medallions). Yes, there's some confusion, but in general, a person who registers, e.g., a *spur* as a badge does not then have a claim on all spurs used as spurs - only on armorial displays incorporating spurs.

This confusion arose in the most recent discussion because, back in June 82, the Laurel Sovereign at the time (Master Wilhelm von Schlüssel) also tried to codify and record the regalia of the SCA orders. He did so by entering them in the A&O as badges, that being the readiest option available to him. Over time, the original intention of the registration was lost: the items were considered, not just regalia, but badges to be protected, and eventually charges to be reserved (the first instance of closed chains being reserved to the armory of Knights was in Master Baldwin's tenure). It may well be that the regalia of the SCA-wide orders, once defined, should continue to be

protected as badges, and reserved as charges; certainly, if the regalia for an order can be inscribed on a medallion and worn as a badge, then the regalia should be protected as badges. But those questions are separate from the issue of the actual, physical regalia to be reserved to Ducal, Comital, etc., ranks, Orders of Peerage, and whatnot. That will be decided in the next few months, and probably thereafter published in the Known World Handbook or some equally public forum.

• Vair: the continuing saga

It was announced in the cover letter of the July 93 LoAR that *vair* is *vair*, whether drawn in an earlier, undulating style or in a late-period, angular form; the difference is purely artistic, and shouldn't even merit mention in the blazon. This has raised a question from some commenters as to which varieties of *vair* we *should* blazon, and why.

Well, there are certainly some varieties of *vair* we've never blazoned: *vair en pal*, for instance, is a valid period rendition of plain *vair* that acquired its own name only in the 19th Century. That example provides us with the key: we should recognize only those varieties of *vair* that period heralds recognized. That excludes, e.g., *vair en pal*, *vair ancient*, and the German *Gespaltenesfeh*. Other varietal forms, however, were making their appearance toward the end of period; they should be acceptable, both as motifs and in blazon.

The first *vair*-variant seems to have been *potent*. Legh's *Accidens of Armorie* gives an illustration of a *potent* field, which he blazons *meirre* or *varry cuppe*, and attributes to the Spanish; Guillim's *Display of Heraldrie* follows Legh in this, but prefers the blazon *potent counter-potent*. Both the fur and the blazon are acceptable, then; and indeed, Guillim's illustration shows a field *potent en point*, which might give us some justification for the same arrangement applied to *vair*.





From Laurel Acceptances & Returns

Vair en point makes an appearance in its own right, however, along with *counter-vair*. Both of these appear to be German variants; Leonhard's *Grosse Buch der Wappenkunst* blazons them as *Wechselfeh* "back-and-forth vair" and *Sturzgegenfeh* "falling-reversed vair", respectively. They first showed up in the early 17th Century, and managed to find actual use in French armory soon afterward: Baron's *l'Art Heraldique* cites the arms of Brotin, *Contrevairé d'or et de gueules*, and of Durant, *Vair en pointe*. We can consider them to have been used, and recognized by heralds, within our "grey area" of documentation - if not explicitly from within period, then at the very least compatible with Society practice.

It is equally illuminating to observe the styles of vair that period heralds did *not* distinguish. Foster's *Dictionary of Heraldry* shows many artistic variations taken from period rolls: they range from the wavy "*vair ancient*" style to the tessellated "*modern vair*" - with a broad spectrum in between. See the arms of Bruis, p.33, and of Marmion, p.137, for different artists' versions of the same armory: the stylizations of *vair* include one that resembles nipples, and another that could be reblazoned *barry embattled*. Sometimes, the same roll of arms will employ two different styles of vair: Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch* of 1605, for instance, gives examples of "*modern vair*" (in the arms of von Pappenheim, p.19) and "*vair ancient*" (in the arms of von Linsingen, p.182). A similar example, with several different styles of vair ("*ancient*", "*modern*", and "*other*") used in a single roll of arms c.1500, may be seen in Pastoreau's *Traité d'Héraldique*, p.293.

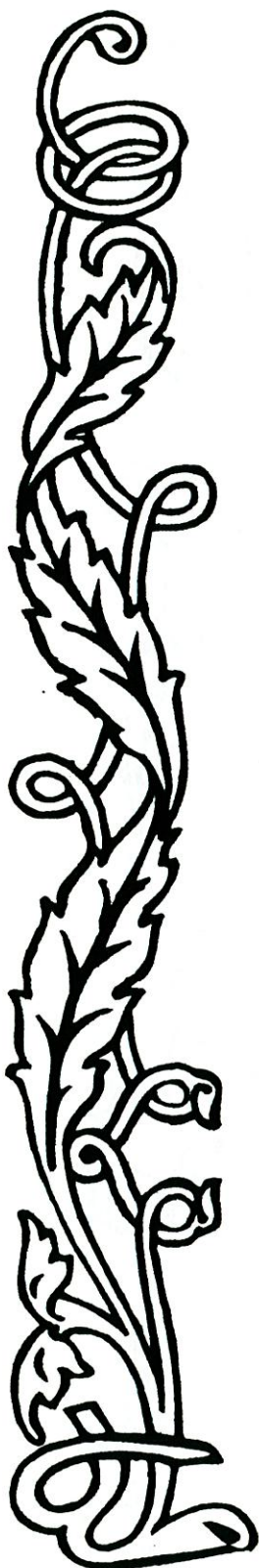
Some commenters have argued that the distinction between *vair ancient* and the more angular *modern vair*, though certainly worth no heraldic difference, should nonetheless be blazoned as a courtesy to the submitters - just as we blazon *shamrock* vs. *trefoil*, or *sword* vs. *scimitar*. The latter terms, however, are

all found in period; *vair ancient* is not, to the best of my knowledge (not even to the extent of being described in an heraldic tract as "*vair* as it was drawn in ancient times"). Given the absence of "*vair ancient*" from period blazons, given the equally varied styles of vair that *weren't* blazoned, and given the absurdity of a medievalist re-creation group having to specify "*drawn in the medieval style*" in a blazon (as silly as blazoning *a lion drawn in the medieval style, not the modern naturalistic style*), I find the tone of moral indignation in some of the recent commentary to be unjustified. *Vair ancient* should not be explicitly blazoned in the SCA if it was not so blazoned in period; it is exactly the sort of artistic detail that should be left to the artist.

• Visual confusion is not to be borne! One of September's returns sparked commentary on an application of Rule VIII.3. This application is found in precedents set (or confirmed) by Mistress Alisoun: "Two types of sword [a cup-hilted rapier and a broadsword] should not be united in a single visual whole here: it is very poor style and has been grounds for return in the past." [AmCoE, Dec 86] "The difference between the types of bladed weapon [two poignards in saltire surmounted by a rapier] was a distinction rather than a difference and a distinction that would *not* have been made normally in period heraldry." [AmCoE, April 88] For this reason, the policy is usually called the "*sword-dagger ruling*" (although I've seen it described as the "*shark-dolphin ruling*"; *de gustibus ...*). However it's called, the idea is simple:

If two charges are artistically distinct, but heraldically identical, they should not be used in the same armory.

The reason for this is the *raison d'être* of heraldry: instant identification. When the eye first sees a design such as, say, *Sable, two lions and a Bengal tiger Or*, it will be fooled for a moment into seeing three lions, or three tigers. There will be a moment of confusion until the eye





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sorts out the almost-but-not-quite-identical charges . . . and that confusion is exactly what we try to avoid.

The charges, be it noted, need not be in a single group for confusion to arise. *Sable, a sword between three daggers argent* will suffer the same lack of ready identifiability, despite the sword being primary and the daggers being secondary. Nor need the charges necessarily be "artistic variants" of one another, although that is the most common application of the rule: any two charges that are visually indistinct may run afoul of this policy (for instance, *Sable, in pale a horseshoe and a porc Or*). In general, if there's a CD of difference between the charges, the "sword-dagger" ruling won't apply; less than that, and one takes one's chances.

The following decisions are from the Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns of 11 September 1993:

- The bee in this submission is tinctured sable and Or, with argent wings.

Bees are sometimes blazoned *proper* in mundane armory (Papworth, p.957), so there must be a defined tincture – but none of my sources say what that might be. The coloration of this submission, however, is the SCA's most common attempt at "proper"; I shall henceforth adopt it as the Society's definition of a *bee proper*.

- While the English default for panthers is guardant, the German default is not.

As it's easier to specify *guardant* than *not-guardant* (*facing forwards, whatever*), the SCA has not adopted the English default.

- When considering a full beast or monster *gorged*, the gorging is usually treated as an artistic detail, worth no difference.

When consider the same creature's *head gorged*, however, the gorging is much more prominent in proportion – and treated as a tertiary charge.

- The use of astrological glyphs heraldically in period can be seen on the crest of Bull, watchmaker to Queen Elizabeth I

On a wreath argent and gules, a cloud proper, there on a celestial sphere azure, with the circles or; on the zodiac the signs of Aries, Taurus, Gemini, and Cancer (Parker, *A Glossary of Terms Used in Heraldry*, p.547). It has long been the College's policy to allow the use of elements from crests and supporters, if period usage is documented, as charges for SCA armory although there is no documentation of their use as charges in period armory (cf. yales).

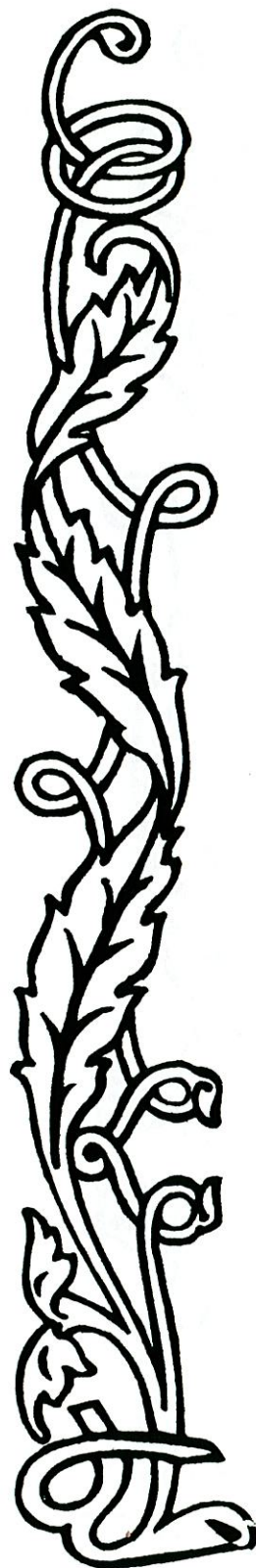
- Short mottoes sometimes became heraldic titles in period.

Franklyn and Tanner's *Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Heraldry* cites the following: the *Ich Dien Pursuivant* who served the Prince of Wales, c.1475 (p.179), and *Il Faut Faire Pursuivant*; maintained by Sir John Falstaff and from his word or motto (p.180). We will accept such heraldic titles on a case by case basis.

- The mandrake is a plant of the genus *Mandragora* and is native to Southern Europe and the East.

It is characterized by very short stems, thick fleshy, often forked, roots, and by fetid lance-shaped leaves (OED). Of the two examples cited in Parker, p.390, one (de Champs) blazons them as *plantes de mandragore* (plants of mandrake). The other cited example, the only one in English armory, is actually shown in Rodney Dennys' *The Heraldic Imagination*, p.130, as more humanoid. Dennys states that "the Mandrake is not, of course, a monster or chimerical creature in the strict sense of the term, but in heraldic art it has acquired such anthropomorphic characteristics that it can be rated as one of the more fanciful of the fabulous creatures of heraldry" (p.129). We feel there is a CD between a mandrake and human figures as there is between other fanciful heraldic creatures (e.g. angels) and human figures.

- Chiefs double arched have been acceptable in the S.C.A. for over twelve years.





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According to J.P. Brooke-Little, the first use of this line of partition seems to have been in 1806 in a grant to William Proctor Smith: *Gules, on a chief double arched Or, three trefoils proper*. (Fox-Davies, *A Complete Guide to Heraldry*, 1969 revision, footnote, p.75) Therefore, there is no period evidence upon which to base a decision. However, from this example, we can infer that nineteenth century heralds viewed double arching to be different from a straight line of partition; at least a blazonable difference.

From a visual perspective, single arching has been used to give representation to the curvature of a shield, especially with bends. Double arching does not appear to be an artistic method of denoting curvature. It involves a distinct action in the drawing of the line of partition in the same way as bevelling. This makes it one step removed from a plain line of partition. Therefore, we feel a clear difference can be counted between a chief plain and a chief double arched.

- ... the College has judged inverted creatures to be unacceptable style, barring documentation of this practice in period heraldry.
- The use of a charge of the same type as a semy on the shield has previously been ruled unacceptable.

"The most serious [stylistic problem] is the fact that a single secondary charge is placed on a field strewn with the same charge (in the same tincture!). Such a differentiation is not period style..." (AMoE, LoAR 2/25/90, p.19) This was extended by Master Dau'd to include a charge of a different tincture from the semy. (LoAR 9/90, p.16).

- The earliest citation for the word *calligrapher* in the *Oxford English Dictionary* is from 1753 (v.2, p.38). Even the root word *calligraphy* is dated only to 1613, post period (though it is in the SCA's gray period). Therefore, the word *calligrapher* is two logical steps removed from period usage and is therefore unacceptable.

- There is a long-standing policy that one may not use two close variants of the same charge in one design.

It creates visual confusion, where the whole purpose of heraldry is instant identification. The almost-but-not-quite identical charges need not be a single group; this is not related to our ban on "slot-machine heraldry." (We wouldn't allow, for example, a sun between three compass stars either.) If there's not a CD between the two charges, they should not be used together in the same design.

- The default wing posture for courant, passant or statant winged beasts is elevated and addorsed.

- Note: the fact that these [*harpies*] were considered distinct charges in period allows us to grant a CD against eagles.

The following decisions are from the Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns of 17 October 1993:

- A *<charged> nesselblatt* is not equivalent to a *<charge> within an indented bordure*.

This would be more apparent if the armory were displayed on a rectangular banner: the nesselblatt would keep its triangular shape, where the bordure would follow the line of the field.

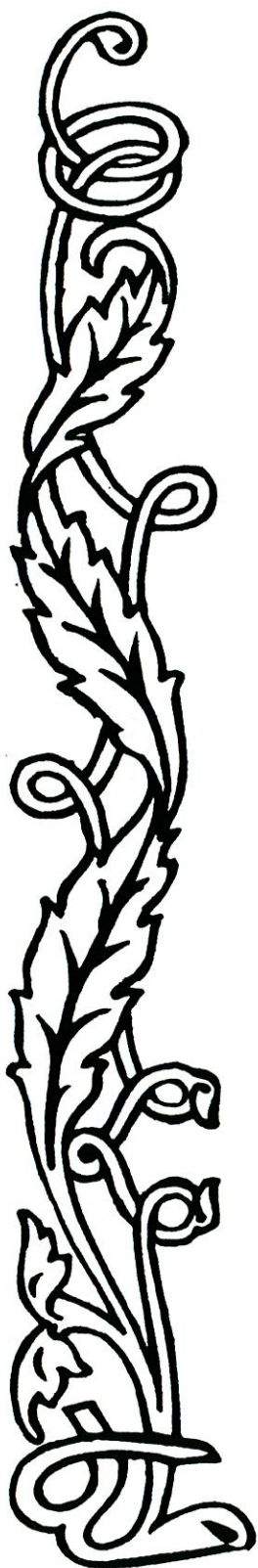
- Crayfish, like lobsters and scorpions, are tergiant by default.

- *Miranda* has been registered often enough to be considered compatible with period usage.

Shakespeare appears to have made up the name for the character in *The Tempest* (1611) using principles dating from period.

- The definition of the term *enfile* has changed over the years.

Boutell (*English Heraldry*, 1902) equates it with "pierce": a sword passing through a crown would *enfile* the crown. Brooke-Little (*An Heraldic Alphabet*, 1975) equates it with "encircle": a sword passing through a crown would *be enfiled by* the crown. The confusion is sufficient





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reason to avoid the use of the term, but sometimes (as with this submission) it's hard to avoid. Friar (*Dictionary of Heraldry*, 1987, p.137) agrees with Boutell's definition; and that definition does follow more naturally from the etymology of the word (from French *fil*, "thread": beads are threaded on a string, crowns are enfiled on [by] a sword). That is the definition used here.

- The *chevron écimé* does not appear to be a period charge.

The single registration in the SCA of the term was in 1973 (Eiolf Eriksson); and that wasn't even a correct blazon for the device (which has been reblazoned elsewhere in this LoAR). The current submission would thus be the defining instance of the charge, and we need to see evidence of its use in period before allowing its registration. We will defer any discussion of its difference versus an ordinary chevron until its validity as a period charge has been demonstrated.

The following decisions are from the Cover Letter dated 15 December 1993 to Laurel's *Letters of Acceptances and Returns* for November 1993:

- VERT TRIMOUNTS ON AZURE FIELDS (or, When Does VIII.2.b.i. Not Apply?)

Probably the biggest single issue considered at this Laurel meeting was the appeal of Ördög Magyar Béla, *Azure, a demi-wolf contourny argent, issuant from a trimount vert, holding in its mouth a vol Or*. While this usage clearly violates the strictures of RfS VIII.2.b.i. ("The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charged placed overall."), as with its earlier submission, it "engendered no little discussion" and was the most discussed issue in the commentary (four and a half pages in 10 point type, in addition to the evidence submitted in the appeal itself).

The evidence submitted with this appeal goes beyond the bounds of

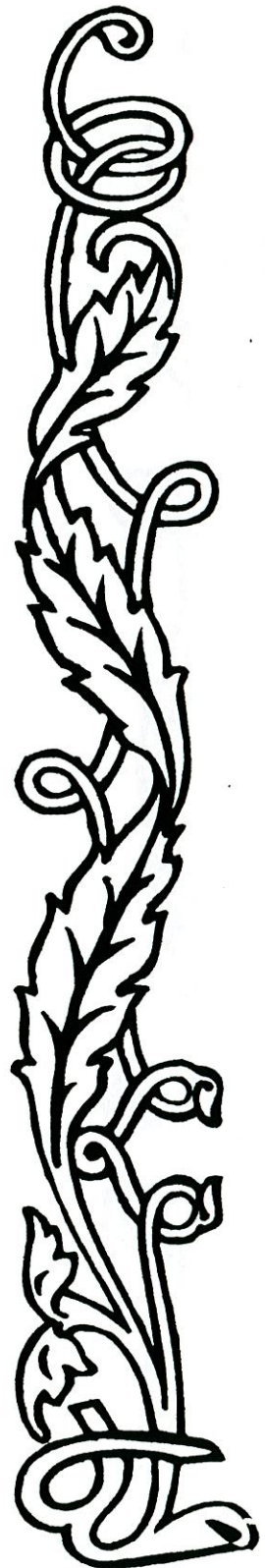
"regional style". Of the forty-eight pieces of armory cited to support this submission, three were from Austria, one from England, twenty-five from the Holy Roman Empire, twelve from Hungary, five from Italy, and two from Portugal. Clearly, then, we are discussing a practice which surpasses the bounds of a single "regional" style.

It was noted that the Rule of Contrast, as codified in VIII.2.b. of the Rules for Submissions, is one of our most inviolate, and that exceptions should only be made to it with due and extremely careful consideration. On the other hand, it is equally true that the Rule of Contrast is our rule, and that just as we chose to adopt it we are equally free to chose to allow exceptions to it, under circumstances of our choosing.

In this case, I believe that the evidence presented adequately demonstrates through multiple period examples that vert trimounts were used on azure fields across Europe. As a consequence, and as you will note in the attached LoAR, we are registering the device proposal of Ördög Magyar Béla.

The next question, of course, is that having now made one exception to the Rule of Contrast, what are the standards for future possible exceptions? I believe the standards proposed by Master Bruce in his thoughts on this submission are the ones to be applied to submissions requesting an exception to any of our Rules in the future.

The documentation must consist of multiple examples, not two or three but at least a dozen, and not limited to a single heraldic regime, but be from across Europe. The examples must be of the exact form used in the submission: if the submitter wants a green trimount on blue, that's what must be documented - and that documentation cannot then be used as an argument for, say, a green fess on blue. The examples must be of comparable simplicity and style as the submission. And finally, even if the evidence is accepted, it only applies to the item at hand.





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In other words, any future submission requesting an exception to any of the Rules for Submission must be documented (1) by multiple period examples, (2) from a number of heraldic jurisdictions, (3) in the exact form of the proposed armory, (4) of comparable simplicity and style as the proposed armory, (5) which apply only to that submission. We do not believe these restrictions to be too onerous, and hope that, if anything, they will stimulate our submitters to do some research on their own.

- DOCUMENTATION (or, Hanks & Hodges = Yonge = Dunkling & Gosling = Kolatch = The New Age Baby Name Book)

I was distressed to see the number of names submissions whose sole documentation consisted of the bald assertion that "[X] is found in Hanks & Hodges [Surnames/Given Names] on page [x]". Except in a few cases, there were not even any accompanying photocopies of the appropriate pages. This situation is not acceptable. While Hanks and Hodges' works may be a great place to start in searching for name documentation, they are NOT the place to end that search. Very few of the entries have dates of any kind. There are many modern forms included in the entries. There are even, as there are in many general works of this kind, some errors, sometimes quite glaring. For all of these reasons, Hanks and Hodges' books are not acceptable as adequate documentation or support for an SCA name. They are especially not acceptable as the **only** documentation or support for an SCA name.

Principal Heralds: I trust that you will get the word out on this to your local heralds and to your submitters.

Submissions Heralds: I trust that you will either include better support for those names submissions or return in kingdom those names submissions for additional support which have Hanks and Hodges as the sole support for

either the entire name or for any name element.

The following decisions are from the *Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns* of 4 December 1993:

- Arion appears to be by the submitter's own documentation to be a unique name, that of a semi-legendary ancient Greek poet and musician.

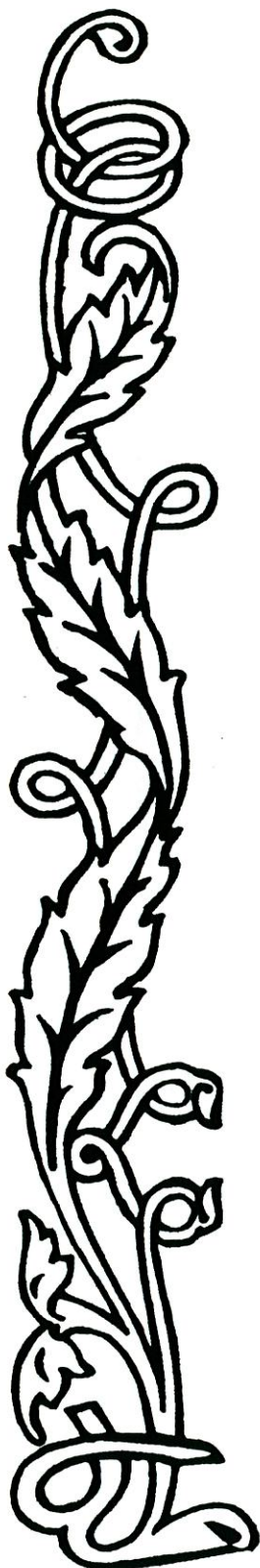
(The only other Arion found was a "fabulous horse", the offspring of Poseidon and Demeter.) We need documentation of its use by other humans in period before we may register Arion.

- The style of the device with its rotational symmetry is very modern in style, and thus is in contravention of RfS VIII.4., Obtrusive Modernity.

While there were some German arms which had rotational symmetry, this was generally three identical charges in pall, bases to centre. The use of two charges in pale "respectant" or "addorsed", and two different charges in fess, also "respectant" or "addorsed", is not period style.

- No documentation was presented for the use of Dana (the modern form of Danu) by humans in period.

There is some very weak evidence that it may be a modern spelling of a very rare Irish masculine name, but this was too tenuous to accept without further support from other sources.





hope and heartbreak

The following submissions from Lochac were REGISTERED by Laurel on 15 August AS XXVIII (1993):

Aine of the Hounds.

Device. *Per bend sinister azure and ermine, two dog's heads couped counterchanged argent and sable.*

The heads were blazoned *mastiff's heads* on the LOI, but emblazoned with longer muzzles than a mastiff could have (more like *levrier's heads*). We've simply blazoned these as generic *dog's heads* instead.

Alethea of Shrewsbury. Name.

Eleanor d'Avignon.

Name and device. *Per bend argent and vert, two dragonflies counterchanged.*

Nice, simple armory.

Eleanor of Abergavenny. Name.

Emmerick von Adlershorst.

Name and device. *Sable, an eagle displayed facing sinister Or, on a point pointed argent three crosses flory, one and two, sable.*

The locative was submitted as *Adlerhorst*, without an S. Examples of similar constructions in German locatives (*Adlershof*, *Falkenhorst*) show the first element to be in the possessive case; we've altered this submission to do the same.

Kelly of Cornwall. Name.

Kelly is the submitter's mundane given name.

Mador ab Adregain. Name.

Morphia Gildersleeve of Saffron Walden. Name change (from *Frances of Aneala*).

Randal Mallard de la Guerre. Name.

["Cry havok, and let slip the ducks of war!"]

Raymond Landais of Politarchopolis.

Name and device. *Argent ermined azure, a wolf's head erased and a bordure gules.*

Please instruct the submitter to use more ermine spots in the future.

Sioned Maesbreila.

Name and device. *Argent, a triskelion of three leaves and a bordure vert.*

Stephen Aldred of Rockley.

Name and device. *Per chevron vert and argent, a dragon passant argent and a hunting horn reversed gules, a chief argent.*

Tristram Telfer. Name change (from *Tristram du Bois*).

William of Riverhaven.

Holding name and device. *Argent, three leeks vert and a bordure sable bezanty.*

This was submitted under the name *Caslan a Saint Keverne*, which was returned on the LoAR of April 93.





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The following submissions from Lochac were REGISTERED by Laurel on 11 September AS XXVIII (1993):

Brighid of Lindisfarne.

Name and device. *Azure, in pale three escallops inverted one and two and a swallow volant bendwise argent.*

This is clear of Rorik Fredericksson, *Azure, a grey goose (Anser Anser) volant bendwise, wings elevated and addorsed proper.* There is a CD for the addition of the escallops and a second CD for the difference between a goose and a swallow (though not between a goose and a generic bird).

Sine the Shameless.

Device. *Azure, an hawk striking argent and in base a garden rose fesswise slipped and leaved, a bordure Or.*

Taliesin Galloglach.

Device. *Sable, a chevron between two equal armed Celtic crosses and a tower, a bordure Or.*

William of Wisby.

Name and device. *Azure, a saltire pomelly argent between four escutcheons, bases to centre, Or.*

The following submission from Lochac was RETURNED by Laurel on 11 September AS XXVIII (1993):

Tristram Telfor.

Device. *Per bend sinister wavy argent and purple.*

This conflicts with the arms of Hairspeckh: *Taillé-ondé argent sur sable* (Per bend sinister wavy argent and sable) (Renesse). There is only a single CD for the change of tincture for the bottom half of the field.

This also conflicts with the badge of the Barony of the Cleftlands, *Per bend sinister nebuly argent and azure* (SCA). There is a CD for the change to tincture, but none for the difference between *nebuly* and *wavy*: there are simply too many examples of these lines being used interchangeably, even in late period. (The arms of Blount: *Barry nebuly/wavy Or and sable* (DBA, p.96) are the best known example.) Even the late period tracts, the first citations of *nebuly* as an independent complex line, give wide variation in its depiction: Bossewell, 1572, gives a number of different forms of *nebuly* (fo.29, 56 and 76), two of which are indistinguishable from his depictions of *undy* or *wavy* (fo. 100 and 123). If wavy and nebuly were so indistinguishable in period, we can grant no CDs between them in the SCA.

The following submissions from Lochac were REGISTERED by Laurel on 17 October AS XXVIII (1993):

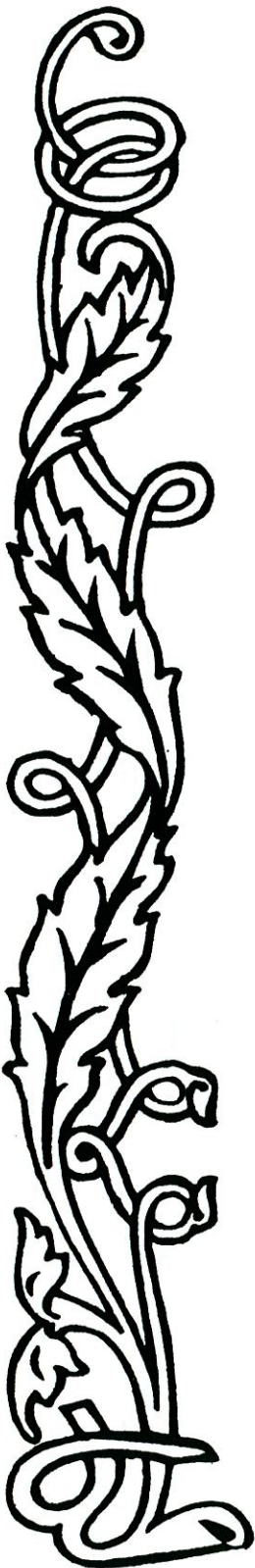
Ceridwen d'Archi of Stag Oakes.

Name and device. *Gules, on a chevron between two acorns inverted slipped and leaved and a stag rampant Or, a chevron embattled vert.*

Charles of the Park.

Device. *Pean, on a pale Or a sinister cubit arm gules.*
Nice, simple armory!

Francesca Cellini. Name.





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Julyan of Glencoe. Name.

Keridwen the Mouse.

Device. *Gules crusily botony, a mouse sejant erect to sinister, tail nowed argent.*

Rhianwen ni Dhiarmada.

Device. *Or, a demi-unicorn rampant to sinister sable, crined argent.*

Vallum Vespertinum, Canton of.

Name and device. *Sable, a chevron inverted cotised and in chief a laurel wreath Or.*

The following submissions from Lochac were RETURNED by Laurel on 17 October AS XXVIII (1993):

Krista al Kamil. Name.

No name forms were included, so it is being returned without consideration of the merits of the name.

Llyn Arian, Shire of.

Device transfer (to the Shire of Mordenvale). *Per fess gules and argent, a fess embattled sable between a demi-sun Or issuant from the line of division and a laurel wreath gules.*

Transfer returned. There were no forms included for the action. (We need at least new submission forms with the name and device of the new owners of each piece of armory on them. Note that a transfer is really two actions, an offer and an acceptance. Both are needed to effect the transfer.) Even had there been forms, this action is fraught with problems. The LoI's commentary on the transaction between Llyn Arian and Mordenvale said in one place that it was an "exchange" of devices, and in another that the two groups were merging; these cannot both be true. [The exchange of devices should have occurred before the two shires merged so both are true - Senechale of Mordenvale and ex member of Llynn Arian acting under guidance of the then Crux RDF] For this reason, even had there been forms, this would have been pended to allow Vesper and the people of the (new) Shire of Mordenvale to decide what they want done with their current armory.

The problem, as we see it, is this: if Llyn Arian is merging with Mordenvale (the new group so formed to still be called Mordenvale), then the Shire of Llyn Arian as an independent entity ceases to exist. It therefore cannot have any armory. The old Mordenvale armory cannot be retained as a badge, because only devices may contain laurel wreaths. It cannot be retained as a device, because only one device may be registered to any primary name. No matter how this is resolved, both of these devices cannot continue to exist as they are. Please consult with the submitters and determine what they really want before resubmitting.

Llyn Arian, Shire of.

Device transfer (from the Shire of Mordenvale). *Per chevron inverted vert and sable, a chevron inverted between a lymphad, sails furled, and a cup within a laurel wreath, all Or.*

Transfer returned. (See previous submission for commentary.)

Mordenvale, Shire of.

Device transfer (to the Shire of Llynn Arian). *Per chevron inverted vert and sable, a chevron inverted between a lymphad, sails furled, and a cup within a laurel wreath, all Or.*

Transfer returned. There were no forms included for the action. (We need at least new submission forms with the name and device of the new owners of each piece of armory on them. Note that a transfer is really two actions, an offer and an acceptance. Both are needed to effect the transfer.) Even had there been forms, this action is fraught with problems. The LoI's commentary on the transaction between Llyn Arian and





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Mordenvale said in one place that it was an "exchange" of devices, and in another that the two groups were merging; these cannot both be true. For this reason, even had there been forms, this would have been pended to allow Vesper and the people of the (new) Shire of Mordenvale to decide what they want done with their current armory.

The problem, as we see it, is this: if Llyn Arian is merging with Mordenvale (the new group so formed to still be called Mordenvale), then the Shire of Llyn Arian as an independent entity ceases to exist. It therefore cannot have any armory. The old Mordenvale armory cannot be retained as a badge, because only devices may contain laurel wreaths. It cannot be retained as a device, because only one device may be registered to any primary name. No matter how this is resolved, both of these devices cannot continue to exist as they are. Please consult with the submitters and determine what they really want before resubmitting.

Mordenvale, Shire of.

Device transfer (from the Shire of Llynn Arian). *Per fess gules and argent, a fess embattled sable between a demi-sun Or issuant from the line of division and a laurel wreath gules.*

Transfer returned. (See previous submission for commentary.)

The following submissions from Lochac were REGISTERED by Laurel on 4 December AS XXVIII (1993):

Drogo von Königsberg.

Name and device. *Per pale sable and vert, a python displayed and nowed between three compass stars argent.*

Félice d'Avignon.

Name and device. *Vert, two bendlets sinister wavy and in chief a cat sejant to sinister guardant, tail nowed, argent.*

Gaufridus of Blackthorne. Name.

Ianto van Diemen.

Name and device. *Vair en point, a raven striking gules, on a chief sable a mullet argent.*

Though blazoned as "stooping" in the LoI, the raven on the large emblazon is clearly "striking".

Isadora d'Este.

Device. *Per bend argent and gules, a bend fusily between two hearts counterchanged.*

A bend fusily is a bend of "fusils conjoined". See, e.g., "A Return for First Principles: II - Lozenge and Fusil", Roger F. Pye, *Coat of Arms* VII (50): 60-62.

James of Redfern. Name.

Jane Harcourt of Wallyngford.

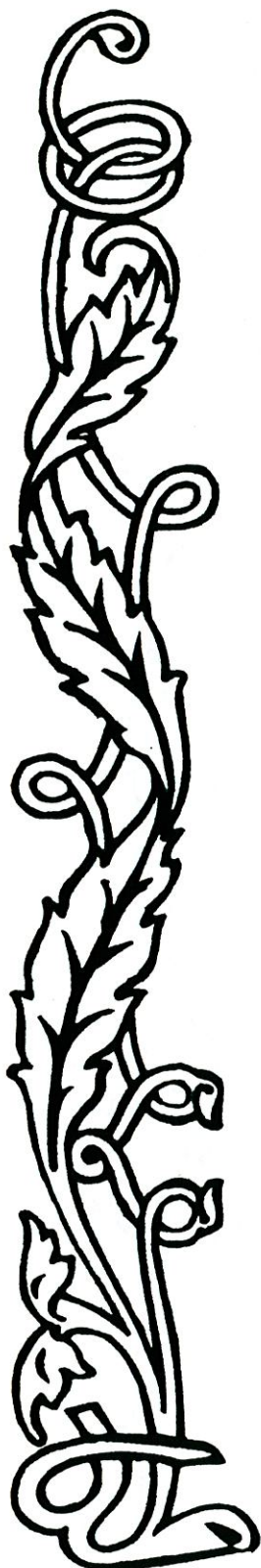
Name and device. *Per chevron argent and vert, an urchin statant proper within a bordure counterchanged.*

Pretty armory.

Jean-Claude de la Rive Gauche. Name.

Submitted as Jean-Claude de Rive Gauche, the name has been changed to correct the grammar.

Vitéz Tatiana. Name.





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The following submission from Lochac was RETURNED by Laurel on 4 December AS XXVIII (1993):

Lochac, Principality of.

Badge transfer from West Kingdom for the Lists Office. *Azure, a scroll unrolled bendwise Or, overall a dexter gauntlet grasping a sword argent, hilted and fimbriated sable.*

The letter from Lochac with the appropriate signatures accepting the transfer of this badge had not been received by the time of the Laurel meeting.

Crux Commentary - January Meeting

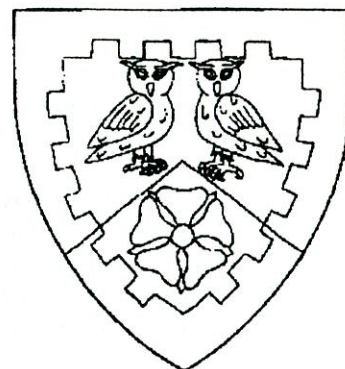
A meeting was held at the home of the Crux Australis herald on Monday January 3rd 1994 to comment on devices received over the past month. Present were Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis, Kyrii Windstrider, Pursuivant at Large and P.E.'s at Large Harald of Sigtuna, Glynhyvar of River Haven and Serena of the Lion's Paw.

SCA name	: Francesca Cellini
Mundane name	: Michelle Dean
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: <i>Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant argent and a rose proper all within a bordure embattled counterchanged.</i>

Permitted device changes

: Acceptable alternates - "Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant argent and a rose proper all within a bordure countercharged"

History of Submission: Francesca's last resubmission was returned by Vesper at the October 1993 meeting. That design "Per chevron embattled gules and argent, two owls respectant guardant argent and a rose proper." This was held to be in conflict with the arms of Percival Vaughn, "Per chevron embattled gules and argent two lutes addorsed in chevron enhanced argent and a rose gules barbed and seeded slipped and leaved vert." The letter of return recommended either turning both owls to dexter or eliminating the chevron and rose in base and placing either one rose or three roses proper on a chief argent. The submitter has, instead, modified the previous design in another fashion.



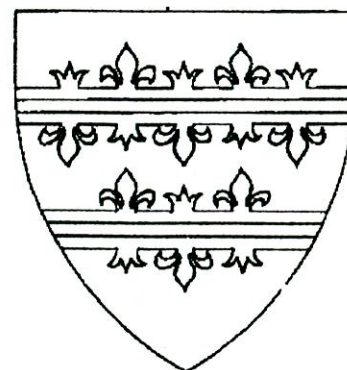
Francesca Cellini

Crux Commentary: We can find no conflict with this device. It appears to be clear of the conflict that caused the previous return.

Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

SCA name	: Francois Henri Guyon
Mundane name	: Shayne Lynch
Group	: Anaela
This submission	: name resub to Vesper, device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: <i>Argent two bars gemel flory counter-flory azure.</i>
Permitted name changes	: Acceptable alternates - Francis Guyon. Language of name is French; please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - 1/ Azure two bars gemel flory counter-flory argent; 2/ Argent two bars gemel flory counter-flory and a base azure.



Francois Henri Guyon

History of Submission: Francois' last name and device submission were returned by



hope and heartbreak

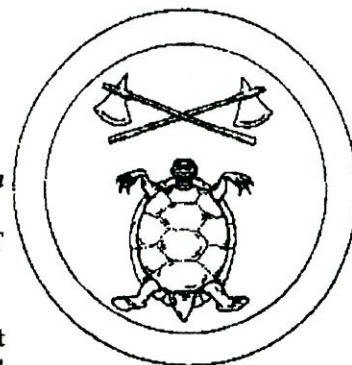
Vesper at the October 1993 meeting. His previous name, Francois Henri Pierre Guyon, was returned because the use of such long strings of names was not period French practice. Each name is individually documentable. Acting on advice given in the letter of return, Francois has deleted the "Pierre" from his name. His previous device, "Argent an orle fleury counter-fleury azure," was returned because the orle fleury counter-fleury is a restricted charge in both mundane and Society heraldry. This charge is used as an augmentation of arms in Scottish heraldry, and its use is taken as a claim to honours the submitter has not earned. The letter of return states specifically that fleury edges are only a problem if used on an orle.

Crux Commentary: The name has been redesigned according to the recommendations of the Vesper meeting. The device does not appear to be in conflict, is no longer presumptuous and is strikingly elegant as well.

Recommendation: Forward name and device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook

SCA name	: Gwynhavr of River Haven
Mundane name	: Glynnis Hollindale
Group	: River Haven
This submission	: resub of badge to Vesper.
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: <i>Vert, two single bitted axes crossed in saltire and a turtle displayed affronte within a bordure argent.</i>
Permitted badge changes	: NO CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION



History of Submission: Gwynhavr's previous submission, "Vert a turtle statant erect affronty, supporting in chief two double bitted battle axes crossed in saltire argent" was returned by Vesper at the October 1993 meeting for conflict with the mundane arms of Gawdey, "Vert a tortoise displayed argent." The axes, being a maintained charge, do not contribute towards difference.

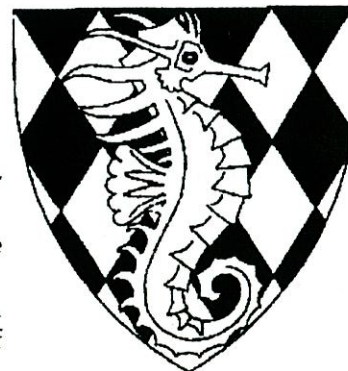
Gwynhavr of River Haven

Crux Commentary: The addition of the bordure, together with the redesign of the axes as a separate charge, clears the conflict with Gawdey. We can find no other conflict.

Recommendation: Pass to Vesper

Consulting herald: the submitter.

SCA name	: Hugh the Little
Mundane name	: Darren Huett
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: new name, new device
Money received	: \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon	: <i>Lozongy sable and gules a hippocampus to sinister or.</i>
Permitted name changes	: Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - Lozongy sable and gules a hippocampus to sinister and a chief indented or.



Hugh the Little

Citations / Documentation: Hugh is cited from Withycombe, dated to 1273. Reaney notes an Eadric Litle from the year 972. No photocopies are provided. Both these books, however, are standard references in the Crux library.

Crux Commentary: The documentation is confirmed as correct from the library. The PicDic notes that the default posture of this monster has the tail sufflexed, or curled backwards. We suggest that this blazon, therefore, should be amended to "...a hippocampus to sinister, tail reflexed, or." Both name and device appear to be in good style and free of conflict.

Recommendation: Pass name and device on to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook



hope and heartbreak

SCA name	: Jarec Blackthorne
Mundane name	: Michael Hill
Group	: Stormhold
This submission	: Change of holding name from Michael of Stormhold
Permitted name changes	: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element/s is / are: sound, Language of name is given as Anglo-Saxon / English.

History of Submission: Jarec's device and holding name were passed at the September 1992 Laurel meeting. The name "Jarec Blackthorne" was found unacceptable by Laurel. To quote him directly -

"The given name does not seem to be a valid medieval name. While Searle does cite examples of names using the prothème *lar-* (*Gear*), he cites no similar examples using *-ec* (*ecg*). Jarec may be a Czech given name, but if so, it shouldn't be used with an English surname (as opposed to, say, a *lingua franca* translation of a Czech byname). We need some evidence of usage before we can register this name."

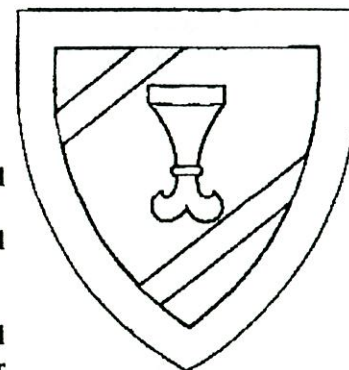
Citations / Documentation: Photocopies are provided from Reaney re 'Blackthorne' and from "Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum" by Searle re 'Jar-' and '-ec'. Searle in his introduction (p.xii) identifies dithematic names as the first and chief class of Anglo-Saxon proper names. Searle on page 40 gives the prothème "Jar-", and on page 217 the deuterothème "-ec". It is the submitters contention that combining the two gives the dithematic name "Iarec," which would have been Anglicised by changing the I to a J, giving 'Jarec.' While Searle gives examples of other names beginning with 'Jar-' (largeard, for instance,) no examples of names ending in '-ec' are given, although there are several for '-eca'. (Badeca, Hereca, ect.) No documentation for the 'T'-J' shift is given. Blackthorne is documented in Reaney on page 47. (John de Blakethorn, 1276 AD.)

Crux Commentary: I am no expert on names, but it seems to me that this name has been constructed from documentably period components in a documentably period fashion. I must presume the original return was for lack of documentation rather than any weakness in the name structure. The shift from 'T' to 'J' isn't documented, but I believe it is common. (Something to do with the lack of a letter 'J' in some alphabets.)

Recommendation: Send name on to Vesper.

Consulting heralds: Pedair and Thorfinn.

SCA name	: Jean-Claude de Rive Gauche
Mundane name	: Robert MacLeod
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Reason	: Vert a zule inverted between two scarps and a bordure argent
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - "Vert a zule inverted between two scarps and a chief argent"

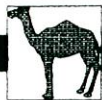


Jean Claude de Rive
Gauche

History of Submission: Jean-Claude's previous submission, "Vert a zule inverted between two scarps argent," was returned by Vesper at the October 1993 meeting for conflict with the arms of Kathleen Erin-Go-Burn-the-Bragh (a VERY early SCA name.) Her arms are "Vert a chalice argent containing flames or." It was held that the zule inverted had too great resemblance to a chalice to grant any difference between them. The scarps gave one point of difference, which is insufficient to clear the conflict.

The letter of return strongly recommends that the submitter NOT invert the zule on his resubmission, as it seriously destroys the visual identity of the charge. The letter goes on to say that certain things, such as beasts or trees, were not inverted by period heralds, and that those things that were inverted, such as swords, spears and fish, all maintained their visual identity in the inverted state.

Crux Commentary: The addition of the bordure clears the conflict with Kathleen, and we could find no others. The 2nd Edition PicDic notes that a zule is actually a stylized column from Dutch heraldry which was introduced to British heraldry by William of Orange. The heralds of the time managed to confuse it with a chess rook. (God knows



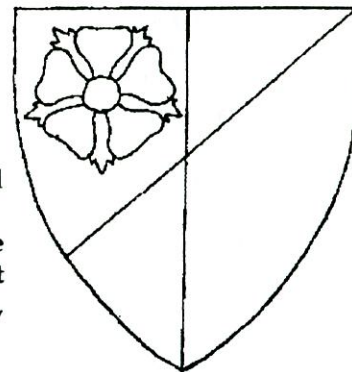
hope and heartbreak

how. They look quite different.) The charge in this device is definitely a chess rook, and not a zule, and should be blazoned as such. I am of two minds about the inversion of the zule. If the charge cannot be identified reliably it should be returned for this reason. However, it must be noted that Vesper did not include the inversion of the zule as a cause for return, but mentioned it as a matter of style and identifiability. If the commentary is favourable as far as recognition of the charge goes, it may be forwarded to Vesper, trusting to the rule of two wierdnesses to get it passed. (This 'rule' is actually a principle that, all other things being equal, while one odd feature of a design is cause for comment, it usually requires two odd features for a return on stylistic grounds.)

Recommendation: Tentatively, forward to Vesper, but don't be too surprised at another return.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook

SCA name	: Kelly of Cornwall
Mundane name	: Kelly (?)
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: Per pale and per bend sinister azure and argent, in canton a rose argent.
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - "Gyronny of ten azure and argent a rose counterchanged, Important element/s of the design is / are: charges, colours.



Kelly of Cornwall

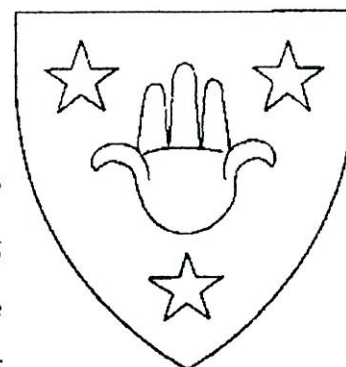
History of Submission: Kelly's previous submission, "Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, in chief two roses counterchanged," was returned by Vesper at the September 1993 meeting for conflict with the arms of Kostbera Ulfssdottir, "Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, in chief three roses counterchanged." This design itself was the suggestion of a previous letter of return. Apologies were offered for missing the obvious. The suggestion was made that "Quarterly azure and argent four roses counterchanged" was clear, had been carefully checked and should work.

Crux Commentary: Rather than follow the advice in the letter of return, the submitter has opted for this rather striking field division. We can find no conflicts. The style of the division is a tad unusual, but doesn't appear to be against period practice.

Recommendation: Forward to Vesper

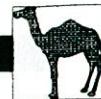
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook

SCA name	: Lucia de Carpazi
Mundane name	: Karen Vaughan
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: name resub to Vesper, device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: Gules a hand of Fatima between three mullets or
Permitted name changes	: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable,
Important element/s is / are: sound,	Language of name is given as Italian, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Gules a hand of fatima and in canton a mullet or", 2/ "Gules a hand of Fatima within six mullets in orle or"



Lucia da Carpazi

History of Submission: The submitters name and previous device were returned by Vesper at the May 93 meeting. The submitter had not provided any documentation for "da Carpazi" as a pre 1600 surname and was asked to do so. (Lucia appears in Withycombe.) Her previous device' "Gules in pale a mullet and a hand of Fatima or" was found to be in conflict with the arms of Hammil "Gules a mullet or" (Papworth p.990). There is only one CVD for the hand of Fatima.



hope and heartbreak

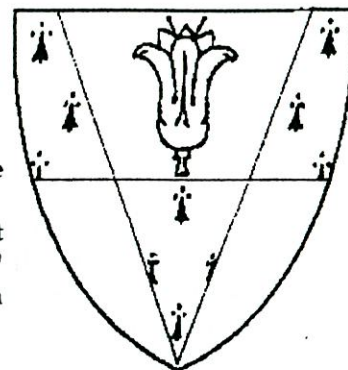
Citations / Documentation: The submitter has provided photocopies from Chambers World Gazetteer for the Carpatti Meridionali, (pronounced kar-pat'see) which is apparently the Italian name for the Transylvanian Alps, a branch of the Eastern European Carpathian Mountains. On her name submission form the submitter says that she is trying to construct 'Lucia of the Carpathians' in Italian. I quote - "It is that word and sound" (kar-pat'see) "the submitter wants to use, and contends that 'Carpazi' is a close spelling variant, although she is very willing to accept correction."

Crux Commentary: The device appears to be free of conflict. The name form is not entirely clear about the submitters desires. She wishes the name "Lucia of the Carpathians" constructed in Italian, and that she will accept minor changes in this cause. The College can probably do that for her. However she has also stated that the sound of the submitted name is important to her. I would guess that she means that she is willing to accept changes so long as the name sounds like "Lucia da Carpazi." Having no Italian at all, I suggest that we send this one on to Vesper, and let Harpy have a crack at it.

Recommendation: Send name and device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook

SCA name	: Nicolette Dufay
Mundane name	: Lillian Johnston
Group	: Ynys Fawr
This submission	: device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: Per fess ermine and vert on a pile counterchanged a lily argent.
Permitted device changes	: Acceptable alternates - 1/"Ermine on a pile vert a lily argent overall an orle counterchanged," 2/"Ermine on a pile vert a lily argent overall a point ploye counterchanged,"



Nicolette Dufay

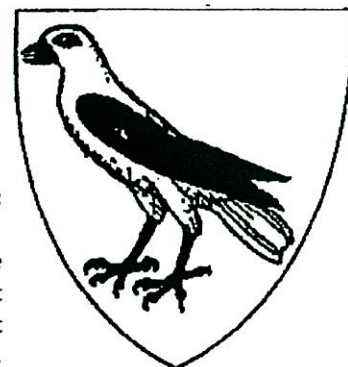
History of Submission: Nicolette's previous design, " Argent a pile vert a lily argent" was returned by Vesper at his meeting in September 1993 for conflict with the arms of Barbara of Leredia, " Argent on a pile ploye throughout vert a daffodil slipped and leaved argent." It was felt that while the differences in the field gave one difference, the differences in the pile were a matter of artistic license and that there was insufficient difference between a lily and a daffodil to grant a second difference. The letter of return suggested a revised design of "Ermine on a pile vert three lilies argent."

Crux Commentary: This elegant redesign seems to be free of conflict.

Recommendation: Pass device on to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige

SCA name	: Oriel de Geoffroy
Mundane name	: Adrienne van Breda
Group	: Stormhold
This submission	: new name, new device
Money received	: \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon	: Gules, a golden oriole proper
Permitted name changes	: Important element/s is / are: language; sound; Language of name is given as French
Permitted device changes	: Permitted alternates - 1/"Add a bordure embattled or", 2/"Add in sinister chief a crescent or", 3/" Combine 1/ and 2/."; Important element/s of the design is / are: charges, colours.



Oriel de Geoffroy

Citations / Documentation: Oriole is documented from Withycombe, p234, which states that the name was introduced into England by the Normans. De Geoffroy is documented from the "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Francaise", de Sereville & de Saint Simon, p.477-478, where several examples of the surname are given. (de



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Geoffroy d'Assy, de Geoffroy du Rouret, ect.) The earliest date associated with any of these names is 1694. ("Maintenue noble 24 septembre 1694.") This reference is in French, and my French lessons were a long time ago. My translation of the sense of the quote may well be at fault, but I think that this means that the family was ennobled on this date. Photocopies of both references are provided.

Crux Commentary: The device appears to be free from conflict. The Oriole component of the name is beyond reproach. The documentation for the surname is well out of period. The SCA stops at 1600 AD. The College of Arms has tended to allow documentation for names up to 1650, but 1694 is well over the limit. However, the citation appears to be for the ennobling of a family, which would suggest to me a stability of identity over at least a couple of generations. In addition, Geoffroy and its many variant spellings was a common Norman given name in our period, e.g. Geoffrey Plantagenet. I am prepared to accept this as a likely period surname. Recommendation: Send name and device on to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige

SCA name	: Oriel of the Gypsies
Mundane name	: Vicki Watson
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: device resub to Vesper
Money received	: not required for a resubmission.
Blazon	: Purpure a unicorns head erased and chief wavy argent.



Oriel of the Gypsies

History of Submission: Oriel's previous submission, "Purpure a bend between a unicorns head erased and a dragons head argent," was returned by Vesper at his meeting of October 1993, for conflict with the arms of the Archby family, "Purpure a bend (archy or) champagne argent." (Note - a bend archy is a bend with a curve in it, which is known to have been used by artists to represent a straight line on a curved shield. The SCA, therefore, considers it identical to a straight line and grants no difference between the two. The term 'champaigne' has two heraldic meanings; one is equivalent to archy, and the other is a strange form of embattled.) None of the submitter's alternates were clear of conflict. In the letter of return the suggestion is made of "Purpure a unicorns head erased and chief argent." This device would normally be in conflict with the arms of Na'arah bat Avraham, but it is advised that she has redesigned her arms recently and released her previous device.

Crux Commentary: Aside from the conflict cited in the letter of return against a released device, we can find no problems.

Recommendation: Pass device on to Vesper

Consulting herald: Frederick of Holland and Giles Leabrook

SCA name	: Rohais Ireton of Attenborough
Mundane name	: Lara Blyth
Group	: Politarchopolis
This submission	: new name, new device
Money received	: \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon	: Azure a pegasus salient ermine debruised by, on a chevron or, three cinquefoils azure
Permitted name changes	: Acceptable alternates - Rohais Ireton, Roheis Ireton, Roheis Attenborough, Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element/s is / are: meaning; sound; spelling, Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.



Rohais Ireton of Attenborough



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Permitted device changes

:Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Azure a pegasus salient to sinister ermine debruised by, on a chevron or, three cinquefoils azure," 2/ "Azure a pegasus salient erminois debruised by, on a chevron argent, three cinquefoils azure."

History of Submission: This submission was received for the November 1993 Crux meeting. It was not processed until now because it was unaccompanied by fees. They have now been received.

Citations / Documentation: "Withycombe notes under "Rose" the existence of the name Roheis in 1164. The submitter contends that the changing of the 'e' to an 'a' will make negligible difference. Reaney, DES, notes 'Attenborough', and various forms of 'Ironmonger', including 'Iremonger', where 'Ire' means iron. With the simple addition of '-ton' for 'town to make Iron town - Ireton." Photocopies from Reaney document 'Ireton' to 1218. No photocopies for any other component of the name are included.

Crux Commentary: Withycombe dates Roheis to 1164, as a variety of Rose. He further notes that it was introduced to England by the Normans, and is not derived from the flower, but is a contraction of '(h)ros', or 'horse'. Reaney notes that 'Attenborough' is probably derived from the Middle English 'atten' and the Old English 'bearu' (grove) or 'beorg' (hill, mound), giving "dweller at the grove, hill or mound." However, he provided no dates for first recorded use.

The device appears to be free of conflict, though I'm a bit nervous about the style. Having a charges ordinary overall looks ... wrong, somehow. I'd particularly like comments on this submission to address the style. If it's sufficiently non-period, it should be returned.

Recommendation: Forward name and (tentatively) device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

SCA name

: Rudolf von der Drau

Mundane name

: Kelley Johnston

Group

: Stormhold

This submission

: device resub to Vesper

Money recieved

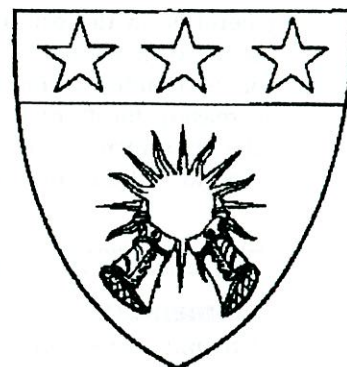
: not required for a resubmission.

Blazon

: Argent a pair of gauntlets vert grasping a sun gules, on a chief vert three mullets argent.

Permitted device changes

: Important element/s of the design is / are: charges, colours. NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION



Rudolf von der Drau

History of Submission: Rudolf's previous design, "Argent a dexter gauntlet fesswise vert cupping a demi-sun throughout gules, on a chief vert three mullets argent," was turned by Vesper at his October 1993 meeting. To quote from the letter of return -

"The problem is that we know of no examples of hands / gauntlets holding things "cupped" in the way that you drew it. In addition, the rays shining from the off-centre sun to the edges of the field give the device a very modern and dynamic feel and we were not at all sure that this would be reflected by any reasonable blazon. One or the other of these modernisms might have been acceptable, but the combination was judged to go beyond any example of period style."

The letter goes on to suggest a minimum change of reducing the sun's rays down to reasonable proportions, and to further suggest a redesign identical to this resubmission.

Crux Commentary: This redesign was suggested in the submitters letter of return, so we accept that the style is acceptable to Vesper. We can find no conflicts.

Recommendation: Pass submission on to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige

SCA name

: Sine the Shameless

Mundane name

: Ceridwen Murphy

Group

: Politarchopolis

This submission

: resub of badge to Vesper

Money recieved

: not required for a resubmission.

Blazon

: A cat sejant argent enflamed proper.



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Permitted badge changes

: NO BADGE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

History of Submission: Sine's previous design was returned by Vesper at the April 1992 meeting. I must quote at length from the letter of return:-

"Your badge,..., which we blazoned as "fieldless on a flame gules a domestic cat 'couchant affronty to sinister' argent", is simply not acceptable. (Long explanation of permitted animal postures deleted - Crux)

Even if the cat in your badge was in one of the standard heraldic positions, a badge of a "flaming pussy" is simply not acceptable. There is a long standing SCA prohibition against registering what we call "joke" names or armory, and this, particularly combined with the name you wish to register, is clearly a joke. While we cannot legislate taste, we will not register something that might well be offensive to those who view it.

(Explanation of appeal procedured omitted - Crux) If you intend to go that route (appeal), you should make sure the cat is in a recognisable heraldic position first. I doubt that even an appeal would get this badge registered, but if by some chance it was, I suspect you would find it an embarrassment within a few years."

The letter goes on to suggest that the moneys that had been paid could be redirected to register a device, and that the submitter was free to use her badge unregistered.

Crux Commentary: "... a badge of a "flaming pussy" is simply not acceptable." This doesn't leave much room for debate. However, I honestly don't see any probability of causing offence here. (Confession - I was one of the consulting heralds on the original submission.) The redrawn submission is in perfect heraldic form and style, although I seem to remember that enflamed means many little tongues of flame. This charge is better described as environed or surrounded by flame. Seeing that there is no letter of appeal with this submission, we should return it as one of the reasons for it's original return still exists in this redesign..

Recommendation: return to submitter, suggesting formal appeal.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.



Sine the Shameless

Lochac Commentary on the Submissions in the October/November 1993 CAMEL.

My deepest thanks to Decion ap Drfywr Trefriw, who heroically manually entered 17 typed pages of data and commentary to collate the commentary. He has requested, nay begged, that in future, wherever possible, commentary should be sent to him ON DISK, with accompanying hard copy. He can handle all common formats and disk sizes.

In order to save space in this Camel I have deleted the submission data beyond the name and blazon. This information, together with the emblazon of the submission, will be found in the October / November 1993 Camel. (Which, of course, you have all carefully saved in a binder or similar arrangement.)

Decion included some introductory comments which are of interest to all heralds. They preface the letter. My final decision as to the fate of each submission is added at the end each round of commentary.

Decion's Rant. Obviously this is only our first attempt at this system and there are many things that we need to adjust to and fine-tune. Nevertheless the reponse to this first internal commentary session was abysmal.

All Baronial Pursuivants are reminded that providing internal commentary on Lochac submissions should be regarded as a *required duty* of their office. All other heralds (and anyone else so inclined) in Lochac are *strongly encouraged* to provide commentary.

[I have taken the liberty of editing Decion slightly. He had the impression that commentary was REQUIRED from Baronial Pursuivants. At the moment I don't REQUIRE it as a condition of office. However, I do think that you should make every possible effort to contribute to the process. It is not absolutely compulsory. Yet. - Crux]

One of the purposes of internal commentary is to give *all* heralds, not just those in close proximity to Crux Australis, an opportunity to be involved in the submission process and thereby to learn from it. The other major purpose is to



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give all submissions a wide exposure and therefore giving a greater chance of catching any problems and/or good suggestions at the local level, rather than waiting for a decision at Kingdom or Laurel level. Neither of these objectives will be met if people don't participate! [End of Rant]

A Note on the "Comments Received". In the following, "Crux Australis" stands for the team led by Crux Australis in River Haven: this consisted of Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald; William de Castille, P.E. for "Baccus Wood"; Siona of the Eagle's Nest, Pursuivant at Large; Glynhvar of River Haven, Harald of Sigtuna and Serena of the Lion's Paw, P.E.s at Large. "Giles Leabrook" stands for himself, P.E. at Large in Politarchopolis. "Goutte d'Eau" stands for the Stormhold Commenting Group, consisting of Pedair na Cluaine Bige, Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Rocket Pursuivant; Tristram Telfer, acting Mortar Pursuivant; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. for St. Monica [and minutes scribe]; Styvyn Longshanks, Pursuivant at Large; Marguerite Russell of Paisley and Martyn Fairchild, Cornets.

Submissions Considered In October

Ædward Stadfæste Mordenvale [James Petersen]

New Name

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: If no-one can document the "AE" spelling the name should be corrected to "Edward", as the submitter will allow for minor spelling changes. No conflict with the name can be found.

Goutte d'Eau: *Æduard* is cited in Withycombe p.95, as being in the Domesday Boke, and as such dates to 1086, the switch from *double u* to *w* is a matter of a writing convention.

Summary and Recommendation:

Yonge should be avoided as documentation. It is not a reliable source. Fortunately, the information in Withycombe is more than sufficient. Note that *Edward* is from Old English *Eadweard* ("rich guardian") and there is nothing remotely "Norse" about it at all. In fact, this is an excellent *Middle English* name from beginning to end. Reaney's DoBS, p.332, notes the use of the name *Steady* from the ME *steadie* "immovable, steadfast, firm"; and on p.331 has *Standfast* with similar origins, thus demonstrating that this is a reasonable byname. The name should be passed as submitted.

Crux decision - forward as submitted.

Eric of the Misty Hills Mordenvale [Mark O'Brien]

New Name and Device *Per fess vert and sable, on a fess rayonny Or a compass star sable*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The device and name appear to be free of conflict. Withycombe p.105 notes that *Eric* was not a Common Period English name. Introduced by the Danes around 800AD, only one example of it appears in the Domesday Boke of 1080. *Of the Misty Hills* is TSCA, ugly but legal. (Or maybe he's shortsighted and can only see the hills as a blur . . . Nah!)

Goutte d'Eau: The Name is very TSCA <sniff>. It should also be pointed out that people didn't really have names like this. The rayonny on the fess needs to be drawn bigger.

Summary and Recommendation:

Yonge should be avoided as documentation. It is not a reliable source. It should be pointed out the citation in Withycombe is for *Iricus* and does not lend any direct support for *Eric* as a Period English spelling. However it is a Period Norse spelling, e.g. Lind Supplement p.234 notes a *Eric Endridson kraas* in 1514. "TSCA" is shorthand for "quite implausible but not actually illegal". The submitter should be strongly encouraged to find something more authentic. Both name and device (assuming the extra form is received) should be passed as submitted.

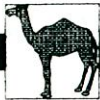
Crux decision - pass as submitted

Healfdane Sunchaser Aneala [David Bass]

New Name and Device *Per pale sable and gules a sun counterchanged fimbriated Or*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: This device, we believe, is illegal under Part VIII.3 of the RfS: "Voiding and fimbriation may only be used with simple geometric charges placed in the centre of the design." We feel that the sun is not a simple charge within the meaning of the rule. Simple means circles, squares, triangles, etc.; the simple figures of plane geometry and



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their heraldic equivalents. This device should be returned for major redesign. The name appears to be free of conflict. **Giles Leabrook:** My recent experience in attempting to void a fleur-de-lys led me to check the rules on this, and his device is definitely illegal.

Goutte d'Eau: Reaney's DoBS, p.162 states that *Healfdene* is the literal Anglo-Scandinavian for "half Dane"; however it says that the names derived from it would not be spelt this way, and lists *Haldein*, *Haldan* and *Halden*, the last being common in Old English, and dates the first two to the Thirteenth Century. We suggest checking Lind or Bassi (both of which are in the Crux Australis library) to further document the name. The surname *Sunchaser* is not of Period style. It would be more likely to be *Chasesun* in Old English. However the concept of "chasing the sun" is also not Period as it requires a concept of a round Earth, i.e. requiring somewhere to chase it to. As such we suggest returning the name.

A sun is too complicated a charge to fimbriate and we recommend the device be returned.

Summary and Recommendation:

Actually *Halden*, *Haldein* and *Haldanus* are all dated to the Domesday Boke in Reaney's DoBS. *Haldane* is dated to 1208. If the submitter wants a Middle English name one of these spellings should be used rather than the Scandinavian form submitted. One need look no further than *Shakespeare* to see that the standard English name of this type was constructed in the form "action-object", rather than the "object-action" of *Sunchaser* (names like this are commonly found in modern fantasy novels and serve to demonstrate the meticulous attention to detail modern fantasy authors employ). The byname as submitted is incorrectly formed and lacks Period meaning; the submitter will need to try again.

The device is indeed illegal and none of the alternates correct the fundamental problem: a sun is not a charge that may be voided or fimbriated.

Crux decision - return name and device for further consultation.

Morwenna o'y Glyn Aneala [Rebecca Harris]

New Name

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Consider *Morwen o'r Llyn* (SCA 7/90). The names sound very similar. This name means "maiden of the lake", while the submitter's means "maiden of the valley". There is no doubt that they are sufficiently different in translation. However the RfS Part V.4.b states that "the differences in translated names will be judged by their sound, not their meaning". However, this apparently refers to translations of the SAME name, i.e. Mary is in conflict with Marie but clear of Miriam. This name is probably clear, as the minor differences in all three words make it sufficiently different in our opinion.

Giles Leabrook: To my halting tongue and limited knowledge of Welsh, this name sounds sufficiently clear of *Morwen o'r Llyn*, enough to put it to the test of those who really know. Mistress Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasfryn is the expert to run this past, it would be too arrogant of me to say yea or nay on this one.

Goutte d'Eau: *Glyn* is documented as a surname dated 1514 in M&M p 28 and *Morwenna* is a Cornish Saint dated well in Period. Whilst the name elements are documentable to Period it was the consensus that the o'y should be dropped as the "from the" is included as part of the surname. As for the conflict we couldn't decide. Some opinion stated it was an oral conflict and as such *Glyn* is different from *Llyn*, *Morwen* is different from *Morwenna* and once the o'y was dropped, the names were significantly different so as not to be in conflict. (However some felt that dropping the o'y didn't make any difference and there would be an oral conflict.) The meaning issue is irrelevant as first names do not have a meaning and that "of the valley" and "of the lake" are different. It was the consensus of the group that this should be passed on to Keridwen ferch Morgan for further comment.

Summary and Recommendation:

This name documents the hazards of thinking that literal dictionary meanings are relevant to name construction. Obviously the submitter wanted her name to mean "of the valley" and proceeded to look up the literal Welsh translation of this. In actual practice Period Welsh names used no definite articles at all; the Welsh byname form of "of the valley" is simply *Glyn*, and indeed is so documented. *Morwenna o'y Glyn* is unlikely; *Morwenna Glyn* is unremarkable. If the submitter doesn't permit such grammatical corrections the name should be returned; otherwise drop the o'y.

The conflict is very tricky. *Glyn* and *Llyn* are pronounced differently in Welsh, but is the difference sufficient for the purposes of the RfS? I concur with Lords Giles and Goutte d'Eau that the name should be passed to Mistress Keridwen [Harpy Herald and West Kingdom Name Guru] for her expert opinion.

If the name must be returned to allow the o'y to be dropped, it would be a kindness to explain to the submitter the



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potential conflict so that she might choose to make modifications. For example, *Morwenna ferch* <Welsh male name> *Glyn* would be just as authentic, have essentially the same meaning and would have no conflict problems.

Crux decision - the submitter will permit corrections to the name to get correct Welsh grammar and spelling, and has said that the meaning and language are the elements important to her. I shall, therefore, forward it on to Vesper, and let Harpy get her claws into it.

Muirghein ni Ghrainne - "House Hawkstower" Aneala [Naomi Fryer]

New Badge [Name registered 1 Jun 88] *On a tower azure a hawk's lure argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Both the name and device (*sic*) appear to be free of conflict. According to the PicDic2 a hawk's lure has the cord to chief. This emblazon has it dependent to sinister. The blazon should be corrected to *On a tower azure, a hawk's lure argent, cord dependant to sinister*.

Goutte d'Eau: Please consider *Argent a bell tower Azure roofed gules containing a Bell argent*, der Dumer Manesse 101.

Summary and Recommendation:

Please note that there has been *no household name submitted*. Household names are like personal names: they require *paperwork and payment*. The badge can be considered as purely a personal submission, however. If the submitter wishes a household name to be registered she will have to submit one, and request that this badge be attached to it. The discussion in PicDic2 is only referring to the orientation of the charge as a whole, not the precise placement of the cord. This may safely be left to the artist. I consider Lord Crux Australis' proposed blazon amendment to be unnecessary.

The potential conflict cited by Lord Goutte d'Eau is almost certainly roughly equivalent to a "voided tower with a bell in the middle". This is not quite the same as the submitted design and is in my opinion sufficient difference, although an argument that this is a conflict (calling the bell a tertiary charge and hence insufficiently different from the tertiary lure) can certainly be made. (Note that there is one automatic CD for being a fieldless design.) In the absence of any clear opinion one way or the other this should be forwarded as submitted (on the understanding that it is classed as a personal badge, not a household badge) with a question mark attached.

Crux decision - pass as submitted, as a personal badge.

Submissions Considered in November:

Brennin Half-Hand.Politarchopolis [Doug Aplin]

New Name and Device *Argent, an eagle striking and on a bordure vert semy of alternately acorns inverted and oak leaves argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The blazon would probably be better written as *Argent an eagle striking within a bordure vert semy of acorns inverted and oak leaves argent*. The name and device both appear to be in good style and free of conflict. Withycombe (p.53) notes that *Brenainn* is the MODERN Irish spelling and indicates the pronunciation. Farmer, p.54, gives two Saint Brendans in Ireland who were contemporaries, Brendan of Birr and Brendan (or Brandon) the Navigator. We recommend that the name and device be passed in its present form.

Goutte d'Eau: *Brénainn* pronounced "Brennin" is found on O'C&M p.34, the commentators found this to be an acceptable Anglicised version. The byname is plausible. However the "-" should be dropped as it is not Period and the name should be corrected to *Halfhand*.

Summary and Recommendation:

Brennin seems a reasonable spelling variation. Reaney's OoES, p.240, notes several nicknames derived from the hand: *Bonhand* "good hand" (1327), *Lefthand*, *Littelhand*. *Halfhand* seems quite plausible, but as is typical for English name construction should *not* be hyphenated.

The blazon must be corrected to show that the eagle is a plain colour and not itself strewn with charges: *Argent an eagle striking vert and a bordure vert semy of alternately acorns inverted and oak leaves argent*. I believe standard SCA practice requires the "alternately".

Name and blazon should be corrected as noted and passed.

Crux decision - correct name and blazon, and pass



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Brian di Caffa St. Bartholomew [Brian Kwan]

Device Resubmission to Laurel [Name registered 30 Nov 91, prior return Sep'92] *Or fretty vert a hen chicken close and a base rayonny gules*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The immediate reaction of the meeting was "Red Rooster BBQ Chicken". However, we do not consider that the trademark has been infringed. We could find no conflict with this device. As far as we can tell, there are no chickens in Papworth at all. We recommend that this device be passed.

Summary and Recommendation:

Here's a subtle one: by Laurel precedent, any design of the type *<field> a fret*, *<field> fretty*, and *<field> semy of frets* are equivalent. (They were not distinguished in Period.) The practical upshot of this is that *in this design the primary charge is the fret*. The chicken is an *overall* charge and therefore secondary. (For Lord Crux Australis' information, there are indeed chickens in Papworth, they are found under "Bird - Cock".) Regardless, no conflicts seem to have been found. It is unclear what "hen chicken" is supposed to mean, exactly, and I recommend that one of the two words be dropped from the blazon.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Brigid ferch Gwynedd Stormhold [Elizabeth Anne Tobin]

New Name

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: *ferch* is the Welsh for "daughter" (CA #66 - A Welsh Miscellany, p.28). We can find no conflicts or problems with this name, and recommend it be passed. Crux would like to thank the submitter for including such full documentation.

Goutte d'Eau: *Gwynedd* as a first name in Period could not be documented and thus the *ferch Gwynedd* was considered returnable, however if the acceptable change of dropping the *ferch* was made it would be a perfectly acceptable name as *Gwynedd* is documentable as a surname in Wales, see M&M p198.

Summary and Recommendation:

The *ferch* must be dropped. (It makes no more sense than to say "Peter son of Queensland", for example.) Otherwise the name is fine and should be passed.

Crux decision - delete the 'ferch', as allowed by the submitter, and pass.

Diana the Dismal Dismal Fogs [Diane Lillian Fox]

New Name and Device *Gules a rermouse displayed sable on a plate argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: DAdadadaDAdadadaDA - BATMAN! This device is so close to the Bat Signal out of the Batman fiction that we feel it should be returned for that alone. However, it is also in conflict with Thorvald inn Grimmi (SCA Jan 74) - *Gules a vampire bat displayed sable*. We count one point for putting the bat on a plate, but see no other difference. As far as we can see, the first alternate is clear of conflict. As for the name, *Diana* is cited in Withycombe p.83 from England in 1580. *The Dismal* seems to be a TSCA epithet, but legal. A point about the mundane name allowance - it only applies to your correct legal name, and not to any variant spelling, contraction or common nickname. The submitter could not claim this allowance for *Diana*, as her mundane name is *Diane*. The attempt to invoke the Grandfather Clause seems unnecessary, as the OED records *dismal* as in use in 1256AD with much the same meaning as today. The Grandfather Clause only applies to names or armory elements that have been deemed incompatible with SCA use since they were registered. As far as we are aware, all elements of the name *Dismal Fogs* are still acceptable to the CoA.

Goutte d'Eau: Withycombe p.83 documents *Diana* as a first name in Period. The byname however is not Period style however Reaney's OoES p.260 states that "Derogatory names are much less common than complimentary ones" but cites a multitude of names with the form *le <<derogatory word>>* or *<<derogatory word>>* as a Period surname. We suggest the name be changed to *Diana Dismal* or *Diana le Dismal*.

In this device the major charge is actually the plate as it lies on the field and should be in conflict with the flags of Nazi Germany *Gules, on a plate a Swastika sable*, and Tunisia, *Gules on a plate a mullet within a crescent gules*. The first alternate of *Purpure on a bezant a rermouse purpure* is in conflict with *Purpure on a bezant four fleur de lys palewise purpure* Alizaunde de Brageuf (SCA Nov 82). The second alternative of *Per fess argent and sable two rermice displayed palewise counterchanged* seems to be free of conflict.



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Summary and Recommendation:

The use of the definite article in English names is fairly uncommon, and when used is much more normally applied to bynames of trade or profession. Nevertheless, the examples given by Reaney do justify its use in an SCA name. While *Diana Dismal* or *Diana le Dismal* would be slightly more authentic, *Diana the Dismal* is legal and should be submitted.

A further note on the Grandfather Clause. Lord Crux Australis' summary is not quite accurate. For starters, to invoke the GC at all you have to be closely related by blood or marriage to the already-registered entity. This is clearly not the case here. The exception is that you may use an SCA-registered place name as a locative byname, e.g. *Diana of Dismal Fogs*. It does not allow you to randomly pick out individual elements of phrases and use them willy-nilly; you could not be *Diana of Fogs* for example (unless some SCA shire has *Fogs* as their already-registered name). The registered name is *Dismal Fogs* and all must be used or none of it. (And in point of fact the chances that a name like *Dismal Fogs* could be registered as a place-name under the current RfS is approximately zero: there are no Period examples that anyone has yet discovered of places being named after meteorological phenomenae. But that's by-the-by.)

Concerning the device, Lord Crux Australis has the difference rules confused. The *plate* is the primary charge in this design; the bat is essentially irrelevant. (Against the symbol of Batman, *Or a rermouse sable*, this design is clear by difference of primary charge (X.2); whether it "resembles" the Bat Signal or not is not an issue.) However this does run the design up against the conflicts cited by Lord Goutte d'Eau. Although this is "simple armory" for the purposes of X.4 (as defined in X.4.j.ii), there is only a single CD for changing the type of tertiary charge (*rermouse* vs. *swastika*) and still only a single CD for changing type and tincture of the tertiary vs. Tunisia. The first alternate again has only a single CD vs. Alizaunde. (Remember that changes to tertiary charges can never yield more than a single CD, no matter how many changes you make.) The second alternate - *Per fess argent and sable two rermice counterchanged* (the rest is default and need not be blazoned) - should be submitted.

Crux decision - pass name and second alternate device.

Drew Steele Stormhold [Raymond Berry]

Resubmission of change of device to Vesper [Name registered 28 Jul 90, current device (*Sable, a dexter arm, armoured and gauntleted, embowed fesswise, grasping a goblet, in base a goutte, Or*) registered 28 Jul 90; prior change most recently returned (by Crux Australis) Feb 91] *Sable a dexter gauntlet raised in benediction reversed Or*

Submitted as: Drew's previous submission - *Sable a dexter hand couped aversant the thumb obscured a bordure Or* - was returned by Crux on 23 Feb 91 for conflict with the mundane arms of Gunter - *Sable three gauntlets within a bordure Or*. The submitter has stated that the important elements of the design are the colours and the charges. The "Make No Changes" box has been ticked.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: According to the PicDic2 the correct term for a hand reversed is *aversant*. The blazon should, therefore, be *Sable a dexter gauntlet raised in benediction aversant Or*. We can find no conflict with this redesign and recommend it be passed.

Giles Leabrook: I'm curious why under the emblazon his name is noted as *Drew Steele Sangraal*? Is there something we aren't being told? Anyway, if I recall correctly (as I don't have the appropriate CAML's) a couple of years ago somebody tried to register a hand with two fingers raised, as the English bowman's taunt at Agincourt. It was rejected because of the possibility of offense, and this device appears to be exactly the same - only a hair's breadth off the good old "get f---d!" gesture. I'd return it.

Goutty d'Eau: See Fox-Davies p 131 figure 259 for "a hand in benediction". It has the thumb, first and second fingers raised and the third and fourth fingers folded over and also says "when the thumb and two fingers are raised, they are said to be raised in benediction". So the blazon should remain as submitted.

However it is in conflict with the following:

Sable a close hand argent. Pownse Papworth 903.

Sable a clenched dexter hand apaume palewise Argent 17th SS Mechanised Division

Sable a dexter hand fesswise couped Or grasping a fish palewise argent. Cillene MacRorie (SCA 10/87)

Gyronny Azure and Gules a dexter hand apaume couped Or. Badge, Atenvelt, Kingdom of, for The Hospitaller (SCA 7/81)

N.B. The submitter's registered name is *Drew Steele* not *Drew Steele Sangraal* as listed with the mini-emblazons.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lord Giles' memory is good: it was indeed Lord Drew's prior-but-one device change submission (which had the fingers separated) that was returned for offensiveness. However, the "hand in benediction" is a recognised heraldic posture (it can be found in PicDic2 as well) and to return it "because it looks like it's close to something offensive" is



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not SOP - either something is offensive, or it *isn't*. As for the name: the *Sangraal* was returned by Vesper because it represents unearned honours: it means "holy grail". The submitter is strongly reminded that the continued use of a name that has been returned for such reasons is inappropriate behaviour - equivalent to thumbing one's nose at the Crown.

All that notwithstanding, the conflict calls are sound; the precise positioning of the fingers is not significant - "a hand is a gauntlet is a hand", basically. Similarly, there is no difference between *appaumy* and *aversant*. Against Pownse and the 17th SS there is one CD for change of tincture. Against Atenveldt there is one CD for change of field. Against Cillene the fish might be prominent enough to count as a CD; if so the change in orientation of the hand (from *palewise* to *fesswise*) would count as a second CD, but the other conflicts make the issue moot. The device will have to be returned.

Crux decision - return for conflict.

Eleanora de la Birche ? [Fiona Heale]

New Name and Device *Or, three squirrels sejant erect gules each maintaining a mushroom and on a chief vert a needle Or*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: For a while we thought this should be returned for obscenity. The submitter's *r* looks a great deal like a *t*, giving *de la Bitch*. We sorted it out eventually. The documentation of the name is superb, giving a christian and surname from the same language and country that are also from the same era. Squirrels are sejant erect by default, so the blazon would be *Or three squirrels gules each maintaining a mushroom, on a chief vert a needle Or*. We recommend that this name and device be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: It should be noted that *de la Bitch* is not offensive and is a perfectly good name, anyway. "Tut tut tut fancy making a mistake like that and she's such a nice girl too!"

Summary and Recommendation:

Not much to say, really. My only beef is that the standard form of a squirrel in armory is holding an *acorn*. Replacing such common maintained charges with other (uncommon) things is visually confusing and not ordinarily to be recommended. In this particular case since it doesn't contribute difference it's not worth making a fuss over. Name and device should be passed.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Gershom of Ravensdale Ynys Fawr [Matthew Bingley]

New Name and Device *Argent a raven to sinister proper armed and langued gules on a chief sable three bells Or with clappers gules*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Withycombe documents *Gershom* from the Bible, as sons of Moses and Levi. The Hebrew meaning of the word is "bell", which is a nice cant on the device. The name is now used mainly by Jews, but was also used by 17th Century English Puritans. The Crux library doesn't have a copy of Ekwall, but the name seems reasonable. The device appears to be in conflict with Alesia de Maris of Ravenstar (SCA Aug 88) *Argent a raven close and on a chief sable three mullets Or*. We count one point for the difference in position between a raven and a raven sinister, but only half a point for the difference between three gold mullets on a chief and three gold bells on a chief. The bells and mullets are tertiary charges, and tertiaries require two complete CVDs to produce one point of difference. We recommend that the name be passed and the device returned.

Goutte d'Eau: *Gershom* could only be documented as a name to the Seventeenth Century, or in the Old Testament, neither of which are in Period, if this name was used in Period it would be very very late. Possibly cause for return.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name is only barely hypothetically Period. Some may wonder at Lord Goutte d'Eau's comment that the Bible is "not really Period". To be specific: names found in the Bible tend to fall into one of two classes: those that became favorites throughout Christian Europe and those that didn't. Examples of the former include *David*, *Paul*, *Mark*, etc. Examples of the latter include *Gershom*. (Although of course the Jews used more of these traditional names than the Christians did.) It wasn't until the Puritan movement in the late 16th Century/Early 17th Century that some of the more obscure Biblical names began to be used; many traditional Biblical names didn't become popular until the 19th Century. However, none of this is sufficient reason for return of this particular name.

Lord Crux Australis is correct in his conflict call against Alesia - up to a point. What he is missing is the fact that both devices are classed as "simple armory" under the provisions of X.4.j.ii. That provision allows for a change in *type* of tertiary charge to count as sufficient to obtain the needed CD. Thus this is clear.



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The blazon needs a little work. There's no point in describing the bird as *proper* and then specifying its tinctures. Indeed there is no point in specifying the "arming and languing" at all - they are purely artistic variations (as is the tincture of the bells' clappers). I recommend *Argent a raven contourny on a chief sable three bells Or*. This is a lovely design.

Crux decision - pass as submitted, correcting blazon.

Giles Leabrook Politarchopolis [Braddon Giles]

Resubmission of Change of Device [Name registered 15 Jan 89, current device (*Erminois a saltire flory purple*) registered 15 Jan 89, previous change returned by Crux Australis in July 93] *Argent a card-pique azure*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Harald suspects that this device will prove to be in conflict with a U.S. Civil War unit badge, but we lack the references necessary to check. Finding no conflicts, we recommend that this device be passed.

Giles Leabrook: My third alternate should have been "Azure three card-piques argent". I must have muddled the tinctures. Oops.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lovely! Pass as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Gregory the Vyl Rowany [Craig Warne]

Resubmission of Name to Laurel [Previous submission returned by Laurel 27 Sep 92, device (*Per bend sable and Or, a mushroom counterchanged*) registered 27 Sep 92 under holding name *Gregory of Parvus Portus*]

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: For some reason, otherwise nice, decent people tend, on joining the SCA, to adopt names for themselves that would be justification for assault if they were given by anyone else. There is no doubt, however, that all the name elements are Period and that the name is structured in a Period manner. *Gregory* is cited by Withycombe p.139 to have been common in England from the 12th Century and later. The OED on p.628 cited the use of *vyl* to 1297AD. If he wants it, let him have it. Recommend the name be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: *Gregory* is a Greek name not found in England until 1066 brought with the arrival of the Normans and was common in the 12th Century. *Vyl* is Old English. The submitter claims the language of the name to be Viking, even if there was such a language as Viking it wouldn't be an example thereof, neither would it be Old Norse. The language is English. Latimer Herald's comments about derogatory names seems to be contradicted by Reaney's OoES p.260 as with the argument for *Diana The Dismal*. This name should be corrected to *Gregory Vyl* or *Gregory le Vyl*. It should also be noted that the surnames *Viles*, *Veils* are from the French and mean "full of life". Not what the submitter wanted, eh?

Summary and Recommendation:

I recommend that Crux Australis contact the submitter and have him make up his mind: does he want a "Viking" name, or does he want the name he submitted? As Lord Goutte d'Eau points out, this name isn't even remotely Scandinavian in origin or flavour. As an *English* name, it's as reasonable as *Diana the Dismal*, and should accordingly be passed.

Crux decision - pass as submitted. It's fairly clear to me what the submitter wants - he wants to be called Gregory the Vyl. (Sigh)

Hephzibah MacLeod of Kilmuir Stormhold [Ann E. Stevens]

New Name and Device *Argent a scorpion tergiant to sinister sable and on a chief sable three caltrops argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The name appears to be free of conflict and in good style. Withycombe notes on p.150 that the name came into use in the 17th Century, which is a tad late, but the SCA has usually accepted Biblical names as compatible with the Society. We would suggest the blazon should be *Argent a scorpion fesswise to sinister tergiant and on a chief sable three caltrops argent*.

Giles Leabrook: I like the blazon in the comments better.

Goutte d'Eau: The *Hephzibah* is late Period if Period at all, as with *Gershom*. I agree with Crux on the blazon, the first table is unnecessary.



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Summary and Recommendation:

As with *Gershom*, this name can only be considered very late Period. It is, nevertheless, legal. I agree with Crux Australis' suggested blazon. Name and device should be passed as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Jean le Renaud Dismal Fogs [John Fox]

New Name and Device *Quarterly sable and gules, bendwise two fleams argent, in bendwise sinister two fox masks jessant-de-lys Or*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: His name is free of conflict and in good style. His documentation is interesting. Peter wonders how many of his letters will surface years from now to haunt his successors. The device is plain illegal, having the distinct appearance of arms marshalled by quartering and therefore in breach of RfS XI.3. We recommend that the name be passed and the device returned.

Giles Leabrook: Very good name, shame about the marshalling in what is a good-looking (if illegal) device. Reject it.

Goutte d'Eau: The name is in direct conflict with Jean le Reynard (SCA Aug 84), so are the alternates, and the device is quartered arms. Both of the name and the device should be returned.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name is indeed in conflict, as are the alternates. The submitter might like to consider adding a locative phrase, i.e., *Jean le Renaud de <French placename>*. The device and its alternate are illegal. I'm also not happy with the concept of the "fox's mask jessant-de-lys". I don't know that it's illegal, but I don't know that it's legal either. It is, at least, controversial. It would be a kindness to the submitter to point out that this motif might not be found acceptable by the College of Arms. Otherwise, the submitter might consider changing the field division to *per saltire*, or change the design to a fox's mask between three fleams or something similar.

Crux decision - return name and device.

Jon Dai Politarchopolis [Stephen Davis]

New Name and Device *Per saltire sable and argent in pale two stags heads erased and in fess two wolves heads erased counterchanged*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Withycombe pp.178-9 goes into great detail on the many variations of the name *John*, however "Jon" is not mentioned at all. Unless someone can come up with docco for this spelling, the name should be changed to *John*, as allowed by the submitter. The Crux library does not have a copy of Reaney. Can someone confirm this citation? The device appears to be free of conflict. It's interesting to note that several people this month have realised it's much easier to colour in the emblazon forms if your design is all black and white.

Goutte d'Eau: The name *Jon* could be documented from the surnames *Jonson* (1376) Reaney's DoBS p.198 and as *Jonkin* among others under *Jenkin* (1288) in *ibid.* p.195. This should be enough to allow the registration of *Jon*.

Some commentators suggested that the two sets of charges were not significantly different and was thus confusing, this view was not held by all.

Summary and Recommendation:

Jon is seen to be a Period spelling. Even if it weren't it would be justifiable as a diminutive of *Jonathan* (Withycombe, p.179). (Trivia note: *John* and *Jonathan* are both of similar Hebraic origin, but are *not* different forms of the same name.) The citation for *Dai* is as claimed. (Note to Crux Australis: there most certainly is a copy of Reaney in the Crux library.) This is an excellent name. I don't regard the device as visually confusing at all (the antlers are a dead giveaway!). Both name and device should be passed as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Little Brúsi of Dragon Vale Stormhold [Bruce McIver]

Appeal of return of Device by Crux Australis [Name registered 30 Nov 91. Previous submission returned by Crux Australis May 93] *Sable three dragons volant-en-arriere in annulo Or*

Submitted as: Please note that this is an appeal. Regardless of the decision of the Lochac college it will be forwarded to Vesper. Please comment if you support the appeal or if you do not, so that I may add the opinion of the college to the argument.

Brúsi's last resubmission was returned by Crux in May 1993. One of the reasons that his original device was returned



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by Laurel (Nov 92) was that his dragons were volant. Laurel's judgement was that there is no *volant* (flying) position for quadrupeds and that dragons are quadrupeds. Therefore, they could not be rendered *volant* in the SCA. Crux returned his resubmission in May because, despite other problems that Laurel had pointed out being fixed, his dragons were still volant and therefore unacceptable according to Laurel.

In a letter of appeal, Goutte d'Eau and Little Brúsi have pointed out that in Papworth (p.980, Raynon, Ronton, Breake, etc.) there are several people who bear *dragons volant*. Further, the dragons in this submission are not *volant* but *volant-en-arriere*, the default position for insects. (Ref. PicDic2, Insects) They point out that insects are multi-legged winged beasts, and that the posture could also be described as *tergiant*, *wings displayed*. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Crux supports this appeal. The dragons are in a recognisable heraldic posture that can be adequately described by standard heraldic terminology. Further, in my own opinion, there is nothing about the design of the drawing that would raise any hackles about non-Period style. I suspect that the reason there is no standard posture for flying quadrupeds is that the beasts are not common. The only two I can think of offhand are bats and flying squirrels.

Giles Leabrook: This device looks quite 3D to me, and that's not quite what we are after. However it's not enough for me to turf it out. Better heralds than I will make a decision one way or the other. I'm just a bit twitchy about it.

Goutte d'Eau: It was the opinion of all present to support the appeal.

Summary and Recommendation:

I support the appeal, but I don't support the design. What hasn't been mentioned is that the design was redrawn from the original submission that Laurel saw. That original was quite a bit different to this version: "frolicking" would have been the most accurate description of the posture. That problem has been corrected, and the design is a good deal better for it.

I must contend with Lord Crux's opinion that this is not "non-Period style". It is in fact glaringly NPS - it has animate charges arranged in annulo, common in the SCA but so far as I'm aware unheard of in Period armory - or even *modern* armory. I suspect that the reason it's unheard of is because it conveys a good deal of "movement"; armory should be "static". However, last time I checked, "in annulo" was still considered acceptable for SCA armory and so can't be returned for that reason alone. (But if I had *my way* . . .)

Flying quadrupeds are very common in mundane armory, and do indeed have standard postures, although the posture varies according to the monster. For griffins it's *segreant*. For dragons/wyverns it's *passant*. The *pegasus* is normally *statant*, I believe. You'll note that none of these are at all like *tergiant*.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Lorenzo de Erudito Politarchopolis [Michael Warby]

Resubmission of Name to Crux Australis [Prior submission returned Sep 93]

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: What's to say? It's legal. Let it be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: The meaning of this name "is the well educated". As such could be questionable style and T.S.C.A. Concerns over the grammar have been raised.

Summary and Recommendation:

The notes in the Camel didn't say what the documentation for *Lorenzo* is, but we only need to remember *Lorenzo de' Medici* (1449-92). According to my Italian-English dictionary, *Erudito* means "scholarly", not "scholar". This is a subtle distinction: "scholarly" is a description of a personality trait, whereas "scholar" is a vocation. (The Italian for "scholar" is apparently *letterato*.) However, this doesn't make *erudito* unsuitable in a name, it just doesn't mean what the submitter might think it means. I don't know if *de Erudito* is correct Italian grammar (my dictionary suggests it should be *il Erudito*), but so long as the submitter permits grammatical corrections this shouldn't be a problem.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Louisa Reynell ? [?]

Resubmission of Device to Vesper [Name registered 24 Jan 93, prior device submission returned by Vesper Oct 93] Or a fox passant between two bars dancetty sable

Submitted as: The submitter's last resubmission, *Argent a fox passant between two bars dancetty sable*, was returned by Vesper at the Oct 93 meeting for conflict with *Walsall Argent a wolf passant sable*. The important element to the submitter is the fox charge. Listed alternates include "Or a fox passant between two bars sable", "Or a fox passant and



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a base indented sable" and "Or a fox passant and a chief indented sable". Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: This device appears to be free of conflict. Recommend it be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: Unfortunately this lovely device is in conflict with:

Or a greyhound courant sable. Partrickson Papworth p.60.

Or a Talbot passant Sable. Courten. Papworth p.60.

Or a greyhound in full course between two bars sable. Baker Papworth p.114.

Or a mastiff statant sable gorged Gules. Kraft Von Toggenburg. Manesse 95.

These conflicts also conflict with the three alternatives given. We suggest to avoid these and other conflicts related to the alternates the submitter suggested, she should reverse the position of the fox in the original device.

Summary and Recommendation:

I am unsure as to whether there is a CD between *passant* and *courant*; if there is, the design is clear of Partrickson and Baker. The other conflicts still remain however. The SCA grants no difference between one type of canine and another. The suggestion to reverse the beast seems sound.

Crux decision - return for conflict.

Marguerite d'Chemille Parvus Portus [Sharon-Lee Bailey]

New Name and Device *Or palewise a rose unbarbed proper and a sea-blatt vert*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Withycombe documents *Marguerite* as a French form of *Margaret*, and notes the use of the English version of the name in England in 1093 AD, and that it and its variants remained popular throughout our Period. *Chemille* appears in Fox-Davies' *Art* as a name on p.52. We are unable to locate the reference on p.450, which does not appear in the book's index of Proper Names. The rose in the device looks far more like a cinquefoil to our eyes, and we recommend that it be reblazoned as a cinquefoil charged with a bezant. We recommend that the name and device pass.

Giles Leabrook: Again, I don't like the device, but then again I've consulted on some I didn't like. Nothing to say really, just grumbling.

Goutte d'Eau: The documentation cited only documents *Chemille* as a surname and the "d" is questionable. Also no date could be found with this surname. The device should also be in conflict with *Or a cinquefoil gules* Vernon Papworth p.868.

Summary and Recommendation:

Marguerite is fine. The reference in Fox-Davies' *Art* on p.52 is to the "coat [of arms] of *Chemillé*"; it doesn't appear on p.450 (but *Marguerite* does, which is the reference intended, I suspect). *Chemillé* does not appear in Dauzat; I did find it in the Britannica Atlas, however, as a small town near Nantes in France [47°13'N, 0°44'W]. I could find no evidence as to whether the town existed in Period, but normally we grant the benefit of the doubt. The grammar must be corrected to *de Chemillé* however.

The "rose" is indeed visually more like a cinquefoil (pierced, as opposed to charged with a roundel). However, it's a moot point, as no difference is granted between *roses* and *cinquefoils* anyway. The conflict with Vernon is sound: there is only a single CD for adding the additional charge. (The blazon of the submitted design would be more properly *Or in pale a cinquefoil gules pierced Or and a seeblatt vert.*)

Even if there were no conflict, I would have recommended the device be returned for redrawing anyway; the "cramming together" of the two charges is very poor style.

The name should be submitted as *Marguerite de Chemillé*, and the device returned.

Crux decision - pass name as submitted, return device for conflict.

Marguerite Russell of Paisley St. Monica [Fiona McArthur]

New Name and Device *Per pale argent and azure a chevron inverted and a cross in chief counterchanged*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The documentation of the name appears to be impeccable, and we can find no conflict. We believe that the blazon would be better written as *Per pale argent and azure a Latin cross and a chevron inverted and debased counterchanged*. We find no conflicts with the device. We recommend that both be passed.

Giles Leabrook: Again, Peter's blazon is better.

Goutte d'Eau: One of mine! Thank you for your kind words about my lady's, Pedair's and my research and OK so my blazon was a bit a drift! *Russell* is also found in Reaney p.301.



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As for the device, it was suggested that the present drawing was not Period style and was possibly returnable for redrawing. As such I got into a lot of trouble with my lady and have included a redrawing of this device with this package.

Summary and Recommendation:

What a guid Scots lass is doing with a French given name is a little beyond me, but extensive cultural interaction between the French and the Scottish did occur in Period and this sort of mixing is quite permissible. (I don't generally recommend it, however.)

Lord Crux's blazon is a better description of the device *as originally drawn*, the trouble with the drawing is that it's terribly NPS. The chevron, as an ordinary, should be at the centre of the design and exaggerated *abasing* is *never* a good thing to do with an ordinary. The redrawn submission, which should be in Lord Crux's hands by the time I type this, is much better and justifies the original blazon. (There is no particularly good reason to describe the cross as *Latin*, although there is no harm in doing so.)

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Martyn Fairchild St. Monica [Andrew Bennett]

New Name and Device *Purple an inverted chevron cotised argent, in chief a phoenix Or*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: This name would appear to be in conflict with that of Martin the Fair Child (SCA May 80). The device appears to be free of conflict and quite pretty besides, but cannot be passed without a valid name. We recommend that the name be returned and the device held pending a valid name resubmission. [This is the first time anyone at the meeting could remember returning a name for conflict. "We bounced a name - for conflict?! WOW!"]

Goutte d'Eau: I suppose all I can say is "whoops" and claim all responsibility as although both myself and the submitter were the consulting heralds it is his first consultation, and thus did not know about conflict checking of names. I guess I just forgot. I'll do better Next time!!!! Please try to contain your gloating!!!!!! This letter is not a good effort on my behalf now is it.

Summary and Recommendation:

The conflict is unfortunately quite valid and the name must be returned. I would recommend adding a locative byname (i.e., *Martyn Fairchild of <place>*). The device seems sound but must be pended until we have a legal name to hang it off.

Crux decision - return name for conflict, hold device pending valid name.

Mathilde Adycote of Menheniot Politarchopolis [Katrina Hunt]

Resubmission of Name to Vesper [Prior submission returned by Vesper in April'93]

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: A few months ago Crux announced a policy whereby submissions received without proper documentation would be documented, if possible, through the Crux library. If not possible, the submission would be returned. None of the cited books, with the exception of Withycombe, is in the library. If no commenter can support the submitter's citations then the device (*sic*) should be returned for lack of documentation.

Goutte d'Eau: *Mathild* and *Mathilda* are found in Withycombe p.212 from the Domesday Boke and it was considered that the shift to *Mathilde* makes no difference to the sound and should be acceptable. Ekwall p.2 under *Adcote* mentions *Addecote* dated 1241 and the shift to *Adycote* is not unreasonable.

Summary and Recommendation:

It should be noted that the citations of *Adey* and *de Cotes* are completely irrelevant! The submitter seems to be under the impression that English bynames can be formed by taking any two other names and ramming them together. This is of course nonsense - otherwise we would have names like *Smithjones*. While I have a great deal of respect for the genealogical researches of the Mormons, nonetheless photocopies of their documentation would be necessary if *Adycote* was not otherwise justifiable. For the sake of accuracy it's worth pointing out that *Menheniot* is the *modern* spelling; the 1291 citation is for *Manhunghet* (and there is a 1260 citation of *Mahiniet*). The modern spelling is acceptable, however. The name can be passed as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted



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Ramón de Castellón de la Plana Stormhold [Greg Taylor]

Resubmission of Device to Vesper [Name registered 21 Apr 93; prior submission returned Nov 92] *Azure issuant from a chevron a demi-lion rampant to sinister maintaining an anchor all between three compass stars argent*

Submitted as: This gentle's previous submission, *Azure, issuant from a chevron a demi-lion rampant to sinister maintaining an anchor all between two mullets of eight and a compass star argent*, was returned by Vesper in Nov 92 for poor style. It is not permissible to mix different mullets on the same device. Permitted alternates include "change compass stars to compass roses", "per chevron azure and argent, as above, counterchange", and "add a bordure argent". Important elements are given as the demi-lion and the azure field. Consulting heralds: "the Hund Heralds (all of 'em)".

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: As far as we can tell, this device is free of conflict. Crux would like to point out that people tend to be uselessly cryptic when listing their alternates. In this case, in alternate 2, it is not clear whether the parting per chevron is in addition to the chevron as a charge, or instead of it. Recommend this submission be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: This device is only clear of conflict if a point is granted between a mullet of five and a compass star and another point is granted for the weirdness of the chevron. These are long standing precedents.

Summary and Recommendation:

Pass as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Rohese de Fairhurst St. Bartholomew [Meroë Cahill]

New Name and Device *Vair en point, issuant from top of fess two trefoils sable*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The name is well-documented and free of conflict. It should be passed. The device is technically legal, but the meeting had extreme problems picking the trefoils out against the field. As emblazoned, they are almost totally black on blue, and have insufficient contrast. The device should be returned for ree-emblazoning, despite the fact that it appears to be legal and free of conflict. The trefoils should be drawn larger, or the vair smaller, or the blue and white reversed.

Goutte d'Eau: *Rohese* is actually derived from "horse" not "rosé". Should be "*the top of a fess*" not "*the top of fess*".

Summary and Recommendation:

The name should be passed as submitted. It's a bit hard to tell from the black and white mini-emblazon, but if the full-size emblazon has the contrast problems that Lord Crux Australis describes, then by all means let us have it redrawn. Swapping the order of the azure and argent would appear to be the best option, since the sizes of the charges etc. seem to be fine.

Crux decision - pass name as submitted, return device for redesign for better contrast.

Snorri Blóðhdrekkr ór Odhinslundi Ynys Fawr [Grant Thayer]

Resubmission of Device to Laurel [Name registered 13 Jun 93; prior submission returned by Laurel Jun 93.] *Per chevron throughout Or and sable a dragon passant and in chief three oak leaves counterchanged*

Comments Received:

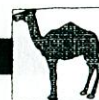
Crux Australis: This is a good-looking device, in good style and apparently free of conflict. It should be passed.

Goutte d'Eau: It was the opinion of the commentary group that for this device to work the blazon has to be extremely precise. This is grounds for return as being not Period style, as a blazon should have some latitude as to the emblazon. Laurel has returned devices on these grounds before. It was suggested that removing the middle leaf would improve the design immensely and be clear from conflict. It is the recommendation of the group that this device should be returned.

Summary and Recommendation:

I concur with Lord Goutte d'Eau. Just because something works visually doesn't mean that it also works heraldically. Not drawing the chevron line "enhanced" is a perfectly valid representation of this design, but as soon as you do that the "three leaves in chief counterchanged" becomes impossible. Eliminating the middle leaf solves that problem instantly. Enlarging the leaves (necessitating a narrowing of the per chevron angle) would also improve the style. (In turn this would change the design from an odd "X and in chief two Y" to the more normal "two Y and an X".)

Crux decision - return for stylistic problems. (I didn't see any, but, I'm not always right.)



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Vitéz Tatiana ? [?]

Resubmission of Device to Crux Australis [Name registered 4 Dec 93; prior submission returned by Crux Australis Sep 93.] *Azure, two scimitars inverted to saltire Or debriused by a wolf's head caboshed argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: A beautiful device, in good style and free of conflict.

Goutte d'Eau: This is possibly in conflict with *Azure two swords in saltire points upward argent hilts Or* Gabb Papworth p.1107. As the blades of the swords, the primary charges, are obscured and thus the Or hilts are possibly significant enough not to grant a point of difference from swords Or to swords argent hilted azure.

Summary and Recommendation:

Note that the use of overall charges is *not* "good style", except when one of the charges is an ordinary (preferably a bend or a fess). The reason for this is that the underlying charges are almost always obscured. Nevertheless, it's not illegal either (except on fieldless badges). I don't believe that this is a conflict with Gabb, however. The blazon should be modified to *Azure two scimitars inverted crossed in saltire Or overall a wolf's head caboshed argent*.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

Vladimir Ivanavich Kurgan the Untrained ? [?]

Resubmission of Name and Device to Crux Australis [Prior submissions returned by Crux Australis in Sep 93.] *Per pale chevronelly argent and gules a tyger rampant sable*

Submitted as: The device was returned by Crux in Sep 93 for a shortage of coloured emblazon forms. This has now been corrected. The name was returned for lack of documentation, specifically of the name *Kurgan*. The submitter has now provided photocopies from the Britannica showing that the city of *Kurgan-Tyube* has existed since the 17th Century. Extracts from Unbegaun's *Russian Surnames* (p.238) give the name *Kurganov*, meaning "burial mound", but no dates are given. The submitter will accept *Kurganov* as alternate for *Kurgan* if necessary, and requests that spelling and grammar be corrected to make his name correct in the Russian language. Documentation for *Vladimir* and *Ivanavich* are also provided, proving their Period use beyond doubt. Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The device appears to be clear of conflict, as well as quite striking. Although the name documentation is not iron-clad, we are willing to pass it.

Giles Leabrook: Peter's comments about the name documentation is true, however it's the best that I can do! I can't tell if *Kurganov* was used as a surname in Period, even though the word *Kurgan* was. Oh well, run it up the flagpole, see who salutes.

Goutte d'Eau: From the evidence provided it was suggested that this name should be passed on to see if anyone else can document *Kurgan*. However it was suggested that the "The Untrained" should be removed as it is neither true, Russian, nor Period Style! An irrelevant comment from Sir Styvyn suggested "the Unbrained" would be more appropriate but for some reason he couldn't get support for this!

Summary and Recommendation:

It would have been nice if the impeccable documentation for *Vladimir Ivanavich* had been quoted so that the rest of us would know what it is. *Vladimir* appears on p.46 of Tumanova; *Ivan* appears on *ibid.* p.26, although apparently the more "normal" form is *Ioann*, and hence *Ioannovich* (p.25). The "standard" form of the Russian name would insist on *Kurganov*, but there are other Period forms than the "standard" one; *Kurgan* may well be acceptable as an unmodified locative. There appears to be no reason to keep "the Untrained"; it isn't Russian, nor is it particularly in Period style. I recommend submitting *Vladimir Ivanavich Kurgan* but don't be surprised if it gets registered as *Kurganov*.

The device is lovely, but I suspect it should be blazoned as *Per pale and chevronelly argent and gules counterchanged a tyger rampant sable*. Note that the heraldic Tyger is a monster and considered significantly different from the heraldic Lion. (The "natural" or "Bengal" tiger is not, however.)

Crux decision - pass device as submitted, correcting blazon. Seeing as the submitter wants his name corrected to be good Russian, perhaps Harpy can come up with something that means 'the Untrained' in Russian.

William de Castille "Baccus Wood" [Steve Maynard]

New Name and Device *Azure a gauntlet sinister clenched sable within a vetu voided (sic)* [Should be: *Argent a sinister gauntlet clenched sable within a mascle azure*]

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: We believe the name to be free of conflict. The gauntlet is emblazoned more as a hand than a glove, but as there is no difference between the two it's not a major issue. Recommend that both name and device be passed.



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Giles Leabrook: Watch out, I'm going to go for this one. The blazon *Azure a gauntlet sinister clenched sable within a voided vetu* (I quote the CAML here) does not appear to have a metal in the tinctures. 2 colours, yes - azure and sable - but no metal. I can't believe Peter has let a device past with colour on colour. However, without knowing what metal and where, this device must be held onto. Even if we clarify the tinctures there is still danger to this device if the metal is *Or*. I find conflict with *Azure on a lozenge throughout Or a mascle azure* - Jervaise de Guienne (SCA Aug 79) as I find the *vetu* voided the same as a *mascle* throughout, or similarly charged lozenge. I'd need to see the correct blazon of this device before I'd comment any more.

Goutte d'Eau: His name *William de Castile* and the alternates *William of Spain* and *William d'Espaniole* are illegal on the basis of pretence, i.e. "of Spain" implies that he is King of Spain. It was also commented that *William* should be changed to *Guillermo* if he wished to be Spanish. (H&H First Names p.339.)

The Device is also in conflict with *Argent a gauntlet sable* Lacocke Papworth p.902 and *Argent, a dexter hand couped erect sable* Manley Papworth p.902.

Summary and Recommendation:

There is no problem with *William*, of course, but if the submitter wants a Spanish name (which seems to be the intent) he should select a Spanish form. *Castile* is a region in Spain that has been so named since at least AD 800; it was first proclaimed a kingdom in 1037, under Ferdinand I (Brittanica, Vol.2 p.934). It is long-standing precedent that names of the form "X of <kingdom>" are forbidden as a claim to rulership of that region, since traditionally many historical rulers are known by names of that form. This name is therefore illegal, as are the alternates. *William the Spaniard* would not be illegal, and the submitter might be advised to take a name of that form.

Once the blazon of the device was straightened out, it can be seen that the conflicts cited by Lord Goutte d'Eau are valid.

Please note that there is no such thing as a "vetu voided". *Vêtu* is a line of division that resembles a "lozenge throughout"; for that reason there is no difference granted between "X vêtu Y . . ." and "Y on a lozenge X . . .". It is impossible to "void" *vêtu*, therefore there can be no such confusion with *mascles*.

Crux decision - pass name as submitted, return device for conflict.

Wolfgang von Auerbach Politarchopolis [Andrew Brisbane]

New Name and Device *Azure, three wolves couchant in pale argent*

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The name is in good style and free of conflict, as is the device. We suggest that the blazon should be *Azure three wolves couchant per pale argent*. Recommend that both be passed.

Giles Leabrook: The Crux commenting team have suggested that the blazon should be *Azure three wolves couchant per pale argent*. A similar device, that of England, is given in Fox-Davies as *Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, Or*. I know who I would agree with. The wolves are "in" pale, "per" pale is a line of division.

Goutte d'Eau: A very good name and device.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name is already formed in fine German, and Lord Giles is quite correct as to the blazon. Name and device should be passed as submitted.

Crux decision - pass as submitted

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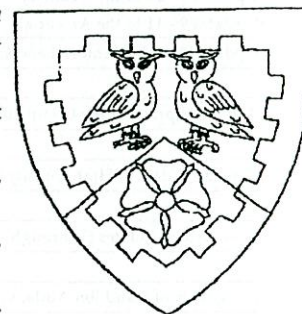
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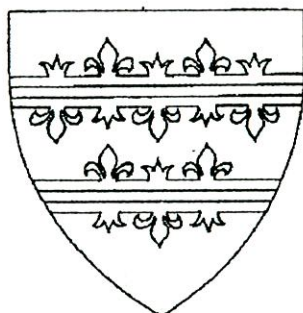
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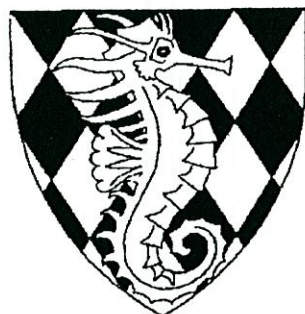
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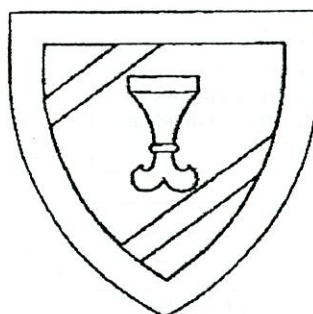
Francesca Cellini



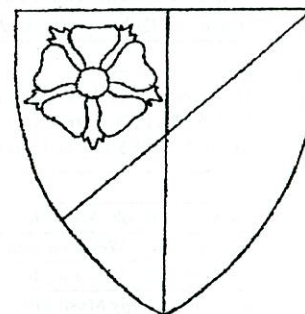
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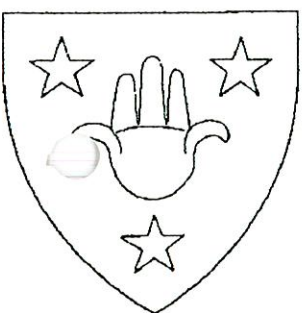
Hugh the Little



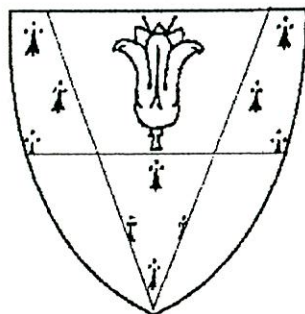
Jean Claude



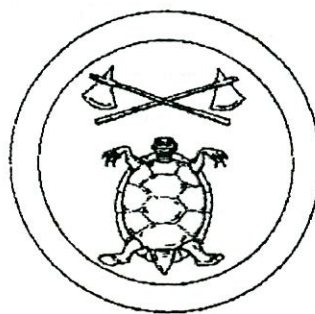
Kelly of Cornwall



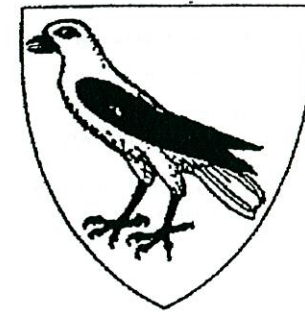
Lucia da Carpazi



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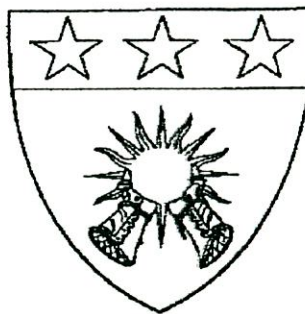
Oriel de Geoffroy



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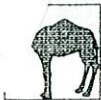
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