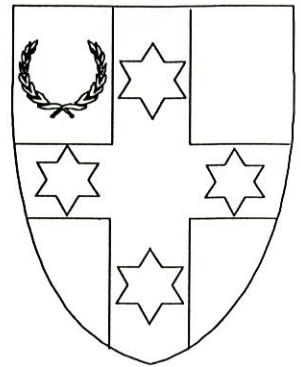


Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter

March AS XXVI



Meeting Date: 14 March AS XXVI (1992)
Posting Date: 10 April AS XXVI (1992)

Transactions Considered: 5 Names, 7 Devices
Forwarded to Vesper: 5 Names, 6 Devices

Unto the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac,
and unto all others who may read this,

Greetings from Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald!

I'm feeling healthy! I really am! At last I begin to catch up with my correspondence, and this *Camel*
may even come out in a reasonable time OH WELL ... MAYBE NEXT TIME ...

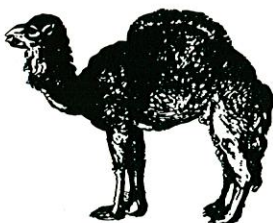
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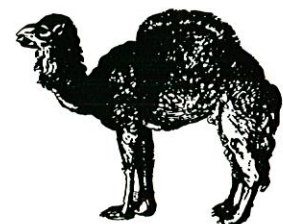
Roster Changes

The new herald for the Canton of Abertridwr is Lady Ceridwen ferch Dafydd ap Cradog. She is initially rostered as acting Pursuivant Extraordinary. She can be contacted c/- Jennifer Harries, 8 Edgeware Street, Lynwood, WA 6147. Telephone (09) 451 5884, or e-mail harries_je@cc.curtin.edu.au. Welcome to the College of Heraldry, my lady!

(For anyone else with e-mail access, I'd be interested in noting your address; but please note that the official policy of the Crux Australis Herald is that all "official" correspondence (especially reports) be done via paper mail.)



Crux Australis Herald
[Bruce Probst]
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In the Barony of Stormhold, Lord Selwyn Searobyrig has resigned as acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; his replacement is Lord Pedair na Cluaine Bige, former herald for the Canton of Dubh Thrian. This leaves the Canton without a herald.

And in the Shire of Politarchopolis, Lord Sulaimon Rolando Cordobes has been sacked for failing to do anything with the office (and not maintaining his membership). So, the Shire is once again heraldless.

At the time of writing, then, the following groups are without a rostered herald, and should consider their official status in question: College of (Mimir's Pool), College of Blessed Herman (but I have been contacted by an applicant for the position), College of St. Christina, Shire of Politarchopolis, College of St. Aldhelm, Canton of Dubh Thrian.

May Reports

Yes, it's that time of year again. Group heralds, if you have not already done so, please submit your reports for the period Twelfth Night AS XXVI to May Coronet AS XXVII to me AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

New West Kingdom Herald's Handbook Available

The *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook* has been completely revised and typeset on a laser printer, so now it is (hopefully) up-to-date and spiffy-looking. I *strongly* recommend that all Lochac heralds purchase a copy. Group heralds, your group should pay for the office copy; I'd also recommend purchasing a personal copy for your use when you pass the office on.

To get your new *Handbook*, please send a cheque or money order to Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson (see "Subscriptions", below, for his address details) for the amount of \$23.50. ***This price is good only until 10 April 1992.*** After that date, the price rises to \$30.00. The reason for this is so that Master Thorfinn can save on postage rates for a bulk order; individual copies are more expensive to ship.

Submission Fees Will Rise!

Lord Laurel has announced that the fees for submission to his office will rise from US\$1.00 to US\$3.00 per action as of 1 July 1992. (This is the first increase in many years.) Lord Vesper has informed me that this increase will flow on down to the West Kingdom fees, which means in turn it will flow to us. I have yet to negotiate with Vesper what our new fee rate will be, but you may be assured that it *will* rise, probably in the order of about \$3.00 per action. This will take effect as of 1 July also. So, warn your submitters - it is probably in their interests to make their submissions *before* July. The official new rates will be advertised prior to July, and will be published in *Pegasus*.

New Chirurgeonate Badge

Something I forgot to mention in last month's *Camel* . . . in the Laurel LoAR of January 1992, a new badge was registered for the Office of the Chirurgeon: *Gules, on a goutte argent a fleam gules*. Although not explicitly stated, you can assume that the old badge has been released and is no longer to be used (the International Red Cross took exception to the use of the "cross coupé gules" of the old badge - the "red cross", as a symbol, is protected by International Law). Please pass this information on to your seneschals and chirurgeons.

News of Previous Submissions

The *Minutes of the West Kingdom College of Herald's* for the December 1991 meeting arrived in Lochac on 20 March. The results applicable to Lochac submitters is reproduced from p.9.

The Laurel *Letter of Acceptances and Returns* for February 1992 arrived in Lochac on 23 March. No West Kingdom submissions were considered at that meeting.

Subscriptions, Publications, etc.

The *Camel* is available from the Crux Australis Herald at an annual rate of \$20. Make cheques payable to "S.C.A. College of Heraldry."

For those interested, subscriptions to the West Kingdom College of Heraldry Minutes are available for US\$15. Send a foreign draft to **West Kingdom College of Heraldry, PO Box 1735, West Sacramento, CA 95691, U.S.A.**, made payable to "S.C.A. College of Heraldry." These are sent airmail. Note, however, that everything of relevance to Lochac is reprinted in the *Camel*.

And for those *really* keen, subscriptions to the *Laurel Letter of Acceptance and Return* are also available through the Crux Australis Herald. This costs \$20 per annum. Again, everything that is of relevance to Lochac is reprinted in the *Camel* anyway.

The following publications are all available through Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson: the *West Kingdom Heraldry Handbook*, the *S.C.A. Ordinary and Armorial* (plus *Updates* to same), the *Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as used in the S.C.A.*, and the *Combined Ordinary*. And, a sale on the *PicDic*: until Rowany Festival (or otherwise advised), only \$6.00 per copy (plus \$2.50 postage)! Master Thorfinn can be contacted c/- Steve Roylance, 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris, VIC 3146. 'Phone (03) 885 6348.

Laurel Precedents

The following are taken from the Laurel *LoAR* for February 1992. It is by examining decisions such as these that we gain a greater understanding of how the *RfS* are meant to work in practice.

- * Submitted as . . . the Foehammer. The name has been modified to drop the epithet. Foehammer is not formed in the same pattern as the period names "Bloodaxe" or "Longsword". Such epithets were normally formed along fairly literal lines; he carries a "bloody (or blooded) axe", or carries a "long sword". This byname does not follow that pattern.
- * While I do not believe that X.2 would apply between a dog and a sea-dog, I do not have a problem with granting a CD, especially given the separate heraldic existence of a sea-dog from any other kind of dog.
- * The assumption (until proven otherwise) is that mundane badges were displayed only in solid tinctures (including the furs). It is therefore reasonable that the addition of a line of division should count for difference, as here.
- * Given the many attestations of "Cwen" both alone and as a protheme in Period, I believe that we should give it the same allowance that we do the name Regina: so long as it is not used in a name in such a way as to imply landedness, it will be acceptable for registration.
- * Three is the default for the number of objects (besides wheat) in a sheaf.
- * . . . the use of two different but visually similar secondaries creates serious identifiability problems.
- * *[There is no difference given]* for the minor change between cinquefoils and roses.
- * "Fieldless" badges consisting of a charged lozenge have always been treated as fielded armory displayed on a lozenge, a standard form for heraldic display. (Were such allowed, Laurel would be the first to submit "[Fieldless] On a lozenge gules, in pale three lions passant guardant Or", with five CDs from England: one for fieldlessness, one for type of primary charge, one for number of primary charges, one for tincture of primary charge, and one for the addition of tertiary charges. As may be seen from this, the restriction of fieldless badges consisting of a charged lozenge is not unreasonable.)

Meeting Schedule

Every month, the Crux Australis Herald holds a meeting to consider the heraldic submissions from around the Principality. These meetings are usually held at 11/58 Edgar Street, Glen Iris, VIC 3146, on Saturday afternoons, beginning at 2.00pm and continuing until we're done. The next meeting will be April 11; after that the scheduled dates are May 16, June 13, July 18, August 15, September 12, October 17, November 14, and December 12.

The Hund meetings are held weekly, to comment on submissions from around the Known World. These meetings are almost invariably held Monday nights beginning at 8.00pm at the home of the Crux Australis Herald (address above). Regular commentary is also taking place in Ynys Fawr [Hobart, TAS]. Contact the local herald for details.

This Month's Submissions

The March meeting of the College of Heraldry in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the afternoon of 14 March at the home of the Crux Australis Herald. Present were: Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald; Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Lord Telsor du Bois, acting Deputy Voice Pursuivant; and Lord Pedair na Cluaine Bige, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant.

The following conventions are used: *CD* means a "Clear Difference", as defined in the *Rules for Submissions*, or *RfS*; books cited without further details are in the Bibliography (see p.7).

1. Brian di Caffa

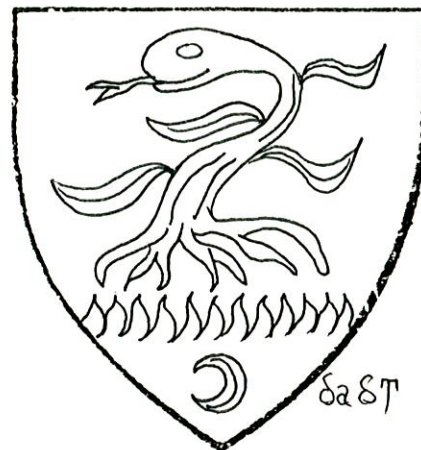
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)

[St. Bartholomew]

Or, a vine eradicated conjoined to a snake's head vert, on a base rayonny gules an increscent Or.

Lord Brian's name was registered in November 1991. His previous device submission, identical to this one but lacking the crescent, was returned by Crux Australis in May 1991 for visual conflict with Almonder: *Or, an almond slip fructed proper*, with only one CD for adding the base. Placing the charge upon the base is sufficient for the second required CD.

As noted before, the primary charge is a new heraldic monster. The *RfS* permit such provided that they are formed in a Period manner, and the components are identifiable. We believe this to be the case here. Whilst animal/plant combinations are rare, they are not unknown - consider the Period example of the *Vegetable Lamb*.



Consulting Herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

2. Cormac Lenihan

(New Name; SUBMITTED)

[St. Monica]

The name is Irish. *Cormac* can be found on p.60 of O'C&M, "perhaps the tenth most popular name in early Ireland", with numerous legendary and historical examples to be found. *Lenihan* can be found in MacLysaght, p.193, is the anglicised form of *Leannacháin*.

Consulting Herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.

3. **Elsbeth o Caerwent**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

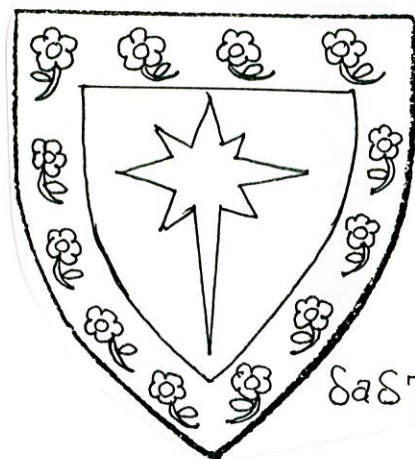
[St. Monica]

Azure, a compass star extended to base argent, within a bordure argent semy of forget-me-nots azure, seeded Or, slipped and leaved vert.

The name is English/Welsh. *Elspeth* can be found in Withycombe on p.100 as a Scottish variant of *Elizabeth*; the *p/b* switch is a common variant. *Caerwent* is a town in Wales, which Ekwall, p.81, dates to at least 4 AD! Submitted as *o'r Caerwent*, we have corrected the grammar as the submitter permits; "o'r" is Welsh for "of the", which doesn't make much sense here.

The device appears free of problems.

Consulting Herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.



8a87

4. **Emlyn ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn o'r Abermaesteg**
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)

[Rowany]

Counter-ermine, on a bend sinister argent three dragons passant palewise gules.

This gentle's name was submitted to Vesper last month. His previous device submission, identical to this one but with a *sable* field, was returned for conflict. Changing the field to counter-ermine provides the required second CD versus Dive: *Sable, on a bend sinister argent, three ravens regardant sable* (Papworth, p.228), the first CD coming from the changes to the tertiaries. There appear to be no other problems.

Consulting Herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.



8a87

5. **Gunnar Njalsson**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

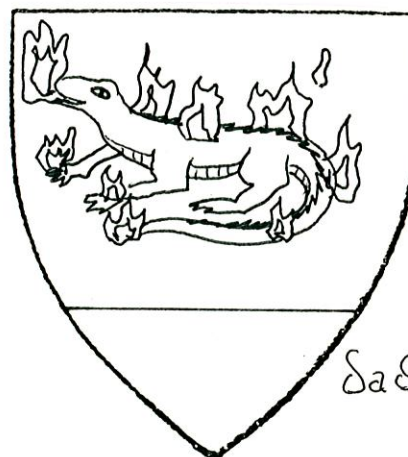
[Ynys Fawr]

Argent, a salamander vert enflamed proper, and a base gules.

The name is Norse. Bassi lists *Gunnarr* on p.10 & *Njáll* on p.13; the slight spelling variations here should be acceptable. The addition of -sson is the standard Norse patronymic formation.

The device has a slight trian aspect, which would normally be a problem; but the PicDic has the monster in exactly this position, so we can only assume that it's fine in this particular case.

Consulting Herald: Wulf Peace of Kantara.



8a87

6. **Jarek Blackthorne**
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Per chevron Or and azure, five bezants in annulo, on a chief embattled azure, a sword reversed argent.

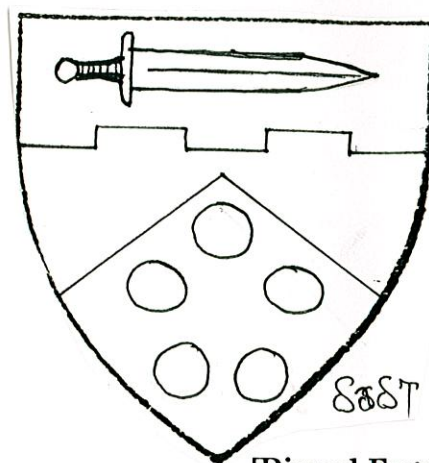
This one is a little unusual. *Jarek* is submitted as a made-up English name, derived from the Anglo-Saxon elements *Iar-* and *-ec*, found in Searle on pps. 313 and 216 respectively. A *c/k* switch is pretty normal, but the *i/j* switch is unusual - but not altogether unknown. For example, Reaney's DoBS lists "Emma Iacop 1332" under *Jacob* (p.193), and "John Ionet 1297" under *Janet* (p.194), for just two examples. *Blackthorn* can be found in Ekwall, p.47, dating to 1190, from the Old English *blæcþorn*,

meaning (curiously enough) "blackthorn". Adding the extra *e* on the end is a common variant.

The device seems fine. Note that it is not necessary to blazon the roundels as "in base", as they can't go anywhere else on this field; also, long thin objects on a chief are fesswise by default, so the sword need only be blazoned as *reversed* (because the blade is pointing to sinister).

Consulting Herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson and Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

7. Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí
(Device Resubmission to Principality; RETURNED)

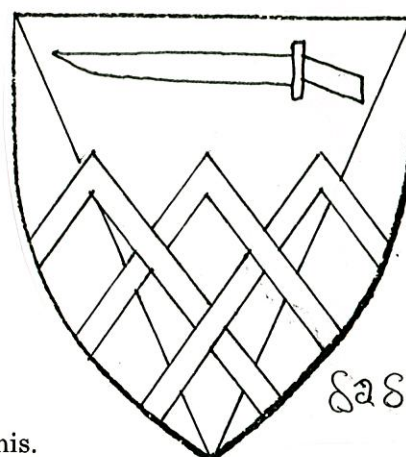


[Dismal Fogs]

Chaussé purpure and vert, three chevronnels braced Or, in chief a sword fesswise proper.

This gentle's name was submitted to Vesper last month. His previous device submission was returned then for using an undefined field. This submission fixes that problem, but unfortunately runs into a new one: that of contrast. The *RfS* state that divided fields may use low contrast tinctures (i.e., two colours or two metals), but the field must be *evenly* divided. In our opinion, *chaussé* does not meet that definition.

Several options were provided, but they either didn't address this problem or were not allowable; for example, the suggestion was made that the field could be fimbriated to reduce the contrast problem. Please remember that only *charges* of simple outline may be fimbriated, and recent rulings by Lord Laurel seem to indicate that ordinaries are the only charges that may benefit from this.



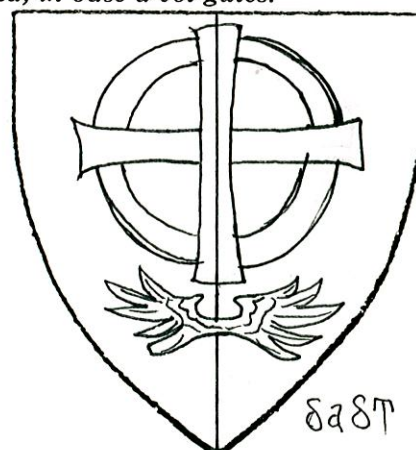
Consulting Herald: Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí and Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

8. Wulf Peace of Kantara
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Ynys Fawr]

Per pale argent and sable, an equal-armed Celtic cross counterchanged, in base a vol gules.

The name is mostly Old English. Originally submitted as *Wulf-Peace* . . ., this was returned at the meeting because (a) we have no evidence that Old English given names ever used hyphens, (b) we could not document the use of *peace* as a given name element in Old English or any other language, and (c) the submitter ticked the "make no changes" box, preventing us from making any changes to make it acceptable. However, I happened by chance to be speaking with the submitter subsequent to the meeting, and he indicated that he was perfectly happy with the changes that we wanted to make, so there didn't seem any point in wasting my time and his to get him to fill in a new form.



[Note that when I say that I was speaking to him "by chance", I mean exactly that. If we had not had that conversation, then this submission would have been returned, as I would be obliged to follow the directions on the form, lacking any other information. DO NOT ADVISE THE SUBMITTERS TO MARK THE "MAKE NO CHANGES" BOX UNLESS THEY WANT EXACTLY THE SPELLING AND GRAMMAR THAT THEY WRITE ON THE FORM, AND NOTHING ELSE. I say this so that you don't expect me to make telephone calls every time a problem arises - because I won't.]

Wulf is an Old English name meaning "wolf"; Reaney's *DoBS*, p.388, notes it as a "late" Old English personal name. It is also the stem of many compound OE given names, e.g. *Wulfric*, *Wulfstan*. *Peace*

can be found in Reaney's DoBS on p.260, under *Pace*; although this spelling is not specifically dated, other forms, all derived from the latin *pax* "peace, concord, amity", can be dated to the 13th Century. *Kantara* is apparently the name of a castle in Cyprus, where Richard the Lion Heart was doing His thing (i.e., Crusading) in 1191, according to the documentation supplied by the submitter.

The device seems OK, but the submitter is strongly advised to draw the charges much larger; the vol in particular was difficult to recognise, and the fact that half of it is low-contrast does not help.

Consulting Herald: Wulf Peace of Kantara.

Bibliography

Bassi	<i>The Old Norse Name</i> , Geirr Bassi Haraldsson [Gere Fleck] (Studia Marklandica, Markland 1977)
Ekwall	<i>The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names</i> (4th Ed), Eilert Ekwall (OUP, Clarendon 1989)
MacLysaght	<i>The Surnames of Ireland</i> (6th Ed), Edward MacLysaght (Irish Academic Press, Dublin 1989)
O'C&M	<i>Gaelic Personal Names</i> , Donnchadh O'Corrain & Fidelma Maguire (The Academy Press, Dublin 1981)
Papworth	<i>Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial</i> , Papworth (Five Barrows, Bath 1977)
PicDic	<i>A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism</i> , Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme & Akagawa Yoshio (Privately published, 1988)
Reaney's DoBS	<i>A Dictionary of British Surnames</i> (2nd Edition), P.H. Reaney (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1987)
Searle	<i>Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum</i> , W.G. Searle (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1897)
Withycombe	<i>The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names</i> (3rd ed), E.G. Withycombe (OUP, Oxford 1977)

Trivia

The following information is from the Winter 1991 issue of *The Coat of Arms*, the quarterly publication of The Heraldry Society (courtesy of Master Thorfinn):

A test sample of 2008 coats of Arms (908 family arms and 59 civic arms from England and Wales, 191 family arms from Scotland, 192 family arms from Ireland; 152 civic arms from Sweden; 230 Swiss civic arms and 276 other European civic arms) were examined for "significant tinctures"; i.e. what colours formed a significant portion of the design. The results are summarised as follows:

<i>Colour</i>	<i>Heraldic Name</i>	<i>Frequency of Use</i>
White=Silver	Argent or Ermine	73%
Yellow=Gold	Or	57%
Red	Gules	55%
Blue	Azure	42%
Black	Sable	36%
Green	Vert	12%
Brown	Proper, as appropriate	2.5%
Flesh-Colour	Proper, as appropriate	2.0%
Iron-Grey	Proper, as appropriate	0.7%
Purple	Purpure	0.4%
Maroon	Murrey or sanguine	0.15%
Tawny	Tenné	<0.05% (none in sample)
Sky-blue	Bleu-céleste	<0.05% (none in sample)

Please note that Period heraldry used the first six colours almost exclusively. The last three are post_period (and not permitted in SCA heraldry).

Somehow I feel that a similar examination of SCA armory would yield a different set of figures altogether

As always I remain,

In Service to the Society,

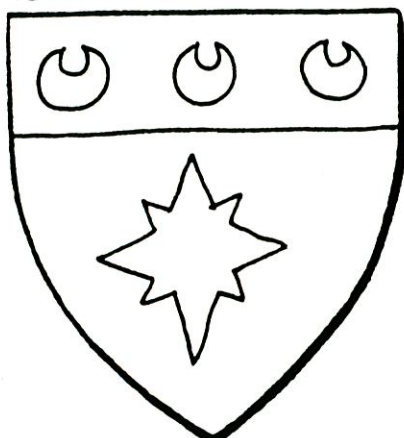
Decion

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw

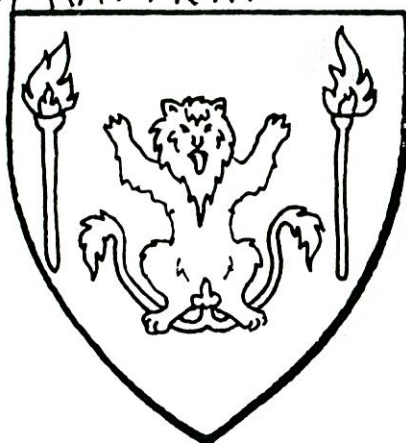


The armory depicted below was SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel by Vesper in December 1991:

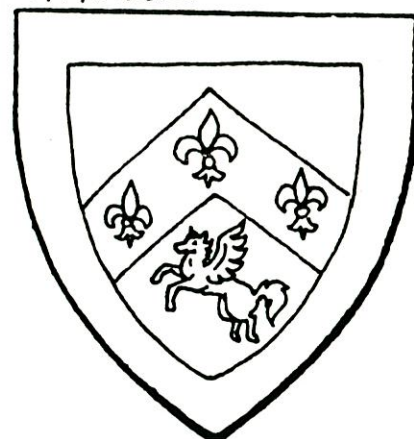
12. ISABELLA



14. KATTRIN



24. RAOUL



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 1 December 1991 and were SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel for registration:

1) Adair Mac Dermid (Adese Draco)

name

According to Dunkling's Scottish Christian Names, p. 2, unfortunately undated, *Adair* is an early Scots form of *Edgar*. There is a long section in Black's The Surnames of Scotland, p. 6, at *Adair* which discusses this name and theory, but it is also undated. Mac Dermid can be found in Black, p. 485, under *Mac Dairmic*. The first citation is to 1427, as *Mactarmayt*, the spelling used here is undated. Consulting herald: Adair Mac Dermid.

5) Dougal Dragon Seeker (River Haven)

name; see returns for device

Dougal can be found in Withycombe, p. 88, from the old Irish *Dubhgall*. *Dragon Seeker* is a fantasy oriented epithet constructed in the style of so many SCA names. Consulting herald: none listed.

12) Isabella di Montefeltro (St. Monica's)

name correction; device

Azure, a compass star, on a chief Or, three crescents sable.

This is a name correction from *Isabella de Motrefelto* which was submitted on the Letter of Intent covering the November meeting. Not being perfect, typos do happen occasionally, we are reinserting an "n" to the locative. Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyng.

14) Kattrin die Wissbegierige Riesende von Tübingen (Stormhold)

name and device

Azure, a lion sejant erect displayed affronte queue-forchee argent between two torches Or enflamed proper.

Her name was registered on the June, 1990 LoAR. This device is a redesign and resubmission to Kingdom. It narrowly avoids the conflict called in March 1990, Hertigan, Azure, a lion rampant argent brandishing a sword in each of the forepaws proper. We count one CVD for the position of the lion and another CVD for the addition of the secondary charges. Consulting heralds: Pedair na Cluaine Bige and Kattrin die Wissbegierige Riesende von Tübingen.

24) Raoul de Chenonceaux (Rowany)

name and device

Or, on a chevron azure, three fleur-de-lys Or, in base a pegasus volant bendwise, a bordure gules.

Raoul can be found in Withycombe, p. 250, "French form of *Radulf* (see RALPH); not uncommon in England in the Middle Ages,...". Dauzat, p. 509 states that *Raoul* is a "n. de bapt. toujours en usage" roughly translated, "a baptismal name always in use." According to documentation provided by the submitter, photocopies of The Insights Guide to Continental Europe, Third Edition, 1989 APA Publications (HK) Ltd., *Chenonceaux* is a castle on an island in the River Cher in France. One of the first events at *Chenonceaux* was a triumphal celebration held in 1560 for Francois II and his young bride Mary Stuarts. Consulting herald: Rowan Perigynne.

The following submission was considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 1 December 1991 and was RETURNED to the submitter for further consultation:

Dougal Dragon Seeker (River Haven)

name sent to Laurel; device

Quarterly Or and vert, a dragon volant bendwise sinister tail coward wings displayed, sable.

The device was returned for re-emblazon, as the monster's position was not a true heraldic position, but somewhere in between volant and segreant. A conflict was found with wings displayed. Segreant to sinister was suggested to the submitter as the closest possible heraldic position for it. Consulting herald: none listed.

The following Welsh alternate titles have been approved for use in the SCA (i.e., if you have a Welsh persona, you are permitted to use these titles instead of the generic English):

WELSH ALTERNATE TITLES LIST¹

King	Brenin ² /Teyrn
Queen	Brenhines*/Teyrn
Prince	Tywysog*/Teyrn/Edling/Gwrthrychiad ³
Princess	Tywysoges*/Teyrn/Edling/Gwrthrychiad
Duke	Dug*/Gwledig
Duchess	Duges*/Gwledig
Count	Iarll*/Gwledig
Countess	Iarlles*/Gwledig
Viscount	Isiarll*/Gwledig
Viscountess	Isiarlles*/Gwledig
Master	Meistr*
Mistress	Meistres*
Laurel	Llawr(yf)
Pelican	Pelican
Peer ⁴	Cyfurdd/Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Knight	Marchog*
Knight (fem.)	Marchoges
Sir	Syr*
Baron	Barwn*/Bre(h)yr
Baroness	Barwnes*/Bre(h)yres
Lord	Arglwydd*/Boneddig/Bonheddwr
Lady	Arglwyddes*/Boneddiges/Bonesig

¹ Those seeking more background on these alternate titles are encouraged to read "Medieval Welsh Titles and Terms of Rank" by Mistress Keridwen fer Morgan Glasfryn, found in the Proceedings of the Ansteorran Heraldic Symposium (1990).

² Items marked with an asterisk (*) were originally on the Alternate Titles List promulgated by Master Wilhelm von Schlüssel, then Laurel King of Arms, in the Caerthan Heraldic Symposium Proceedings (1981).

³ The terms Edling and Gwrthrychiad each have the meaning of "heir", and so are appropriate for heirs to the Crown and, in a Principality, heirs to the Coronet (but not the Coronet themselves, only their heirs).

⁴ May be used by any member of the Peerages without specificity as to which Order. The Welsh titles refer to someone of high but unspecified rank, equivalent to the status of the Peerages in the SCA.

For those other titles suggested in the original letter and in the commentary but not added to the Welsh Alternate Titles List:

Uchelwr/Uchelwraig Suggested as another alternate title for "Peer". In Welsh, these were petty landholders, well below the English barons and earls. It was suggested that these titles be reserved to those holding Grants of Arms. As there is no designation set aside by the Board of Directors for the use of holders of Grants of Arms, the College of Arms cannot on its own initiative create a "list of alternate titles" for use by such holders. However, by not placing these titles on the official Welsh Alternate Titles List, we can certainly leave them open for such unofficial use in those kingdoms which have numbers of Grant of Arms recipients.

Gwrda/Gwraigdda Suggested as another alternate title for "Lord" and "Lady", respectively, these did not appear to be as good as the other cognates for such titles. It was recommended that they be reserved as alternate "courtesy" titles. As above, the College cannot create alternate titles for which no official title exists, but by not placing them on the official Welsh Alternate Titles List, we can leave their unofficial use open to those who so choose.

Rhagfrenin(es) The Welsh alternate for Viceroy (Vicereine with the feminine -es suffix). As these titles have not been approved by the Board of Directors for official use, we cannot make these alternate titles official, but we may certainly recommend their use as appropriate.

Urdd This is the Welsh word for "Order", and is suggested for use where appropriate.

The following is reproduced from a recent Letter of Comment written by Mistress Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasfryn (Harpy Herald) (Mistress Keridwen is generally regarded as the College of Arms expert on Welsh names):

Keridwen's Top Ten Welsh Name Peeves

In the half a dozen years in which I have been commenting on Welsh names there have been a number of recurring themes when it comes to the submissions that drive me crazy. I present here (in what I hope is a light-hearted form) Keridwen's Top Ten Welsh Name Peeves.

1. The Rhiannon Redundancy - Submitters, especially female submitters, tend to choose names from a very small pool of possibilities. The causes are multiple: lack of good sources, the popularity of certain names in contemporary fiction, the influence of names already registered. I took a survey of Welsh names submitted in 1988. Fully one-sixth of the female given names that year were some form of "Rhiannon". (This is especially frustrating as "Rhiannon" has not been documented in use in period by anyone except the character in the Mabinogi.) However, this could as easily have been called "The Morgan Metastasis".

2. The Syndrome of the Misty Valley of the Unicorns - This is not a problem peculiar to Welsh submissions, but can be found in those of every culture. Bynames that would be more at home in a fantasy novel than the Middle Ages are not improved by translating them into Welsh. This problem is related to ...

3. The Curse of Cennarion - *"Sounds like a name doesn't it? Made it up for my latest D&D character. My herald says it sounds Welsh so I'll put that on the form."* The influence of Welsh on the names of high fantasy literature combined with the documented, but poorly understood, practice of constructing Welsh given names from a fairly extensive list of subunits has led to passing a large number of "fantasy" names off as "made-up Welsh". It's perfectly legal by the Rules for Submission and is justifiable to some extent by historical example - but it gets overdone.

4. The "Gruffudd the Great" Grammatical Glitch - Other languages use different grammar from English. This should be self-evident, but bynames submissions in many languages make the mistake of translating the English equivalent word for word. It is perfectly correct, and far more usual in Welsh, to drop definite articles and prepositions when translating such bynames as "the Great", "the Bard", "of Gwynedd" etc.

5. The Seisyll Saethydd Stereotype - *"Hey, the Welsh were known for being great archers, so I'll be 'the archer' and have a red dragon holding a sheaf of arrows and a leek on my device."* By definition, anything that everyone is known for is not a distinguishing feature and thus is unlikely to end up as a nickname. On the other hand, a Cardigan man moving to London might easily get called "Owen the Welshman" though he was known as "Owen the Miller" at home. The caution is to avoid overdoing things or using images with out-of-period connotations.

6. The Igor ap Iorwerth Improbability - Recall that the vast majority of medieval people travelled very little, and married the equivalent of the girl next door even if they did. It would be reasonable to see English, Gaelic or French names in Wales. An inventive persona story does not make a German/Spanish/Welsh name any more probable.

7. Ye Olde Wellshe Spellllinge - This is a variant on "Ye Olde Englishe Spellinge", where names and words are made to look archaic without regard for the grammatical reality of Middle English. An example was the submission of a "Welsh" form of the Gaelic Liam (diminutive of Uilliam = William) as Lliam, ignoring the fact that when the name William was borrowed into Welsh it was as Gwylim with a single "l".

8. The Ritigirn ap Riwallaun Rigidity - This one is more often the fault of well-meaning heralds "correcting" a variant form. Medieval practice in naming was exceedingly varied (but still according to definite rules) and spelling was not standardized until modern times. In addition, languages evolved dramatically within our broad timeframe - just look at English! Unfortunately, a variant construction or spelling sometimes runs into a herald who doesn't have the resources or background to justify it to his/her superior and it gets "corrected" to the standard modern form. (The example is rather subtle in this case: the older spellings of the given names call for the older patronymic form *map*.)

9. The Morgan ap Dafydd ap Gwion ap Hywel ap Ifor ap Madog ap Rhodri ap Gwyn Gratuitous Genealogy - While it is true that genealogy was important to the medieval Welsh and that a person was expected to know his or her lineage back to the garden of Eden, it is not true that long strings of patronymics were in common use as personal names. In the legal and social documents that have come down to us the vast majority of patronymics name only one or two ancestors. Three or four may occasionally be found. More than that is vanishingly rare.

10. The Gwynedd Gambit - Popular opinion seems to hold that Gwynedd was a given name in period. It was not. It was the name of a kingdom in the northwest part of Wales. There is a similar-sounding feminine given name that is found in period in the spellings Gwineth, Gwenett and Gwinne. Gwynedd, in a great many spelling variants, has been deemed "SCA-compatible", but that is a different matter from being historically authentic.