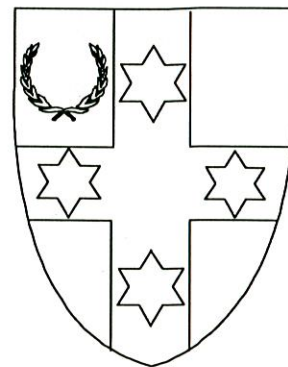


Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter



Meeting Date: 13 December AS XXVII (1992)
Posting Date: 24 December AS XXVII (1992)

Transactions Considered: 1 Name, 1 Device, 1 Badge
Forwarded to Vesper: 1 Name, 1 Device, 1 Badge

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

Final greetings from Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald!

This is it! The last one from me!

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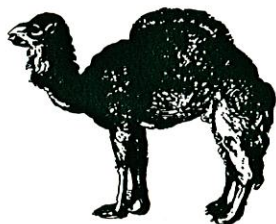
Roster Changes

As of Twelfth Night, I will be assuming the office of Rocket Pursuivant for Lochac, deputy to Crux Australis in charge of external commentary (duties I've been doing as Crux Australis since the beginning of this year anyway.) Since this office requires that I build up a decent library of reference material, I'm also always available for consultation work. I'm not an expert on anything in particular, but I can muddle my way through most things, either by myself or with the assistance of Master Thorfinn, Hund Herald

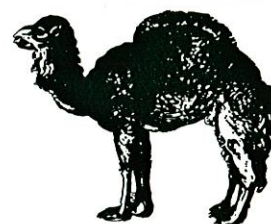
Important Reminder

From now on, *all* correspondence - including submission payments and *Camel* subscriptions - are to be forwarded to the Crux Australis Designate, Master Peter the Uncertain, at the following address:

Peter Volk, 108 Home Street, FAIRFIELD, QLD 4103. Telephone (07) 844 8765.



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Twelfth Night Reports

Remember, your Twelfth Night reports are due *now*.

News of Recent Submissions

The *Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns* for September 1992 arrived in Lochac on 3 December. The unusual delay in this letter was caused by the fact that it was the second-largest Laurel meeting ever, followed two weeks later by the October meeting, almost as large. The results pertaining to Lochac submissions are reproduced from p.9 onwards.

The West Kingdom *Minutes* for December 1992 arrived in Lochac on 18 December. The results pertaining to Lochac submissions, as well as various words of wisdom from Vesper, are reproduced from p.15 onwards.

Subscriptions, Publications, etc.

The *Camel* is available from the Crux Australis Herald at an annual rate of \$20. Make cheques and money orders 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, direct from Laurel's office, for US\$25 per annum. Send a foreign draft to **SCA College of Arms, PO Box 1329, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-8329, U.S.A.**, made payable to "S.C.A. College of Arms". 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, Volume 1*. Master Thorfinn advises that current prices (increased slightly from previously advertised due to the drop in the exchange rate) are as follows: A&O, \$66; WKHH, \$32; and CO, \$40. There is a \$5 discount for every book ordered after the first. Contact Steve Roylance, 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris, VIC 3146. 'Phone (03) 885 6348. [Note that the *PicDic* (1st Ed.) is currently at a "fire sale" price - \$6 each - because the long-awaited 2nd Edition has just been published. (And I do mean *just* - no prices or other details available at time of writing.)]

The *West Kingdom Ceremony Book* is now available. Master Thorfinn advises that any orders taken up to and including Twelfth Night (1-4 January 1993) will be at \$30 each. After that date, it rises to \$35. The usual "bulk buy" discount (see above) applies. Trust me, folks . . . this one is a must-buy for all group heralds (I've seen the draft copy). Apart from the convenience of having *all* the ceremonies in one place, it has been designed to make the job of Court Herald (and Royalty, too) as easy as possible.

The West Kingdom Heraldry t-shirts are also soon to be available (you saw the design last month). Unfortunately, due to the import restrictions on clothing (51% of cost price, plus \$0.55 per shirt!) and the current exchange rate, it would not be possible to sell them in Lochac for less than A\$40.00 each . . . hardly an attractive proposition. However, we are investigating doing a local print run . . . as soon as we know anything further, we'll let you know.

Laurel Precedents

These are reproduced from the September 1992 *LoAR* (also see p.13).

- * Except in rare instances (*Regina* being the prime example), we don't care about the putative meanings of given names, so long as they're correctly formed period names.

- * The chief was a mark of primary cadency in period (Gayre's Heraldic Cadency, p.153), and it became part of the Stodart system of cadency used today in Scotland. Thus, the addition of a chief to quartered armory would not remove the appearance of marshalling. However, the chief's use as a brisure was never as widespread as the bordure's; where the bordure would be used to cadence all forms of marshalling, the chief would only be used to cadence quartering. In the case of impalement -- which implies a marital coat, not an inherited one -- the addition of the chief is sufficient to remove the appearance of marshalling.

- * Hummingbirds are a New World species, but they appear to have been known to period Europeans. The OED cites the first use of the English word to 1637, within our fifty-year "grey zone" for documentation, and I suspect the Spaniards or Portuguese were familiar with the bird even earlier.

- * The charge in chief was submitted as a *Jacob ram*, a breed of sheep noted for its piebald coloration and double horns. (The name comes from a story in Genesis, chapter 30, where Jacob indulged in a remarkable feat of early genetic engineering.) Unfortunately, the breed dates only to the 18th Century; and since a Jacob's sheep is piebald by definition, it loses its distinctiveness when made a solid tincture, as here.
 We've reblazoned this as the heraldic monster known as the *musimon*, defined to be a cross between a ram and a goat, with the horns of both. It is described in Guillim's Displaie of Heraldry, 1632.

- * . . . adding horns to inanimate charges doesn't appear to have been a period usage; certainly, I'd like to see some evidence for the practice. In this case, the visual effect is of a set of antlers and a heart overall, and that's how we've blazoned it.

- * Several commenters called conflict against . . . *Sable, a whale haurient argent*. The same conflict call was made against his device, during its submission. Lord Laurel explicitly ruled the two armories to be clear of conflict: "There's a CVD for the field and a CVD for *haurient embowed* versus *haurient*." Exactly the same point count applies to the badge.
 I happen to disagree with that ruling: I don't think there's a CD between *haurient embowed* and *haurient*, and I won't be granting it in future.

- * *Schimäre* is the German word for "chimera". The chimera of German heraldry has the forequarters of a lion, the hindquarters of a goat, a dragon's tail (often ending in a dragon's head), and often the head and breasts of a woman. (It's illustrated in von Volborth's Heraldry: Customs, Rules and Styles, p.47.) It looks very little like the chimera of English heraldry, which has a lion's head, a goat's head and a dragon's head all issuant from the shoulders of a goat's body (illustrated in Dennys' Heraldic Imagination, p.154, which in turn is from Bossewell's Armorie of 1572); and neither of these is much like the classic "Homeric" chimaera from ancient Greek drawings.
 Were the German form and the English form not intended to be the same mythological monster, we wouldn't hesitate to grant at least a CD between them. The two forms *are* intended to be the same monster, though; and we don't normally grant a CD for drawing style (e.g. no difference between the Italian-style fleur-de-lys and the French-style fleur-de-lys), nor even distinguish style in blazon.
 In this case, the two monsters share nothing in common but the name; it seemed safest to define them, for our purposes, as different charges. As was done for the *schnecke*, I've taken the German name for the German charge, to distinguish it from the English chimera.

- * The upper portion of the device was blazoned on the LOI as four pallets argent on an azure background. Visually, however, this is a striped field partition; and that impression is reinforced by the fact that it occupies only one portion of a *Per fess* field. There is certainly no heraldic difference between the two blazons; and multiply-divided fields were occasionally drawn with an odd number of traits for aesthetic reasons. (St.John-Hope, Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers, p.49).

- * The charge in base was blazoned a *wolf's head*, but drawn as a talbot's head. We sympathise with the submitter's desire for a cant, but we must also assume that she intends to use the emblazon as sent to the Laurel office -- which clearly doesn't show a wolf's head. If she sends us a corrected emblazon, we'll be pleased to restore the cant to the blazon.

- * There is at least a CD between a horse and a correctly drawn (i.e. medieval) unicorn.
- * For the purposes of Rule X.4.j.ii, a mask of comedy and a mask of tragedy are considered identical charges.
- * Documentation solely in a foreign alphabet (be it Hebrew, hiragana, or hieroglyphics) is of little use unless interpreted.
- * This form of *sea-urchin* (= "fish-tailed demi-hedgehog") has been registered before, in the armory of Rufus the Short of Burgundy. In Society armory, "the sea-urchin should be assumed to be a heraldic sea-urchin unless otherwise specified." [AmCoE, 25 Jan 87]
- * The Mongol hordes were evidently named for colours, not materials; the Golden Horde wasn't so named because of an abundance of the precious metal. The White Horde and the Blue Horde, cited by Lord Clarion, reinforce this naming pattern. The OED cites the adjective *iron* "having the appearance of iron; of the colour of iron" from 1613, within our 50-year "grey zone" on documentation; *Iron Horde* is acceptable only as a very late-period translation of a Mongol term. The more period term for "iron-coloured" would be *irony*.
- * The *moose* of North America is the same beast as the *elk* of Europe (*Alces malchis*). The OED dates the term *moose* to 1613, within our 50-year "grey area" for documentation; so either term is acceptable in SCA blazonry.
- * Augmentations in Society armory should always be blazoned as such; the bearer has the option of displaying the armory with or without the augmentation, and conflict should be checked against both versions.
- * Cotises follow the line of their central ordinary by default; thus a *bend wavy cotised* will have wavy cotises, parallel to the wavy bend.
- * In counting conflict, we don't consider *eclipsing* to be a change in tincture, but equivalent to the addition of a tertiary charge. (I.e., *a sun vert eclipsed Or* and *a sun vert charged with a bezant* are equivalent blazons.)
- * Possible conflicts were cited by commenters, all hinging on the difference granted between a *mullet* and a *compass star*. Prior rulings on this point were a bit ambiguous, but in general, when there's a small change (5 vs. 6) in the number of points, we grant no difference for type of mullet -- and we *do* grant difference when there's a large change (5 vs. 8 or more). In this case, we have a specific precedent (LoAR of Dec 89, p.30) granting a CD between *mullet* and *compass star*, which matches the general policy.
- * According to Franklyn & Tanner (Encyclopaedic Dictionary of Heraldry, p.179), "the heraldic ibex is indistinguishable from the heraldic antelope and may even be merely an alternative term." There is thus a single CD, for adding the secondary charges.
 I would grant a CD between a correctly drawn *antelope* and a *deer*; the two charges were distinct in period armory (unlike, say, the heraldic dolphin and the bottlenosed dolphin, between which we grant no difference).
- * There is no evidence that fountains were ever borne in other than their default orientation. I consider the "rotation" of a fountain to be a change in its partition, from *barry* to (in this case) *paly*. By definition, it then ceases to be a fountain -- just as it would if the tinctures were changed, say, to *gules and Or*. This submission must therefore be considered a display, on a roundel, of *Paly wavy argent and azure*
- * The distinction between, say, *Argent*, *a chief gules* and *Per fess gules and argent* was not often observed in early heraldry; indeed, the first examples of Per-fess emblazons were blazoned *a chief*. (See Wagner's Historic Heraldry of Britain, plate II, for such an example.) However, the distinction *was* observed by the mid-15th Century, and is observed in the SCA. This may make it easier for us to avoid conflict, but it also requires us to insist on correct emblazons.

- * The wavy line was drawn too small to be considered a period rendition. Medieval wavy lines were drawn big, bold (so much that they were sometimes misblazoned *nebuly* by Victorian armorists).
- * According to Lord Pale (now Lord Dragon), this motif -- essentially a *triskelion gammadion within an annulet* -- is the logo of the Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging, a pro-apartheid white supremacist group in South Africa. The triskelion gammadion has been used by white supremacists before this: it was the ensign of the Nazi SS's "volunteer" division in Belgium, during WWII. ("Hateful Heraldry", Vuong Manh, in the Caerthan Symposium Proceedings) While the Nazis' use of the symbol doesn't necessarily poison it for our use, the fact that modern racists still use it as *their* logo suggests it has acquired a permanent symbolism, one that's offensive to many people. The triskelion gammadion, and its variants (such as the *triskelion gammadion in annulo*, or the current submission's *triskelion of scythes*) must therefore be disallowed, per Rule IX.4.
- * *[Device. Azure goutty d'eau, in chief a cloud argent.]*
This conflicts with Winterbottom (Papworth 898), as cited in the LOI: *Azure, goutty de eau*. This conflict call engendered much discussion in the commentary, centring on whether the cloud was a peripheral secondary charge (thereby making this a conflict with Winterbottom) or a primary charge (thereby clearing the conflict per Rule X.1). One might argue either way: Had this been, e.g., *Azure, in chief a cloud argent*, the cloud would probably be the primary; had this been, e.g., *Azure goutty d'eau, a chief nebuly argent*, it would definitely be a conflict.
In this case, the gouttes are the primary charge group, and the cloud a secondary charge. Approach it by approximations: Comparing *Azure, a goutte argent* vs. *Azure, a goutte and in chief a cloud argent*, there would certainly be a conflict; likewise *Azure, three gouttes argent* vs. *Azure, three gouttes and in chief a cloud argent*, and *Azure, six gouttes argent* vs. *Azure, six gouttes and in chief a cloud argent*. In none of these hypothetical cases could Rule X.1 be invoked for adding the cloud in chief; the gouttes are the primary charges. Increasing the number of gouttes even further (to *goutty*, the present submission) does not change this. This is a conflict with Winterbottom, with a single CD for adding the secondary charge in chief.
- * The consensus of the College was that a coiled match is visually too similar to an annulet to grant a CD between the two.
- * . . . the use of five name elements *[in Italian names]* is excessive. The longest Italian name documented in the commentary was a 16th Century name with four elements (*Giovan Francesco Palladio della Olivi*, cited by Lady Ensign).
- * We see no heraldic difference between a roundel and an egg.
- * A wreathed ordinary must be of two tinctures with good contrast.
- * The only difference between a *wyvern* and a *sea-dragon* is the exact shape of the tail's flukes, not enough for a CD.
- * The name infringes on that of Juan Sanchez Villalobos Ramirez, the immortal played by Sean Connery in the film *Highlander* and its sequel. (The name is unlikely to soon fade into obscurity, for two reasons. First, the *Highlander* films have spawned a TV series, keeping the name in the public eye for some time to come. Second, the character is played by Sean Connery, which evidently makes the character *ipso facto* memorable; there are people [like some of my female friends] who would drive a hundred miles to hear Sean Connery read the telephone directory.) *[OK, so it's not really a precedent, as such. I thought it was worth repeating, anyway.]*
- * The sennachie, or *seanchaidhe*, were more than simply historians; they studied and told the old tales and legends, and were the keepers of genealogy and tradition in Ireland and the Scottish highlands. The sennachie became a semi-hereditary class, similar to bards; and it's worth noting that the office of the High Sennachie was the precursor to the Lyon King of Arms. As such, *seanchaidhe* is a title and rank, not merely the Irish for "historian"; it may not be registered as a household name.

- * *Baatour* is a Mongolian title analogous to "knight"; in the variant spelling *Bahadur*, it has been reserved as a Society title, for use by Mongol-persona Knights, on the LoAR cover letter of 13 Sept 89. As such, it may not be registered in a name.
- * The charges on the chief were blazoned as *rapiers*, but drawn as modern fencing foils. While the LOI noted that the submitter would be told how to draw the charges henceforth, this doesn't make the device, *as submitted*, acceptable. We can wink at minor emblazonry problems, but not blatantly non-period artifacts. Nor could we document these as period swords: of the examples we found, the swords with cup-hilts did not have a fencing-foil handgrip; the one example of a sword with this grip (a 14th Century estoc) did not have a cup-hilt.
- * The arms have insufficient contrast on the argent field. Human flesh "proper" was sometimes emblazoned as *argent* in period tomes; and in any case, *carnation* (pink) cannot be seen against white.
- * *Sejant tergiant* is not an heraldic posture, previous registrations notwithstanding. It renders the cat unrecognisable, where the whole purpose of heraldry is identification.
- * The 1986 edition of the Rules for Submission permitted branch names to "use an old in-period name for the territory actually encompassed in the mundane world by that branch", so long as the old name wasn't in modern use (NR18.c). Thus, for instance, a Society branch along the Atlantic Canadian coast could call itself *Vinland* under the old Rules.
The current Rules do not contain that provision for obsolete placenames to be used by Society branches. I asked Mistress Alisoun, former Laurel Queen of Arms, and she told me the omission was deliberate. The 1986 Rules protected all mundane placenames, no matter how unimportant or obscure; a special dispensation for SCA branches was sometimes needed. The current Rules protect only famous or important placenames. Thus, if the obsolete name for a territory currently occupied by a Society branch is important or famous, it's protected against conflict by anyone (including the SCA branch); if the obsolete name is unimportant, there's no conflict in the first place, and *any* branch could use the name.
- * *Kairenn* (*Cairenn*) appears to be a unique name, that of the mother of Njall of the Nine Hostages of Irish legend. It has been returned before now (*Cairenn* of CuaRuadh Keep, Aug 91).

Meeting Schedule

Every month, the Crux Australis Herald holds a meeting to consider the heraldic submissions from around the Principality. *From now on*, these meetings will be held at my successor's address: 108 Home Street, Fairfield (QLD). The next meeting (Master Peter's first as Crux Australis) will be Sunday 31 January. He will announce further meeting dates after he assumes office.

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 Rocket Pursuivant (1/273 Warrigal Road, Burwood (VIC)). Regular commentary is also taking place in Ynys Fawr [Hobart, TAS]. Contact the local herald for details.

This Month's Submissions

The December meeting of the College of Heraldry in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the 13th of December at the home of the acting Aquarius Pursuivant. Present were: Master Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Designate; Lord Airyk Eriksson the Sinister, acting Aquarius Pursuivant; Lord Harald of Sigtuna and Lady Siona of the Eagle's Nest, P.E.s at Large, and Lady Serena of the Lion's Paw, Cornet.

The following conventions are used: *CD* means a "Clear Difference", as defined in the *Rules for Submissions*, or *RfS*.

[*Note: all of the following comments in plain text are those of Master Peter. Additional comments by Crux Australis are in italics.*]

1. **Hal the Archer**
(New Badge; SUBMITTED)

[Ynys Fawr]

[fieldless] A sea-dragon argent pierced by an arrow bendwise sinister inverted gules.

The design appears free of conflict.

[Lord Hal's name was registered in May 1992. I'm not at all sure that this would violate Lord Laurel's proposed ban on "overall charges on fieldless badges", due to come into effect at the January Laurel meeting. However, I suspect that it's safe, with the arrow piercing the beast, which in effect conjoins them.]

Note only **four** emblazon sheets were provided. As this is only a badge, it's not critical that the Scribes get a copy; if this had been a device, this submission would have been returned for failing to meet the paperwork requirements. The rules are simple: If it's a **name**, Crux Australis wants **four** copies (including all documentation); if it's **armory**, Crux Australis wants **five** copies (all coloured) - with an optional black-and-white copy for photo-reduction. I honestly don't know how to state this any clearer than that.]

Consulting Herald: the submitter.

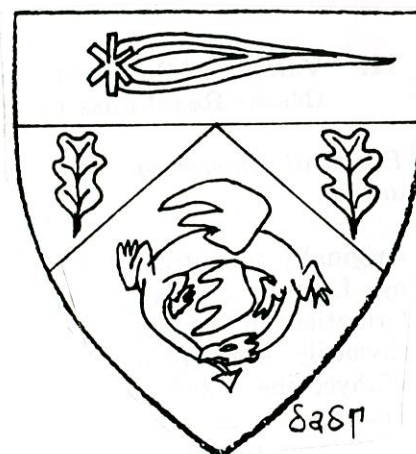


2. **Snorri Blóð-drekkur ór Óðinslundr**
(Name and Device Resubmission to Principality; both SUBMITTED)

[Ynys Fawr]

Per chevron Or and sable, two oak leaves and a dragon volant in annulo, head to base, counterchanged, and on a chief purpure a comet Or.

This gentle has previously submitted name and device as *Snorri Blóð-dreki Rostungrsson*. His name was rejected by Crux [in August 1992] for reasons which were doubtless recorded in the files; however the files are still in Stormhold and we're in River Haven. This resubmission is accompanied by photocopies from *An Icelandic-English Dictionary* by R. Cleasby, G. Vigfusson and W.A. Craigie (OUP, 2nd Ed., 1989). These show *Snorri* to be a proper name drawn from Period Icelandic literature, the name deriving from *snerrir* - "a bright, sharp-witted person". *Blóð-drekkur* has the given meaning of "one who drinks blood" and is noted as being the epithet of a fox. *ór* is documented as a particle of speech equivalent to the English "from". *Óðinslundr* is translated as "Odin's grove", with several other placenames named after the god. The submission was spelt as *Óðinnslundr*, but the documentation only has the single *n*; we have taken the liberty of correcting the spelling as the forms permitted. The name appears to be correctly constructed and properly documented, and it appears to be free of conflict.



There seems to be no reason why the previous device can't be whipped out of the files and the lot sent off to Vesper.

[And so it shall. When we looked at it in August, the device appeared to be as equally free of conflict as it is of good taste.]

Consulting Heralds: Hrolf Herjolfssen and Wulf Peace of Kantara.

Final Indulgences

Well, it's been a long two years. Still, overall, I've had fun, and don't regret having done it. It's broadened my education in a number of respects, and given me a better understanding of the workings of the Principality (and the Kingdom, and other Kingdoms, too). More importantly, it's given me a good excuse to travel widely and meet a lot of new friends.

To those few individuals who have made my office unnecessarily difficult, by reporting very late (if at all), not answering mail or telephone calls, or otherwise just generally being obstructive: «THPTHHPTHPTH!!» I hope Master Peter gets better service from you.

With that unpleasantness out of the way, there are a number of people without whom I could not have endured the pressures of the office, and must therefore be dragged into the limelight. In no particular order they are:

Lord Gareth Greystone and Lady Cassandra the Gypsy, whose assistance and support, particularly with the production of the *Camel*, kept me on schedule, and who I can't thank enough;

Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson and Master Gereint Scholar, who were able to offer useful advice based on their own experiences with the office (many thanks in particular to Gereint, for passing on an office that was already so well-tuned I could concentrate on administration rather than organisation);

The Vesper Heralds of my tenure: Mistress Alison von Markheim, Master Caoimhín o Fiodhabhra and especially Master Hirsch von Henford, who were all able to offer encouragement and direction when I needed it;

The miscellaneous heralds of Stormhold, for helping to do all the time-consuming work involved at a Crux meeting;

More generally, the heralds of Lochac, for keeping the quality (and quantity) of heraldry in Lochac at what I believe to be an all-time high;

Master Peter the Uncertain, for taking this all away from me;

And finally, Lady Saraïd na Stoirme and Lady Aramant de Warrene, for patience and understanding beyond the call of household duty (not to mention giving me excellent back-rubs!).

That's all, folks. I'll see you around.

As ever, always yours in Service

Decion

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw
Crux Australis Herald
Rocket Pursuivant



The following submissions were considered by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 27 September AS XXVII (1992) and were REGISTERED:

Baldwin the Wanderer. Device. Erminois, on a chevron sable three mullets Or, in base a cross floretty gules.
Please tell the submitter to draw *all* the charges larger henceforth.

Branwen of Werchesvorde. Name and device. Per pale gules and azure, a bend and a bend sinister both humetty argent fretted with a mascle, a bordure Or.
Please instruct the submitter to draw the mascle and the border wider.

Cara of Kirriemuir. Name and device. Argent, on a bend between two olive branches bendwise vert, a dove volant, wings addorsed, argent.
The given name was submitted as *Kara*, documented as a Russian diminutive of *Karina*. However, no evidence was presented for the period Russian/Scots interaction such a name would require. We have substituted *Cara*, the feminine of the Latin *Carus*, the name of a Roman emperor who died in 283. (Lempriere 128)

Cormac Lenihan. Name.

Cornelius von Becke. Name and device. Azure, a candle argent lit proper, on a chief argent two hurts.

Danielis Pyrsokomos. Name.
The byname was submitted as *Pyromallia*, supposed to be Greek for a redhead (literally "fire-hair"). However, *mallia* refers to a fleece, a lock of wool from a sheep, rather than human hair. Rather to our surprise, the Classic Greek for "fire hair" really is the idiom for a redhead, so we've substituted the documented term.

Elsbeth Caerwent. Name.

Evelynne van der Haagen. Device change. Argent, a butterfly purple, on a chief vert three cinquefoils argent.
Her previous device (*Per bend sinister argent and purple, a bend sinister fusilly sable between a mulberry leaf bendwise sinister inverted vert and a sewing needle, eye to chief, argent*) is released. This is a great improvement.

Fionnghuala nic an tSionnaigh. Name and device. Sable, a fox sejant, dexter forepaw raised, on a chief argent two thistles slipped and leaved proper.

Gregory of Loch Swan. Device. Argent, a swan displayed and facing sinister sable debruised by a fess counter-compony azure and Or.
Under our current definition of primary charges, Rule X.1 brings this clear of Stenyng (Papworth 700), *Argent, a fess counter-compony Or and azure*.

Gregory of Parvus Portus. Holding name (see RETURNS) and device. Per bend sable and Or, a mushroom counterchanged.
This was submitted under the name *Gregory the Disgusting*.

Gunnar Njalsson. Name and device. Argent, a salamander vert, flamed proper, a base gules.

Hrólfur Hreggvidharson. Name and device. Azure, on a bend sinister between two wolves passant Or, a lightning bolt azure.

Ian the Upstanding. Name and device. Per pale azure and vert, a mullet of six greater and six lesser points argent within six bezants in annulo.

Iestyn ap Cadfael ap Ianto ap Danno ap Richard ap Owen ap Rhys o'r Cwm. Name and device. Gyronny of ten argent and sable, on each gyron a dagger, blade to centre, counterchanged.
Lord Hund has noted the use on a Welsh gravestone of a similarly lengthy name (*John ap Robert ap Porth ap Daffyd ap Gruffydd ap Daffyd Vaughan ap Blethyn ap Gruffydd ap Meredith ap Jerworth ap Llewellyn ap Jerom ap Heilin ap Cowryd ap Cadwan ap Alawgwa ap Cadell of Powys*, born 1547). The gravestone is as much a legal "document" as a birth record.

Gyronny of ten is symmetric around the horizontal line, not the vertical line. Please instruct the submitter on the correct depiction of this field.

Ingerith Ryzka. Device. Per chevron ployé azure and Or, two compass stars Or and a double-bitted axe gules.

Isabella de Bordeaux. Name.

Jack of Land's End. Name and device. Per fess engrailed purpure and Or.

This puts the lie to those who claim that simple armory can't be registered. Kudos!

Kaspar von Tirols. Name.

The byname was submitted as *von Tyrol*, with a note in the LOI suggesting that the definite article should be used. In this case, it needn't, but the German form *Tirol* does need to be used -- declined to the dative case. We have corrected the spelling.

Marion of Sherebrooke. Name.

None of Laurel's staff had any difficulty distinguishing this name from Marian of Sherwood.

Michael of Stormhold. Holding name (see RETURNS) and device. Per chevron Or and azure, five bezants in annulo, on a chief embattled azure a sword reversed argent.

This was submitted under the name *Jarek Blackthorne*.

Richard of Dunheved. Badge. (fieldless) A trident inverted, haft entwined with a chain argent.

Ruric the Grey. Name and device. Argent, a rabbit sejant affronty azure holding in its mouth a rose slipped and leaved proper, a bordure azure.

Please tell the submitter to draw the bordure wider.

Saint Cecilia, College of. Name and device. Vert, a goose holding in its beak an open scroll argent, within a laurel wreath, in chief an annulet Or.

Sebastian of Ventbarré. Name and device. Gules, on a bend sinister Or, three wings palewise, each terminating in a hand brandishing a sword sable.

There was some question as to whether the released name of a disbanded group could be used in a new personal name. Such new names must start from scratch, but the original documentation of the dead SCA branch might still be consulted. It turns out that *Ventbarré* was justified as "a place typified by a 'stopped wind', i.e. a location where wind is diverted or blocked by geographic features." [AmCoE, LoAR of June 87] Without counterevidence, I will assume that the argument is still valid -- and the submitter may be *of Ventbarré*.

Serena of the Lion's Paw. Name.

The byname was spelled *Lions's Paw* on the LOI; the forms used the correct possessive. (Believe me, at this point I sympathise with the tpyistt....)

Sine the Shameless. Name.

Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí. Name.

Thorbrand the Red. Name and device. Gyronny wavy azure and argent, a jester's head affronty proper, bearded gules, vested quarterly Or and vert, belled erminois.

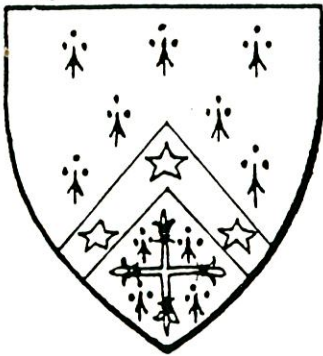
This device is as busy as we care to see.

William de Ness. Name.

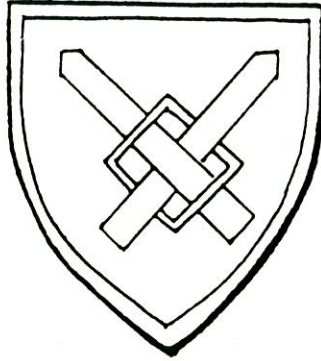
Wulf Peace of Kantara. Name and device. Per pale argent and sable, an equal-armed Celtic cross counterchanged, in base a vol gules.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the vol larger henceforth.

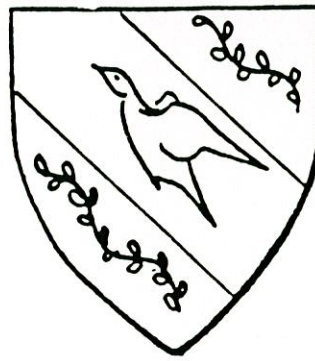
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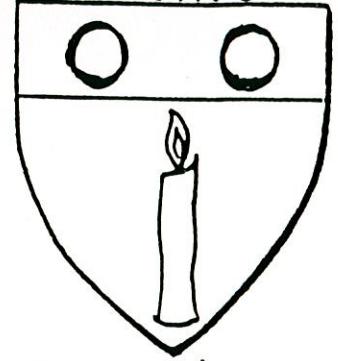
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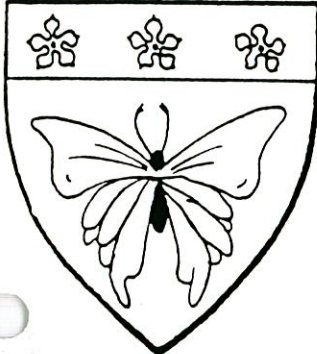
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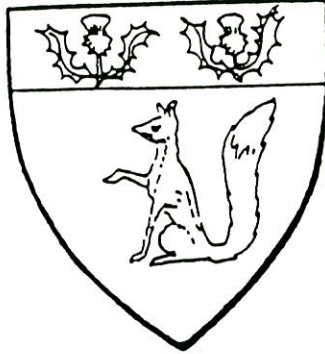
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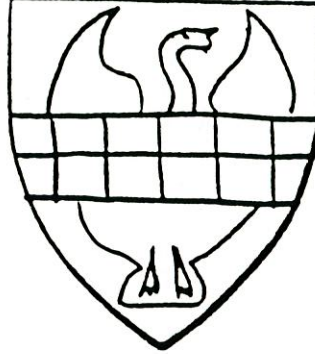
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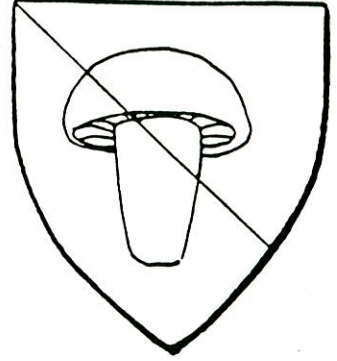
FIONNUALA



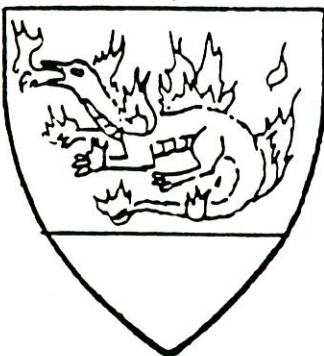
Gregory of L.S.



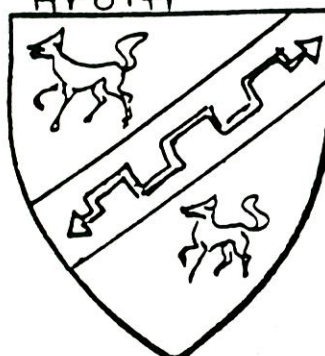
Gregory of P.P.



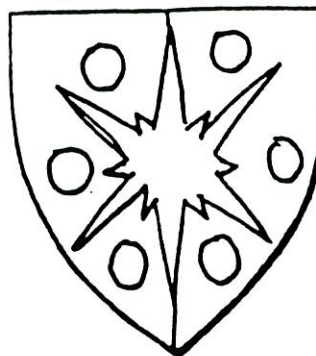
Gunnar



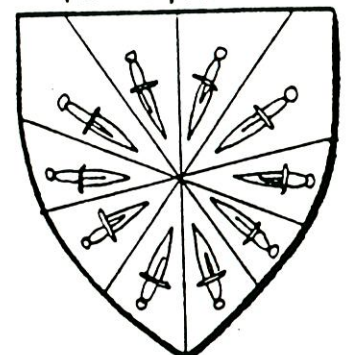
Hrólfur



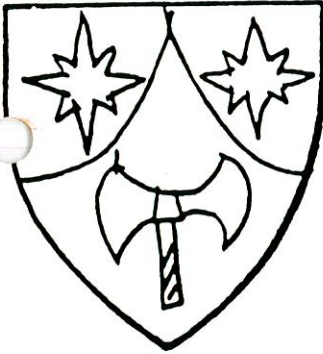
Ian



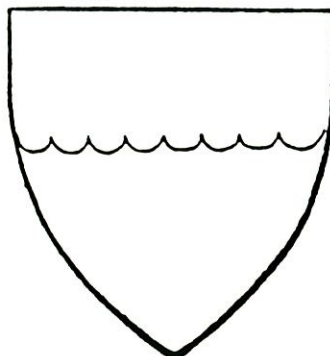
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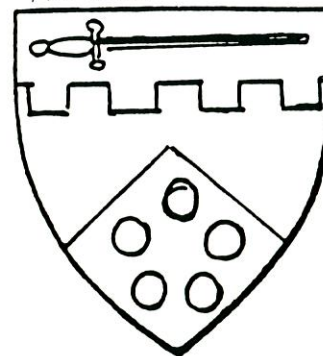
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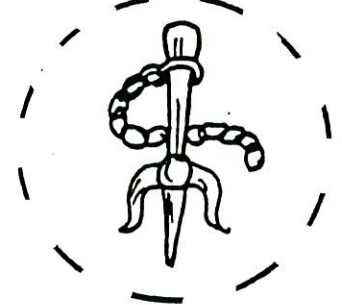
JACK



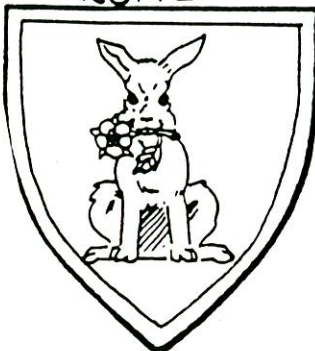
Michael



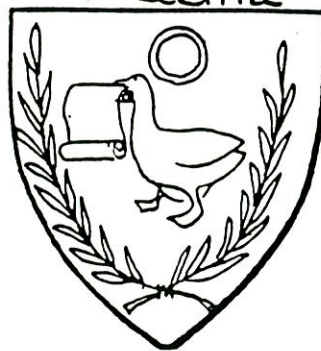
RICHARD



Ruric



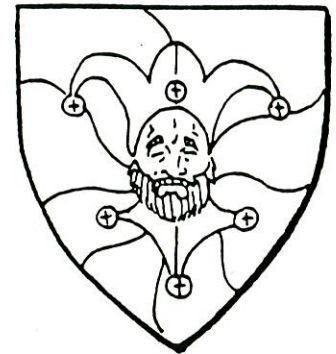
St. Cecilia

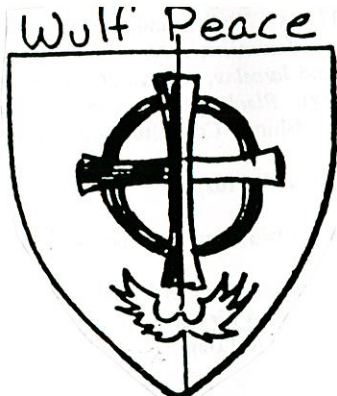


Sebastian



Thorbrandr





The following submissions were considered by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 27 September AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED:

Brian di Caffa. Device. Or, a slip eradicated joined to a snake's head vert, on a base rayonny gules an increscent Or.

The monster doesn't appear to have been formed in a period style; the only comparable example in period (non-armorial) art was the *vegetable lamb*, a tree that bore sheep as its "fruit". It was described by Sir John Mandeville, c.1371, and was evidently an attempt to describe cotton, not a mythical beast. The example of the vegetable lamb does not support the monster shown here.

The College of Arms was nearly unanimous in declaring this monster to be obtrusively modern: the references to truffids (from Day of the Triffid) and Audrey (from Little Shop of Horrors) were very strong. Laurel hasn't seen any of the productions of either, but is willing to accept the opinions of those who have.

Caitlin de Fernon. Device resubmission. Per pale azure and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated counterchanged.

This is a visual conflict with Roewynne Langley (SCA): *Per pale azure and argent, a rowan tree eradicated and sundered in pale counterchanged argent and vert.* There's a CD for tincture to half the tree, but the sundering of Roewynne's tree is very slight; and the tree is drawn with so few leaves as to be indistinguishable from *blasted*.

Eric Alard. Device resubmission. Azure, on a bend between two mullets of four points pierced Or, three rustres azure.

This conflicts with Mete (Papworth 250): *Azure, on a bend Or, three mascles gules.* There's a CD for the addition of the secondaries. Rule X.4.j.ii requires *substantial* difference of tertiaries to earn a CD; we would not grant substantial difference between *mascles* and *rustres*. The only differences to these tertiaries are tincture and the exact type of voiding -- which may be considered the change of quaternary charges. These aren't enough to be granted a second CD.

Gregory the Disgusting. Name.

Disgusting doesn't appear to be a period term; the OED first cites the use of the present participle in 1754. He might consider one of the examples offered by Lord Green Anchor: *Skamful, Nutemuch, Geake, or le Spewere.* The device has been registered under the holding name *Gregory of Parvus Portus*.

Jarek Blackthorne. Name.

The given name does not seem to be a valid medieval name. While Searle does cite examples of names using the protheme *Iar-* (*Gear-*), he cites no similar examples using *-ec* (*-ecg*). *Jarek* 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. The device was registered under the holding name *Michael of Stormhold*.

Keridwen the Mouse. Device. Gules, in base a mouse sejant erect to sinister, its tail nowed argent.

This conflicts with Edgar the Unready (SCA): *Gules, a mouse rampant argent.* There is a CD for the posture of the mouse. The submitter argues there should be a second CD for the mouse's placement on the field; and if the mouse were truly in base (i.e. drawn as though occupying the bottom portion of a field *Per fess*), I might agree. As drawn, however, the mouse is mostly centred, and of a size that wouldn't even merit an admonition to "draw the charge larger". It cannot be considered to be abased enough to receive a CD.

Note that, should the submitter decide to redraw this with the mouse shoved into the base point, she risks a return for another reason: if drawn too small, the mouse will lose its identifiability. She would do better to submit a truly medieval-style device.

The following is reproduced from the Cover Letter to the September 1992 LoAR:

Fretty

One of this month's submissions required a ruling on the status of *fretty*: should we consider it a field treatment, or a charge group? If a charge group, was it a semy, or an artistic variation of the *fret*, or a single charge in its own right?

For many years, *fretty* was considered a field treatment (v. the 1986 Glossary of Terms). Mistress Alisoun specifically overturned this in the LoAR of 25 Feb 90, redefining *fretty* as "a 'semy of frets' and as such contribut[ing] difference. ...Period treatises make it clear that *fretty* was seen as placed upon the field in the same way that ... other charges semy were strewn. ...Unlike 'normal' field treatments, but like secondary charges, a 'fretty' can itself be charged." Unfortunately, no period sources were cited.

Master Da'ud, on the basis of further research, redefined *fretty* as an artistic variation of a *fret*: "Evidence has been presented that 'a fret' and 'fretty' were considered interchangeable in period, so no difference can be granted between them." [LoAR of July 90] However, some of his subsequent decisions (e.g. Miriel d'Esteile, LoAR of June 92, p.20) reverted to previous definitions. Clearly, *fretty* lends itself to many interpretations, and we need to select one and stick to it henceforth.

I don't believe that *fretty* is a field treatment. Lord Crescent has suggested that the very concept of "field treatments" is a Society invention. I'm not prepared to endorse that suggestion: Siebmacher, 1605, gives examples of both *masoning* and *papellony*, and the former seems to be considered part of the field, akin to diapering. But even stipulating the existence of field treatments, *fretty* doesn't seem to be part of the field. The examples of *fretty* with tertiaries -- e.g. Hemeldene, c.1308, *Argent, fretty gules semy-de-lys Or* -- strongly suggests that the fretwork is a charge group.

Should we consider *fretty* a semy, then? It's tempting to so define it; like other semys, it would then be the primary charge group when alone on the field, but would demote to a secondary charge group when an overall charge was added. If *fretty* were a semy, though, the next question would be, "Semy of what?" It could only be considered "semy of bendlets and scarpes", an interpretation supported by period heraldic tracts: the Argentaye Tract, c.1485, describes *fretty* as "cotises set and counter-set in the manner of a bend". But bendlets, as ordinaries, remain primary charges even when surmounted by overall charges: Just as *Gules, six bendlets Or, overall a lion argent* conflicts under our Rules with *Gules, six bendlets Or*, so would *Gules, three bendlets and three scarpes interlaced Or, overall a lion argent* conflict with *Gules, three bendlets and three scarpes interlaced Or*. If we define *fretty* to be "an unnumbered group of bendlets", then the *fretty* cannot behave like a regular semy.

I am forced to conclude that *fretty* is an artistic variant of the *fret*, and therefore a single charge. Partially, this is from the evidence of heraldic tracts: most of those I consulted did not (as the Argentaye Tract did) give a verbal description of *fretty*, but rather defined it by illustration -- and in so doing, drew no substantive distinction between what we would call "fretty" and "a fret". Legh, 1562, blazons both renderings as *a fret*; Bossewell, 1572, and Guillim, 1610, follow Legh's lead on this. Bara, 1581, does the reverse, blazoning as *fretté* what we would call "a fret".

Better evidence is found in the actual display of armory using *fretty* / *a fret*. Nearly every individual bearing arms with *a fret* on one roll may be found bearing the same arms *fretty* on another roll: e.g. John Maltravers, late 13th Century, who bore *Sable fretty Or* on the St.George's Roll and *Sable, a fret Or* on the Parliamentary Roll. The equivalence held true through Tudor times: the FitzWilliam Roll, c.1530, gives the arms of Theobald Verdon (*Or, a fret gules*) as *Or fretty gules*. The equivalence even held true in the presence of other charges on the field: e.g. the arms of Amery St. Armand were seen both as *Or fretty and on a chief sable three bezants* and *Or, a fret and on a chief sable three bezants*, and the arms of Despencer were seen both as *Quarterly argent and gules fretty Or, a bendlet sable* and *Quarterly argent and gules, a bendlet sable between two frets Or*. The latter example was, again, valid through Tudor times. (Sources: Dictionary of British Arms, vol.I, pp.338-340; Anglo-Norman Armory II, pp.454-460; and see also the visual examples in Foster's Dictionary of Heraldry, under the names of Maltravers, Harington/Haverington, and Belhuse/Bellewe.)

The main reason that *Gules fretty Or, overall a lion argent* conflicts with *Gules fretty Or* lies not in how we consider *fretty*, but in how we consider overall charges. So long as overall charges, by definition, can never be primary charges, such conflicts will continue to exist. Such considerations cannot change the evidence, however;

the majority of the evidence shows *fretty* and *a fret* to be interchangeable charges, artistic variations of one another, and we shall henceforth so treat them.

Concerning Tinctureless Badges

A couple of this month's returns (Rosario di Palermo, Thorvald Redhair) involved counting difference against tinctureless badges: badges with no defined coloration, either of the background or of the charges. Such badges are occasionally found in mundane armory (the Stafford knot being the classic example), and for a short while they were registered in the Society as well. For many years the College assumed that, because tinctureless badges had no defined tinctures, they could be displayed in *any* tinctures -- including party tinctures. As the 1982 Rules for Submission put it (Rule XII.8): "A fieldless badge without tinctures specified for its charges is even harder to register, as both field and tincture of charges are unavailable for obtaining the necessary points of difference." The "point of difference" for tincture was defined in Rules XIV.1 and 2 as "The tinctures and/or the partitions of the field" [XIV.1] or "charges" [XIV.2].

Even after we stopped registering tinctureless badges, the principle was retained (for fieldless badges) that unspecified coloration was granted no difference against party tinctures: "Since a fieldless badge may legitimately be displayed on a divided field, the field contributes no difference." [BoE, 20 Oct 85, p.22] The current Rules for Submission state (Rule X.4.d) that "Tinctureless armory may not count difference for tincture of charges"; and the same Rule defines "the tincture or division of any group of charges" as the same type of charge, with at most 1 CD for all changes (coloration *and* division) to a single group. Lines of division are considered part of the tincture of a charge, as of a field; so tinctureless badges could not count difference for adding or removing lines of division on a charge.

Master Da'ud altered this policy somewhat, in his LoAR of Feb 92, p.10. SCA tinctureless badges would be treated as before; but mundane tinctureless badges would now be granted difference for lines of division on the charge. "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."

Evidence on the period display of tinctureless badges is hard to come by under the best of circumstances. Most period badges had a defined tincture (the black bull of Clarence, the red rose of Lancaster, the white swan of Bohun); many of the badges blazoned without tinctures in Fox-Davies' Heraldic Badges testify to Fox-Davies' lack of knowledge, not the tincturelessness of those badges. Once a truly tinctureless badge *is* identified, sufficient period examples of its display must then be found to give a good indication of the limits to that display. Even combining the Laurel library with my own personal library, such examples are extremely limited.

I have nonetheless managed to find instances of tinctureless armory displayed in divided tinctures. The badge of the Lords de la Warre is *A crampet* (that is, the metal ferrule at the end of a scabbard), commemorating the capture of the French king at Poitiers. My edition of Legh's Accidence of Armory, 1576, was originally owned by John, Lord de la Warre; he may have been one of Legh's patrons, for the de la Warre achievement and badges are prominently mentioned in the book. Legh gives the de la Warre badge as *A crampet*, and his illustration of it is coloured *Or*. The frontispiece of the book, personalised by the original owner, likewise shows the de la Warre achievement and badges -- and the crampet is *Party azure and argent*. The same badge, tinctureless by definition, was borne either as solid metal or party metal and colour.

This usage is corroborated by examples of tintured badges whose charges were given a line of division when depicted in a tinctureless medium. The seal of William Innes, c.1295, showed his badge of *A star azure* with a gyronny line of division. The seal of Philip II of France, c.1200, showed his badge of *A fleur-de-lys Or* with a per-pale line of division. The usage may be seen at the end of period as well, with devices: the argent fess of Austria depicted *Per pale*, the gules cross of the Archdiocese of Trier depicted *Gyronny*, and the gules saltire of the Earldom of Lennox also depicted *Gyronny*. There's even a case (Sir Thomas Cecil, 1st Earl of Exeter) where a device that *should* have been party was depicted in the tinctureless medium without the line of division. Plainly, when rendering a charge in a tinctureless medium, any interior lines of division must have been considered artistic license -- and therefore worth no difference. (An excellent collection of seals may be found in Siegelkunde ("Sigillography"), by Wilhelm Ewald, 1914. Other sources for the above examples are Boutell's English Heraldry, 1902; von Volborth's Art of Heraldry, 1987; Eve's Decorative Heraldry, 1908; and St.John-Hope's Heraldry for Craftsmen and Designers, 1929.)

Having different standards of conflict for SCA and mundane badges is awkward, to put it mildly. With evidence in hand that period tinctureless badges *were* depicted with party charges, I have decided to simplify the Rules and

return to our previous policy. Henceforth, all tinctureless badges receive a CD for fieldlessness (tincturelessness), and the second necessary CD must come from some category of difference that doesn't involve tincture. As lines of division and partition are included as part of the tincture of a charge, per Rule X.4.d, they will not count for difference against tinctureless badges.

There've been some complaints about this ruling in the commentary, even before it was made -- and certainly before the complainers had heard the evidence. Apparently, there's a strong perception that the lines of a party charge are "structural", integral to the design; they are shown in an uncoloured outline drawing of the badge; they separate tincture within the charge in the same way the charge's edge separates its tincture from the field's. By this interpretation, the charge's division *should* count for difference, even against a tinctureless badge. There's an equally valid perception, however, that a charge's division is simply part and parcel of its tincture; that between a *crescent gules* and a *crescent per pale Or and argent* is one change, not two, and that the division is a direct result of the choice of coloration; and that interior lines can be added at whim, and should not therefore count for difference. The examples cited above, and the Rules, both support the latter perception. Pending further research on this topic, that's the interpretation we'll follow. Against tinctureless armory, we will not count difference for lines of division -- either of the field, or of the charges.

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 6 December AS XXVII (1992) and were FORWARDED to Lord Laurel for registration:

- 1) **Airyk Eriksson the Sinister** Change of Registered Name (March 1988), Change of Registered Device (May 1988)

Per chevron azure and gules, two unicorn's heads couped respectant and in base a sword argent.

"Change of registered name, registered March 1988 as Eric of Stormwind.

Airyk is postulated as a variant spelling of the masculine given name **Erik** on the basis of entries in Reaney DBS (under Herrick) for **Airic** as a given name (date unclear but pre-13th cent.) and **Eryke** as a surname (1568).

Eriksson is an English patronymic based on the given name as above. This spelling, too, may be interpolated on the basis of the above evidence. It is somewhat disturbing to see the two very different spellings, but I think it is within the realm of possibility for two different traditions to come together in the same name.

The Sinister is an English (via Latin) epithet meaning "left-handed". -- KfMG

If this submission is successful he wishes his currently registered device, *Per chevron azure and argent, two unicorn's heads couped, respectant with horns crossed in saltire, argent and a sword palewise azure, hilted sable, all within a bordure embattled Or*, registered in May 1988, to be released.

- 3) **Ashlin d'Ypres** New Name

"**Ashlin** is an English masculine given name. It may be found as such in Bardsley (DEWS) (p.64 under **Aslin**) in the spelling **Acelin** (1273) and in the submitted spelling as a post-period surname. Reaney (DBS) p.14 shows a feminine form **Ascelina** (1195).

Ypres is a town in France. Reaney (DBS) p.102 has an entry for **Bruning Dypres** (1296) which also documents the form of the name. The capitalisation and punctuation of the submitted form follows standard modern French practices." -- KfMG

- 5) **Caslan a Saint Keverne** Name Resubmission to Kingdom, (see RETURNS for Device)

"Name resubmission to kingdom - submitted as Caslin an Kernow 6/7/92 and returned for improper Anglicisation of Caslin.

Caslan is intended as an Anglicised form of the given name in the Irish patronymic surname **Ó Caisealáin** (Anglicised as **Caslin**). The nominative form of the given name would be **Caisealán**, which one would expect to Anglicise in the submitted form.

Saint Keverne is a town in Cornwall. The submitted form is the standard modern spelling and is equivalent to the **S. Keuerne** found on a map included by the submitted which may (it's unclear) be from a late 16th century survey of Britain.

The preposition was submitted as **an**, however both the submitter's documentation and my own sources (Nance and Pool) give the preposition "of" as **a**. This may be irrelevant as in Cornish the genitive "of" is signified by word order only (e.g. **myghtern Kernow** "the King of Cornwall" Pool p.12). The confusion may occur in that the definite article (**an**) in such a construction can have the meaning of "of the" (e.g., **pronter an blu** "priest of the parish" *ibid*). It is likely, I believe, that Cornish locative bynames would usually follow a practice similar to Welsh in not using a preposition, however a possible counter-example can be found in the 15th century *Pascon agan Arluth*, a poem concerning the Passion of Christ, which contains the phrase **Fleghes mur ha benenes a Jerusalem** ... "Many children and women of Jerusalem", where the phrase "of Jerusalem" is found as **a Jerusalem** using the preposition mentioned above (Ellis p.44). (The spelling in this passage is that of "modern standard" Cornish however presumably the grammar is original.)

Recommendation: since the Cornish seems important to the submitter, the byname should be modified to a **Saint Keverne**.

It is unfortunate that this problem was not raised in the previous return and it is, to some degree, my fault. I had put a note in the file to let me write the return, because I wanted to have access to my Cornish books to check out the construction, and therefore did not mention any questions about the construction on the file's cover-sheet. Instead the return letter was written during one of the massive catch-up sessions and my note was overlooked." -- KfMG

6) **Castellum Montanum, Canton of**

New Name, New Device

Chequey gules and argent, a laurel wreath and a bordure wavy sable.

"The name is Latin for "Castle in the mountains" or "mountainous refuge". **Castellum** is the nominative of the neuter noun meaning "a castle, fortress, fort". **Montana** is an adjective (**montanus -a -um**) meaning "of a mountain, found on mountains". (Cassell's Latin Dictionary) However it needs to agree in gender with **castellum** thus this should be **Castellum Montanum**.

Recommendation: if their forms allow, correct this to **Castellum Montanum**. Otherwise it will need to be returned for correct grammar." -- KfMG Having checked the forms -- the Canton has stated that they will allow minor changes to correct grammar. Therefore, we are changing the grammar as suggested by Mistress Keridwen. -- HvH

The petitions are here, for both the name *and* the device. The device is very handsome.

8) **Heloise of Sherborne**

New Name, New Device

Per bend sinister purpure and argent, a sea dragon erect counterchanged.

"**Heloise** is a French feminine given name. Dauzat (Noms et Prenoms - the narrative book) p.116 mentions the form **Helloys** (in a medieval context, if I read it correctly) and Withycombe (p.148) has **Hélôise** as the standard modern French form.

There are several English locations of the name **Sherborne**, and the submitted spelling may be found in the entry in Bardsley (DEWS) p.685 for **Augustine Sherborne**. Other entries for the same surname show it used with **de**, for which the submitted has substituted the English "of". -- KfMG

9) **Isabella de Bordeaux**

(Name Registered, July 1992), New Device

Per bend Or and sable, a grape leaf bendwise inverted vert and a bunch of grapes leaved Or.

Style-wise, this leaves a lot to be desired. However, it is clear, and we could find no reason to return it.

Argent, on a chevron azure three quatrefoils argent, in base a pegasus salient, a bordure counterchanged gules and argent.

His previous device submission (*Or, on a chevron azure, three fleurs-de-lys Or, in base a pegasus salient, a bordure gules*) was returned by Laurel for using a "chevron of France", a presumptuous claim. This is a redesign. Everyone at the meeting had a problem with the style of counterchanging a bordure across an ordinary, and not doing a straight counterchange, but a weird colour counterchange as well. Unfortunately, we could find no reason to return this.

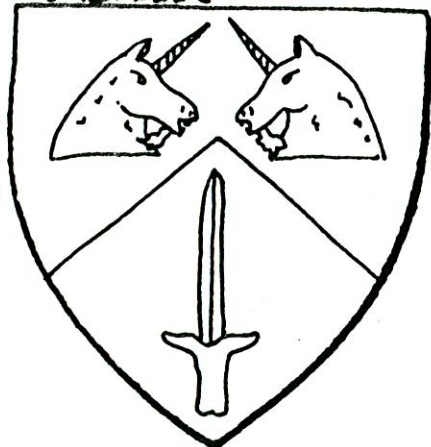
15) West, Kingdom of -- Rocket Pursuivant

New Heraldic Title

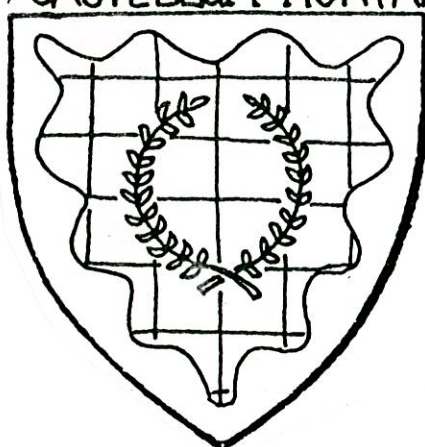
Says Lord Decion, for whom this title is being created: "This is the proposed title for the Crux Australis Deputy responsible for external Commentary (i.e. me, after Twelfth Night). For those interested, the various meanings (and dates) [from the OED] are: a form of cloak or mantle (1290); a type of herb (1530); a form of projectile (1611); a bobbin (1440); a blunt-headed lance (1525); and a small rock (1538). What a blast!" sigh -- oh well -- it's *his* title -- he's gonna be stuck with it, not me!

"This title is following the now well-established tradition for Lochac heraldic titles. The OED lists a number of period meanings for the word **rocket** including a form of cloak or mantle, a type of herb, a bobbin, a blunt-headed lance, a small rock and most pertinently, a form of projectile (dated to 1611). (OED p.1604)" -- KfMG

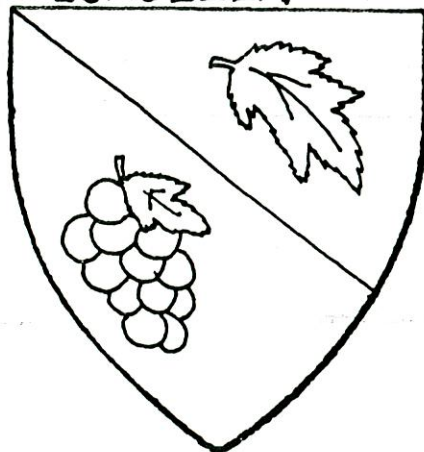
1) AIRYK



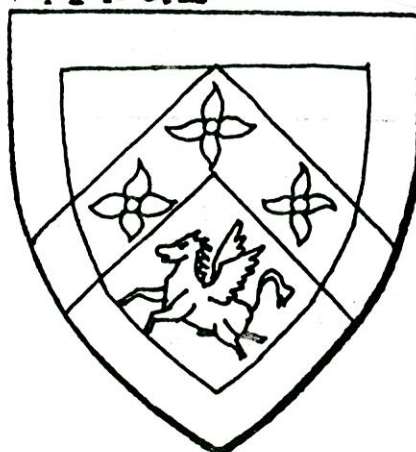
6) CASTELLUM MONTANUM 8) HELOISE



9) ISABELLA



12) RAOUL



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 6 December AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED for further consultation with the submitters:

Caslan an Saint Keverne

Device

Argent, two leeks proper and a dagger gules hilted sable, a bordure sable bezanty.

This was a difficult decision. The device has a complexity count of nine points (rule of thumb says to return things at nine). The style of the device was also a problem. The submitter called the charge a sword -- a sword, as the primary charge, would fill the device -- this one was too short. The leeks looked wilted. The submitter claims the leeks were in chief -- they were closer to the fess-line than in chief. Overall, it just was difficult to work with. We wish to consult with the submitter on this. There were no alternates.

Erlhoff von Adlerhorst

New Name, New Device

Sable, an eagle displayed head to sinister Or and a point pointed argent.

"The submitter's own documentation shows **Erlhoff** to be a surname (**hof** means a farm or courtyard). Although **Erl-** may be found as a Germanic protheme in Morlet (p.81), nothing resembling **-hoff** may be found. The submitter's second and third choices require the existence of the deutertheme **-off**, which also is lacking. The submitter's last choice, **Adolf**, was believed to have problems in combination with the locative due to associations with Hitler.

The submitter claims that **Adlerhorst** means "Eagle's Eyrie" in German and that it is patterned after an existing surname "Falkenhorst", however I was unable to find his reference. Bahlow DNL (p.248) shows plain **Horst** as a period surname (1369) and lists various compounds in which it is a second element meaning "woods". -- KfMG

There was a question of the combination of Eagle's Nest combined with the given name of Adolf [Hitler] -- the Crux Australis' designate, Peter noted this -- we are returning the name for consultation with the submitter, to make sure *he* knows what he's doing. -- HvH

This device is in conflict with Graythorn: *Sable, an eagle displayed Or* (Papworth, p. 304).

The following is reproduced from the Cover Letter to the December Minutes:

FROM THE NEW MORSULUS HERALD OF THE COLLEGE OF ARMS

(Excerpts from a letter to the College of Arms):

"As Morsulus, my goal will be to serve you (the SCA, especially the CoA) as best I can. To do this, I need your help in two areas. First, I need suggestions. The next few months will be an ideal time to change any aspect of the office that needs changing. Second, I am seeking volunteers to take on projects for me.

Please take a moment to seriously consider the following questions. What do you currently like and dislike about the current SCA Ordinary and Armorial? How frequently should updates be issued? How frequently should new editions be issued? Do you think the O&A (or the updates) are too expensive? Are they hard for you to obtain? How could the format be improved? Are there too many small categories in the Ordinary? Too many large categories? Which ones need to be combined or broken up? Should the Ordinary be organised in a different manner? Would you like to have an electronic O&A on floppy diskette? Would you like to have it arrive bound instead of loose-leaf? Now, write me a short letter and tell me how to do my job.

If you would like to work on a project, tell me about your skills, resources, and experience. You can volunteer even if you don't have a specific project in mind.

If you find errors in the SCA Ordinary or in the Armorial, write me a note describing them in detail so I can track them down. If you've sent errata to Morsulus in the past and nothing has come of it, please write again. I will attempt to acknowledge all letters. I am especially interested in errors that snuck in between the LoAR and the O&A. (Errors in the LoARs should, of course, be reported to Laurel.)

Also, if you're writing to me, I'd like to know what sort of computer (if any) you own. Do you use CompuServe, FidoNet, or any other computer network? If you have an electronic mail address, please mention that as well.

You may write to me directly at Gouthheim, the address [704-A Vera Cruz Avenue, Los Altos, CA 94022] ... My electronic mail address is *steve@davids.mmdf.com* on the Internet. (Postal mail will take priority over electronic mail.)

As of the 31st [of December], the Free Trumpet Press West address will change. Unless you hear otherwise, send your 1993 orders to my home address.

Iulstan Sigewealding, Morsulus-Designate
m.k.a. Stephen R. Goldschmidt"

RANT TIME

I'm going to rant a small amount this month about how the Laurel King of Arms is treating heraldry, however, this is not a negative rant. This is a positive rant. I have not quoted everything that might be considered a precedent from the latest LoAR, because a lot of what was happening was similar. Master Bruce has been looking at heraldry as a *visual* medium. Gasp! Shock! What a SURPRISE! Heraldry? Visual? Whatever do you mean? What is happening is that many returns as well as many passed submissions, were decided upon based on *how they looked*. How were they drawn? If, in some cases, it wasn't recognisable, it was returned. If it didn't look like what the submitter *said* it was, it was either returned, or reblazoned. In some cases, items were passed against potential conflicts *because of how they appeared*, not because of the wording in the blazon.

I think this is a **good thing** and wish to encourage it. Heraldry *is* visual. Many people forget that the purpose of heraldry is to *identify* the person using it. Instead, submitters want to attempt many interesting things that our ancestors would not have believed. If you cannot look at it, and tell what it is, then there is a problem. It's not *visual* any more.

I also wish to pass on to you, as consulting heralds the following advice: If a submitter gives you something that isn't drawn in a period style, suggest that they re-draw it -- it may be returned for that reason alone. If you're not sure what "period style" is, start doing some research -- it's what we're here for (we should *all* be striving to learn more about heraldry as we go). If what is drawn is not what the submitter says it is, have them re-draw it, re-draw it yourself (with their permission) or find an artist for them. One of the submissions that was changed by Lord Laurel this last month was a wolf's head that Laurel said looked like a talbot's head. The submitter wanted a cant on their name (a cant is a reference to the name in the device), but Laurel changed the blazon anyway. The reason? He could only assume that the submitter was going to display the device the way it was drawn on the submission form. He told the submitter that if they really wanted the cant, they could draw the wolf's head like a wolf's head, and resubmit it. This is a hint -- if it doesn't look like what the submitter says it is, it may not get registered the way the submitter wants it.