Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter

July AS XXVII
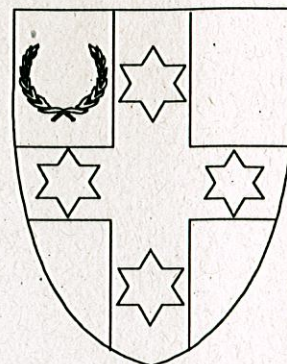
Unto the College of Heralds of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac, and unto all others who may read this,

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

Contents

## So You Want To Be Crux Australis?

Well now's your chance. Because as of Twelfth Night AS XXVII (1993) I will have been Crux Australis for two years, and that's enough for me. I am therefore calling for any and all expressions of interest for the position. Ideally (for me) the change would occur at Twelfth Night, but I realise that that isn't much lead time so I would accept a change at the following May Coronet (if not earlier).

So what's involved in holding the office? The following is a list of what I'm currently doing:

* Processing submissions. This involves holding a meeting once a month, typing up the results, writing letters of return where appropriate, preparing the Pseudo-LoI packet to mail to Vesper, and maintaining the files.
* Preparing ceremonies as required (usually for each Principality event). This task should be greatly simplified soon with the imminent publication of the *West Kingdom Ceremony Book*, due out before the end of the year.
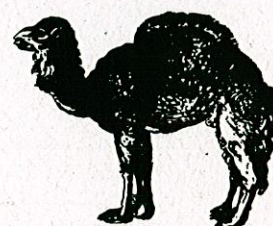
* Checking and sealing award scrolls.
* Maintaining the Lochac Roster of Heralds.
* Reporting. This includes chasing up missing group reports, as well as preparing reports for each new Coronet and the annual financial report to the Exchequer.
* Maintain the office account.
* Prepare the *Camel* every month.
* Running Principality Courts.
* Answering questions about heraldry and protocol.
* Swearing fealty in my office to the Coronet at each Investiture.
* Preparing a monthly Letter of Comment on submissions from around the Known World (similar to Hund commenting). This is a task that I voluntarily took on as Crux Australis, and one that I hope to keep as a deputy to Crux Australis when I step down, if this proves acceptable to Vesper and my successor. (In other words, my successor will not be expected to do this.)

I find that all of the above takes me on average 10 hours a week. It also requires that I do a lot of travelling, make long-distance (including overseas) telephone calls on a regular basis and write a great deal of correspondence. However, it's possible that some of the above can be delegated to other people (more on that later). The good news is that the following tasks have already been delegated and have official deputies to perform them:

* Maintain the Lochac Order of Precedence and prepare appropriate lists, reports etc. [Canon Pursuivant; currently Master Gereint Scholar.]
* Organise and train field heralds and other voice-related activities. [Deputy Voice Pursuivant; currently Lord Tristram du Bois.]

So much for the duties. What about the qualifications needed?

* Obviously, you need to have a good grasp of heraldry in all its forms. You don't need to be an expert - goodness knows I'm not - but you have to be able to learn what you don't already know. Just as important, you need to be able to instruct others, or direct them to other sources of information if you can't help them yourself. (In practical terms, you should either be a Pursuivant or ready to become one, but that can be negotiated.)
* As I said above, you will write a *lot* of correspondence. An *enormous* amount. This means that you will have to (a) be able to write effectively (and ideally enjoy it) and (b) have access to at *least* a good typewriter and a photocopier; a personal computer with a printer is even better. It doesn't have to be a fancy word processor and a laser printer; but it *does* have to be reliable and you have to be comfortable with it, because it will become your best friend. Other computer software can be useful too, e.g., a spreadsheet for the financial records and a database for the Roster, but they're not essential by any means - for example, the finances are simple enough to be kept with pen and paper.
* In combination with the above, you have to be able to shuffle paper. This means having basic filing and organisational skills. If you're the sort of person who throws their mail behind the couch and forgets about it until two months later, this is *not* the job for you.
* The demands of the office require that you have a reasonable amount of time to spare for it and a reasonable income. Interstate trips and 'phone calls don't get reimbursed.
* Patience, and the ability to say "no" (and mean it). You can't make everyone happy, and not everyone accepts their returns with a smile and an "oh well". Sometimes people can't understand what you're saying, no matter how you try and explain it. I have been abused and threatened more than once; if you're a delicate little flower, you will become very unhappy very quickly. (For that matter, you can't be an inconsiderate hot-head either.)
* You need to have support. Whether it's a Significant Other or a crack team of heraldic assistants (ideally both) you need people who can relieve your stress at critical times and do the work when you can't. A "crack team" is an ideal way of getting necessary but fiddly tasks done; for example (and this is only one example) doing the filing (which involves photo-copying, cutting and pasting). Exactly how much can be delegated depends on your personal situation, your feelings on the matter, and Vesper's feelings on the matter.

So what are the pluses? Well, there's a lot of them, thank goodness. The required travelling means that you get to meet a lot of people, the vast majority of whom, of course, make good friends. As a Greater Principality Officer you get to be involved with a lot of State Matters, and occasionally you get to make your mark on history (as it were). I myself am fascinated with the onomastic and

heraldic research components of the job (one of the reasons why I want to carry on with the Commenting duties). You get to see most of the nice scrolls close-up. Every now and again people actually write you nice letters thanking you for the work you do. And you're almost certainly never going to be bored.

So if after carefully considering all of the above, you're still interested, *write* to me listing any relevant qualifications and experience and any thoughts about the future of the office (should you be the one directing it). Remember, you not only have to convince me but Vesper as well. If you're tentatively interested but want more information before committing yourself, that's fine too. The only attitude I'm *not* interested in is "I'll do it if nobody else will." If you're going to take the trouble to apply, you need to make damn sure that you really want the job - because the chances are very good that you'll get it. (I don't expect to be flooded with offers, but I'm willing - nay, eager - to be pleasantly surprised.)

Roster Changes

First, please note my change of Postal Address: PO Box 358, Malvern, VIC 3144. My home address and telephone number are unchanged.

In Agaricus, Lord David of Lockerbie has resigned from his lengthy post of Shire Herald. Thank you, Lord David, for your many years of contribution. His successor is in the process of being rostered.

In Mordenvale, Viscount Sir Elffin of Mona has resigned *his* position of Shire Herald. Unfortunately, no successor has been named at this point; the future of this Shire seems questionable at this point.

In River Haven, two changes: the herald for the Canton of Adesse Draco, Lord Wulfstan of Broxton, has resigned. His replacement will soon be rostered. And, unfortunately, the Seneschal for the incipient Canton of Osthafn [Gold Coast, QLD] has informed me that his group has to be closed for a lack of members.

In Stormhold, Lady Selivia de l'Estoile has resigned *her* post of herald for the Canton of Vallis Vespatis Vesperis; her replacement is Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw [Reindert Jongkryg], PO Box 857, Melton, VIC 3337. Claas is initially rostered as acting P.E. for the Canton.

In Ynys Fawr, Lord Wulf Peace of Kantara has resigned as Shire Herald and has been promoted and re-rostered as a P.E. at Large . . . his successor is also in the process of being rostered.

And finally, the College of St. Christina (in Innilgard) *still* doesn't have a herald, despite several promises that somebody would either write or FAX me information. After several weeks of such promises with no results I remain highly dubious and my recommendation to the Lochac Seneschal that the group be closed still stands. The College of St. Aldhelm (in Politarchopolis) has also failed to produce a herald after several months of reminders and they also have had their closure recommended.

In the West Kingdom, a severe case of Life has meant that Master Caoimhín o Fiodhabhra has to step down as Vesper Herald sooner than he would have liked. Consequently, as of Purgatorio AS XXVII (August 22), the Vesper Principal Herald will be Master Hirsch von Henford [Ken Mayer]; his address is 2308 Alva Avenue, El Cerrito, CA 94530, U.S.A.; telephone 0011-1-510-215 5879. Master Hirsch is also contactable via e-mail: CompuServe 71043,3232 (i.e., 71043.3232@CompuServe.COM for InterNet users). Yes, this means *another* new set of submission forms. I have copies of these, but I'll arrange new sets of Masters sometime between now and the end of the year. Apart from the new address at the top (which isn't important for Lochac submissions anyway) the new forms have little "guidelines" around the edges of the shield shape to assist in drawing field divisions (an old idea come around again).

Rules for Submissions Change

A minor change to the *RfS* has been approved by Laurel in his cover letter of 18 June 1992. The text of this change is reproduced on p.21. I recommend that you pencil in this alteration to your copies of the *RfS*. (It's nothing new; it's just revising the text of the rule to match existing Precedent.)

News of Previous Submissions

The combined *West Kingdom Minutes* for the months of April, May and June arrived in Lochac on or about 2 July. The results affecting Lochac submissions are reproduced from p.14.

The June *Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns* (the last from Master Da'ud's tenure as Laurel) was received in Lochac on 30 June. No Western submissions were considered at that meeting.

The mini-July *LoAR* (the first for Master Bruce; it considered only two Kingdoms) arrived in Lochac on 22 July. No Western submissions were considered at that meeting. (The "full" July *LoAR* will have the results of three months worth of Western submissions. After that there will be no news until the September *LoAR*, which will consider the next three months' worth. Hopefully by then the West will be back on a regular mailing schedule.) Lord Laurel did establish a decision on "Household Names" in that letter which is reproduced on p.21. I provide this for academic interest only; remember that the West Kingdom does not permit the registration of "Household Names".

Laurel Precedents

The following are reproduced from the June 1992 and mini-July *LoARs*. It is by examining decisions such as these that we gain a greater understanding of how the *RfS* are meant to work in practice.

* As noted in some earlier registrations, Uther does <u>not</u> appear to be a name unique to the Pendragon, and is therefore suitable for registration in the SCA.

* The precedent disallowing the use of the field of Bavaria (Lozengy bendwise azure and argent) of the LoAR of 17 January 1984, p.9, appears to have been based on the use of the field by corporations in Bavaria "as a sign of the fact that they were in Bavaria". It does not seem to me that this is sufficient grounds for a restriction on the use of this field similar to that of say, France Ancient, which is so closely associated with the French ruling house. I am therefore withdrawing the restriction on the use of a field lozengy bendwise or lozengy bendwise sinister argent and azure, so long as there is otherwise sufficient difference from Bavaria.

* All of the documentation indicates that Culhwch is a unique, probably allegorical name.

* . . . the charge of a "dragon's eye" is no longer acceptable for registration in the SCA.

* Using two completely different pairs of tinctures on opposite sides of the . . . line of division seems to go well beyond Period practice . . . We need documentation that this many colours on a field is a Period style before we may register it.

* There is *[no CD]* for inversion of the long skinny charge *[a sword]* or for the slight difference between throughout and nearly throughout. *[This appears to be overturning prior precedent which said that you **could** get a CD for inverting a sword.]*

* *[There is no]* difference between a wyvern and a dragon. (This overturns the precedent of December 1989, which granted a CD between the two charges on the basis of SCA historical distinction. It appears that the terms "dragon" and "wyvern" were used interchangeably throughout Europe through most of our period of study, and this distinction in the SCA does not appear to be well founded.)

* Those submitting heraldry should be reminded that period <u>art</u> styles are not necessarily period <u>heraldic</u> styles.

* "'Cwen' is the standard Anglo Saxon title for Queen approved for use in the Society and was actually used in Old English in the specific sense of the ruler's wife (and in at least one case in the sense of a Queen Regnant). Therefore, I must reaffirm the ban of 'quen' as an element in Society names." (Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, LoAR of 29 March 1987, pp.13 and 14). *[Yes, I know that this appears to contradict the ruling given in the February LoAR, reproduced in the March **Camel**, but what can you do . . . .]*

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* The term "sheaf of [charges]" is a short way of blazoning two charges in saltire surmounted by a third palewise; the charges need not be bound. Though normally applied to arrows, it has been applied to other charges in mundane blazonry, and we have adopted it for SCA use (finding it preferable to such inelegant constructions as "in estoile" or "in gyronny").

* . . . by SCA precedent, there's no difference between *rampant* and *sejant erect*. The only real change is the placement of a hind leg.

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 Heralds."

For those interested, subscriptions to the West Kingdom College of Heralds Minutes are available for US$15. Send a foreign draft to **West Kingdom College of Heralds, PO Box 1735, West Sacramento, CA 95691, U.S.A.**, made payable to "S.C.A. College of Heralds." 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". (N.B. This is a change from previous policy, where I offered to make the copies available. In the interests of reducing my workload where possible, I am no longer making that offer.) 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 Heralds' 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*. Master Thorfinn advises that current prices are as follows: *A&O*, $60; *WKHH*, $30; and *CO*, $35. 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.

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 August 15; after that the scheduled dates are September 12, October 17, November 14, and December 12.

The Hund meetings are held weekly, to comment on submissions from around the Known Worlde. 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 July meeting of the College of Heralds in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the afternoon of 25 July at the home of the Crux Australis Herald. Present were: Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald; Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Lord Pedair na Cluaine Bige, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Lord Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. for St. Monica; Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw, acting P.E. for Vallis Vespatis Vesperis; Hrólfr Hreggviðarson, Cornet; and Lady Saraid na Stoirme, visitor.

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.11).

### 1. Alfred Arrowsmith
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

Per saltire gules and sable, on a saltire Or five pheons sable.

The name is English. *Alfred* is from the Old English *Ælfræd*, "elf counsel"; it was born by Alfred the Great in the 9th Century (Withycombe, p.14). *Arrowsmith* was submitted as a "common medieval occupation", which undoubtedly it was, but it is in fact also a real surname: Reaney's DoBS, p.12, dates it to 1278 (in various spellings). (It *is* nice when our expectations and reality match up!)

The device appears free of problems.

Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois.
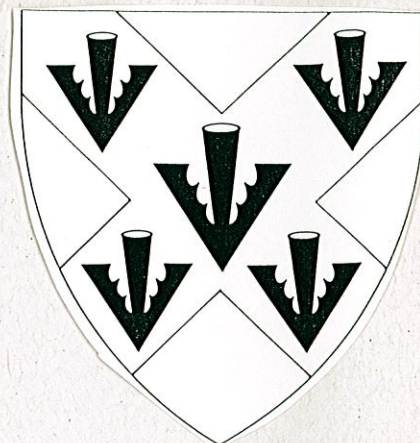
2. Brandon MacKay
(New Device; SUBMITTED)

Argent, on a chevron between three towers azure three stag's heads erased argent.

Brandon's name was registered (as *McKay*) in November 1991 (the spelling was corrected to the above in an April 1992 errata letter). This new device is simply stunning and, even better, appears free of conflict. It should be (just) clear of the arms of Stanley: *Argent, on a chevron between three mascles azure, as many buck's heads caboshed Or* (Papworth, p.529), with one CD for changing the mascles to towers, and another for changing the position and tincture of the tertiaries. (Against all other examples of *Argent, on a chevron between three ... azure, three ... argent*, there is one CD for changing towers to (whatever), and another for changing the stag's heads to (whatever) - this is simple armory under the definition of *RfS* X.4.j.ii.)

Consulting Herald: David of Lockerbie.
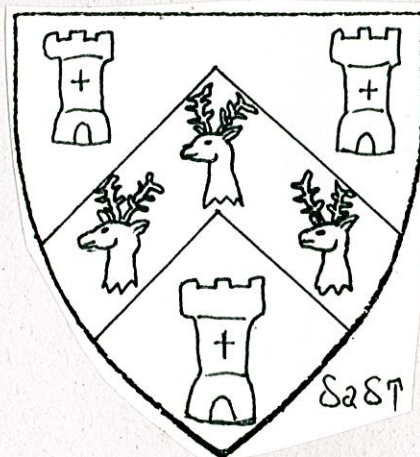
3. Ciaran Faoilchara
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

*Azure billetty Or, a winged wolf segreant argent.*

The name is Irish. *Ciaran* was the name of several Irish saints, the first appearing in the 6th Century. *Faoilchara* is claimed to be the Irish for "wolf friend"; the documentation supplied was a letter from a Mistress Eriod of Eire, who is apparently an expert in Gaelic. No actual sources were cited but the construction seems reasonable, and it can be more easily verified at Kingdom level (since Mistress Eriod lives in the Principality of the Mists).

The device is probably clear of that of Moonwulf Starkaaderson of Rivenstar: *Azure, a winged wolf volant argent* (August 1976). There is one CD for adding the seme, and *segreant* to *volant* ought to be another, since we would expect "volant" to be sort of passant-like for a winged wolf. However, it may require a visual comparison from the emblazon form in Lord Laurel's files. It's certainly clear of arms such as Brees: *Azure a wolf rampant argent* (Papworth, p.98) with one CD for the seme and another for adding the wings.

Consulting Herald: The submitter.
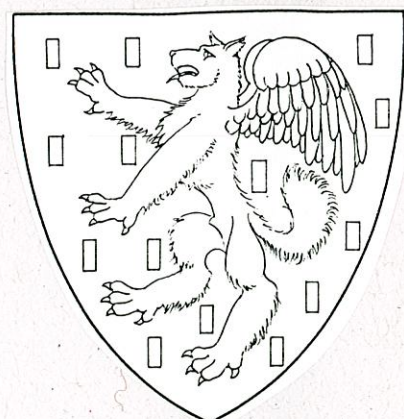
4.   Danielis Pyromallia
(Device Resubmission to Kingdom; SUBMITTED)

Quarterly azure and ermine, in bend sinister two brown owls close contourny proper.

Lady Danielis' name was submitted to Laurel in June 1992. Her previous device, identical to this one except that the owls were blazoned as "barn owls" and were coloured brown and grey, was returned by Vesper in April 1992 because it was believed that "barn owls" aren't brown at all; and "brown owls" apparently don't have grey chests. I think that this was an extraordinarily picky reason for return, myself, and I'm not even sure that it's entirely accurate - my references seem to indicate that brown "barn owls" are perfectly normal. However, the submitter has avoided the hassles of a messy appeal simply by colouring the owls in shades of brown and calling them "brown owls", and the result is as free of problems as it was first time around.

Consulting Herald: Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí.
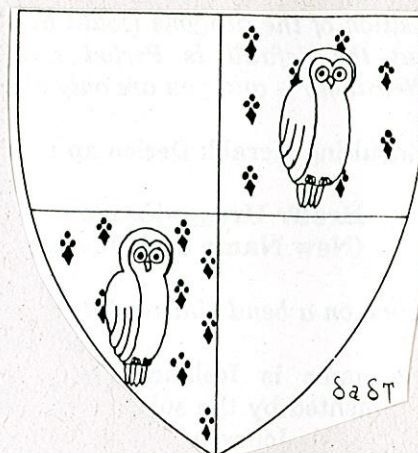
5.   Elsbeth Caerwent
(Device Resubmission to Kingdom; SUBMITTED)

Azure, a compass star elongated to base argent, a bordure wavy argent seme of flowers azure, slipped and leaved vert.

This gentle's name was submitted to Laurel in June 1992. Her previous device, identical to this except that the bordure had a plain line of division, was found to be in conflict with *Counter-ermine, a compass star argent within a bordure argent seme of roses proper*, with only one CD for changing the field. Changing the line on the bordure gives the needed second CD, and there appear to be no other problems.

Consulting Herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.
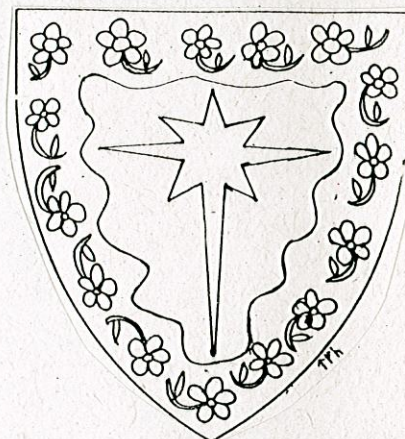
6.   Finnian the Red
**(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)**

Per pale gules and sable, a lozenge within an annulet argent.

The name is Anglo-Irish. *Finnian* can be found in H&H First Names, p.119, as a form of the old Irish name *Finnén*, meaning "fair" or "white". *the Red* is a standard descriptive epithet, usually referring to complexion or hair colour.

The device is certainly simple enough, and appears free of problems.

Consulting Herald: René du Bon Bois.
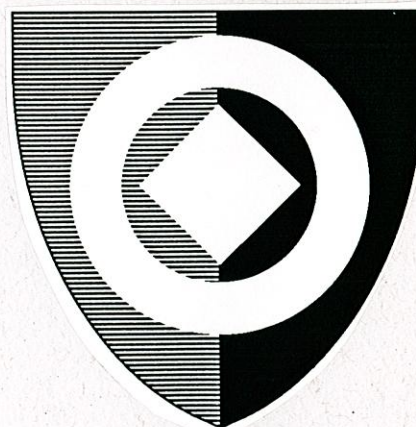
7.   Isadora d'Este
(New Change of Registered Name; SUBMITTED)

Lady Isadora's current name is *Jacinta van Schoonhoven*, which was registered in July 1990. This new name is Spanish-Italian. *Isadora* is the feminine form of *Isidore*, a common Greek name apparently meaning "gift of Isis" and one that proved popular in Spain; St. Isodore of Seville was born

in the 6th Century (Withycombe, p.165). *d'Este* appears to be the correct Italian for "of Este" (the name was submitted as *de Este*, but grammatical fixes were permitted); Este is a town in Northern Italy that gave its name to the very famous House of Este, a "princely family of Lombard origin that played a great part in the history of medieval and Renaissance Italy" (Brittanica, Vol.4, pp.568-9). As far as we could tell this family had no-one called *Isadora*, although we did ponder briefly the resemblance to *Isabella d'Este*, who was born sometime in the late 15th Century. However, the names are not identical and although they sound similar, *Isadora* and *Isabella* have quite different onomastic origins. Thus there should be no problem of presumption here.

Consulting Herald: None listed.

8. Leonia Dubarry
(New Name and Device; Name SUBMITTED, Device RETURNED)   [River Haven]

Gules, a chevron between three escallops argent.

The name is French. *Leonia* can be found in Withycombe, p.194, as a 13th Century variant of *Leonie*, the French feminine of *Léon* ("lion"). *Dubarry* is found in Reaney's DoBS, p.24, (under *Barry*) as from the Old French for "of the rampart". Although not positively dated, it's probably ca. 12th Century.

The device is lovely, but is identical to the arms of Bedell (Papworth, p.416). The first alternate, *Gules, a chevron and in chief three escallops argent*, is still in conflict with Bedell; there's only 1 CD for changing the arrangement of the secondaries. The second alternate, changing the tincture of the *escallops* to Or, still conflicts with Bedell; the tincture change is the only CD. The third alternate, changing the tincture of the *chevron* to Or, is in conflict with the arms of Chambernoune: *Gules a chevron Or* (Papworth, p.375), with only one CD for adding the secondaries. And although normally I don't consider more than three alternates, it's worth pointing out that the fourth alternate, adding a *bordure argent*, is once again in conflict with Bedell. The concept of the device is great, but will need some careful redesigning to avoid the minefield of potential conflicts that it's sitting in.
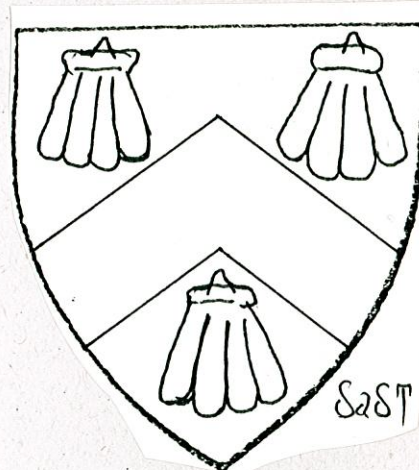
Consulting Herald: Peter the Uncertain.

9. Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)   [Stormhold]

Per pale ermine and azure, on a bend gules three bells palewise Or, a bordure counter-compony ermine and azure.

The name is English. *Margaret* is found in Withycombe, p.206; from the Greek for "pearl", it was an incredibly common name in Period. The first English example appears to be St. Margaret, who died in 1093. *Bellasyse* is in Foster, p.18, as the surname of one John Bellasyse; dropping the "e" should be an acceptable variant. It seems to be a very rare surname; it almost certainly derives from the town of *Belasis*, in Durham, from the French for "beautiful site" (Ekwall, p.35). And *Northumberland* of course is the area of England north of the river Humber. The modern spelling is even Period (Ekwall, p.344). Given that Durham was long considered part of Northumberland, this is an uncommonly well-constructed and logical Period name!
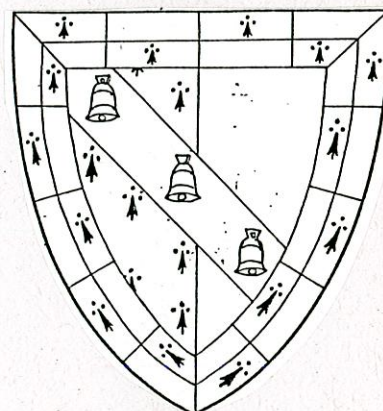
The device could have done quite well without the bordure but it is legal and appears free of conflict. Note that a multi-parted bordure sharing tinctures with the field is not great style, but is legal for *counter-compony* and *checky*; it's only illegal for *compony*, i.e., a single row of checks.

Consulting Herald: Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw.

10.   Robert Robare the Rhos
(New Badge; RETURNED)   **[River Haven]**

[Fieldless] An annulet surmounted by in cross four vair bells, and in saltire four passion nails, all points to centre, Or.

Lord Robert's name was registered in May 1992. I'm returning this for Non-Period Style, which is a little tricky to explain but goes something like this: although all the elements here are perfectly Period heraldic charges (or concepts, anyway; I'm not sure if "vair bells" have ever been used as independent charges) they've been put together here in a distinctly modern symmetrical fashion. This is an interesting geometrical design, but it's not Period armory. It's quite difficult to identify without some study, and the fact that all the overall charges are the same tincture as the underlying charge doesn't help. The alternates provided either didn't address the above problems or were too vague to act on.
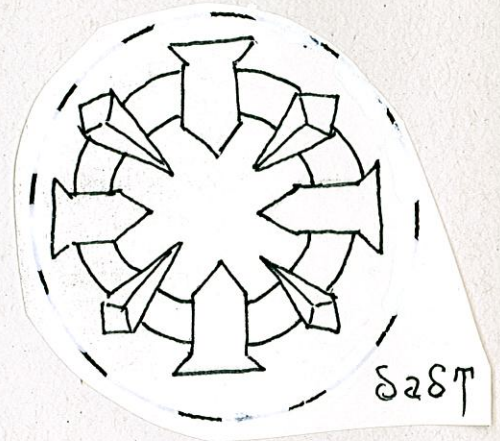
Another problem is that the badge was noted to be for "Inter-Lochac use". I'm glad to say that Lochac has no desire for any such badge and Lord Robert does not have the authority to say otherwise. If this was not what was intended, this designation needs to be removed.

Consulting Herald: Eric of Stormwind.

11.   Robert Robare the Rhos
(New Badge; RETURNED)   **[River Haven]**

[Fieldless] A "chinese dragon" salient contourny conjoined in pale to an open book gules, overall a bend sinister argent.

Lord Robert's name was registered in May 1992. There are several unrelated problems in this design, any of which would be cause for return. In no particular order:

(i)   The beast as drawn here is *not* a "chinese dragon" as the SCA understands the term. A correctly drawn Oriental dragon resembles a snake with legs and has no wings (see PicDic, p.36); Lord Robert's illustration might just pass as an ordinary dragon but more closely resembles an angry camel.
(ii)   The book is clearly drawn in trian aspect.
(iii)   A fieldless badge cannot have an ordinary on it; the edges of the ordinary are defined by the edges of the shield shape and by definition, a fieldless badge has no edges. Such ordinaries must be *couped*.
(iv)   This is, in modern terms, a "no dragons-standing-on-books allowed here" symbol. Such designs (i.e., a charge surmounted by a bend or bend sinister) are not usually permitted in SCA armory because of their obtrusive modern connotations.

No alternates were provided.

Consulting Herald: Eric of Stormwind.

12. **Tàriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí**
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)   **[Dismal Fogs]**

Per chevron inverted purpure and vert, three chevronnels braced Or, in chief a sword fesswise proper.

Lord Táriq's name was submitted to Laurel in June 1992. His previous device submissions were returned by Crux Australis in February and March 1992 for using illegal fields. This has now been rectified and there appear to be no other problems.

Consulting Heralds: The submitter and Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.
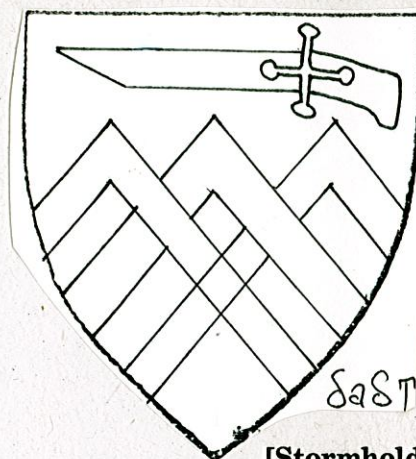
13. **Tegen Meanbh**
(Device Resubmission to Laurel; SUBMITTED)   **[Stormhold]**

Per bend sable and gules, in bend sinister a flame argent, centred gules, and an increscent argent.

Lady Tegen's name was registered in May 1991. Her previous device, *Per bend sable and gules, a crescent bendwise counterchanged, fimbriated argent*, was returned by Laurel in November 1991 for, well, I'm not exactly sure why, other than the College of Arms didn't much like it. I would cheerfully have once again supported an appeal except that Lady Tegen was convinced to try something else. This new design is not great style (because there is no cohesiveness or balance in two random charges thrown on a field, and Period armory is almost without exception cohesively designed), although in SCA terms it's unremarkable.

Consulting Herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.

14. **Thomas of Abraxa**
**(Appeal of Name and Device Return by Kingdom; SUBMITTED WITH SUPPORT)**   **[St. Bartholomew]**

Per pale argent and gules, a standing balance, in the dexter pan a heart and in the sinister pan an open book, counterchanged.

Lord Thomas' name and device was returned by Vesper in October 1990 for:

> The combination of Sir/St. Thomas' given name, a name taken from the literary work for which he is best known, and a piece of armory which portrays *(sic)* the balance (or conflict) between emotion and intellect, a theme of much of More's writing and entire life, is Simply Too Much.

The submitter has gathered an enormous amount of documentation, and written a comprehensive argument, to demonstrate that his use of the name (and device) are not as allusive as Vesper believed.
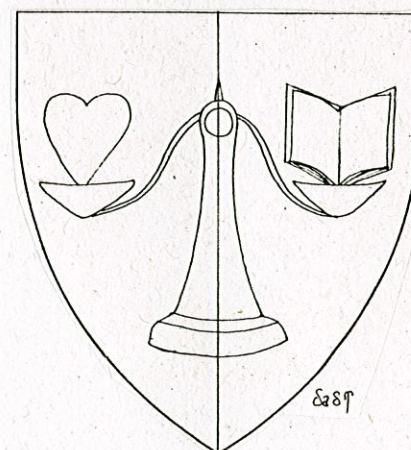
To summarise the original submission: *Thomas* is a common Period name; Biblical in origin, it became common in England after the Norman invasion (Withycombe, pp.279-80). *Abraxa* was the original name for the country called Utopia, in Sir Thomas More's fictional work of the same name, written in 1516. The *RfS* (II.3) permit the use of Period fictional places as elements of names "if they are compatible with the domain of the Society" and otherwise obey the rules for constructed names.

Whether this is true here is a little unclear, because as Lord Thomas argues, the origins of the word *Abraxa* (which More probably used simply to mean "nowhere") are not at all certain.

To summarise the pertinent parts of Lord Thomas' appeal:

(i) The term *Abraxa* (or *Abraxas*, or any other of a number of spellings) was not unique to the Gnostic heresy, as Vesper seemed to be trying to claim, and in fact was a term much used, although not widely understood, by a number of Mediterranean religions for a variety of purposes. Modern scholars are still debating what it actually means, and why it is so common is apparently something of a mystery.

(ii) Many, if not all, of More's contemporaries would have accepted *Utopia* as a true account, not a fictional story at all, and therefore would treat the name *Abraxa* as being a real place. More's use of the term for the place-name is debatable, but probably stems from the (apparently-mistaken) Period belief that it meant "nowhere", and therefore was simply convenient, and not an allusion to any particular flavour of heresy. Nor can the term be so closely linked to More that "Thomas of Abraxa" can *only* mean "Thomas More".

(iii) More's personal philosophy, as expressed in the work *Utopia*, has nothing to do with a "balance between emotion and intellect" but is rather a strict adherence to a totalitarian regime. Utopia is a "perfect place" not because everybody living there was inherently happy but rather because no-one was permitted to deviate from the State-approved way of life; i.e., you weren't *allowed* to be unhappy. This hardly seems a "balance of emotion and intellect".

The portions of the appeal which constitute Lord Thomas' "persona story" aren't relevant for our purposes and I won't go into them here. (A submission has to stand on its own merits; if it needs to be 'justified' by an elaborate story it's demonstrably not relevant to our historical recreation.)

Now, if point (i) above was the only argument Lord Thomas could provide, it wouldn't be enough; some vague, possibly mystical and/or religious concept is hardly an appropriate name for anyone, let alone anyone in Period. The benefit of (i) is that it serves to show that the term "abraxa" was so obscure that to try and pin it down to any one meaning is not a reflection of reality. Point (ii) provides the real meat of the argument; More presented "Abraxa" as a simple place-name, and nothing else. Although it's difficult to prove that it's "constructed correctly" as a place-name for the purposes of II.3, given that no-one really understands its origins anyway, I think that we should be prepared to grant the submitter the benefit of the doubt.

Point (iii) is related to the "problem" with the device. I would agree, based on the evidence presented, and what little I have read of about *Utopia* (not having read the work itself), that the allusion is imaginary and not worth serious consideration. The device has been redrawn slightly from the original submission for aesthetic purposes - the hand balance has been replaced by a standing balance - but its "concept" remains unchanged. It seems otherwise free of conflict.

In conclusion then, I support the appeal; although not exemplary examples of Period name or device, they are legal under our rules, and their original return appears to have been based on misinformation and/or faulty interpretations.

Consulting Herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

Bibliography

Brittanica	*The New Encyclopædia Brittanica* (15th Ed) (Encyclopædia Brittanica, Inc., Chicago 1990)
Ekwall	*The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th Ed), Eilert Ekwall (OUP, Clarendon 1989)
Foster	*The Dictionary of Heraldry*, Joseph Foster (Bracken Books, London 1989)
H&H First Names	*A Dictionary of First Names*, Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges (OUP, Oxford 1991)
Papworth	*Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorials*, Papworth (Five Barrows, Bath 1977)
PicDic	*A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism*, Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme & Akagawa Yoshio (Privately published, 1988)

What Name Do I Use?

I have received a couple of queries from different sources recently concerning what to do when a registered name is different to the name the person actually uses. I may as well spell it out here since if a question like this gets through to me it's probably being bandied about fairly widely.

The question has two parts, really: what *can* we do about it and what *should* we do about it?

The answer to the first one is simple. Nothing. The College of Heralds has no way to enforce that a use-name and registered name should match up, and this is a good thing, as it would only give us enormous headaches and probably make us even less popular than we already are. In the West Kingdom, the registered name is the name that appears in the Armorial, the Order of Precedence and any scrolls that the owner may receive. (This last is not true in all kingdoms - indeed in several Kingdoms an award is almost *never* given without an accompanying fancy scroll. If the recipient has not yet registered a name and/or device their use-name is inserted instead and a space is left for the armory.) It's not used officially for anything else (that I know of).

As for the second question . . . well, it really depends on what's happening. If it's simply a case of someone not liking the official spelling and substituting their own invented one, well, that's hardly a big deal and given that many people in Period couldn't read or write anyway it's not really offensive. The only time it could cause a problem is if the spelling they use will lead to a different pronunciation. If I wanted to write *Decion* as *Dekion* I could do so without changing anything. However if I wrote *Trefriw* as *Treffriw* that's a noticeable difference - the hard "v" of the Welsh single *f* is being replaced by a soft *ff* sound. In old and middle English, an *e* on the end of the word is very rarely silent (unlike Modern English). Thus *woode* is pronounced something like "wood-eh", not "wood", even though it's the same word as *wood*. So if it's not such a big deal, why do we insist on Period spellings when we register names? Because it *is* possible to determine spelling patterns in particular cultures, and a great deal of supposed spelling-variants simply could not happen in Period; the letters had different meanings than they do today. For example, *Vnicorn* is a perfectly Period way of spelling *Unicorn* in middle English (the pronunciation is identical). That *doesn't* mean that therefore you can borrow some German and spell it *Fnicorn*! (Nor, for that matter, could you spell it *Yoonicorn*!) We register Period spellings (or spellings that seem to match the patterns in the Period evidence we have available) so as to discourage this "I can do whatever I want 'cause my persona can't spell" attitude which is unfortunately very common. This is called "educating the populace" - and that is a very important function of the heraldic office.

So much for that. But what if it's not a spelling problem, but instead a name that can't be registered because it's not Period (or too famous, or just not suitable as a name)? Well . . . you can't stop it, but you can discourage it. There are different approaches that can be used depending on the nature of the person involved. For a start, it can be very confusing. Also, it is an act of discourtesy to the other participants, just as much as drinking out of a Coke can or wearing plastic clothes in Court would be, and for exactly the same reasons - it's introducing a fantasy or modern element into our medieval atmosphere. Gently reminding some people of this is often sufficient. Another method is to remind them that their persona is slipping . . . I am constantly amazed by the number of Laurels (or would-be Laurels) who would die of embarrassment if they were ever caught wearing anything that wasn't documented within an inch of its life - but who are quite happy to be known as "Misty Sunflower of the Green Unicorn Isles". (And translating it into Welsh or Gaelic does *not* make it sound better!) Many people use the "gee but it sounds so nice" argument as defence. Well, phooey. I happen to think that portable computers are pretty nice, but that doesn't mean I can expect people to turn a blind eye if I start lugging one around at an SCA event.

But the important thing to remember is that while this sort of thing should be discouraged, you must always be careful in the way that you do it. Saying "your name is really stupid" to their face is guaranteed to make most people think less of you, and very few will thereafter actually pay attention to what you're saying.

There is one last class of use-name that can occur that should never be confused with the above . . . the name that has been returned simply because the rules say so. I mean perfectly good names that can't be registered because of conflict or some similar technical problem. (This is not an argument applicable to using returned devices, by the way!) Just because a person has to register "John Smith the Baker" to avoid conflict with "John Smith" doesn't mean that they always have to be called "John Smith the Baker" in day-to-day conversation!. This sort of thing is perfectly OK. Firstly, it is usually very easy to add an element to the name to avoid conflict; and it is also a perfectly Period practice to only address someone by their surname or epithet. If someone wanted to have the name "FitzGerald" as a given name, you would explain to them that it's not possible; it's a surname and can't be anything else. But they could *register*, say, "William FitzGerald" (ignoring possible conflicts for the moment) and just ignore the "William" for everyday use.

I hope that this clarifies any questions people may have had. If anyone has anything they want to say on this topic, feel free to write to me about it. Other topics for discussion are of course always appreciated! (It makes me feel that people actually read these things . . . .)

More Books We Wished We Could Own

From the Summer 1992 *Heraldry Today* catalogue:

> MANUSCRIPT. DRAUGHTMANSHIP OF HERALDRY. From the library of the late NORMAN MANWARING, heraldic artist at the College of Arms. . . . hundreds of magnificent drawings in ink of arms, heraldic beasts, crowns, coronets, Royal Arms (some in colour) ranging from 1 to 12 on a page . . . This was apparently prepared for publication & the Preface is signed A.R. McLennan "A reference book of Heraldic Charges & Accessories of Arms, compiled primarily for the use of craftsmen", but it remains unpublished. The drawings are beautifully executed & very suitable for reproduction or as reference for an artist or heraldist. . . . 7 vols. in 6 in looseleaf screw binders. £600.00

In other words, it was going to be the PicDic for the English College of Heralds . . . . <sigh>

Until next month, I remain as always

Decion

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw
Crux Australis Herald

- - -THIS SPACE FOR RENT - - -

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 18 April AS XXVI (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Laurel for registration:

5.   Brian di Caffa (St. Bartholomew)   name registered, new device

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

His name was registered on the November 1991 LoAR. The primary charge is a "new heraldic monster" created within the guidelines given in the Rules for Submission (RfS). Section VII.5 states in the explanation: *New monsters may be formed for society use on the analogy of period monsters, so long as all components remain sufficiently identifiable in the compound monster. For example, the Society has created the sea unicorn parallel to the sea lion and sea horse.* (ED: All "I's" are Caoimhin unless otherwise noted.) I am not convinced that this applies here, as no period parallel was given for the snake plant. However, the combination of plant and animal is found in period heraldry, notably in the "vegetable lamb", a period "monster" that was a combination of sheep and plant. It was an attempt at an explanation for cotton as much as anything else. There is another possible problem with this submission. When the emblazon was posted for review by the assembled throng at the April meeting, there were resounding cries of "Triffid" and "Audrey", both monster plants of modern cinematic fame. After a lot of discussion we decided to send it on to let the College of Arms have a crack at it. Other than the odd monster, it is well within the aesthetic limitations of Society heraldry. Consulting herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

6.   Caitlin de Fernon (Stormhold)   name registered, device resubmission to Laurel

Per pale azure and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated counterchanged.

Her name was registered on the November 1991 LoAR. At that time, her device submission, which was a direct counterchange of this design, was returned for conflict with Daniel of Glenmore: **Per pale argent and azure, a pine tree counterchanged.** The only change was in the type of tree, from a pine tree to a generic tree blasted and eradicated. We tried to argue that this difference was enough to generate complete difference of charge. Laurel disagreed and returned the device. The submitter has made the smallest possible change to her device by flipping the color pattern. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

10.   Cormac Lenihan (St. Monica's)   new name only

Cormac is "perhaps the most popular name in early Ireland", according to O'Corrain & Maguire's Gaelic Personal Names, p.60. *Lenihan* can be found in MacLysaght's Guide to Irish Surnames as the anglicized form of *ó Leanacháin*. Consulting herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.

11.   Cornelius von Becke (Riverhaven)   new name and device

Azure, a candle argent enflamed proper, on a chief argent two hurts.

Cornelius is dated in Withycombe to the early 15th Century in England, p.74. *Becke* is a small town in Germany near Dortmund, Brittanica Atlas map 263, 51° 24' N, 7° 47' E. Consulting herald: Cornelius von Becke.

12.   Danielis Pyromallia (Dismal Fogs)   new name (see RETURNS for device)

Danielis is cited in David Talbot Rice's The Byzantines, p.101, as the name of a ninth century Greek widow. The surname is made up, combining the greek words πυρ (pyr - fire) and μαλλια (mallia - hair), trying for the meaning of fiery-red hair. No similar name formations were given as documentation. As we have no practical knowledge of Greek, we ask those of our cousins in the College of Arms with more experience to analyze, criticize and correct this formation. Consulting heralds: Tariq ibn Jebal, Frae Fitzalleyne.

16.   Elsbeth Caerwent (St. Monica's)   new name (see RETURNS for device)

The submitter cited Withycombe, p.100 as her source for *Elsbeth*, a variant of Elizabeth. When we checked Withycombe, we found only *Elspeth*. Looking at the documentation for the only Elsbeth in our files, we found a statement that "Elsbeth is a Swiss variant of Elisabeth". We shall ask the College of Arms, particularly Lady Elmet, Elsbeth Ann Roth, for help on this name. *Caerwent* can be found in Ekwall, p.81, dated in various spellings back to 800. Consulting herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.

17.   Gunnar Njalsson (Ynys Fawr)   new name and device

Argent, a salamander statant vert, flamed proper, a base gules.

Gunnar appears in Bassi on p.10 and *Njall* on p.13. The patronymic is correctly formed. We wish to note that the salamander is drawn in a medieval style and as illustrated in the Pictorial Dictionary, that useful tool compiled by Draconarius and Akagawa. (This has been an unpaid commercial announcement...) Consulting herald: Wulf Peace of Kantara.

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19. <u>Hrólfr Hreggviðarson</u> (College of St. Bartholomew)   new name and device

Azure, on a bend sinister, between two wolves passant Or, a lightning bolt azure.

Hrólfr is found on p.11 of Bassi, but he does not list *Hreggviðr*. The submittor documents both *Hrólfr* and *Hreggviðr* from <u>Íslendinga Sögur-Nafnaskrá</u> (Icelandic Saga Names) by Gudni Jönsson, pp.96 and 99, with photocopies for Laurel. The form of the patronymic appears to be correct for the genitive as explained by Geirr Bassi in <u>The Old Norse Name</u>, p.17. (It is analogous to Sigurdr/Sigurdarson.) Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

21. <u>Jarek Blackthorne</u> (Stormhold)   new name and device

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

The submittor has tried to justify *Jarek* from the elements *Iar-* and *-ec*, found in <u>Searle</u>, pp. 313 and 216 respectively, with the "I" changing to "J" and the "c" changing to "k". We feel that this is somewhat iffy. This spelling is in Hanks & Hodges, <u>Dictionary of First Names</u>, p. 173 as a "Polish and Czech pet form of various names of Slavonic origin containing the element *jaro* spring (cf. *Jarogniew, Jaromierz, Jaramił, Jaropełk,* and *Jarosław*". All of the base names are noted as "from an old Slavonic personal name..." and *Jaroslav*, we can document is period, being the name of a Slavic king in 980 (p.1079 of <u>Websters Biographical Dictionary</u>). *Blackthorne* is a locative found on p.47 of Ekwall, as well as a spelling variant of the name *Blackthorn*, a town in Oxfordshire. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

22. <u>Kara of Kirriemuir</u> (Parvus Portus)   new name and device

Argent, on a bend between two olive branches vert, a dove volant argent.

Kara is a diminutive of Karina, found on p.27 of Tatiana Nikolaevna Tumanova, <u>The Complete Russian Name Book</u>. *Kirriemuir* is found on p.615 of <u>Websters Geographical Dictionary</u>. It is a burgh in the Tayside Region of East Scotland. Consulting herald: Jacques du bar sur le Loup.

30. <u>Richard of Dunheved</u> (Ynys Fawr)   name registered, new badge

[Fieldless] A trident inverted entwined with a chain argent.

His name was registered in June 1991. Consulting herald: none listed.

31. <u>Sine the Shameless</u> (Riverhaven)   new name (see RETURNS for badge)

Sine is given in Dunkling's <u>Scottish Christian Names</u> on p.76 at *Jane*, as the "Gaelic" version. It is not dated either here or in Withycombe, but should be acceptable. The byname is common, and English. Consulting herald: Cornelius von Becke.

35. <u>Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí</u> (Dismal Fogs)   new name only

The submittor enclosed as documentation copied pages from ibn Battuta's <u>Travels in Asia and Africa</u> and Peter Brent's <u>The Mongol Empire</u>. On p.312 of ibn Battuta, *Táriq ibn Ziyád* is given as the name of a freedman who lived in 711. *Jelal* is found in Brent, p.63, as the name of one *Jelal ud-Din* who helped defend Islam from the Mongols in 1219. *Naysabur* is found on p.177 of Battuta as one of the four capitals of Khuṛasan. On the same page, he speaks of one "learned shaykh

Qutb ad-Din an-Naysábúrí". The submittor cites p.41 of <u>The Islamic World</u> for Ziyadatallah, but did not send a copy. However, the rest of his sources seem reasonable, so we are sending the entire name on. Consulting herald: the submitter.

38. <u>Wulf Peace of Kantara</u> (Ynys Fawr)   new name and device

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

Wulf is found in Morlet p.229. *Peace* is found in Reaney's <u>DBS</u> on p.260 at *Pace*, and is found as *Pais* (1219), *Pax* (1275), and *Pece* (1302). While the desired spelling is not dated, it seems reasonable. *Kantara* is cited by the submittor as a village in Cyprus, and it is noted in Stephen Runciman's <u>A History of the Crusades and the Kingdome of Acre</u>, p.45. Consulting herald: Hrolf Herjolfsson and the submittor.
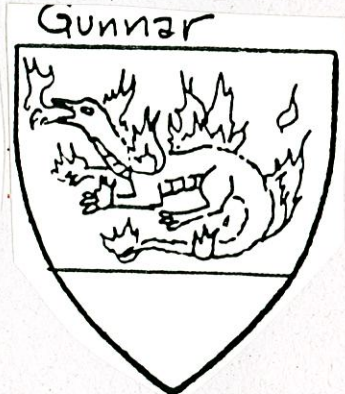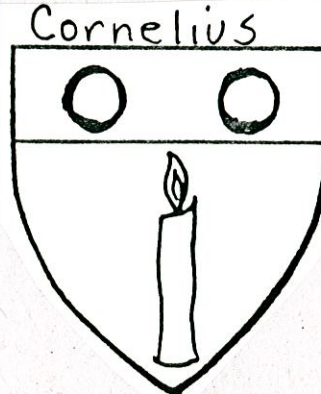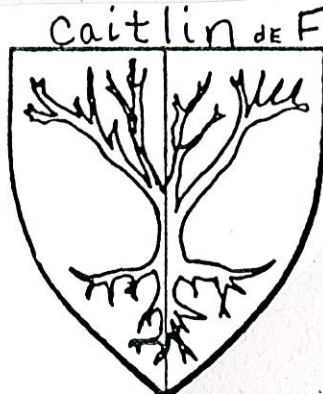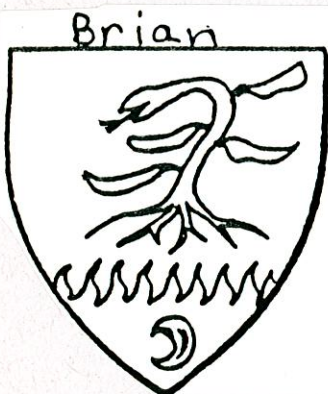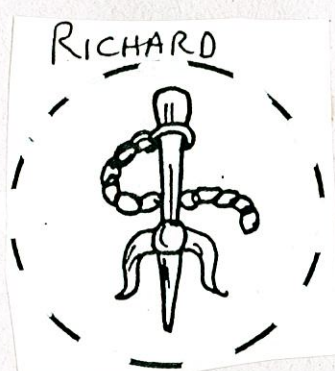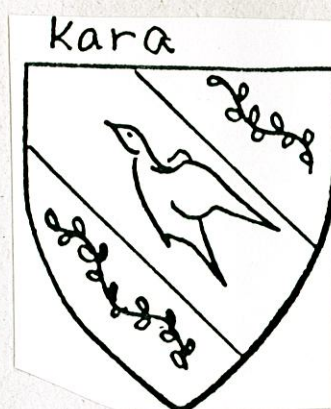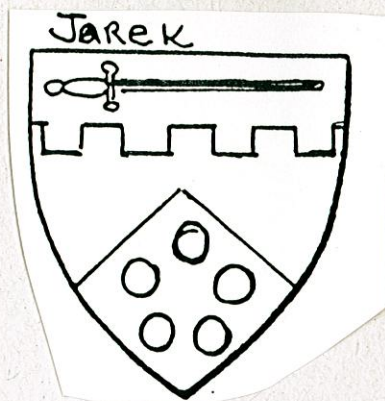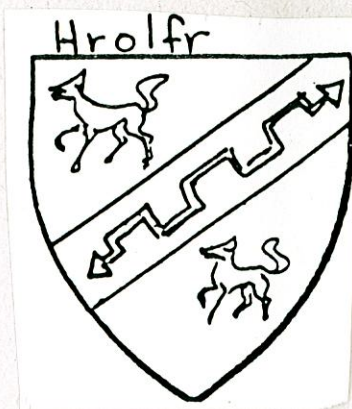
Brian   Caitlin DE F   Cornelius   Gunnar

Hrolfr

Jarek

Kara

Richard

Wulf Peace

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 18 April AS XXVI (1992) and were RETURNED for further consultation:

Danielis Pyromallia (Dismal Fogs)   new device returned, see ACCEPTANCES for name

Quarterly azure and ermine, in bend sinister two barn owls close contourny proper.

As submitted, the emblazon shows a brown owl with a gray chest, and the submittor's blazon reads "barn" owl. Barn owls are mostly grey, and therefore "metal" in tincture. They cannot be placed on a metal-based fur such as ermine, since that would be a violation of the rule of tincture and the rules for submission. We could not reblazon the "barn" owls as "brown" owls (to match the emblazon), since "brown" owls do not have prominent gray chests. The alternates did not address the color of the owls, which is the problem with the device. Consulting heralds: Tariq ibn Jebal, Frae Fitzalleyne.

Elsbeth Caerwent (St. Monica's)   new device returned, see ACCEPTANCES for name

Azure, a compass star elongated to base argent, a bordure argent semy of flowers azure, slipped and leaved vert, seeded Or.

This submission is in conflict with the device registered to Morgana Gwyn d'Argenton: Counter-ermine, a compass star argent within a bordure argent semy of roses proper. There were no listed alternates. Consulting herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.

Emlyn ap Gwilym ap Llywelyn o'r Abermaestag (Rowany)   name resubmission and new device returned

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

Emlyn is found on p.103 of Withycombe, but there is nothing to support its use as a given name in period. *Gwilym* is found on p.113 of Morgan & Morgan and *Llywelyn* on p.147. The Welsh patronymic particle *ap* is used correctly. *Abermaestag* seems to be an acceptable made-up place name. *Maestag* is a place just west of Cardiff, and *Aber* means "stream, estuary", so this would be "the stream in or near Maestag". The connective *o'r* means "of the", but is not appropriate with this locative. The device seems ok, but could not be sent on without a name. Consulting herald: none listed.

Sine the Shameless (Riverhaven)   new badge returned, see ACCEPTANCES for name

[Fieldless] On a flame gules, a domestic cat "couchant affronteé to sinister" argent.

The cat, very cutely drawn, is not in an heraldic position. The allowed alternate allowed us to change the position of the cat, but which positions would be acceptable was not specified. In addition, the pun implied in a casual blazon of the badge makes it in <u>very</u> poor taste. Consulting herald: Cornelius von Becke.

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 10 May AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Laurel for registration:

6. Baldwin the Wanderer (Parvus Portus)   name registered, new device

Erminois, on a chevron sable three mullets Or, in base a cross fleury gules.

His name was registered on the LoAR of May 1991. Consulting herald: none listed.

8. Branwen of Werchesvorde (Rowany)   new name and device

Per pale gules and azure, a saltire couped argent fretted with a mascle, a bordure Or.

Branwen is given on p.16 of Gruffudd as the sister of Bendigeidfran in the Mabinogi. *Werchesvorde* is a spelling found in the Domesday Book for the town in Derbyshire now known as Wirksworth. The submittor enclosed copies of the relevant pages from a reprint (and "translation") of the Domesday Book published by Phillimore in 1978.
   Note the device of Stephen Trahern: Gyronny sable and gules, a fret couped within a bordure Or. We give a CVD for the field and another for the argent "saltire-parts" of the fret. This design is her second alternate. Her first choice, Per pale gules and azure, a saltire argent fretted with a mascle, a bordure Or, was too similar to the arms of Lomond: Azure, a fret argent within a bordure Or, Papworth p.881. Her first alternate, with the fret all argent, had the same conflict. Consulting herald: Kilic ibn Sungar al-Turhani.

16. Evelynne van der Haagen (Aneala)   name registered, change of registered device

Argent, a butterfly purpure, on a chief vert three cinquefoils argent.

The submittor's name was registered on the LoAR of April 1989. Her previous device, Per bend sinister argent and purpure, a bend sinister fusilly sable between a mulberry leaf bendwise sinister inverted vert and a sewing needle eye to chief argent, was registered on the LoAR of August 1989 and will be released if this design is registered. Consulting herald: David de Saxby.

18. Fionnghuala nic an tSionnaigh (Saint Cecelia's)   new name and device

Sable, a fox sejant, dexter forepaw raised, on a chief argent two thistles slipped and leaved proper.

Fionnghuala is on p. 103 of O'Corrain & Maguire, Gaelic Personal Names, where it is noted as "extremely common in Ireland in the later Middle Ages". Mac Lysaght's Irish Families, p. 151 at *Fox* notes the surname *Mac Shanaghy* as derived from the Irish *Mac a'tSionnaigh*, but it is undated. The feminine form should be *nic a'tSionnaigh*. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

22. Gregory the Disgusting (Parvus Portus)   new name and device

Per bend sable and Or, a mushroom counterchanged.

Gregory is found on p.139 of Withycombe and is dated to the 13th century. The submittor states that *the Disgusting* is "a standard epithet". "Standard" is it isn't. It sounds rather unlikely as a common descriptive, but may be allowable. The noun "disgust" is dated to 1598 in the OUD. Consulting herald: Jacques du Bar sur le Loup.

24. Iestyn ap Cadfael ap Ianto ap Danno ap Richard   name and device resubmission
     ap Owen ap Rhys o'r Cwm (Stormhold)

Gyronny of ten argent and sable, ten daggers in annulo, points to center, counterchanged.

This name, in a slightly altered form beginning *Cleifien...*, was returned in December 1991. The parts that caused problems then have been changed or dropped. All the given names except *Danno* are documentable as period Welsh names in Morgan and Morgan's Welsh Surnames (*Iestyn* p.141; *Cadfael* p.62 under *Cadeg*; *Ianto* p.133 under *Ieuan*; *Richard* p.186; *Owen* p.172 under *Owain*; *Rhys* p.185). *Danno* is a made-up name based on the protheme found in *Dan, Deiniog* and the ending found in *Clydno, Tangno, Tudno*, all of which are found in Bartrum. *Cwm* is Welsh for "valley", *o'r* is "of the". Consulting heralds: Iestyn or'Cwm, Decion ap Dwfryr Trefriw.

25. Isabella de Bordeaux (Parvus Portus)   new name only

Isabella is found on p.164 of Withycombe and dated in this spelling to 1199. *Bordeaux* dates from Roman times; *de* is French for "of". Consulting herald: Jacques du Bar sur le Loup.

26. Jack of Land's End (Saint Cecelia's)   new name and device

Per fess engrailed purpure and Or.

Jack is found on p.193 of Reaney's DBS as a given name, and is dated to 1279. *Land's End* is a location in Cornwall found on p.647 Webster's Geographical Dictionary; it is also found on p.273 of Ekwall's CODEP as a generic place name. Consulting herald: Arenwald von Hagenburg.

29.   Keridwen the Mouse (Parvus Portus)

name registered,
appeal to Laurel of device return from Kingdom

Gules, in base a mouse sejant erect to sinister, its tail nowed argent.

Her name was registered on the June 1991 LoAR. This device was returned in August 1991 at the Kingdom level for conflict with the device registered to Edgar the Unready: **Gules, a mouse rampant argent.** There was one CVD granted for change in the position of the mouse. The appeal, written by Crux Australis (Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw), claims that there is a second CVD under RFS X.4g: *Changing the relative positions of charges in any group placed directly on the field or overall is one clear difference, provided that change is not caused by other changes to the design.* Several precedents were cited. It is Vesper's opinion that in this case the change in placement (from the center of the field to the base) is relatively minor and could easily be seen as an effect of artistic license. This appeal is being forwarded without support. Consulting herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

33.   Ruric the Grey (River Haven)

new name and device

Argent, a rabbit sejant affronty azure maintaining in its mouth a rose slipped and leaved proper, a bordure azure.

Rurik is cited as a Viking leader of the Varangians who died in 879 in an article appearing on p.764 of the Encyclopedia Brittanica. The switch from a final "k" to a final "c" is standard, showing up in other pairs like *Eric/Erik*. The epithet is a descriptive.

The submitted device is in conflict with the device registered to Marin of Tre Bryn: **Argent, a coney sejant erect azure maintaining a wooden club bendwise sinister proper, a bordure azure.** However, Marin's device was released on the March 1992 LoAR. Consulting herald: Elfarch Myddfai.

34.   Saint Cecilia, College of (Latrobe University)

new name and device

Vert, a goose maintaining in its beak an open scroll argent, within a laurel wreath, in chief an annulet Or.

St. Cecilia's story is told in William Caxton's The Golden Legend or Lives of the Saints. Since Caxton lived from 1422 - 1491, the saint must be period! Consulting herald: none listed.

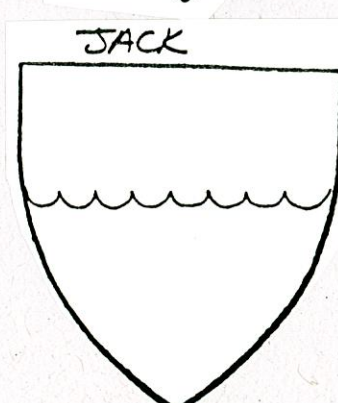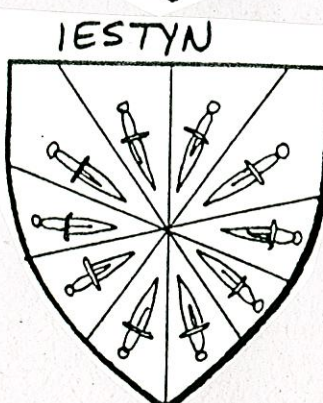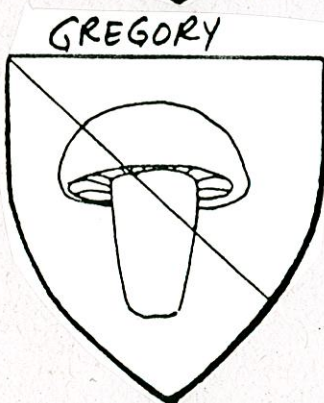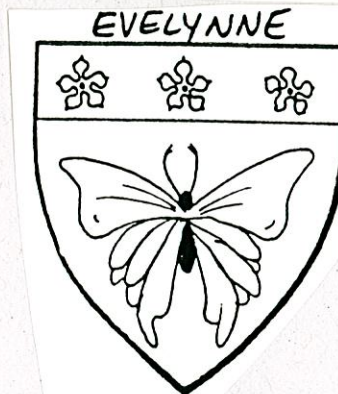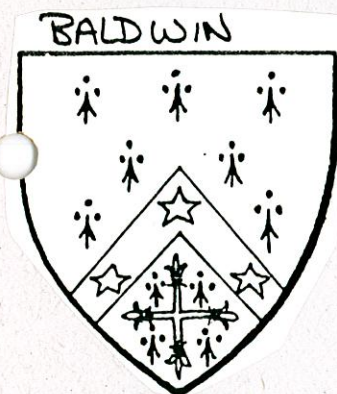**36.**   Thorbrand the Red (River Haven)

new name and device

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

Thorbrand is the anglicizations of *Þorbrandr*, which is given on p.16 of Bassi. The byname is descriptive, and, going by the information in the device, refers to his beard. Consulting herald: Elfarch Myddfai.

38.   William de Ness (Saint Bartholomew's)

new name only

William is found on pp.293-4 of Withycombe, and is dated to at least 1066. *Ness* is a river in Scotland. Black shows "Henry de Nes", a retainer of the Stewards in 1180, on p.626 under *Ness*. Consulting herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.
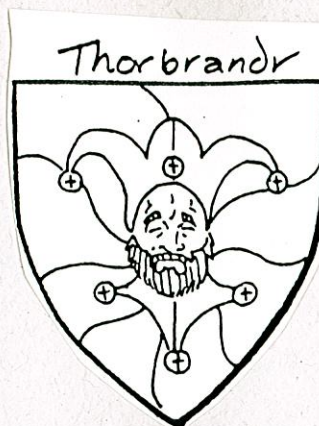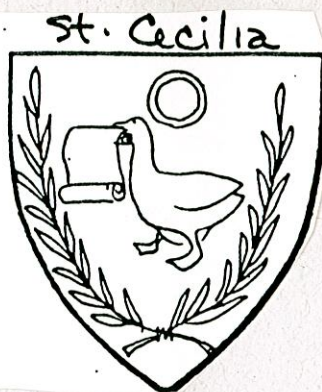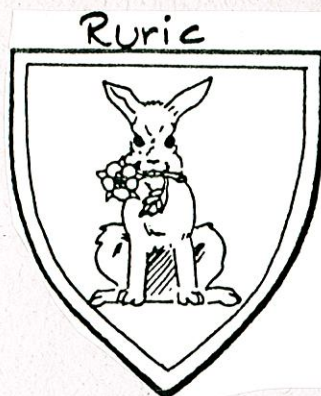
BALDWIN   BRANWEN   EVELYNNE   FIONNUALA

GREGORY   IESTYN   JACK   Keridwen

Ruric · St. Cecilia · Thorbrandr

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 10 May AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED for further consultation:

Wilhelm Federwerfer (Saint Bartholomew's)   name and device returned

Purpure, a shakefork formy Or.

Wilhelm is the German form of *William*, dated in this spelling by Withycombe (on p.294 at William) to 1067. The byname is coined by joining the German words for "feather" and "thrower". While Fransson's ME Surname of Occupation gives several names starting with "*Feather-*", he doesn't seem to have any ending in "*-thrower*". This does not seem to be either a medieval name or a reasonable construction.

The device, especially in the vivid purple on his emblazon, is too similar to the internatioanl radiation hazard symbol, **Magenta, a pall formy within and conjoined to a bordure Or.** Further, we are uneasy with the blazon of a "shakefork formy", since a shakefork is at least partially defined by its pointed ends. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Yseult de Lacy (Rowany)   name registered, device
                                                                       resubmission to Laurel returned

Azure, two bottlenosed dolphins urinant respectant, environing a cup Or.

This is in conflict with the arms of Asher: **Azure, a cup Or,** (Fabulous Heraldry). (This return is for exactly the same count as her previous submission, **Azure, two bottlenosed dolphins urinant respectant argent, environing an estoile Or,** which was returned by Laurel in June 1991 for conflict with Duffin: **Azure an estoile Or.**) Her first alternate, with all the charges Or, has the same conflict. Her second alternate, with all charges argent, is technically too similar to the arms of Smyth: **Azure a cup argent with flames of fire issuant proper between two chess rooks of the second,** Papworth p.676. Her third alternate, replacing the cup with the estoile and making all the charges argent, is in conflict with Huggard: **Azure an estoile argent,** Papworth p.694. Consulting herald: Richard de la Croix.

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 7 June AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Laurel for registration:

16. Eric Alard (Innilgard)   name registered, device resubmission to Laurel

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

The submittor's name was accepted on the November 1990 LoAR. At that time, his device submission **Azure, a bend argent between a mullet of four points Or, pierced, and three rustres in bend argent** was returned for conflict. A similar resubmission (**Azure, on a bend argent between a mullet of four points pierced and three rustres argent, a sword azure**) was returned in September 1991, again for conflict. This one is close to the arms of Mete, **Azure, on a bend Or, three mascles gules.** We count the obvious difference for the addition of the mullets, and would like to see a second for the difference to both the color and type of the charges on the bend. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

20. Gregory of Loch Swan (Arx Draconis)   name registered, device resubmission

Argent, a swan displayed sable debruised by a fess counter- compony azure and Or.

His name was registered in the June 1987 LoAR. His previous device was returned in March 1987 for conflict. We note the arms of Stenynge, **Argent, a fess counter compony Or and azure** (Papworth p. 700), but think that this qualifies for complete difference for adding a central, major charge. Consulting herald: Oláfr Thordarson.

24. Ian the Upstanding (Innilgard)   new name and device

Per pale azure and vert, a mullet of six greater and six lesser points argent within six bezants in annulo.

Ian is the Gaelic form of "John", which should not really need further documentation. The rest is an epithet. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

25. Ingerith Ryzka (Innilgard)   name registered, device resubmission

       Or, chape ploye azure, a double-bitted axe gules, in chief two compass stars Or.

Her name was registered in this form on the May 1992 LoAR. Charging a chape is <u>NOT</u> a good practice, but it has not been specifically disallowed. Consulting heralds: Hrolf Herjolfsson and René du Bon Bois.

28. Kaspar von Tyrol (Parvus Potus)   new name only, see RETURNS for device

Kaspar is the German form of the name *Gaspar*, which according to Yonge, History of Christian Names, p. 211, was the name of one of the three Kings in the Christmas story and was in use before the 11th C. *Tyrolia* (the Tirol, what have you) is a region in Austria. The putter-together-of-LoIs (as differenced from the person who accepted this at the meeting) thinks that it should be *Kaspar von dem* (oder 'vom') *Tyrol*, but the submittor will allow minor changes if I'm right. Consulting herald: Jacques du Bar sur de Loup.

31. Marion of Sherebrooke (Stormhold)   new name only

Marion is cited in Withycombe (p. 211) as a period diminutive of Mary. *Sherebrooke* is a constructed English placename. Ekwall, Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names p. 616 shows numerous combinations using the elements *Sher-* and *Shere-* (from the OE, meaning "bright") and on page 69, combinations using *Brook* and *Brooke* (with an obvious meaning). Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluain Bige.

42. Sebastian of Ventbarré (River Haven)   new name and device

       Gules, on a bend sinister Or, three sinister eagle's wings palewise, each terminating in a hand holding a sword fesswise reversed sable.

Sebastian was the name of a really popular saint in the Middle Ages. It is cited on page 265 of Withycombe. *Ventbarré* was the name of an SCA group in the Principality of Lochac, since disbanded. The name was registered in June, 1987 and has since been released. Consulting herald: Elfarch Myddfai.

43. Serena of the Lions's Paw (River Haven)   new name only

Serena is documented in Withycombe, p. 266, and is dated to the 13th C. The rest is a descriptive English byname, which could have been inspired by her armory, if she had submitted any. Consulting herald: Harald of Sigtuna.
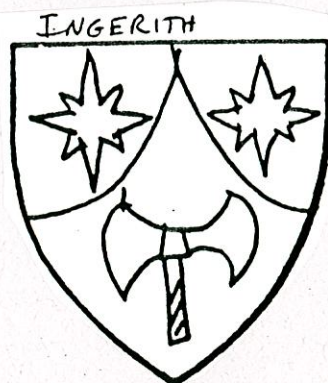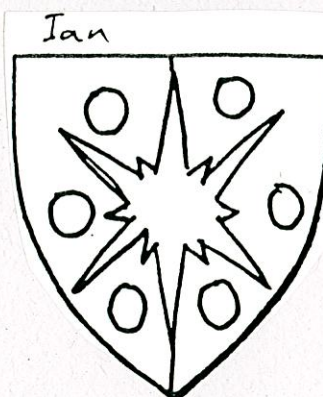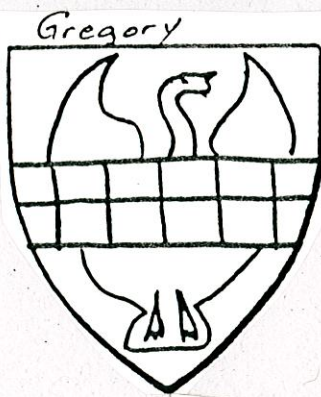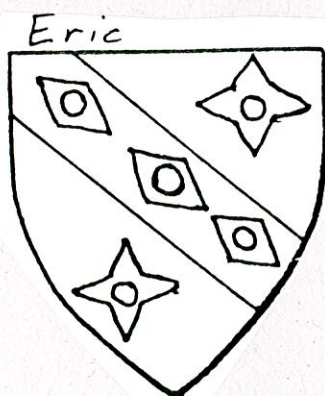
Eric

Gregory

Ian

INGERITH

Sebastian

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 7 June AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED for further consultation:

Aneala, Barony of   badge resubmission RETURNED

[Fieldless] A two-headed demi-swan displayed, heads respectant Or.

The conflicts that shot down this badge when it was first submitted in November of 1987 are no longer a problem under the new rulings on fieldless badges, but then, as now, the submission did not come with signatures from the Baron and Baroness, and we really do need them before we can send this on to Laurel. Consulting herald(s): Kane Greymane, Craig MacGhilleAindrais.

Caslin an Kernow (River Haven)   new name RETURNED

The submittor states that "Caslin" is an anglicized Irish surname derived from the Gaelic surname, "O' Caisealáin". Unfortunately, the given name from which that surname derived seems to be "Caiselán", which should become "Caslan". That is less of a problem than the fact that "an" is the Gaelic preposition for "of the", and "Kernow" is the Cornish word for Cornwall. Whatever is done with the given name, the preposition is going to have to be fixed so that it at least is in the same language as the word to which is attached. Consulting herald: Eric of Stormwind.

Emlyn y Llonydd (Parvus Portus)   new name RETURNED

Even though the submittor documents "Emlyn" from Hanks & Hodges, Dictionary of First Names as a first name, it was not a given name but a place name in period. "Llonydd" is Welsh for "quiet" or "still", and really does not need the definite article "y" ("the"). Consulting herald: the submittor.

Kaspar von Tyrol (Parvus Portus)   name accepted, new device RETURNED

Sable, a chevron ploye inverted, in chief two lozenges, on a chief argent three mullets sable.

In general, the concept of a chevron inverted below a couple of lozenges and a charged chief is not too bad, but the combination of a really skinny curved chevron, two tiny lozenges and the chief makes the whole thing look rather like a cartoon badger wearing a mullety headband. More seriously, "ploye" is not a standard treatment of an ordinary, and we expect that only a little research would show that like most ordinaries which are treated with one smooth curve, the original drawings of chevrons "ploye" (along with chiefs and fesses enarched) were merely artistic renditions of what the ordinaries in question looked like on shields with rounded surfaces. This is being returned because it simply is not period style. Consulting herald: the submittor.

The following is reproduced from the Laurel Cover Letter of 18 June 1992:

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RULES REVIEW AND REVISION (or, Part III in a Continuing Series)

The commentary running nearly unanimously in favor of Lord Palimpsest's suggested
revised wording (proposed in his letter of March 20, 1992), the Rules for
Submissions, VIII.5. is revised to read:

VIII. 5.    Fieldless Style - Fieldless armory must form a self-contained design.
            A fieldless design must have all its elements conjoined, like
            three feathers issuing from a crown used by the Heir Apparent
            to the throne of England.  Since there is no field in such a
            design, it may not use charges that rely on the edges of the
            field to define their shape, such as bordures and orles, nor
            to cut off their ends, such as ordinaries or charges
            throughout.

The underlined phrase replaces "Ideally, a fieldless design will have all its
elements linked together".
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The following is reproduced from the Laurel Cover Letter of 2 July 1992:

Regarding Households:

One of the submissions from the Symposium meeting (Ian Mackynnes' *House Nighthunter*) raised the question of acceptable style for household names. The general feeling seems to be that, if we are to continue registering household names, they should meet the same criteria for period style as any other SCA names. Which begs the question: What *is* correct style for period household names?

Households, as they are generally known in the Society, don't appear to have historical equivalents; they seem to be unique to the SCA. My best definition would be: "A household is a non-official group of people who like to do things together in a Society context, to the point where they can be treated as a single unit." That definition covers groups of friends, small families, professional guilds (entertainment, brewing, waterbearers, &c), fighting units, and even businesses.

While there were no exact parallels in period to SCA households, there were historical groups that shared one or more functions with the latter. These include the Scots clans (*Clan Stewart*); ruling dynasties (*House of Anjou*); professional guilds (*Baker's Guild of Augsburg*, *Worshipful Company of Coopers*); military units, including mercenaries (*The White Company*); and inns (*House of the White Hart*). Such names as these groups took, then, should be the pattern on which SCA household names are built.

Some house names were taken from the place of origin: *House of York, House of Lorraine, House of Valois*. Some were taken from a personal epithet of the founder, shared by neither his father nor siblings: *House Capet*. Some were taken from the founders' surnames -- which, in turn, might be derived originally from a patronymic (*Clan MacGregor*), a toponymic (*Clan Kerr*), or an occupation (*Clan Stewart*). Guild names were straightforward descriptions of their crafts. Mercenary units might be more fanciful, and inn names most fanciful of all; but these still referred to livery or signboards -- in short, to a badge, which was a tangible thing.

House names in period don't seem to have been overly fantastic. For the most part, they come from the same linguistic well as period bynames. In particular, since a period house name was so often simply the surname, byname, or epithet of its founder, any such epithet that is acceptable in a Society personal name should be acceptable as a Society household name.

This is the rule of thumb I've formulated for determining the acceptability of household names henceforth. If we would register *John X*, we should register *House X* as well. We would not permit *John Starwalker*, so we should not permit *House Starwalker*. We would register *John of the Red Sickles* (wincing, perhaps, but we would), so we should register *House of the Red Sickles*.

The principle is consistent, fair, and in keeping with period practice. If it also results in household names that some of us find, um, gacky, the solution is better education of the populace -- and a renewed feeling of tolerance on the College's part.

X.2 Difference of Primary Charges. Armory that consist of (a) a charge or group of charges alone on the field; or (b) a charge or group of charges which may themselves be charged; or (c) a charge or group of charges accompanied only by a single group of identical charges upon the field; or (d) a charge or group of charges accompanied by a peripheral charge which may itself be charged — does not conflict with similarly simple, protected armory if the type of the primary charge is substantially changed.

Again, this type of change in such simple cases was not usually used to indicate any form of cadency. For example, *Vert, three woodpeckers argent within a bordure Or* does not conflict with *Vert, three mullets argent within a bordure Or*, and *Purpure, two lions rampant and a rose Or* does not conflict with *Purpure, two fleurs-de-lys and a maunche Or*. On the other hand, *Or, a fess between two roses gules and a chief vert* does not qualify under this rule, because it has secondary charges with the chief, and therefore would conflict with *Or, a chevron between two roses gules and a chief vert*.

X.4.j. Changes to Charges on Charges

i. Making two or more visually significant changes to the same group of charges placed entirely on other charges is one clear difference.

Changes of type, number, tincture, posture, or independent changes of arrangement may each count as one of the two changes. Generally, such changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished. For example, changing the tincture of the wings of such a charge would not be enough of a tincture difference to be one of the two. Charges held or maintained by other charges are generally too insignificant to count towards difference at all.

ii. In simple cases, a clear difference can be obtained from change to type only of charges entirely on other charges. On armory that consists of:
(a) an ordinary or similarly simple geometric charge alone on the field; or
(b) an ordinary or similarly simple geometric charge accompanied only by a single group of identical charges upon the field; or
(c) an ordinary or similarly simple geometric charge accompanied by an uncharged peripheral charge; or
(d) an uncharged charge or group of identical charges accompanied only by a peripheral charge which is charged;
substantially changing the type of all of a group of charges entirely on the ordinary, similarly simple geometric charge, or, in case (d), peripheral charge is one clear difference. In any case changes to a single group of charges on charges cannot be more than one clear difference.

For example, (a) *Sable, on a pale Or two swords sable* has one clear difference from *Sable, on a pale Or two oak leaves sable*. (b) *Argent, on a fess azure between two pine trees vert, a spear argent* has one clear difference from *Argent, on a fess azure between two pine trees vert, a rose argent*. (c) *Azure, on a roundel Or a tree azure, a bordure Or* has one clear difference from *Azure, on a roundel Or a bear statant azure, a bordure Or*. (d) *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief gules three fleurs-de-lys argent* has one clear difference from *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief gules three crosses crosslet argent*.

VIII.5 Fieldless Style. Fieldless armory must form a self-contained design.

A fieldless design must have all its elements conjoined, like the three feathers issuing from a crown used by the Heir Apparent to the throne of England. Since there is no field in such a design, it may not use charges that rely on the edges of the field to define their shape, such as bordures and orles, nor to cut off their ends, such as ordinaries or charges throughout.