

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

Crux Australis Herald
Master Peter the Uncertain
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Unto the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in Lochac,
 Greetings from Peter the Uncertain.

The Crux Australis meetings are held monthly on the first Sunday of the month.

These meetings are held in my home at 3/60 Buller St, Everton Park, Brisbane, and usually commence at 2.00 PM. This starting time is proving to be very flexible. If you're planning on dropping in as a surprise, phone ahead to confirm the starting time. I promise to act surprised when you arrive.

REGULAR FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

Useful addresses:

anon Pursuivant - Haos Windchaser - precedence lists and gentry lists
 Lanny Bartel - 34 Dumaresq St, Gordon NSW 2072.

Mortar Pursuivant - Tristram Telfer - field heraldry
 Robert Morieson - 13 Baily Street Mount Waverley VIC, 3149 (03) 802 7148

Rocket Pursuivant - VACANT

Internal Commentary

Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefw - internal and external commentary
 Bruce Probst - P.O. Box 182 Surrey Hills, Vic, 3127 (03) 808 2567

Acting Ordonnance Pursuivant - Ædward Stæðefæste - production of Camel and Camel subscriptions
 James Petersen, 29 Bruce St, Cooks Hill, 2300. (049) 264148

Bombard Pursuivant - Tancred Enrico de Castrogiovanni - courts and ceremonies.

William Fergus - P.O. Box 367 Alexandria, NSW 2015

Unnamed position - VACANT - book heraldry and submissions processing

Hund Herald - external commentary franchises and heraldic publications

Steven Roylance - 1592 Malvern Rd, Glen Iris, Vic, 3146 (03) 885 6348

Any of the above gentles who sees an error in their details or would like to expand their entry may contact Crux Australis.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Crux goes on-line.

After muttering about doing it for the last 18 months I have finally taken the plunge and bought a modem. Anyone who cares to do so may now contact me via e-mail at Compuserve 100351,1451. I'll be checking the mailbox every night until the novelty wears off, so this is probably the cheapest, fastest and most reliable way of getting a response out of me.

Purgatorio.

Thanks to the previously mentioned modem I have been in e-mail contact with Vesper re her desires for heraldry at Purg. Basically, while Purg is a West rather than a Lochac event, she has asked for all the help she can get. Field and duty rosters will therefore be organised as per a Coronet event. Vesper has also asked if it is possible to organise a consulting table for the event, as per standard Western practice. I'm sure that with a good deal of grovelling I can get the autocrat to assign us a little corner and a couple of tables to call our own for the weekend, but what we will need is reference books. I'll be either flying or busing to the event, so the vast bulk of the Crux Australis library is going to have to stay in Brisbane. I would like to request that any herald who has space to spare pick out the eyes of their library and we'll put everything into a common reference pool for the weekend. (Please, mark your books.) With a few SCA A&O's, a couple of Papworths and Fox Davies and one or two Withycombes, Reaney's, Ekwall's, etc. we should be able to cope with multiple consultations without many problems. (I'd ask for a photocopier on site as well, but that would be dreaming.) Most of all, of course, we need people willing to pull duty as consultants as well as field and duty heralds.

Extra goodies this month

Please take careful note of Master Thorfinn's price list this month. You will notice that the SCA A&O is now available in its 3rd edition, current up to Dec 1993. This is now an excellent time to invest in these references, particularly while the exchange rate remains favourable.

There has been a major revision of the rules for submission, most particularly of the name rules. The corrected portions of the rules appear in this Camel. Please copy them and insert them into your handbooks. These are now the rules we live by.

There is also a copy of the book heraldry test. Feel free to copy and distribute it widely. After this month I'll expect each group to have a copy. Those of you who have not yet sat the test can take this as a hint.

What's not in here this month.

Vesper and I have not yet finally hooked up with the electronic transfer of the Vesper minutes files. Consequently, there is no information this month from the Vesper minutes. When things get sorted out I'll run reprints of anything we might have missed. (I am NOT reentering all that stuff manually!)

The Heraldic Muse.

Snorri Blodrekkr or Odinslundi, having read my request for song and verse on themes heraldic, has obliged us with an original poem.

Heraldsies

While I was talking with a herald, just the other day,
He prefaced every sentence by - dramatic pause - "Oy,yay!"
I guess he got the habit after speaking for the King
But in a private tete-a-tete it's quite an awkward thing.

I asked a herald I encountered, all about Court stuff.
Ere long his eyeballs bulged and he began to steam and huff;
"They never do it by the book!", then he waved his arms about.
I tried to get a word in, but his bellows drowned me out.

I showed a herald my device - I thought it was all right
The look that came across his face was NOT a pretty sight.
It went argent, gules, then vairy vert, as his ears began to glow;
"You want me to comment on your device? In just one word - Hell,
No!"

Snorri.

HOPE AND HEARTBREAK

Submissions received for Crux Australis meeting of June 5th 1994.

Present at the meeting were Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald and Kaspar von Tyrol, Acting P.E. for Parvus Portus. Everyone else appears to have gone to the movies.

SCA name : Ædward Stædefæste
Mundane name : James Petersen
Group : Mordenvale
This submission : new device
Money recieved : \$15.00 for device
Blazon : Azure seme de lys or, a canton gules ermined argent.

Permitted device changes: "Any suggestions are welcome. I believe alternates are no longer accepted in Lochac." (NOT TRUE!)

History of Submission: Ædward's name was passed by Vesper at the March 1994 meeting. No device was submitted till now.

Crux Commentary: Beautiful heraldry. Unfortunately it is in conflict with the ancient arms of France, "Azure seme de lys or." Adding the canton gives one CVD only.

...(Or does it? If the canton is the sole charge then perhaps it's clear under Rule X.1 - "Armory does not conflict with any protected armory that adds or removes the primary charge group." I believe that the ermine spots on the canton and the fleur-de-lys' on the field may be field treatments rather than charges. Comments from the rules lawyers among us are requested.)

Contrary to the submitters belief, Lochac still accepts alternate submissions. However, they must now be drawn up in full number by the submitter rather than by Crux. You may submit all your alternates with your primary, or you may wait for a letter of return.

Recommendation: Return device for conflict with France.

Consulting herald: the submitter.

SCA name : Alev Hobesepp
Mundane name : Aaron Ian Tamme
Group : Innilgard
This submission : new name, new device
Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon : Gules upon an acorn branch leaved and fructed or a dove close head to sinister argent grasping in it's beak an acorn or, on a chief azure three lovers broches argent in base a mount azure.

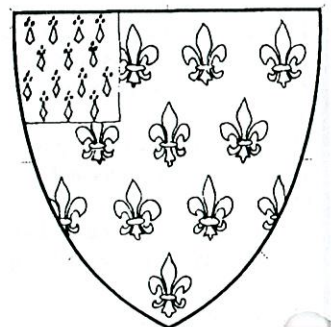
NOTE: The 'o' in Hobesepp has a tilde (a wavy dash) above it, which for some arcane reason my software refuses to reproduce.

It's great to see some original artwork in this report. Anyone supplying me with more of the same, be it graphic, verse or music, can be sure of an eager forum. (If I may jump in at this point I would like to tell anyone considering the artwork thing that the largest page I can scan is 8.5" x 14". I am using an Apple flat bed scanner which can handle anything from doodles to photographs (B&W preferred) so get creating guys! - Æ.S.)

The Crux is retiring! Hoorah! Hoorah! The Crux is retiring! Hoorah! Hoorah!

(to the tune "The Campbells are Coming!" Anyone want to write the rest?)

Just a little reminder to you all that come Twelfth Night I am to be released from this beureaucratic purgatory and allowed to become a real person again. It is therefore necessary for some noble, upright, self sacrificing soul to assume my burdens. (Otherwise I may well dump the lot in a ditch.) Applications should be sent to me in writing, setting out your experience and qualifications. I will accept submissions up to the last day of August. I want to be able to announce my successor at Purg and at Innilgard Coronet and hopefully introduce them to Vesper so she knows who she'll be dealing with.



Permitted device changes : Notes to scribe: "Use metallic or and argent. Draw charges as shown." NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

Citations / Documentation: "The name Alev is found in the Estonian epic story "Kalevipoeg" (Son of Kalev). The story dates back to the 13th century. Hobesepp is a descriptive title which translates to silversmith, Alev is also what a small town or largeish villiage is called, so the name Alev Hobesepp could also be interpreted as town silversmith." Photocopies from the Kalevipoeg, from a 1975 republication, are included. They are in what I take to be Estonian, with the exception of a segment of a forward in English, which gives the name "Kalev." The word 'Alevite' occurs in the poem, and a handwritten translation in the margin gives it's meaning as "belonging to Alev." No documentation is provided for Hobesepp.

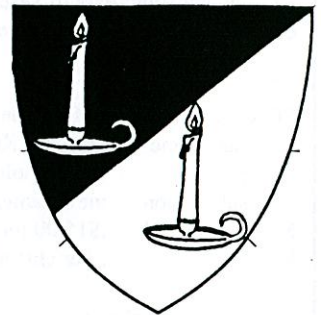
Crux Commentary: While it is flattering to be thought of as one to whom God has given the gift of tongues, it is unfortunately not true. I can't read Estonian. Unless someone else in Lochac can support the submitters translation, we should return the name for inadequate documentation of Alev, and non-existent documentation of Hobesepp. (One of the requirements of documentation is that I am able to read and understand it.)

The device has a very long blazon, which is frequently an indication of overcomplexity. I would suggest a better blazon would be "Gules a raven close to sinister regardant argent grasping in it's beak an acorn and in its claws an oak twig or, on a chief azure three broches argent, a base azure." The specification of lovers broches is a detail that can be left to artistic license and notes to scribes. (What, exactly, is a lovers broch, anyhow?) As far as I can see the device is in acceptable style and free of conflict, but cannot be forwarded without a name. (Very nice emblazoning, though.)

Recommendation: Return name for documentation, put device on Crux hold pending valid name resubmission.

Consulting herald: Tovy Woolmongere

SCA name : Ailyth Cambel of Rannoch Moor
Mundane name : Susie Lukis
Group : Stormhold
This submission : new name, new device
Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon : Per bend sinister sable and azure, in bend two candles argent enflamed proper in flat candlesticks or.



Permitted name changes : Acceptable alternates - Aility Cambel of Rannoch Moor, Important element/s is / are: sound, Language of name is given as English and Scottish.

Permitted device changes : NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

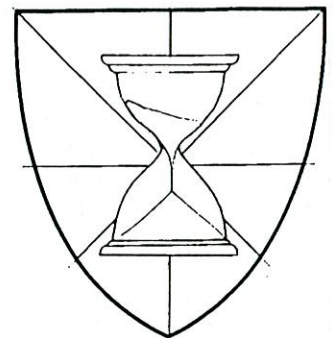
Citations / Documentation: Withycombe (p.11) gives Ailith as a variant of the old English Aldith, documented to 1086. Black's "Surnames of Scotland" (pp 129-130) gives Cambel, in this spelling, from 1263. Adrian Blooms "Dictionary of Placenames in the British Isles" (p291) gives a Rannoch Moor in the Grampians. Photocopies are provided for all these references.

Crux Commentary: The spelling of "Ailith" with a 'y' seems to me to be a reasonable variation. If there are problems, the submitter has indicated that the strictly documented spelling is acceptable as an alternate. The device is in good style and free of conflict.

Recommendation: Submit name and device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

SCA name : Dameon Greybeard
Mundane name : Paul Davies
Group : Politarhopolis
This submission : new name, new device
Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon : Gyronny sable and murrey an hourglass with sands shifting or.



Permitted name changes : Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is : sound. Language of name is given as English.

Permitted device changes : Acceptable alternates - 1/"Change murrey to purpure", 2/"dd an orle or", Important element/s of the design is / are: colours. Notes to scribe: "Please draw as shown above. The colour should be between burgundy (wine red) and purple."

Citations / Documentation: none.

Crux Commentary: The spelling "Dameon" is undocumented by the submitter. Unless anyone can come up with some support for it it should be corrected to "Damian", which Withycombe documents to 1205. (p.78). The submitter has permitted minor changes of spelling to allow registration. There are significant problems with the device. Murrey is not a colour used in SCA heraldry, as it was introduced after our 1600AD cutoff date. The emblazoned colour is closest to red, so I considered just correcting the blazon from murrey to gules. However, the submitter has made it clear that he wants MURREY, both in his notes to scribes and in his indication that colour is important to him. His first alternate, changing the murrey to purpure, clears this problem, however the RfS require that good contrast exist between tinctures in a divided field. Where the field is divided into more than two pieces, that means one of the two tinctures must be a metal, and the other a colour. Gyronny of sable and purpure is not acceptable. The second alternate, adding an orle or, is quite pretty, but the colour contrast problems still prevent it's acceptance. On a different point, there is no need to blazon that the sands in the hourglass are shifting. This is best left as a bit of artistic detail in the notes to scribes.

Recommendation: Correct name and pass to Vesper, return device for style with advice on the available colours in the SCA heraldic palate and the requirements of contrast.

Consulting herald: Leonie de Grey.

SCA name : Giles Leabrook
 Mundane name : Braddon Giles
 Group : Politarhopolis
 This submission : resubmission of change of registered device from "Ermines a saltire fleury purple" (Reg 15/1/89).
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for device.
 Blazon : Quarterly gules and sable a dragons head couped contourny argent.



Permitted device changes : NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

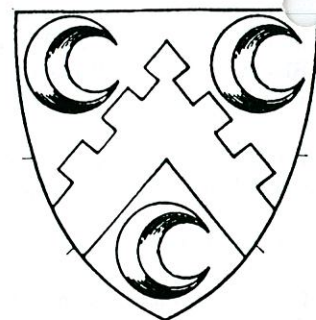
History of Submission: Giles last attempt to change his device, "Argent a card pique azure" was returned for conflict by Vesper in the minutes of March 94. I believe Giles is trying to change his arms because his present device is being confused with the symbol of the Crossroads Medieval Villiage organisation.

Crux Commentary: Seems to be that this beastie is to sinister and should be blazoned as such. Otherwise, no problems.

Recommendation: Pass to Vesper

Consulting herald: the submitter

SCA name : Martin de Chevilon
 Mundane name : George Koukouvinos
 Group : Stormhold
 This submission : new name, new device
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
 Blazon : Per chevron gules and vert a chevron embattled argent between three decrescents or.



Permitted name changes : Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable,

Important element is: sound, Language of name is given as French

Permitted device changes : Important element/s of the design is: charges

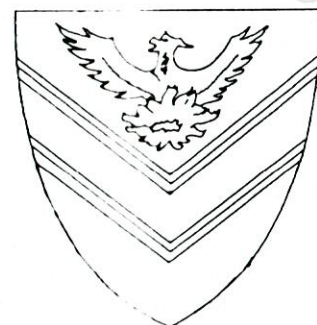
Citations / Documentation: Martin appears in Withycombe (p210) documented in this spelling to 1258AD. The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World gives Chevilon as a small villiage in NE France. Photocopies of all references are provided.

Crux Commentary: The placename docco lacks any date information. However, normal practice is that, unless someone doing commentary has information to the contrary, the College of heralds will accept that a place existed before 1600 AD if the submitter can prove it exists today. The sevice appears to be in good order and free from conflict.

Recommendation: Pass name and device on to Vesper

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

SCA name : Martyn Fairchild of Grenhamerton.
 Mundane name : Andrew Bennett
 Group : St. Monica
 This submission : name resub to Crux, device on hold at Crux.
 Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Purpure a chevron inverted cotised argent in chief a phoenix or.



Permitted name changes : Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important elements are: language, spelling, Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

Permitted device changes : Important elements of the design are: charges, colours. NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

History of Submission: The previous name "Martyn Fairchild" was returned for conflict with Martin the Fair Child (SCA) in the January 94 Camel. No problems were found by commentary with either the name or the device other than the name conflict.

Documentation: The submitter has provided photocopies from Mills "Dictionary of English Place Names" (p155) citing Grenhamerton in North Yorkshire from 1176AD.

Crux Commentary: The conflict issue has been taken care of, and I see no other problems. Martyn is an English variant of Marun cited in Hanks Hodges Dictionary of First Names on p.227, where it is noted that the name was very popular on the Continent during the Middle Ages. Fairchild cited from Reaneys Dictionary of British Surnames, p.121, where a Robert Fairchild's name is recorded from 1250 AD. Documentation has also been provided for the placename Grenhamerton.

Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Consulting herald: none listed.

SCA name : Ordonnance Pursuivant
Group : Lochac
This submission : new name for Crux deputy in charge of producing the Camel.
Money recieved : not required for group submissions.

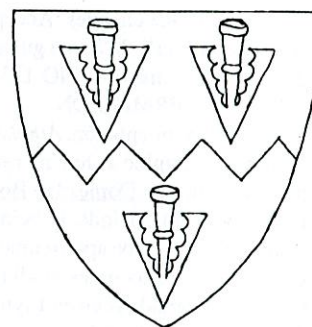
Permitted name changes : Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important elements are: meaning; spelling. Language of name is given as Latin (or possibly English or French).

Citations / Documentation: The Oxford English Dictionary gives one of the meanings of ordonnance as "systematic arrangement, esp. of written materials,..., a plan or method of literary or artistic composition..." The word describes the duties of the office rather well. Crux deputies are traditionally named after things that go bang; thus we have Mortar, Canon, Rocket, etc. The word thus makes a nice pun with 'ordnance', defined as 'mounted guns, dept. of military stores, etc.' Puns, of course, are beloved of all heralds, so when Aedward found this title we decided to take a pun(t) at it. (My brackets - couldn't resist. Æ.S.)

Recommendation: Definitely pass on to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Ædward Stædefæste

SCA name : Seaan McAy
Mundane name : Michael McKay
Group : Stormhold
This submission : new name, new device
Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device.
Blazon : Per fess dancetty argent and vert three pheons counterchanged.



Permitted name changes : Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important elements are: language; sound. Language of name is given as Irish / Scottish

Permitted device changes : NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

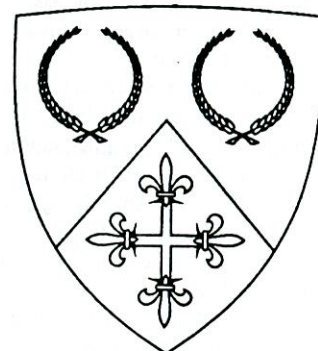
Citations / Documentation: O'Corrain and Maguire's "Gaelic Personal Names" give on page 522 one Gilchrist Mac ymar McAy from 1329AD. Black's "Surnames of Scotland" gives on p.163 Seaan, in this spelling. It is noted as popular in England from the 12th to the 15th centuries, and was introduced into Ireland by Anglo-Norman settlers. Photocopies are provided.

Crux Commentary: The name and device seem to be well constructed and free from conflict. No black and white copy has been provided for digitising, and half of the forms have not been completely coloured in, but I'll take care of that this time. (Gods, but I'm I nice guy!)

Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

SCA name : Incipient Shire of Torlyon
Group : Yass, NSW. (The Crossroads Medieval Villiage.)
This submission : new name, new device
Money recieved : not required for group arms.
Blazon : Per chevron argent and azure, in chief two laurel wreaths azure, in base a cross flory argent



Permitted device changes : NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION

Citations / Documentation: Photocopies from the Oxford English Dictionary are provided showing that a Tor is a pile of rocks, or a rocky hill, etc., and that the usage is documented back to 1000AD. Lyon is a documented alternate spelling of Lion.

Crux Commentary: Firstly, the name submission is informal, because, as the cover letter explains, the group had device forms, but no name forms. In addition, it is unaccompanied by a petition from the populace supporting the proposed name and arms. I shall write back to the submitters to see what I can do about fixing these problems. With any luck I'll get the forms and petitions back before the commentary gets in, and the submission can proceed without delay. I can find no conflict or problem with either the proposed name or device.

Recommendation: Submit name and device to Vesper as soon as I get a valid name submission and petition.

Consulting herald: Cristoval Gitano.

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PREROGATIVE.

Consolidated commentary and Crux decisions on submissions from March & April.

This month, comments were received from:

Crux Australis: Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald.

Politarchopolis: Wolfgang von Auerbach, acting P.E. for Politarchopolis; Morag Freyser, P.E. at Large; Giles Leabrook, P.E. at Large; Duncan MacAlpin Shieldsbane, Eric of Tobar Mhuire, Marijke van Leiden, and Ysabeau Chanteuse, Cornets.

Stormhold: Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw and Pedair na Cluaine Bige, Pursuivants at Large; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. at Large (and meeting scribe); and Marguerite Russell of Paisley, Cornet.

1. Athelstan of Tilbrook [Wayne Klarenbeck]

Castellum Montanum

New Name, New Device

Per bend gules and sable a mullet of eight interlocking mascles within a bordure potency argent

Submitted as:

Permitted device changes :Acceptable alternates - 1/"Change per bend to per bend sinister", 2/"Swap gules with sable". Important element/s of the design is/are: charges. NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.

Citations/Documentation: *Athelstan* is documented from The Saxon Kings by Richard Humble as having reigned from 924 to 939. *Tilbrook* is documented from The Domesday Book - England's Heritage Then and Now, edited by Thomas Hinde, as being in the holding of William de Warrenne. A map shows it to be approximately half way between Northampton and Cambridge. Photocopies of all docco are provided

Consulting herald: Tegwen Llyn y Fan Fawr.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Mullets of interlaced mascles appear to be popular these days. The device is quite neat, and appears to be free of conflict. I would like to point out that if you tick the "Make No Changes" box on a form it is pointless to offer alternate designs, as you have forbidden me to consider them. The name also appears to be free of conflict. Withycombe p.35 mentions *Athelstan* as the son of Edward the Elder, but interestingly gives dates of 925 - 940. The name died out almost completely after the Norman invasion. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The name seems to be of good construction, perhaps check the spelling of *Tilbrook*. We like the device, but would suggest that there be fewer, larger potents on the bordure. Recommendation: pass name and device.

Stormhold: There seems to have been a lot of these mullets of eight interlocking mascles lately, hasn't there. Seems quite O.K. though.

Summary and Recommendation:

The documentation for the name is fine; Ekwall p.473 dates *Tilbrook* to the Domesday Boke, although its spelling at that time was *Tilebroc* (meaning "Tila's stream"). It would have been better if the spelling used in the name was more consistent for a single point in history, but is certainly acceptable as is.

I hope this doesn't mark the beginning of a "fad" for interlocked mascles. There seems to be no concrete reason for returning this that I'm aware of, but personally I would be urging Laurel to disallow the "interlocked mascles" motif as NPS and difficult to identify. I echo Politarchopolis' comments re: the potents on the bordure.

Recommendation: pass name and device.

Crux Decision: pass name and device. While a mullet of interlaced mascles may be non-period style it does appear in the most recent edition of the PicDic as a permitted charge in SCA heraldry, and as such it's disallowance is a decision for Laurel, or possibly Vesper; certainly not for the Lochac college.

2. Bacchus Wood, Canton of [River Haven]

New Name, New Device

Or, on an amphora purpure a laurel wreath or with three gouttes de vin in chief

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, language of name is given as English.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Or an amphora purpure and in chief a laurel wreath vert between two goutte de vin". Important element/s of the design is/are: charges, colours. Notes to scribe: "Amphora has a pointed base as shown".

Citations/Documentation: No photocopies are provided, no references are cited. *Baccus* is given as "Greek or Roman god of wine" and *Wood* as "thick growth of trees."

Consulting herald: William Castille.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: A petition is provided signed by 13 people, 6 of whom give a member number. The petition does not specifically mention the proposed blazon, which could be a problem. However, I consulted on this one and I confirm that this is the proposed design. The petition gives permission for the alternate design to be considered, but doesn't specifically mention the alternate blazon either. The group's name, thankfully, is specifically mentioned. As far as we can see the name is in good form and free of conflict. I don't believe that Bacchus worship had anything to do with woods, other than peripherally, so I don't think the name will run into any problems on this account. The device and the alternate both appear to be free of conflict. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The name seems to be clear of Bacchus Marsh. Bacchanalian rites did take place in woods, but so did the rites of most other Ancient Deities, so there is probably no undue presumption. We had difficulty seeing the laurel wreath. We think that it should be more prominent. A couple of suggestions: a smaller amphora within a laurel wreath; a wider variety of amphora, to allow the wreath to be wider. We'd also like to check against the symbol of St. Bacchus (12-13C), just to make sure that there is no presumption there. Recommendation: pass name, return device for a larger laurel wreath.

Stormhold: The gouttes drawn are not the way they were drawn in period they really should have wavy bits at the top, if this is too vague try looking in the PicDic2.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name is certainly clear of Bacchus Marsh (a town in Victoria); the substantive noun is quite different. There is no inherent problem with the basic concept of a name with the structure "diety's place" that I'm aware of, so long as that name is not making a claim to be a unique location (for example, "God's Stable" would probably not be acceptable). Recent Laurel precedent permits a single allusion to a diety's name to appear in armorial bearings; more than a single allusion is considered to be a presumptuous claim. The Britannica (Vol.4, p.110) states: "*Dionysus*, also called *Bacchus*, or (in Rome) *Liber*, in Greco-Roman religion, a nature god of fruitfulness and vegetation, especially known as a god of wine and ecstasy. . . . His personal attributes were an ivy wreath, the thyrsus, and the kantharos, a large two-handed goblet." Unfortunately, what we have here is two different references to Bacchus' wine association, and another to his wreath symbol. (OK, the wreath is required for branch armory, but I don't see that as preventing it from being an allusion as well.) I'm afraid that this is almost certainly "too much".

Given that we *must* have a wreath, it seems clear to me that that charge will be the only reference to the diety that will be permitted. So future designs will have to eliminate the "wine" references altogether. This eliminates the canton's second choice as well.

I was unable to find any specific reference to symbols associated with Saint Bacchus (died 303 AD) so I don't think there is any problem here; indeed the fact that there was a mortal Bacchus adds extra support to the name, since "mortal's-name place" is an extremely common form of placename.

It's OK for the petition to not mention the specific blazon, since Laurel can change the blazon as he likes anyway. It's only important that the petition show the proposed *emblazon* (or emblazons, if alternates are permitted).

Recommendation: submit name, return device for extensive reworking. In future submissions it is recommended that the wreath be made slightly more prominent than as given here.

Crux decision: Submit name, submit device. The precedent regarding deific associations in armory must have gone past while I was asleep, as I wasn't aware things had been defined that precisely. Basically, we have three possible "items of association" with Bacchus - the wreath, the amphora and the drop of wine. It's my opinion that the wreath should not be counted against the device, because it's a required charge. The college may choose to be understanding about such things. For example, we explicitly do not count required charges for complexity. (Then again, they may not. Let's find out.) The kantharos is a large, two handed goblet. According to my references at hand, a kantharos has significant differences from an amphora (aside from size, which is indistinguishable under these circumstances.) A kantharos has a small flat foot. Some amphora had one also, but this one, emblazoned in the classical form does not. A kantharos has an approximately semi-globular basin with a mouth nearly as wide as the vessels maximum diameter, while an amphora is much longer in length than in width, and has a relatively narrow mouth. Finally a kantharos has two relatively large handles which rise well above the lip of the vessel. The handles of an amphora are relatively smaller, and are at all points below the lip of the vessel. I would have to call it significantly different from an amphora in outline. While amphora are still closely associated with wine, I would put them at about two removes from association with Bacchus. (Amphora were used to store almost everything. They were the Tetra-paks of the classical period.) By my counting, that leaves only the permitted one allusion, the drop of wine. I think that it's worth getting Higher Authority to look this one over.

Incidentally, I work in the history section of a museum with a fair collection of classical antiquities. Does it show?

3. **Benedetta de Spenser** [Michelle Spenser]

Ynys Fawr (sic)

Appeal of grammatical correction of name presently registered - *Benedetta Despenser*.

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Benedetta de Spensa*, Important element/s is/are: spelling.

History of Submission: Originally submitted to Crux in September 1990 as *Benedetta de Spenser*, the name was registered by Laurel on 19th Jan 1991 as *Benedetta Despenser*. Laurel noted that the *de* was not a separable word part and corrected the spelling as allowed on the forms. *Benedetta* appealed this correction to Crux in August of 1991, citing Reaney's *OoES* (158) for *Hugh de Spenser* in the 13th century, and further noting that Laurel had registered the name *Robert de Spenser of Wessex* in May 1991. This appeal was forwarded with Crux support. The appeal was returned by Laurel at his meeting of May 1992, but the letter of return was not written until 17 Oct 1992. (The College was having some problems back then.) Laurel stated that the evidence provided by the submitter did not justify the change. In particular, the 'd' in *Hugh de Spenser* is actually a thorn rune and should be read as 'th'. The registration of *Robert de Spenser of Wessex* "appears to have been in error", and the College is not obligated to repeat errors. The letter of return closes with the advice that "only further information that you uncover in research which shows that *de Spenser* is a reasonable spelling for your name would be a reasonable grounds for further appeal."

Citations/Documentation: The submitter has provided photocopies from *Calendar of Inquisitions Miscellaneous - Chancery - preserved in the public record for the years 1308 - 1347*, *Calendar of State Papers Domestic for the Reign of James the First (1619 - 1623)*, *Dormant, Abeyant, Forfeited and Extinct Peerages of the British Empire* by Sir Bernard Burke, *Ulster King of Arms*, and *The Surnames of Scotland - Their Origin, Meaning and History* by George F. Black. Each one of these references gives the name *de Spenser*. Also documented are the variants *Despenser*, *le Spenser*, *de Spensa*, *de Spensa*, and *de Spens*, all before 1600 AD.

Consulting herald: Hrolfr Hreggvidarson. (And a very nice job he made of it!)

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The documentation provided is compelling. Four pages of photocopies (plus cover sheets) all support the submitters appeal. Commentary is almost unnecessary on this one, as the appeal will be forwarded regardless of what we think. The only reason for return would be if Laurel chooses to stick to the "thorn rune" interpretation of the spelling. If so, then for the sake of consistency we would probably need to ban the use of the word element 'de' in any name. Recommendation: Pass with support.

Stormhold: We support this appeal Whole Heartedly!

Summary and Recommendation:

What can I say? I think the evidence is pretty iron-clad. Submit it, with support. (Note to Crux Australis: Baroness Benedetta is from Stormhold, not Ynys Fawr.)

4. **Caoitigern Dearbhail Mael Brigte** [Dina Butler]

Politarchopolis

New Name, New Device

Lozengy vert and gules three stags heads caboshed argent attired of 14 or

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Caointiarn Mael Brigte*, *Caoitigern Mc Bride*, *Caointiarn Mc Bride*. Language of name is given as Irish-Gaelic, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.

Citations/Documentation: Photocopies are provided from *Gaelic Personal Names* by O'Corrain and Maguire documenting the spellings *Caínigern* and *Caointiarn* from 626 and 715 AD. *Dearbhail*, in variant spellings (*Derbáil*, *Der Bfáil*), is documented from 931 and 1010, though not in this precise spelling. *Mael Brigte*, meaning 'devotee of St. Brigit' is noted as "much used in the medieval period."

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The name is well documented from a standard and respected source and appears to be free of conflict. The device is free of conflict, although blazoning the number of points on the antlers is a detail that belongs in the scribes notes rather than the blazon. We would grant no difference for it. Recommendation: pass name and device to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The name appears to be in order. The device must be returned for lack of contrast in the field, just like Hugh the Little's last time. Giles will be talking to the submitter about a resubmission by the time you read this. Recommendation: pass name, return device.

Stormhold: The construction of this name is not correct and should really use one of the documented names not a hybrid. We suggest the first name. Also the names need to be corrected to include the accents that they include. The name we suggest correcting this submission to is *Caínigern Dearbháil Máel Brigte*.

The field on the device is alas illegal as lozengy must be of contrasting colours i.e., a metal and a tincture. However the following conflicts occur:

Gules three bucks heads caboshed argen Hugford Papworth p.926;
Gules three bucks heads caboshed argen attired or Anne [ibid.];
Gules three stags heads caboshed argen Dunster Papworth p.927;
Gules three stags heads caboshed argen attired or Hungford [ibid.];
Sable three bucks heads caboshed argen Rigmaiden [ibid.];
Sable three bucks heads caboshed argen attired or Cavendish [ibid.];
Sable three stags heads caboshed argen Betington [ibid.];
Sable three stags heads caboshed argen attired or Cavendish [ibid.];
Vert three harts heads caboshed argen Frennelly [ibid.].

Summary and Recommendation:

The name has a couple of problems as submitted. The worst is that it's mixing a few different spelling styles; a consistent approach throughout is much more plausible. (It's not particularly important which spelling style is used; they're all valid.) The form suggested by Stormhold would appear to be the smallest change from the submitted name. The other problem with the name is that Irish names with more than two elements are vanishingly rare; this would have been considerably more authentic with the middle element dropped altogether. However, it is legal as it stands. Aside from the obvious problem with the low contrast field, there is the question of the numerous conflicts to be considered. There is indeed no

need at all for the number of points on the horns to be specified. Nice art, though.

Recommendation: submit name, corrected to *Cáintigern Dearbháil Máel Brigte*; return device for redesign.

Crux decision - submit name with recommended correction, return device for contrast problems and conflict as cited.

5. Catherine Hervé [Catherine Harvey]

Aneala

New Name, New Device

Gules on a bend sinister cotised or a winged unicorn courant wings addorsed sable

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Language of name is given as French.

Citations/Documentation: *Everyman's Dictionary of First Names* by Dunkling and Gosling, p.43-4 cites *Catherine* in this spelling as both a French and English form of the name. *First Names First* by Dunkling, p.99-100 further documents some of the variants of the name. *Baby's Names* by Saville, p.27-8, further documents the name and the spelling. Reaney's DoBS p.167 gives *Hervé* as the old Breton form of the name *Harvey*, introduced to England by the Normans. H&H Surnames p.243, and Black's *Surnames of Scotland* on p.357 repeat this information. Photocopies are provided.

Consulting herald: Craig Eideard MacGhille Aindra.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The device appears to be in good style and free from conflict. The documentation provided for the surname appears to be in good order. Withycombe p.186 notes that the usual old French form of the christian name would have been 'Caterine' or 'Cateline.' Nowhere does Withycombe give data on the precise spelling we have here (Catherine), although it appears in his (*sic*) sectional title. It would certainly appear to be extremely close to documented variants. Please note that none of the references given by the submitter for *Catherine* are held in high regard by the college.

I am concerned that we have a submitted name extremely close to the submitter's given name. I believe that one of the reasons we ask people in the Society to take a new name is to encourage the development of persona other than our mundane selves. Admittedly, some people take this more seriously than others. However, a difference this trivial makes me suspect that the submitter is trying to 'cop out' of this process. Is it a requirement that SCA names differ from mundane names? If so, by how much? I would like commentary both on the philosophy and the legality of such situations. Recommendation: Forward name and device to Vesper.

Polltarchopolls: We think that there should be more difference between SCA and Mundane names, but that there are enough precedents for SCA names that are pronounced like the Mundane names (eg, Caoimhin O Fiodhabhra (Kevin O'Fury), ex-Vesper) to let it pass. Wolfgang wasn't entirely convinced, but was out-voted. The device looks good, and appears to be free of conflict. Recommendation: pass name and device.

Stormhold: This name is identical in pronunciation to the submitter's mundane name which under the rules for submission is in fact illegal. We suggest changing the given name to *Catiline* which could possibly fix the problem.

Against the device *Gules on a bend sinister cotised Or a wooden torch enflamed proper* Innes Dee (SCA 11/93).

Summary and Recommendation:

Recent precedent has established that a submitter's legal name and the SCA name must differ by a noticeable (if not necessarily "significant") change. For example, the real *John Smith* can submit *John the Smith*. Basically, any difference, even if small, is enough.

The problem here is that there is no significant difference between *Hervé* and *Harvey*. The entry from Reaney's DoBS shows this quite clearly: all the Period examples are spelt *Her-* and yet the main entry title is *Harvey, Harvie, Hervey*. The Period *Her-* is clearly pronounced to rhyme with "car", not "cur". The submitter has changed the spelling, but has not changed the pronunciation in any significant way.

There being no acceptable alternates, the name must be returned in accordance with the *Admin. Handbook*, "Protected Items", Section I.

The device is unfortunately in conflict with Innes as cited, since there can be no more than a single CD obtained from any changes to a tertiary charge. Recommendation: return name and device for redesign.

Crux decision: return name, recommending the addition of a differencing phrase (of <somewhere> or the <something>). Return device for conflict as cited.

6. Gwen ferch Llywelyn [Jennifer Wigman]

Mordenvale

New Name, New Device

(per chevron) Sable and vert a chevron argent in base a maltese cross argent

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ *Gwen ferch Rhys*, 2/ *Gwen ferch Carawn*, 3/ *Mwynwen ferch Llywelyn*. Language of name is given as Welsh, please correct grammar and spelling to this language. NO NAME CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Change cross to cross fitchy, reverse chevron", Important element/s of the design is/are: colours. Citations/Documentation: Photocopies are provided from *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts* edited by P.C. Bartown (*sic*). All the actual names in the primary and alternate submissions appear in the photocopies, but no specific dates appear.

Consulting heralds: Melloney de Charteris and Ædward Stædefæste.

Commentary Received:

Crux Commentary: The name appears to be free of conflict and in good style. However, permit me to rant a little here.

Documentation must include photocopies of the books title page, giving name, author, publisher and year of publication. These have not been provided. Also, I must receive FOUR copies of all docco to go with the four name forms I need. I have only been provided one. Because I am a kind and gentle soul, charitable to all God's creatures, I'll deal with the problem myself - this time. However, the next person to pull this trick may find themselves dealing with my evil twin - Peter the Uncompromising and Distinctly Unfriendly.

On the device, Harald has pointed out that this is technically not a Maltese cross, which has curved arms with flat terminations. Technically it's four triangles in cross conjoined at centre in point. While I believe he is correct, I'm not sure that the difference is worth reblazoning. Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.

Polltarchopolls: The name seems fine to us, though we weren't able to check the dates. We've all seen plenty of names like it in the O&A, though that's no precedent. We believe that the cross should either be reblazoned as suggested or redrawn as a true Maltese cross. It covers a good third of the visual field, and is therefore quite a visually significant charge. I like the device. Recommendation: pass name, return device for reblazoning or redrawing.

Stormhold: This very pretty name is unfortunately in conflict with Gwendolyn ferch Llywellyn (SCA 6/84) and Gwenllian ferch Llywellyn (SCA 6/93) as *Gwen* is a diminutive of both of these names and thus conflicts with them. It is also possibly in conflict with Gwentyth ferch Llywellyn (SCA 2/91) however our documentation is not clear as to whether *Gwen* is a diminutive of *Gwentyth* or not. On the up side the equally pretty *Gwen ferch Rhys* is as far as we could tell clear of conflict.

The cross is a "cross of four triangles conjoined at centre in point" and should be blazoned as such. This is significantly different from a Maltese cross.

Summary and Recommendation:

Since every name in Bartrum is lifted directly from Period sources, there is no question that the elements of the name are Period. Unfortunately, Withycombe (p.143) has this to say about *Gwen*: "*Gwen* is the common pet-form of *Guendolen* and of other Welsh f. names compounded with *gwen* (f. of *gwyn* 'white' which is used as a man's name)." This opens the name up to the various conflicts cited by Stormhold, as the RfS (V.4.c) stipulate that diminutives of names will conflict with their source. (And why then was *Gwenllian ferch Llywellyn* registered? Because *Gwen* and *Gwendolyn* are different names and therefore do not conflict; they just happen to share the same diminutive.)

[Note: with the RfS changes published in the Cover Letter to the April 1994 LoAR, this particular rule is modified somewhat (the new reference V.1.a.i), but not, alas, in any way that affects the conflicts here.]

The alternate name of *Gwenferch Rhys* appears to be fine, unfortunately the submitter has permitted no changes, so the name must be returned.

The device will benefit significantly from a redrawing (since it will have to be returned with the name). The chevron needs to be *much* steeper, and ideally will reach nearly to the top of the shield, since there is only one other charge that needs to be accommodated. The cross is most definitely *not* a "Maltese cross" (see PicDic2 #191) but neither is it a "cross of four triangles"; it is actually an acceptable artistic variant of a *cross formy* (see PicDic2 #180 and accompanying text). (It could still be drawn better, however.)

Recommendation: return name for permission to use first alternate, return device for redrawing (and reblazoning).

Crux decision: return name for conflict as cited. I would normally be reluctant to return this device as it seems acceptable in style and drawing to me, but as I can't forward it without a name, so no extra delay is caused, and it could be improved on redrawing, I will recommend to the submitter that she redraft.

7. Isabella Bianca D'Barbarossa [Yvette Klarenbeck]

Castellum Montanum

New Name, New Device

Bevilled per bend sinister sable and or sparky and a quill a bordure embattled counterchanged

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/" Or to Argent" 2/" Sparky to Ermine" 3/" Bevilled per bend to straight per bend". Important element of the design is: charges.

Citations/Documentation: *The Bloomsbury Dictionary of First Names* by Julia Cresswell cites *Isabella* on page 126. It is the Spanish form of *Isobel* or *Isabel*, which were themselves interchangeable with *Elizabeth* from the 12th to the 16th century. *Bianca* is given on page 41 as the Italian form of the name *Blanche*, which is dated to 1369. The Spanish form of *Blanche* is given as *Blanca*. *The Century Cyclopedia of Christian Names*, edited by Benjamin Smith gives *Barbarossa* as the Italian for "Red Beard" and cites Frederick 1st "Barbarossa", Emperor of Germany. It is also given as the name of two famous corsairs, *Horuk Barbarossa* (d. 1518) and *Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa*, his brother, who were Beys of Algiers. Photocopies of the references are provided.

Consulting heralds: Tegwen Llyn y Fan Fawr an Heloise of Sherbourne.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Firstly the blazon should be "Per bend sinister bevilled sable sparky or and or a quill sable and a bordure embattled counterchanged." It looks out of balance with only one charge on a flank, but that alone is not reason for return. The submitter is apparently trying to construct a Spanish-Italian name, which countries were in continuous enough friendly contact during our Period that the combination is not unreasonable. I am concerned about the appellation "D'Barbarossa" or "the red bearded" to a female name. The docco is quite specific about the translation - red beard, not the more general red hair. It appears to be a descriptive byname, not a family name, so I don't believe it would normally be attached to a woman. Then again, the submitter has supplied docco, so she must know exactly what the name means and is prepared to live with the possibility of malicious mistranslation (Isabella Bianca the Red Bearded?). Recommendation: pass name and device to Vesper.

Pollitarchopolls: We didn't mind the "D'Barbarossa" - we thought it could be a family name of sorts (daughter/children of Red Beard?). The device looks unbalanced. The effect of the complex line of division is lost against the complex field treatment. Perhaps a plain bend would be better. Recommendation: pass name and (with reservations) device.

Stormhold: The "D" in this name is incorrect and doesn't make sense in Italian. De Felice (p.69) however documents the surname *Barbarossa* which would improve the name to the extent that it is acceptable. We recommend that the change be made.

Figure 1

(No figure supplied - Æ.S.)

The blazon should in fact be corrected to *Per bend sinister bevilled sable estencelé Or and Or a quill pen bendwise sinister sable and bordure embattled per bend sinister Or and sable*. However the bevilled as drawn is not acceptable by a recent Laurel precedent. It should look like Figure 1.

Summary and Recommendation:

As noted by Stormhold, *D'Barbarossa* makes no sense in Italian (let alone as a descriptive byname). However *Barbarossa* has survived as an Italian surname so dropping the *D'* would be sufficient to fix it, and would appear to be within the allowable grammatical changes.

The correct blazon is as given by Stormhold; please note that "sparky" is not appropriate, this arrangement is described as *estencelé* or *semy of sparks* (you can read all about it in PicDic2 #684). Note that the "sparks" are charges, and not part of the field.

The more serious problem is the of the field division depiction as noted by Stormhold. The full details of Laurel's discussion was reproduced in the CAML for October 1992. The short and sweet summary is that (a) the "bevil" must be vertical and (b) there should be a balanced arrangement of charges on each side of the line of division. This design fails on both criteria, and will need substantial redesign. Alternates 1 and 2 do nothing to help; however alternate 3 (which I interpret as "removing the bevil from the line of division") would seem to be acceptable, although not particularly good heraldic style.

Recommendation: submit name as *Isabella Bianca Barbarossa*, submit device alternate 3 if forms have been provided, otherwise return for redrawing/redesign.

Crux decision: submit name with recommended correction of dropping the "d'" from *Barbarossa*. Return device for redrafting in line with Laurel's recent precedent.

8. Jonathon de Hadleigh [Jonathon Knight]

Abertridwr

New Name

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important elements are: meaning; sound. Language of name is given as English.

Citations/Documentation: *Coins of England* Seaby Catalogue - *Robert de Hadelie*, a moneyer at Bury St. Edmunds during the reign of Edward I (1272 - 1307). Also, *Hadleigh*, *Hadelie*, *Hadley*, *Hadlie* - from the Domesday Book. Reaney's DoBS p.161-2 cites *Matilda de Hadleigh* from 1194, *Warin de Hadlai* from 1212, and other examples. Photocopies are provided from the coin catalogue and from Reaney.

Consulting herald: none listed.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The only citation that gives Hadleigh in this spelling is from the Domesday Book, and no photocopies are provided. Some of the variants given are so close that the spelling variation seems reasonable. Ekwall gives a place called Hadleigh in Essex, but again the period spellings documented vary from that on the submission. The name by the way means "heather covered clearing." I am unable to document Jonathon from any reference in the Crux library, but it should be acceptable under the mundane name allowance. Recommendation: pass name to Vesper. Stormhold: *Jonathon* can be found in Withycombe on p.179 as *Jonathan* with the "o" to an "a" not a huge change. *de Hadleigh* is in Reaney's DoBS on p.161. *Hadleigh* is also documentable as a town from Ekwall p.210. The use of modern spellings is not a problem.

Summary and Recommendation:

H&H FN p.181 cites *Jonathon* as a common English variant of *Jonathan*. This seems to be a safe spelling variation. The name would be better in one of the Period spellings (*de Hadelie*, etc.) but is acceptable as submitted. Pass as submitted.

Crux decision: pass as submitted.

9. **Kaspar von Tirols** [Peter Bailey]
 Parvus Portus
 Device Resub to Vesper. (Name reg. Sep 92.)
Argent an executioners hood ermines

Submitted as:

Permitted device changes: Important element of the design is charges.

History of Submission: Kaspar's name was passed by Laurel in September 1992. His previous device "Sable a chevron ploye inverted in chief two lozenges on a chief argent three mullets sable" was returned by Crux (*sic - it was actually Vesper*) in June 1992 for non period style. This submission is a complete redesign.

Consulting heralds: Kaspar von Tirols and Isabella de Bordeaux.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Kaspar has taken the recent discussions regarding alternate submissions to heart and submitted three full sets of forms - one original and two alternates. His original and first alternate were eliminated at Baronial level for use of forbidden charges (dragons eyes), leaving this design to be considered here. As far as we can tell it is clear of conflict. The major concern I have is identifiability - can you look at it and recognise an executioners hood? A secondary concern is its resemblance to those things which chase PacMan around the screen. Recommendation: pass device to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: Casper the Friendly Ghost! It certainly looks a lot like the PacMan ghosts, and like the unfriendly ghosts from the Casper

comics and cartoon series. The counter-ermine does reduce recognition of the hood, but possibly not by enough to return it. Recommendation: some of us wanted to bounce it for being a joke, the rest wanted to pass it for the same reason.

Stormhold: The blazon should be corrected to *Argent an executioner's hood counter-ermine*.

Summary and Recommendation:

Please note that the SCA does not use the blazonry term "ermine". This is because it is all too easy to drop that final 's' and suddenly the device is radically changed . . . the SCA uses the term "counter-ermine" instead. The executioner's hood seems to be an SCA-invented charge, but there's nothing particularly objectionable about it of which I am aware (see PicDic2 #385) - PacMan notwithstanding.

Recommendation: submit to Vesper.

Crux decision: pass to Vesper

10. **Madelaine les Cheval Entrainer** [Naomi Hall]
 Parvus Portus
 New Name, New Device
Argent, between a horse passant and a rose gules a cross tripartite

and fretted sable

Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Magdalena Equorum Domitar*, *Madelaine the Horse Trainer*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, important element is meaning. Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

Citations/Documentation: "Cheval Entrainer - Horse trainer." No references or photocopies are provided.

Consulting herald: none listed.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Firstly, the blazon should be corrected to "Argent a cross tripartite and fretted sable between in bend a horse passant and a rose gules." Always list the major charge first, then the bits around it. As far as we can tell this design is free of conflict. As for the name, Withycombe (p.202) gives the French spelling as "Madeleine", and in accordance with the submitter's wishes the name should be corrected to this spelling. I did three years of French fifteen years ago and have mercifully forgotten all of it. The structure of the byname seems reasonable, but some docto on French spelling and grammar would have been greatly appreciated. Recommendation: pass name and device to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: Our French experts went to town on this one. Checking French Grammar agreement, if the verb is "entrainer *de*", the noun will be feminine, "une entraineuse". We think that (in modern French) the name

should be "Madelaine l'entraineuse de chevaux". Check for the actual noun to use in an ancient French dictionary. The horse and rose appear to be too small. They get lost in the design. Also, there is a balance problem with the two different charges, though not necessarily illegal. Perhaps the horse's heads couped would be better. Recommendation: correct name as suggested and pass; pass device (with reservations).

Stormhold: From our sources and meagre knowledge of French, this name is not correct. Firstly the word for trainer in respect to animal training is for the feminine case *Dresseuse* and furthermore this should be the noun not the adjective as in the submission. Also according to one of our French sources (my mother) the correct grammar should be "la Dresseuse de Chevaux" meaning literally the trainer of horses which is apparently the way it should work in French. Against the device the following conflicts exist *Argent a cross voided Sable*,

Duckenfield Papworth p.608, and Argent a cross triple parted Sable Franch Papworth p.607.

Summary and Recommendation:

This one seems to have given our French dictionaries a real work-out. Firstly, Dauzat p.403 confirms Crux's suspicions regarding the spelling of the given name - it should be *Madeleine*. The submitted spelling may be a harmless variant, but I admit to not knowing enough about French to say for certain either way. In this case, given that a lot of grammatical correction is going on, it's probably best to play it safe and stick with the documented spelling. (Now, if the submitter had seen fit to provide documentation of her own . . .) The byname is definitely wrong. According to my French dictionary, *entrainer* as a noun refers primarily to a *sports* trainer, or sportsman. An *animal* trainer is *le dresseur* (masculine) or *la dresseuse* (feminine), the latter being applicable here. *Trainer of the horses* then becomes *la Dresseuse de Chevaux* (the plural form of horses being necessary here, unless Madeleine is suggesting that she trains only one particular horse). At least, this is the best my meagre French can suggest, and the commentary seems to support this.

The device definitely conflicts with Franch; the conflict with Duckenfield is debatable. There being no cited alternates, this must be returned. (Politarchopolis is quite correct in saying that the design is unbalanced, but it's not illegal as presented.)

Recommendation: submit name, corrected to *Madeleine la Dresseuse de Chevaux*; return device for redesign.

Crux decision: return name and device. I am quite sure that the name as corrected is legal and will pass, but it seems to me that it is a major change from what the client submitted. Admittedly, she said that the meaning was the important thing and that she wanted the submission corrected for language and grammar, but for changes this big I would prefer to get approval. Seeing that the device must be returned for conflict, it's easy enough to add another paragraph to the letter of return.

11. **Marguerite de Chemillé** [Sharon Lee Bailey]
 Parvus Portus
 Device Resub to Crux. (Name submitted to Laurel on West LoI March 94.)

Or a rose purple seeded or barbed vert between three seeblatter vert

Submitted as:

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Or a chevron ploye purple between two seeblatt fesswise respectant vert and a rose purple seeded or barbed vert." Important element of the design is charges.

History of Submission: The submitters previous design "Or a rose palewise unbarbed proper and a seeblatt vert" was returned for conflict with Vernon *Or a cinquefoil gules* by Crux in the Oct/Nov 1993 (*sic - it was returned in January 1994*) Camel.

Consulting herald: Kaspar von Tirols.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The submitter has kindly provided full copies of her alternate as well as her primary. This is a habit I plan on making compulsory. A seeblatt is a stylised leaf, and is found in the PicDic2 (#641). The primary submission, *Or a rose purple between three seeblatts vert* is probably in conflict with *Or three laurel leaves vert* (Lowis of Murchiston)

and *Or three nettle leaves vert* (O'Cleary), both on page 441 of the Combined Small Ordinaries. The alternate *Or a chevron ploye purpure between two seeblatts fesswise respectant vert and a rose purpure* appears to be free of conflict. I would like to

know if someone can suggest a more elegant way of blazoning the seeblatts in this design. (Seeblatts combatant, maybe . . .) Recommendation: pass alternate to Vesper.

Politarchopolls: We don't think there would be conflict between a seeblatt and the other leaves mentioned, unless they were very badly drawn. (Which raises a question: How competently can we assume potentially conflicting devices will be emblazoned? It doesn't really matter for this device, but Snorri's, for example, could have trouble with ". . . and two trees . . .", if the trees were badly drawn.) The alternate would be stylistically better if there were three seeblatter, or if both seeblatter faced the same way. They can't really be "respectant" because they don't have faces. The best we could come up with was "two seeblatter, the dexter with stem to dexter, the sinister with stem to sinister". Recommendation: pass the original.

Stormhold: This device is not in conflict as cited as the rose is the primary charge not the seeblatter. The rose should be bigger.

Summary and Recommendation:

The device does *not* conflict with Lowis or O'Cleary because, as Stormhold notes, the primary charge in Marguerite's device is the *rose*, not the leaves. Rather remarkably, it doesn't seem to have any conflicts at all. However, the submitter should be informed that the rose must be drawn *much* larger in comparison to the other charges.

Regarding Politarchopolis' question: simply put, we assume that the conflict is drawn competently. How else could we possibly proceed?

The less said about the alternate design, the better, in my opinion. If forced to come up with a blazon, I'd go for "*Or a chevron ploye between in chief two seeblatter stems to center and in base a rose purpure seeded Or barbed vert.*"

Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Crux decision: pass to Vesper.

12. Randall Mallard de la Guerre [Digby Shadbolt]

Anaela

Device Resub to Vesper. (Name reg. Aug. 93.)

Per saltire gules and argent in pale two compass stars with basal ray extended argent and in fess two single headed chess knights to sinister sable

Submitted as:

History of Submission: Randall's previous submission, "*Gyronny argent and azure a two headed dragon tergiant and displayed gules*" was returned to Vesper in the April 93 Minutes of Meeting for conflict with the arms of Drake (Papworth p.984), *Argent a wyvern wings displayed and tail nowed gules*. His alternates were likewise in conflict.

Consulting herald: none listed.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: This complete redesign should clear the previous conflicts easily. Note that chess knights by default have two heads, so it is necessary to blazon these in detail. We could find no conflicts. Recommendation: pass on to Vesper.

Politarchopolls: Are these period chess knights? If not, the submitter should be told, but the device should probably still go through, since they do look plausible. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Stormhold: The compass stars should be blazoned as compass stars extended to base.

Summary and Recommendation:

PicDic2 gives us no hint that single-headed chess knights should be any problem; they are simply not the default. This would seem to be acceptable, but will need reblazoning: *Per saltire gules and argent in pale two compass stars extended to base argent and in fess two single-headed chess knights facing to sinister sable*.

Crux decision: pass to Vesper

13. Romille de Mont Blanc [Jacqui Tewes]

Ynys Fawr

Device Resub to Vesper. (Name reg. Jun 91.)

Argent a pantheon gules mullety or

Submitted as:

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "add a chief sable". Important element of the design is charges.

History of Submission: The previous submission, "*Argent a pantheon gules mullety or*" was returned by Vesper at the October 93 meeting for conflict with the arms of Erlwin Nikolaus vom Schwartzwald, *Per saltire gules and Or a pantheon gules mullety of six points Or*. The letter of return recommended that either a chief gules be added, or the field be made sable and the pantheon Or mullety gules.

Consulting herald: Martin de Mont Blanc.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Some of you will have already noticed that the resubmission is identical in all respects to the returned submission, with the exception of a new alternate. I am assuming that the submitter has just made one of those embarrassing errors we all make at times and simply forgotten to add her chief sable to her redrawn forms. Unfortunately, this means that I haven't received a valid resubmission, as she has forwarded an already rejected design. I shall write to the lady and ask to be provided with proper forms before I can forward this. As far as we can tell her alternate with the sable chief added is free of conflict, but I can't accept an alternate under these conditions. A return of device requires the submitter to redesign and resubmit. I don't have the time or the artistic skill to do a good job of drawing up alternate forms, let alone primaries. Recommendation: return for redrafting. This isn't a recommendation, by the way. It's a Crux decision and will have been done by the time you read this. Consequently, no mini-emblazon is provided (no valid B&W copy) and no commentary is really necessary. Save it for when the valid submission is received.

Summary and Recommendation:

Nothing to say.

14. Snorri Blóðhrekkur _dhinslundl [Grant Thayer]

Ynys

Fawr

Device Resub to Crux. (Name reg. Jun 93.)

Per chevron throughout or and sable two oak leaves and a dragon passant counterchanged

Submitted as:

Notes to scribe: "Nice BIG chevron." NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.

History of Submission: The submitter's previous design *Per chevron throughout Or and sable a dragon passant and in chief three oak leaves counterchanged* was returned by Crux in February 94 for stylistic problems involving the chevron throughout and the third leaf in chief. The recommendation was made that dropping the centre leaf would eliminate all these problems.

Consulting herald: Crux and the Lochac commenting heralds.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Snorri has taken the recommendation to heart. The removal of the centre oak leaf has eliminated all the stylistic problems that caused the first return. The design appears to be free of conflict. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Politarchopolls: Very nice, though we had a little trouble recognising the oak leaves. We like it a lot, but see the philosophical query

under Marguerite de Chemillé's device. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Stormhold: Please note this chevron should be drawn narrower at the base. However this should not be cause for return. A note should be sent to the submitter and made on the scribes copy.

Summary and Recommendation:

As Stormhold notes, the per chevron line is a little shallower than it should be; also the charges are a little smaller than they could be. Otherwise, it appears to be fine style. Submit to Vesper.

15. William Castille [Steven Maynard]

Bacchus Wood

Name Resub to Crux, Device Resub to Crux

*Or a mascle throughout sable within a bordure azure*Submitted as:

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *William Edward Castille*. Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language. Important elements are meaning, language and sound. Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Sable a mascle throughout argent within a bordure or." Important element of the design is: charges. History of Submission: William's previously submitted name, *William de Castille*, and device *Argent a gauntlet clenched sable within a mascle azure* were returned by Crux in February 94; the name for presumption (a claim to the kingship of Castille) and the device for conflict with *Argent a gauntlet sable* (Lacocke, Papworth p.902) and *Argent a dexter hand couped erect sable* (Manley, *ibid.*).

Citations/Documentation: The Dictionary of Surnames by Hanks and Hodges (p.98) cites *Castille* as a French regional name for someone from Castille, the French name for Spanish Castilla. No photocopies are provided.

Consulting herald:

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: William is a good Norman name, best remembered by one Conqueror, William the (a.k.a. William the Bastard). The quoted reference exists in Hanks and Hodges, but is not confirmed by any other name dictionary in the Crux library. The name is probably in conflict with that of William Castellan (SCA July 1990.) The submitters alternate, *William Edward Castille*, should clear this conflict. The device appears to be free of conflict. Mascles throughout are unusual, not unusual enough to justify a return. Please note that William has followed the very helpful habit of enclosing a complete set of forms for his device alternate. Recommendation: pass alternate name and first device on to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The bordure and mascle both look a bit thin. The bordure, especially, should be drawn wider. The device looks like it should be a military unit badge, but we don't have the references to check. Recommendation: pass device if it isn't a unit badge.

Stormhold: *William Castille* has the same problem this submission had previously. It is intimating "William, ruler of Castile" and hence should be returned. The alternate *William Edward Castille* gets around this problem as the name does not suggest being a ruler, rather "William Edward from Castile". *William Castellan* is not a conflict as the name *Castille* is derived from the place Castile and is significantly different in pronunciation from *Castellan* meaning Castle. As both meaning and pronunciation are different then the name is clear. Recommendation change to alternate name to avoid presumptions.

Summary and Recommendation:

I am very confused by the submitter's assertion that the "language of the name is French", since it is nothing of the sort. This makes his

request to preserve language and sound potentially quite difficult.

We had quite a discussion about this name at the Stormhold commentary meeting; why is *William Castille* presumptuous and *William Edward Castille* not? The best way I can describe it is that the latter can at worst be interpreted as *William Edward of Castille*, where *Edward* is acting as a surname. Since we know that the Royal family of Castille were not surnamed *Edward* this cannot therefore be considered presumptuous. *William Castille*, however, has exactly the same problem as *William de Castille*, and must be returned for the same reason. Dauzat confirms that *Castille* is indeed a French locative byname (of "ancient import") but that is the only thing French in the alternate name; *William* and *Edward* being thoroughly English. If the submitter *truly* wants a French name, he should be submitting *Guillaume* (or *Willauine*) *Edouard* (Dauzat p.314-5, 232).

The device seems fine, and is quite pleasant, although Politarchopolis is correct in stating that the charges need beefing up.

Recommendation: submit name as *William Edward Castille*, submit device.

Crux decision: submit alternate name, submit device.

Bibliography:

- Bartrum** *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts* - P.C. Bartrum, University of Wales Press, Cardiff, 1966.
- Brittanica** *The New Encyclopædia Britannica* (15th E. Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, 1990).
- Dauzat** *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille et des Prénoms de France* - Albert Dauzat, Larousse, Paris, 1989.
- de Felce** *Dizionario dei Cognomi Italiani* - Emidio De Felice, Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Milan, 1987.
- Ekwall** *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th Ed.) - Eilert Ekwall, OUP, Clarendon, 1989.
- H&H FN** *A Dictionary of First Names* - Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges, OUP, Oxford, 1991.
- H&H Surnames** *A Dictionary of Surnames* - Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges, OUP, Oxford, 1988.
- Papworth** *Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial* - J.W. Papworth, Five Barrows, Bath, 1977.
- PicDic2** *A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism* (2nd Ed.) - Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme & Akagawa Yoshio, Privately published, 1992.
- Reaney's DoBS** *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (2nd Ed.) - P.H. Reaney, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1987.
- Reaney's OoES** *The Origin of English Surnames* - P.H. Reaney, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1987.
- Withycombe** *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian N.* (3rd Ed.) - E.G. Withycombe, OUP, Oxford, 1977.

.....

LAUREL

Extracts from the Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns for March 1994.

The following Laurel Precedents have been extracted from the March AS XXVIII (1994) Letter of Acceptances and Returns:

- * Though it was noted by a couple of commenters that clan names are generally generated from given names or occasionally from nicknames, Bain's *The Clans and Tartans of Scotland* notes a number of clan name derived from surnames.
- * [*The Scottish terrier*] is apparently not a period breed, not being recorded before 1879.
- * Although Amber has been accepted by every Laurel since Baldwin, the evidence upon which those registrations were based appears to have been faulty. And has been noted a number of times be, "we are not bound by the mistakes of the past." Though we are unwilling to penalize this submitter for making a good-faith submission, unless new evidence is found demonstrating the use of Amber as a given name in period, we will cease to register it in the future.
- * Blazoned as *argent* in the LoI, the elephant is clearly colored light grey with argent tusks on the large emblazon sheet. While this is certainly the equivalent of argent in terms of contrast, and should be so considered for contrast or conflict purposes, we believe that elephants have a "widely understood default proper coloration".
- * ... "Dragoon" is a post-period term applied to a particular type of pistol, and only later applied to the cavalymen who carried that pistol. It is not a period variant of "dragon". We have, therefore, dropped it in order to register the name.
- * This comes perilously close to having the appearance of marshalled arms. The fact that the cross here is used as a charge rather than the default *cross throughout* (which is considered an ordinary) saves it from falling afoul of XI.3. No evidence was found by any c commenters that crosses couped were used in the same way as crosses throughout, crosses paty throughout, or crosses engrailed throughout were in marshalled arms.

- * ... as leopards and panthers were considered to be different beasts in late period, [there is a] CD for the type of critter.
- The critter was blazoned in the LoI as a gopher, but that name is a 19th century borrowing. We have, therefore, substituted the Old World rodent [*marmot*] which is almost identical in build.
- * The star-cross is a modern invention and not a period charge.
- * In period the word "emerald" was applied only to the gem, not to a color. As emeralds are not normally found in marshes, the place name is extremely unlikely.
- * The earliest citation in the OED for "ironwood" is dated 1657, outside even our "grey area" for documentation.
- * Mavis is not documented before 1891.
- * There is clearly a CD for the change to type of the primary charge; however, though we can see applying X.2 to unicorns and wolves, when they both have fish-tails, the differences between them are lessened to such a point that we do not believe X.2 can reasonably be applied.
- None of the commenters were able to document this form in French, and comparable forms in English and German do not adequately support the same form in a different language (French).
- * No evidence was presented either in the appeal or in the commentary that the given [*Abaddon*] was ever used by humans, in or out of period. As a consequence, we are unable to register it here.
- * Miranda was coined by Shakespeare after the close of our period. While we have often registered names used by people documented only from the "grey area" (1600-1650), fictional names from literature are more problematic. Given the relatively small number of prior registrations of Miranda, as well as the dates of these registrations, we do not feel compelled to continue registering the name as SCA-compatible.
- * Émer appears to be a unique name, that of Cúchulainn's lady. It does not seem to have been borne by any other human. _ Corráin & Maguire doesn't give a modern form, lending support to this belief. Coghlan, p.19, gives the modern form as *Eimhear*, noting that the name has had a "modern revival".

The following submission was REGISTERED in the LoAR of March 1994:

1) SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM

Waterbearers. Badge transfer from Caid for to Society for Creative Anachronism. Argent, a goutte de larme within another voided, a bordure azure.

The following Laurel Precedents have been extracted from the April AS XXVIII (1994) *Letter of Acceptances and Returns*:

NAMES AND PRETENTION

The discussion of the names of Lucia Visconti and Arianna Maria di Marchesi, reviewed in the April Laurel meeting, sparked quite a bit of commentary, particularly as regards the strictures of Rules for Submission VI.1. That rule states, in pertinent part:

PART VI - PRESUMPTUOUS NAMES

Names may not claim status or powers the submitter does not possess, as is required by General Principle 3b of these rules. This section defines categories of presumptuous claims.

1. Names Claiming Rank - Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous.

Titles like "Earl" and "Duke" generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitter's legal name. Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, "Regina the Laundress" is acceptable but "Regina of Germany" is not. Claim to membership in a uniquely royal family is also considered presumptuous, although use of some dynastic surnames do not necessarily claim royal rank. For example, there was a Scottish dynasty named "Stewart", but there were also many other Stewart families so use of that surname does not link one unmistakably to the royal house.

While both surnames Marchesi and Visconti are derived, in a more or less roundabout fashion, from the Italian equivalents of Marquess and Viscount, they were also clearly documented as surnames used by non-nobles. As a consequence, the applicable part of RfS VI.1. would be "Names documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, 'Regina the Laundress' is acceptable but 'Regina of Germany' is not." In the cases here, both names have been documented to have been used in period, and neither is used in such a way as to suggest either a territorial claim or an assertion of rank. That being so, both names have been registered.

- * It was the consensus among many of the commenters and those at the Laurel meeting that X.2 should apply between chevrons and chevrons inverted.
- * One commenter noted that Papworth put pineapples and apples together, but Parker (p.462) makes it clear that "pineapples" are what we generally call "pine cones", which are not only visually different enough for a CD, but mundane default puts them stem to base, adding to the visual differences.
- * While the LoI documented the word "distract" to very late period, no evidence was presented, nor could any of the commenters find any, to demonstrate that epithetical nicknames were constructed in this way from a fairly abstract past participle. Without such evidence, we are unable to register this. [The submission used the epithet "the Distracted" .]
- * As several commenters noted if we do not give a CD between even radically different types of ships, we should not do so among various types of buildings. Further, the type of Casanova's "house" is completely unspecified. As we do not grant a CD between a generic bird and any other specific bird, we cannot see granting difference between a generic house (building) and any other type of house (building).
- * The Arabs do not seem to have used matronymic formations ... in their names, either in period or since. Of only two instances in history which Laurel has found in his researches, one was 'Isa ibn Maryam (Jesus the son of Mary), which was clearly a special case.
- * A generic wreath of flowers is too close to the reserved wreath of roses.
- * The consensus of the commentary was that a "brown feather proper" is not an appropriate use of a non-heraldic tincture for a charge. Laurel precedent concurs. "The wing was blazoned on the letter of intent and the forms as proper and is in fact brown so it cannot be reblazoned in any heraldic tincture. If there had been any method of determining what sort of wing this was intended to be, we would have pended this for appropriate commentary and

conflict-checking. However, the depiction of the wing is such that ... it was exceedingly unclear what type of wing this should be." (Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, LoAR 31 December 1989, p. 25) We believe this to be equally true of feathers.

- * No evidence that Sapphire is a variant of the Biblical Sapphira has been presented, nor could any of the commenters find any. (Sapphire itself is a post-period given name.)

The following corrections to the *Armorial and Ordinary* are from the *Errata Letter* dated ?:

Bearrach Aelwyn the Wolfhead. Device. Per bend sinister bendy sinister argent and vert and argent, in sinister base a brown wolf's head, erased and affronty, maintaining in its mouth a garden rose gules.

The entry in the A&O lacks the second "sinister", making the chief portion of the field simply "bendy".

Brilliana de Montreau. Device. Checky of nine purple and Or, three fleurs-de-lys Or.

This was misblazoned in the LoAR of November 1989 and made it unscathed into the A&O as "Per fess purple and Or, on a fess counterchanged between in chief two fleurs-de-lys, a fleur-de-lys Or." It should, of course, have been a pale, which Baron Bruce would have reblazoned as checky of nine along with several others.

Dafydd ap Gwystl. Device. Argent, on a bend sinister engrailed between six gouttes azure an arrow Or.

The A&O is missing the necessary word "sinister" after "bend".

Eiluned Gruffydd of Anglesey. Device.

Submitted, and registered, in the April 1990 LoAR under the name Eiluned ferch Gruffydd of Anglesey, the name was registered as above.

Jean Pierre Duquesne. Device. Quarterly azure and azure, ermined, on a cross floretty engrailed between in bend two leopard's heads jessant-dellis Or, a cross floretty azure.

The blazon in the A&O has transmogrified the crosses "floretty" into crosses "fluorite". [Next thing you know, they'll be putting into our water and toothpaste and try to tell us that it's good for us! :)]

Olaf Askoldsson. Device. Per chevron inverted sable and argent, a horn-crested helmet affronty and two wings conjoined counterchanged, in chief a ducal coronet Or.

Apparently his November 1988 addition of the coronet to his arms has not made it into the A&O. (Though the April 1986 addition of the second "n" to the patronymic did.)

Thomas of Calais. Name.

Registered in the LoAR of August 1990, for some reason this didn't make the transfer to the A&O.

The following Laurel Precedents have been extracted from the May AS XXIX (1994) *Letter of Acceptances and Returns*:

- * The punch was blazoned in the LoI as a "trussel", a coin-stamping die whose name is dated to 1473 in the OED, but, especially given that it is here a small held charge, we believe that "punch" is the more accessible term.
- * As noted in the LoI and in the commentary, by Laurel precedent the Grandfather Clause allows registration of this change despite conflict under the current rules with Backhurst (Papworth, p. 1057), *Azure, a saltire ermine*, because the device she is changing from has the identical conflict.
- * Submitted as a Luna moth, the earliest citation for a Luna moth is well post-period, dated in 1869. As a consequence, we are registering this as a "moth" and leaving the specific type to artistic license.

A "harp proper" is, like all other wooden charges, brown.

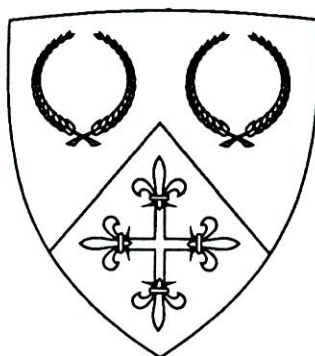
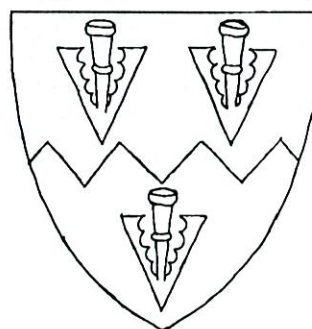
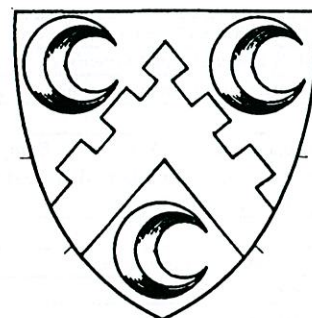
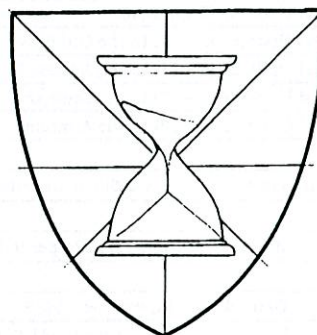
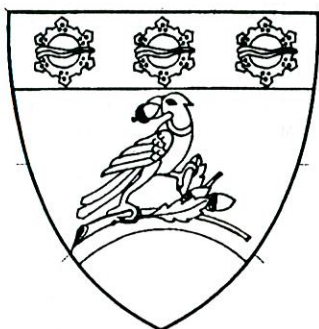
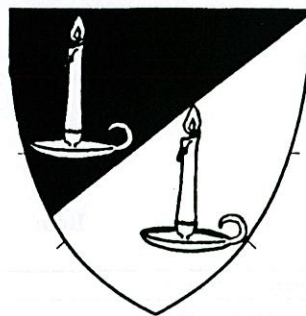
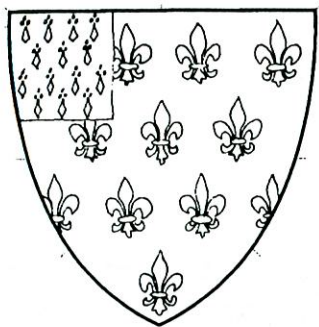
- * The laurel wreath is not, and indeed on a bordure cannot be, a wreath, which when properly drawn is nearly a closed circle. Rather, here it is "two sprigs of laurel, stems crossed in base".

- * There were no period exemplars of either beasts conjoined at the tails or for this type of rotational symmetry to which any of the commenters could point. All of the tricorporate beasts we could find had a single head; conjoining at the tails does not appear to be period style.

The following submission was RETURNED by Laurel on the May AS XXIX (1994) LoAR:

Krista al Kamil. Name.

None of the commenters were able to find better documentation for the given. As the submitter's own source, *Family Names in Australia and New Zealand*, is clearly post-period and had no dated citations for the name, the name must be assumed without better evidence to be post-period. The example of combined Arabic/Spanish names is not sufficient support for combined Swiss/Arabic names. (The submitter seemed to be confusing the Swiss and the Swiss in her documentation. Caches of Arab silver coins have been found in Scandinavia, not Switzerland. And the presence of Arabic silver coins in Sweden is only evidence that the trade routes extended that far, not that the people at the two ends of those trade routes had any direct dealings with each other.)



"Cragola Corner."

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29/06/94

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Code	Item	Price	Quantity
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FT-06	(*) SCA Armorial 4th edition	ex - USA (upto December 93)	\$ 30
FT-11	(*) Combined Updates (1 - 4) A&O	ex - USA (May 87 to April 89)	\$ 23
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RULES CHANGES (from the Cover Letter to the April 1994 LoAR)

The discussion appearing to have wound down and a consensus reached, the Names Rules provisions of the Rules for Submissions are modified as follows: Parts III, V and VI of the names rules are replaced in their entirety with the following:

PART III - COMPATIBLE NAMING STYLE AND GRAMMAR

All elements of a name must be correctly arranged to follow the grammar and linguistic traditions of period names, as is required by General Principle 1b of these rules. This section defines the requirements for arranging acceptable words into a compatible name.

1. Name Grammar and Syntax - All names must be grammatically correct for period names and follow documented patterns.

Standard grammatical rules for a language will be applied unless documentation is provided for non-standard usages in period names from that language. Names should generally combine elements that are all from a single linguistic culture, but a name may be registered that combines languages. As a rule of thumb, languages should be used together only if there was substantial contact between the cultures that spoke those languages, and a name should not combine more than three languages. Each name as a whole should be compatible with the culture of a single time and place.

a. Linguistic Consistency - Each phrase must be grammatically correct according to the usage of a single language.

For the purposes of this rule a phrase may consist of a single word (*Heinrich, Calais*) or of a grammatically connected series of words (*the Garter, the Dragon's Heart, with the Beard, von Königsberg*) in a single language. Although it seems to mix French or Latin with English, the phrase *de London* is documentably correct usage in the written language of Anglo-Norman England and can therefore be registered. If a later form of a language differs radically from an earlier form, the two may not be considered a single language; thus, Old English and Early Modern English are different languages. In the case of place names and other name elements frequently used in English in their original form, an English article or preposition may be used. For example, *of Aachen* might be used instead of the purely German *von Aachen*.

2. Name Style - Every name as a whole should be compatible with the culture of a single time and place.

a. **Personal Names** - A personal name must contain a given name and at least one byname; each of these components will be called a name phrase. A byname is any name added to the given name to identify its bearer more precisely. Most period names contained no more than three name phrases; as a rule of thumb a personal name should not contain more than four name phrases. (A documentable exception is Arabic, in which longer period names can fairly easily be found; an example is *Abū 'Abd Allāh Muhammad ibn Isma'il ibn Mughīrah al-Bukhārī 'Muhammad*, father of 'Abd Allāh, son of Isma'il, the son of Mughīrah, the Bukharan.)

i. A byname may be one of relationship, like a patronymic or metronymic: *filz Payn, Johnson, Bjarnardóttir, Gurúnarson, des langen Dietrich bruder* 'brother of the tall Dietrich', *ingen Murchada* 'daughter of Murchad', *Smythwyf, Mac a' Phearsain* 'son of the parson', *abu Sa'id* 'father of Sa'id'.

ii. A byname may be a second given name; in most European cultures during most of our period this is a patronymic byname: *John William* = *John Williamson*. Late in period in some cultures it may be the second part of a double given name: *Gian Giacomo Caroldo*.

iii. A byname may be locative, a byname of origin or of residence: *Hubert of York, Jack London, Heinrich von Hamburg, William atte Wode, Robert Undertheclyf, Matthias de Flandre; Alphonse le Picard, Dirk der Brabanter, Adam (le) Flemmyng, Wautier Alleman, Herman Münstermann*. Names of residence include sign names taken from signs on buildings: *atte Belle* 'at the [sign of the] Bell', *zur Krone* 'at the [sign of the] crown', *zum blauen Esel* 'at the blue Ass'. These are extremely rare in English but not uncommon in German.

iv. A byname may describe occupation, status, or office: *John Bowwright, Hans Schneider, Jehan (le) Changeur, Maud Webster, Nicolaus Ankersmit, William Parson, Serlo le Reve, Adam (le) Freman*.

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Some bynames may fit into more than one category: *Edward Pepper* may be named for his temper or for his occupation as spice-merchant; *Herbert le Knif* may have a notable knife, or he may be a cutler; and *Notegood*, like other phrase names without verbs, can also be considered a descriptive nickname. *Lion* may be descriptive or an abbreviated form of *atte Lyon* 'at the [sign of the] lion'.

b. **Non-Personal Names** - Branch names, names of orders and awards, heraldic titles, and household names must consist of a designator that identifies the type of entity and at least one descriptive element.

Common designators are *Shire, Barony, Guild, House, Order of the*, and *Herald*. The designator must be appropriate to the status of the submitter. Society branches may use the designator established by Corpora for their category of group or any authorized alternative form. The designator may be included as part of a one-word name if the authorized form was used that way in period, like the English word *shire*, which appears as a part of the one-word name *Worcestershire*.

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Some good Society examples are: *Shire of Carlsby, Standonshire, Barony of Jararvellir, College of Sam Carol on the Moor*, all of which closely resemble period place-names.

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Some good Society examples are: *Shire of Carlsby, Standonshire, Barony of Jararvellir, College of Saint Carol on the Moor*, all of which closely resemble period place-names.

II. Names of Orders and Awards - Names of orders and awards must follow the patterns of the names of period orders and awards.

These are often the names of saints; others are similar to sign names (see RfS III.2.a.iii). Some examples are: the *Order of Saint Michael*, the *Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus*, the *Brethren of the Sword*, the *Order of the Garter*, *La Toison d'Or* (the *Order of the Golden Fleece*), the *Order of the Golden Rose*, the *Order of the Star*, the *Order of the Swan*, *La Orden de la Jara* (the *Knights of the Tankard*), the *Order of Lilies*.

III. Heraldic Titles - Heraldic titles must follow the patterns of period heraldic titles.

These are generally drawn from surnames (*Chandos Herald*, *Percy Herald*), names of heraldic charges (*Crosslet Herald*, *Etoile Volant Pursuivant*, *Noir Lyon Pursuivant*), names of orders of chivalry (*Garter King of Arms*), and mottoes (*Ich Dien Pursuivant*, *Esperance Pursuivant*). (They are also drawn from place-names (*Windsor Herald*, *Calais Pursuivant*, *Sicily Herald*), but this practice is not allowed in the Society because the common usage *Lady* <Heraldic Title> (e.g., *Lady Sicily*) would then contain a forbidden implication of landedness.)

IV. Household Names - Household names must follow the patterns of period names of organized groups of people.

Possible models include Scottish clans (*Clan Stewart*), ruling dynasties (*House of Anjou*), professional guilds (*Baker's Guild of Augsburg*, *Worshipful Company of Coopers*), military units (*The White Company*), and inns (*House of the White Hart*).

PART V - NAME CONFLICT

Names may not be too similar to the names of others, as is required by General Principle 3a of these rules. Names need to be distinguished from each other both in their written form and when heard in announcements. This section defines ways in which submitted names may differ sufficiently from protected names.

1. Personal Names - Personal names must be significantly different from other protected personal names.

a. Difference of Name Phrases - Two name phrases are considered significantly different if they differ significantly in sound and appearance. Name phrases that are not significantly different are said to be equivalent.

Variant spellings of the same word or name, no matter how radical, are not considered significantly different unless there is also a significant difference in pronunciation. Low German *Flaschenräger* could be spelled *vlaschendreyger* in 1430, but the pronunciation was essentially the same, so *vlaschendreyger* and *Flaschenräger* are equivalent. Such variant spellings may be registered where appropriate but do not make the name different. Examples and further restrictions for different types of name phrase are given below.

1. Given Names - Two given names are significantly different only if they differ significantly in sound and appearance. Irrespective of differences in sound and appearance, a given name is not significantly different from any of its diminutives when they are used as given names. However, two diminutives of the same given name are significantly different if they differ significantly in sound and appearance.

Mary is equivalent to the French *Marie*, since neither the appearance nor the sound is significantly different; it is significantly different from the Hebrew *Miriam*, since it differs significantly in sound and appearance and neither name is a diminutive of the other. Similarly, *Ali* is significantly different from *Auda*. *Hob* is a diminutive of *Robert* and therefore equivalent to it, and for the same reason *Kunz* is equivalent to *Konrad*. But *Hob* and *Robin* are significantly different; though both are diminutives of *Robert*, they look and sound significantly different. The same holds for *Nickel* and *Klas*, which are both diminutives of *Niclas*.

II. Bynames - Two bynames are significantly different if they look and sound significantly different. In general the addition or deletion of prepositions and articles is not significant. Additional restrictions apply to certain types of bynames as specified below.

Blacksmith is significantly different from *Smith*. *Le Vanur* 'the basketmaker' is not significantly different from *le vannere* 'the winnow or maker of fans or winnowing-baskets' because the pronunciations are not significantly different.

Cum Barba is significantly different from *Beard* and *Witheberd* 'with the beard', but *Beard* is equivalent to *Witheberd*. *Der grosse Esel* 'the great ass' is significantly different from *der Esel*, and *with the Long Nose* is significantly different from *with the Crooked Nose*. *The Lion* is not significantly different from *de Lyon*.

Brekeleg is significantly different from *Brekeheved* 'break head'. *Waggspere* is significantly different from *Shakespeare*.

(a) Bynames of Relationship - Two bynames of relationship are significantly different if the natures of the relationships or the objects of the relationships are significantly different.

Smythwyf is significantly different from *Smithson* because the nature of the relationship is significantly changed; it is significantly different from *Tomwyf* because the object of the relationship has been changed (from *Smith* to *Tom*). *Mac Thorcuill* 'son of Thorcuill' is equivalent to *Nic Thorcuill* 'daughter of Thorcuill', and *Richards* is equivalent to *Richard* and to *Richardson*; in each case the sound is insufficiently different. *Hobson* is significantly different from *Robertson*, however, because *Hob* and *Robert* differ significantly in sound and appearance and are not being used in given names.

(b) Locative Bynames - Two locative bynames need not refer to different places in order to be considered significantly different; they need only look and sound sufficiently different.

Der Brabanter is equivalent to *von Brabant*; such bynames were interchangeable in period. However, *de Flandre* is significantly different from *le Flemmyng* because *Flandre* and *Flemmyng* are significantly different in sound and appearance. *York* is equivalent to *of York*, *Münstermann* is equivalent to *von Münster*, and *Undertheclyf* is equivalent to *del Clif* and *Cliff*. *Zum Roten Löwen* 'at the Red Lion' is significantly different from *zum Löwen* and from *zum Blauen Löwen* 'at the Blue Lion'. *Lion* (from a sign name) is not significantly different from *de Lyon* because the bynames do not differ significantly in appearance.

b. Conflict of Personal Names - Two personal names conflict unless at least one of the following conditions is met.

1. **Given Names** - Two personal names do not conflict if the given names are significantly different.

Sancha Alfonso Carrillo does not conflict with *Juan Alfonso Carrillo*. *Hob Gage* conflicts with *Robert Gage* because *Hob* is not significantly different from *Robert* (of which it is a diminutive).

11. **Number of Name Phrases** - A personal name containing exactly two name phrases does not conflict with any personal name containing more than two name phrases.

Thóra Arnthóruðóttir does not conflict with *Thóra in spaka Arnthóruðóttir*; *Pedro Fernandez* does not conflict with *Pedro Fernandez Perez*.

111. **Order of Name Phrases** - Two personal names that contain equivalent name phrases arranged in different orders do not conflict if the change in order significantly changes the meaning of the name as a whole.

Klein Konrad conflicts with *Konrad der Kleine*: they could well refer to the same person. *Owen ap Morgan ap Gruffudd* does not conflict with *Owen ap Gruffudd ap Morgan*: as they have different fathers, they cannot be the same person. *Aed Dub mac Cormaic* 'Black Aed son of Cormac' does not conflict with *Aed mac Cormaic Duib* 'Aed son of Black Cormac', and *Hrólfur dúfunef Bjarnarson* 'Hrólfur dove-nose son of Björn' does not conflict with *Hrólfur Bjarnarson dúfunefs* 'Hrólfur son of Björn dove-nose'. *William Brun le Mercer* conflicts with *William Mercer le Brun*, both meaning 'William with brown hair who is a merchant in fine textiles'.

- 1 v. **Change of Name Phrases** - Two personal names do not conflict if each contains a name phrase that is significantly different from every name phrase in the other.

William Jamesson the Smith does not conflict with *William Jamesson the Carter* because each of the phrases *the Smith* and *the Carter* appears in one name but not the other. *Gilbert Fletcher the Long of Kent* conflicts with *Gilbert Long Fletcher* because (1) the latter name contains no phrase that is significantly different from every phrase of the former name, and (2) the change in order of the second and third name phrases does not significantly change the meaning of the name.

- c. **Historical Personal Names** - Protected historical personal names are protected in all of the forms in which they commonly appear.

Charlemagne, which becomes *Carolus Magnus* in Latin and *Karl der Grosse* in German, is protected in all three forms.

2. **Non-Personal Names** - Branch names, order and award names, heraldic titles, and household names must be significantly different from other protected non-personal names.

- a. **Difference of Descriptive Elements** - A descriptive element is a word other than a designator, an article, a preposition, or the name of a branch of the Society. Two descriptive elements are considered significantly different if they differ significantly in both sound and appearance. Descriptive elements that are not significantly different are said to be equivalent.

- b. **Conflict of Names with the Same Number of Elements** - Two non-personal names with the same number of descriptive elements conflict unless at least one of the following conditions is met.

1. **Change of Elements** - Two such names do not conflict if each of them contains a descriptive element significantly different from every descriptive element in the other.

House Saint Mary, *Saint Mary Herald*, and the *College of Sainte Marie* all conflict with one another because their descriptive elements are equivalent; *House*, *Herald*, and *College of*, being designators, are not descriptive elements. The *House of the Red Dolphin* does not conflict with the *House of the Blue Dolphin* or the *House of the Red Lion*. The *Order of the White Scarf of Ansteorra* conflicts with the *Order of the White Scarf of Atenveldt* because *Ansteorra* and *Atenveldt* are not descriptive elements as defined above in clause 2.a.

11. **Change of Order or Grammar** - Two such names containing equivalent descriptive elements do not conflict if either the order of the elements or the grammatical structure of the name has changed in a way that significantly changes the meaning of the name as a whole.

The *Order of the Sword and the Tower* conflicts with the *Order of the Tower and the Sword* because the change in order does not significantly change the meaning of the name. Similarly, the *Order of the Guardians of the Castle* conflicts with the *Order of the Castle's Guardians*. The *Order of the Castle of the Guardians* does not conflict with the *Order of the Guardians of the Castle* because the change in order significantly changes the meaning; it does not conflict with the *Order of the Castle's Guardians* because the change in grammatical structure significantly changes the meaning.

- c. **Conflict of Names with Different Numbers of Elements** - Two non-personal names with different numbers of descriptive elements conflict if the only difference in the descriptive parts is the addition of one or more modifiers to a single, already modified root element.

The addition of one or more modifiers to an unmodified noun is a significant change, so *Black Lion Herald* does not conflict with *Lyon King of Arms*. The *Order of the Black Rampant Lion* conflicts with the *Black Lion Herald*, however, since *Rampant* is added to an already modified noun. (Adding further modifiers to an already modified noun is not a significant change because it is generally not good period style.) The *Order of the Black Lion's Heart* does not conflict with the *Black Lion Herald* since the added element, *Heart*, is not a modifier. Similarly, the *Order of the Tower and the Sword* does not conflict with the *Order of the Sword*.

PART VI - PRESUMPTUOUS NAMES

Names may not claim status or powers the submitter does not possess, as is required by General Principle 3b of these rules. This section defines categories of presumptuous claims.

1. **Names Claiming Rank** - Names containing titles, territorial claims, or allusions to rank are considered presumptuous.

Titles like *Earl* and *Duke* generally may not be used as Society names, even if the title is the submitter's legal name. Not documented to have been used in period may be used, even if they were derived from titles, provided there is no suggestion of territorial claim or explicit assertion of rank. For example, *Regina the Laundress* is acceptable but *Regina of Germany* is not. Claim to membership in a uniquely royal family is also considered presumptuous, although use of some dynastic surnames do not necessarily

claim royal rank. For example, there was a Scottish dynasty named *Stewart*, but there were also many other Stewart families so use of that surname does not link one unmistakably to the royal house. *Hohenstaufen*, on the other hand, seems to have only been used by the line of Holy Roman Emperors, so its use makes a clear dynastic claim. In some cases, use of an otherwise inoffensive occupational surname in a territorial context may make it appear to be a title or rank, such as *John the Bard of Armagh* or *Peter Abbot of St. Giles*.

2. Names Claiming Powers - Names containing elements that allude to powers that the submitter does not possess are considered presumptuous.

Society names may not claim divine descent, superhuman abilities, or other powers that the submitter does not actually possess. Such claims include divine patronymics, like *Vulcanson*; epithets peculiarly associated with divinities or superhuman beings, such as *of the Valkyrie*; given names that were never used by humans, like the names of some Giants or Dwarves in Norse mythology; or descriptive epithets like *Worldblaster*.

3. Names Claiming Specific Relationships - Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered.

Explicit claims to descend from a particular person, such as *Edwin fitzWilliam Marshall* or *Rhys ap Cariadoc of the Bow* will not be registered. (The latter could be registered with a letter of permission from Cariadoc of the Bow.) However, since there are many people named *William* and *Cariadoc*, *Edwin fitzWilliam* or *Rhys ap Cariadoc* would not conflict by themselves. In some cases a unique name, surname, or epithet is so closely related to an individual that its use alone can imply relationship to that individual. There is only one family that uses the name *Baggins of Bag End*, so *Joan Baggins of Bag End* would not be appropriate.

4. Other Presumptuous Names - Some names not otherwise forbidden by these rules are nevertheless too evocative of widely known and revered protected items to be registered.

Such items include the peerage orders of the Society and such well-known items outside the Society as the *Order of the Garter*. The *House of the Rose and Laurel* does not conflict with the *Order of the Rose* or the *Order of the Laurel*, but it is too evocative of both to be registered. Similarly, the *Award of the Blue Garter* is too evocative of the *Order of the Garter*, whose badge is a blue garter.

Similarly, X.4.j. of the Rules for Submissions is replaced with the following:

j. Changes to Charges on Charges - Changes to a group of charges placed entirely on other charges may create one clear difference.

No more than one clear difference can be obtained from changes to the same group of charges on other charges.

1. 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, *Sable, two mullets and a flem argent and on a chief Or three mullets gules* would not have a clear difference from *Sable, two mullets and a flem argent and on a chief Or a mullet between two lozenges vert*.

11. In simple cases substantially changing the type of all of a group of identical charges placed entirely on other charges is one clear difference. Only the new submission is required to be a simple case in order to benefit from the following clauses.

Simple cases are defined by the following clauses. The word *charge* refers both to *charged* and to *uncharged charges* unless it is specifically qualified; a *group of charges* may contain one or more charges. A charge is *suitable* for the purposes of this rule if (a) it is simple enough in outline to be voided, and (b) it is correctly drawn with an interior substantial enough to display easily recognizable charges.

(a) Armory that has a group of identical charges on an ordinary or other suitable charge alone on the field is a simple case.

Sable, on a pale argent three lozenges sable has one clear difference from *Sable, on a pale argent three ravens sable*. *Or, on a heart vert a pheon argent* has one clear difference from *Or, on a heart vert a cross moline argent*. *Argent, a lion rampant gules charged with a cross crosslet Or* does not have a clear difference from *Argent, a lion rampant gules charged with a heart Or* because the lion is too complex in outline to be voided. *Gules, on a mullet of six points Or a cross crosslet sable* does not have a clear difference from *Gules, on a mullet of six points Or a pellet* because the interior of a correctly drawn mullet of six points is too small.

(b) Armory that has a group of identical charges on an ordinary or other suitable charge that is accompanied only by a single uncharged group of identical charges lying entirely on the field is a simple case.

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*. *Azure, on a bezant a tree azure all within a bordure argent* has one clear difference from *Azure, on a bezant a bear statant azure all within a bordure argent*. *Gules, on a bezant a tree azure within an orle of martlets argent* has one clear difference from *Gules, on a bezant a bear statant azure within an orle of martlets argent*. *Or, on a chevron between two millrinds and a lion passant gardant sable three escallops argent* has no clear difference from *Or, on a chevron between two millrinds and a lion passant gardant sable three crosses crosslet argent* because the charges accompanying the chevron are not identical. For the same reason *Azure billety Or, on a fess between three owls argent a sword azure* has no clear difference from *Azure billety Or, on a fess between three owls argent a rose azure*.

(c) Armory that has an uncharged primary charge group and a peripheral ordinary charged with a group of identical charges is a simple case.

For the purposes of this clause the peripheral ordinaries are the chief, the bordure, the base (including the point pointed), the canton, and flaunches. *Argent, two escallops and a gauntlet and on a chief gules three fleurs-de-lis argent* has one clear difference from *Argent, two escallops and a gauntlet and on a chief gules three crosses crosslet argent*. As a new submission *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief gules three fleurs-de-lis argent* does not conflict with *Argent, a lion rampant between three mullets and on a chief gules three crosses crosslet argent* even though the latter is not a simple case. The new armory is a simple case, so there is one clear difference for substantially changing the type of the tertiary charges; the second is for removing the mullets (see

RfS X.4.b). If, however, the second armory were new and the first already registered, the second armory would conflict with the first; the new armory not being simple, there would be just one clear difference for adding the mullets.

(d) Armory that has a group of identical charges on a peripheral ordinary alone on the field is a simple case. For the purposes of this clause the peripheral ordinaries are the chief, the bordure, the base (including the point pointed), the canton, and flanches. *Gyronny Or and gules, a bordure engrailed sable semy of towers argent* has one clear difference from *Gyronny Or and gules, a bordure engrailed sable semy of mascles argent*. *Vair, flanches gules each charged with an arrow argent* has one clear difference from *Vair, flanches gules each charged with a cross crosslet argent*. *Gules, on a chief Or a mascle between two roundels sable* is not a simple case because the charges on the chief are not identical; as a new submission it therefore does not have a clear difference from *Gules, on a chief or three mullets sable*, even though the latter is a simple case.

Additionally, while we were finalizing these changes to the Rules so that they could be printed in their entirety in the Proceedings to the 1995 Known World Heraldic Symposium, it seemed a good time to update the Administrative Handbook to match our current practices. For example, any references to the "Steward of the Society" have been changed to "Registrar of the Society", to match the current organization of the Society. The following other (mostly minor) changes are made to the Administrative Handbook (additions/changes are underlined):

General Procedures for Submissions, Section D, is modified to read as follows:

D. Payment of Fees - No submission shall be considered to have been made until all fees associated with the submission have been paid. Such fees are set by kingdom law and policy as required to cover the costs of processing submissions. However, no fee may be charged for appeals, change of holding name, submission of alternate forms for standard titles or designations, corrections of spelling or blazon or resubmissions made within a year of the most recent notification of return. The Laurel Office currently charges no fee for resubmissions, but kingdoms may charge appropriate fees for resubmissions not made in a timely manner after appropriate advance notification of this policy in the kingdom newsletter or by individual letters to submitters.

Kingdom Processing of Submissions, Section C.4., Payment of Laurel Office Fees, is modified as follows:

4. Payment of Laurel Office Fees - Each packet must include a cheque or money order covering the processing fees for each submission element presented to the Laurel Office which requires a fee (see the section on Payment of Fees above). Cheques should be made out to the SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM - COLLEGE OF ARMS. (Note: this fee is currently three dollars per element for all submissions, including official submissions at kingdom level and below.)

Commentary on Submissions, Sections A and B, are modified as follows:

A. Commenting Members of the College of Arms - Members of the College of Arms engaged actively in the commentary process are referred to collectively as the mailing list. Such members shall generally include:

1. Laurel Sovereign of Arms.
2. Laurel Staff Commenters appointed by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms.
3. Principal Heralds.
4. Submissions Heralds, nominated by the Principal Herald of their kingdom of residence and ratified by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, of kingdoms where the Principal Herald has delegated issuance of letters of intent to another.
5. Other Commenters nominated by the Principal Herald of their kingdom of residence and ratified by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms.

B. Regularity of Comment - Commenters other than Principal Heralds or their duly confirmed submissions deputies who do not participate actively in College of Arms commentary on a regular basis will be subject to removal from the mailing list. Any or all of the following may be construed as lack of active participation.

1. Failure to Comment. Failure to comment for three successive Laurel meetings shall result in automatic removal from the mailing list. At Laurel's discretion, extensions for commentary may be granted in case of illness or personal catastrophe.

2. Persistently Sporadic or Incomplete Commentary. Individuals persistently commenting only one month in three or regularly offering only scanty comments on only one or two letters per Laurel meeting may be considered to have failed in active participation in the College of Arms.

3. Persistent Breach of General Commenting Requirements. Failure to abide by the requirements for format and distribution of commentary may be construed failure to comment actively. In particular, commenter who regularly sent commentary only to Laurel and no other member of the College will be considered to have failed to meet requirements for active participation.

Laurel Office Processing of Submissions, Section A.1., is modified as follows:

1. Four Month Commenting Period - When a valid letter of intent and packet are received in a timely manner, the letter of intent shall be scheduled for the fourth month following the month in which the letter is dated (e.g., a letter dated in Jan will be considered in May).

Laurel Office Processing of Submissions, Section B.6., is modified as follows:

6. **Rules Changes** - Any proposed changes to the actual wording of the rules governing the content and form of submissions must be published for comment in the cover letter to the letter of acceptances and returns or in an LoI prepared by a designated Laurel Staff member. No action may be taken on the proposed changes until after adequate time for commentary (normally 3-4 months or more) following the publication of the proposal. If adopted, the change must then be published in full in the cover letter together with any information needed for its implementation.

Laurel Office Processing of Submissions, Section C.2., is modified as follows:

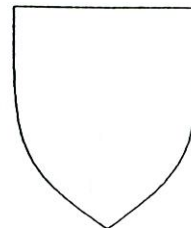
2. **Ordinary Subscribers** - Any member of the Society who does not qualify as an Ex Officio Subscriber may become an Ordinary Subscriber upon payment of the appropriate fee to the Laurel Office. Subscription fees shall be based on the cost of publication, including printing and postage. Cheques for subscription should be made out to the SOCIETY FOR CREATIVE ANACHRONISM - COLLEGE OF ARMS. (Note: this fee is currently twenty-five dollars a year.)

And the following sources have been added to Appendix E, Armory References. (These have been specifically added in several Cover Letters over the past three years.)

Chesshyre and Woodcock, *The Dictionary of British Arms, Volume I* [the "new Papworth"]
d'Ormonde, Herveus, Combined Ordinary of various small ordinaries
d'Ormonde, Herveus, Combined Ordinary of various small ordinaries, Volume II
Fox-Davies, A.C., *Heraldic Badges*
Hawley, W.M. and Chappelear, Kei, *Mon: The Japanese Family Crest*
MacDermot, Alison, Public Heraldry: An Ordinary of the Civic and Corporate Heraldry of England, Scotland, and Wales
Reed of Robertland, David. *An Ordinary of Arms, Volume II (1902-1973)* [Lyon II]
Renesse
Rietstap, J.-B., *Armorial Général*
Siebmacher

This is a modification of a quiz originally designed by Sir Anton Hojen, formerly Principality Herald for the Outlands. It is a test of basic knowledge of book heraldry. Please feel free to make copies of this test and distribute it to any interested persons. If you wish your test scored, please send it to the College of Heraldry with a stamped return envelope. You may prepare yourself before taking the test, but do not use any books while taking the test. You are on your honor.

1) Everyone in the Society is entitled to a name and a device. Write your name _____, and give the blazon and emblazon of your device, if you have one (even if they are not registered).



2) The "tinctures" are divided into colors (C), metals (M) and furs (F). Mark each of these with the appropriate category, and translate it into English.

Azure _____

Or _____

Gules _____

Vair _____

Pean _____

Argent _____

Potent _____

Purple _____

Vert _____

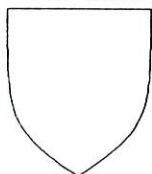
Ermine _____

Sable _____

Proper _____

3) There are various ways of dividing a field. Draw the divisions described below.

Per Pale



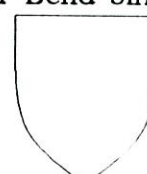
Per Bend



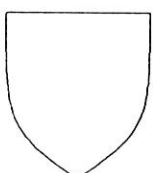
Per Fess



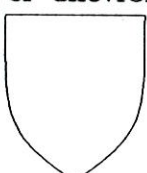
Per Bend Sinister



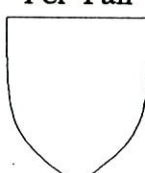
Per Saltire



Per Chevron



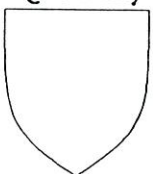
Per Pall



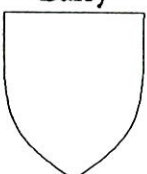
Gyronny



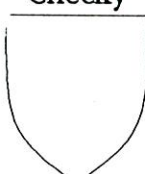
Quarterly



Barry



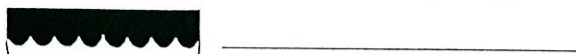
Checky



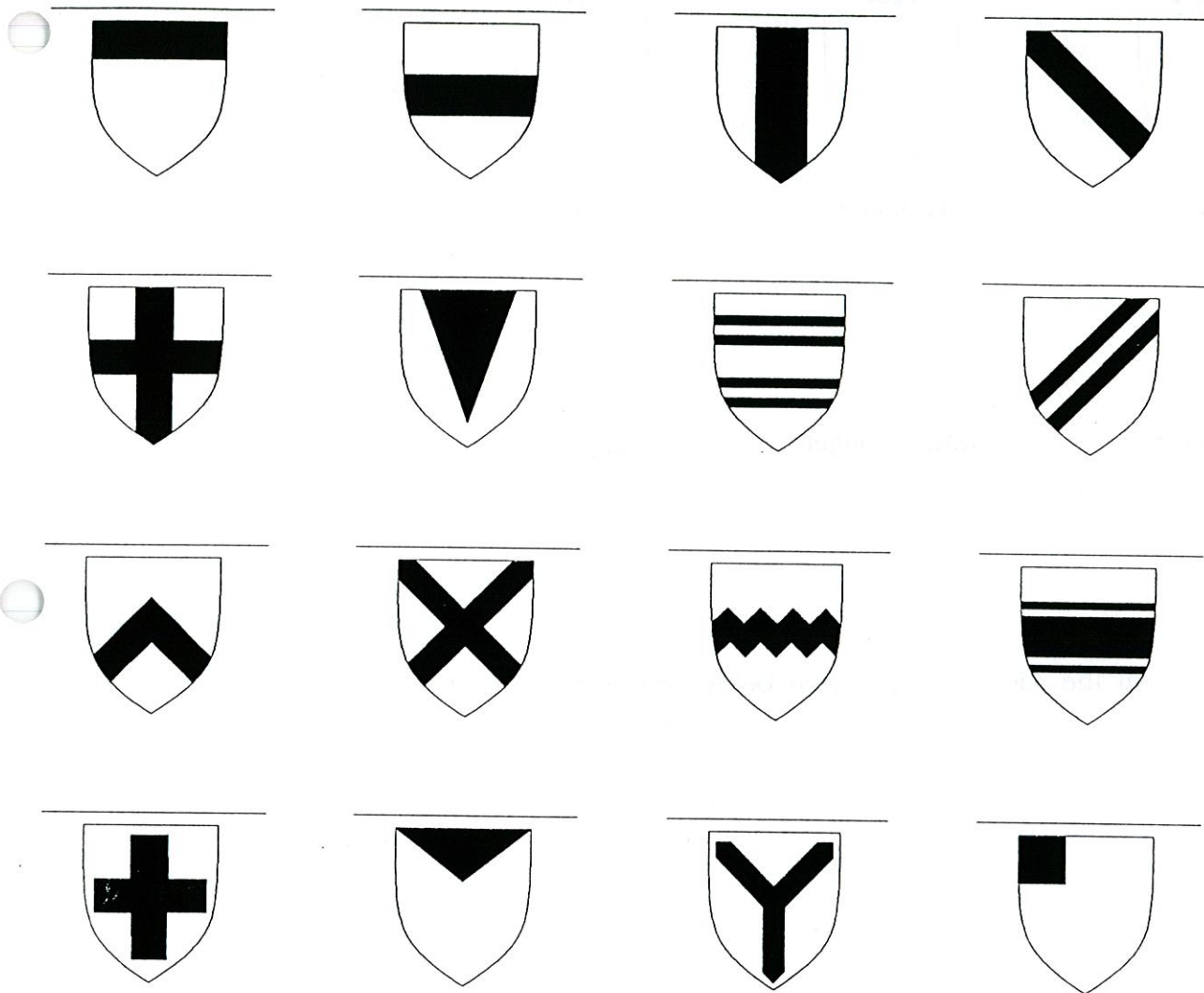
Bendy



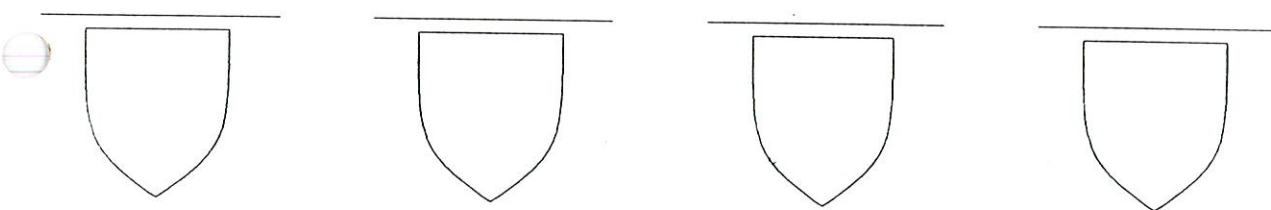
4) Lines of division do not have to be straight. Name the following lines.



5) Identify the following Ordinaries, Subordinaries and variations.

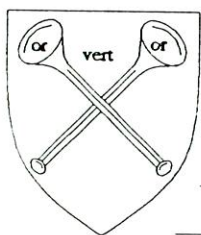


6) Name and draw four different types of crosses.

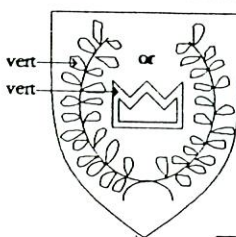


7) Who are the following devices registered to? Give the correct blazons.

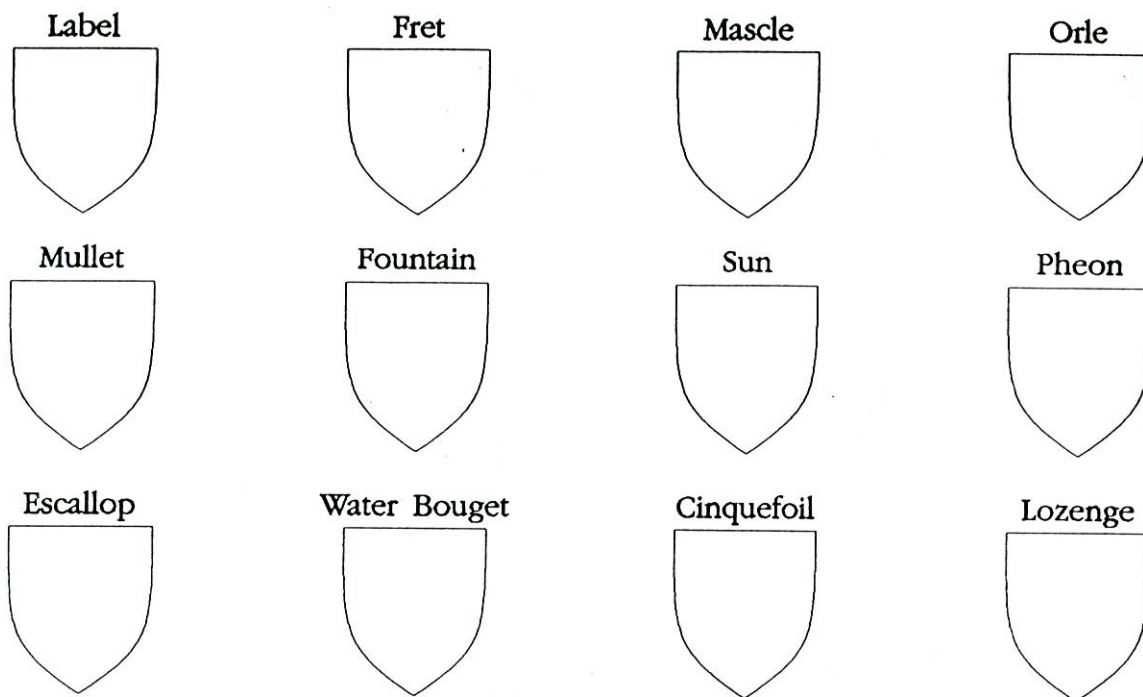
To: _____



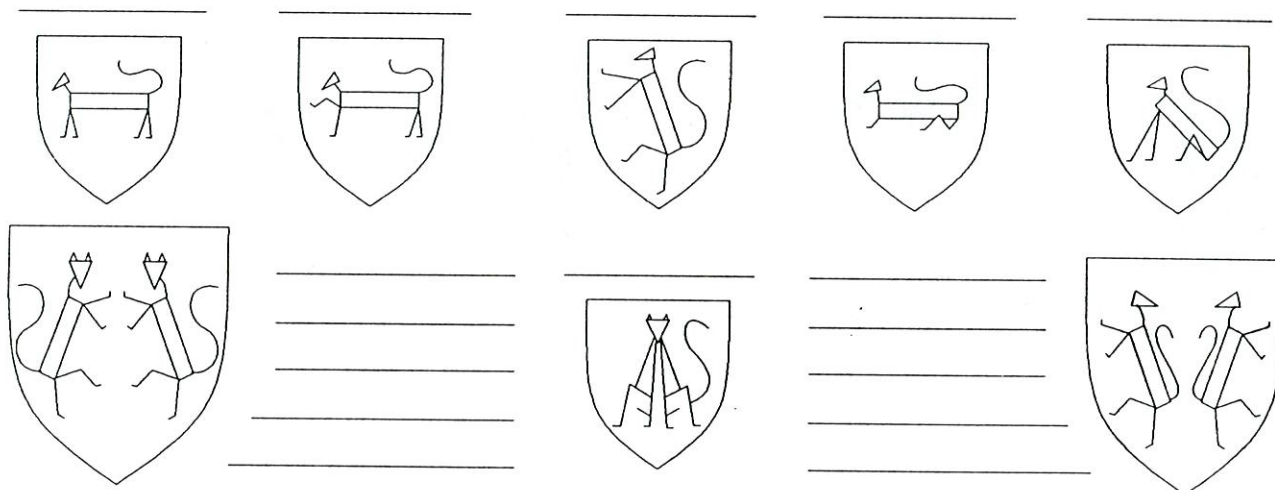
To: _____



8) Draw the following charges.



9) Assume that the stick figures shown below are lions. Name their positions.



10) Emblazon the devices whose blazons are given below. Artistic ability does not count. Clarity does.

