

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

Crux Australis Monthly Letter

Master Peter the Uncertain

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All right, I promised it would never happen again, but it has. Another two monthly combined Camel. What's the excuse this time?

Actually, three fairly good ones. The Camel is basically the production of three people, myself, who generates the administrative material and the new submissions info, Decion, who generates the summarised commentary and sends it to me on disk and Vesper, who mails me a monthly copy of the Vesper minutes on disk for abstraction into the Camel. In March I spent a week in bed with vestibulitis (a charming viral infection whose effect is to destroy one's sense of balance), Decion had an undefined but very severe attack of Life and Hirsch, the worst stricken of us all, got married and went on honeymoon. It has been a very bad month for heraldry.

On the flip side, while the March component is two weeks late, the April component is two weeks early. I hope that this balances things out a little. Because of the delay, however, I have moved the due date for the March commentary back one month. *Commentary for all submissions (both March & April) in this camel must be in the hands of Decion by May 31st*

Change of policy - Alternate Submissions.

Effective from the date you read this, the College of Heraldry in Lochac will no longer consider or forward to Vesper any alternate device or alternate badge submissions unless each alternate is submitted in full with a complete set of five coloured copies and one black and white copy. These alternates may, and hopefully will, be submitted at the same time as the primary device. Each page of each submission must be clearly marked at the top of the page as "Primary Submission", "1st Alternate", "2nd Alternate", or "3rd Alternate." It is not necessary to submit three alternates, however no more than three will be accepted.

Submitters wishing to "test the water" or receive input from the college without necessarily going to the trouble of drawing up a full set of forms are at liberty to send to Crux one colour copy and one black and white copy of a proposed alternate design, which will be placed in the Camel. The commentary gathered will be forwarded to the submitter for their guidance. Such a procedure *in no way* is to be taken as a submission. The submitter will still have to provide a full set of forms. Considering the delay in the commenting procedure, it will usually be more efficient to send in a full set of five coloured forms, but the option is there.

This step has been taken to ease the difficulties of commenting on alternate submissions without a mini-embazon to work from. It also ensures that, should an alternate be forwarded, the submitter knows exactly what the alternate is and what it looks like. Should Vesper choose an alternate, then we have a copy in the Crux files, something that is not the case now. It also relieves Crux from the necessity of drawing up alternate designs himself.

The continuing search for deputies - Rocket stands down.

Things are getting quite interesting. Front page news is that we now have a vacancy in the Lochac college for an external commenter. Lord Decion, being finally had enough of the job, has decided to step down from his position as Rocket Pursuivant. This job, therefore, is now vacant. In essence it consists of receiving copies of the letter of intent of each of the thirteen kingdoms heralds colleges and generating commentary on the submissions,

similar to what we have been doing in Lochac, but in a defined format and to particular standards. The job can also involve commentary on proposed changes to the Rules for Submission and administrative procedures in a similar system to the Camel's heresy sections, but with considerably more seriousness. There is a *lot* of correspondence involved, most of it overseas, so the mailing costs are not insignificant. However, it is an opportunity to function at the highest heraldic level of the Society, that of the College of Arms, and to have direct input into the policies and decisions of the Laurel office. Anybody interested in more details of the job should contact Decion. As a principality we are encouraged to take part in external commentary, but not required. As a kingdom, this is a duty that *will be* required of us, so we are going to need someone in this slot eventually.

Wanted - New Crux Australis Herald

In case you weren't aware of it, my term of office ends at Twelfth Night. I don't plan on staying on longer, so I need a replacement. Applications are now open for the job.

The ideal Crux Australis Herald will either be a full Pursuivant already, or a Pursuivant Extraordinary with experience in running heraldry in a large group for at least two years. Crux needs the ability to handle a significant amount of accounting and bookkeeping, including foreign currency drafts, and the administrative skills to stay on top of the correspondence and to maintain the files in a current state. The Lochac Herald's Roster must be kept up to date, ensuring that each group has an active herald who is a financial member of the SCA. [This can place Crux in an unpleasant position, where Lochac Seneschal must be advised that a group lacks these essentials and must be put into abeyance or dissolved.] In addition Crux must supervise and rely on the various Crux Deputies, for Court, Publications, Field, Commentary and Precedence. The ability to produce a copious monthly report in a timely fashion would be useful, as would the ability to produce adequate reign reports. Ownership or easy access to a computer that reads and generates IBM format text files on disk is essential. [Some skill as a herald is also advantageous.]

If you want to hear more about the job, feel free to write or ring. Applications must be in writing, setting out your skills, resources and abilities. I want to have a successor chosen by September 1st, so that I can brief the appropriate people at Purgatorio and September Coronet. As soon as a successor is chosen I will start delegating duties to him or her. I hope to have the office fully functional in its new home by Twelfth Night.

Book deputy - search on permanent hold.

My deepest thanks to those who have offered to take up this position. However, given that I now need to replace two senior staff positions and that I am surviving doing the paperwork myself [not enjoying it, but surviving] I have decided to leave the establishment of this position up to my successor. I predict that once he or she has tasted the job they'll want to farm it out fast, but it will be good for their soul to wrestle with the files and so forth for a few months. [Suffering builds character. Honest.]

Conduct of Internal Commentary - Mind your manners

As you are all aware, commentary on Lochac submissions is reproduced verbatim, for reasons adequately explained by Decion elsewhere in this issue. However, there has been a recent tendency in some cases for the commentary to degenerate into cheap shots at the expense of the submitter, ridiculing the artistry, the documentation, the choice of charge or name, etc. While this has doubtless been done without intent to cause pain, the submitters can easily see everything you write simply by asking the local herald for a look at the Camel. Returned devices automatically get a copy of the relevant commentary sent with the letter of return. If you make fun of someone's submission, they will find out, and they will know who did it.

Recently I sent a letter of return to a submitter, with complete commentary. One of the comments was very slighting of the artistry. That one comment struck home, and totally cancelled the effect of the other neutral or positive commentary. This lady is now very upset and disenchanted with heralds as a species. I fear that the damage to the image and reputation of the College in this case is beyond repair. I want to be sure that it doesn't happen again.

The best editorial control is individual. I request that you all follow these rules.

1. If you have nothing to say, good or bad, say nothing.
2. If some aspect of the submission strikes you as particularly elegant, say so loudly.
3. If there are problems, point them out in a professional fashion. Don't say, "This looks like a sea serpent with legs." Say, "We had problems identifying the camel and suggest it be redrawn."
4. If the submitter has unwittingly made a submission that might leave them open to ridicule, [for instance, a name with a ludicrous translation or a shield design out of Monty Python], simply point it out. Resist the temptation to be funny. Humour is fine, but not at the expense of our clients.
5. Test a submission by these rules

-Is it identifiable?

-Is it in conflict?

-Are all elements in period style?

If you have no comments on any of these points, you have nothing to say. I urge all those in the College to remember that courtesy is an important factor in all SCA activities, including the administrative. Be nice.

Received from Rocket.

Format of Commentary. Lord Giles Leabrook raised an interesting question in some recent mail. Do I need to reprint everything verbatim - can't I edit the commentary down (and hence save space, reading time and perhaps embarrassment)? Well the obvious answer is "I could" - but should I? I'd like to get some indication of what others think. I'll state up-front that this question crossed my mind at the start of this project. I eventually decided to do verbatim transcripts for several reasons: (a) so I can't be accused of putting words into mouths (or, alternately, censorship); (b) I thought it would be important to show exactly where people are being right (or wrong, as the case may be); and (c) retyping something verbatim is a lot less work than editing it (I do "edit" in the sense that I correct obvious spelling and grammar mistakes, but I would hope that would not be a problem). I am not exactly over-flowing with spare time and resources so I will tend to take whatever easy routes I can find, and verbatim transcripts fall into that category. However I am by no means committed to this approach and if the CoH in Lochac feels that a "bare bones" summary, or some other approach, is preferable I will do my best to oblige. But people will need to communicate this to me; I don't read minds.

In any case, I think it's in everyone's interests if all commentary is concise and to-the-point to begin with.

Call for Volunteers. I've been doing external commentary for a few years now, and frankly, while I still enjoy it, it's not something I want to spend the rest of my life doing. I would therefore like to hear from anyone interested in taking over the position of Rocket Pursuivant.

Note: it is my opinion (subject to Crux Australis approval, of course) [Approved - Crux] that the office of Rocket does not automatically include the function of internal commentary co-ordination. In particular, I happen to think that is the province of the still-unstaffed and un-named Book Deputy position; indeed, it makes much more sense if it were so. (There have been several occasions while compiling the commentary that I wished I had the submitter's files available for perusal.) I don't mind looking after the internal commentary, and am (tentatively) willing to take up the full Book Deputy position, if I can find some sucker nice person to take over Rocket for me.

In other words: volunteers for Rocket are not expected to do the Internal Commentary as well; volunteers for the Book Deputy are expected to do the Internal Commentary. Does this make sense?

Meeting Schedule:

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

Subscriptions and Publications

The Crux Australis Monthly Letter (Camel) is now available from the publisher of CAMEL 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 P.O. 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:

Canon Pursuivant - Haos Windchaser - precedence lists and gentry lists
Danny 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 - Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefw - internal and external commentary
Bruce Probst - P.O. Box 182 Surrey Hills, Vic, 3127 (03) 808 2567

Unnamed position - Ædward Stædefæste - production of Camel.
James Petersen - 29 Bruce Street Hill NSW 2300 (049) 26 4148

Unnamed position - 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.

From Laurel

Laurel Acceptances - December 18, 1993

(V LoI: August 16, 1993)

West, Kingdom of. Badge. Or, a demi-sun vert.

Laurel Precedents -- Da_ud ibn Auda,

LOAR December 18, 1993. Cover Letter January 3, 1994

Rules revisions

The subtext of RfS X.4.d is revised in part to update the example given therein ("Or, three bulls' heads gules" differs from "Or, two bulls' heads sable and another gules", but not from "Or, two bulls' heads gules and another sable") to reflect the precedent set in the September 6, 1990 Cover Letter to the effect that tincture, type, and posture changes to the basemost of three charges arranged two and one are worth a CD, though at most one CD can be obtained even for multiple changes to this charge. As a consequence, and following Lord Palimpsest's wording, such example is revised to read:

Or, in pale three bulls' heads gules differs from Or, in pale a bull's head gules between two more sable, but not from Or, in pale a bull's head sable between two more gules.

[Pages 1-2]

Medical symbols update

In his Cover Letter of July 24, 1993, the Laurel Baron Bruce noted that unless cogent argument to the contrary were presented within a few weeks, he intended to "relax our restrictions on the caduceus, rod of Aesculapius, and bowl of Hygeia". As no such argument has been forthcoming, the use of these three symbols in SCA armory is no longer restricted to persons with modern medical credentials. [Page 2]

"Offensive" submissions and registration (or, Offensiveness)

One of the submissions considered this month (and another to be considered at an upcoming meeting) engendered a considerable amount of commentary regarding whether a specific symbol (or name) is offensive, and in what context, and what the College of Arms should do with such submissions. Indeed, the issue is a delicate one, and is one where rational argument can easily be put aside in favor of emotional reaction.

Commentary on this month's "issue" ranged from what I tend to think of as the "no way, no how" school to "well, I didn't recognize it as offensive but it must not be" to the "we can't let 'them' win" side. Since these are sensitive as well as emotional issues, I thought it would be well to discuss the general guidelines which are applied to submissions which may trigger "offensiveness." These guidelines are written into the Rules for Submissions and have been in place since the current Rules were issued. They are:

Offense - No name or armory will be registered that may be offensive to a significant segment of the Society or the general population. No submission will be registered that is detrimental to the educational purposes or good name of the Society, or the enjoyment of its participants because of offense that may be caused, intentionally or unintentionally, by its use. See Part IV, Offensive Names, and Part IX, Offensive Armory. (RfS I.2.)

Offensive names may not be registered, as is required by General Principle 2 of these rules. Names may be innately offensive from their content, like "John Witchburner." A name element can also be offensive because of its usual associations or the context in which it is placed. Names may be considered offensive even if the submitter did not intend them to be. This section defines the categories of names that are generally considered offensive. (RfS IV)

Offensive armory may not be registered, as is required by General Principle 2 of these rules. Armory may be innately offensive from its content, or

because of its usual associations or the context in which it is placed, such as the swastika which, although used in period armory, is so strongly associated with the Third Reich that it offends a large segment of the population. Armory may be considered offensive even if the submitter did not intend it to be. This section defines the categories of designs that are generally considered offensive. (RfS IX)

Reading through these sections carefully, and taking them as a whole, I believe that many issues become clearer. A return for offensiveness should be made only very rarely. This is at least in part because of the level to which the "offense" must rise before these rules are applied to return a submission. Almost every heraldic charge, and a number of names, could be considered offensive by someone. So the guideline is not whether they might be considered to be offensive by someone, but whether they are so "to a significant segment of the Society or the general population." (emphasis added.) Additionally, consideration must be given to "the educational purposes [and] good name of the Society" and to "the enjoyment of its participants". In other words, will registration of a specific submission (thus giving it more or less "official approval" by the Society) put the Society in a negative light to a significant segment of the general population? Or will it cause sufficient offense to a significant segment of our own members as to be detrimental to their enjoyment of and participation in the activities of the Society? If the answer to either of these questions is "yes", then such should not receive the sanction of the Society by being registered. (How often is this likely to happen? Well, off the top of my head I can only remember two instances during the eight years I've been active in the College of Arms. I'd say that's sufficiently rare, especially given the number of items we process each year.) [Pages 2-3]

Six Armed Crosses

The submitter's argument that a Maltese star cross is but one step from a recognized period charge, a Maltese cross, is interesting but not particularly compelling. The fact is that six armed crosses are not a period charge.

The following submissions were REGISTERED by Laurel at his meeting of 15 January AS XXVIII (1994):

Alethea of Shrewsbury. Device. Sable, on a pall inverted between three frets coupé argent, four lozenges gules.

Asceline d'Ypres. Name and device. Argent, three sprigs of ash inverted conjoined in chief and on a chief purpure four crosses moline argent.

Elena ate Weyhacche. Name and device. Per fess vert and gules, in chief three candles in fess flammant and in base a gate Or.

Emrys Cynydd. Name.

Submitted on the LoI as Emrys Cynwydd, the registered form is the documented form on the submission forms.

Gaufridus of Blackthorne. Device. Gules, an anchor argent debruised by a sealion naient contourny, tail reflexed over its head, within a bordure Or.

Kyrielle de Meaux. Name and device. Per bend sinister gules and sable, on a bend sinister argent a bend sinister engrailed sable, in chief a rose argent barbed and seeded proper.

Nicolette Dufay. Name.

Submitted on the LoI as Nicollete Dufay, the registered form was the documented version on the submitter's forms.

Norbert of Iken. Name and device. Per fess sable and azure, in bend a swan naient contourny reguardant between two decrescents argent.

Richard of Kingsbury. Name and device. Quarterly azure and Or, a cross counterchanged, in canton a cross potent argent.

Ynys Fawr, Barony of. Badge. [Fieldless] An apple vert transfixd by a dagger inverted proper.

The following decisions were excerpted from the **Laurel Letter of Acceptances and Returns of January AS XXVIII (1994)**.

*... there is a CD for the change to the field and another for position on the field. This is not as easy to see as a change for, say, posture, but still exists. Because the charges are counterchanged, they could legitimately be placed anywhere on the field, even over the line(s) of division. As a consequence, the change in position of the birds cannot be considered to be "forced" by the field division (though in Huffam they are in the expected position, one on either side of the line of division), thus giving a CD for position on the field.

*A stag "proper" would seem to be a dark brown (see, e.g., James Parker, *A Glossary of Terms as Used in Heraldry*, 1982, pp. 197-198, where all of the stags "proper" are on metal fields).

*While we have extended the ability to be jessant-de-lys to animal faces other than leopards, the only documented historical animal to have this treatment, extending it to a sun becomes two steps from documented historical practice, which is farther than we are willing to go.

*... but as a generic "bird", this could legitimately be drawn as nearly any kind of bird, and we cannot in good conscience grant a second CD for type.

*Thea is a post-period diminutive and therefore, unregistrable in the SCA.

*"The College of Arms will no longer register flora and fauna in their natural 'proper' tinctures if to do so they require the Linnaean genus and species. Proper is allowed for natural flora and fauna where there is a widely understood default coloration for the charge so specified." (Cover Letter, May 1991, p. 2). Given the number of times the various commenters asked the question in the commentary received on this item, it is obvious that a peregrine falcon does not have a "widely-understood" proper tincture. As a consequence, we are having to return this.

*While there are many period examples of animate charges barry or paly of two tinctures, no one could find any precedent for a gyronny treatment. As it stands, the tinctures are not really divided evenly around the charge and the gyronny treatment tends to badly confuse its identifiability.

*The earliest citation (and the only one in period) for "raven" as referring to color is dated 1600, and is used as an adjective to describe the shade or quality of blackness, not as a substitute for black ("My Misteresse eyes are Rauen black").

*While it is clear what effect the submitter is trying for on the device, it only works with this specific rendition of the gouttes. It has been Laurel practice in the past to return items which only "work" because of a specific artistic rendering. In this case, were the gouttes drawn in a common period style (like icicles) it would vastly alter the triskele effect in the center of the shield.

*The prior registration of Tara as a given name hinged on the statement "If the given name and the place name [Temair] are identical in Irish, and Tara is a valid anglicization of the latter, then it should be acceptable as an anglicization of the former." The problem is that Tara is not an acceptable anglicization of Temair; only of the genitive case of the name: Temra (pronounced approximately 'tev-ra'). Tara is not an anglicization of Temair but rather an English name for the place derived specifically from the context in which it appears as a place name (e.g., "hill of Tara"). (A similar case occurs with Erin, as a poetic English name for Ireland is based on the genitive case (Éireann) of the Irish name Éire.) Since the given name Temair would not normally be found in the genitive, it is unlikely that it would be taken into English in the genitive form.

From Vesper

Minutes of vesper meeting - March 14, AS XXVIII (1994)

Wedding bells

Hirsch von Henford and Aldith Angharad St. George were married on February 26th, for those of you who have not kept up with the news. A combination reception/cast party for the Golden Stag Players will be held at March Crown.

Court Herald's please note

It is your responsibility once you have taken court business to clear it with the Royalty (or the Baron and Baroness) before you start court. Some royalty get quite upset if you do not do this.

Minutes

(Once again, the name research for names has been performed by Mistress Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's name research meeting held the Friday before the meeting. In attendance at this meeting were: Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn, Owen ap Morgan, Maxen Dawel ap Morgan, Frederick of Holland and Eilis o'Boime. As always, this research is noted as a quote, ending in "-TvMG".)

Acceptances

1) Ædward Stædefæste [Mordenvale] New Name

Submitted as: Ædward Stadfæste

"Ædward is an English masculine given name. Withycombe (p. 95 under Edward) dates the spelling Æduard, which is orthographically equivalent to Ædward, to 1086.

"Stadfæste is an English descriptive byname. Jönsjö (p. 170 under Stedefast) cites a Rob. Stedefast in 1338. I can find no variants of steadfast with an "a" as the first vowel. The closest spellings to the submitted one are stædefæste and stedefæste, both dated to 993 in the OED.

"Either Ædward Stædefæste or Ædward Stedefæste would be an excellent name, but the submitted spelling does not appear to be a reasonable period variant." — TvMG

Following Mistress Tangwystyl's suggestion, we have changed the spelling of the last name.

6) Brennin Halfhand [Politarchopolis] New Name, New Device

Argent, an eagle striking and a bordure vert charged alternately with acorns inverted and oak leaves argent.

"Brennin is an English masculine given name. It is an Anglicized form of Brenainn, which latter is found in Withycombe (p.53 under Brendan) as the modern Irish form of Brendan, the name of a 6th century Irish saint. Neither MacLysaght SI nor Woulfe show any anglicized version of this name that has an "i" in the last syllable, so it is questionable how valid this is.

"Halfhand is a constructed English byname. An Edwin Litelhand ("little hand") appears in Reaney DES (p.281 under Littlebond) dated to 1203; this supports both the construction of the byname and the pattern of the name." — TvMG

7) Brían dl Caffa [St. Bartholomew]

Name Registered (Nov 91 LoAR), Resubmission of Device to Laurel

Or fretty vert, a chicken and a base rayonny gules.

The submitter's previous device (Or, a slip eradicated joined to a snake's head vert, on a base rayonny gules an increscent Or) was returned by Laurel as the "snake plant" does not appear to be a period style monster. (We thought it was a bit reminiscent of the movie "Day of the Triffids".) This is a complete redesign.

8) Brighid Gwynedd [Stormhold] New Name

"[This was submitted to Crux Australis as Brighid ferch Gwynedd and he quite properly omitted the ferch as being inappropriate before a place name.]

"Brighid is the modern Irish spelling of a feminine given name. Withycombe (p.54 under Bridget) lists Saint Brighid, born 453, and states that an unspecified form of the name was given to a daughter of Edward IV born in 1480.

"Gwynedd is a Welsh locative byname referring to the principality ruled by Owain Gwynedd in the 12th century, as noted in Morgan2 (p.118 under Gwynedd)." — TvMG

13) Diana the Dismal [Dismal Fogs] New Name, New Device

Per fess argent and sable, two rermice counterchanged.

"Diana is an English feminine given name appearing in Withycombe (p.83 under Diana) dated to 1580.

"the Dismal is an English descriptive byname. The word dismal derives from the Latin "dies mali" (bad day) and appears in this sense in English as early as the 13th century. The OED's earliest example applied to other things in the meaning "unlucky" or "malign" is 1588.

"Recommendation: the byname seems highly unlikely given that the intended meaning for "dismal" occurs at a time when English was not given to epithetic bynames. There is a better argument for a form like Diana Dismal, similar to other surnames derived from bynames referring to one's natal day (e.g., Christmas in Reaney DES, and Monday, Friday, and Saturday in Jönsjö)." — TvMG

We decided that there was not enough cause to remove the word "the" from this name, and are passing it on to Laurel.

14) Eleanora de la Birche [Stormhold] New Name, New Device

Or, three squirrels sejant erect gules, each maintaining a mushroom and on a chief vert, a needle threaded Or.

"Eleanora is a feminine given name, found in Withycombe (p. 96 under Eleanor) dated in this spelling to 1205.

"de la Birche can be found in Reaney DES (p. 45 under Birch) which cites a Walter de la Birche c1182, which also documents the form of the name." — TvMG

15) Eric of the Misty Hills [Mordenvale] New Name, New Device

Per fess vert and sable, on a fess rayonny Or, a compass star sable.

"Eric is an English masculine given name. Withycombe (p.105 under Eric) says it was introduced by the Danes and notes its modern use in this spelling. Lind (col.224 under Eiríkr) shows the submitted spelling dated 1396.

"of the Misty Hills is a constructed English locative byname. Smith VII (p.41 under mist) shows Misdon (mist + d_n) and Mis Tor (mist + torr); Smith VI (p.275 under hyll) shows Brown Hill and Gallow Hill as examples of two-word place names formed from <adjective> + Hill. On the same page the related hylloc appears to be used in the plural: le Hullokes, cited from 1309. The OED first cites the spelling misty c.1430. Thus, while it may be wildly unlikely, the construction does not seem impossible." — TvMG

16) Gershom of Ravensdale [Ynys Fawr] New Name, New Device

Argent, a raven contourny, on a chief sable three bells Or.

Gershom is a Biblical masculine given name. Withycombe (p.132 under Gershom) notes its use in England by 17th century Puritans.

"of Ravensdale is an English locative byname. Ekwall (p.381 under

Ravensdale) dates the spelling Ravenesdale to 1251." — TvMG

17) Gregory the Vyl [Rowany] Resubmission of Name to Laurel

(Change of holding name: Gregory of Parvus Portus, registered 9/92.)

"Gregory is an English masculine given name found in Withycombe (p.139 under Gregory) dated to 1273.

"the Vyl is an English descriptive byname. Vyl is in the OED under vile dated to 1297." — TvMG

20) Hephzibah MacLeod of Kilmuir [Stormhold] New Name, New Device

Argent, a scorpion tergiant fesswise reversed and on a chief sable, three caltrops argent.

"Hephzibah is a Biblical feminine given name which came into use in England in the 17th century according to Withycombe (p.150 under Hephzibah). It is, however, our current practice to consider Biblical names acceptable for registration whether or not they can be shown to actually have been used otherwise in period.

"MacLeod is a Scottish patronymic surname found in Reaney DES (p.292 under MacLeod) dated to 1227.

"of Kilmuir is an English locative byname derived from the Scottish placename Kilmuir, found in Johnston (p.222 under Kilmuir), where the spelling Kilmur is dated 1475 and Kylmuir Westir may be dated 1569." — TvMG

21) Jon Dai [Polltarchopolis] New Name, New Device

Per saltire sable and argent, two stag's heads erased argent and two wolf's heads erased sable.

"Jon is an English masculine given name found in Reaney DES (p.256 under John), where Thomas fiz Jon is dated 1296.

"Dai is an English surname; Reaney DES (p.128 under Day) cites an Aluric Dai from 1196." — TvMG

22) Little Brúsi of Dragonvale [Stormhold]

Name Registered (Nov 91 LoAR), Appeal to Laurel of Return of Device

Sable, three dragons tergiant wings displayed en-arriere in annulo Or.

The return from Laurel (returned 12/91) states problems with the fact that there is no "Volant" for quadrupeds, and that the arrangement (on the original submission) of the dragons being nose-to tail "reduces their identifiability to an unacceptable level", and "non-heraldic" posture was stated.

The following reasoning comes from the letter of appeal by Goutte d'Eau and Little Brúsi himself (but is paraphrased by Crux Australis): "In a letter of appeal, Goutte 'Eau and Little Brúsi have pointed out that in Papworth (p. 980, Raynon, Ronton, Breake, etc.) there are several people who bear dragons volant. Further, the dragons in this submission are not volant but volant-en-arriere, the default position for insects. (Ref. PicDic2, Insects) They point out that insects are multi-legged winged beasts, and that the posture could also be described as tergiant, wings displayed."

We, the West Kingdom College, are passing this appeal on to Laurel with no bias in either direction. We feel that with the re-drawing of the dragons (Laurel, please compare) the identifiability issue has been taken care of, and the other issue of posture has been barely dealt with. It would have been nice if Crux had forwarded a copy of the letter of appeal.

23) Lorenzo Erudito [Politarchopolis]**New Name**

Submitted as: Lorenzo de Erudito.

"Lorenzo is an Italian masculine given name found in DeFelice Nomi (p.238 under Lorèzo), where it notes a San Lorenzo.

"de Erudito is intended to be an Italian byname meaning "the scholar". Erudito is an Italian adjective meaning "learned", according to the Oxford Italian Dictionary. De is a Spanish or French preposition meaning "of"; as such it makes no sense in the submitted context.

"Recommendation: Delete de. Lorenzo Erudito is a documentable name meaning "Lorenzo the Learned", close to both the intended sound and meaning. The submitter allows grammatical correction." — TvMG
We have followed the suggestions of Harpy and her "crew".

25) Marguerite de Chemillé [Parvus Portus]**New Name**

Submitted as: Marguerite d'Chemille

"Marguerite is a French feminine given name found in Dauzat (p.416 under Marguerite) and said to be derived from the 3rd century saint Margarita. Withycombe (p.206 under Margaret) dates the English form Margaret to 1093.

"d'Chemillé is apparently intended to be a French locative byname. Chemillé is the name of a modern French town between Nantes and Tours. It appears in Dauzat NDL (p.168 under Chambly) linked to the name Camilliacum; the latter is dated 1130.

"Recommendation: Correct the locative to de Chemillé as allowed by the submitter." — TvMG

26) Marguerite Russell of Paisley [St. Monica]**New Name, New Device**

Per pale argent and azure, a chevron inverted and in chief a Latin cross counterchanged.

"Marguerite is a French feminine given name. Dauzat (p. 416 under Marguerite) says the it is derived from St. Margarita.

"Russell is a Scottish surname. Black (p. 704 under Russel) cites Andreas dictus Russell in 1310.

"Paisley is a Scottish placename. Black (p. 644 under Paisley) cites various spellings including Dominus Johannes de Passelet in 1320. Paisley is the standard modern spelling." — TvMG

27) Mathilde Adycote of Mynheniot [Politarchopolis]**Resubmission of Name and Device to Kingdom**

Per pale purple and sable, a sun in its splendor and in chief three acorns bendwise sinister Or.

Name submitted as: Mathilde Adycote of Menheniot.

The name Mathilde of Gardrum was returned 4/93 for additional documentation.

"Mathilde is a French feminine given name found in Dauzat (p.423 under Mathilde).

"Adycote is an English surname cited by the submitter from Mormon genealogical records. Smith Vol.I (p.109 under cot) cites examples of personal names combined with -cot(e), such as Syerscote. Reaney DES (p.3 under Adey) cites a Thomas Ady from 1327 and says the name is "A pet form of Ade (Adam)." This makes the construction reasonable even in the absence of reliable documentation.

"[Note: the information in the Mormon genealogical records is provided by amateur genealogical researchers and has no checks on its authenticity or accuracy. I have seen examples of data from this source that can be demonstrated to be unhistorical.]

"of Menheniot is an English locative byname. Ekwall (p.321 under Menheniot) shows this spelling without a date. The submitter has provided photocopies from A Direction For The English Traveller, dated 1643, in which the spelling Mynheniot appears." — TvMG

28) Morwenna 'r Glyn [Aneala]**New Name**

Submitted as: Morwenna o'y Glyn

"Morwenna is a Cornish feminine given name found in Withycombe (p.23 under Morwenna), which cites a St. Morwenna said to be a daughter of St. Brychan.

"o'y Glyn is intended to be a Welsh locative byname. Glyn is cited as a place name in Jones MerLSR, which uses sources from 1292-3. While the majority of Welsh locatives do not use a preposition, there are examples that do, especially those that contain a very generic toponymic term (such as o'r Llyn "of the lake" found in MerLSR). Another documentable pattern for these generic locatives involves using only the definite article with the "of" understood (as in a normal genitive construction) as in the historic example of the 15th century poet Guto'r Glyn "Guto (of) the Glyn". In either case, however, the form of the definite article is dictated by the fact that it follows a vowel. This could be Morwenna'r Glyn or Morwenna o'r Glyn.

"There was some concern whether this would conflict with the registered name of Morwen o'r Llyn. If pronounced correctly (hah!) there should be sufficient aural difference between "glyn" and "llyn". There are two differences in sound: the first adds a voiced velar stop, and the first has a voiced lateral glide while the second has a voiceless lateral fricative. (The difference between the latter two should be the same as the difference between "w" and "f".)" — TvMG

29) Muirghein ni Ghraíne [Aneala]**New Badge**

(Fieldless) On a tower azure, a hawk's lure argent.

While the submission forms state that the badge is for "House Hawkstower", there were no name forms (or fees) sent to Crux Australis for the household name.

We are asking that the College of Arms consider: der Durner (Manesse 101): Argent, a bell tower azure, roofed gules containing a bell argent. We are not positive if this is clear (assuming a bell-tower is effectively a "tower voided" ...)

30) Ramón de Castellón de la Plana [Stormhold]**Name Registered (April 93 LoAR), Resubmission of Device to Kingdom**

Azure, issuant from a chevron, a demi-lion contourny maintaining an anchor, between three compass stars argent.

The submitter's previous device (Azure, issuant from a chevron a demi-lion rampant to sinister maintaining an anchor all between two mullets of eight and a compass-star argent) was returned in November '92 due to several problems, including the fact that you cannot have two variations of the same type of charge on a device (in this case mullets of eight and compass stars ...).

32) Rohese de Fairhurst [St. Bartholomew]**New Name**

"Rohese is an English feminine given name. Withycombe (p.258 under Rose) states that Rohese is one of the forms in which the Normans introduced this name to England.

"de Fairhurst is an English locative byname formed in the Norman pattern. Reaney DES (p.161 under Fairhurst) shows a Henry de Fairhurst in 1260, which also shows the pattern of the name." — TvMG

35) Vitéz Tatiana [Ynys Fawr]**Name Registered (Dec 93 LoAR), Resubmission of Device to Kingdom**

Azure, two scimitars inverted in saltire Or, overall a wolf's head cabossed argent.

The submitter's previous device (Vert, a wolf's head cabossed "vorant" two scimitars inverted in saltire Or) was returned for conflict (and period style problems with the scimitars coming out of the mouth of the wolf's head).

36) Vladimir Ivanovich Kurgánov the Untrained [Politarchopolis]
New Name, New Device
Chevronelly and per pale argent and gules, a tyger rampant sable.

Submitted as: Vladimir Ivanavich Kurgan the Untrained
"Vladimir is a Russian masculine given name found in Tupikov, (p. 87 under [precise reference deleted by Crux because Cyrillic characters did not survive file transfer]), it is difficult to be certain without reading Russian but two of the examples of this spelling may be dated 1053 and 1362. The submitter provides photocopies showing Vladimir the Great born c.956. "Ivanavich is intended to be a Russian patronymic meaning "son of Ivan". The correct transliteration is Ivanovich. The submitter provides photocopies showing an Ivan Ivanovich born 1326.

"Kurgan is intended to be a Russian locative byname. While Tupikov (p.571 under [deleted - Crux]) lists Kiev as a surname apparently dated 1500, suggesting that unmodified place names may be used as locatives, the submitter's documentation of Kurgan as a place name suggests that the places so named are post-period. The submitter's documentation also mentions Kurgan as the name of a culture dating back before 3000 BC; while a surname might derive from that, it would probably be in a modified form. Unbegaun (p.238) shows the surname Kurgánov, which the submitter lists as an acceptable alternate.

"the Untrained is an English descriptive byname. The OED first cites untrained from 1548. English bynames such as this are generally allowed in combination with names from any culture. On the other hand, it would be better to use the surname Nebu_énov ("untrained", probably pronounced "nebuchonov" with the accent on the first "o") cited in Unbegaun (p.182).

"The use of three surnames is probably unusual but acceptable as a single weirdness.

"Recommendation: At a minimum, correct the spelling of Ivanovich, use the alternate Kurganov, and submit Vladimir Ivanovich Kurganov the Untrained. Consider consulting about the possibility of submitting Vladimir Ivanovich Kurganov Nebuchonov." — TvMG

If there had been a problem with the device, we would have consulted about the name as well, to make it a completely Russian name. However, as we did not find any problem with the device, we decided to make the minimal changes suggested by Harpy and submit it all.

37) Wolfgang von Auerbach [Politarchopolis]
New Name, See RETURNS for Device

"Wolfgang is a German masculine given name found in Bahlow DNL (p.556 under Wolf(f)gang) dated to 994.

"von Auerbach is a German locative surname. The submitter provides photocopies from Webster's New Geographical Dictionary which show the German city of Auerbach founded c.1144." — TvMG

Returns

Giles Leabrook [Politarchopolis]
Name Registered (Jan 89 LoAR), Change of Registered Device
Argent, a card pique azure.

This was found to be in conflict with Thorbjorn Assa: Per pale argent and chequy azure and argent, to dexter a card pique azure. The submitter's three alternates also had conflicts.

Wolfgang von Auerbach [Politarchopolis]
Name Submitted to Laurel, New Device

Azure In pale three wolves couchant argent.

This was found to be in conflict with Crowan (Papworth, p. 172): Azure, three wolves statant in pale argent, collared Or and with Derrick of Kent: Per chevron enhanced gules and sable, in base in pale three wolves couchant argent.

Prerogative

Lochac Commentary on the January 1994 Submissions

This month, commentary was received from: "Crux Australis": Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald; Siona of the Eagle's Nest, Pursuivant at Large; Harald of Sigtuna, Glynhyvar of River Haven and Serena of the Lion's Paw, P.E.'s-at-Large. "Cristoval Gitano": himself. "Goutte d'Eau": Pedair na Cluaine Bige, Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Rocket Pursuivant; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. for St. Monica and commentary scribe; Marguerite Russell of Paisley and Adrienne Fildyng de Faux, Cornets.

Francesca Cellini

[Michelle Dean]

Politarchopolis

Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Oct 93).

Submitted as: Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant argent and a rose proper all within a bordure embattled counterchanged

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant argent and a rose proper all within a bordure counterchanged".

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

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: Good design, could be redrawn less cluttered. The respectant owls are quite excusable because of the design; say one 'weirdness'.

Goutte d'Eau: Nice device!

Summary and Recommendation:

Pass as submitted. Note that it would be better Period style if the owls were facing in the same direction.

Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

Francois Henri Guyon

[Shayne Lynch]

Anaëla

Name Resubmission to Vesper, Device Resubmission to Vesper.

Submitted as: Argent two bars gemel flory counter-flory azure

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Francis Guyon. Language of name is French; please correct grammar and spelling to this language. Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ Azure two bars gemel flory counter-flory argent; 2/ Argent two bars gemel flory counter-flory and a base azure.

History of Submission: Francois' last name and device submission were returned by Vesper at the October 1993 meeting. His previous name, Francois Henri Pierre Guyon, was returned because the use of such long strings of names was not Period French practice. Each name is individually documentable. Acting on advice given in the letter of return, Francois has deleted the "Pierre" from his name.

His previous device, "Argent an orle fleury counter-fleury azure," was returned because the orle fleury counter-fleury is a restricted charge in both mundane and Society heraldry. This charge is used as an augmentation of arms in Scottish heraldry, and its use is taken as a claim to honour the submitter has not earned. The letter of return states specifically that fleury

edges are only a problem if used on an orle.
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: Quite good heraldry, but it doesn't do a lot for me.

Goutte d'Eau: The first name should be François i.e., the 'c' should have a cedilla for it to be correct French. The device is beautifully simple but as a consequence it is in conflict. Pity Really. It conflicts with Argent two bars gemel azure Pearce Papworth p.46. The first Alternate is also unfortunately in conflict with Azure two bars gemel Argent Syfrewast Ibid. p.47. However the second alternate of Argent two bars gemel flory counter flory and a base Azure is free of conflict. The group did suggest that it may be worth checking with the submitter that this is what he wants as it is very different and dissimilar to the original submission.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name should be corrected to François Henri Guyon. (That cedilla is important; without it the name would be pronounced something like "Fronk-ah" rather than the correct "Fron-swa".) The second alternate device should be submitted.

Cux Decision: Pass name on to Vesper, return device for conflict. While the second alternate is clear I am returning the lot because [a] that way the submitter knows precisely what he will get and [b] he does the artwork, so it's done exactly the way he wants and saves me time. As you will see elsewhere in the Camel, alternates must from now on be provided with a full set of forms, for precisely these reasons.

Gwynhavyr of River Haven [Glynis Hollindale] River Haven

Resubmission of Badge to Vesper (Name registered Feb 86).

Submitted as: Vert, two single bitted axes crossed in saltire and a turtle displayed affronte within a bordure argent

Permitted badge changes: *No changes at all without written permission*

History of Submission

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

Consulting herald: the submitter.

Comments Received:

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

Goutte d'Eau: This blazon should be corrected to Vert, a turtle displayed affronte and in chief two single bitted axes reversed crossed in saltire within a bordure argent.

Summary and Recommendation:

I agree with Goutte d'Eau's proposed reblazon. However, there is usually no good reason to include commas in blazon, and in general the CoA discourages pseudo-French English words: affronty rather than affronte. Finally, single-bitted should be hyphenated. So the final blazon: Vert a turtle displayed affronty and in chief two single-bitted axes reversed crossed in saltire a bordure argent. (The within can be dropped; where else will the bordure be? There's no requirement for blazon to be good grammar. If we wanted to be ruthless we could also drop single-bitted and reversed and leave the precise details of the axes up to the artist.)

Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper, correcting blazon.

Hugh the Little

[Darren Huett] Politarchopolis

New Name, New Device.

Submitted as: Lozengy sable and gules a hippocampus to sinister or
Permitted name changes: Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - Lozengy sable and gules a hippocampus to sinister and a chief indented or.

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

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The documentation is confirmed as correct from the library. The PicDic2 notes that the default posture of this monster has the tail sufflexed, or curled backwards. We suggest that this blazon, therefore, should be amended to "... a hippocampus to sinister, tail reflexed, Or." Both name and device appear to be in good style and free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name and device on to Vesper.

Cristoval Gitano: Very nice device, tail notwithstanding.

Goutte d'Eau: Whilst the "the" is not wrong it would be better if were not there at all, or failing that replaced with "le". It should also be noted that "little" is the modern spelling and would be nicer with an older spelling. The name is however perfectly legal. The device should be returned as this field is illegal. A lozengy field should only be made up of a metal an a tincture.

Summary and Recommendation:

The citation for Hugh is from Withycombe, p.157. Little is found in Reaney's DoBS p.217; note that in addition to the name mentioned by Crux Australis there is also a Thomas le Lytle dated to 1296, which documents the form of the name using the article. (This is a good name; as Hugh le Lytle it would have been outstanding.) The field is indeed illegal under RfS VIII.2.b.iv., which states that fields divided into multiple parts (with the exceptions of per saltire and quarterly) must have good contrast between the parts. The alternate design suffers from the same problem. Submit the name, but return the device.

Crux Decision: Submit name, return device.

Jarec Blackthorne

[Michael Hill] Stormhold

Change of Holding Name from Michael of Stormhold (assigned Sep 92).
Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element/s is/are: sound, Language of name is given as Anglo-Saxon/English.

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

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

Citations/Documentation: Photocopies are provided from Reaney's DoBS re 'Blackthorne' and from Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum by Searle re 'Jar-' and '-ec'. Searle in his introduction (p.xii) identifies dithematic names as the first and chief class of Anglo-Saxon proper names. Searle on p.40 gives the protheme "Iar-", and on page 217 the deutertheme "-ec". It is the submitter's contention that combining the two gives the dithematic name Iarec, which would have been Anglicised by changing the I to a J, giving Jarec. While Searle gives examples of other names beginning with 'Iar-' (Iargeard, for instance,) no examples of names ending in '-ec' are given, although there are several for '-eca' (Badeca, Hereca, etc.). No documentation for the 'I'-'J' shift is given. Blackthorne is documented in Reaney's DoBS on p.47. (John de Blakethorn, 1276 AD).

Consulting heralds: Pedair and Thorfinn.

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: I concur with the Crux commentary. The 'I' to 'J' swap is commonplace. In Latin, and contemporary alphabetic rendering of most early languages, there was no 'J' letter. As a scribe, I would consider that sufficiently commonplace to not require documentation. Personally I think we should back off exhaustive documentation of names and just require something plausible. Otherwise we force people to adopt TSCA names, which are easy to pass.

Goutte d'Eau: For the record the Latin alphabet among many others has no 'j' and it was interchangeable with 'i'. As for documenting the i, j shift in names, Reaney's DoBS cites so many examples that Lord Decion had trouble choosing one. The one we chose was the shift from Iacob (1332) to Jacob (p.193).

Summary and Recommendation:

Strictly speaking this is an appeal of Laurel's return, rather than a simple change; the original submission was actually Jarek, not Jarec. The c-k switch is even less remarkable than the i-j switch, but otherwise the submitter's arguments are a restatement of the previous submission rather than anything new. Laurel's objections to the name seem to have been that Searle cited no specific examples of -ec. This is not a completely unreasonable position, since Searle is well known to contain inaccuracies and mistaken assumptions. On the other hand there doesn't appear to be any specific reason to believe Searle to be wrong in this instance; unless someone can produce such a reason I believe we should give the submitter the benefit of the doubt. As an appeal it must go before Laurel once again regardless.

I will say in passing that Lord Cristoval's comment is rather odd. How do we judge something to be plausible in the absence of documentation? And who gets to decide what is or isn't plausible? In any case, he is mistaken; an exhaustively documented name, by its very nature, can only be returned because of a conflict! TSCA names are far more likely to be returned these days than in past years; certainly they are judged more harshly.

Crux Decision: pass on to Vesper. Being an appeal it will be passed on to Laurel from there.

Jean-Claude de la Rive Gauche [Robert MacLeod]
Politarchopolis

Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Dec 93).

Submitted as: Vert a zule inverted between two scarpes and a bordure argent
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Vert a zule inverted between two scarpes and a chief argent".

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

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

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: The addition of the bordure clears the conflict with Kathleen, and we could find no others. The PicDic2 notes that a zule is

actually a stylized column from Dutch heraldry which was introduced to British heraldry by William of Orange. The heralds of the time managed to confuse it with a chess rook. (God knows how. They look quite different.) The charge in this device is definitely a chess rook, and not a zule, and should be blazoned as such. I am of two minds about the inversion of the zule. If the charge cannot be identified reliably it should be returned for this reason. However, it must be noted that Vesper did not include the inversion of the zule as a cause for return, but mentioned it as a matter of style and identifiability. If the commentary is favourable as far as recognition of the charge goes, it may be forwarded to Vesper, trusting to the rule of two weirdnesses to get it passed. (This 'rule' is actually a principle that, all other things being equal, while one odd feature of a design is cause for comment, it usually requires two odd features for a return on stylistic grounds.) Recommendation: Tentatively, forward to Vesper, but don't be too surprised at another return.

Cristoval Gitano: I'm not qualified to comment on zules. Perhaps we could have an accreditation system for heralds: Pursuivant Rank 6, skilled in zules and nessleblats.

Goutte d'Eau: This inverted zule still looks much like a goblet and is thus visually unidentifiable. On top of this, the inversion of a complex charge is definitely Non-Period Style.

Summary and Recommendation:

Well, the inversion is definitely a Weirdness, and a fairly serious one at that. I agree with Goutte d'Eau that at first glance it's going to be considered a strange goblet rather than an inverted chess rook. I think this is sufficiently a problem to be cause for return; the design just doesn't look like what it claims to be.

Crux Decision: Return design for non-period style and identifiability problems.

Kelly of Cornwall [Kelly (?)] Politarchopolis
Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Aug 93).

Submitted as: Per pale and per bend sinister azure and argent, in canton a rose argent

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Gyronny of ten azure and argent a rose counterchanged." Important element/s of the design is/are: charges, colours.

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

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: Very nice device. Follows heraldic rules well, although I would have thought that it would only have occurred to a 20th century herald to do it. I'm interested in Crux's comment on Period practice. Personally I'd let this one through regardless of Period practice.

Goutte d'Eau: This device should be in conflict with the Badge of the house of York viz. A rose argent barbed and seeded proper. See Fox-Davies p.358, "white rose of York" as there is no points for change of position against a fieldless badge. This should also conflict with [Fieldless] A rose argent barbed, slipped and leaved proper Badge Kingdom of Atlantia Aug 79, for the Order of the Silver Rose for exactly the same reasons.

Summary and Recommendation:

The conflicts are quite sound. (No difference is granted for slipping a rose.) The alternate design is probably illegal for being excessive counterchanging. (Gyronny of eight might work, but I wouldn't guarantee it.) I would suggest that the submitter strongly reconsider the suggestion given in her letter of return.

Crux Decision: Return for conflict. If the submitter chooses to submit her alternate design, it is best if she draws it up herself. I'm no artist. I hope, though, that she will bear the comments regarding limitations on counterchanging gyronny fields in mind, though as far as I can tell there is nothing in the RfS specific on the subject.

Lucia de Carpazi [Karen Vaughan] Politarchopolis
 Name Resubmission to Vesper, Device Resubmission to Vesper.
 Submitted as: Gules a hand of Fatima between three mullets Or
 Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, important element/s is/are: sound. Language of name is given as Italian, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
 Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Gules a hand of fatima and in canton a mullet Or", 2/ "Gules a hand of Fatima within six mullets in orle Or".

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

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

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: Perhaps I'm an old-fashioned herald, but I'd never heard of a Hand of Fatima before. Could Crux please explain the provenance of unusual charges under discussion? Looks like an early SCA special to me Otherwise a well designed device.

Goutte d'Eau: The Documentation for the name seemed a little unreliable and we suggest further investigation. On our search of available sources no one could find anything remotely like this and suggest passing it on to someone more qualified to see if they can find anything. This device should be clear of Gules a dexter hand couped at the wrist grasping a dagger downwards in bend between two pierced mullets Or Hardie (Australian Personal). With this conflict being from a local source we have to take quite a lot of care when deciding on this conflict. i.e., there may be some contact between the devices.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lucia is in Withycombe, p.199, as the name of a popular medieval saint; the spelling Lucia is dated to 1196 in England and was also the Latin form, so as an Italian name it seems quite reasonable. Unfortunately, none of the (limited) Italian resources at my disposal give any hint as to what the Italian for "the Carpathians" might be. Given that the submitter's own documentation cites the Italian spelling as Carpatti, I would guess therefore that the Italian for "of (the) Carpathians" would be something like da'i Carpatti (if Carpatti is masculine; if feminine, it would be dalle). So far as can be determined, the submitter has simply made up de Carpazi and hopes that it "sounds Italian". Note that part of the problem here is that the Carpathians don't come into contact with Italy at any point, so an Italian is unlikely to come from there (and hence it hasn't passed into Italian onomastic history). I suggest that the submitter find either a good Italian

dictionary, or someone educated in the Italian language, and provide an appropriate translation for what she wants. Otherwise we just end up playing guessing games; as Crux Australis notes, by the time we find the right translation we may have a name the submitter doesn't want any more. (If the submitter wasn't so insistent on keeping the sound as well as meaning it would probably be worthwhile passing on to Vesper and asking for assistance, but as it stands I consider that the requirements are too vague.)

PicDic2 says that the "hand of Fatima" is a symbol of Islam. Although the pictorial entry for the "hand of Fatima" is marked with an X (indicating a prohibited charge), so far as I can determine that is for the "hand of glory" only; I know of no reason why the "hand of Fatima" would be banned. Concerning Hardie, I would say to Goutte d'Eau that we should take a lot of care when deciding on any conflict. In this particular case there is clearly one CD for the number of mullets and at least another for the addition of the dagger; if it's prominent enough to have it's orientation mentioned it's almost certainly worth a difference. (In addition it seems highly likely that the hand itself would be bendwise sinister when holding a dagger in that position, which yields another CD for arrangement.)

In conclusion, I suggest we return the name so that it might be adequately documented, and pend the device for a suitable name.

Crux Decision: Return name for reconsideration and further documentation. Place device on Crux hold. There is too much risk of the submitter getting something she doesn't want if we forward it as is. It would be embarrassing if the Italian name for the Carpathian Mountains turned out to sound completely different. Incidentally, I operate under the assumption that anyone taking part in commentary has at the meeting a PicDic, a Heralds Handbook and a copy of Fox-Davies "Complete Guide to Heraldry" or similar reference. I don't see how one could function without these.

Nicolette Dufay [Lillian Johnston] Ynys Fawr (sic)

Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Jan 94).

Submitted as: Per fess ermine and vert on a pile counterchanged a lily argent
 Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Ermine on a pile vert a lily argent overall an orle counterchanged", 2/ "Ermine on a pile vert a lily argent overall a point ploye counterchanged".

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

Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: This elegant redesign seems to be free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass device on to Vesper.

Cristoval Gitano: Pleasing device, just begging for a rose rather than the lily.

Goutte d'Eau: A Nice Device even if we do say so ourselves.

Summary and Recommendation:

Note to Crux Australis: Nicolette now lives in Stormhold. Pass as submitted.

Crux Decision: Pass as submitted. Note to Stormhold heralds. Please advise Nicolette that her letter of registration or return will be sent to the address on her forms, and that she should either set up a mail diversion or send Vesper a change of address notice.

Oriel de Geoffroy [Adrienne van Breda] Stormhold

New Name, New Device.

Submitted as: Gules, a golden oriole proper

Permitted name changes: Important element/s is/are: language; sound; Language of name is given as French.

Permitted device changes: Permitted alternates - 1/ "Add a bordure embattled Or", 2/ "Add in sinister chief a crescent Or", 3/ "Combine 1/ and 2/". Important element/s of the design is/are: charges, colours.

Citations/Documentation: Oriole (sic) is documented from Withycombe, p.234, which states that the name was introduced into England by the Normans. De Geoffroy is documented from the Dictionnaire de la Noblesse Francaise de Sereville & de Saint Simon, p.477-478, where several examples of the surname are given (de Geoffroy d'Assy, de Geoffroy du Rouret, etc.). The earliest date associated with any of these names is 1694. ("Maintenue noble 24 septembre 1694.") This reference is in French, and my French lessons were a long time ago. My translation of the sense of the quote may well be at fault, but I think that this means that the family was ennobled on this date. Photocopies of both references are provided. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: Name should be fine -- see my previous comments on SCA naming.

Goutte d'Eau: The commentary group was unable to document the validity of using the "de" component of this name and suggest that in light of the tenuous documentation provided that it be referred to those more qualified to decide. For those concerned the Golden Oriole is a Period bird found in Western Europe. A really subtle question with this device is whether the wing of the bird warrants a complete change of charge from any other close bird. If not then please consider Gules a cock Or Hamer Papworth p.295, Gules a Celtic hawk passant close regardant Or, Sabina Gunnhild Hunang SCA Apr 82 or Gules a Goshawk Standing on the back of a hare running Argent, James Dunskey, Lyon 1 #2994. As well as a number of Gules three <Birds> Or.

Summary and Recommendation:

Please note the name documented (and hopefully the one submitted) is Oriel, not Oriole. If the submitted form has the terminal e, it should be deleted. There is in fact no reason to retain the de at all. For it to make any sense, we have to be able to document Geoffroy as a possible French or Anglo-Norman place name, and there is no evidence available for us to do that. The fact remains that 1600 is the official cut-off date, an extension to 1650 can be granted in iffy cases, but 1694 is as post-Period as 1994 is. Geoffroy (without the de) is fine: Reaney's DoBS, p.195 (under Jeffray) notes Robert Geoffray 1293; the spelling Geoffroy is not explicitly dated but is listed in the header along with many close variants. It's unclear whether the submitter's forms permit these changes; if not, the name will have to be returned.

According to Encyclopedia of the Animal World (Bay Books, Sydney), Vol.14, p.1331, the Golden Oriole is an Old World species, found "up into the Palearctic as far as Northern Europe". The male is "brilliant yellow with black wings and tail". This seems to be simple enough and common enough to get us past RFS VIII.4.c, which requires that there be a "widely understood default colouration" for proper charges. There is little doubt that we could claim a CD for a golden oriole against most other heraldic birds, but to clear the conflicts cited by Goutte d'Eau we either need enough difference for X.2 (unlikely) or a second CD for the tincture of the wings (one wing, actually, since that's all we see). Given the reduced area of a close wing I'm afraid I have difficulty in seeing that second CD (it effectively becomes just another marking on the bird). Therefore this is conflict with Hamer and Sabina with only one CD for type of bird. Against Dunskey there is a second CD for tincture, even if the hare is too small for difference. Against the possible Gules three <birds> Or conflicts, there is clearly a CD for number; I would grant a second for type of bird in most cases, but there might be one or two where even that wouldn't apply. The alternate would appear to be clear of these conflicts.

Crux decision: return name and device. As I have said in other comments this month, if we have to go to alternates it is much better if the submitter

draws them up. That way they know what their getting and I don't have to prove once more that I'm a lousy artist. Regarding the name, I believe that, when the submitter has indicated that the sound is important, we must regard dropping the 'de' as more than a minor change, although minor changes are permitted.

Oriel of the Gypsies [Vicki Watson] Politarchopolis

Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Feb 94).

Submitted as: Purpure a unicorn's head erased and chief wavy argent

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

Consulting herald: Frederick of Holland and Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: Aside from the conflict cited in the letter of return against a released device, we can find no problems. Recommendation: Pass device on to Vesper.

Goutte d'Eau: No Problems.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lovely! Pass as submitted.

Crux Decision: pass to Vesper

Rohais Ireton of Attenborough

[Lara Blyth] Politarchopolis

New Name, New Device

Submitted as: Azure a pegasus salient ermine debouched by, on a chevron or, three cinquefoils azure

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Rohais Ireton, Roheis Ireton, Roheis Attenborough. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important element/s is/are: meaning; sound; spelling. Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

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

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

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

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

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

conflict, though I'm a bit nervous about the style. Having a charged ordinary overall looks . . . wrong, somehow. I'd particularly like comments on this submission to address the style. If it's sufficiently non-Period, it should be returned. Recommendation: Forward name and (tentatively) device to Vesper.

Cristoval Gitano: Irrespective of Period practice, I feel most uncomfortable with semies on fiddly charges like pegasi. I don't have a problem with ordinaries overall; it's the sort of thing I would expect to see in Period armoury. Having said that, I don't have references to check it. Perhaps count this device as having two weirdnesses.

Goutte d'Eau: The change of the vowel 'e' to an 'a' in the middle of a name is not really a valid change. The spelling of this name would suggest that the submitter wishes people to pronounce this name in a more Period fashion. As the documentable name Roheis, which Reaney's DoBS cites as coming from the Old German "Hrodohaidis" meaning famekind and Withycombe suggests as deriving from the Old German for horse, would be pronounced in Period the way we would pronounce Rohais. As the submitter permits changes in spelling we suggest that the name be changed to Roheis and the submitter be instructed to pronounce it the way it was in Period i.e., the way Rohais would be now. As all of the name elements are of the Thirteenth Century for consistency it would be nice to correct the "of" to "de". This device is technically legal but does have a large amount of Or on Ermine and this does detract from the look of the whole device.

Summary and Recommendation:

The submitter's assertions notwithstanding, there seems no support for the change in the spelling of the given name. Reaney's DoBS p.191 does not document Ireton to 1218; the spelling Irton is so documented. However, Ekwall p.266 notes the spelling Little Ireton in 1315. Attenborough is the modern spelling of the town that in 1205 was Aedingburc (ibid., p.18). The spelling of the given name needs to be corrected to the documented form but otherwise the name is acceptable. (With a more Period spelling of the locative, it would have been excellent.)

There is nothing at all unusual in an overall ordinary, although generally it is as a fess or a bend, usually as a mark of cadency. A charged overall ordinary is less common, but not unknown: see for example Edmond de Comewall who bore Argent a lion rampant gules crowned Or debruised by a baston sable thereon five bezants in 1308 (Foster, p.54), and Walter Paveley who in 1348 bore Gules in pale three lions passant guardant argent debruised by a bend azure charged with three mullets Or (ibid., p.154). The use of a charged chevron might be classed as a weirdness, but there's nothing wrong with the rest of the design. The submitter should be advised to be more generous with her ermine spots though. To Lord Cristoval: Period practice is what we're aiming for, and ermine is a tincture, not strewn charges.

Crux decision: forward name and device to Vesper, correcting given name to Roheis, as allowed on the forms.

Rudolf von der Drau [Kelley Johnston] Stormhold
Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name registered Feb 94).

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

Permitted device changes: Important element/s of the design is/are: charges, colours. *No device changes at all without written permission.*

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

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

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

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

Comments Received:

Crux Australis: This redesign was suggested in the submitter's letter of return, so we accept that the style is acceptable to Vesper. We can find no conflicts. Recommendation: Pass submission on to Vesper.

Cristoval Gitano: I don't like it personally, but I support passing it on to Vesper.

Goutte d'Eau: There was a suggestion that this device appeared to be in slight trian aspect although there was some argument over this.

Summary and Recommendation:

This design is certainly more balanced than the previous attempt. The cupping does strike me as being a little "odd" but at worst it's merely a single weirdness. There seems no reason not to pass it.

Crux Decision: pass to Vesper.

Sine the Shameless [Ceridwen Murphy] Politarchopolis
Resubmission of Badge to Vesper (Name registered Sep 92).

Submitted as: A cat sejant argent enflamed proper

Permitted badge changes: *No badge changes at all without written permission.*

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

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

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

"(Explanation of appeal procedure omitted - Crux.) If you intend to go that route (appeal), you should make sure the cat is in a recognisable heraldic position first. I doubt that even an appeal would get this badge registered, but if by some chance it was, I suspect you would find it an embarrassment within a few years." The letter goes on to suggest that the monies that had been paid could be redirected to register a device, and that the submitter was free to use her badge unregistered.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

Comments Received:

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

Cristoval Gitano: I suspect that the submitter will be prepared just to use the badge unregistered, so it may be a moot point. This is reminiscent of Torg's 'Ramsbottom' submission which got bounced because the ram's head was unduly phallic and the flaunches too suggestive of other things. Personally I would pass both and put them down to poor-grade ribald humour (which is documentable for Period heraldry). Partly this is a cultural difference between America and Australia.

Goutte d'Eau: Firstly this badge must be reblazoned as On a flame a sejant argent (sic). For it to be a cat enflamed the flames must look more like the flames on a salamander. This brings it into conflict with Sable on a flame gules fimbriated Or a rough-legged draught horse forcene argent

Reginleif the Unruly SCA Mar 78 and Sable, on a flame gules fimbriated Or a Skull argent Grimn the Hele-bourne SCA Oct 76. It should also be noted that one of the original reasons for return has not been addressed, that the idea of a "flaming pussy" is offensive and as such without an appeal this submission can not be submitted to Vesper, regardless of any opinions as to its offensiveness.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lord Cristoval may have a point: I've yet to find anyone that finds this "offensive" in the sense of the original Vesper return. (Lady Saraid, for example, says "if that's what she wants, it's her business" - a philosophy which we in the CoA have long enshrined as the "Rule of Toyota".) This may indeed be a cultural phenomenon. However, that is a moot issue. The correct blazon for this submission as presented is On a flame proper a cat sejant argent. A "cat enflamed" would look like a cat with little tongues of flame emanating from it - see the illustration of the salamander in PicDic2 for an example of this. Hence, the conflicts cited by Goutte d'Eau apply, with one CD for being a fieldless badge, but change of type only of the tertiary insufficient for a second CD. (A flame is not an "ordinary or other simple geometric charge" and hence X.4.j.ii doesn't apply.) The submitter should be advised that even if she redraws it correctly it's unlikely that the "enflaming" will count as a difference vs. <field> a cat sejant argent, for example, although I don't know off-hand whether there are any designs of that form to be found. (Crux Australis might want to do a quick check of Papworth and the SCA Ordinary to see if there are any before writing the letter of return.)

Regardless, Crux Australis is correct in that the submitter needs to lodge a formal appeal indicating why the design should not be classed as "offensive" if she wants to continue with this motif. (Has anyone suggested to her that she might achieve the same effect with an honest panther?)

Crux decision: return device, with advice on procedures for formal appeal. The comments regarding the different standards of offensiveness between Australia and the USA strike me as valid. However, as long as the USA registers our heraldry, US standards will prevail. The suggestion regarding a panther is a good one, and I'll pass it on to the submitter. I quote from the PicDic 2: "Panther ... a kindly beast, ... beautiful and amiable, whose sweet breath drives away evil. In English armory it is depicted as a maneless lion (the coat often strewn with a seme of roundels), and with flames spewing from it's mouth and ears (a corruption of it's "sweet breath")." A flaming pussy, indeed!

Bibliography: Ekwall The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names (4th Ed.) - Eilert Ekwall, OUP, Clarendon, 1989.

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Fox-Davies A Complete Guide to Heraldry (Revised ed.) - A.C. Fox-Davies, Orbis Publishing, London, 1985.

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Reaney's DoBS A Dictionary of British Surnames (2nd Ed.) - P.H. Reaney, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1987.

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Withycombe The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names (3rd Ed.) - E.G. Withycombe, OUP, Oxford, 1977.

Well filk me!

A Heraldic Filk Song Set To A Well-Known Tune (reprinted with permission from The Millrind Vol.V #2. [The Millrind is a publication by and for the East Kingdom College of Heraldry. It is available from the publisher, Alison MacDermot (Andrea Habura, 25 Seneca St., Troy, NY 12180, USA) for US\$7.00 per year (four issues). Group discounts are available for overseas addresses; write the Editor for details. Please make cheques out to "SCA East Kingdom College of Heraldry". Decion recommends it highly.]

By Lothar von Katzenellenbogen (with no apologies to Gilbert and Sullivan - they're dead, and they knew what they were setting themselves up for when they wrote the original).

I am the very model of a well-trained local pursuivant,
Well versed in things like name advice, armorials and nesselblatts,
I can cite the RfS in order categorical
And do didactic commentary on Bruce's term as Laur-e-al.
When clients come to me I say, in manner diplomatical,
"It would be much more pretty if you eliminate the oilwell.
As it stands it's not quite right, but I say that if you work with me,
We'll dream up a device that will be the envy of the Barony!"

In the field of onomastics, I have ability unparalleled,
I'm fluent in 10 languages, including Cree, Romanche, and Heraldese,
In German, Dutch, and Spanish I have published many monographs,
And I have translated from the Ansteorran all of Da'ud's precedents!
For paperwork, I am a fiend. My records are meticulous,
I've got them all on CD-ROM, and in sealed files in triplicates.
I send reports to Dragon each day instead of quarterly,
And engrave them all in steel and stone so they'll be permanent and orderly.

At conflict checking, I'm a whiz. My research is impeccable.
I've memorised the A&O's in order alphabetical.
I've got Renesse on database and I've made up an armorial
Of all the arms that ever were from Adam on, historical.
From all these things I've done and more you surely cannot disagree,
That not a finer herald is to be found in any Barony,
In short, in matters onomastic, armorial and variant
I am the very model of a well-trained local pursuivant!

[I like this! Can we have more of it? Any songs, poetry or artwork, serious or otherwise, that touches on heraldry will be welcome in the Camel - Crux]

Hope & Heartbreak

The following submissions were received for the March 94 Crux Meeting. Because of delays in the production of this Camel the due date for commentary has been set back one month. Commentary on these submissions should be sent to Rocket Pursuivant and be in his hands by May 31ST. *Remember that what you write will be published verbatim and will usually be seen by the submitter.* Be concise, precise and polite.

SCA name : Athelstan of Tilbrook
 Mundane name: Wayne Klarenbeck
 Group : Castellum Montanum
 This submission : new name, new device
 Money received : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
 Blazon : Per bend gules and sable a mullet of eight interlocking masles within a bordure potency argent.

Permitted device changes : Acceptable alternates - 1/"Change per bend to per bend sinister", 2/"Swap gules v sable", Important element/s of the design is / are: charges. A cat sejant argent enflamed proper. No device changes without written permission

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

Crux Commentary: Mullets of interlaced masles 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 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
 Consulting herald: Tegwen Llyn y Fan Fawr.

SCA name : Bacchus Wood, Canton of
 Group : Barony of River Haven
 This submission : new name, new device
 Money received : none required for group armoury
 Blazon : Or, on an amphora purpure a laurel wreath or with three goutte de vin in chief.

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 goutte de vin", Important element/s of the design is / are: charges, colours. Notes to scribe: "Amphora has a pointed 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."

Crux Commentary: 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, specifically mentioned

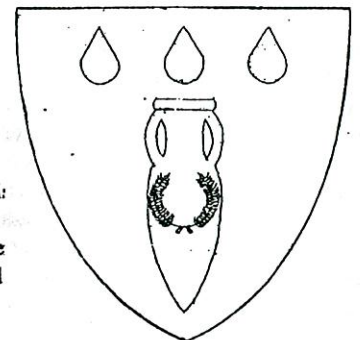
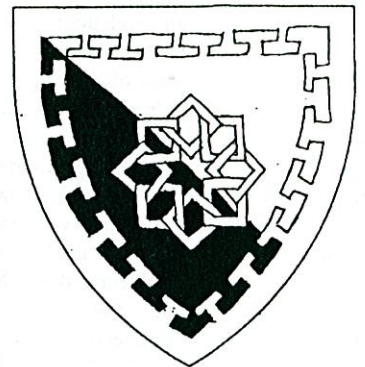
As far as we can see the name is in good form and free of conflict. I don't believe that Bacchus worship had anything to do with woods, other than peripherally, so I don't think the name will run into any problems on this account. The device and the alternate both appear to be free of conflict.

Recommendation: Pass to Vesper
 Consulting herald: William de Castille

SCA name : Benedetta de Spenser
 Mundane name: Michelle Spenser
 Group : Ynys Fawr
 This submission : appeal of grammatical correction of name presently registered - Benedetta Despenser.
 Money received : Not required (I think).

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 (p.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 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 'the'. 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 Despenser', 'de Spensa', 'de Spensa', and 'de Spens', all before 1600 AD.

Crux Commentary: 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

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

SCA name	: Gwen ferch Llywelyn
Mundane name	: Jennifer Wigman
Group	: Mordenvale
This submission	: new name, new device
Money recieved	: \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
Blazon	: (per chevron) Sable and vert a chevron argent in base a maltese cross argent.

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 changes at all without written permission*

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Change cross to cross fitchy, reverse chevron", Important element of the design is / are: colours. :

Citations / Documentation: Photocopies are provided from "Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts" edited by P.C. Bartown. All the actual names in the primary and alternate submissions appear in the photocopies, but no specific dates appear.

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

Consulting herald: Melonney de Charteris and Ædward Stædefæste

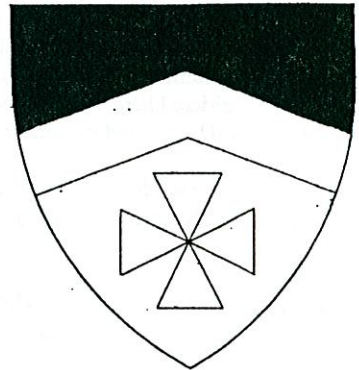
SCA name	: Isabella Bianca D'Barbarossa
Mundane name	: Yvette Klarenbeck
Group	: Castellum Montanum
This submission	: new name, new device
Money recieved	: \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device.
Blazon	: Bevilled per bend sinister sable and or sparky and a quill a bordure embattled counterchanged.

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 per bend", Important element of the design is : charges.

Citations / Documentation: The Bloomsbury Dictionary of First Names by Julia Cresswell cites Isabella on page 120. It is the Spanish form of Isabel 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.

Crux Commentary: 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.

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

SCA name : Kaspar von Tyrol
 Mundane name : Peter Bailey
 Group : Parvus Portus
 This submission : device resub to Crux.
 Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Argent an executioners hood ermines.

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 ch ploye inverted in chief two lozenges on a chief argent three mullets sable" was returned by Crux in June 1992 for not style. This submission is a complete redesign.

Crux Commentary: 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.

Consulting herald: Kaspar von Tyrol and Isabella de Bordeaux.

SCA name : Madelaine les Cheval Entrainer
 Mundane name : Naomi Hall
 Group : Parvus Portus
 This submission : new name, new device.
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device.
 Blazon : Argent, between a horse passant and a rose gules a cross tripartite and fretted sable.

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Magdelana Equorum Domitar, Madelaine the Horse Trainer, Minc acceptable, Important element is: meaning. Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling.

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

Crux Commentary: Firstly, the blazon should be corrected to "Argent a cross tripartite and fretted sable between 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 submitters 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.

Consulting herald: none listed.

SCA name : Marguerite de Chemille
 Mundane name : Sharon Lee Bailey
 Group : Parvus Portus
 This submission : Device resub to Crux.
 Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Or a rose purple seeded or barbed vert between three seeblatter vert.

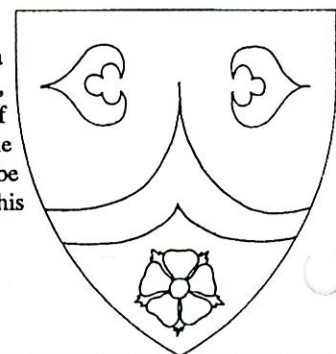
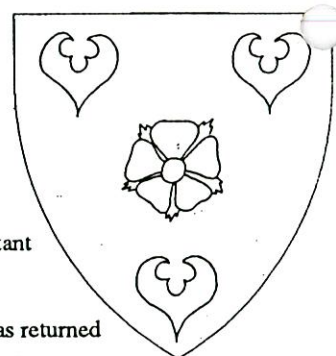
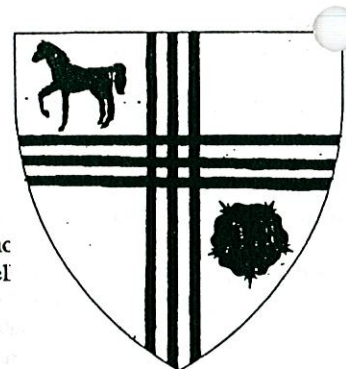
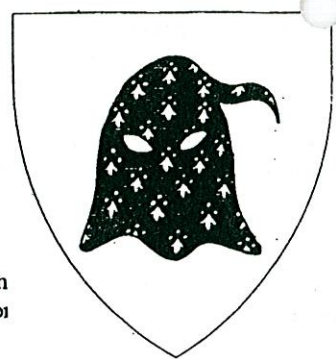
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Or a chevron ploye purple between two seeblatt fesswise respectant vert and a rose purple seeded or barbed vert." Important element of the design is: charges.

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 Camel.

Crux Commentary: 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 PicDic. 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 purple between two seeblatts fesswise respectant vert and a rose purple" 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.

Consulting herald: Kaspar von Tyrol.



SCA name : Romille de Mont Blanc
 Mundane name : Jaqui Tewes
 Group : Ynys Fawr
 This submission : device resub to Vesper.
 Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Argent a pantheon gules mullety or.

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.

Crux Commentary: 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 recieved 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 recieved.

Consulting herald: Martin de Mont Blanc.

SCA name : Snorri Bloddrekk or Odinslundi
 Mundane name : Grant Thayer
 Group : Ynys Fawr
 This submission : device resub to Crux
 Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Per chevron throughout or and sable two oak leaves and a dragon passant counterchanged.



Permitted device changes : Notes to scribe: "Nice big chevron." *No device changes at all without written permission.*

History of Submission: The submitters 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.

Crux Commentary: 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.

Consulting herald: Crux and the Lochac commenting heralds.

The following submissions were recieved for the April 94 Crux Meeting. Commentary on these submissions should be sent to Rocket Pursuivant and be in his hands by May 31st. *Remember that what you write will be published verbatim and will usually be seen by the submitter.* Be concise, precise and polite.

SCA name : Catherine Hervé
 Mundane name : Catherine Harvey
 Group : Aneala
 This submission : new name, new device
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
 Blazon : Gules on a bend sinister cotised or a winged unicorn courant wings addorsed sable



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.43-44 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.27-28, further documents the name and the spelling. Reaney's "Dictionary of British Surnames", p.162 gives Hervé as the old Breton form of the name Harvey, introduced to England by the Normans. Hanks and Hodges "A Dictionary of Surnames" on p. 243, and Blacks "Surnames of Scotland" on p.357 repeat this information. Photocopies are provided.

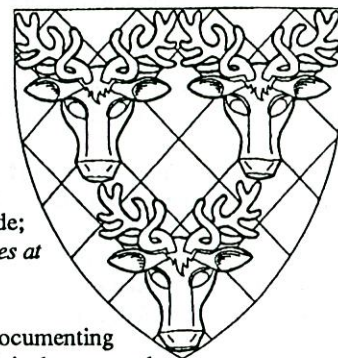
Crux Commentary: The device appears to be in good style and free from conflict. The documentation provided for the surname appears to be in good order. Withycombe p.186 notes that the usual old French form of the christian name would have been 'Catherine' or 'Cateline.' Nowhere does Withycombe give data on the precise spelling we have here (Catherine), although it appears in his 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 submitters 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

Consulting herald: Creag Edward MacGhille Andrais.

SCA name : Caointigern Dearbhail Mael Brigte.
 Mundane name : Dina Butler
 Group : Politarhropolis
 This submission : new name, new device
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device
 Blazon : Lozongy vert and gules three stags heads caboshed argent attired of 14 or.



Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Caointiarn Mael Brigte, Caointigern 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 Caointigern 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."

Crux Commentary: 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.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.

SCA name : Jonathon de Hadleigh
 Mundane name : Jonathon Knight
 Group : Abertriawr
 This submission : new name
 Money recieved : \$15.00 for name

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

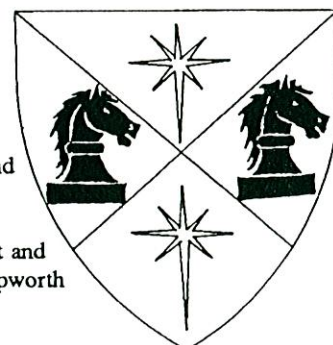
Citations / Documentation: "Coins of England"; Seaby Catalogue - Robert de Hadelie, a moneyer at Bury St. Edmunds during the reign of Edward I (1272 - 1307). Also, Hadleigh, Hadelie, Hadley, Hadlie - from the Domesday Book. "A Dictionary of British Surnames" by Reaney, p.161-162 cites Matilda de Hadlegh from 1194, Warin de Hadlai from 1212, and other examples. Photocopies are provided from the coin catalogue and from Reaney.

Crux Commentary: 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.

Consulting herald: none listed.

SCA name : Randall Mallard de la Guerre
 Mundane name : Digby Shadbolt
 Group : Anaela
 This submission : device resub to Vesper
 Money recieved : Not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : 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.



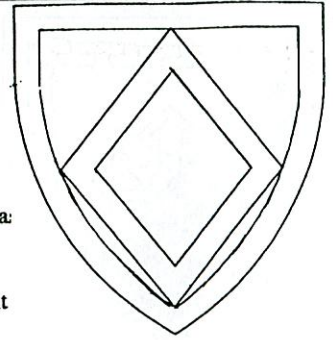
History of Submission: Randall's previous submission, "Gyronny argent and azure a two headed dragon tergiant and displayed gules" was returned by Vesper in the April 93 Minutes of Meeting for conflict with the arms of Drake (Papworth p. 984), "Argent a wyvern wings displayed and tail nowed gules." His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

Crux Commentary: 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.

Consulting herald: none listed.

SCA name : William Castille
 Mundane name : Steven Maynard
 Group : Bacchus Wood
 This submission : name resub to Crux, device resub to Crux
 Why recieved : not required for a resubmission.
 Blazon : Or a mascle throughout sable within a bordure azure



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 of the design is : charges.

History of Submission: Williams 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, Papworth p.902).

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.

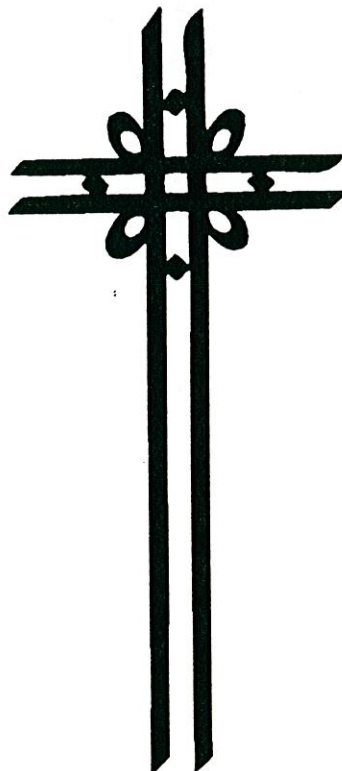
Crux Commentary: William is a good Norman name, best remembered by one Conqueror, William the (a.k.a. William the Bastard). The quoted reference exists in Hanks and Hodges, but is not confirmed by any other name dictionary in the Crux library. The name is probably in conflict with that of William Castellan (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.

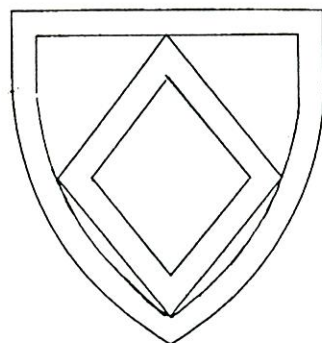
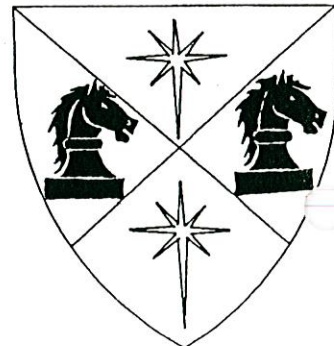
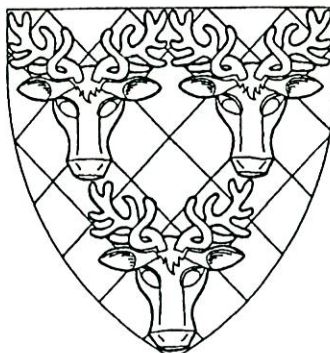
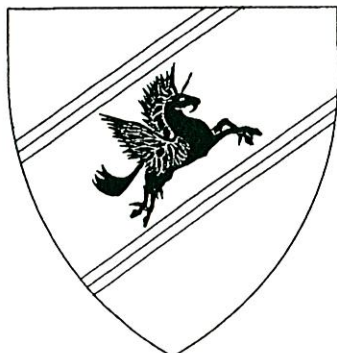
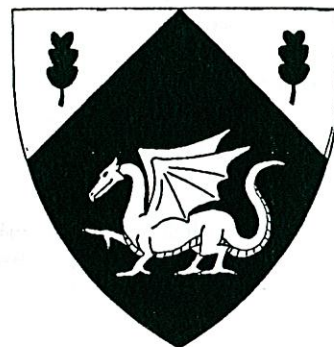
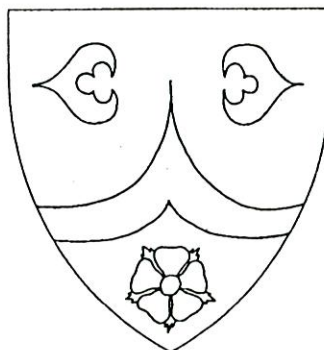
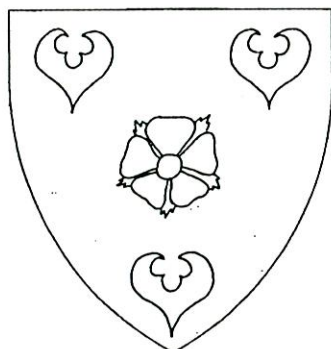
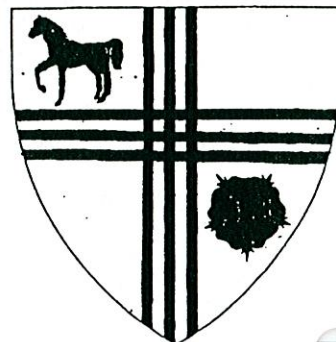
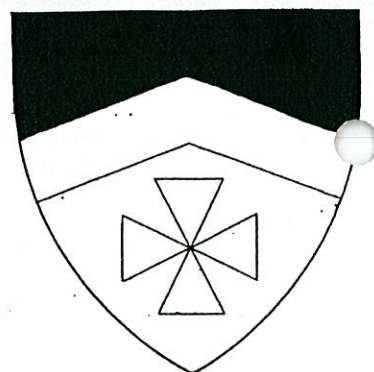
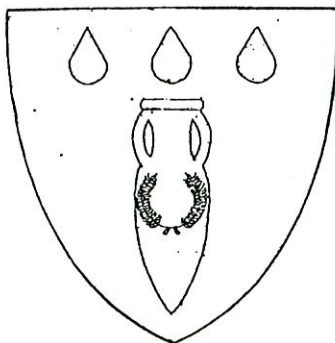
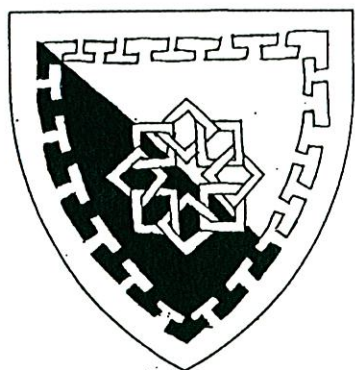
Recommendation: Pass alternate name and first device on to Vesper.
 Consulting herald:

From the Publisher - ...did someone say two weeks before the end of April?

Yep, even later than Master Peter would have believed possible your Camel finally arrived. This is due to me changing the software and machine I butcher this up on - you may have noticed the No Frills layout of this bumper issue. There will be no such delay with the next issue (life permitting) and it will be somewhat prettier than this one.

Speaking of such things, this issue is printed in 9pt Times and I would like to know if anyone has problems reading it. I don't only mean problems with clarity, if you have any problem with the aesthetics I would like to know, although printing this small does save a hell of a lot of space over 12pt printing (almost half the number of pages).





*S.C.A. Inc - Free Trumpet Press West
Lochac Price List
17/01/94*

Code	Item	Price	Quantity
All Prices in Australian Dollars			
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