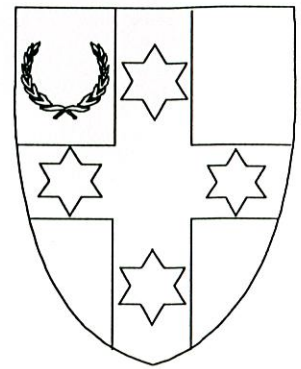


Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter



Meeting Date: 22 November AS XXVII (1992)
Posting Date: 1 December AS XXVII (1992)

Transactions Considered: 7 Names, 8 Devices
Forwarded to Vesper: 7 Names, 7 Devices

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

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

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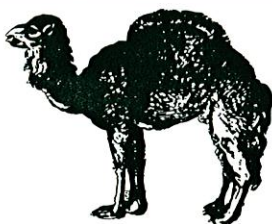
Roster Changes

The acting Mortar Pursuivant, Lord Tristram du Bois, has changed address: [Robert Morieson], 13 Baily Street, Mount Waverley, VIC 3149; 'phone (03) 802 7148.

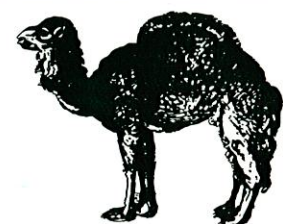
The herald for the Shire of Arx Draconis, Lord Oláfr Thordarson, has resigned and will be re-rostered as a P.E. at (very) large. At present the office remains vacant; I hope that this will be attended to *very* soon.

The Shire of Llyn Arian has a new (well, sort of) herald: Lord Conachar MacAlpin has once again stepped into the shoes of Llyn Arian Pursuivant: [Andrew Procailo], 21 Tathra Road, Lambton, NSW 2299; 'phone (049) 57 2609. The previous herald, Lady Melloney de Charteris, has been re-rostered as a P.E. at large.

The Shire of Mordenvale has finally found a body for their vacant office as well: James of Mordenvale [James Petersen], 22 Cameron Street, Jesmond, NSW 2299. James has been initially rostered as acting P.E. for the Shire.



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In River Haven's Canton of Castellum Montana, the acting P.E., Lord Riccardo della Torre d'Avorio, has convinced me that he shouldn't be "acting" any more - so I've promoted him to full P.E. Congratulations!

In the Barony of Rowany, Lord Wulfsgie Clovenhaft has resigned from the office of Cinquefoil Pursuivant. His successor is in the process of being rostered. The College of St. Ursula is not so fortunate, however; their herald has been dropped from the Roster for failing to maintain his membership and it is not at all clear at this point who his successor is going to be.

And finally the College of St. Christina (Innilgard) has still completely failed to come up with someone who knows how to sign a roster letter, despite several warnings and many months (nearly a year, in fact) of patience on my part. Therefore my prior recommendations to the Lochac Seneschal that the College must be closed still stand. (See *Rant* below.)

Important Reminder

From now on, all submissions are to be forwarded to the Crux Australis Designate, Master Peter the Uncertain, at the following address:

Peter Volk
108 Home Street
FAIRFIELD QLD 4103

All other correspondence - including payment for new submissions - is still to go to myself, until Master Peter assumes the office at Twelfth Night.

A Rant

I've said this before, but I'll say it again, so that (hopefully) Master Peter won't also have to say it during his tenure.

IF YOU DO NOT SIGN YOUR ROSTER LETTER AND RETURN IT TO THE CRUX AUSTRALIS HERALD YOU ARE NOT THE ROSTERED HERALD FOR YOUR GROUP!

That obviously implies that you have to talk (or more specifically, *write*) to the Crux Australis Herald so that he may send you a Roster letter to sign! Sounds simple, doesn't it? Well, you'd be surprised at the number of people I've encountered in my tenure for whom this seems to be a *remarkably* difficult task.

It doesn't matter what might appear in the Regnum in *Pegasus*. I don't care what your seneschal might say to the Lochac Seneschal. If I don't roster you, then *you are not rostered!* That means that your group *can* be closed down on you, if you and your seneschal are so foolish as to ignore the warning letters I will send you.

Please, *please*, PLEASE, when passing your office on to your (proposed) successor, make sure that they are aware of this!

Twelfth Night Reports

Owing to the changeover of office, and my other time constraints due to being Autocrat for Twelfth Night, it will make my life *immeasurably easier* if you can all send in your reports due at Twelfth Night *early*. I would like to pass on a reasonably tidy office, which means I need you to fill in the blanks for me. No specific deadline; any time between now and the end of December will do just fine.

News of Recent Submissions

The *West Kingdom College of Herald's Minutes* for November 1992 arrived in Lochac on 25 November. The results relevant to Lochac submissions are reproduced from p.9. Some various words of wisdom from Lord Vesper's Cover Letter to the *Minutes* are also reproduced from p.11.

Subscriptions, Publications, etc.

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

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

And for those *really* keen, subscriptions to the *Laurel Letter of Acceptance and Return* are also available, direct from Laurel's office, for US\$25 per annum. Send a foreign draft to **SCA College of Arms, PO Box 1329, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-8329, U.S.A.**, made payable to "S.C.A. College of Arms". Again, everything that is of relevance to Lochac is reprinted in the *Camel* anyway.

The following publications are all available through Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson: the *West Kingdom Heraldry Handbook*, the *S.C.A. Ordinary and Armorial* (plus *Updates* to same), the *Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as used in the S.C.A.*, and the *Combined Ordinary, Volume 1*. Master Thorfinn advises that current prices (increased slightly from previously advertised due to the drop in the exchange rate) are as follows: A&O, \$66; WKHH, \$32; and CO, \$40. There is a \$5 discount for every book ordered after the first. Contact Steve Roylance, 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris, VIC 3146. 'Phone (03) 885 6348.

Meeting Schedule

Every month, the Crux Australis Herald holds a meeting to consider the heraldic submissions from around the Principality. *From now on*, these meetings will be held at my successor's address: 108 Home Street, Fairfield (QLD). The next meeting (run by Master Peter) will be 12 December; after that he will be Crux Australis and can set his own agenda.

The Hund meetings are held weekly, to comment on submissions from around the Known World. These meetings are almost invariably held Monday nights beginning at 8.00pm at the home of the can't-wait-to-be-ex-Crux Australis Herald (1/273 Warrigal Road, Burwood (VIC)). Regular commentary is also taking place in Ynys Fawr [Hobart, TAS]. Contact the local herald for details.

This Month's Submissions

The November meeting of the College of Heraldry in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the 22nd of November at the home of the Crux Australis Designate. Present were: Master Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Designate; Lord Airyk Eriksson the Sinister, acting Aquarius Pursuivant; Lady Kara of Kirriemuir, acting P.E. for Parvus Portus; Lord Harald of Sigtuna, P.E. at large; and Kaspar von Tyrol and Lady Serena of the Lion's Paw, Cornets.

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

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

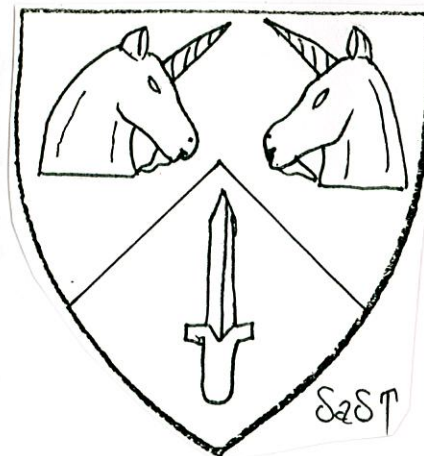
1. Airyk Eriksson the Sinister

(Change of Registered Name and Device Resubmission to Principality; both SUBMITTED) [River Haven]

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

This gentle has apparently been in contact with Crux about his resubmission. Unfortunately, the Crux files were not available to this meeting. It appears that, although the name is a trifle weird, combining two different spellings of Erik, this is by itself not grounds for rejection. We could find no other reason for failing the name, so we passed it. The arms appear to be free of conflict.

[The submitter's current registered name, Eric of Stormwind, was registered in March 1988. His previous attempt to change his name, to "Airyk Erikson", was returned by Crux Australis in June 1992 for what was perceived to be an unlikely spelling of the given name and a conflict with the 13th Century Swedish noble "Eric Ericsson". The addition of the byname clears the conflict, and the first problem has been overcome with the discovery of suitable documentation. Reaney's DoBS, p.175, under "Herrick", notes a "Siwate filius Airic" (i.e., Siwate is the son of Airic), not specifically dated but the context places it around the 12th Century. The substitution of "y" for "i" and "k" for "c" are not remarkable. "Eriksson" is a Swedish surname (H&H Surnames, p.253). "the Sinister" is a descriptive byname, usually applied to left-handed people. The submitter's assertion that the combination of the different spellings of "Erik" is reasonable on the grounds that one is a late-Period spelling and the other an inherited surname would carry considerably more weight if any evidence had been provided to show that Swedish hereditary surnames were in vogue in England in the 12th Century. I personally doubt it; indeed I don't think "hereditary surnames" were in use *anywhere* at that time - at least not in the sense that we treat them today. It is far more likely that this name is "claiming" that the submitter spells his name as "Airyk" while his father (who may well be of Scandinavian origin) spells it as "Erik". This is pretty unlikely, and is definitely a Weirdness. Nevertheless, as Master Peter says, it is not in itself reason for return. But the use of a single spelling throughout would be a definite improvement. (If you want to think of it mathematically, the set of "plausible Period names" is only a subset of "names that the College of Arms will register". It's very easy to get "acceptable". To get "plausible" as well is almost as easy, but happens far less frequently than it should.)



The previous device change was returned in June 1992 for conflict. If this submission is successful he wishes his currently registered device, "Per chevron azure and argent, two unicorn's heads couped, respectant with horns crossed in saltire, argent and a sword palewise azure, hilted sable, all within a bordure embattled Or", registered in May 1988, to be released.]

Consulting Herald: the submitter.

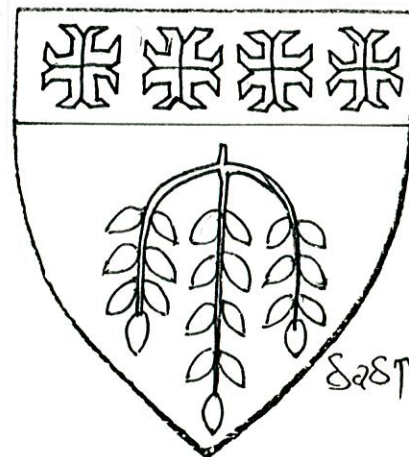
2. Ashlin d'Ypres

(New Name and Device; Name SUBMITTED, Device RETURNED)

[Ynys Fawr]

Argent, a sprig of ash inverted and on a chief purple four crosses moline.

First reaction from almost everyone to this device was to comment on its beauty. However there are some severe problems. Firstly, the sprig of ash looks nothing like the illustration in the PicDic, and is drawn in a very *art nouveau* style. The meeting found the charge quite unidentifiable. It might be very beautiful, but if you can't recognise a charge at a glance, it's bad heraldry. This charge should be redrawn in a more recognisable style. In addition, the crosses on the chief are blazoned as *crosses moline*. If so, they should be drawn with a much more distinct curl to the terminal divisions. The meeting found these crosses hard to identify.



The documentation provided for the name *Ashlin* is inadequate, having no dates, and identifying it as a British surname, whereas the submitter is using it as a given name. Although there appears to be nothing in the RfS against this that we can find specifically, we strongly suspect it to be bad practice, and grounds for the return of the name.

[I have decided to partly overrule Master Peter here, and submit the name. Although the documentation as provided *was* inadequate, such documentation is pretty easy to find with the resources of the Crux library (which of course Master Peter doesn't have access to yet). "Aislinn" is an Irish name supposedly meaning "a vision, a dream" (O'C&M, p.21). "Ashlin" would be an Anglicised spelling of this name. (Indeed it's virtually a phonetic spelling.) "Ypres" is of course a city in Flanders (now Belgium), and the submitter provided documentation showing its existence from at least the early

Consulting Herald: Riccardo della Torre d'Avorio.

5. Erlhoff von Adlerhorst
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

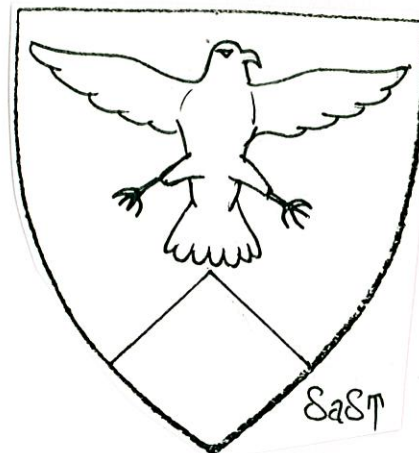
[River Haven]

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

Erlhoff is documented from a German naming dictionary, written (naturally enough) in German. No dates are provided in the documentation. *Von Adlerhorst* translates as "of Eagle's Eyrie", which appears to be a TSCA locative. One of the meeting expressed concern, as "Eagle's Eyrie" was apparently the name of one of Hitler's bunkers, but it was decided that this was not really relevant.

The device was blazoned as *per chevron* with the eagle in chief, however the drawing was much closer to being as blazoned above. No conflicts were found.

Consulting Herald: Peter the Uncertain.



6. Heloise of Sherborne
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Castellum Montana]

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

Heloise is well known from the true 12th Century story of *Heloise and Abelard*, of which a copy was attached. *Sherborne* appears on a map of the conquests of Geoffrey Plantagenet, dating it to the middle of the 12th Century. The device appears free of conflict.

[The curious may wonder what the difference between a "sea-dragon" and a "wyvern" is. The answer is "a bit of artistic licence in the drawing of the tail"; there wouldn't be any heraldic difference between them.]

Consulting Herald: the submitter.



7. Isabella de Bordeaux
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)

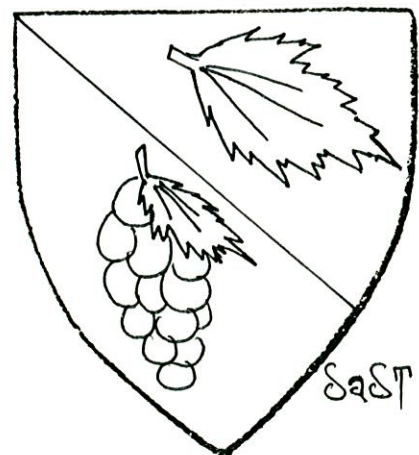
[Parvus Portus]

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

The device appears to be free of conflict.

[The name was submitted to Laurel in May 1992. The previous device was returned by Crux Australis in April 1992 for artistic problems. I would be happier if the leaf was palewise (or indeed not there at all) but this is acceptable.]

Consulting Herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

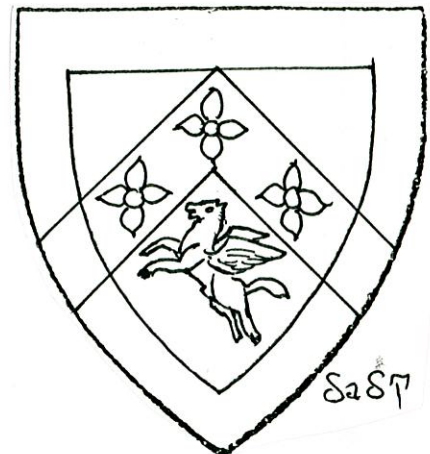


8. **Raoul de Chenonceaux**
(Device Resubmission to Laurel; SUBMITTED)

[Rowany]

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

This is another example of a device that looks good on first viewing, but proves to have problems on further examination. Firstly, the chevron point is touching the bordure in chief, which is much higher than a chevron should go. We reblazoned it as a chevron enhanced; however we are not sure if the SCA accepts this charge. It does not appear in the PicDic. Fox-Davies only mentions *enhanced* with reference to bendlets, and no other charge. In addition, we found the counterchanging of the chevron and bordure very confusing. We are unsure that the blazon describes the emblazon properly, and we cannot think of a way to correct it. These features make us profoundly nervous, and we pass it with a suspicion that we probably shouldn't.



[The name was registered in July 1992. The previous device was returned by Laurel at that time for using a "chevron of France", a presumptuous claim.]

*Master Peter is quite right to feel nervous about this device, although it has nothing to do with a "chevron enhanced". The "enhancing" of a chevron to reach the top of the shield is only an artistic variation of a "normal" chevron, and in fact is **much** more Period in style than the standard (19th Century) "centralised" chevron. In that respect this design is very well drawn.*

What kills it is the counterchanging of the chevron and the bordure. As far as I'm aware this was not done in Period, or out of it for that matter. This is Very Weird (and as Master Peter notes, very difficult to blazon). The only reason I'm not returning it is because I'm not sure that it's enough of a problem to cause a return; everything else about the device is exemplary.]

Consulting Herald: Rowan Perigryne.

9. **West, Kingdom of - Rocket Pursuivant**
(New Name; SUBMITTED)

[Lochac / West]

This submission offers six different examples of the use of the word *rocket* from our period, citing the OED as the source. We know when we're out-gunned. No conflicts were found.

[This is the proposed title for the Crux Australis deputy responsible for external Commentary (i.e., me, after Twelfth Night). For those interested, the various meanings (and dates) are: a form of cloak or mantle (1290); a type of herb (1530); a form of projectile (1611); a bobbin (1440); a blunt-headed lance (1525); and a small rock (1538). What a blast!]

Consulting Heralds: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw and Tristram du Bois.

Bibliography

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Dauzat | <i>Dictionnaire Étymologique des Noms de Famille et des Prénoms de France</i> , Albert Dauzat (Larousse, Paris 1989) |
| Fox-Davies | <i>A Complete Guide to Heraldry</i> (Revised ed.), A.C. Fox-Davies (Orbis Publishing, London 1985) |
| H&H Surnames | <i>A Dictionary of Surnames</i> , Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges (OUP, Oxford 1988) |
| O'C&M | <i>Irish Names</i> , Donnchadh Ó Corráin & Fidelma Maguire (Lilliput, Dublin 1990) |
| OED | <i>The Compact Oxford English Dictionary</i> (2nd Edition), (OUP, Clarendon 1991) |
| PicDic | <i>A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the Society for Creative Anachronism</i> , Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme & Akagawa Yoshio (Privately published, 1988) |
| Reaney's DoBS | <i>A Dictionary of British Surnames</i> (2nd Edition), P.H. Reaney (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1987) |

So that's all for the second-last *Camel* of my tenure as Crux Australis. I hope to have the December issue out *before* Twelfth Night, but the various activities I need to do to pass on the office, let alone the problems associated with autocrattng the Principality event, *may* delay it by a couple of weeks. We shall see.

In any case, until next time I remain

Yours in Service

Decion

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw
Crux Australis Herald
(but not for long!)



The design below is for a new t-shirt soon to be made available by the West Kingdom College of Heraldry. As soon as I get details on how to order them, I'll pass the information on. (Well, I want one!)



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 15 November AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Laurel for registration:

6. Gwyneth Catriona McClellan

New Name, New Device

Per bend sinister azure and vert, a bend sinister cotised between a wyvern sejant wings displayed and a lion statant argent.

"Gwyneth is a Welsh feminine given name. The spelling **Gwineth** is dated to 1577 in Morgan² and the i/y alternation may be seen in late-period Welsh names in PembToll.

Catriona is found in Withycombe (p.186 under Katharine) as a Gaelic diminutive of the feminine given name. OC&M (p.45) show a slightly different form (**Caitriona**) and assert that the name had become established among the Irish by the 15th century.

McClellan is a Scottish patronymic surname. Black (p.470 under MacClellan) dates the form **McClellan** to 1509 and shows several other period examples with doubled "l".

The structure of the name is at best eccentric. Withycombe (p.xliii) notes a handful of period examples of double given names." -- KfMG

The device appears clear, but would be better design if the field were all one color and/or the charges on either side of the bend were the same. Oh well.

7. Ian MacIain Galloglass

New Name, New Device

Or, a saltire wavy sable between four arming buckles gules.

"Peadar Morgan (no pagination) shows **Iain** as the standard modern form of the Scottish version of the masculine given name **John**.

Black (p.510) shows **MacIain** as the standard modern form of the patronymic surname formed from this name, although no dated examples of this spelling are given.

Galloglass is dated in this spelling to 1515 in the OED as the term for a particular class of soldier.

The form of the name may be supported at one remove by examples in Black which combine patronymic and occupational bynames: **Donald Williamsone alias Skallag** (p.713) and **Joannes filius Philippi Cissoris** (p.764) although neither of these uses a Gaelic patronymic form." -- KfMG

This is some very nice armory.

9. Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland

Name in Submission (West LOI, August, 1992) Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

Per pale ermine and azure, on a bend gules three bells palewise Or.

The submitter's previous device submission (August, 1992) of: *Per pale ermine and azure, on a bend gules three bells palewise Or, a bordure counter-compony ermine and azure* was returned because it was felt that the counter-compony bordure violated the spirit (if not the letter) of the rules for submission. This is because while counter-compony is allowed for a bordure if it has one tincture from the field, having *both* tinctures is visually very confusing and modern in appearance. However, by dropping the bordure completely, she took care of the problem, and has a much nicer device in the process.

10. Marion of Sherebrooke

Name in Submission (West LOI, June, 1992), Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

Purpure, estencelé, a sinister gore argent.

The submitter's previous device, *Purpure estencelé argent, a sinister gore argent estencelé sable*, was returned in July because it was felt that continuing the seme over the field and the charge was visually too complex, and modern style. The submitter has removed the seme from the gore, which fixes this problem.

13. Ramón de Castellón de la Plana

New Name (See RETURNS for Device)

"**Ramón** is the standard modern form of a Spanish masculine given name. There was a sequence of four Counts of Barcelona by this name in the 11th and 12th centuries (Encyclopedia Britannica under "Ramón").

Castellón de la Plana is the standard modern spelling of a city in Valencia that existed at least by the 13th century (Encyclopedia Britannica under "Castellón etc.").

The form <given name> de <place name> is copiously documented for Spanish on pp.232-6 of Melcón showing examples from the 9th through 13th centuries (the period covered by the book)." -- KfMG

15. Siân Llwydwy

Name in Submission (West LOI, September, 1992), New Device

Sable, a dragon displayed and on a chief argent three garden roses sable.

22. William de Ness

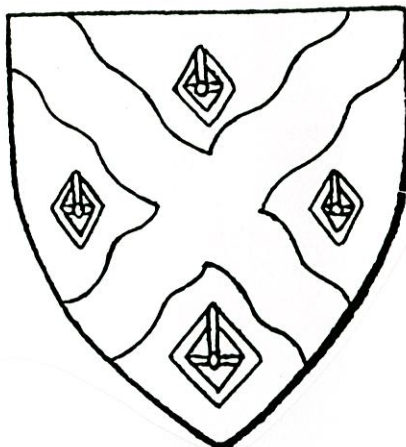
Name in Submission (West LOI, May, 1992), New Device

Argent, a frog statant erect afronte vert maintaining in it's mouth a dagger sable, a chief gules.

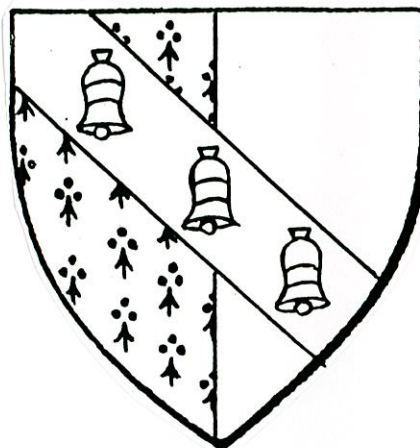
6 GWYNETH



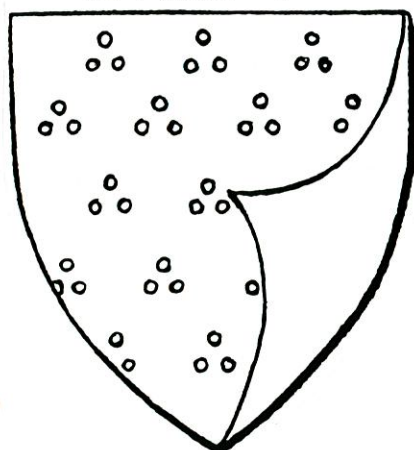
1. L'AN



9 MARGARET



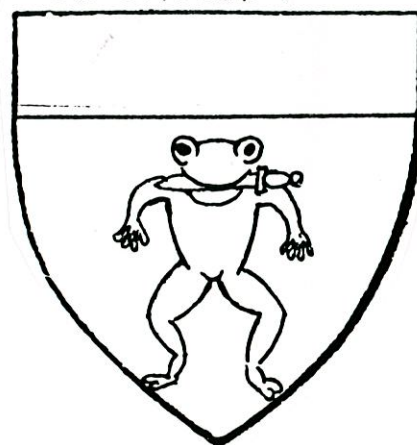
10 MARION



15 SIÂN



22 WILLIAM



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 15 November AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED to the submitters for further consultation:

Ramón de Castellón de la Plana

Return of Device (See ACCEPTANCES for name)

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.

There is a laurel precedent that deals with the concept of registering a sword and a rapier on the same device (i.e., you can't do it). This falls in the same category.

It is the opinion of the members of the College in attendance at the meeting (and held strongly by Vesper), that if it *looks* like a compass star, it *is* a compass star (if it quacks like a duck ...). The submitter send the form stating that there were three mullets of eight. However, in the "Notes to Scribe" portion of the form, he stated explicitly that he wanted the mullet in base to be drawn as a compass-star. To my way of thinking, this is a cute attempt at an "end-run" -- but it didn't work.

Ramón, however, was not being too unreasonable, as there were alternates. The first: *Azure, issuant from a chevron a demi-lion rampant to sinister maintaining an anchor, in base a compass star argent*, conflicts with

Genevieve l'Etoile Brillante (SCA): *Azure, a chevronel enhanced above a compass-star, one ray enhanced to nombril point, all argent.* His other two alternates ("change field to purple", and "add a per-pale line and counter-change") were too vague, and were unclear as to whether or not to keep the mullets of eight in chief (it does make a lot of difference).

Vallis Vespatis Vesperis, Canton of

Name and Device Resubmission to Kingdom Returned again

Sable, three chevronels inverted and in chief a laurel wreath Or.

The incipient Canton's previous name, *Vespa Vesperis*, was returned by Vesper in April 1991 because "Western Wasp" didn't make any sense as a place-name. This new name, like the original, is Latin, and is supposed to mean "Valley of the Western Wasp". The addition of the "Valley" identifier makes the name slightly more sensible. It's never quite explained in the ~~persona-story~~ documentation what a "Western Wasp" is supposed to be, in Period terms, although it is given all sorts of poetical references - something to do with FA-18 Hornets coming to sting people from out of the West of Stormhold, or something like that.

"The name is intended to be "Valley of the Western (or Evening) Wasp" in Latin. The naming of a location after insects is marginally justifiable from the examples of **Beeby**, **Beeford** and **Beeleigh** in Ekwall. The name could as easily be read as (Western (Wasp Valley)), slightly more understandable than the intended ((Western Wasp) Valley) and considerably more likely than "Evening Wasp Valley".

Vallis is the nominative case of the feminine noun for "valley". **Vespa** is the feminine noun meaning "wasp", however the genitive singular would be **vespae** and the genitive plural would be **vesparum**. **Vesper** is a masculine noun meaning "evening" or in a derived sense "the west" or "the evening star". However "west" in a locational sense uniformly appears as **occidens**.

Recommendation: although the grammar could be cleaned up easily, the problem with the meaning of **vesper** as it relates to place name formation is unresolved. They obviously want the alliteration. Perhaps some creative brainstorming could come up with other options. I do not recommend passing this on." -- KfMG

Since I agree, as did most of us at the meeting, we are returning the name and device (which we only briefly looked at). The device caused several folk in the room to salute, and we realized that it is probably in conflict with US Military (various branch) Sergeant's stripes.

The following is reproduced from the Cover Letter to the West Kingdom College of Heraldry Minutes dated 16 November AS XXVII (1992):

ON CORRESPONDENCE

While this is a problem SCA-Wide, I want to address it here. When writing correspondence to anyone in the SCA, please make sure that the letter itself includes the date the letter is written, the names (SCA and mundane) of the person sending the letter, and your address. This way, if the envelope gets tossed (as often happens), we don't have to dig in the trash for it, just so we can respond to your letter.

Please make sure that your submitters do this when they send their submissions to you as the Branch herald, or to the Kingdom College. If you get a chance, go over the forms with them, and make sure they are correctly filled out. It's amazing how many device submissions I have received where the SCA name is not on the form and I have had to call several people (luckily they *did* fill in their mundane names and addresses). If a submitter is re-submitting something, please suggest that they place a cover letter in the packet that includes an explanation of the reason for the resubmission, so that I (or a clerk) don't have to search the forms, and their file-folders, to figure out what the submitter's intentions are.

REGARDING THE PE TEST

Many people are under one or other of the assumptions that a) the only way to become a PE is to take the test, or b) you *have* to take the PE test, to become a Pursuivant Extraordinaire.

WRONG.

The purpose of the PE Test is to give us an idea of your ability in the area of "book" heraldry. It may be used as a final point in determining if you are ready to be a Pursuivant Extraordinaire. It is not required.

(If you are not interested in book heraldry, requiring a test that is solely based on book heraldry would be a bit on the nasty side, wouldn't it? Let's clear this up.)

The PE Test is *one method* of determining if a person is ready to be a PE. It is not *the only method*. People have been elevated to PE status just by being active in one or several of the various ways that you can *be* active in the College, and the Vesper or a Principality Herald deciding that this person is ready to be a PE.

A Pursuivant Extraordinaire is an official title in the College of Heralds, and with it come responsibilities. The way you become a PE is by proving that you can handle the responsibilities, and have a good understanding of the areas of heraldry you are interested in.

HERALDS'S TABARDS

I have been getting questions about herald's tabards, and the proper form for them for awhile. So, I am going to rant -- quoting a letter I just sent to the branch herald in Lochac, whose Shire is considering going Barony within the next year. They asked about quartering their tabard, and putting arms of the Kingdom, the Principality, the Barony, and possibly subsequent branches if they have any at some point in the future on the tabard (all of them!). This was my response:

"The most common English tabard found in the Heraldry books, is actually a very bad example for SCA folk, because most folk assume that because England's arms are quartered with the Arms of Scotland, Ireland and France, quartering is appropriate in all cases. Quoting Neubecker (Heraldry: Sources, Symbols and Meaning, Ottfried Neubecker), referring to a very nice photo of the tabard used by the English Herald, "Tabard from the reign of the Stuart Queen Anne. During her reign the parliaments of Scotland and England were combined in 1707 to form the parliament of Great Britain. This was symbolized by the lion coat of Scotland being joined to the lions of England, France being relegated to a less important place in the arms than previously enjoyed." If you can find this book (wonderful resource), look at pages 24-25 -- there are some really nice examples of period herald's tabards. These are photographs of actual tabards that have survived.

What's really going on is that the tabard **IS** the coat of arms for England during that period. This was not a case of quartering the arms of different countries that belonged to England for the tabard, the herald was wearing *The Arms of The King of England*.

The concept behind a herald's tabard is that the person wearing the tabard is showing that they are speaking *for* a specific noble or set of Royalty. This is why the arms of England are all over the one tabard everyone remembers.

DO NOT QUARTER THE TABARD. The Herald who wears that tabard is speaking in the voice of the Baron. Not the voice of the son of the offspring of the King and the Baroness, or something along those lines (quartered arms were often used to show lineage -- marshalling the arms of the parents) -- this would be tacky.

Now, mistakes have been made in creating herald's tabards from this design in the past, and I am discouraging them for future tabards.

My recommendation to you is: use the arms of the Barony in their entirety, for the front and back of the tabard. You might wish (in this case, the collective 'You' for the members of the branch) to put the arms of the Kingdom on one sleeve, and the arms of the Principality on the other.

I am recommending the style mentioned above, not only for Baronies, but for Principalities, and the next Kingdom tabard will be of a similar design, with the arms of the Kingdom on the front, back and sleeves." (*end of quote*)

What should a Province, Shire, Canton, or other branch that does not have a Royal Representative (i.e., a Baron/Baroness or Prince/Princess) use for a tabard design? Since the herald is not speaking for Royalty, then the tabard should be the arms of the College of Heralds, with the arms of the Branch on one sleeve, and the arms of the Kingdom or Principality on the other.

Now, of course, re-reading all of this, the question comes up, "What about field and duty heralds? What type of tabard should they wear?" While to a certain extent a field and duty herald is *also* the voice of the Crown (or Prince, or ...), they are really *acting for The King*, not speaking in the King's words directly as a Court Herald does. The field heralds *could* be wearing the King's Arms, but it is a West Kingdom tradition that they wear the "generic" herald's tabard, which bears the arms of the College of Heralds.

This is a Kingdom Herald's Policy Decision. However, if you already have a tabard, and it *happens* to be quarterly, or dimidiated, or some other form of marshalling, please do *not* throw it away and start over. If, however, you are considering making a **new** tabard, please follow the guidelines above.

Get it? Got it. Good.

ONE MORE THING

And finally, a list of Heraldic Cliches. This is being collected by Tadhg Liath, Obelisk Herald, in Ansteorra (and there may be an updated version in the future . . .):

SCA NAME CLICHES:

- #1: Gratuitous substitution of "y" for "i".
- #2: Gratuitous addition of a non-functional "e" at the end of a name element. (In the West™, we call this Ye Olde Englishe.)
- #3: Use of a byname ending in "-bane", an element never (so far as I am aware) ever demonstrated to have been used as such in Period.

SCA ARMORY CLICHES:

- #1: Gratuitous (extra credit for bat-) wings.
- #2: Two unlikely things (extra credit for as dissimilar as possible) crossed in saltire (extra credit for every order of magnitude by which the normal size of one exceeds the normal size of the other).
- #3: Overlying a line of division with the corresponding ordinary.
- #4: A beast, or better yet, a monster holding a drinking vessel, preferably foaming (extra credit for distilled goutes, doesn't matter what kind).
- #5: My Life On My Shield: or, "I can't bar-code my Social Security Number on my device, but I'll try to identify myself unmistakably nevertheless"
- #6: Unlikely critter (extra credit for totally innocuous herbivore) brandishing a weapon (extra credit for every order of magnitude by which the normal size of the weapon exceeds the normal size of the critter).

SCA HERALDIC BUZZ-PHRASES:

- #1: "Artistic License"
- #2: "Just Internal Diapering"

A List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records
Compiled 20 September 1992 by Talan Gwynck

The following names all occur in citations from George F. Black's *The Surnames of Scotland*, The New York Public Library, New York, 1989. Most of them are cited from our period; a few are from the first half of the 17th century. Neither the list of names nor the list of citations for each name is exhaustive. First, the list is a by-product of other research; and secondly, I have edited it considerably. Most entries have been kept because Withycombe's *Dictionary of English Christian Names* either gives no dated citation, fails to mention a particular spelling, or omits the name altogether. However, when a name appears in many variants I have not troubled to remove those already given by Withycombe.

Each entry is headed by the name as found in the citation. This is followed by the date of the citation. (Note that *a.* is *ante* 'before'.) In a few cases names were dated only by the name of the Scottish king in whose reign the document in question was written; those I have replaced by approximate dates from the middle of the reign. The date is followed by a reference for this citation. Thus, for instance, [RENIGOD, 688] in the first entry means that *Ada* can be found on page 688 in Black's article on the surname RENIGOD. **Warning:** I have not yet had time to check these notes completely. The original notes on which they are based were taken under moderately trying circumstances, and it is possible that in a few cases the surname given as the reference is adjacent to the correct one. There may be other minor errors as well. If you find any, please let me know.

In a few cases I have added various notes in parentheses. In particular, when a citation is from after 1600 I have in some cases added a note on the occupation or marital status of the woman if it suggested that she might have been born in the 16th century. Other notes have to do with the names themselves and are self-explanatory. Such notations as '*Amie*: = Anne 1541' indicate that according to Black the same person was cited in 1541 as both *Amie* and *Anne*; the entry '*Eschina*: c.1170 = Aeschine c.1160', on the other hand, indicates that the same person was cited as *Eschina* in about 1170 and as *Aeschine* about ten years earlier.

The letter *z* is generally to be pronounced like the *y* in *yes*.

I hope that this list will be of some use. It does provide period dates for a number of diminutives that we have not, to my knowledge, previously documented.

- Ada*: c.1200 [RENIGOD, 688]; c.1250 [ROSYTH, 701]
- Aeschine*: c.1160 = *Eschina* c.1170 [LIULF, 432]
- Alcson*: 1492 [ANDREWSON, 23] (This is of course a variant of *Alison*.)
- Alicia*: c.1250 [SHIPLAW, 723]; 1374 [THRIEPLAND, 771]
- Alycie*: c.1280 [HOGG, 361]
- Amy*: 1402 [LEASK, 421]
- Amie*: = Anne 1541 [GREATHEAD, 326]
- Anabella*: c.1250 [VIPONT, 795]
- Anabelle*: 1410 [BOGTOWN, 86]
- Annabell*: 1589 [FORBES, 271]
- Anne*: 1529 [YUT, 830]; 1586 [WHITELOCK, 812]
- Anny*: 1408 [NORIE, 631] (This could be from *Agnies* rather than from *Ann*.)
- Beak*: 1577 [BEATHAG, 63]
- Besseta*: 1650 [KINGO, 400]
- Bessie*: 1529 [YELLOWLEES, 827]; 1596 [SHIVAS, 724]
- Besse*: 1529 [PENNY, 656]
- Bethia*: 1599 [BETHIA, 71]
- Bathia*: 1593 [BETHIA, 71]
- Burunild*: prob. a.1250 [NEWBIGGING, 627] (The name is *Brunhild*.)
- Christian*: 1256 [GLENESK, 314]; 1614 [ALEHOUSE, 16]
- Cristiana*: 1284 [ALDIS, 15]; 1360 [SMALL, 733]
- Cristiane*: 1424 [CALDCOTT, 125]
- Christina*: 1219 [VALLANCE, 791]; 1292 [SOUTHWICK, 739]
- Cristan*: 1561 [CROWBO, 188]
- Cristeane*: 1585 [SPAIN, 739]
- Cristina*: c.1256 [RATTRAY, 684]
- Cristine*: 1462 [WRIGHT, 825]
- Cristinia*: 1261 [PORTER, 669]
- Cristy*: (= *Cristine*) 1296 [CHRISTIE, 151]
- Cicilia*: c.1158 [TREMBLAY, 778-9]
- Deredere*: 1166 [DEIRDRE, 204] (The name is *Deirdre*.)
- Dorathia*: 1616 [KEDDIE, 388]
- Ede*: c.1160 [RENNARIUS, 689]
- Egidia*: 1530 [ADUNNALE, 9]
- Ellen*: 1509 [WYLD, 825]; 1590 [RANALDSON, 682]
- Elayne*: 1296 [DUDDINGSTON, 225]
- Elen*: 1533 [HERRIES, 356]; 1544, 1548 [DARLING, 201]

- Elena: 1271 [AIRTH, 13]; 1411 [CUMNOCK, 192]
 Elene: 1266 [COREHOUSE, 171]; 1392 [TOLLER, 774]; 1528 [SCARTH, 712]
 Elcyne: 1296 [PEPDIE, 657]
 Elyne: c.1300 [GARTNAIT, 290]
 Elizabeth: 1467 [TOD, 773]; 1571 [SCAPA, 711]
 Elizabet: 1329 [DENTON, 206]; 1567 [HANDASYDE, 341]
 Elizabetht: 1553 [SKEOCH, 730]
 Elyzabeth: 1597 [MACQUEEN, 559]
 Elspet: 1512 [DRUMBRECK, 222]; 1570 [RANKEN, 683]
 Elspeth: = Elizabeth 1539-48 [[PANTON, 646]
 Esa: 1330 [PAPAY, 646]
 Eschina: c.1170 = Aeschine c.1160 [LIULF, 432]
 Eufemie: 1263 [MEIGLE, 592]
 Effam: 1598 [BUDDO, 112]
 Effie: 1616 [FEMISTER, 258] (adult)
 Eufamie: 1549 [MOYHOUSE, 616]; 1586 [IRONS, 378]
 Eufemme: 1296 [HORNDEN, 364]
 Eufama: 1615 [ROCK, 696] (widow)
 Eupham: 1598 [WHIPPO, 810]
 Euphame: 1561 [ELSHENER, 244]
 Ewfame: 1591 [MACCALZEAN, 463]
 Eufra: 1469 [DODDS, 212]
 Fionnsgoth: c.1600 [O'HANLEY, 636]
 Florie: 1190-1220 [QUINTIN, 678]; 1567 [WINCHESTER, 818]
 Forveleth: 1271 [FORVELETH, 275]
 Godit: c.1200 [ACHILD, 5] (See under *Goodeth* in [Withycombe].)
 Grissell: 1601 [Macmorice, 544]
 Grissall: 1622 [URRALL, 790] (a witch)
 Helen: 1551 [STIRK, 749]; 1588 [WOUPLAW, 824]; 1597 [RODGIE, 697]
 Helene: 1583 [SKAID, 729]
 Hesther: 1605 [QUINTIN, 678] (See [Withycombe] under *Esther*.)
 Hextilda: 12th C. [Cumming, 191]
 Iene: 1567 [DONALD, 215] (A variant of *Eileen*?)
 Isabel: c.1350 [TOUGH, 777]; 1584 [LEIDHOPE, 422]
 Isabele: 1296 [COVINGTON, 177]
 Isabelle: 1377 [HOGG, 361]
 Isobella: 1545 [LOVELL, 441]
 Issabella: 1527 [BANKHEAD, 52]
 Issobell: 1530 [CADELL, 122]; 1597 [ROBBIE, 695]
 Issobella: 1611 [CREECH, 183]
 Ysabel: c.1240 [CASTLE, 141]
 Ysabella: 1365 [BALFOUR, 46]
 Janet: c.1400 [CHEYNE, 149]; 1599 [LECKIE, 421]
 Jannet: 1561 [MACCORKILL, 476]
 Jennet: 1567 [SWANSTON, 758]
 Jeane: 1596 [MACGILLEWIE, 501]
 Jeene: = Jonet 1539-48 [TOWERS, 777]
 Jeanna: 1574 [SLEIGH, 732]; 1599 [IZAT, 380]
 Joan: c.1350 [MAKEPEACE, 575]
 Johanna: 1304 [GLENHOLM, 314]; c.1360 [PRESTON, 672]
 Jonet: 1391 [BURREL, 119]; 1539-48 [TOWERS, 777]; 1552 [AULDJO, 38]; 1564 [GARGOWINN, 288]
 Johnnet: 1596 [WISHART, 821] (burnt for witchcraft) (?)
 Joneta: c.1329-34 [DIRRINGTON, 210]; 1390-1 [RAINALDSTON, 680];
 Jonete: 1458 [DARROCH, 201]; 1494 [YULE, 829]
 Jonette: 1525 [PURDIE, 675]
 Julian: c.1288 [GRADEN, 323]
 Jyne: 1552 [FLATAY, 267] (From *Jane*?)
 Katherine: 1512 [THOWLESS, 770]; 1564 [YESTER, 827]
 Kaithren: 1623 [MACCOMBIE, 474] (a widow)
 Katerina: 1477 [UNTHANK, 789]
 Katheryne: 1509 [MACCORRAN, 477]
 Kathren: 1632 [PYE, 676]

- Kathrine: 1589 [BOOKLESS, 89]
 Katrina: 1548 [DRUMBRECK, 222]
 Katrine: 1499 [YALLOWER, 826]; 1512 [AUCHENROSS, 35]
 Katryne: 1528 [SCARTH, 712]
 Catharine: 1459 [ALLANSON, 19]; 1549 [RATTRAY, 685]; 1571 [BOYN, 95]
 Catarine: 1360 [HILL, 358]
 Catrina: 1551 [CARSTAIRS, 140]
 Mabel: prob. a.1250 [NEWBIGGING, 627]
 Malie: 1567 [MIDDLEMAS, 599] (A diminutive of *Mary*.)
 Margaret: 1340 [RUSKIE, 704]; 1529 [SHEED, 722]
 Margareta: 1261 [PORTER, 669]; 1406 [RAMORNIE, 681]
 Margarete: 1296 [RUTHERFORD, 705]
 Margrat: 1557-85 [CARWOOD, 140]
 Margret: 1556 [GATHERER, 292]
 Mage: (= Madge) 1493 [STILL, 749]; 1597 [BIE, 74]
 Magy: 1400 [RALPH, 681]
 Meg: 1408 [DAVIE, 202]; 1590 [BOGTOWN, 86]
 Mege: 1567 [MIDDLEMAS, 599]
 Maria: 1548 [MACPHAIL, 556]
 Marie: 1296 [GLENGAVEL, 314]
 Mare: 1547 [MACPHAIL, 556]
 Marion: 1471 [DARROCH, 201]; 1575 [ROMANES, 698]
 Marcona: 1615 [DOIG, 212] (a wife)
 Marcoun: 1531 [SHERWINGLAW, 723]
 Marioun: 1528 [SCARTH, 712]; 1595 [GREGOR, 327]
 Merione: 1564 [BOGLE, 86]
 Merzone: 1527 [FUKTOR, 282]
 Mariorie: 1296 [SYDSERF, 759]; 1523 [SKIRLING, 731]
 Matoria: 1527 [LAMBIE, 412]
 Mariot: 1296 [SUTTON, 757]; 1476 [MACKESSOCK, 527]; 1488 [TURFUS, 782]
 Mariota: c.1250 [ROSYTH, 701]
 Mariote: c.1380 [CARDNEY, 133]; 1462 [DARROCH, 201]; 1514 [SPENDLOVE, 741]
 Marioziota: 1321 [FRENDRAUGHT, 280] (Presumably yet another diminutive of *Mary*.)
 Marsle: 1527 [FUKTOR, 282]
 Matildis: 1243 [UMFRAVILLE, 788]
 Metylda: 1348 [SLAYWROCK, 731]
 Maut: 1296 [MOUNSIE, 615]
 Molmoria: a.1476 [MACKESSOCK, 527] (This is probably a woman.)
 Muriel: a.1174, 1225, 1279, 16th C. [MURIEL, 620-1]; c.1350 [GRAY, 325]
 Muricle: 1296 [INCHBAIKIE, 374]
 Nichola: 14th C. [PEPDIE, 657]
 Orabilia: c.1200 [DORWARD, 216]
 Orabilis: a.1199 [MAC DAFRETH, 485] (This is apparently the same person as above.)
 Rinalda: 1564 [MACCARTNEY, 466]
 Rinalde: 1452 [MACNAIR, 548]
 Susanna: 1584 [MEEK, 591]
 Swannoc: = Suannoch 1261 [PORTER, 669]
 Sydoc: 1540 [MACKAIL, 522]
 Sydok: [SITHEAG, 728] (This is the same person as above.)
 Violet: 1637 [DALLING, 198]
 Ysenda: c.1208 [GASK, 291]