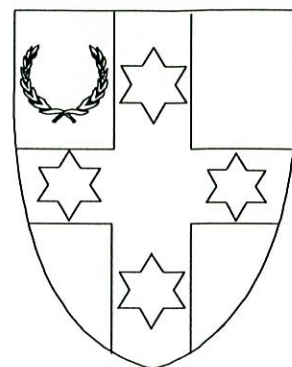


Camel

Crux Australis Monthly Letter



October AS XXVII

Meeting Date: 24 October AS XXVII (1992)
Posting Date: 2 November AS XXVII (1992)

Transactions Considered: 4 Names, 10 Devices
Forwarded to Vesper: 4 Names, 8 Devices

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

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

Contents

Roster Changes	1
Important Reminder	1
News of Recent Submissions	2
Collegia	2
Laurel Precedents	2
Subscriptions, Publications, etc.	5
Meeting Schedule	5
This Month's Submissions	5

Roster Changes

In the Barony of Stormhold, Isabella di Montefeltro has been hanging around Hund meetings for some time, and generally making herself sufficiently useful to Lord Goutte d'Eau, that I felt following her spectacular score in the Heralds' Test I had little choice but to make her a P.E. at Large. So I did. ([Claire Murray], PO Box 681, Hawthorn, VIC 3122; telephone (03) 818 4078.)

In the West Kingdom CoH, the new Banner Herald is Mistress Ceridwen MacAoudhegain. Banner is responsible for Court heraldry and the appropriate ceremonies.

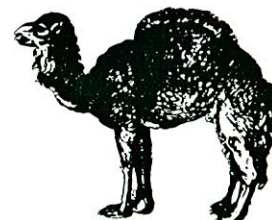
Lord Laurel has moved his home. That means Laurel's Post Office Box remains the same, but his telephone number has changed: 0011-1-310-376-4894.

Important Reminder

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



Crux Australis Herald
[Bruce Probst]
PO Box 358
Malvern VIC 3144
AUSTRALIA
Telephone: (03) 822 3329
International: 613 822 3329
CompuServe: 100033,3661
InterNet: 100033.3661@CompuServe.COM



Peter Volk
108 Home Street
FAIRFIELD QLD 4103

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

News of Recent Submissions

The *Minutes* of the West Kingdom College of Heraldry for July, August and September arrived in Lochac on 29 September. The results relevant to Lochac submissions are reproduced from p.10. Vesper has sworn that there will be no more late letters in his tenure.

And sure enough the *Minutes* for the October meeting arrived in Lochac on 29 October. The results relevant to Lochac are reproduced from p.22.

The Laurel *Letter of Acceptances and Returns* for August arrived in Lochac on 12 October. No Western submissions were considered at that meeting. (The September meeting will consider the April, May and June Western letters, and after that there will be no further news until January 1993, when the July, August and September letters will be considered. After that we should be back on a regular schedule.)

Collegia

Lord Laurel has announced that the 1993 Known World Heraldic Symposium will be in the Middle Kingdom: the event will be hosted by the Shire of Rokkhealdan (Chicago, IL) on the weekend of 25-27 June 1993. If you want more details, please contact me.

Lord Laurel has also opened bids for the 1994 Symposium. Bids should be distributed to the College of Arms by the end of February 1993. Is anyone in Lochac interested in such a project? Stormhold put in such a bid a couple of years back (unsuccessful, alas); if we can do it once we can do it again. Anyone needing more details about what such a bid should entail can either contact this office, or Lord Laurel directly.

Finally, I'd like to get people thinking about a Lochac Heraldic Collegium for 1993. I have no preferences for dates or location, but whether one will be held or not should be decided no later than March 1993, and should allow at least four months for adequate advertising and to give people time to make appropriate travel plans.

Laurel Precedents

The following decisions are reproduced from the *LoAR* of August 1992. (See also p.26 for additional information.)

- * It had been previously ruled (*LoAR* of 29 March 87) that the protheme *Cwen-* "woman, queen" was presumptuous, and unacceptable for SCA use. I agree that, as an independent element, it presents problems on a par with, say, *Earl* as a given name. It is a common and well-documented Anglo-Saxon name theme, however, and when correctly used, should not imply rank to a reasonable listener. I therefore reverse the current policy, and formally rule that the protheme *Cwen-* is acceptable for Anglo-Saxon constructions.
- * The primary charge [*a masle knot*] is unique to Society armory, defined in the device of Leonard the Younger . . . This is a case where an SCA-invented charge is still acceptable: the name does not apply to any other charge in mundane heraldic texts (not even *Elvin*), the charge is not readily confused with any other, and it is conceptually similar to period charges (i.e. angular Bowen knots, 1530; v. the Oxford Guide to Heraldry, p.149). [*See also below.*]
- * In heraldry, a *foot* is a human foot by default.

* The Norse serpents (or "Norse twisty-beasties", as they're sometimes called) currently defined for SCA use are still permitted; the Laurel precedent that everyone half-remembers (LoAR cover letter of 12 July 86, p.3) banned any *new* types of Norse serpent.

* **Leonard the Younger.** Device reblazon. Gules, within the head of a mjolnir inverted and voided, a mascle-knot argent.

This is the defining instance of the SCA charge, the *mascle-knot*. When the device was registered back in Oct 76, it was blazoned *Gules, a Mjollnir-pendant inverted, pierced, and within the head a mascle-knot of six corners argent*. It was reblazoned Feb 89 by Mistress Alison as *Gules, on the head of a Mjollnir inverted gules, fimbriated, a mascle-knot of six corners argent*. Both blazons specified the mascle-knot as having six corners; but after a little experimentation, it's hard to see that it could have any other number. A "mascle-knot of four corners" would be blazoned *a Bowen cross* in SCA armory, or *four mascles-fretted* by Elvin; a mascle-knot of eight corners would actually be *a saltire parted, voided and interlaced*; and a mascle-knot of more than eight corners would probably not be permitted.

I am therefore restricting the definition of "mascle-knot" to six corners, no more or less, and reblazoning the original registration accordingly. The mascle-knot, so defined, is still acceptable for SCA use.

* Hitherto, the combination of a lightning bolt with a name derived from *Thor* has been considered an excessive reference to the Norse god. (The list of Prohibited Name/Charge Combinations is found in the 1986 Glossary of Terms, and is still in force.) The rationale has been to avoid, not presumption, but the appearance of a claim of magical power or non-human descent. The need was fairly great when the rule was promulgated, a decade ago; the College had to actively discourage submissions from demi-gods, elves, and wizards. Even today, we get the occasional non-human epithet (e.g. *Stormrkartr*).

On the other hand, the tenor of the Society has grown more authenticist and less fantasist over the last ten years. And as Lord Dragon notes, "Reference isn't presumption": for instance, submitters named *Catharine* are permitted, even encouraged, to use Catharine's wheels in their armory.

There are still enough submitters unclear on the concept to warrant returning excessive fantasy references, or appearances of magical or non-mortal claims. But the key word is *excessive*: I think we can henceforth relax our standards a bit. For those names that are well documented as period human names, that also happen to be the names of gods, one armorial allusion to the god will no longer be considered excessive.

* I count no difference between hautboys and recorders

* Purpure and sable are the darkest of heraldic colors, and there's insufficient contrast between them to permit identification of the embattled line. Rule VIII.3 requires all elements of the design - including complex lines of division, if any - to be identifiable. The Rule goes on to give examples of cases that wouldn't be identifiable: "For instance, a complex line of partition could be difficult to recognize between two parts of the field that do not have good contrast if most of the line is also covered by charges." Those examples are just that: examples, not an exhaustive list. It is quite possible for a complex line of partition to be unidentifiable, even if *not* covered by charges; that is the case here.

Lady Triton asks that, if this submission is returned, we change our Rules and explicitly state what will and will not be acceptable. Short of defining a set of "sufficient-contrast" combinations of dark tinctures, such as was done in the 1986 Rules, I don't see how to do this; nor am I convinced of its necessity. As written, Rule VIII.3 is general enough to cover all cases, but gives enough specific examples to be useful. We could insert a new example into the subtext, based on this submission, but I don't think that's what Lady Triton had in mind.

An objective test for identifiability can be found by researching period armory. There are some cases of divided fields using all-colors, with no separating ordinary; *sable/gules*, *azure/gules*, and *vert/gules* were far and away the most common combinations. There are many cases of

divided fields (color/metal) with complex lines of partition; *indented* and *wavy* were the most common, though there are examples of nearly all our permitted lines. A cursory search found a handful of period cases with a divided field, using two colors *and* a complex line of partition: e.g. the arms of Hugh de Neville, c.1245, *Quarterly indented gules and vert, a bend Or*; and of West, c.1470, *Quarterly indented azure and gules, a bend argent*. I found neither an example of an embattled division of *any* two colors, nor any field party of sable and purple. Admittedly, my search was brief, but I suspect a longer search would still yield no period examples. If *Party embattled purple and sable* was not used in period, it would be for the same lack of identifiability as with this submission.

My best advice is simply: use a color combination found in a period example. Replacing *Purple* with *Gules* in this submission would probably be acceptable. Beyond that, neither I nor the College can say which color combinations will have sufficient identifiability, until we see them; that, after all, is the ultimate test of identifiability.

- * The one registration of a "dragon's tongue" in the SCA, back in 1973, does not make it an identifiable charge. Nor does it seem in keeping with period armory: tongues were not used as charges, so far as I know.
- * Lord Crescent is correct when he states that there is no Rule explicitly banning intrusively modern names. Nonetheless, intrusive modernity is given as a reason for armorial return (VIII.4.b); it is given as a reason for not accepting mundane names, even under the Mundane Name Allowance (II.4); we may reasonably infer that intrusive modernity is unacceptable.

If a specific Rule must be cited, Rule I.1 requires all names to be "compatible with the period and domain of the Society"; moreover, even names formed from period elements can be returned if "they have been specifically declared incompatible by these rules, Laurel precedent, or a policy statement from the Board of Directors." Intrusive modernity has been declared sufficient reason for return in the past: Joe Westermarck, the Artemisian Tank Corps, Rolling Thunder, and the Societas Historum Mortum have all been returned for modernity. The precedent is well-established, and therefore, by I.1 may be cited as reason for return.

The fact that this is a "joke name" is not, in and of itself, a problem. The College has registered a number of names, perfectly period in formation, that embodied humor: Drew Steele, Miles Long, and John of Somme Whyre spring to mind as examples. They may elicit chuckles (or groans) from the listener, but no more. Intrusively modern names grab the listener by the scruff of the neck and haul him, will he or nill he, back into the 20th Century. A name that, by its very presence, destroys any medieval ambience is not a name we should register.

- * The rainbow's tinctures *are* counted individually; it could have been solidly tinctured, after all. If that means *rainbows proper* can only be used in very simple designs, so be it.
- * A *wall* is defined to be a fess embattled and masoned; and as with all charges of stonework, the masoning is an artistic detail worth no difference. Siebmacher gives several examples of related families using either a *fess embattled* or a *wall*, where the only difference was masoned diapering. We might grant the addition of masoning as worth a CD, for any charge *except* a stonework edifice.
- * Excepting ordinaries, there is no difference for drawing a charge throughout, or not. [*I assume by this that Lord Laurel is inferring that there is a CD between an ordinary and the same ordinary coupé.*]
- * It's true that flowers of genus *Viola* have three large petals and two small ones; but in the case of the pansy, the size change is very hard to see. The petals' shape is the same for pansies as heraldic roses. Pansies don't seem to have been used as charges in period, so I must fall back on visual difference; and I must rule that pansies and roses are too close to yield a CD.
- * The commentary was strongly in favor of disallowing the rivenstar (save only to the Barony of Rivenstar, to whom it would be grandfathered), as a non-period charge. Lord Pale suggested that the charge continue to be permitted, for the sake of residents of Rivenstar who wished to show their allegiance in their armory. This suggestion would carry more weight if some

Rivenstarites had ever actually registered armory with rivenstars; but according to Lord Morsulus, except for the armory of the Barony there's only one SCA registration of a rivenstar. Consequently, we have no qualms about disallowing the charge, pending evidence that it's period, or at least formed in a period manner.

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*. Master Thorfinn advises that current prices are as follows: *A&O*, \$60; *WKHH*, \$30; and *CO*, \$35. There is a \$5 discount for every book ordered after the first. Contact Steve Roylance, 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris, VIC 3146. 'Phone (03) 885 6348.

Meeting Schedule

Every month, the Crux Australis Herald holds a meeting to consider the heraldic submissions from around the Principality. *From now on*, these meetings will be held at my successor's address: 108 Home Street, Fairfield (QLD). The next two meetings (run by Master Peter) will be 7 November and 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 Worlde. These meetings are almost invariably held Monday nights beginning at 8.00pm at the home of the soon-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 October meeting of the College of Heraldry in the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on the afternoon of 24 October at the home of the Crux Australis Herald. Present were: Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Crux Australis Herald; Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Lord Pedair na Cluaine Bige, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw, acting P.E. for Vallis Vespatis Vesperis; and Lady Adrienne Fildyng de Faux and Lord Hrólfr Hreggviðarson, Cornets.

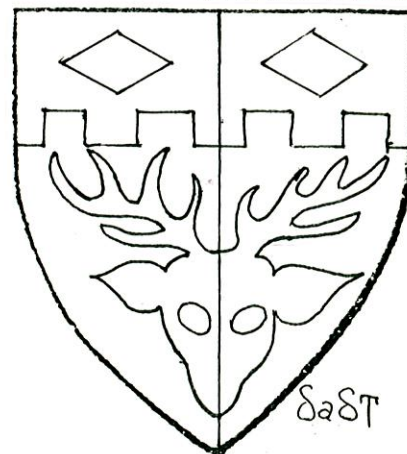
The following conventions are used: *CD* means a "Clear Difference", as defined in the *Rules for Submissions*, or *R/S*; books cited without further details are in the Bibliography (see p.9).

1. Emlyn y Llonydd (New Device; RETURNED)

Per pale vert and argent, a stag's head cabossed and on a chief embattled two lozenges, all counterchanged.

This gentle's name was *returned* by Vesper in June 1992, because *Emlyn* is apparently not a *Period* Welsh name. Since this submission was not accompanied by any name resubmission, it cannot be forwarded on. Also, only four copies of the device form were provided; that also would have been sufficient reason for return, as I require *five* coloured copies.

[Parvus Portus]



Aside from these administrative problems, however, it seems free of problems. Once the submitter has his name problems sorted out, we will be delighted to forward this design on.

Consulting Herald: Kaspar von Tyrol and the submitter.

2. Gwyneth Catriona McClennan
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

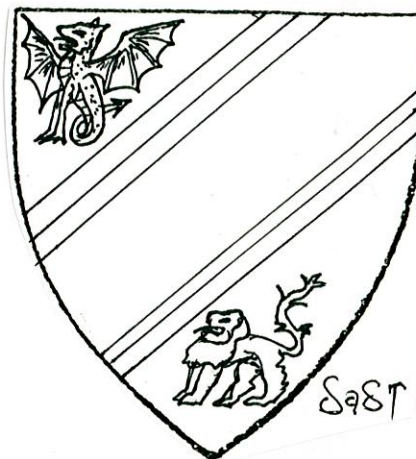
[River Haven]

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

The name is a mixture of Welsh and Gaelic. *Gwyneth* can be found in Withycombe, p.143, where it's given as a name derived from the North Welsh Kingdom *Gwynedd*. M&M p.118 specifically dates its use to 1577. *Catriona* is found in Withycombe pp.186-7 as a Gaelic diminutive form of *Katharine* et al. Although this form is not specifically dated, O'C&M, p.45, states that it "was well-established among the Irish aristocracy by the fifteenth century". *McClellan* can be found in H&H Surnames, p.356, as an Anglicised form of the Gaelic *Mac Gille Fhaolain* "son of the servant of St. Faolán".

The device appears free of conflict.

Consulting Herald: Eric of Stormwind.



3. Iain MacIain Galloglass
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

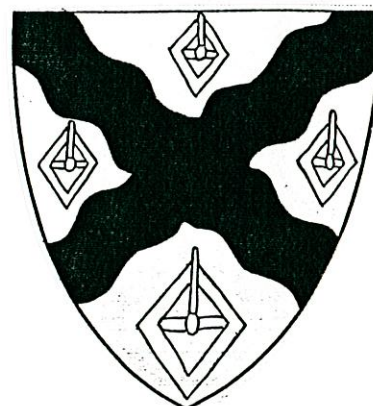
[Stormhold]

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

The name is Scottish. *Iain* is the Scottish form of the Biblical *John*, as found in Withycombe, p.178-9. *MacIain* is "son of Iain". *Galloglass* is a term (derived from the Gaelic for "foreign warrior") used to refer to Irish mercenaries, and the OED dates its use to 1515.

The excellent device appears to be free of conflicts. Note that an "arming buckle" refers to the lozenge-shapes used here, as noted in the PicDic, p.13; the position of the tongues of the buckles is artistic licence and need not be blazoned.

Consulting Herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

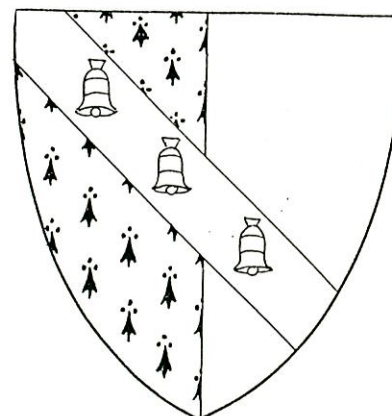


4. Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland
(Device Resubmission to Kingdom; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

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

This gentle's name was submitted to Laurel in August 1992. Her previous device, identical to this but with a *bordure counter-compony ermine and azure* was returned by Vesper at that time because it was felt that the use of a bordure containing both tinctures of the field was "visually confusing and modern". Removing the bordure altogether certainly solves that problem and improves the design tremendously. It is very close to, but just clear of, the arms of BEANFORD or BEAUFORD: *Per pale argent and azure, on a bend gules three lions passant guardant Or* (Papworth, p.227), with one CD for changing the tincture of half



of the field and another for changing the type of the charges of the bend (since this qualifies for X.4.j.ii).

Consulting Herald: Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw.

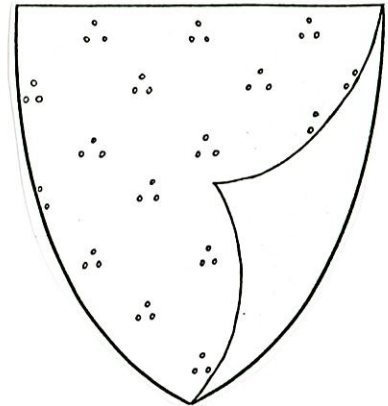
5. Marion of Sherebrooke
(Device Resubmission to Kingdom; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Purpure estencelé argent, a sinister gore argent.

This gentle's name was submitted to Laurel in June 1992. Her previous device, *Purpure estencelé argent, a sinister gore argent estencelé sable*, was returned by Vesper in July 1992 because it was felt that continuing the seme over the field and the charge was visually too complex, and modern style. The submitter has therefore removed the seme from the gore, which should fix this problem; there appear to be no others.

Consulting Heralds: Pedair na Cluaine Bige and Saraid na Stoirme.



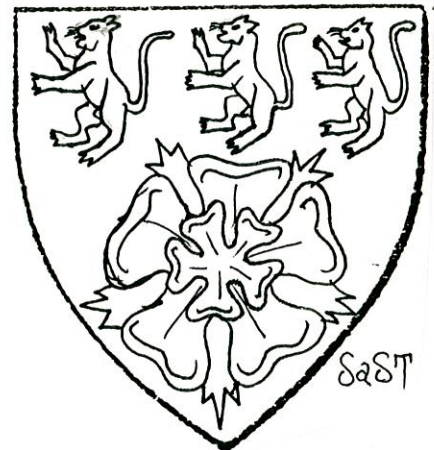
6. Melangell de Bretagne
(New Device; RETURNED)

[Rowany]

Argent, a "rose" proper and in chief three domestic cats rampant sable.

Lady Melangell's name was registered in June 1991. This device came blazoned as a "rose gules charged with another Or" but the second rose has been drawn so small that it is impossible to distinguish from the seeding of a plain rose. This device is therefore in conflict with the arms of CATZIUS et al.: *Argent a rose gules seeded Or barbed vert* (Papworth, p.859), with only one CD for the addition of the charges in chief.

The second choice, changing the tincture of "the" rose to azure (indicating perhaps that even the submitter has trouble remembering that there are supposedly *two* roses in this design), will conflict with the arms of MOTON: *Argent a cinquefoil azure* (Papworth, p.868), because of the current Laurel precedent that says that there is no difference between roses and cinquefoils. (I happen to disagree rather strongly with this precedent, but . . .)



Given these conflicts, and the definite confusion over the number of roses actually present, we will suggest that the submitter consider a design with a divided field as being the simplest way to make this registrable.

Consulting Herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

7. Ramón de Castellón de la Plana
(New Name and Device; both SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

Azure, a demi-lion rampant contourny maintaining an anchor issuant from a chevron, all between three mullets of eight points argent.

The name is Spanish. *Ramón* can be found in de Love, p.311, as a Catalan form of *Raimundo*, and the Britannica (Vol.9, p.925) cites several Period Spanish Counts of this name. *Castellón de la Plana* is the capital city of the Castellón province of Valencia (eastern Spain). It's old enough to have been "captured from the Moors by James I of Aragon in 1233 . . ." (Brittanica, Vol.2, p.932). Although the historical Ramóns were all Counts of Barcelona in the Kingdom of Aragon, the same Kingdom that Castellón was part of, there is no question of presumption here; there seems to be no evidence that

they were ever particularly linked with this city. (*Ramón de Barcelona* is presumptuous; *Ramón de somewhere-a-bit-south-of-Barcelona* is not.)

The device appears free of conflict. It's very close to the arms of ARNOTT: *Azure a chevron between three mullets argent* (Papworth, p.459), but should be clear, with one CD for changing mullets of five points to mullets of eight points and another for adding the demi-lion. The fact that the submitter has drawn the mullet in base as a "compass star" should be considered artistic licence.

Consulting Herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Saraïd na Stoirme and Aramant de Warrene.

8. Sian Llwydwy
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)

[Stormhold]

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

This gentle's name was submitted to Vesper in September 1992. Her device, identically blazoned to this one, was returned for various artistic problems. These have been mostly corrected and it appears as free of conflict as it was last month. The garden roses are still not terrifically identifiable - heraldic roses would be a significant improvement - but these have been drawn as they appear in the PicDic, so . . .

[Why are heraldic roses better than garden roses? Apart from historical reasons - garden roses are not Period heraldic charges, they are a Society invention from the Bad Old Days - a heraldic rose has a fixed form that is easy to identify. Garden roses are blobs. They are to be avoided.]

Consulting Herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

9. Vallis Vespatis Vesperis, Canton of
(Name and Device Resubmission to Kingdom; both SUBMITTED)

[Vallis Vespatis Vesperis/ Stormhold]

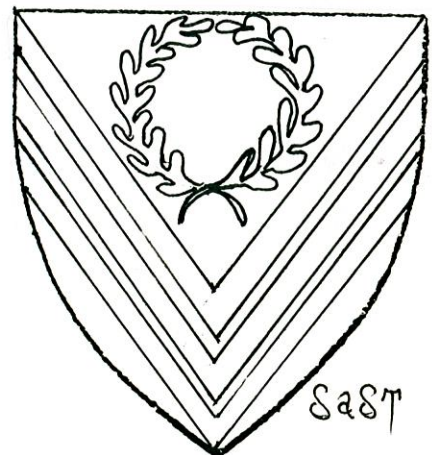
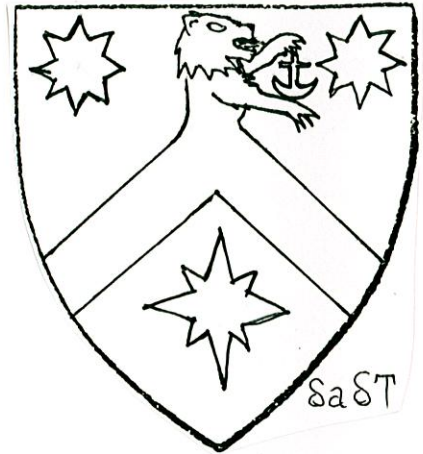
Sable, three chevronels inverted and in chief a laurel wreath Or.

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 - but only just. 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. <Sigh.> (Compare this to a name like "Wasp Valley", which makes immediate and obvious sense, as "a valley where wasps are found".) However, this is probably legal. As far as we can tell, the grammar is correct, but fixes are permitted if necessary.

The device, on the other hand, is rather pleasant. The previous device had only two chevrons, but it's only reason for return was a lack of a name to go with it. This new design appears free of conflicts.

The required petitions from the populace have been provided.

Consulting Herald: Selivia de l'Estoile.



10. William de Ness
(Device Resubmission to Principality; SUBMITTED)

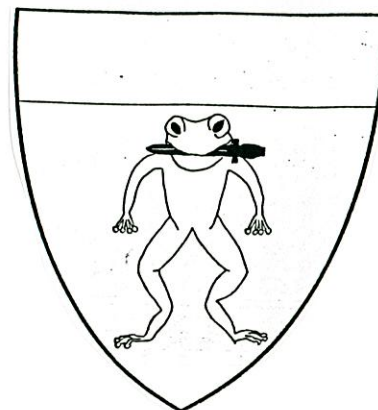
[St. Bartholomew]

Argent, a frog statant erect affronty vert, holding in its mouth a dagger fesswise sable, a chief gules.

This gentle's name was submitted to Laurel in May 1992. His previous device submission, the same as this but without the chief, was returned by Crux Australis in September 1992 for conflict; the addition of the chief appears to clear it.

And we were wrong . . . we thought last month that the visual pun here was on "frogman commandos". We are informed that the actual pun is supposed to be that the bit of a rifle that holds a bayonet is called a "frog" - hence the frog holding the knife . . . < sigh >. It's still only a funny-once.

Consulting Herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.



Bibliography

Brittanica	<i>The New Encyclopædia Britannica</i> (15th Ed) (Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., Chicago 1990)
de Love	<i>Nombres Propios Españoles</i> , Francisca Arana de Love (Editorial Vosgos, Barcelona 1982)
H&H Surnames	<i>A Dictionary of Surnames</i> , Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges (OUP, Oxford 1988)
M&M	<i>Welsh Surnames</i> , T.J. Morgan & Prys Morgan (University of Wales Press, Cardiff 1985)
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)
Papworth	<i>Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial</i> , Papworth (Five Barrows, Bath 1977)
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)
Withycombe	<i>The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names</i> (3rd ed), E.G. Withycombe (OUP, Oxford 1977)

That's it for this month - a whopper issue, mostly the result of the Great West Kingdom Catch-Up.

I remain yours in Service,

DECION

Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw
Crux Australis Herald



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 12 July AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel for registration:

Aneala, Barony of

name registered, two new badges

Per pale azure and argent, two swan's heads erased and addorsed counterchanged.

Per fess argent and azure, a two-headed demi-swan displayed sable, issuant from a demi-sun inverted argent.

The Barony's name and device were registered in July 1987. The first badge appears free of problems. There was some concern with the second. Several people were uneasy about the bottom half of a demi-sun looking like the stylized underportions or tailfeathers of a swan displayed, in which case there would be conflicts. Vesper decided that the bottom half looked like a demi-sun to him, so he sent it on. Consulting herald: Craig MacGhillie Andreas.

Gavin the Gruesome (Innilgaard)

new name and device

Vert, a double-bitted axe Or between three balances argent, a bordure Or.

On p.127 at *Gawain*, Withycombe cites *Gawin* to 1530 and *Gavin* to 1604. *Gnuesome* is dated to 1570 in the *Oxford Universal Dictionary*. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Gráinne of Starmount (Innilgard)

new name and device

Per pale and per chevron purpure and argent, three roses counterchanged.

Gráinne is given on p.114 of O'Corrain and Maguire's *Gaelic Personal Names*. The byname of *Starmount* was registered in May 1983 to *Robert of Starmount*, who is her husband. This seems to be a clear case for the grandfather clause.

Her device submission is similar to that registered to Kostbera Ulfsdottir: **Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, three roses counterchanged.** However, half the color of the field has been changed (from azure to purpure) for one point, and half the color of the charges has been changed (from azure to purpure) for another point. By the Rules, these are clear of conflict. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Janeta of Lindisfarne (Innilgard)

name registered, new device

Per pale azure and gules, a pall inverted Or, overall an Irish elk's head erased affronty argent.

Her name was registered in July 1990. We believe that it is necessary to specify "Irish elk" to get the antler shape, but would not be heartbroken if Laurel felt it was unnecessary. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Joanna of the Beechwoods (Saint Aldhelm)

new name and device

Argent, a cross moline gules between four griffin's heads erased and a bordure vert.

Joanna is listed on p.177 of Withycombe as a Biblical female name used in England after the Reformation. Ekwall's *CODEP* gives *Beechburn* on p.34, dating the spelling *Bycheburn* to 1304 with the meaning "beech stream" or "Bicca's stream". Given this, *Beechwood* is a plausible construction. Consulting herald: Linda Syvret.

Leofwynn Wulfiga (Innilgard)

new name and device

Or, a bend purpure, overall a griffin segreant contourney sable, a bordure purpure.

Leofwynn is on p.336 of Searle's *Onomasticon*. *Wulfing* and *Wulfingas* are on p.512 of Searle. *Wulfiga* is the genitive of origin, used for a descendent or follower. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Louisa Reynell (Politarchopolis)

new name and device

Gules, on a bend sinister cotised Or, a fox passant contourney sable.

Louisa is a variant of *Louise*. Saint Louise of Marillac, born 1591, is found on p.263 of Farmer's Oxford Dictionary of Saints. Reaney's DBS, p.293, dates *Reynell* to 1275.

Note the device registered to Aithne Sionnach: **Gules, on a bend sinister cotised argent, a fox courant contourney gules**. There is a point for the color of the bend sinister, and there should be another for the color of the cotises, which are technically secondary charges. However, if Laurel decides that the bend sinister and cotises are a single visual unit and does not grant a separate point for the color of the secondaries, there may be sufficient difference in the posture of the fox. We do not feel that difference should be granted from passant to courant (although three feet have changed position), but Louisa's fox follows the line of the bend sinister and Aithne's may not. That, in combination with the color change, may be another point. Consulting herald: Dafydd ap Donal ap Gwilym.

Meurisse de Blois (Innilgard)

new name and device

Azure, a hawk's bell bendwise within an orle Or.

Meurisse in on p.214 of Withycombe at *Maurice*, and is dated in this spelling to the 11th century. *Blois* is listed in Webster's New Geographical Dictionary as a city in north-central France with many castles and Roman aqueducts.

Consider Bassingford: **Azure, a bezant** (Pap 1046). There should be at least a point between a hawk's bell and a bezant, since they were considered different charges in period. The orle adds an additional point. Consulting herald: René de Bon Bois.

Mícheál de la Ferret (Stormhold)

new name and device

Quarterly Or and argent, a ferret passant between three anvils sable.

Mícheál is shown in this spelling on p.136 of O'Corrain & Maguire's Gaelic Personal Names. The submitter provides a copy of p.86 of Foster's Dictionary of Heraldry showing one *John de la Ferret*. It is undated, but all the entries in Foster are from period rolls of arms.

This is the submitter's second alternate. His original submission, **Quarterly Or and argent, a ferret passant between in chief three anvils and in base a roundel sable**, was considered to be "slot-machine heraldry", with three different types of charges in a standard arrangement. His first alternate, with the field colors reversed, suffered the same problem. Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Pádraig Ravensblood (River Haven)

new name and device

Per chevron sable and argent, two harps Or and a raven sable.

Pádraig is an Irish borrowing of the Latin *Patricius*, and is found on p.152 of O'Corrain & Maguire at *Pátraic*. The byname is coined, but may be considered as an English translation of an unrecorded Norse nickname similar to *Hrafnhauss* (raven-skull) or *Hrafnasveltir* (raven-starver), both found on p.23 of Bassi. Consulting herald: Peter the Uncertain.

Stormhold, Barony of

name registered, four new badges

For the Order of the Silver Drakkar (reg. November 1990): (Fieldless) **A drakkar affronty argent.**

For the Order of the Golden Drakkar (reg. November 1990): **Azure, a drakkar affronty within a bordure Or.**

Azure goutty d'eau, between the horns of a massacre Or a pheon inverted argent. (Designated for *Stormhold Forester*, which is not to be a registered title.)

Azure goutty d'eau, a drakkar's prow palewise Or. (Designated for *Warlord of Stormhold*, which is not to be a registered title.)

The name of the Barony was registered in May 1986.

Styvyn Longshanks (Stormhold)

name registered, appeal of Laurel return of device change

Gules, a comet bendwise sinister, head to chief, argent.

His name in this form was registered on the May 1992 LoAR. His device was returned at that time for conflict with the arms of Honsard: **Gules, an estoile argent** (Pap 695). Laurel gave a point between a comet and an estoile, but not the "Complete Difference of Charge" necessary to invoke X.2, which would clear the device. The submitter argues that neither Parker or Woodward mention comets as a subset of estoiles in their definitions (although Papworth lists comets under the heading Estoile), and that therefore they are separate charges. He further argues that, even if X.2 difference is not given, he should obtain a position point from Honsard since the estoile-part of his comet is in sinister chief. This appeal is being forwarded without support, but without prejudice. Consulting herald: the submitter.

Taliesin Galloglach (St. Ursula)

new name

Taliesin is cited on p.59 of Davies' Book of Welsh Names as a 6th century bard. Note that the name of *Taliesin o'r Parc* was registered by Laurel in May 1992. *Galloglach* is on p.373 of Focloir Poca's English-Irish Dictionary, meaning "gallowglass". Consulting herald: Sihtric Silfripil.

Tanw the Confused (St. Ursula)

name registered, device resubmission to Kingdom.

Or, an urchin statant gules, a chief sable mailly argent.

The submitter's name was registered in November 1990. His previous submission, the same as that given above, was returned in August 1990 for an incorrect emblazon of mailly, which made it a series of linked rings. Consulting herald: Andrew of Gwent.

Thorgrímr Gautsson (St. Ursula)

name registered, new device

Gules, a snake nowed and on a chief argent three axes sable, hafted gules.

His name was registered in July 1992. Consulting herald: Sihtric Silfripil.

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 12 July AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED to the submitters for further consultation:

Krista al Kamil (Riverhaven)

name and device returned

Per bend sinister argent and Or, a garden rosebud gules slipped and leaved proper.

Krista is documented by the submitter as a Swiss diminutive of *Christian*. Unfortunately, this documentation is from modern name books found in Australia and New Zealand that *Crux Australis* refers to as the equivalent of baby name books. However, *Christian(a)* is given on p.66 of *Withycombe*, with the Ch↔K change dated to 1450, and *Christy* given as a derived surname. Therefore, *Krista* appears to be a plausible diminutive. The submitter quotes a little known author (Da'ud ibn Auda) for her documentation of *al-Kamil*, "the perfect", found on p.50 of the article on Arabic naming practices in the Known World Heraldic Symposium Proceedings AS XXII. There were some at the meeting who questioned the cultural compatibility of a Swiss-Arabic name. There were others who questioned the concept of a name that translated, by its own documentation, to "The Perfect Christian", a not-entirely-unknown movie. There was even one who confided feelings that this name that could translate to "Christ, the Perfect" was offensive and could easily be seen as a claim to be the carpenter's son. For all of these reasons, the name is being returned. The device, amazingly, seems to be free of conflict and awaits an acceptable name. Consulting herald: Peter the Uncertain.

Marion of Sherebrooke (Stormhold)

name submitted to Laurel June 1992, device returned

Purple estencelé argent, a sinister gore argent estencelé sable.

For those unfamiliar with the field treatment *estencelé*, it can be found in the Pictorial Dictionary under "Sparks". This device is being returned on stylistic grounds. According to a decision made by Laurel (February 1992 LoAR, p. 23, Giovanna da Piacenza), a device was returned because "counterchanging a semé over an ordinary appears to be modern and not period style." In this particular case, the fact that the "sparks" on the gore are a different color from the field just makes the entire design less distinguishable. Consulting heralds: Pedair na Cluaine Bige and Saraid na Stoirme.

Daemon Deorc (Rowany)

Gyronny sable and Or, a compass star counterchanged within an orle of chain argent, a bordure counterchanged of the field.

This submission illustrates one of the problems with our system of registration, which is that popular perceptions of the submission process and the Rules for Submission do not approximate reality as we (the heralds) know and use it. After years of resisting registration because some anonymous herald told him he couldn't have his preferred name and/or device, Sir Daemon finally agreed to submit the name and device he has been using for many years (with the recent addition of the orle of chain last year when he was knighted. He has been using the base coat without the chain for several years.) Now he is unhappy with the way Crux Australis has handled his submission, both of name and device. We will discuss the name and device issues separately.

The name as submitted is *Daemon Deorc*. *Deorc* is on p.95 of Reaney's DBS at *Dark* as the OE word "dark". The documentation included with the submission justified *Daemon* with a "you've registered it before" argument, citing the sole *Daemon (de Folo)* in the SCA Armorial. The last action on *Daemon de Folo*'s file was in January 1984, when the name documentation requirements were less stringent, and the name was actually approved substantially before then. However, by the Rules, the College is not bound by past mistakes and each submission must be documented and is considered only on its own merits. Prior registration of a name or name element does not guarantee the right to register it again. (Multiple registrations can, however, occasionally be used to establish "SCA compatibility" for an undocumentable or out-of-period name.) Whether the original registration of *Daemon* was a mistake remains to be seen. Just because we haven't been able to document it as a name to date doesn't mean we won't be able to document it in the future. However, according to the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, "daemon" means "demon", and in the absence of its documentation as a given name, we cannot register it. In addition, the translation could be construed as a claim to non-human origin, which is expressly forbidden by the RfS.

Thinking he had received Sir Daemon's permission, Crux Australis passed the name on as *Damon Deorc*, (using the documented form of the name *Damon*, with armory blazoned **Gyronny sable and Or, a mullet of eight points counterchanged within an orle of chain argent, a bordure counterchanged**. There was apparently some miscommunication about this, because Sir Daemon became greatly upset and wrote to Vesper to complain about the situation, and to request the withdrawal of his submission if his wishes on his name and device could not be honored. With the name *Damon Deorc*, we passed the device at our July meeting. The only sticking point with the device was whether the central charge was a mullet of eight as blazoned by Crux Australis or a compass star as preferred by Sir Daemon. We opted for the compass star at the meeting, based on a letter from Crux Australis requesting that the submitter's wishes on the charge be honored.

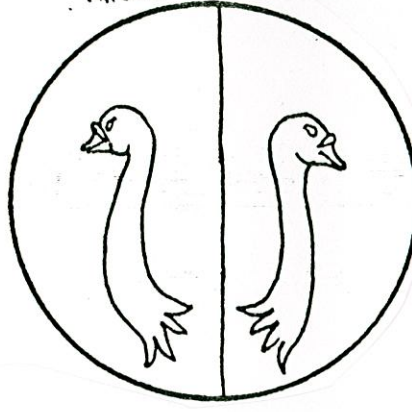
In his discussions with Sir Daemon, Crux Australis has apparently tried to explain that what is registered is the emblazon, and that the blazon is merely a set of words we use to describe the device in as concise and consistent a manner as possible. But Sir Daemon wants a compass star, not a mullet, and he does not want us to call it a mullet, especially if its going to show up blazoned that way in a scroll. As a peer living in an artisan-rich Principality like Lochac, he realistically could expect to see a scroll or two for the awards he has earned.

We do not mean to make light of the situation. Sir Daemon is upset for what he feels are very real reasons. Crux Australis appears to have acted correctly and within the strictures of his position. Miscommunication happens and no blame should be affixed for following what turn out to have been imprecise directions, especially if both parties believed they were acting in good faith. We have withdrawn the submission as Sir Daemon requested. We cannot honor his wishes about his name with the documentation we currently have. The additional documentation we have been able to find would further disqualify the name from being legally registerable under the current RfS. If he can find some documentation that *Daemon* was used as a given name for humans before 1600, we will be happy to send this submission on. Until then, we accede to his request to not register a name that he does not wish to use. If Sir Daemon can document his name within the guidelines set by the RfS, or if he changes his mind and picks a name that can be so documented, the device seems clear of conflict.

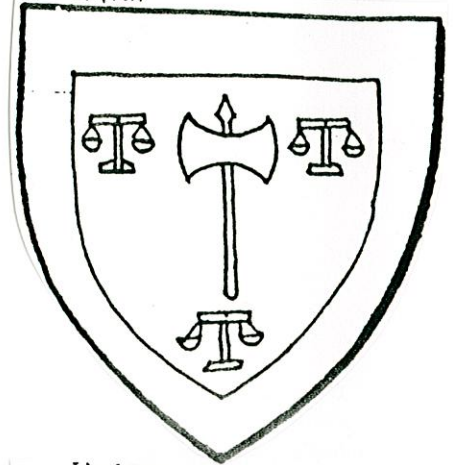
ANÉALA



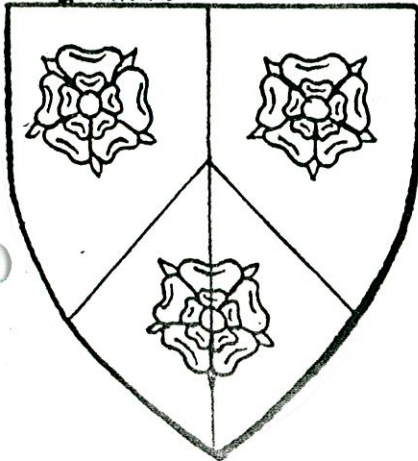
ANÉALA



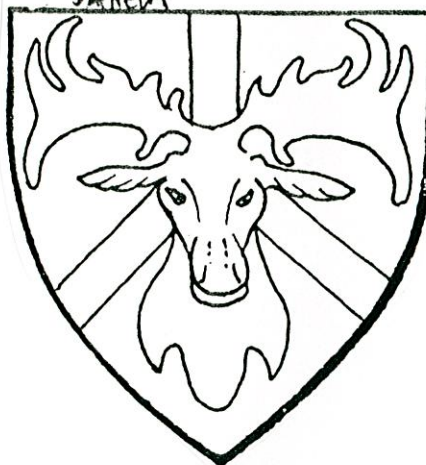
GAVIN



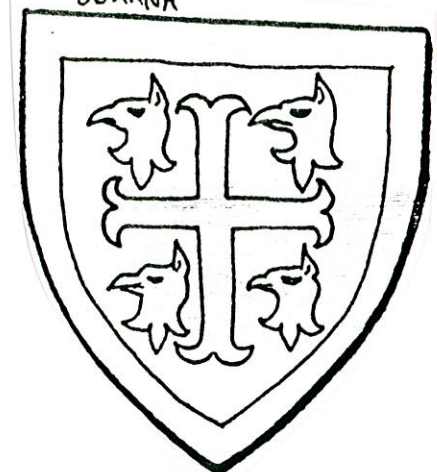
GRÁINNE



JANETA



JOANNA



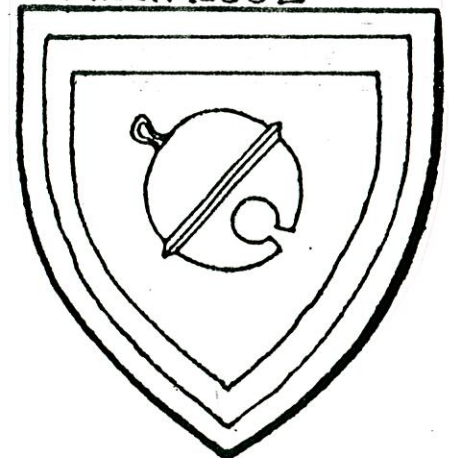
LEOFWYNN



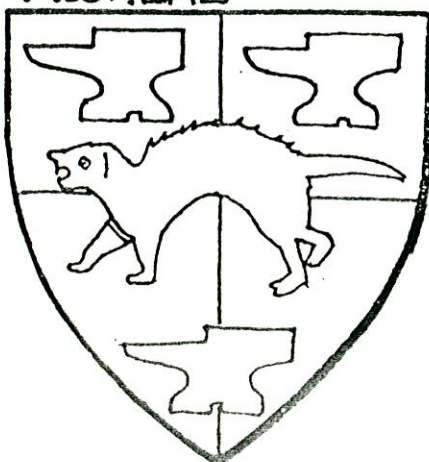
LOUISA



MEURISSE



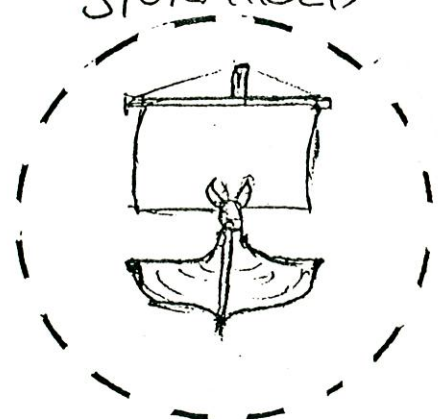
MÍCHÉAL



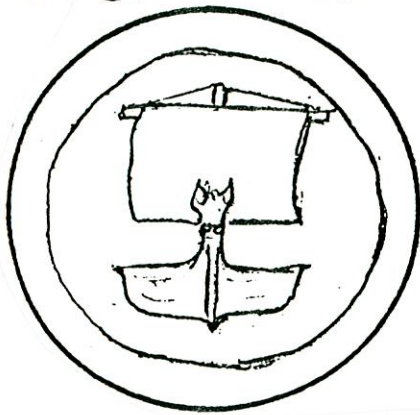
PÁDRAIG



STORMHOLD



STORMHOLD



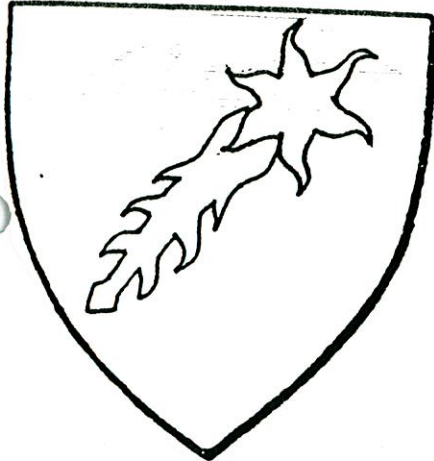
STORMHOLD



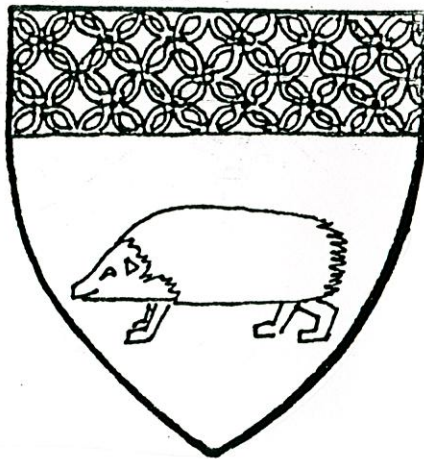
STORMHOLD



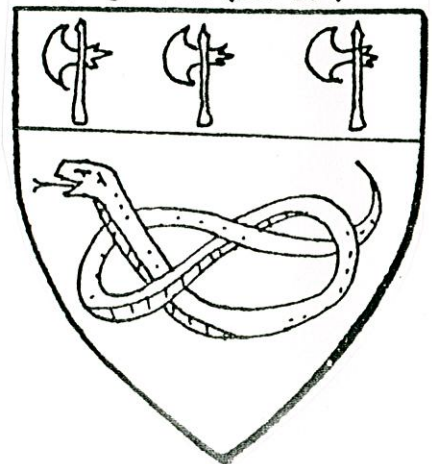
STYVYN



TANW



THORGRÍMR



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 9 August AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel for registration:

Aldric of Wolfden (Parvus Portus)

name registered, new device

Sable, a wolf's head erased contourney within a bordure indented argent.

The name was registered in May 1991. Consulting herald: Jacques du Bar sur le Loup.

Alfred Arrowsmith (Innilgard)

new name and device

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

Alfred is found on p.14 of Withycombe, dated to *Alfred the Great* (849-901). Reaney's *DBS*, p.12, dates Arrowsmith to 1278 in various spellings, although this form is not dated. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Brandon MacKay (Agaricus)

name registered, new device

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

His name was registered (as McKay) in November 1991, and the spelling was corrected to the above in an April 1992 errata letter. This new device should be (just) clear of the arms of Stanley: *Argent, on a chevron between three mascles azure, as many buck's heads caboshed Or* Pap 529, with one point for changing the mascles to towers, and another for changing the position (caboshed to sideways) and tincture (Or to argent) of the tertiaries. Consulting herald: David of Lockerbie.

* THIS SUBMISSION HAS ALREADY BEEN REGISTERED. I DON'T KNOW WHY VESPER HAS SUBMITTED IT AGAIN.... S&ST

Azure billety Or, a winged wolf segreant argent.

Ciarán is given on p.51 of O'Corrain and Maguire's Gaelic Personal Names as the name of some 26 early Irish saints. The submitter provides documentation for the spelling without the fada from p.332 of The Book of Saints, compiled by the Benedictine monks of Saint Augustine's Abbey, Ramsgate, where it is shown at *Kieran*. *Faoilchara* is a constructed Irish phrase meaning "wolf friend"; the documentation supplied was a letter from Mistress Eriod of Eire, who spent several years studying at Trinity College in Dublin. We are sending the full letter on to several people in the College of Arms who are better equipped to judge the correctness of the Gaelic.

The device is probably clear of that of Moonwulf Starkaaderson of Rivenstar: *Azure, a winged wolf volant argent*. There is one point for adding a semy, and there ought to be another point for the change in position. We would expect "volant" to be passant-with-wings-spread for a winged wolf, but there were many odd positions blazoned as "volant" in the bad old days. We are asking that Laurel do a visual comparison with the emblazon of Moonwulf's device in the files. Consulting herald: none listed.

Danielis Pyromalia (Dismal Fogs)

name submitted to Laurel June 1992, device resubmission to Kingdom

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

Her previous submission, identical to this one except that the owls were blazoned "barn owls" and coloured brown with grey chests, was returned in April 1992 because it was believed that "barn owls" aren't brown and "brown owls" don't have grey chests. The submitter has colored the owls in shades of brown and called them "brown owls", and the result is as free of other problems as it was first time around. Consulting Herald: Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí.

Elsbeth Caerwent (St. Monica)

name submitted to Laurel June 1992, device resubmission to Kingdom

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

Her previous submission, identical to this except that the bordure had a plain line of division, was returned in April 1992 for conflict with Morgana Gwyn d'Argenton: *Counter-ermine, a compass star argent within a bordure argent seme of roses proper*, with only one point for changing the field. Changing the line on the bordure gives the needed second point. Although we are not happy with the varied orientation of the flowers on the bordure, we believe is within the realm of artistic license. Consulting herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.

Finnian the Red (Innilgard)

new name and device

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

Finnian is found on p.102 of O'Corrain and Maguire's Gaelic Personal Names. The epithet is simple English, denoting a redhead. We believe this to be clear of Perigrine Mellyrn of the Last Mountain: *Azure, a mascle within an annulet argent*, with one point for the change to the field and another for a lozenge to a mascle. They were certainly considered different in period. Consulting herald: René du Bon Bois.

Isadora d'Este (Politarchopolis)

change of registered name

Her current name is *Jacinta van Schoonhoven*, which was registered in July 1990. On p.165, Withycombe cites *St. Isidore of Seville*, who was born in the 6th Century; she states that *Isadora* is a feminine form. The surname *d'Este* is cited without date on p.113 of DeFelice, and the submitter states that da Vinci painted a portrait of *Beatrice d'Este*. The name was submitted as *de Este*, but grammatical fixes were permitted. As far as we could

tell, no one in the famous Lombard family was called *Isadora*, although we did ponder briefly the resemblance to *Isabella*. However, although the names sound similar, they have quite different onomastic origins. There should be no problem of presumption here. Consulting herald: none listed.

Leonia Dubarry (River Haven)

new name

Leonia is on p.194 of Withycombe as a 13th Century variant of *Leonie*, the French feminine of *Léon*. *Dubarry* is found on p.24 of Reaney's *DBS* at *Barry*. Although it is not positively dated in this form, it's probably 12th century. Consulting herald: Peter the Uncertain.

Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland (Stormhold)

new name, see RETURNS for device

Margaret is found on p.206 of Withycombe. Saint *Margaret*, who died in 1093, was the wife of Malcolm III of Scotland. *Bellasyse* is on p.18 of Foster's *Dictionary of Heraldry* as the surname of one *John Bellasyse*; dropping the "e" should be acceptable, since p.35 of Ekwall's *CODEP* shows *Belasis* in Durham. *Northumberland* is the area of England north of the river Humber, and this spelling is dated to 1100 on p.344 of Ekwall. Given that Durham was long considered part of Northumberland, this is an uncommonly well-constructed and logical name. Consulting herald: Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw.

Táiríq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al Naysábúrí (Dismal Fogs)

name submitted to Laurel June 1992, new device

Per chevron inverted purpure and vert, three chevronels braced and interlaced Or and a sword fesswise proper.

The submitter blazoned the charge in chief as an "Arabic sword", but we felt that the adjective added nothing special to the blazon. The sword shown is not a standard scimitar, or any other sort of "blazonable wierd sword". Consulting herald: The submitter, Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

Tegen Meanbh (Stormhold)

name registered, device resubmission to Laurel

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

Her name was registered in May 1991. Her previous device, *Per bend sable and gules, a crescent bendwise counterchanged, fimbriated argent*, was returned by Laurel in November 1991 for use of a fimbriated non-ordinary. Consulting herald: Pedair an Cluaine Bige.

Thomas of Abraxa (St. Bartholomew)

appeal of name and device return by Kingdom

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

This submitter's name and device were returned by Vesper in October 1990 for the use of a combination of Sir/St. Thomas More's given name, a byname taken from the literary work for which he is best known (*Utopia*), and a piece of armory which portrayed the balance (or conflict) between emotion and intellect, a theme of much of More's writing and entire life. It was felt that the combination was Simply Too Much.

The submitter has gathered an enormous amount of documentation, and written a comprehensive argument, to demonstrate that his use of the name (and device) are not as allusive as Vesper believed. To summarize the original submission: *Thomas* is cited on p.279 of Withycombe as a name which became common in England after the Norman invasion. *Abraxa* was the original name for the country later called *Utopia* in Sir Thomas More's fictional work of the same name, written in 1516. The RfS (II.3) permit the use of period fictional places as elements of names "if they are compatible with the domain of the Society" and otherwise obey the rules for constructed names. Whether this is true here is a little unclear, because as the submitter argues, the origins of the word *Abraxa* (which More probably used simply to mean "nowhere") are not at all certain.

To summarize the pertinent parts of the appeal:

- (i) The term *Abraxa* (or *Abraxas*, or any other of a number of spellings) was not unique to the Gnostic heresy, as Vesper seemed to be trying to claim, and in fact was a term much used, although not widely understood, by a number of Mediterranean religions for a variety of purposes. Modern scholars are still debating what it actually means, and why it is so common is apparently something of a mystery.
- (ii) Many, if not all, of More's contemporaries would have accepted *Utopia* as a true account, not a fictional story at all, and therefore would treat the name *Abraxa* as being a real place. More's use of the term for the place-name is debatable, but probably stems from the (apparently-mistaken) Period belief that it meant "nowhere", and therefore was simply convenient, and not an allusion to any particular flavor of heresy. Nor can the term be so closely linked to More that "*Thomas of Abraxa*" can only mean "Thomas More".

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

The portions of the appeal which constitute "persona story" aren't relevant for our purposes and we won't go into them here. The total appeal is six pages long.

Now, if point (i) above was the only argument the submitter could provide, it wouldn't be enough; some vague, possibly mystical and/or religious concept is hardly an appropriate name for anyone, let alone anyone in period. The benefit of (i) is that it serves to show that the term "abraxa" was so obscure that to try and pin it down to any one meaning is not a reflection of reality. Point (ii) provides the real meat of the argument; More presented Abraxa as a simple place-name, and nothing else. Although it's difficult to prove that it's "constructed correctly" as a place-name for the purposes of II.3, given that no-one really understands its origins anyway, we should be prepared to grant the submitter the benefit of the doubt. Point (iii) is related to the "problem" with the device. Based on the evidence presented, and what he has read of about Utopia, Crux Australis feels that the allusion may not be worth serious consideration. Crux Australis supports the appeal; after much consideration and input, the current administration of the Western College sends this on without support and with prejudice. Consulting herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

The following submission was considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 9 August AS XXVII (1992) and was RETURNED to the submitter for further consultation:

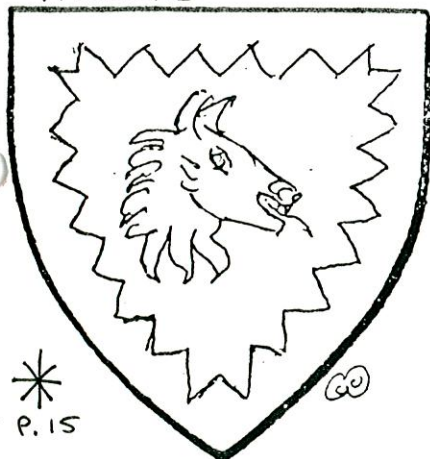
Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland (Stormhold)

new name, device RETURN

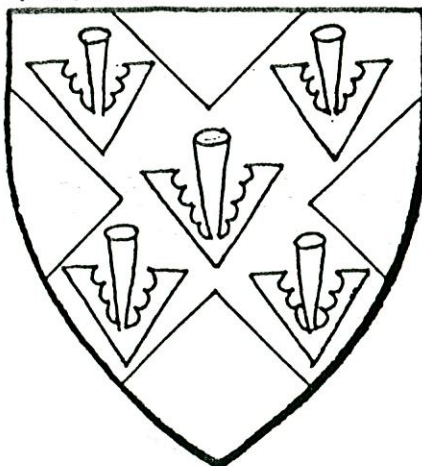
Per pale ermine and azure, on a bend gules three bells palewise Or, a bordure countercompony ermine and azure.

The device appears free of conflict. However, the countercompony bordure in the two base tinctures of the field violates the intent and spirit of the rules, so we are returning this design. A bordure countercompony of two tinctures (A & B) is allowed on a field of either of those two tinctures. This device has a bordure countercompony on a divided field consisting of both of the tinctures of the bordure. The overall effect is visually confusing and modern. Consulting herald: Claas Jongkriger de Leeuw.

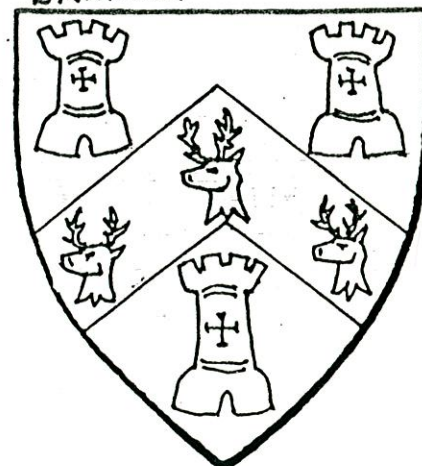
ALDRIC



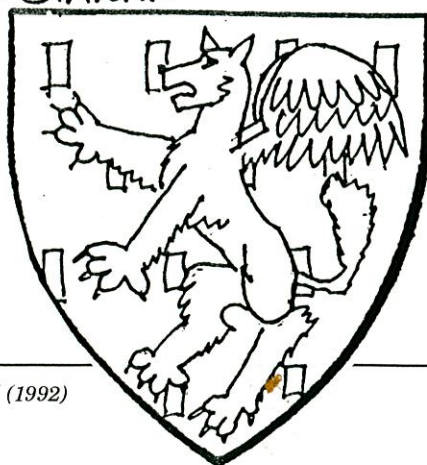
ALFRED



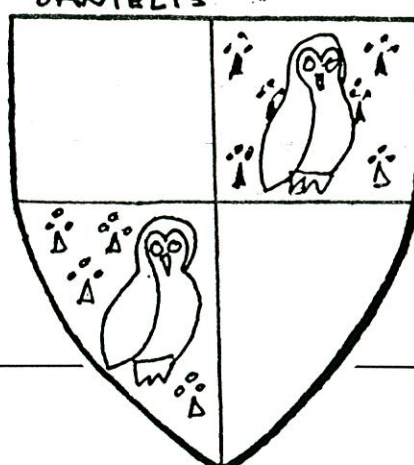
BRANDON



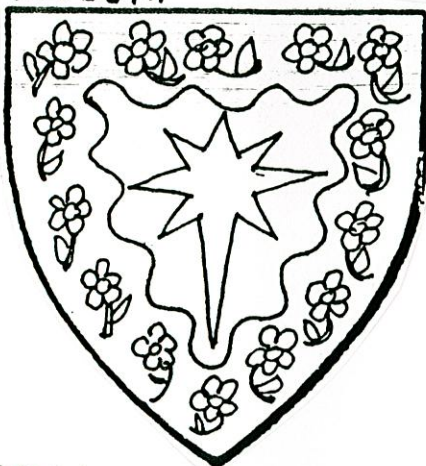
CIARAN



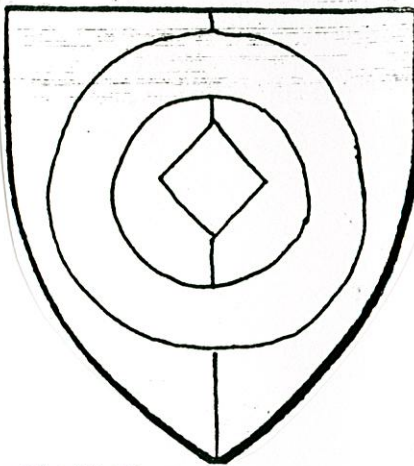
DANIELIS



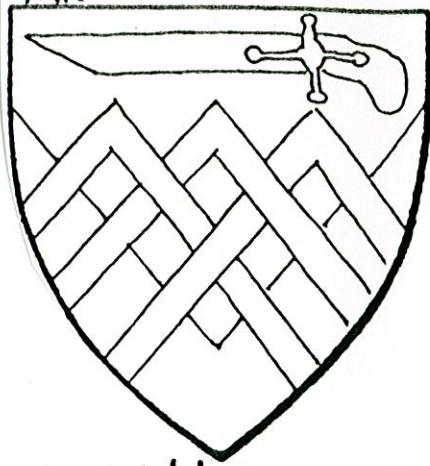
ELSBETH



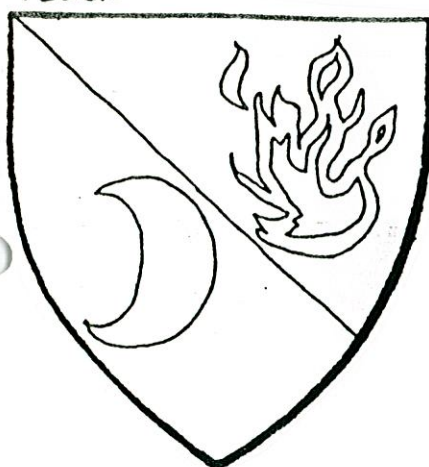
FINNIAN



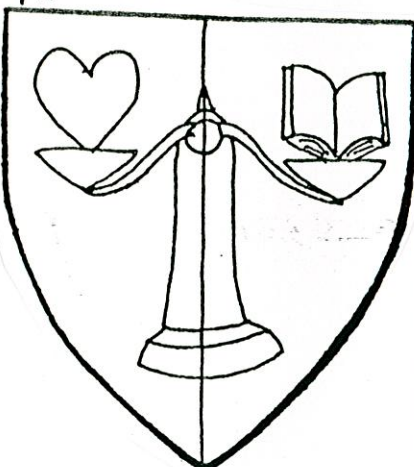
TARIQ



TEGEN

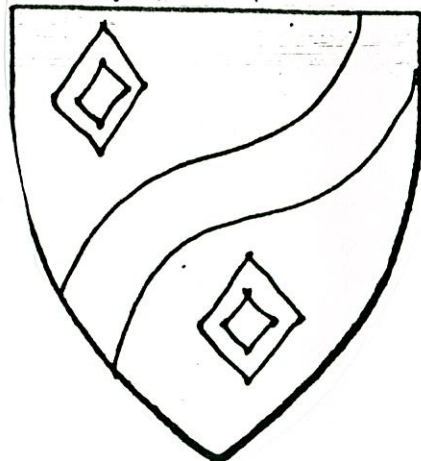


THOMAS



OUT OF ORDER (SEE SEPTEMBER MINUTES)
—BUT IT SAVES SPACE! SRS

14. Valeria



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 13 September AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel for registration:

1. **Aasbjorn Ædelwulfson** (Stormhold)

new name only

"**Aasbjorn** is a spelling variant of the masculine Norse given name **Ásbjörn** (which latter is found in Bassi p.8). A spelling equivalent to the submitted form may be found in Lind's *Norsk-Islandska Dopnamn ock Fingerade Namn från Medeltiden* (p.63) where **Aasbjörn** is dated to 1392. "i" and "j" were for all practical purposes the same letter at this time. (The *American Heritage Dictionary* notes that the distinction between the two letters "was not fully established until the 17th century", although this is undoubtedly referring to English usage.) The name was also prevalent in England, appearing as **Asbjorn** in many examples in Searle (p.73).

"**Ædelwulfson** is a patronymic formed from the Anglo-Saxon masculine given name **Ædelwulf**. Searle (p.60-1) has nearly four columns of **Æthelwulfs** and Selton (v.II p.25ff) notes **Ædel-** as the standard form of the protheme. Ekwall (*Early London Personal Names* pp.127-8) shows AS given names forming patronymics both with and without a genitive "s" before **sune** in the 11th and 12th centuries, and the submitted construction may be found in **Sareson** (1286) and **Hughson** (1310) (although these are not AS given names).

"It is a little strange to combine a firmly Norse spelling of the given name with a specifically Anglo-Saxon form of the patronymic, however, given the cultural interaction between the two, the name is clearly acceptable by our standards." -- KfMG Consulting Herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

2. **Aasvaldr Ædelwulfson** (Stormhold)

new name only

"**Aasvaldr** is a masculine Norse given name whose spelling may be interpolated from the forms **Ásvaldr** (Bassi p.8) and **Aasvalder** (Lind p.92 - this example is not dated but the same source dates **Asualder** and **Asualdr** to the early 14th century). This is probably the same given name that is found as **Osweald** in England in Searle (p.378).

"**Ædelwulfson** is a patronymic formed from the Anglo-Saxon masculine given name **Ædelwulf**. Searle (p.60-1) has nearly four columns of **Æthelwulfs** and Selton (v.II p.25ff) notes **Ædel-** as the standard form of the protheme. Ekwall (*Early London Personal Names* pp.127-8) shows AS given names forming patronymics both with and without a genitive "s" before **sune** in the 11th and 12th centuries, and the submitted construction may be found in **Sareson** (1286) and **Hughson** (1310) (although these are not AS given names).

"It is a little strange to combine a firmly Norse spelling of the given name with a specifically Anglo-Saxon form of the patronymic, however, given the cultural interaction between the two, the name is clearly acceptable by our standards." -- KfMG Consulting Herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.

Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron between two quills and a falcon argent.

"**Cian** is a masculine Irish given name which may be found in the submitted spelling on p.51 of OC&M where it is noted as being in use at least from the 11th century through the end of period. In addition to evidently being the "modern standard" spelling of the name, the submitted spelling may be dated to the 12th century in O'Brien.

"**Gillebhrath** is the Scottish given name from which the patronymic surname **Macgillivray** is derived. Black p.502 shows **Gille-bhrath** in the format used to indicate a "modern standard" form, however evidence from the index to O'Brien (12th century Irish names) suggests that it is not unreasonable for a period form, showing **Gilla-** for the first part and listing **Brath** as an independent given name (the aspiration is caused by the genitive relationship). The difference between **Gilla** and **Gille** may simply be Irish versus Scots Gaelic.

Although it would be far more common for the byname to appear in patronymic form, other examples from Black show similar given names appearing alone as surnames: Kilschyn Gilcrist (1296) p.299; Colin Gilglas (1284) p.304 who also appears as **Colinus filius Gilleglas** in 1287, showing that this pattern is simply an alternate form of patronymic. The compatibility of the given name **Cian** with a Scottish surname may be assumed by the appearance of a diminutive of the name (**Keenan** = **Cianan**) as a Scottish surname (p.388 Black). " -- KfMG

We would like to note on his device: William Silverwolf (Registered June, 1992): *Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron between two wolves combattant and a ship argent atop a ford proper*. It is our feeling that the ford is a peripheral charge, and therefore worth the second CD necessary to clear this of conflict (the first CD being change of type of secondaries). Consulting Herald: Llewellyn Judde of the Marches.

10. **Lochac, Principality of, name change for "Guild of the Silver Rondel"**

Says the Crux Australis Herald: "The name for the *Order of the Silver Roundel* was registered in September 1987. Why it was registered in this form is unclear, since it was originally submitted as *Silver Roundel*, and that's the form the Principality has always used. The OED cites *Rondel* with the meaning "a circle; a circular object" and dates it to 1290. In addition, since it is no longer an award granted by the Coronet, but rather an organization that determines its own members, it was considered appropriate to change the designator to *Guild of the* whilst we're correcting the spelling. Their Highnesses Gerald and Alisaundre have indicated their approval of this action." Consulting Herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

11. **Philip Oneeye** (Politarchopolis)

new name, new device

Sable, on a bend sinister embattled on the upper edge argent, three crosses crosslet fitchy.

"**Philip** may be interpolated as a reasonable spelling variant of the masculine given name from the following English examples found in Withycombe: **Philippus** (1273), **Phelyp** (1491), **Philipot** (1379). It may also be found as an English surname in the submitted spelling in Reaney (DBS p.272) dating to 1275.

"**Oneeye** is a constructed descriptive byname. English bynames involving the eye or eyes appear in Jönsjö (Nicknames - Compounds) p.206 including **Blakye** ("black eye" 1377), **Honyeye** ("honey eye" 1335), **Smaley** ("small eye" 1296), **Wyseye** ("wise eye" 1267). This is most similar to **Blakye** or **Smaley** in describing a physical aspect of the feature." -- KfMG

Hirsch says, "Nice device!" I would like to note to heralds in the West Kingdom (and elsewhere) that the submitter is using a period practice not done enough in the SCA -- the charges are following the line of the bend sinister. This is a *Good Thing*, and should be encouraged. The submitter will be told to fatten the crosses up a bit. Consulting Herald: Wolfsiege Clovenhaft.

12. **Tancred Enrico di Castrogiovanni** (Rowany)

new name, new device

Sable, three chevrons braced and interlaced and on a chief embattled Or, three caltrops gules.

"**Tancred** is a masculine given name deriving from Norman French. Morlet (v.I p.65) dates **Tancredus** to 891. De Felice ("nomi") p.339 shows **Tancredi** as the standard Italian form although I can't decipher the Italian enough to tell whether the specific examples are period. To make the name entirely "modern standard" Italian, this would be **Tancredi**, however it is entirely possible that the name was also used in period in the uninflected in which it was undoubtedly borrowed.

"**Enrico** may be found as the standard Italian form of "Henry" in De Felice ("nomi") p.147 (with the same question as to dates as above).

"Castrogiovanni is found as a fortress and town in Sicily in Webster's New Geographical Dictionary (p.373). Although the site dates at least to the early 14th century, the entry seems to indicate that the town was known as Enna until 1927, so it isn't clear whether the term **Castrogiovanni** was actually used for it in period. On the other hand, the submitted name simply means "John's Castle" and its existence in modern Italian proves that it is constructed correctly. It should be acceptable as a constructed place name if nothing else. **Di** is the Italian preposition usually used in locative bynames as found in De Felice ("cognomi" p.196) in the locative surname **di Pierno**, also showing that there are no case-alterations in place names ending in -o with this preposition.

"The use of two given names plus a surname in period Italy is demonstrated by the example of **Giulio Cesare Croce** (16th cent.) mentioned on p.3 of Fucilla." -- KfMG

The submitter will be told to fatten up the chevrons and the caltrops. Consulting Herald: none listed.

14. **Valeria of the Borderlands** (Stormhold)

resubmission of name, resub of device

Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bend sinister counterembowed - embowed between two mascles argent.

"**Valeria** is a (Latin-derived) French feminine given name dated to 817 in Morlet (v.II p.115). Withycombe suggests that due to the 1st century Saint Valeria the name was popular throughout Europe, appearing in various forms in Italy and France. A related masculine form, **Valerianus** is found in England in 1213 in Withycombe.

"Although the OED has no examples of the compound **borderland** before the 19th century, the term **borderer** appears as early as 1494 meaning "one who dwells near the border of a county or district." -- KfMG

On her device, we would note: Alycia of Hound's Hall - *Per bend sinister embowed-counterembowed, azure and argent, a domestic cat's head cabossed argent and a talbot's head couped sable*. We see a CD for addition of the bend, and another for change of type of secondaries. Consulting Herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige

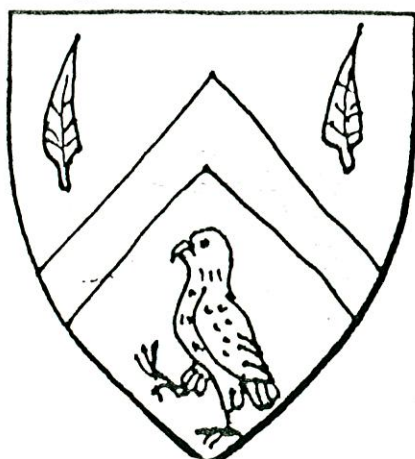
15. **West, Kingdom of, Herald's title - Mortar Pursuivant**

This is the title to be used by the Principality of Lochac for the Crux Australis deputy responsible for Field and Voice work.

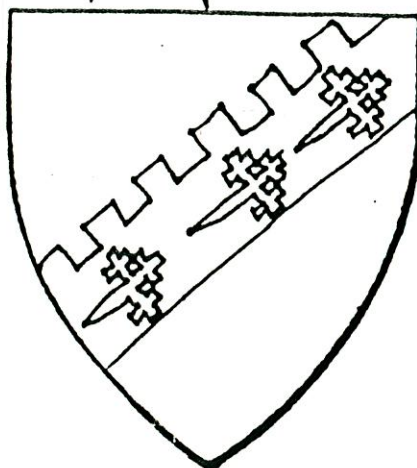
"The term "mortar" had a number of period meanings according to the OED, including the partner to a pestle (from ca. 1000), an instrument of punishment (from 1423), a type of candle (from 1374), a form of ordnance or projectile weapon (from 1558) and a cement for setting masonry (from 1290). The submitted spelling is found as the type of candle and in the compound "mortarstone" from the 16th century. In period the far commoner spelling was **morter**. This, of course, makes a matched set with the registered "Cannon Pursuivant". -- KfMG

Crux Australis adds: "Lord Tristram [the current holder of the position] assures me that he has devised puns for all of these meanings demonstrating the appropriateness of the term for the position. I'm not sure I want to know ... (But it is good to see that the calibre of the Crux office's staff is improving. With a *Canon* and a *Mortar*, the impact of the office will be felt at far ranges indeed!)" -- Decion Consulting Herald: Tristram du Bois.

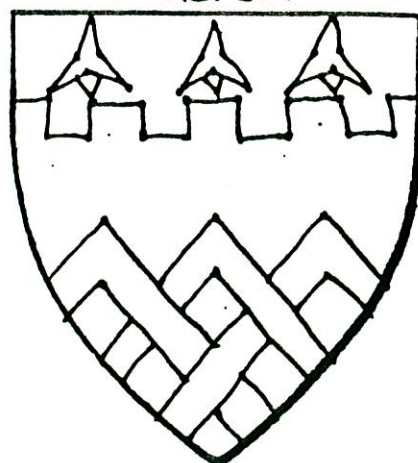
5. Cian



11. Philip



12. Tancred



The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 11 October AS XXVII (1992) and were SUBMITTED to Lord Laurel for registration:

1) Adair MacDermid (Adesse Draco)

New Device

Vert, two dragons volant inverted in annulo, each vorant of the other's tail, the one to dexter argent and the other Or.

The style on this device is a bit odd, but we could find no reason to return it. The blazon, while a tad cumbersome, seems to be the only way to ensure that a) the dragons' wings are inside the circle, instead of outside, like we would normally position dragons in annulo, and b) to ensure that one dragon was on the left and one on the right, and each was a different color, we had to come up with the wording given.

3) Cailean Gruagdubh (Stormhold)

New Name, New Device

Gyronny Or and vert, a winged stag trippant within a bordure sable.

Name submitted as: Cailean an Gruag Dubh

"**Cailean** is a masculine Scots-Gaelic given name as found in this spelling in Withycombe (p.71 under **Colin**) and Woulfe (p.173). I can find no dated references to this spelling, although the Irish cognate forms **Coelan** and **Cuilen** may be found in O'Brien (12th century).

The byname is intended to mean "the black haired". By far the most common way of indicating coloration in any of the Celtic cultures is by using just the color word as a byname. However there are examples of compounds (often used as given names) that combine a noun and adjective. The section beginning on p.3 in Woulfe is illustrative, showing hair-related compounds such as **donn-cheann** (brown-head), **dubh-cheann** (black-head), **fionn-bharr** (fair-head), **bairr-fhionn** (head-fair), **ceann-dubh** (head-black). Presumably a compound word like this would be as reasonable to use for a byname as the simpler adjectival ones. Using the submitter's words (**gruag** = hair, **dubh** = black from MacLennan) and following the patterns above we could compound **dubh-ghruag** or **gruag-dhubh** (the second element aspirating here because **gruag** is feminine). The latter is the closest to the submitted form and is probably the best choice.

Recommendation: alter the submission (as specifically allowed by the submitter) to **Cailean Gruagdhubbh**." -- KfMG

As the submitter allowed us to make changes to the grammar of his name, we have done so based on Mistress Keridwen's suggestions.

The submitter's first choice of device was the same without the bordure. Unfortunately, this conflicts with Kathleen of Riverrose: *Or, a unicornate pegasus statant sable*. I was a bit disappointed, until I saw what it looked like with the bordure - I suddenly decided that personally I liked it better this way. Kudos to the submitter and to his consulting herald (Pedair na Cluaine Bige) for giving very clear and concise instructions in the 'alternates' section on the form. If only everyone did, life would be easier for all.

5) Crisiant Dreigben (Aneala)

New Device

Per saltire vert and sable, in pale two daffodil blossoms Or and in fess two dragons passant argent.

9) Elena of Lincoln (Stormhold)

New Name, New Device

Argent, a sheaf of three arrows sable and on a chief azure three mullets Or.

"Withycombe says of **Elena** that it is found in England "soon after the Conquest" (p.148 under "Helen"). The submitted spelling may be dated to 1038 in Morlet (v.II p.59) although we may assume that it continued in use much later.

Lincoln is a city in England. The submitted spelling may be found as a surname in the 1379 entry for **Adam de Lincoln** (Bardsley DEWS p.484).

Although the use of "of" in locative surnames seems to be far less common than the use of the ubiquitous "de" or "at", Ewan (p.237) has the 1388 example of "Walt. Devenshyre Tyler of Wycombe". And the use of the simple <given name> <locative preposition> <place name> in England is demonstrated by the above entry for "Adam de Lincoln" in Bardsley." -- KfMG

The device was submitted to Lord Crux Australis with the ribbon tying the sheaf of arrows together explicitly blazoned as "tied with a love knot azure". He felt this could be safely left in the notes to scribes. I agree.

Gules, in chief two escallops argent.

At the meeting, we felt that this was in conflict with Acre: *Gules, three escallops argent*, Papworth, page 681. By our count, there is only one CD for the removal of one escallop. Thanks to the wonders of technology (i.e., Compuserve), I had sent to Lord Decion, Crux Australis, a list of how the Lochac submissions had gone at the meeting. He was not very thrilled with our decision on this, and presented me with the following logic, which I must say is fairly convincing:

"Does the already-registered device use charges in their default positions? Yes, they're two and one, default for three charges. Does the submitted design use charges in their default positions? No, they are in chief; the default for two charges is either in pale or in fess (centered). Does the overall design *force* the change from the default position? No, the two escallops could quite happily lie anywhere on the field. Specifically, they *could* be in the default position, but *aren't*. Therefore, there is a CD for change of position."

I cannot help but agree with Lord Crux on this. If we remove the bottom escallop from the device of Acre, we would *Gules, two escallops*. If these escallops are in fess, they are going to be centered on the device. Since Leonia's device specifically blazons the escallops as "in chief", we do get a position point, for a total of two CDs (number of charges, and position). At this point, I am going to send this to Lord Laurel, with the phrase "Tis a judgement call for Lord Laurel, I'm afraid!" (Bet you wish you'd *never* started that one, eh, Lord Laurel?)

Vert, a wyvern erect argent within a bordure wavy erminois.

Her previous device submission was returned for appearance of marshalling (it was quartered). This is a complete redesign.

"**Pierre** is the French form of the masculine given name **Peter**. The submitted spelling may be documented by way of the 1297 citation of the place name **S. Pierre du Jonquay** (Dauzat Noms de Lieux, p.623).

Edouard is a French form of the masculine given name **Edward** the submitted spelling is found in Dauzat - Noms de Famille (p.232) in an undated citation.

Poitevin is a surname meaning "a man from Poitou". The submitted spelling may be found in Reaney (DBS p.277) in the citation for **David le Poitevin** (1199) and other examples show it used without the definite article.

Since **Edouard** is acting as a surname, the pattern of this name may be supported by the 13th century example of **Reimund Vidan de Burdegala** (Ewan p.143) showing both a surname and a name of national origin in a French context." -- KfMG

Per pale gules and azure, an ear of wheat fesswise Or, between three dice argent.

"**Reignald** is a variant of the masculine given name **Reynold** as found in English use in Withycombe (p.253). The submitted spelling is dated there to 1444.

Seymour is an English surname of locative origin found in Reaney (DBS p.315). Although the submitted spelling is found only in the heading there, the similar **Seymor** is dated to 1344.

York is a city in (surprise) Yorkshire. Its use as a surname in the submitted spelling is dated to 1324 in Reaney (DBS p.396) in the entry for "John de York".

The use of two locative bynames in this fashion may be found in the 1388 citation of "Walt. Devenshyre Tyler of Wycombe" in Ewan (p.237)." -- KfMG

There was a short discussion that the tincture of the spots on the dice were not blazoned specifically. We decided that since they were not blazoned, the submitter could use whatever color they felt like that day. There is no default color for the spots on dice.

Chequy sable and Or, a chess rook and a chevron inverted argent.

While we are not very happy with this design (the chevron inverted needs to have a better 'angle' to it, and should be a tad 'fatter'), we could find no reason to return it.

20) Roland Ironbeard (Stormhold)

Change of Registered Device

Vert, in pale a pickaxe and a double-bitted axe in saltire and a crane in its vigilance Or.

This is a color reversal of Roland's currently registered device. If this is registered, he asks that his old device be released.

21) Sian Llwydwyn (Stormhold)

New Name

Submitted as: Siân Llwydwyn.

"**Siân** is the standard modern form of the Welsh version of the feminine given name **Jane**. The name shows up in Salesbury (1547) as **Sian**. I have been given to understand by Professor Gerald Morgan of the University of Wales (personal communication) that diacritic marks were not used in Welsh until the very end of the 16th century and then only by scholars, making their appearance in a given name unlikely.

Llwydwyn is a Welsh byname meaning "grey-white" that is dated as a surname in this spelling to 1406 in Morgan² in the example of **Ior llwydwyn** (which also documents the structure of the name). Although a "true" byname would lenite after a feminine given name in Welsh, a late-period hereditary surname would not, as may be seen in the 1551 example of "filii Aliciae fludd" (Morgan² p.153) where the "fl" spelling indicates the unlenited "ll".

Recommendation: drop the diacritic mark from the given name." -- KfMG

I bow to Mistress Keridwen's knowledge, and as the submitter allows us to make minor grammatical changes, the diacritical mark has been removed.

22) Somhairle Findlayson (Stormhold)

Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

Azure goutty d'eau, issuant from a mountain argent a pair of wings displayed Or.

While none of us were too happy with a winged mountain ("it'll never fly, after all" ... "it's a weighty subject"), we could find no reason to return this device.

23) St. Gildas the Wise, College of (Ynys Fawr)

New Name, New Device

Per pale gules and vert, a two-headed merman erect affrontee argent maintaining in dexter hand a torch Or enflamed proper and in sinister hand an open book, between in fess two laurel wreaths Or.

"Gildas was a 6th century British saint (Farmer p.184). The *Book of Saints* (page number is cut off) lists him as "Gildas the Wise". Naming colleges after saints, whether actual or apocryphal, is an ancient SCA tradition." -- KfMG

We would like to note that the complexity count, if we count the maintained charges, is 9. If we do *not* count the maintained charges, is only 6. In either case, in my opinion (Vesper), this device is reason for the "good example rule" for branch heraldry to be re-instated. We could find no reason to return this, but no one in the room particularly cared for it, either.

The following submissions were considered by Lord Vesper at his meeting of 11 October AS XXVII (1992) and were RETURNED to the submitters for further consultation:

Krista al Kamil

Return of Name "Appeal"

The submitter sent a letter of "appeal" to the College office, but did not cover the most important points on the return of her name. We were able to find the spelling "al-Kamil" in "Arabic Naming Practices" by Da'ud ibn Auda, Heraldic Symposium Proceedings, AS XXII, page 50 as a masculine epithet.

However, the submitter did no more than skim over the most important reason for returning her name -- cross-cultural incompatibility. This is one where, while there was interaction between Arabic and Christian peoples, it was mostly warlike. The chances of a person who was Arabic or Moslem using a Christian name to name their son or daughter are very small. We are asking for evidence of this practice in period from the submitter.

The name is also being discussed with the submitter, since the given name "Krista" is masculine, as is the rest of the name "al-Kamil".

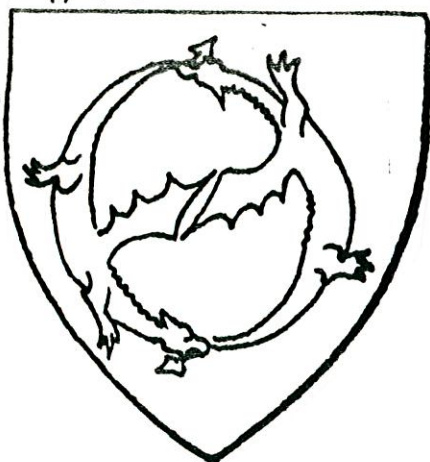
Pierre Edouard Poitevin

Return of New Device

Argent, a demi-catamount sable platy, issuant from a chevron sable charged with a plate, in base a mullet sable, a bordure sable platy.

This is being returned for non-period style. The device is odd in several aspects. First, the *bordure platy* as submitted, has a total of six plates. Platy is a seme, and therefore should have more. The placement of two of the plates, directly at the conjunction of the bordure and the chevron, gives a very odd appearance. If the device had been blazoned as having specifically six plates on it, these two would appear higher on the bordure. Having a single plate on the chevron is also a bit odd, with the appearance of the bordure. Finally, the mullet beneath the chevron is another Weirdness. The overall effect is a very modern looking design, which gives every appearance of having rivets placed on the bordure to tack this to something. The submitter is being asked to redesign this, or draw the platy correctly on the bordure.

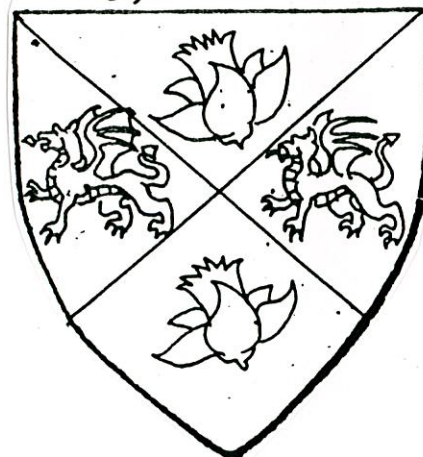
1) ADAIR



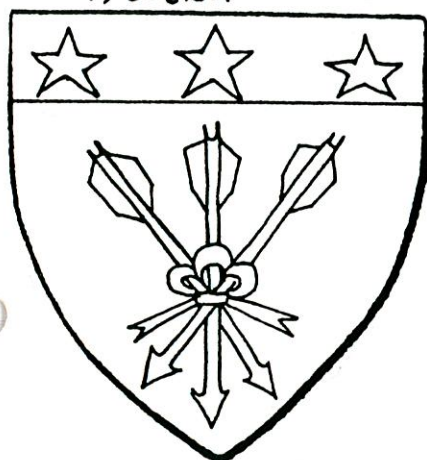
3) CAILEAN



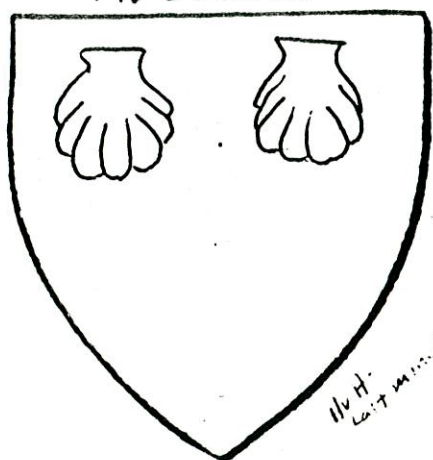
5) CRISANT



9) ELENA



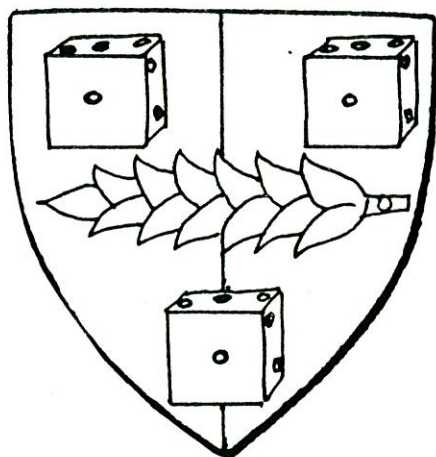
14) LEONIA



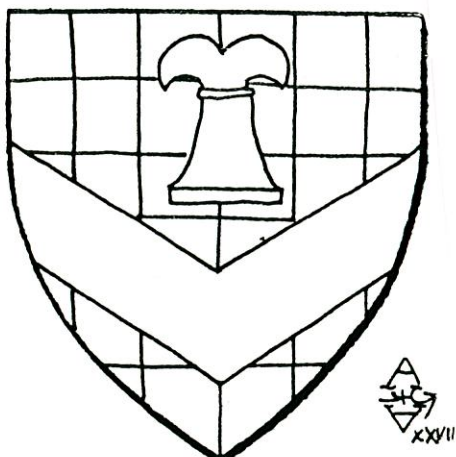
15) LIDUINA



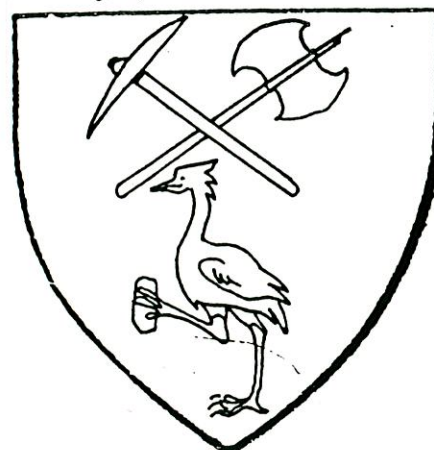
18) REIGNALD



19) RICCARDO



20) ROLAND





The following is reproduced from the Cover Letter to the August LoAR, dated 18 September 1992:

Bavaria revisited

One of Master Da'ud's final rulings (LoAR of June 92) reversed a long-standing prohibition on the use of the field of Bavaria (*Lozengy bendwise azure and argent*): "[This precedent] appears to have been based on the use of the field by corporations in Bavaria 'as a sign of the fact that they were in Bavaria'. It does not seem to me that this is sufficient grounds for a restriction on the use of this field." [DiA, June 92, p.4]

After reading *all* the documentation, I believe Master Da'ud's ruling was made in error. The original prohibition of the use of the Bavarian field (LoAR of 17 Jan 84, p.9) was not based on its use by Bavarian corporations. Rather, it was based on its use in *corporate* arms - in other words, civic arms, the arms of city-states in Bavaria. Master Wilhelm, the Laurel at the time, made his ruling on the basis of research by Allyn O'Dubhdá, then Nereid Herald:

"This field is used extensively in German civic heraldry, especially in those parts of Germany that are now or were under Bavarian influence. . . . Furthermore, although it usually appears in modern civic arms as a plain chief or base, or as a quarter or half of a shield, it can also be charged, as in the arms of the 'Landkreis' of Riedenburg: *Bavaria charged with a harp Or and on a chief gules three roses argent, seeded Or.* (*Unter rotem Schildhaupt, darin nebeneinander drei silbern heraldische Rosen mit goldenen Butzen, die mit einer goldenen Harfe belegten bayerischen Rauten.*) (*Deutsche Wappen: Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Band I, Die Landkrieswappen. Klemens Stadler, Angelsachsen-Verlag, Bremen, 1964)." [Nereid LOC, 5 Jan 84, p.2]

This is confirmed by numerous examples in Siebmacher's *Wappenbuch*, 1605, which gives (among other things) the important civic arms in the Holy Roman Empire. The arms of Schrobenhausen, Schärding, Dillingen, Teckendorf (Deggendorf), Weiden, Schwandorf, and Burglengenfeld, all incorporate *Bavaria* as part of the field; in some cases the Bavarian portion is charged. (Two other civic arms, those of Nevenstat and Schongau, use *Bavaria* as an inescutcheon of pretense.)

Further examples are found in Neubecker & Rentzmann's *10 000 Wappen von Staaten und Städten*, pp.53-54. I must conclude that, in Germany, the field of Bavaria is used in very much the same way as the arms of France were used in France. I therefore restore the prohibition of *Lozengy bendwise azure and argent* in Society heraldry, as well as artistic variants such as *Paly bendy azure and argent*. I hope that, by doing this promptly, I have minimized any inconvenience to our submitters; to them, my apologies.

The bevil made me do it

Two of this month's submissions featured *Per bend sinister bevilled*, and there was considerable discussion over whether the *bevilled* treatment was used in period. The answer depends on whether one is speaking of an ordinary or a field division.

The charge usually blazoned a *bend bevilled* (figure A) is found in period armory, in the arms of Lorks, late 15th Century. It wasn't blazoned *bevilled* in period, however: Legh's *Accidence of Armory*, 1586, blazons it as a *bend double daunce*. The term appears to be a corruption of *double-downset*, with the second word confused with

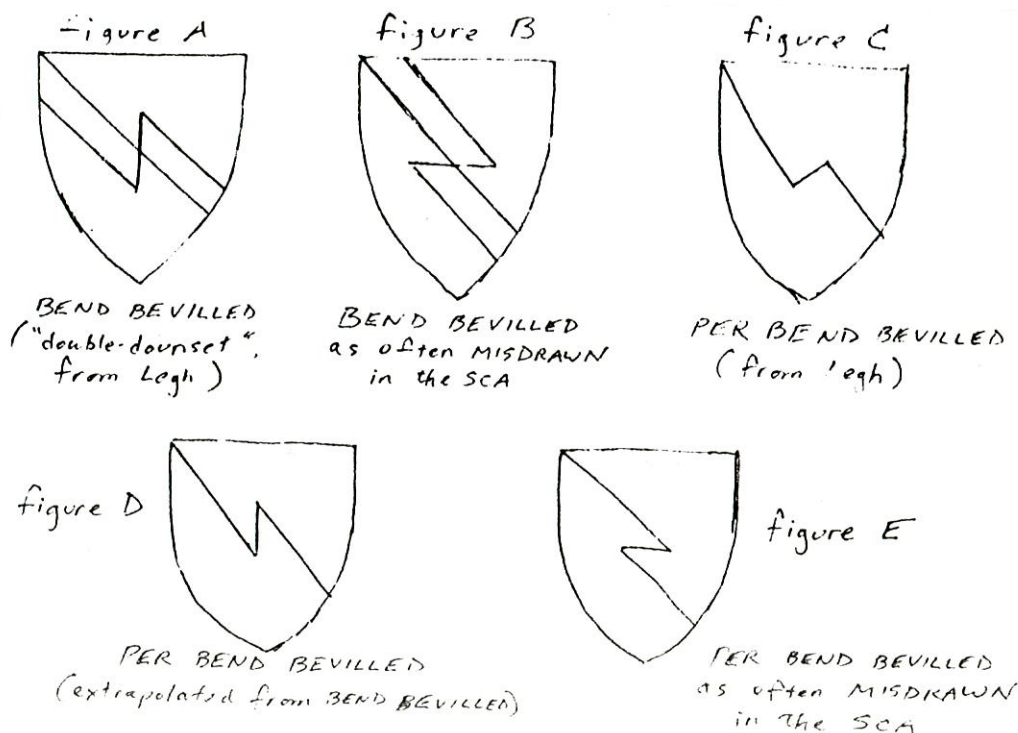
dauncet (i.e. *dancetty*). All the mundane examples of a bend bevilled, or double-doucet, show it as in figure A; the charge is often misdrawn in Society emblazons as in figure B.

The field division *bevilled* is also found in Legh -- but not in the form known today. Legh gives the field as in figure C, and says: "He beareth party per Bende Beville, Argent and Purpure. Never charge this, for there cane bee no better cuned cote careed." I haven't yet determined whether this was an actual coat, or was one of Legh's inventions to illustrate his book; but he does make it clear that the bevilled field should not be charged.

One of this month's submissions . . . went to some lengths to document the bevilled field division. Most of the pertinent examples were of coats with similar zig-zag field divisions: e.g. Fromberg, blazoned by Rietstap as *Mi-coupé, failli en partant et recoupé vers senestre, d'argent sur gules* (Half-per-fess, broken thus and continuing per fess towards the sinister, argent over gules). The citations from Woodward and Rietstap were of similar zig-zag field divisions; but the submission did not explicitly document *Per bend (sinister) bevilled*. The examples it did cite, as with Legh's example, are uncharged. (Of the other citations, Parker's is of a **chief** bevilled, not a field division; and von Volborth's is simply from a list of complex lines, neither part of a coat nor even dated to period.)

I could accept the field division as documented from Legh (figure C); even if not actually borne by some family, at least it appears in a period heraldic tract. From the examples of other zig-zag divisions, I could accept an extrapolation from the documented *bend bevilled*; that would be drawn as in figure D. I might even accept them used with charges (in a balanced way), despite the indications that charges weren't used with these fields in period. But the submissions received this month both used charges, **and** both emblazoned the field treatment as in figure E. That variant of *bevilled* is supported neither by direct evidence nor by extrapolation from the ordinary. A variant treatment might legitimately require a single leap of faith from period practice; but it shouldn't require two such leaps.

In returning the two submissions this month, I have tried to leave open the usage of *Per bend (sinister) bevilled* for SCA use. If the gentles care to resubmit with correctly drawn bevilling (and perhaps a more balanced use of charges), the College would be pleased to consider them anew.



The following is reproduced from the Cover Letter to the October 1992 *West Kingdom Minutes*:

Acceptable Forms of Address for Barons and Baronesses of all sorts within the West Kingdom

Founding Barons and Baronesses may use the same forms of address, except the following:

Founding Baron and/or Baroness: Founding Baron/Baroness <branch>

This might be used as:

Joseph of the East Winds, Founding Baron Arglebargle

Ariel of Eastwick, Founding Baroness Arglebargle

Other forms of address for Founding (if still current Baron/Baroness) *and* Landed Barons/Baronesses
Baron/Baroness <name> of <branch>

This might be used as:

Baron Joseph of the West Winds of Arglebargle

Baron Ariel of Westwick of Arglebargle

or

Joseph of the West Winds, Baron of Arglebargle

Ariel of Westwick, Baroness of Arglebargle

Baron/Baroness <branch>

This might be used as:

Joseph of the North Winds, Baron Arglebargle

Ariel of Northwick, Baroness Arglebargle

NOTE: A Baron/Baroness who is not the founding Baron/Baroness, and has retired from that position, if they are made a Court Baron/Baroness (this is not guaranteed, after all), may *not* use the name of the branch in their title, and should not be referred to with the branch in any form of address (i.e., Ariel of Westwick, Second Baroness of Arglebargle is discouraged).

Court Baron/Baroness:

Baron/Baroness <name> of the Court of the West

This might be used as:

Joseph of the North Winds, Baron of the Court of the West

Ariel of Northwick, Baroness of the Court of the West

or

Baron Joseph of the North Winds, Baron of the Court of the West

Baroness Ariel of Northwick, Baroness of the Court of the West

In all three cases, the form:

Baron Joseph of the South Winds

Baroness Ariel of Southwick

is acceptable usage, as is simply:

Baron Joseph

Baroness Ariel

And always in greeting:

Your Excellency, His Excellency, Her Excellency, Their Excellencies . . . may be used.

(i.e., His Excellency, Baron Joseph . . .)

Augmentations of Arms for Landed Barons and Baronesses

The West Kingdom College of Heraldry, through its local representatives, shall discourage the usage of Baronial Arms on the personal Banners of Territorial Barons and Baronesses as being presumptuous.

The West Kingdom College of Heraldry shall likewise discourage any unregistered augmentation of arms to any personal banner unless: 1) the person to whom the arms are registered has received such an augmentation from a reigning King and Queen; and 2) the augmentation is displayed in a manner consistent with the intended augmentation. The owner of the device should not display said augmentation until such time as it is registered with the College of Heraldry.

Under no circumstances will action be taken to remove such an augmented banner from display at an event without the immediate and direct support of reigning Royalty.

LETTERS OF APPEAL

For this meeting (October), we had a letter of appeal sent to us. However, the wording of it was very unclear, as it was sent to the person who wrote the letter of Return (Frederick of Holland). We treated this letter as if it were a letter of "complaint" rather than a letter of appeal, as it did not truly contain any "new evidence". SO, I would like to explain the concept and purpose of a letter of appeal.

A letter of appeal should be written only if a submitter feels that the College of Heralds (or the College of Arms) has done him/her a disservice by returning (or not registering exactly what s/he wanted), a name, device or badge. It should be written in such a way as to provide evidence that said return (or mis-registration) was, in fact, incorrect.

In order to write such an appeal, submitters *must* provide what is called "new evidence" to support their appeals. What this means is that the submitter must provide documentation that was not previously provided with the submission, proving period practice of whatever it happens to be that s/he feels needs to be corrected. In the case (see RETURNS below) referred to here, there was a problem with the name. The Submitter did not address the problems, and a letter is being sent to her to explain the situation (and in this case to provide counter-evidence (evidence that is counter to what she wanted to register) to her).

If you have a submitter that wishes to appeal a decision by Vesper, or by Laurel, then the submitter *must* provide "new evidence" to support the appeal. To follow proper lines of communication, if you live in Lochac, this letter should be sent, not directly to the Vesper office, but to Crux Australis. If you live in the rest of the Kingdom (since Lochac is the only Principality pre-processing submissions), even if the appeal is to Laurel, the letter should be sent to the Vesper office.

(To be fair to this particular submitter, there was some mis-communication on our part, which she addresses in her letter of complaint, which is being addressed by Latimer.)

FILLING OUT THE FORMS

A minor point, but one that can be frustrating for all -- I wish to discuss the "Alternates" section on the forms for Devices and Badges.

This part of the form is very important, as it tells us what changes we are allowed to make to a device or badge if the original submission has a problem (or conflict). The problem has been that most submitters are giving us very vague ideas, like "change the line of division", or "change the color of x". We cannot act on these suggestions. They are too generic. What if we give the submitter the *one color* they hate? What if the line of division we choose (because it's free of conflict) is one the submitter can't draw?

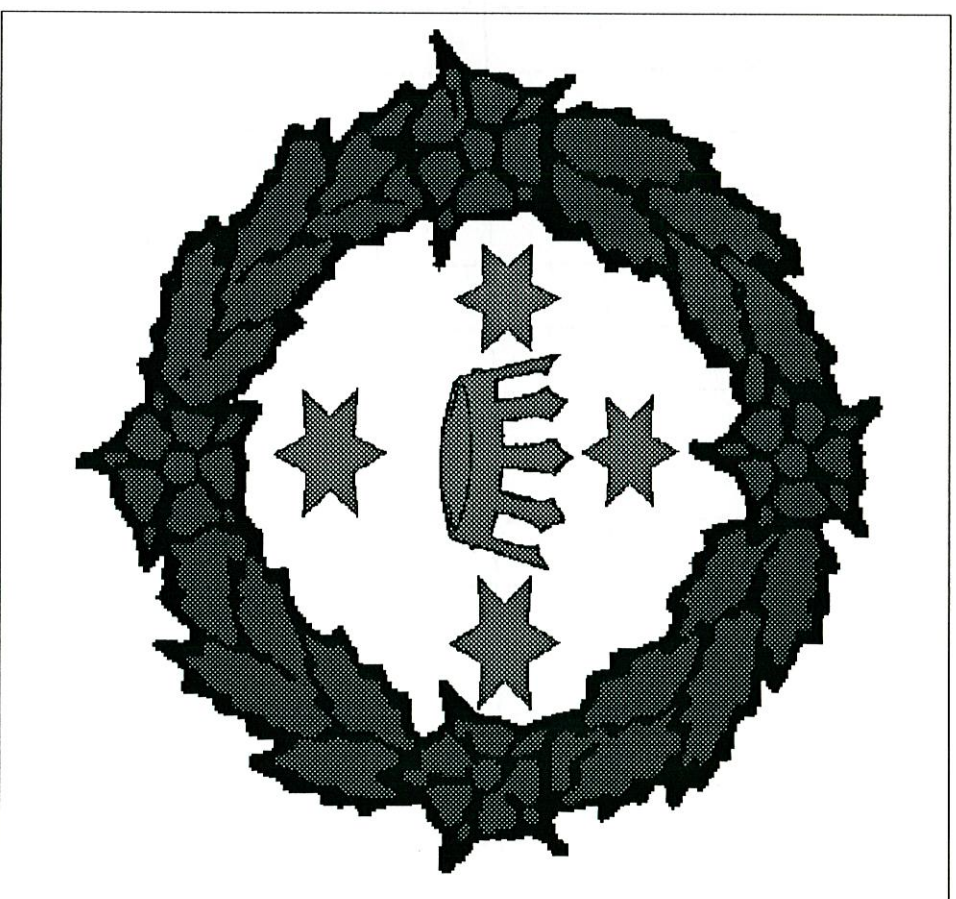
In order to give a good example of the *proper* way to use this part of the form, I am going to quote one submitter's version:

"Add 1) a bordure sable
or 2) a mullet in dexter chief sable
or 3) an increscent (as above)"

This is nice and explicit. It tells us to add a bordure sable as the first choice. If that does not pass, we are instructed to remove the bordure and add a mullet, and tells us exactly where to place it on the device, and so on.

If the alternates listed are too vague, we cannot act on them. Please, when working with submitters, tell them to be very explicit on what they will accept.

The Kingdom of Lochac



Sovereign

Consort

WHAT'S THIS ALL ABOUT? READ DECEMBER "PEGASUS" AND FIND OUT! 8287