

# CAMEL

Crux Australis Monthly Letter For September, A.S. XXIX.

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## CRUX AUSTRALIS HERALD - MASTER PETER THE UNCERTAIN

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### FROM THE CROTCH

Unto the College of Heralds of the Kingdom of the West in Lochac, Greetings from Peter the Uncertain.

Yes, it's late. If I could write from a sickbed I would have done so. I can't. My apologies.

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

#### Subscriptions and Publications

The Crux Australis Monthly Letter (Camel) is available from the Ordonnance Pursuivant, whose address appears elsewhere in this publication, for \$25.00 for 12 months. Make cheques payable to "SCA College of Heralds". Back issues are available by arrangement.

- The Minutes of the West Kingdom College of Heralds are available from The West Kingdom College of Heralds, 877 San Lucas Ave, Mountain View, CA, 94043, USA for US\$15.00 per year. Make cheques out to "SCA College of Heralds."

- The Laurel Letters of Acceptance and Return are available from The SCA College of Arms at PO. Box 742825 Dallas, TX, 75374-2825, USA. Send a cheque for US\$25.00 made out to "SCA College of Arms."

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

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

#### Useful addresses:

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

- Mortar Pursuivant - Tristram Telfer - field heraldry

Robert Morieson - 13 Baily Street Mount Waverley VIC, 3149 (03) 802 7148

- Rocket Pursuivant - VACANT

- Internal Commentary - Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefw - internal and external commentary

Bruce Probst - P.O. Box 182 Surrey Hills, Vic, 3127 (03) 808 2567

- Acting Ordonnance Pursuivant - Aedward Stadefæste - production of Camel and Camel subscriptions

James Petersen, 29 Bruce St, Nooks Hill, 2300. (049) 264148

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

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

- Unnamed position - VACANT - book heraldry and submissions processing

- Hund Herald - external commentary franchises and heraldic publications

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

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

### MAJOR NEWS ITEM ONE: MODEST PROPOSAL ENACTED!

In the biggest change to the armorial practices of the SCA since, I believe, the beginning of the Society itself, Lord Laurel has declared that the Modest Proposal shall become active policy of the College of Heralds from the 1st of January. For those of you who have absolutely no idea what I am talking about, the Modest Proposal is a plan to massively reduce the amount of mundane conflict checking submissions must pass. Effective from the start of next year, only mundane arms deemed by Laurel to be of sufficient significance or importance will be protected by the College of Arms. In practice, this is expected to mean that, while you will still be unable to conflict with, for example, the arms of Richard Plantagenet, the Kingdom of Castille or the Order of the Knights Templar, submitted arms will NOT be returned for conflict with minor individuals, organisations and groups.

Within this Camel is, (or should be), a tentative preliminary list of the mundane arms we will still protect. Additions and deletions are sure to be made. I expect that we will, in the course of time, see these arms listed in updates to the SCA Armourial and Ordinary, but until the system gets up to speed there will be some confusion. For the present, I would suggest the following practice. Check against mundane

references as usual. If a conflict is found, check against the list in this Camel, or against eventual, more up to date lists. If the conflict appears on the protected list, the device should be returned. If there is a mundane conflict not on the protected list, note the conflict in your cover letter or commentary, and pass the device.

The advantages to this system for the submitter are obvious. It is expected to significantly reduce the number of returns due to conflict and should enable the easier registration of simpler, cleaner armory. Group heralds should be able to do a complete conflict check at the local level with only the SCA A&O. Papworth and other such references will still be valuable, but no longer essential for this task. This in turn means that more conflicts will (hopefully) be caught at the local level, which means a quicker turnaround time for submitters and a reduced job load for the Principality and Kingdom heralds.

There can be no plus without a minus. This system will sacrifice the principle of armorial uniqueness in the SCA. Previously we could say that a persons arms were unique - never before registered in the SCA or by mundane authorities. We will no longer be able to make this boast. In addition, the possibility of mundane difficulties with conflict does exist -

*"Hey! You in the tin suit! What the hell are you doing with my clan's badge on that thing!"*

Indeed, there are some within the College of Arms concerned that this change may make us defacto accessories to the theft of intellectual property rights or copyright violation, at least morally and possibly legally as well. However, Laurel has decided that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Arms displayed within the context of the Society should not be at great risk of mundane anger. I remind you all to remind your clients that your society arms should not be displayed outside the SCA. If you do so, and you get into trouble, you're on your own.

I would remind you all of one other thing as well. Given that Lochac internal commentary takes a couple of months, it is unlikely that any submissions made now will get out of Lochac before January 1st. Particularly with a change of Crux Australis herald and the chaos this will cause coming up. Therefore it should be safe to start trialling this system in Lochac effective immediately. Should you be handed a submission with a mundane conflict that is not on the protected list, feel free to forward it on to me for normal commentary. It might not be legal now, but by the time we get the paperwork finished it probably will be.

### MAJOR NEWS ITEM TWO: SUCCESSOR TO CRUX OFFICE CHOSEN.

After carefully considering all applications recieved, which didn't take very long at all, I can announce that my replacement in the office of Crux Australis herald shall be Lord Tancred Enrico di Castrogiovanni, presently the herald for the Barony of Rowany and the Crux Deputy for Court and Ceremony. Tancred will formally step into this position from Twelfth Night, although I hope to commence a phased transfer of dutes much sooner. He has already succeeded in a field I had given up in. He has found himself a book deputy in Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, who has offered to take on what is both the most interesting and the most aggravating part of the whole Crux job. Separating the files and functions is going to mean that there will have to be some changes in procedures that no-one has thought of yet. As we sort out what the new structure and procedures of the office will be, we'll let you know through the Camel. Until directed otherwise, however, please continue with present procedures for submitting devices. Send them to me. Send your internal commentary to Decion. Send your Camel subscriptions and requests for back issues to Aedward.

### New Publication

For those of you who peruse Master Thorfinn's publications order form, please note that the Australian printing of the 2nd edition of the Pictional Dictionary of Heraldry is once more available. If you haven't got it, you need it! In addition Thorfinn has available copies of the Laurel Letters of Acceptance and Return going back to the mid 1980's available on disk for \$1.00 per year. This is a superb reference source because, for every device and name registered by Laurel, details are given for the documentation that accompanied a submission, and for names and devices returned details are given as to exactly why they were not registerable. Contact Torfinn directly for further info.

Well, here are the answers to last month's questions, taken from "The Pursuivant", "A Newsletter for Young Members of The Heraldry Society". How many did you get right without looking them up in the books?

1. What is a Cordelière?  
...A knotted gold or silver cord encircling the arms of a widow, particularly in Scotland.
2. What is another name for an Ogress?  
...A pellet or gunstone.
3. Where is the Numbril point?  
...A point of the shield which is sited between the fess point and the base of the shield.
4. What are margin lines?  
...In English patents, the blue lines separating the text from the armorial bearings.
5. What is an Alerion?  
...An eagle without beak or legs.
6. What are the famous arms of Fitzgerald?  
...Argent, a saltire gules.
7. What does Forcene mean?  
...Properly used to describe a horse rearing up or salient, but it has been incorrectly used to describe a horse rampant.
8. What is a Gimmel Ring?  
...Two annulets interlaced.
9. What are the current Scottish heralds titles?  
...Albany, Ross, and Rothesay.
10. When the letters "Ob.s.p." are used on a pedigree what do they mean?  
..."Obit sine prole", that is, died without issue.
11. How many tassels has a Cardinal's hat?  
...Thirty, fifteen on each side.
12. Gyronny Or and Sable. To which Scottish family do these arms belong?  
...The Campbells.
13. What is an Ypotryll?  
...An unpleasant and rare monster. It appears to have a face like a boar, with tusks, the body of a camel with two hairy humps and the legs, hooves and mane of an ox.
14. What is sinople?  
...The tincture green or vert.
15. To what order of Knighthood does this motto belong? "Nemo Me Impune Lacessit"  
...The Order of the Thistle.
16. What is the difference between the supporters granted to a peer and those granted to a Knight Grand Cross?  
...A Peer's are hereditary.
17. What is the difference mark for an adopted child?  
...Two interlaced links of a chain.
18. What is "crenelle"?  
...Another word for embattled.
19. Whose arms are supported by a hippopotamus and a crocodile?  
...The arms of Speke.
20. What do heraldic mermaids usually hold in their hands?  
...A comb in the sinister hand and a mirror in the dexter hand.

As noted by one commenter, "The stuff on the bordure is unacceptably thin-lined and looks like knotwork." We have had a long-standing ban on the registration of knotwork.

## MINUTES JULY, AS XXIX (1994)

## Acceptances

5. Francesca Cellini [Politarchopolis]

Name Registered (10/93), Device Resubmission to Kingdom

Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant guardant argent and a rose proper within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

6. François Henri Guyon [Aneala]

Name Resubmission to Kingdom

François is a French masculine given name dated to 1182 in Dauzat p. 267. Henri is a French spelling of the masculine given name known in English as Henry. Dauzat, p. 324, under Henri notes it as a popular baptismal name. Guyon is a French masculine given name. Dauzat, p. 316, under Guy notes that it has also become a surname. Perouas (Les Prénoms en Limousin Depuis un Millénaire) notes half a dozen examples of names of the form double-given names plus surname in the 16th century. For example, Jean Geoffroi de Pierre-Buffiere in 1521. This was submitted as Francois with a c, but has been corrected to the proper French spelling, as permitted by his forms. The previous submission of Francois Henri Pierre Guyon was returned 10/93 for use of three given names

9. Gwynhavr of River Haven [River Haven]

Name Registered (2/86), Badge Resubmission to Kingdom

Vert, a turtle displayed, in chief two axes in saltire, all within a bordure argent.

Her original badge submission, with the turtle holding the axes and without the bordure, was returned 10/93 for conflict. The changes clear the conflict.

10. Hugh the Little [Politarchopolis]

New Name, New Device

Hugh is an English given name dated to 1273 in the submitted spelling in Withycombe, p. 158. the Little is an English byname. Reaney, p. 217, under Little, dates le Lytle to 1296. The spelling of little is supported by Littlehey dated to 1327 in Reaney, p. 218 under Littley.

14. Martin le Mechant [Agaricus]

New Name, New Device

Argent, crusilly fitchy sable, a horned demon's head couped gules.

Martin is dated to 1273 in this spelling in Withycombe, p. 210. le Mechant is a French epithet. Heath's New French Dictionary lists méchant as a French masculine noun, meaning a wicked person or naughty child.

The central charge in the device was blazoned by the submitter as a gargoyle's head. However, we are uncertain that there is a default emblazon for a gargoyle's head, and this is very similar to the horned demon's head in the PicDic. The demon's head was drawn too small, but we enlarged it as permitted by his second alternate. His first alternate, to change the number of crosses, does not correct the problem.

15. Nicolette Dufay [Ynys Fawr]

Name Registered (1/94), Device Resubmission to Kingdom

Per fess ermine and vert, on a pile counterchanged, a lily argent.

16. Oriel of the Gypsies [Politarchopolis]

Name Registered (2/94), Device Resubmission to Kingdom

Purpure, a unicorn's head erased and a chief wavy argent.

The original device submission was returned 10/93 for conflict. This is a redesign.

18. Roheis Ireton of Attenborough [Politarchopolis]

New Name, New Device

Azure, a pegasus segreant ermine surmounted by a chevron Or charged with three cinquefoils azure.

Roheis is dated to 1164 in Withycombe, p. 258, under Rose. Ireton is an English surname. Ekwall, p. 266, dates a Little Ireton to 1315. Reaney, p. 213, under Leicester documents place names becoming surnames in the examples Richard de Laycester in 1305 and William Leycetter in 1480. Attenborough is the modern spelling of the name of a town in Nottinghamshire. Ekwall, p. 18, notes the existence of the town in the 13th century with a different spelling. The given name was submitted as Rohais, but was changed as permitted by her forms, to the documented form.

21. Rudolf von der Drau [Stormhold]

Name Registered (2/94 LoAR), Device Resubmission to Kingdom

Argent, a pair of gauntlets vert holding a sun gules, on a chief vert three mullets argent.

The original device submission which had one gauntlet holding a sun in strange position was returned 10/93 for style.

26. Tullia de Lacey of Meath [Drachenschlöss]

New Name, New Device

Sable estencille argent, chape vair, a mullet of eight interlocking mascls argent.

Tullia is the feminine form of the Roman nomen Tullius. Both forms are found on p.1908 of Lewis & Short. While we found no evidence of this particular name surviving into period, many others of the same class, such as Julia and Claudia, were used as given names in our period according to Withycombe. de Lacey is a locative byname. Reaney, p. 208, under Lacey dates de Laci to 1086. Meath is the English name for a region of Ireland that was made a county in 1296, according to Geo Dict, p. 745.

## Returns

Edward Darkhorse the Bold [Parvus Portus]

New Name, New Device

Sable, on a pile gules, a wooden unicornate single headed chess knight proper

horned argent based sable.

Edward is in Withycombe, p. 94 dated to 901 in this spelling. Darkhorse is a constructed English byname. Jönsjö p. 79, dates Derkman to 1338 and, p.187 dates Whitehors to 1331. the Bold is another English byname. Reaney DBS p. 40 dates le Bolde to 1317. The name would have been sent on except there was no money, only one copy of the forms, and it was not sent through Crux Australis; it was mailed to the Vesper office three back (Markheim).

The device was returned for contrast and consultation on the chess knight, as well as for the reasons stated for the name. We did receive a nice letter from the submitter stating that since he trusts our judgement, we could make any changes we wanted to make it pass.

Jarec Blackthorne [Stormhold]

Change of Holding Name

The holding name of Michael of Stormhold was formed when the original name submission, Jarek Blackthorne, was returned 9/92 by Laurel because Jarek was not documentable. The submitter claims that Jarec is a dithematic name formed from elements Iar- and -ec in Searle. Although -ec is listed in Searle, p. 217, no examples of its use were listed and we were not able to find any; items in Searle cannot be trusted when there are no examples of their use. There is only one example of Iar-, p. 40, and it is a continental name. Jarek was returned by Laurel for the same reason. Ekwall, p. 47, under Blackthorn, dates the spellings Blaketorn and Blachetorn to period.

Susannah of Nottingham [Rowany]

Name Registered (8/91), Device Resubmission to Kingdom

Argent, on a chevron inverted sable three mullets argent, in chief an eagle rising wings elevated and displayed sable.

This conflicts with Paratte, Mal. (Combo 2, Dictionnaire Heraldique, p.66): Argent a chevron inverted, in chief an eagle displayed sable. The only CD is for the addition of the mullets on the chevron. If a similar design is resubmitted, it needs bigger mullets, a higher chevron and a smaller bird. The previous device submission was returned 5/91 for conflict. This is a redesign.

## CORRECTIONS TO JULY MINUTES

9. The registered name is Gwynhavr of River Haven.

10. Hugh the Little does not have a device. It was returned by Crux Australis.

20. Rowan Celia FitzMarvin has an argent chevron.

26. The name submitted is Tullia de Lacy of Meath..

## LAUREL ACCEPTANCES

July 9, 1994 Meeting, Cover Letter date: July 22, 1994

(covering our March meeting)

Rosalinda Maria de Santiago de Compostela. Name.

## LAUREL PRECEDENTS

From the letters of Acceptance and Return, June 11 &amp; 26th Meetings

Laurel Wreath. Counterchanging

By current precedent, a laurel wreath is considered too complex a charge to be counterchanged over an ordinary. "[T]he policy on counterchanging complex charges dates back to the tenure of Mistress Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, and was continued during Master Da'ud's first tenure." (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, LoAR of November 1993; see also LoAR of October 1992, p. 28)

## July 9 Meeting

Lyre. Harp

It was the consensus of the commenting heralds and those attending the Laurel meeting that there is (and should be) a CD between a lyre and a harp.

## Pentacles

Commentary on this appeal ran to an unprecedented 43 pages (not counting what has appeared on the "nets".... After much consideration and thought and careful re-reading of all of the documentation and commentary, I feel compelled to uphold the prior precedents disallowing the registration of mullets of five points voided and interlaced, whether within and conjoined to an annulet or standing by themselves. Such charges still are perceived by a significant portion of the population as "the Satanic symbol", and hence cannot be registered by the College. [If you want a copy of Laurels 1 1/3 page return, let me know and I will copy it for you.]

Trees. Of Flames

The sinister half of the tree is not really "flaming", but is rather "of flames". We have not allowed charges of flame for quite some time. Additionally most of the commenters noted that counterchanging a charge, half of which is proper, does not appear to have any period or modern exemplars. Some of the commenters also felt (not necessarily incorrectly) that this appeared to be dimidiated arms, thus falling afoul of RfS XI.3.

## P R E R O G A T I V E

Commentary for this month provided by the following:

River Haven: Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald and Kaspar von Tyrol, acting P.E. for Parvus Portus.  
Dismal Fogs: Táriq ibn Jela' al ibn Ziyadatallah al Naysábúrí, P.E. for Dismal Fogs.  
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang von Auerbach, acting P.E. for Politarchopolis; Morag Freyser, P.E. at Large; Ysabeau Chanteuse, Cornet.  
Stormhold: Thorfinn Hrolfsson, Hund Herald; Hrolfr Hreggvi arson, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw and Pedair na Cluaine Bige, Pursuivants at Large; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale and Tristram Telfor, P.E.s at Large; and Adrienne Fielding de Faux, Eleanora de la Birch, and Marguerite Russel of Paisley, Cornets.

1. Edward Stadefæste  
[James Petersen] Mordenvale  
New Device (Name registered July 94).  
Azure seme de lys or, a canton gules ermined argent

Submitted as:

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

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

Commentary Received:

**Crux Australis:** Beautiful heraldry. Unfortunately it is in conflict with the ancient arms of France, Azure semy-de-lys Or. Adding the canton gives one CD only. (Or does it? If the canton is the sole charge then perhaps it's clear under Rule X.1 - "Armory does not conflict with any protected armory that adds or removes the primary charge group." I believe that the ermine spots on the canton and the fleur-de-lys on the field may be field treatments rather than charges. Comments from the rules lawyers among us are requested.)

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

Consulting herald: the submitter.

**Dismal Fogs:** As well as this device being in conflict with France, wouldn't the use of cantons as an augmentation cause this device to be returnable under Rule I.3 - "No submission will be registered that could confuse or offend members of the Society or the general population because it expresses or implies some claim that is not true." I really like the attempt to register simple armory though. Recommendation: return device.

**Politarchopolis:** France Ancient with an augmentation resembling Brittany? Sorry, this is just too presumptuous. Two field treatments without a charge is not enough. There is also a colour-on-colour problem. We suggest one, two or three fleur-de-lys on a chief, with an ermined field treatment. (P.S. Do you really want to reproduce this often? It would look beautiful, but be an awful lot of work.) Recommendation: return device.

**Stormhold:** This device in not only in conflict with France Ancient but I am afraid it also has a few stylistic problems. Firstly The canton has contrast problems, I believe only augmentations of arms may avoid the rules of contrast. Furthermore this device also runs foul of a Laurel precedent which prohibits the use of fleur-de-lys Or on an azure background on the grounds of presumption. Most people at the meeting found the idea of this device was that it was the arms of France augmented in some way. Also of note ermine is associated quite closely with the duchy of Brittany and some felt this was a presumptuous connotation too. For your curiosity other conflicts include Azure nine fleur-de-lys Or Harlying (Papworth, p.857).

Summary and Recommendation:

To address the various points raised in order: Yes, this is in conflict with France (and others), with the canton adding only a single CD. No, cantons are never primary charges, so X.1 doesn't apply in this case. Yes, the ermine spots on the canton are part of the tincture and are not separate charges. (This is true of all the ermine variants, and only the ermine variants.) No, the fleur-de-lys on the field are not a "field treatment", they are charges. No, the canton in itself is not a presumptuous charge. The fact that the canton is reminiscent of Brittany is quite irrelevant. (PLEASE don't knee-jerk with "gosh, it looks a bit like..." reactions. Either a design IS, or ISN'T, in conflict with (or presumptuous of) something. "Gosh, it looks a bit like..." is a holdover from the Bad Old Days and should be quietly taken out into an alley and murdered. Purge it from your brains!) "Two field treatments without a charge", aside from being utterly inaccurate here, is quite simply wrong in any case. There is no requirement at all that a device have charges. Yes, the canton is colour-on-colour. The fact that the "gules ermined argent" is a tincture doesn't make it immune to the rule of contrast. (Unlike, for example, vair, which is inherently neutral for purposes of contrast.) And finally, yes, there is a long-standing Laurel precedent that forbids the use of any combination of "azure semy-de-lys Or" - whether it be on the field of the device, or just a happenstance arrangement. (E.G., "Azure a chevron between three fleur-de-lys Or" is banned by this precedent, as is also "Argent, on a chief azure a fleur-de-lys Or".) This precedent exists because the French Royalty (and Their families) were prone to using this motif in all sorts of way in Their armory.

Recommendation: return for a complete reworking. (...bloody heralds! - Æ.S.)

2. Alev H\_besepp  
[Aaron Ian Tamme] Innilgard  
New Name, New Device

Gules upon an acom branch leaved and fructed or a dove close head to sinister argent grasping in it's beak an acom or, on a chief azure three lovers broches argent in base a mount azure

Submitted as:

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

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

Consulting herald: Tovyve Woolmongere

Commentary Received:

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

The device has a very long blazon, which is frequently an indication of overcomplexity. I would suggest a better blazon would be Gules a raven close to sinister regardant argent grasping in it's beak an acom and in its claws an oak twig Or, on a chief azure three brooches argent, a base azure. The specification of lovers' brooches is a detail that can be left to artistic license and notes to scribes. (What, exactly, is a lovers' brooch, anyhow?) As far as I can see the device is in acceptable style and free of conflict, but cannot be forwarded without a name. (Very nice emblazoning, though.) Recommendation: return name for documentation, put device on Crux hold pending valid name resubmission.

**Dismal Fogs:** Unfortunately, the documentation problems stop this in its tracks. I can't corroborate the given documentation. I wonder if the Kalevipoeg is an Estonian translation of the Finnish Kalevala? A question on the device, is it a dove as submitted or a raven as blazoned by Crux? Also, I initially thought the arrangement of chief, bird and mount was reminiscent of slot machine heraldry. The device should be acceptable minus the mount, which would help reduce the complexity. (Incidentally, is it slot machine heraldry? Would the branch and acom be supported charges or just the acom? Not commentry as such just questions.) Recommendation: return name and device, the device mainly to find out if the bird is a dove or raven.

**Politarchopolis:** We have been assured by a native speaker of Estonian (Wolfgang's flatmate, Don Uksl, who has also offered to translate Estonian docco) that these are reasonably common names in Estonia. In Estonian, you pronounce every syllable. The \_ is pronounced as though you had just been jabbed, a cross between er and oo. The epic "Kalevipoeg" was probably composed in the ninth or tenth century but not written down until the thirteenth. It appears to be roughly contemporary with the Eddas and the earlier Sagas.

We don't like the mount at all, and would prefer that the branch be straight. There is a metal/metal contrast problem between the bird and the branch. Also, we think the bird is in a non-standard stance. We also have a few bones to pick with Crux's reblazon. A mount is not a base, even a base enarched. If the bird was drawn a little smaller, so that the tuft of feathers on its head could stick up, it would clearly be a dove. To simplify the blazon, note that a branch defaults to leaved and fructed, with bare wood visible. Recommendation: Pass name, return device.

**Stormhold:** It was the consensus of this meeting that this name should be returned for lack of documentation as merely providing a page of text in a fairly obscure foreign language without providing a translation is not very helpful. It has happened in that past (and we are not suggesting for a minute that this is what has happened here) that people have just highlighted a few words out of a page of text and strung them together as a name. It was suggested for the future that the text be translated and then resubmitted.

As for the device this is colour on colour and as such is returnable. Our suggestions for improving this submission was to remove the chief and the base and possibly the brooches as well. The reason that we fell confident in stripping this device bare is that the bird drawn is more like a Popinjay (a species of parrot) if the tail was drawn longer and that as such if the bird was properly it should be clear of conflict as Gules a Popinjay (reversed) Or. The reversed is optional depending on the taste of the submitter.

Summary and Recommendation:

With no disrespect intended to Wolfgang's flatmate, his information, while interesting, is not documentation. (For further discussion of this point, see Laurel's comments on precisely this situation, reprinted in the August 94 CAML, p.10.) This name has not been documented at all. Incidentally, the Britannica offers the following information: "Kreutzwald, Friedrich Reinhold (1803-1882) - physician, folklorist, and poet who compiled the Estonian national epic poem Kalevipoeg

(1857-61, 'The Son of Kalevi').... In 1838, F.R. Faehlmann organised the Estonian Learned Society, which collected narrative folk songs for an epic in the tradition of Finland's *Kalevala*. Kreutzwald, a student and translator of German Romantic literature, wrote the epic, combining the collected material with original poetry." [Vol.7, p.5] Which is to say, the poem itself is worthless as documentation for our purposes; we would need the original source material. (Otherwise we have no way to distinguish the truly traditional components from the poet's inventions, nor do we have any way to determine whether the "traditional" components are actually Period.)

As for the device, a lot of people seem to have been blind-sided by the problems with the bird: azure on gules is colour-on-colour, folks! A chief is a *charge*, as is a mount, and must therefore have good contrast with the field! (And in fact the bird/branch is *not* metal-on-metal, either.)

There are other problems, however. The precise nature of the bird has sparked some discussion with no agreement; this is a sure sign that the charge is unidentifiable. This could be passed simply as a *bird* (if the other problems were fixed), but since it must be returned anyway, the submitter is strongly advised to redraw the bird so that it's clearly one particular type. As it stands, it is close to a dove or a popinjay, and a bit like a crow or raven, but really isn't any of them. As for the brooches, I agree with Crux; without any clear definition of what a "lovers' brooch" is, it is simpler to just blazon them as plain *brooches*, and let the scribes take care of the rest.

(To answer Lord Táriq's questions: no, this is not slot-machine. That term describes a *single* group of charges in a standard arrangement; here we have *two* groups of charges (the chief and mount are *peripheral*, while the bird is *primary*). I would call both the acon and the branch maintained charges as *drawn here*. (It would be possible to draw the bird and branch in such a way that the branch would be an equal primary, however.))

Recommendation: return name and device.

### 3. Ailyth Cambel of Rannoch Moor

[Susie Lukis] Stormhold

New Name, New Device

Per bend sinister sable and azure, in bend two candles argent enflamed proper in flat candlesticks or

Submitted as:

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

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

Citations/Documentation: Withycombe (p.11) gives *Ailith* as a variant of the old English *Aldith*, documented to 1086. Black's *Surnames of Scotland* (pp 129-130) gives *Cambel*, in this spelling, from 1263. Adrian Bloom's *Dictionary of Placenames in the British Isles* (p.291) gives a *Rannoch Moor* in the Grampians. Photocopies are provided for all these references.

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

Commentary Received:

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

Dismal Fogs: The i to y substitution happens so often in submissions I wonder why we mention it any more. Good to see excellent documentation. Nice device. Recommendation: pass both to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The name *docco* is excellent. The device is nice, though maybe make the candles a little shorter, so that they don't look so cramped. Recommendation: pass name and device.

Stormhold: The ith to yth shift seems O.K. to us and a correction in the listed documentation is that it is Adrian Room's *Dictionary of Placenames*....

Summary and Recommendation:

The name seems fine. The device is fine too, but I would reblazon it as *Per bend sinister sable and azure in bend two candles lit proper in flat candlesticks Or*. (By precedent, a candle proper is *argent*.)

### 4. Dameon Greybeard

[Paul Davies] Politarchopolis

New Name, New Device

Gyronny sable and murrey an hourglass with sands shifting or

Submitted as:

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

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

Citations/Documentation: none.

Consulting herald: Leonie de Grey.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: The spelling *Dameon* is undocumented by the submitter. Unless anyone can come up with some support for it it should be corrected to *Damian*, which Withycombe documents to 1205 (p.78). The submitter has permitted minor

changes of spelling to allow registration.

There are significant problems with the device. *Murrey* is not a colour used in SCA heraldry, as it was introduced after our 1600AD cutoff date. The emblazoned colour is closest to red, so I considered just correcting the blazon from murrey to gules. However, the submitter has made it clear that he wants MURREY, both in his notes to scribes and in his indication that colour is important to him. His first alternate, changing the murrey to purple, clears this problem, however the RfS require that good contrast exist between tinctures in a divided field. Where the field is divided into more than four pieces, that means one of the two tinctures must be a metal, and the other a colour. Gyronny of sable and purple is not acceptable. The second alternate, adding an orle Or, is quite pretty, but the colour contrast problems still prevent it's acceptance. On a different point, there is no need to blazon that the sands in the hourglass are shifting. This is best left as a bit of artistic detail in the notes to scribes.

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

Dismal Fogs: Dunkling & Gosling *A Dictionary of First Names* cites the preferred spelling as a rarer modern form, change to period form of *Damian*. The device needs rework as Crux's comments show. Recommendation: submit name as Damian Greybeard, return device for rework.

Politarchopolis: We couldn't find any documentation for *Dameon*. We think murrey is closer to purple than gules. Wolfgang's theory is that murrey was used to describe old emblazons where the purple had faded. Period scribes would have used a mixture of red and blue pigments to make purple, and blue pigments generally fade faster than red ones. This is the same phenomenon that makes posters in windowds fade to magenta. There are any number of colour-fast red pigments, but blue ones are rare and usually expensive (Michelangelo used powdered lapis lazuli for the "Last Judgement"). Here endeth the colour chemistry lesson. Recommendation: correct and pass name, return device.

Stormhold: Firstly the name: from Decion's extensive research into the name *Daemon* he can assure us that he doesn't believe this spelling variant existed in Period and that seeing as how the submitter wishes the name corrected for grammar and spelling and the language listed is English this name should be corrected to *Damian* which is the standard English form.

As for the device the colour murrey is specifically banned in the S.C.A. as it is post-Period, the alternative is no better as it falls foul of the RfS in that a field divided into more than four parts must have sufficient contrast. The second alternate still has problems as before. Also consider in a resubmission *Per bend sinister gules and sable an hourglass Or* Leopold Reinmar Von Schonberg [S.C.A Aug 88].

Summary and Recommendation:

Since no-one can support the desired spelling of the given name, the documented version should be substituted. I'm surprised that no-one thought to document *Greybeard*; hey folks, *all* of a name has to be documented, even the "obvious" stuff. (Indeed, I would say *especially* the "obvious stuff": people have been caught out before with "obviously" Period names being anything but! I hope we're all familiar with the dangers of making *assumptions*?) In this particular case, however, we are reasonably safe: Reaney's *OoES* p.235 gives us the examples of *Fairbeard*, *Blackbird* (a corruption of *black beard*, not from the bird!), *Whitbread* (a corruption of *white beard*) and *Goldbard*; in this context, *Greybeard* seems a reasonable formation.

The possible origins and precise tincture of murrey is all very well; the short answer however is that it is an illegal tincture for SCA heraldry. The alternates have the problem with low-contrast as noted by several. In addition, the depiction of the sand in the hourglass is worse than just being an "artistic variant" - the depiction of the sand implies that the glass is transparent, which is NPS for heraldic art (however true it may be in reality) - don't make the mistake of dismissing such things lightly, *this is a reason for return in itself*. Finally, of course, there is a clear conflict with Leopold, with only a single CD for changing the field.

Recommendation: correct name to *Damian Greybeard*, return device for redesign

### 5. Giles Leabrook

[Braddon Giles] Politarchopolis

Resubmission of change of registered device from *Erminoio a saltire fleury purple* (reg. Jan 89) (Name reg. Jan 89)

Quarterly gules and sable a dragons head couped contourny argent

Submitted as:

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

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

Consulting herald: the submitter.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Seems to me that this beastie is to sinister and should be blazoned as such. Otherwise, no problems. Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Dismal Fogs: The usual term in the SCA ordinary seems to be "... and sinister facing". Recommendation: pass to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: The device looks good, nice and simple, and appears free of con-

flict. Recommendation: pass device.

Summary and Recommendation:

*Contourny* is a more concise way of saying "facing to sinister", although it is usually only applied to animate objects. (An animal's head can be *contourny*, but a helmet would be *facing to sinister*, for example.) However, grammar requires that the head first be *contourny* and then *couped* (otherwise, it would be "couped to sinister", which doesn't make any sense): *Quarterly gules and sable a dragon's head contourny couped argent*. A lovely design, and seems amazingly free of conflict (I hope).

6. Martin de Chevilon

[George Koukouvinos] Stormhold

New Name, New Device

Per chevron gules and vert a chevron embattled argent between three decrescents or

Submitted as:

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

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

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

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

Commentary Received:

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

**Dismal Fogs:** The name appears OK from supplied documentation. For the device consider *Gules, a chevron embattled between three crescents argent* [Oliphant of Clabainy] (Combined Ordinary Vol.1). The change from gules to per chevron gules and vert only seems to affect about one fourth of the field which may not be enough for a CD (we need to change half the field to get difference under rule X4a), but I think we count difference between decrescent and crescent, which gives us one CD, and we have one CD for the tincture change of the decrescents. Recommendation: Pass the name and device.

**Politarchopolis:** The name appears OK, though we are not happy with the place name allowance. We would prefer to see the submitter prove that the village existed in Period, or at least in 16th-17th C. But, them's the rules. The device looks familiar, but we couldn't work out where we had seen it before. Hopefully, someone with more resources will nail it down. Recommendation: pass name and device.

**Stormhold:** The name *Chevilon* should be spelt as in the documentation not as in the CAML. Provided with this submission was documentation of a medieval chateau in the town which helps to establish that the town was there in Period.

Summary and Recommendation:

A small correction to Crux's comment: it is not quite a case of "if the town exists today it existed in Period"; that would be far too wide a blanket! Rather, we accept the name unless we have some reason to assume that the town *didn't* exist in Period; for most of Europe we'll rarely have the resources to tell one way or another, but occasionally you will find the odd example of a town that may be thriving nowadays but was non-existent prior to the 17th Century - certainly for many non-continental European locations this is more likely than not! There are also occasionally instances of towns changing their names, so that the modern name was not known in Period, even though the town itself may have been. In general, however, when the modern name is all we have to go on, that will be acceptable. In this particular case, it may be a moot point, if Goutte d'Eau is correct about the supplied documentation. The name seems fine (*Martin* is common as a French name as well as English), although the spelling has to be corrected to *Martin de Chevilon*. Lord Táriq is incorrect, I'm afraid; there most definitely is a CD between *gules* and *per chevron gules and vert*. The actual area of the shield affected is very close to one-half; this would perhaps be clearer if you picture the device on a rectangular banner. In any case we are not interested in the precise mathematics of the area affected; it's simply a case of "near enough is good enough". The other two CD counts are correct, so this is well clear of Oliphant.

Recommendation: submit name (with correct spelling) and device.

7. Martyn Fairchild of Grenhamerton

[Andrew Bennett] St. Monica

Name Resub to Crux, Device on hold at Crux

Purpure a chevron inverted cotised argent in chief a phoenix or

Submitted as:

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

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

History of Submission: The previous name *Martyn Fairchild* was returned for conflict with *Martin the Fair Child* (SCA) in the January 94 Camel. No problems were

found by commentary with either the name or the device other than the name conflict.

**Documentation:** The submitter has provided photocopies from Mills' *Dictionary of English Place Names* (p.155) citing *Grenhamerton* in North Yorkshire from 1176AD.

Consulting herald: none listed.

Commentary Received:

**Crux Australis:** The conflict issue has been taken care of, and I see no other problems. *Martyn* is an English variant of *Martin* cited in H&H FN on p.227, where it is noted that the name was very popular on the Continent during the Middle Ages. *Fairchild* is cited from Reaney's DoBS, p.121, where a Robert Fairchild's name is recorded from 1250 AD. Documentation has also been provided for the placename *Grenhamerton*. Recommendation: pass name and device to Vesper.

**Dismal Fogs:** No apparent problems. Recommendation: pass name and device.

**Politarchopolis:** The name looks OK. We're not overly keen on the device, but that's just personal taste. Recommendation: pass name and device.

**Stormhold:** If the documentation provided does not prove to be reliable then it can be constructed as in *Hamerton* (Ekwall, p.214). *Hamerton* can be documented as meaning the center of a town possibly even the town common. It is then plausible to suggest that it could be green.

Summary and Recommendation:

Ekwall, p.214, under *Hamerton* cites *Grenhamerton* to 1176 (meaning "green tun (town) by a hamor (hill)"). The name is fine. The device seems free of problems. Pass as submitted.

8. Seaan McAy

[Michael McKay] Stormhold (sic)

New Name, New Device

Per fess dancetty argent and vert three pheons counterchanged

Submitted as:

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

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

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

Consulting herald: Pedair na Claune Bige.

Commentary Received:

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

**Dismal Fogs:** Good name and a nice and simple device, I like it. Recommendation: pass both to Vesper.

**Politarchopolis:** The name looks good. The device is nice, good simple heraldry that is free of conflict (somewhat to our surprise, be it said). Recommendation: pass name and device.

**Stormhold:** Firstly this submission is from the Mists he was a traveller in our Barony when Pedair sicced him and got him to submit! It was arranged that this should have been submitted straight to Vesper but obviously this did not happen. Also whilst we are here Black's was used to document McAy and OC&M documents the *Seaan* not the other way round as in the CAML. Incidentally this beautiful device was designed by Fredrick of Holland not Pedair. Pedair was the consultant on the name.

Summary and Recommendation:

An apology is probably due to Seaan for the unnecessary delay to his submission that going through the Lochac circuit has added... but since it's here, we may as well comment on it. It all seems fine to me.

9. Torlyon, Shire of

[Yass, NSW] Torlyon

New Name, New Device

Per chevron argent and azure, in chief two laurel wreaths azure, in base a cross flory argent

Submitted as:

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

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

Consulting herald: Cristoval Gitano.

Commentary Received:

**Crux Australis:** Firstly, the name submission is informal, because, as the cover letter explains, the group had device forms, but no name forms. In addition, it is unaccompanied by a petition from the populace supporting the proposed name and arms. I shall write back to the submitters to see what I can do about fixing these

problems. With any luck I'll get the forms and petitions back before the commentary gets in, and the submission can proceed without delay. I can find no conflict or problem with either the proposed name or device. Recommendation: submit name and device to Vesper as soon as I get a valid name submission and petition.

**Dismal Fogs:** Whilst the OED gives a documentation for *Tor*, it does not document proposed construction. The examples given are Glastonbury Tor and Mynydd Twr (where *twr* is the same as *tor*) which are of the form 'name tor' not 'Tor name'. Similar to the problem we had with Mervet recently. The device seems OK. Recommendation: return name for documentation of the construction of the name in this form, pend device until an acceptable name is found.

**Politarichopolis:** The name seems to be free of conflict. The device looks good, but we didn't have a copy of Papworth on hand to check *Azure a cross argent*, which we think might have some conflicts. Recommendation: pass name, (probably) pass device.

**Stormhold:** The name could be a valid construction as *Lyon* can be documented as a 12th Century surname and then say that *Torlyon* refers to a hill owned by the Lyon Family.

The device is unfortunately in conflict with *Per chevron Argent and Azure three chaplets counterchanged* Boon Papworth p.1125. This is one of only three devices of the type per chevron three wreaths counterchanged and as such it should be relatively easy to get it clear of this conflict.

Summary and Recommendation:

Lord Táriq is quite correct to question the way the name has been documented; or to be more precise, the way it *hasn't* been documented. There is more to the construction of a medieval place-name than "gee, it sounds neat if we take two words and run them together". Fortunately, Ekwall p.477 helps us here: it cites *Torbryan* (Torre Briane 1238, Torbriane 1270) as "hill owned by Wydo de Briane or Brionne". Similarly on the same page we find *Tormoham* (Torre Moun 1279) as "hill owned by William de Mohun". Reaney's DoBS p.223 shows us *Lyon* as a nickname/surname of about the same period (13th Century) as these other *Tor*-places, so we can postulate a *Torlyon* as "hill owned by Lyon". (Mind you, this would be more likely to be pronounced as "tor lion" than "tor-lee-on", which latter I suspect is the submitters' intent, but we don't regulate pronunciation...)

This is a lovely design for a group device, unfortunately the conflict is rather solid - there is only a single CD for changing the type of basemost charge of a group two-and-one. I think Lord Wolfgang is a trifle confused, as no simple variation on *azure a cross argent* that I can picture could possibly conflict with this design.

Recommendation: the name is OK once the petition etc. is fixed up. The device needs to be returned for redesign (as Goutte d'Eau notes, a simple change of tincture may be all that is required).

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- Britannica *The New Encyclopædia Britannica* (15th Ed.) - Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., Chicago, 1990.  
 Ekwall *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names* (4th Ed.) - Eilert Ekwall, OUP, Clarendon, 1989.  
 H&H FN *A Dictionary of First Names* - Patrick Hanks & Flavia Hodges, OUP, Oxford, 1991.  
 OED *The Compact Oxford English Dictionary* (2nd Ed.) - OUP, Clarendon, 1991.  
 Papworth *Papworth's Ordinary of British Armorial* - J.W. Papworth, Five Barrows, Bath, 1977.  
 Reaney's DoBS *A Dictionary of British Surnames* (2nd Ed.) - P.H. Reaney, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1987.  
 Reaney's OoES *The Origin of English Surnames* - P.H. Reaney, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1987.  
 Withycombe *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names* (3rd Ed.) - E.G. Withycombe, OUP, Oxford, 1977.

#### HOPE AND HEARTBREAK

The following devices were considered by the Crux Australis Herald at his non-meeting of September. Because of the Purg - Coronet effect combined with multiple commitments throughout the rest of the month there was no meeting as such in September, and the Crux had to do the work all on his lonesome. This is probably bad news as far as quality of research goes, so be warned - take extra care with your checking.

SCA name : Agro Agwesi

Mundane name : Brett Hollindale

Group : River Haven

This submission : name resub to Laurel, device resub to Vesper

Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.

Blazon : Vert a turtle statant erect affronte supporting two double bitted axes in saltire.

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Agro of River Haven

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

**History of Submission:** Agro's name was last returned by Laurel in the meeting of December AS XXI (1987) for rules violation time the rules forbade the use of a surname as a given name unless it could be specifically documented as a given name. apparently, a medieval Italian documented surname, so it had to be returned. The device was returned by Vesper in August 1987: with the arms of Gawdey "Vert a tortoise displayed argent."

**Citations / Documentation:** The name Agro is a constructed name that the submitter feels is consistent with period naming practice, citing Lempriere's Classical Dictionary for the names Agroetas, Agrolas, Agron, and Agrotas. (Ref: pers. comm. Brachet Herald, 7th August 1986 - file Agro Agwesi). The name Agro is proposed as a valid diminutive of any of these documented names. The name Agwesi is said to derive from "proto- European" (presumably Sanscrit) and to mean "sharp weapon." The documentation in the file is from a tertiary or quaternary source and was not and is not acceptable as reliable. The actual docco for this submission has already been submitted in previous registry attempts.

**Crux Commentary:** If, in the last weeks of my term of office as Crux, I could get something acceptable to Agro and the College of Arms registered, I could step down knowing that I had done something... huge. Anyhow, the device first. The submission is still in conflict with Gawdey. However, as from January 1st Gawdey will very probably cease to be protected as the Modest Proposal goes into effect. Agro wants to get his preferred arms registered before someone else snatches them up, so he's jumping the gun. By the time this submission gets to Vesper, though, it should be kosher.

The names might still be a problem. Agro is not documented as a name, but as a made up diminutive of any of several documentable names given above. As far as I can tell this is in accordance with the rules, so I am minded to pass it. Agwesi is simply not going to fly. The documentation is unacceptable. If anyone out there has access to a Sanscrit dictionary I would really appreciate your input. (Then we can worry about Sanscrit being compatible with the SCA. <sigh>). However, Agro is prepared to accept Agro of River Haven as an alternate name or as a holding name.

**Recommendation:** Pass alternate name, pass device, pray.

**Consulting herald:** Frederick of Holland. Alison von Markheim. Kvrii Windstrider. Peter the Uncertain - the list goes on forever.

10. West, Kingdom of - Ordonnance Pursuivant

(heraldic title) Lochac

New Name for Crux deputy in charge of producing the CAML

Submitted as:

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

Citations/Documentation: The Oxford English Dictionary gives one of the meanings of *ordonnance* as "systematic arrangement, esp. of written materials, ..., a plan or method of literary or artistic composition..."

Consulting herald: Edward Stadefæste.

Commentary Received:

**Crux Australis:** The word describes the duties of the office rather well. Crux deputies are traditionally named after things that go bang; thus we have Mortar, Canon, Rocket, etc. [Not that "canons" go bang! Unless it's a great big canon of work that is slammed shut.] The word thus makes a nice pun with 'ordnance', defined as 'mounted guns, dept. of military stores, etc.' Puns, of course, are beloved of all heralds, so when Edward found this title we decided to take a punt at it. Recommendation: definitely pass on to Vesper.

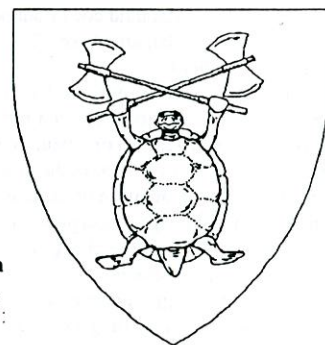
**Dismal Fogs:** The name does not seem to fit any of the categories listed in the new name rules III.2.b.iii Heraldic Titles, but, in the LoAR for 8 May 1993, Laurel says "While most heraldic titles are nouns (Garter, Lyon)...", and a quick check in the Macquarie Dictionary shows that *Ordonnance* is a noun, it should thus be acceptable. (Incidentally, the OED in our local library doesn't seem to give grammar types - is this normal?) The particular meaning I noticed only dates to 1644 in the OED, but the spelling could be documented to 1437 to the *ordonnance royale* for raising a body of men-at-arms which eventually became a standing army. Oh, by the way, this level of punning is not just explosive but positively radioactive, what is locally called pun fallout, where anyone within earshot is immobilised for several minutes and bent over groaning. Recommendation: pass to Vesper in a lead lined envelope.

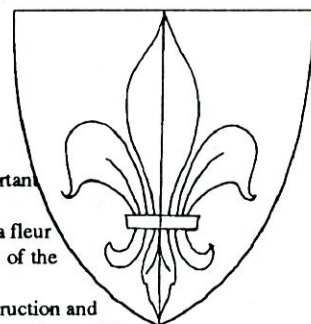
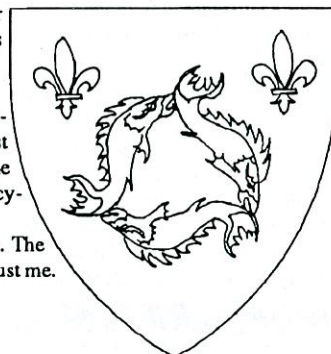
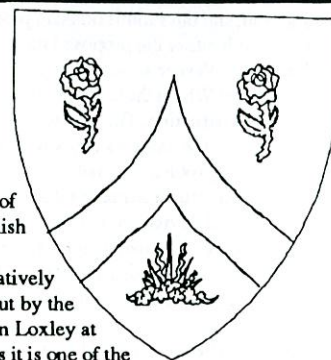
**Politarichopolis:** Excellent!!! Recommendation: pass name.

**Stormhold:** The language is French dated to 15th Century from the Oxford English Dictionary. As such it is perfectly acceptable.

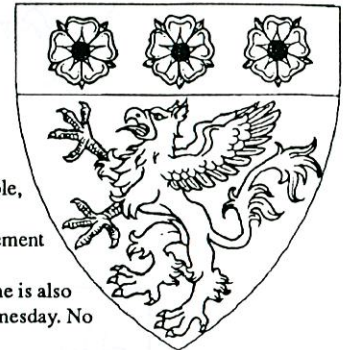
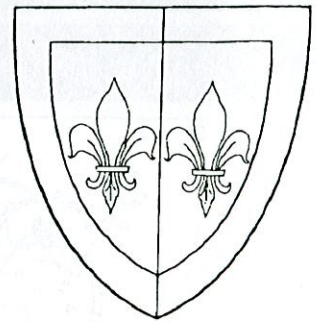
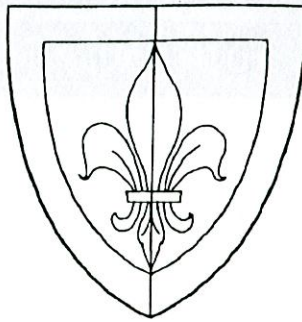
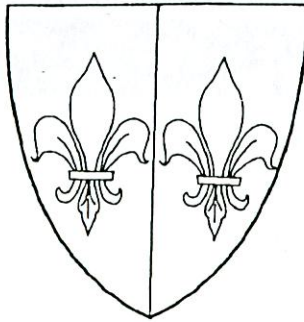
Summary and Recommendation:

I think it's worth a shot. Pass as submitted.





Consulting herald: The Hund Commentary Meeting.



SCA name : Morgana of Dunheved

Mundane name : Katrina Kelly

Group : Ynys Fawr

This submission : new name, new device.

Money recieved : \$15.00 for name, \$15.00 for device

Blazon : Argent a griffin segreant on a chief azure three roses argent seeded and barbed proper.

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - Morgan of Dunheved, Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is : sound. Language of name is not given.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Change azure to vert" 2/ "Reduce three roses to one rose", Important element of the design is: charges.

Citations / Documentation: Morgana is cited from Withycombe P.222 as a feminine form of the Welsh name Morgan. The name is also cited from Arthurian fiction - Morgana le Fay. Dunheved is an alternate name for Launceston in Cornwall and is found in Domesday. No photocopies of any references are provided.

Crux Commentary: The citation given from Withycombe is correct, however it makes no mention of Morgana as a feminine version of the name.

The name Morgana has been registered many times in the SCA, the most recent I can find being Dec 1992. Dunheved does not appear in Ekwall, however Muir's Atlas of Ancient, Medieval and Modern History (Map 13, England in 1086) shows Dunhevet just to the NW of Lanstivetone in Cornwall. Changing the terminal "t" to "d" seems like a minor change. The device is a beautiful piece of work, and appears to be free of conflict.

Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.

Consulting herald: Hrolf Herjolfssen and Richard of Dunheved.

SCA name : St Florian-sûr-revieré, Canton of

Group : River Haven

This submission : new name, new device

Money recieved : not required for a group submission.

Blazon : Argent within a laurel wreath a cross bottony purpure

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

Citations / Documentation: Colliers Encyclopaedia, (1991) Vol 10, p.71 gives St Florian (died c. 304) as a Christian martyr who was drowned at Enns in the persecution of Diocletian. He was a popular saint in Austria and Bavaria, and was invoked to protect from fire and flood. Photocopies from the encyclopaedia are provided.

Crux Commentary: The intended translation of the name is "St. Florians by the river." My French was a loooong time ago, but the construction seems to me to be correct. The device, to my surprise, seems to be free of conflict. Petitions of support are provided from the populace.

Recommendation: submit name and device to Vesper

Consulting herald: none listed.

SCA name : Wolfgang von Auerbach

Mundane name : Andrew Brisbane

Group : Politarchopolis

This submission : device resub to Vesper.

Money recieved : not required for a resubmission.

Blazon : Azure three wolves couchant in pale per pale or and argent

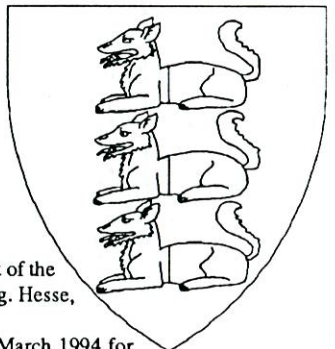
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - Azure three wolves couchant in pale per pale argent and or, Important element of the design is : charges. Notes to scribe: "Please use metallics. The treatment of the charges is characteristic of German heraldry, e.g. Hesse, Mordvia ancient, Swidnizca ancient."

History of Submission: Wolfgang's previous device "Azure in pale three wolves couchant argent" was returned by Vesper in March 1994 for conflict with Crowan (Papworth p.172) "Azure three wolves statant in pale argent collared or" and with Derrick of Kent "Per chevron enhanced gules and sable in base in pale three wolves couchant argent."

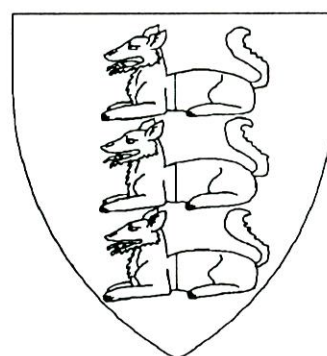
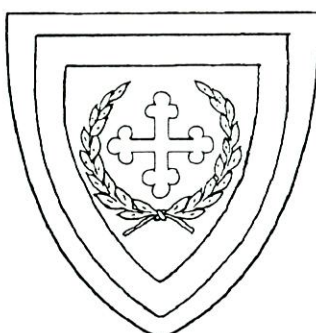
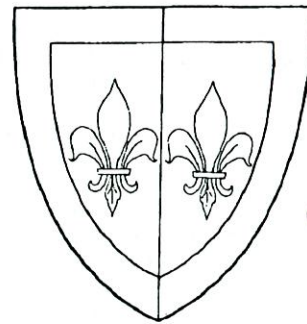
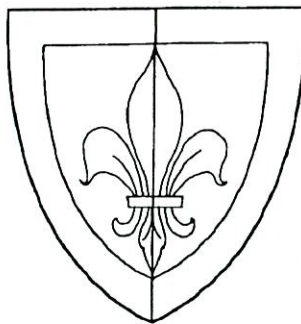
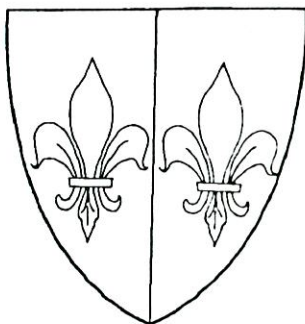
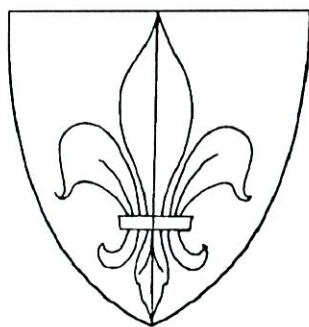
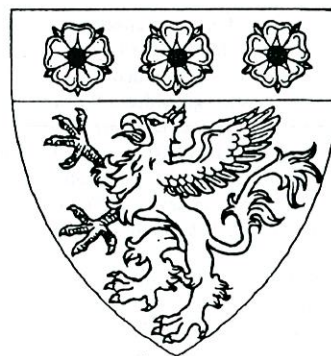
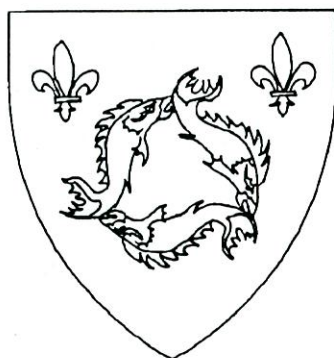
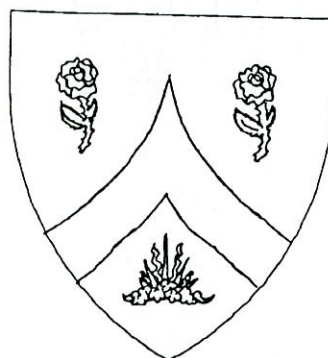
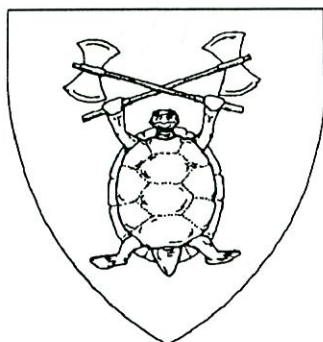
Crux Commentary: This redesign appears to clear the preexisting conflicts, and I can find no others. The alternate is likewise clear.

Recommendation: Submit redesign to Vesper

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook and the submitter.



## Crayola Corner.



*S.C.A. Inc - Free Trumpet Press West*  
*Lochac Price List*  
 20/09/94

Expires 15 November 1994

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Code	Item		Price	quantity
<b>All Prices in Australian Dollars</b>				
FT-07	SCA Ordinary 4th edition	ex - USA (upto December 93)	\$ 57	
FT-06	SCA Armorial 4th edition	ex - USA (upto December 93)	\$ 30	
FT-11	Combined Updates (1 - 4) A&O	ex - USA (May 87 to April 89)	\$ 23	
FT-12	Combined Updates (5 - 8) A&O	ex - USA (May 89 to April 91)	\$ 23	
FT-13	Combined Updates (9 - 11) to the Ordinary - to be discontinued soon	ex - USA (May 91 to November 92)	\$ 17	
FT-14	Combined Updates (9 - 11) to the Armorial - to be discontinued soon	ex - USA (May 91 to November 92)	\$ 10	
FT-15	Combined Updates (9 - 13) to the Ordinary	ex - USA (May 91 to December 93)	\$ 23	
FT-16	Combined Updates (9 - 13) to the Armorial	ex - USA (May 91 to December 93)	\$ 11	
	Update 14 to the Armorial & Ordinary	(January 94 to June 94)	\$ 9	
FT-90	Raw O&A data (3 High Density 3.5inch diskettes IBM format ASCII)	<i>This data changes</i>	\$ 7	
	Other A&O updates (1 through 12) price per individual update		\$ 9	
FT-75	Precedents of Daud ibn Auda, volume I (90-91)		\$ 6	
FT-76	Precedents of Daud ibn Auda, volume II (91-92)		\$ 7	
FT-80	Russian Names 3rd ed Tatiana Nikolaevna	ex - USA	\$ 14	
FT-81	Combined Ordinary of Small Armorial - vol 1	ex - USA	\$ 44	
FT-82	Combined Ordinary of Small Armorial - vol 2	ex - USA	\$ 23	
FT-22-28	Proceedings of the S.C.A. Heraldic Symposia (87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 & 94). Please write for information about individual editions.	ex - USA	\$ 110	
HM-01	Herald's Handbook - West Kingdom	ex - USA	\$ 29	
HM-02	Ceremony book - West Kingdom	ex - USA West and 4 Principalities	\$ 29	
HM-02a	Ceremony book - West Kingdom	ex - USA West and Lochac only	\$ 21	
HM	For all other Harpy Music products please ask for a catalogue			
P-01	A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (first ed)	while stocks last	\$ 8.50	
P-02	A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (second ed)	ex - USA Original Printing	\$ 30	
P-02-L	A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry (second ed)	Lochac Copy (no difference in contents)	\$ 12.50	

Hand delivered copies are cheaper, but only by prior arrangement. All publications are supplied loose leaf, with the USA publications punched with 3 holes on US Quarto.

All items designated EX USA will be surfaced mailed directly from California.

Prices will vary with the exchange rate and this can make a significant change particularly on the more expensive items, if there is much variation between the current rate and the rate at the date on the top of this list.

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 Victoria, 3146

Please write your  
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 above, in clear block  
 printing

Forms which are preceded by a hyphen ("-") are appended to the given name, in the form "[Name]-[title/form of address]".

In addition to the standard titles listed in Appendix C, the title *Dame* may be used instead of *Mistress* by any female member of the Orders of the Laurel, Pelican, or Chivalry.

SCA	Romanian	Latin	Italian	French
King	Rege	Rex	Ré	Roi
Queen	Reginâ	Regina	Regina	Reine
Prince	Principe	Princeps	Principe	Prince
Princess	Principesâ	Principissa	Principessa	Princesse
Duke	Duce	Dux	Duca	Duc
Duchess	Ducesâ	Duessa	Duchessa	Duchesse
Count	Conte	Comes	Conte	Comte
Countess	Contesâ	Comitessa	Contessa	Comtesse
Viscount	Viconte	Viscomes	Visconte	Vicomte
Viscountess	Vicontesâ	Viscomitessa	Viscontessa	Vicomtesse
Master	Stâpan	Magister	Maestro	Maitre
Mistress	Stâpanâ	Magistra	Maestra	Maitresse
Knight	Cavaler	Miles	Cavaliere	Chevalier
Sir	Domnule	Eques	Sir	Sieur
Baron	Baron	Bâro	Barone	Baron
Baroness	Baroneasâ	Bâronessa	Baronessa	Baronne
Lord	Domn	Dominus	Signore	Seigneur
Lady	Doamnâ	Domina	Signora	Madame

SCA	Spanish	Portuguese	Catalan	Greek
King	Rey	Rei	Rei	Basileús
Queen	Reina	Raihna	Reina	Basíllissa
Prince	Príncipe	Príncipe	Príncep	Príngkepas
Princess	Princesa	Princesa	Princesa	Príngképissa
Duke	Duque	Duque	Duc	Kómes tou stáblou
Duchess	Duquesa	Duquesa	Duquessa	Komitíssa tou stáblou
Count	Conde	Conde	Comte	Kómes
Countess	Condesa	Condessa	Comtessa	Komitíssa
Viscount	Visconde	Visconde	Vescomte	--
Viscountess	Viscondesa	Viscondessa	Vescomtessa	--
Master	Maestro	Mestre	Mestre	Despótes
Mistress	Dueña	Mestra	Mestressa	Despotíssa
Knight	Caballero	Cavaleiro	Cavaller	Strátiotes
Sir	Don [Doña]	Cavaleiro	Senyor	Hippótes/Kúrios
Baron	Barón	Barão	Baró	Barónos
Baroness	Baronesa	Baronesa	Baronessa	Baronóssa
Lord	Señor/Don	Senhor	Senyor	Kúrios
Lady	Señora/Doña	Senhora	Senyora	Kuría

SCA	Irish Gaelic	Scots Gaelic	Welsh	(and more Welsh)
King	Rí/Rígh	Rígh	Brenin/Teyrn	
Queen	Banríon/Bean-rígh	Bannrigh/Banrinn	Brenhines/Teyrn	
Prince	Prionsa/Flaith	Prionnsa	Tywysog/Teyrn/	Edling/Gwrthrychiad
Princess	Beanphrionsa/ Banfhlaith	Bannaphrionnsa	Tywysoges/Teyrn/	Edling/Gwrthrychiad
Duke	Diúc/Rígh-cuicidh	Diúc	Dug/Gwledig	
Duchess	Bandiúc	Bandiúc	Duges/Gwledig	
Count	Cunta/Iarla	Iarla	Iarll/Gwledig	
Countess	Cuntaois	Baniarla	Iarlles/Gwledig	
Viscount	Bíocúnta	Biocas	Isiarll/Gwledig	
Viscountess	Bíocúntaois	Bana bhiocas	Isiarlles/Gwledig	
Master	Máistir	Maighstir	Meistr/Cyfurdd/	Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Mistress	Máistreás	Banamhaighstir	Meistres/Cyfurdd/	Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Knight	Ridire	Ridire	Marchog[es]/ Cyfurdd/	Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Sir	Sior/An ridire	a Shir/Shair	Syr	
Baron	Barún/Rígh-tuatha	Thegn	Barwn/Bre(h)yr	
Baroness	Banbharún	Bannthegn	Barwnes/Bre(h)yres	
Lord	Tiarna	Tighearn(a)	Arglwydd/Boneddig/	Bonheddwr
Lady	Bantiarna	Baintighearn(a)	Arglwyddes/ Boneddiges/	Bonesig

SCA	Old English	German	Dutch	Danish
King	Cyning/Kyng	König	Koning	Konge
Queen	Cwene	Königin	Koningin	Dronning
Prince	Ætheling	Prinz	Prins	Prins
Princess	Hlaefdige	Prinzessin	Prenses	Prinsesse
Duke	Eorl	Herzog	Hertog	Hertug
Duchess	Hlaefdige	Herzogin	Hertogin	Hertuginde
Count	Eorl	Graf	Graaf	Greve/Jarl
Countess	Hlaefdige	Gräfin	Gravin	Grevinde
Viscount	Thegn	Landgraf	Burggraaf	--
Viscountess	Hlaefdige	Landgräfin	Burggravin	--
Master	Magister	Meister	Meester	Hersker
Mistress	Hlaefdige	Meisterin	Meesteres	Herskerinde
Knight	Cniht/Ridda	Ritter	Ridder	Ridder
Sir	--	Sir	Mijnheer	Herre
Baron	Thegn	Baron/Freiherr	Baron	Baron
Baroness	Hlaefdige	Barunin/Freiherrin	Barones	Baronesse
Lord	Hlaford	Herr	Gebieder	Heere
Lady	Hlaefdige	Herrin	Gebiedster	Fru

[illegible]

SCA	Mid.Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic	Old Norse
King	Konung	Konung	Konungur	Konungr
Queen	Drottning	Drottning	Drotning	Drottning
Prince	Prinz	Prins	Prinz	--
Princess	Prinzessa	Prinsessa	Prinzessa	--
Duke	Hertogi	Hertig	Hertogi	Hertogi
Duchess	Hertogafru	Hertiginna	Hertogafrú	--
Count	Greifi	Greve	Greifi	Jarl, Greifi
Countess	Greifafru	Grevinna	Greifafrú	Greifynja
Viscount	--	Vicomte	--	--
Viscountess	--	Vicomtessa	--	--
Master	Mester	Mästare	Meistari	Meistari
Mistress	Mesterinde	Mästarinna	--	--
Knight	Riddari	Riddare	Riddari	Riddari
Sir	Herre	Herr	Herra	Riddari
Baron	Baron	Baron	Barón	Hersir
Baroness	Baronsfru	Baronessa	Barónfrú	--
Lord	Heera	Herre	Drottinn	--
Lady	Fru	Fru	Hefdharfrú/ Hefdharkona	--

SCA	Polish	Czech	Russian	Finnish
King	Król	Král	Koroli	Kuningas
Queen	Krōlowa	Královna	Korolyeva	Kuningatar
Prince	Książę	Kníže/Princ	Knyazi	Ruhtinas/Prinssi
Princess	Księżna	Kněžna/Princezna	Knyaginya	Ruhtinatar/Prinsessa
Duke	Książę	Vévoda	Gertsog	Herttua
Duchess	Księżna	Vévodkyně	Gertsoginya	Herttuatar
Count	Hrabia	Hrabě	Graf	Kreivi, Jaarli
Countess	Hrabina	Hraběnka	Grafinya	Kreivitär
Viscount	Wicehrabia	Vikomt	--	Varakreivi
Viscountess	Wicehrabina	Vikomta	--	Varakreivitär
Master	Majster	Pán	Mastyer	Mestari/Maisteri
Mistress	Metressa	Paní	Mastyeritsa	Mestari/Maisteri
Knight	Rycerz	Rytíř	Ritsar	Ritari
Sir	Pan[i]	Lord	Ser	Ritari
Baron	Baron	Baron	Baron	Vapaaherra/Paroni
Baroness	Baronowa	Baronka	Baronyessa	Vapaaherratar/ Paronitar
Lord	Pan	Lord	Gospodin	Herra
Lady	Pani	Dáma	Gospozha	Rouva

SCA	Hebrew	Arabic
King	Melech	Malik/Sultan
Queen	Malchah	Malika/Sultana
Prince	Nasi	Amir
Princess	Nasichah	Amira
Duke	Alluf	Mushir/Musaitir
Duchess	Allufah	Mushira/Musaitira
Count	Shilton	Qadi
Countess	Shiltanah	Qadiya
Viscount	--	Naquib/Naqib
Viscountess	--	Naquiba/Naqiba
Master	*	Mu'allim/Maulan
Mistress	*	Mu'allima/Maulana
Knight	Parash[a]	Faris[a]
Sir	Sair[ah]	--
Baron	Nagid	Shayk/Sheik
Baroness	Nagidah	Shayka/Sheika
Lord	Reb	Sayyid
Lady	Rebbah	Sayyida

\* Master [Mistress] of Arms = Ba'al[ah] Nshek  
 Master [Mistress] of the Laurel = Ba'al[ah] Dafneh/Ba'al[ah] Meekzoh-ah  
 Master [Mistress] of the Pelican = Ba'al[ah] Shakhnah-ee/Ba'al[ah] Chasidah/Nadiv[ah]

SCA	Sanskrit	Mongol	Chinese	Japanese
King	Rajan	--	--	Ô
Queen	Rajni	--	--	Jo-Ô
Prince	Kumarah	--	Wáng	Denka/Ô-ji
Princess	Raja-putri	--	Kuêi Chu	Hi-denka/Ô-jo
Duke	--	--	Kung Chüeh	Kô-shaku
Duchess	--	--	Nü Kung	Kô-shaku-fujin
Count	--	--	T'ai Hôu	Haku-shaku
Countess	--	--	Nu T'ai Pó	Haku-shaku-fujin
Viscount	--	--	T'ai Pó	Shi-shaku
Viscountess	--	--	Nu T'ai Pó	Shi-shaku-fujin
Master	Svamin	--	Tzê	Sensei
Mistress	Svaminî	--	Nü Tzê	Sensei
Knight	Ksatriyah	Bahadur	Chí-shih	Sensei
Sir	--	--	-chí-shih	--
Baron	--	--	Nánchüeh	Dan-shaku
Baroness	--	--	Nü Nán	Dan-shaku-fujin
Lord	Arya	--	Chu	-san
Lady	Adhipati	--	Chu Fû	-san

## PALIMPSEST HERALD

Talan Gwynek  
 (Brian M. Scott)  
 2323 S. Taylor Road  
 Cleveland Heights, OH 44118-3421  
 216-397-0084

20 July 1994

Baron Talan Gwynek *alias* Palimpsest Herald unto Shayk Da'ud ibn Auda *alias* Laurel King of Arms and all present or to come which these present letters shall see or hear sendeth Greetings.

Accompanying this letter is a very tentative list of 'important' mundane armory, including badges and flags. When I wrote the July Rules Letter I did not expect to have one until after Pennsic, but then I received two unexpected but exceedingly timely communications. I am extremely grateful to Baron Bruce Draconarius and Lord Lothar von Katzenellenbogen (a MidRealm group pursuivant and internal comenter) for sending me lists of mundane armory that they thought should be protected under the MODEST PROPOSAL. I have taken all of Bruce's list and most of Lothar's and added a fair bit of my own, especially from (Louda & MacLagan). Each blazon is followed by an attribution in curly braces: *B* for Baron Bruce, *L* for Lord Lothar, and *T* for Talan. (I've attributed to myself only those items that weren't suggested by either of the other two.)

Since only three people have contributed substantially to this list, it is probably flawed thrice over. First, I'm sure that we've overlooked some items that most of the College would like to see protected. Secondly, we may have included an item or two that really doesn't belong. (Should we really bother with the Ducs DE BROGLIE, even though Louis was a major figure in modern physics? What about John Milton? What about the WAKE knot badge?) And thirdly, I cannot guarantee that all of the entries are correct. I should greatly appreciate commentary on all three counts.

A great deal of important armory is so obviously marshalled that it's hard to imagine how it could possibly conflict with a stylistically acceptable SCA submission. For now I have saved time and space by omitting such armories; eventually we probably want to add them, if only because our style rules are subject to change, but it would be a waste of time to do so now. For the same reason I have omitted the augmented arms of Christopher Columbus, *Quarterly CASTILE; LEON; Azure semy of islands and half surrounded by terra firma argent all bearing tropical trees vert and semy of golden grains; Azure, five anchors in saltire Or; overall a point pointed barry wavy argent and azure!*

The sketchiest section is that containing flags. I've tried to include all Western European flags and all flags of nations bordering the Mediterranean Sea. (The Swiss and Austrian flags were omitted because they are identical to the corresponding arms.) I've tried to include the national flags of all countries where there is significant SCA activity. And I've included a handful of other flags that I think are likely to be widely recognized. I have not included the flags of the U.S. and Australian States and the Canadian provinces, many of which would in any case be almost unblazonable. (I did make an exception for the wonderfully heraldic Quebec flag; the equally heraldic flag of the State of Alabama is identical to the arms of FITZGERALD elsewhere in the list.)

Finally, most of my blazons conform more or less to current SCA style. In particular, I have not mentioned the tinctures of tongues, beaks, and claws, though such details are remarkably consistent in some of the national armory; I have blazoned the tincture of crowns, however. Similarly, I've not blazoned the number of traits of *barry* fields, though this was often a fairly consistent feature. I've also not blazoned the presence of *kleestengeln* on several Continental eagles; they are not always present, especially in early versions, and it appears that by our standards they fall under the heading of artistic variation or negligible detail.

By an accident of good timing I was able to get this into the LoAR packet instead of Jaelle's August mailing, thereby saving a few weeks. Once again, I hope that everyone will take a close look at it and give me feedback on what should be added, subtracted, or corrected.

Given by my hand at Scholarly Manor in the Barony of the Cleftlands this 20<sup>th</sup> day of July in the reign of Finn and Garlanda A<sup>o</sup> S<sup>i</sup> •xxviii•

Talan Palimpsest

## 'IMPORTANT' ARMS

- ALENÇON, Dukes of. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or within a bordure argent semy of torteaux. {B}
- ANJOU-PLANTAGENET [first house of Anjou]. Gules, two lions combattant Or. {T}
- AQUITAINE. Gules, a lion passant gardant Or. {B}
- ARAGON. Or, four palets gules. {B,L}
- ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Azure, a sceptre [sometimes *two sceptres in saltire*] Or.
- ARCH-STEWARD OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gules, an orb Or. {T}
- ARCH-TREASURER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gules, the crown of Charlemagne proper. {T}
- AUSTRIA. Gules, a fess argent. {B,L}
- AUSTRIA (ancient, or LOWER AUSTRIA). Azure, five eagles displayed 2, 2, and 1 Or. {T}
- AUVERGNE, Counts of. Or, a gonfanon gules. {T}
- BADEN. Or, a bend gules. {T}
- BALLIOL, JOHN, King of Scotland. Gules, an escutcheon voided argent. [Sometimes blazoned *Gules, an orle argent.*] {B}
- BAR, Counts of. Azure crusily fitchy and two barbels haurient addorsed Or. {T}
- BAVARIA. Lozengy bendwise azure and argent. {B,L}
- BEAUCHAMP. Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet Or. {B}
- BERRY, Dukes of. France within a bordure gules. {T}
- BISMARCK, OTTO Prince VON. Azure, a stemless trefoil Or between each pair of leaves an oak leaf argent. {T}
- BOHEMIA. Gules, a lion rampant queue-forchy argent crowned Or. {B,L}
- BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, Constable of England. Azure, a bend argent cotised between six lions rampant Or. {B}
- BONAPARTE, House of. Gules, two scarpes between two mullets Or. {T}
- BORGHESE, House of. Azure, a dragon rampant wings displayed and on a chief Or an eagle displayed sable crowned Or. {T}
- BORGIA, House of. Or, a bull passant gules atop a terrace couped vert within a bordure gules semy of flames Or. {T}
- BOURBON, House of (ancient arms). Or, a lion rampant within an orle of escallops gules. {T}
- BOURBON, Duke of. France (ancient or modern) and overall a bendlet gules. {B}
- BRABANT. Sable, a lion rampant Or. [In modern times the arms of Belgium.] {B}
- BRANDENBERG. Argent, an eagle displayed gules crowned Or. {B}
- BRITTANY. Ermine. {B,L}
- BROGLIE, Dukes DE. Or, a saltire moline azure. [Louis de Broglie was the creator of wave mechanics.] {T}
- BRUCE, former royal house of Scotland. Or, a saltire and a chief gules. {B}
- BRUNSWICK, Dukes of. Gules, in pale two lions passant gardant Or. {T}
- BUCHANAN of that Ilk. Or, a lion rampant sable. For augmentation, a double tressure flory counter-flory sable. {B}
- BULGARIA. Gules, a lion rampant crowned Or. {T}
- BURGUNDY (ancient). Bendy Or and azure, a bordure gules. {B}
- BURGUNDY (modern). Azure semy-de-lis Or, a bordure gules. {B}
- BYRON, Baron. Argent, three bendlets enhanced gules. {B}
- PALAIOLOGOS (and BYZANTINE EMPIRE). Gules, a cross between four furisons Or. {L}
- CAMBRIDGE, UNIVERSITY OF. Gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant gardant Or a closed book gules. {B}
- CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. Gules, three bars Or. {B}
- CAMPBELL, Duke of Argyll. Gyronny Or and sable. {B}
- CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. Azure, an episcopal staff Or and overall on a pallium argent fringed Or four crosses formy fitchy sable. {B}
- CASTILE. Gules, a castle triple-towered Or. {B,L}
- CECIL, Baron of Burghley, counsellor to Elizabeth. Barry of ten argent and azure, six escutcheons sable each charged with a lion rampant argent. {B}
- CHAMPAGNE, Counts of. Azure, a bend argent doubly cotised the interiors of the cotises potent counter-potent Or. {B}
- CHANDOS. Or, a pile gules. {B}
- CHAUCER, GEOFFREY. Per pale argent and gules, a bend counterchanged. {B}

$\mathcal{U}(\mathbb{A}_\epsilon \cdot \text{gh}(v)) \mathcal{V}, \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{A}_\epsilon \cdot \text{gh}(v)) \mathcal{W}, \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{A}_\epsilon \cdot \text{gh}(v)) \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{U}(\mathbb{A}_\epsilon \cdot \text{gh}(v)) \mathcal{Y},$

- HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN. Argent, on a chevron sable three escallops argent. {B}
- HAY, Earl of Errol, High Constable of Scotland. Argent, three escutcheons gules. {B}
- HESSE. Azure, a lion rampant queue-forchy barruly argent and gules crowned Or maintaining a sword proper. [Also the arms of THURINGIA; the sword is sometimes omitted.] {T}
- HOHENSTAUFEN. Or, in pale three lions passant sable. [These (sometimes with the dexter forelegs of the lions gules) are also the arms of SWABIA and are sometimes given as those of the KING OF THE ROMANS.] {T}
- HOHENZOLLERN. Quarterly argent and sable. {T}
- HOLSTEIN, Counts of. Gules, a nesselblatt argent. {B}
- HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable [sometimes *crowned*, sometimes also *nimbed* Or]. [Originally the eagle had one head.] {B,L}
- HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy argent, For augmentation, on the bend in chief an escutcheon Or charged with a demi-lion its mouth pierced by an arrow within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules. {B}
- HUNGARY (ancient). Barry argent and gules. {B,L}
- HUNGARY (modern). Gules, a cross of Lorraine argent issuant from a trimount vert. {B}
- INNES of that Ilk. Argent, three mullets azure. {B}
- IRELAND. Azure, a harp Or stringed argent. {B,L}
- ITALY. Gules, a cross argent. {L}
- JERUSALEM. Argent, a cross potent between four crosses couped Or [or *Argent, a cross of Jerusalem Or*]. {B}
- JOAN OF ARC. Azure, a sword proper enfiling in chief a coronet between in fess two fleurs-de-lis Or. {T}
- JOLLY ROGER, THE. Sable, in pale a skull and in saltire two thigh-bones argent. {T}
- KENNEDY. Sable, three tilting helms argent. {B}
- KING ARTHUR (attributed). Vert, a cross argent and in canton the Virgin holding the Child Or. {T}
- KING ARTHUR (attributed). Gules, in pale three crowns Or. {T}
- LEON. Argent, a lion rampant purple [sometimes *gules*]. {B,L}
- LIECHTENSTEIN. Per fess Or and gules. {B}
- LITHUANIA. Gules, a knight armed *cap-à-pie* mounted on a white horse brandishing a sword proper and maintaining an oval shield azure charged with a patriarchal cross Or. {T}
- LONGESPEE, WILLIAM, Earl of Salisbury. Azure, six lions rampant Or. {B}
- LORRAINE. Or, on a bend gules three alerions displayed argent. [The *alerions* are eagles without beaks or feet. Originally the charges were eagles.] {B}
- LUTTRELL, GEOFFREY. Azure, a bend between six martlets argent. [From the well-known Psalter.] {T}
- LUXEMBURG. Barry argent and azure, a lion rampant queue-forchy gules crowned Or. {L}
- MAJORCA. Aragon and overall a bend azure. {T}
- MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Gules, a cross argent. {B}
- MAN, Lord of the Isle of. Gules, a triskelion of armored legs argent. {B}
- MARSHALL, WILLIAM THE, Regent of England. Per pale Or and vert, a lion rampant gules. [Assumed by later Marshals of England as well.] {B}
- MAZARIN, JULES CARDINAL. Azure, a fasces Or bound and the axe argent overall on a fess gules three mullets Or. {T}
- MECKLENBURG, Dukes of. Or, an ox's head cabossed sable crowned Or. {T}
- MEDICI, Dukes of Tuscany. Or, in annulo six torseaux. For augmentation, the torseaux in chief replaced by a roundel azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis Or. {B,L}
- MILTON, JOHN. Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed gules. {T}
- MONTFORT, SIMON DE, Earl of Leicester. Gules, a lion rampant queue-forchy argent. {B}
- MORAVIA, Markgraf of. Azure, an eagle displayed checky argent [sometimes *Or*] and gules crowned Or. {T}
- MORTIMER, Earl of March. Barry Or and azure, on a chief azure two palets between two gyrons Or and overall an escutcheon argent. {B}
- MOWBRAY, Duke of Norfolk. Gules, a lion rampant argent. {B}
- MONACO. Lozengy argent and gules. {B,L}
- NAPOLEON I. Azure, an eagle displayed contourny grasping in both claws a thunderbolt Or. {T}
- NAVARRRE. Gules, an escarbuncle of chain within and conjoined to an orle of chain Or. {B,L}
- NELSON, SIR HORATIO, Viscount. Or, a cross flory sable and overall on a bend gules another engrailed Or charged with three grenades sable flamant proper. For augmentation, on a chief wavy argent a palm tree between a disabled ship and a ruinous battery all issuant from waves of the sea all proper. For second augmentation (posthumous), on a fess wavy overall azure the word *TRAPALGAR* Or. {B}

NETHERLANDS. Azure bilieuly and a lion rampant crowned Or maintaining a sword proper and a sheaf of seven arrows inverted argent tipped Or. {T}

NEVILLE. Gules, a saltire argent. [Richard Neville the Kingmaker bore it *with a label for difference compony argent and azure.*] {B}

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC. Sable, two shin-bones in saltire argent, {B}

NORMANDY. Gules, in pale two lions passant gardant Or, {B,L}

NORWAY. Gules, a lion rampant [sometimes *crowned*] Or sustaining a battleaxe argent. {B,L}

O'BRIEN. Gules, in pale three lions passant gardant per pale Or and argent, {B}

O'CONNOR (Don). Argent, a tree eradicated vert. {B}

OLIHANT, Lord Oliphant. Gules, three crescents argent, {B}

OXFORD, UNIVERSITY OF. Azure, on an open book argent between three crowns Or the words *DOMINUS ILLUMINATIO ME* sable. {B}

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE. Sable, a lion rampant Or crowned gules. {T}

PEPYS, SAMUEL. Sable, on a bend Or between two horse's heads erased argent three fleurs-de-lis sable. [Occasionally differenced with a *crescent*.] {B}

PERCY, Earl of Northumberland. Or, a lion rampant azure. {B}

PHILIP OF BURGUNDY. Azure semy-de-lis Or, a bordure gules, {B}

POLAND. Gules, an eagle displayed argent crowned Or. {B,L}

POLE, DE LA, Earl of Suffolk. Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces Or. {B}

POMERANIA. Argent, a griffin segreant gules crowned Or. {T}

PORTUGAL (original). Argent, in cross five escutcheons azure platy. [The orientation of the escutcheons to dexter and to sinister varied.] {B,L}

PORTUGAL (later period). Argent, in cross five escutcheons azure each charged with five plates in saltire all within a bordure gules semy of castles Or. {B,L}

PRUSSIA. Argent, an eagle displayed sable crowned Or. {L}

PUSHKIN, ALEKSANDR SERGEYEVICH. Vert, a saltire between twelve crosses crosslet Or. {T}

REICHSMARSCHAL OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Per fess sable and argent, two swords in saltire gules.  
{B}

RICHARD, Earl of Cornwall. Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned Or within a bordure sable bezanty. {B}

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DE. Argent, three chevrons gules. {B}

ROME, CITY OF. Gules, in bend a cross couped and the letters S P Q R Or. {T}

SAINT JOHN, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. See *Malta, Order of the Knights of.* {B}

SAN MARINO. Azure, in fess three towers each ensigned with an ostrich plume argent issuant from a mountain of three peaks vert. {T}

SARDINIA. Argent, a cross gules between four Moor's heads coupé sable. {T}

SATAN (attributed). Gules, a fess Or between three frogs vert. {T}

SAVOY. Gules, a cross argent. {T}

SAXONY. Barry sable and Or, a crancelin vert. [A *crancelin* is a *bend engrailed* on the upper edge the points trefly; it is usually *enarched*.] {B.L}

SCHLESWIG. Or, in pale two lions passant azure. {T}

SCOTLAND. Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules, {B,L}

SCROPE. Azure, a bend Or. {B}

SERBIA. Gules, a cross between four furisons argent. {T}

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM. Or, on a bend sable a tilting spear Or steeled proper, {B}

SICILY. Per saltire Or four palets gules and argent an eagle displayed sable. [*Argent, an eagle displayed sable* was borne by Manfred, King of Sicily.] {B,L}

STEWART, royal house of Scotland. Or, a fess chequy argent and azure. For augmentation, the fess within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules. {B}

STYRIA. Vert, a panther rampant argent incensed proper. [The *panther* is drawn in the German style.] {B}

SWEDEN. Azure, three crowns Or. {B,L}

SWEDEN. Azure, three scarpes wavy argent and overall a lion rampant crowned Or. [The oldest arms of the Swedish state.] {T}

SWITZERLAND. Gules, a cross couped argent. {B,L}

SYDNEY. Or, a pheon azure. {B}

TALBOT, Earls of Shrewsbury. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or, {B}

TECK, Dukes of. Lozengy bendwise [sometimes *sinister*] sable and Or. {T}

TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Per fess [sometimes misblazoned *per chief*] sable and argent, a cross gules. [Sometimes blazoned *Argent, a chief sable and overall a cross gules.*] {B}

$$\mathcal{U}_\varepsilon \mathbb{A}_{\text{eff}}(e) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_\varepsilon, \quad \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon \mathbb{A}_{\text{eff}}(e) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_\varepsilon, \quad \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon \mathbb{A}_{\text{eff}}(e) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_\varepsilon, \quad \mathcal{U}_\varepsilon \mathbb{A}_{\text{eff}}(e) \overline{\mathcal{U}}_\varepsilon.$$

- TEUTONIC ORDER. Argent, a cross sable. {B}
- TEUTONIC ORDER, ARMS OF THE HOCHMEISTER. Argent, on a cross sable a cross potent [later *floretty*] Or and overall on an inescutcheon Or an eagle displayed sable. {B}
- TOLEDA, KINGDOM OF. Azure, a royal crown Or the cap gules. {T}
- TOULOUSE, Counts of. Gules, a cross of Toulouse Or. {B}
- TUDOR, OWEN. Gules, a chevron between three tilting helms argent. {B}
- UNICORN TAPESTRIES, PATRON OF. Gules, on a bend azure three crescents argent. {T}
- UNITED PROVINCES (Low Countries c. 1652). Gules, a lion rampant crowned Or maintaining a sword proper and a sheaf of seven arrows inverted argent tipped Or. {T}
- UNITED STATES. Argent, six palets gules and a chief azure. {B}
- VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke. Barruly argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules. {B}
- VALENCIA, KINGDOM OF. Gules, a city argent. {T}
- VASA. Per bend azure and gules, a bend argent surmounted by a vase Or.
- VATICAN. Gules, in saltire two keys argent and Or handles bound with a cord gules wards enwrapped by the infibulae of a Papal tiara in chief argent garnished Or. [These are also the arms of the Papacy.] {B,L}
- VERE, Earl of Oxford. Quarterly gules and Or, in canton a mullet argent. {B}
- VISCONTI, Duke of Milan. Argent, a serpent glissant palewise vert [sometimes *crowned Or*] vorant an infant [sometimes *demi-man*] gules. {B,L}
- WALES. Quarterly Or and gules, four lions passant gardant counterchanged. {B,L}
- WARENNE, Earl of Surrey. Checky Or and azure. {B}
- WARWICK, Earl of. Checky Or and azure, a chevron ermine. {B}
- WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets gules. [Now used by the District of Columbia.] {L}
- WESTPHALIA. Gules, a horse courant argent. {T}
- WOLSEY, CARDINAL THOMAS, Chancellor of England. Sable, on a cross engrailed argent a lion passant gules between four leopard's faces azure and on a chief Or a rose between two Cornish choughs proper. {B}
- WÜRTTEMBERG, Duke of. Or, in pale three stag's antlers fesswise sable. {B}
- YALE UNIVERSITY. Azure, an open book argent charged with Hebrew letters sable. {B}
- YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. Gules, two keys in saltire argent and in chief a crown Or. {B}

#### 'IMPORTANT' BADGES

- BOHUN, Earl of Hereford. Badge. A swan rousant wings addorsed argent ducally gorged and chained Or. [Also the badge of Henry V of England, but he got it from the Bohuns.] {B}
- BOURCHIER. Badge. A Bouchier knot. {B}
- BOWEN. Badge. A Bowen knot. {B}
- BRITTANY. Badge. An ermine passant proper [i.e., *argent marked sable*]. {B}
- CANADA. Badge. A maple leaf gules. {B}
- EDWARD III OF ENGLAND. Badge. A sunburst Or issuant from clouds proper (i.e., mostly *argent*). {B}
- EDWARD IV OF ENGLAND. Badge. A rose *en soleil*. [He used both the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster as the occasion demanded. The tinctureless form is from his Great Seal. {I would protect this only with the rose *gules* or *argent*.}] {B}
- EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE. Badge [his *Shield for Peace*]. Sable, three ostrich feathers argent [sometimes Or] each with its quill transfixing a scroll argent bearing the words *ICH DIEN* sable. {B}
- EMPEROR OF JAPAN. *Môn*. Dark, a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum light. {B}
- ENGLAND. Badge. A Tudor rose. [When used as a Royal badge, the rose is *crowned proper*.] {B}
- ENGLAND, HEIR APPARENT OF [not to be confused with the Prince of Wales]. Badge. Three ostrich feathers in pile argent enfilting a crown Or the quills surmounting [sometimes *piercing*, sometimes *surmounted by*] a scroll argent bearing the words *ICH DIEN* sable. {B}
- FRANCE. Royal badge. A fleur-de-lis Or. {B}
- GARTER, ORDER OF THE. Badge. A garter buckled in annulo azure garnished and charged with the words *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE* Or. {B}
- HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk. Badge. A sallet helm argent. {B}
- INDIA. Badge. A lotus blossom affronty argent. {B}
- IRELAND. Badge. A shamrock vert. [When used as a Royal badge, the shamrock is *crowned proper*.] {B}
- IRELAND. Royal badge. A harp Or stringed argent crowned proper. {B}
- LANCASTER, HOUSE OF. Badge. A rose gules {B}
- MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Badge. A Maltese cross argent. {B}

- MARTIN LUTHER. Badge. Azure, a rose argent seeded of a heart gules charged with a Latin cross sable all within an annulet Or. {T}
- MONTFORT, SIMON DE, Earl of Leicester. Badge. Per pale indented Or and gules. {B}
- MOWBRAY, Duke of Norfolk. Badge. A lion rampant argent. {B}
- PERCY, Earl of Northumberland. Badge. A crescent argent. {B}
- PERCY, Earl of Northumberland. Badge. A shacklebolt argent. {B}
- PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF. Badge. A slip of broom plant (*planta genista*) proper. {B}
- RICHARD I OF ENGLAND. Badge. An estoile between the horns of a crescent. {B}
- RICHARD II OF ENGLAND. Badge. A hart lodged argent armed and ducally gorged [sometimes also *chained*] Or. {B}
- RICHARD III OF ENGLAND. Badge. A boar passant argent. {B}
- SAVOY, HOUSE OF. Badge. A Savoy knot. {B}
- SCOTLAND. Badge. A thistle proper. [When used as a Royal badge, the thistle is *crowned proper*.] {B}
- STAFFORD. Badge. A Stafford knot. {B}
- STEWART. Badge. A thistle proper. {B}
- TALBOT, Earl of Shrewsbury. Badge. A talbot passant argent. {B}
- TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Badge. A Latin cross formy gules. {B}
- TEUTONIC ORDER. Badge. A Latin cross formy sable fimbriated argent. {B}
- TOKUGAWA. *Môn*. Dark, three hollyhock leaves in pall inverted tips to centre within and stems conjoined to an annulet light. {B}
- TUDOR, HOUSE OF. Badge. A Tudor rose [*i.e.*, a red and a white rose, one impaling, surmounting, quartering, or otherwise combined with the other]. {B}
- TUDOR, HOUSE OF. Badge. A dragon passant gules. {B}
- WAKE. Badge. A Wake knot. {B}
- WALES. Badge. A leek proper. {B}
- WARWICK. Badge. A bear statant erect argent muzzled and chained gules supporting a ragged staff argent. {B}
- YORK, HOUSE OF. Badge. A rose argent. {B}

#### 'IMPORTANT' FLAGS

- ALBANIA, People's Republic of. Flag. Gules, a double-headed eagle displayed sable and in chief a mullet voided Or. {B}
- ALGERIA. Flag. Per fess vert and argent, a mullet between the horns of a decrescent gules. {B}
- ANDORRA. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, a pale Or. {B}
- AUSTRALIA. Flag. Azure, a representation of the Southern Cross argent and a canton of the Union Jack and in dexter base a mullet of seven points argent. {L}
- BELGIUM. Flag. Per pale sable and gules, a pale Or.
- CANADA. Flag. Gules, on a pale argent a maple leaf gules. {B,L}
- CORNWALL. Flag. Sable, a cross argent. {B}
- CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Battle flag. Gules, a saltire azure fimbriated and mullety argent. {T}
- DENMARK. Flag [the *Dannebrog*]. Gules, a cross argent. {B,L}
- EGYPT. Flag. Per fess gules and sable, on a fess argent an eagle displayed contourny Or. [The eagle is highly stylized, and some of the *argent* shows through. Its tail is surmounted by a pair of laurel sprigs *in chevron inverted*, and it holds in both claws a white scroll bearing Arabic writing in gold.] {T}
- ENGLAND. Flag [the *cross of St. George*]. Argent, a cross gules. {B,L}
- FINLAND. Flag. Argent, a cross bleu-celeste. {L}
- FRANCE, Republic of. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, a pale argent. {B,L}
- GERMANY. Flag. Per fess sable and Or, a fess gules. {B,L}
- GERMANY (1935-45). Flag. Gules, on a plate a cross gammadion saltirewise sable. {T}
- GREECE. Flag. Barry of nine azure and argent, on a canton azure a cross argent. {B,L}
- HUNGARY, Republic of. Flag. Per fess gules and vert, a fess argent. {B,L}
- ICELAND. Flag. Azure, a cross on a cross argent another gules. {L}
- IRELAND (ancient). Flag. Argent, a saltire gules. {B}
- IRELAND, Republic of. Flag. Per pale vert and tenné, a pale argent. {B,L}
- ISRAEL. Flag. Argent, a *Mogen David* between two bars azure. {L}
- ITALY. Flag. Per pale vert and gules, a pale argent. {L}
- JAPAN. Flag. Argent, a torteau. {L}
- LEBANON. Flag. Gules, on a fess argent a cedar proper. {L}

- LIBYA. Flag. [Identical to that of EGYPT save for the details of the writing on the scroll.] {T} a cross sable all  
LIECHTENSTEIN. Flag. Per fess azure and gules, in canton a crown Or. {T}  
LUXEMBURG. Flag. Per fess gules and azure, a fess argent. {T} a cross Or and gules. {B}  
MALTA. Flag. Per pale argent and gules. For augmentation, in canton the George Cross proper. {T}  
MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Flag. Gules; a Maltese cross argent. {B}  
MONACO. Flag. Per fess gules and argent. {T} a cross argent. {B}  
MOROCCO. Flag. Gules; a mullet voided and interlaced vert. {T} a cross argent proper. {B}  
NETHERLANDS. Flag. Per fess gules and azure, a fess argent. {L} a cross argent. {B}  
NEW ZEALAND. Flag. Azure, in cross four mullets gules; a canton of the Union Jack. {L} {B}  
NORWAY. Flag. Gules; on a cross argent another azure. {B,L} {B}  
POLAND. Flag. Per fess argent and gules. {B,L}  
PORTUGAL. Flag. Gules; a tierce vert and overall on an armillary sphere Or an inescutcheon of the arms of Portugal. {B} A Stafford knot. {B}  
QUEBEC. Flag. Azure, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis argent. {L}  
RED CRESCENT. Flag. Argent; a decrescent gules. {T} a cross argent. {B}  
RED CROSS. Flag. Argent; a cross couped gules. {T} a cross argent. {B}  
RUSSIA. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed armed crowned and maintaining an orb and sceptre Or. {L}  
RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Flag. Per pale azure and gules; a pale Or. {L} a cross argent. {B}  
SAN MARINO. Flag. Per fess argent and bleu-celeste. {T}  
SCOTLAND. Flag [the cross of St. Andrew]. Azure, a saltire argent. {B,L} a cross argent. {B}  
SLOVENIA. Gules, a patriarchal cross argent issuant from a mount of three peaks vert. {L}  
SPAIN. Flag. Gules, a fess Or. {L}  
SWEDEN. Flag. Azure, a cross Or. {B,L}  
SYRIA. Flag. [Identical to that of EGYPT save for the details of the writing on the scroll.] {T}  
TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Flag. Argent, a chief sable. {T} a cross argent. {B}  
TUNISIA. Flag. Gules, on a plate within the horns of a decrescent a mullet gules. {T}  
TURKEY. Flag. Gules, between the horns of a decrescent a mullet argent. {L}  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. Flag. Gules, in canton a hammer and sickle in saltire and to chief a mullet voided Or. {L}  
UNITED KINGDOM. Flag [the Union Jack]. Azure, on a saltire argent another gyronny argent and gules and overall on a cross argent another gules. [A simpler but slightly inaccurate blazon is Azure, on a saltire argent another gules and overall on a cross argent another gules.] {B,L}  
UNITED NATIONS. Flag. Azure, a north polar projection of the terrestrial globe within a laurel wreath argent. {T}  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Flag. Barry of thirteen gules and argent, a canton azure mullet argent. {L}  
VATICAN. Flag. Per pale Or and argent, in sinister two keys in saltire argent and Or handles bound with a cord gules wards enwrapped by the infibulae of a Papal tiara in chief argent garnished Or. {B}  
WALES. Flag. Per fess argent and vert, a dragon passant gules. {B,L}

