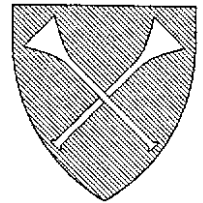
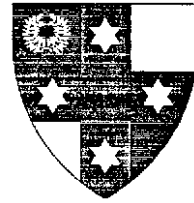


CAMEL

10th December A.S. XXIV (1989)

[mailed 29th December 1989]



Crux Australis Herald

Baron Master Gereint Scholar

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UNTO THE COLLEGE OF HERALDS of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac, and unto all others who might read this missive, does Gereint Scholar, Crux Australis Herald, send warm greetings. This is my huge *Crux Australis Monthly Letter* for December A.S. XXIV.

This Month's Highlights

- Quarterly Reports due NOW! (page 1)
- Old submission forms will not be accepted. (page 2)
- Heraldic Achievements: the Rules for scrolls. (page 3)
- How to display a banner. (pages 3-5)
- Which tabard do I use? (page 5)
- New *Rules for Submissions*: obtaining your own copy. (page 6)
- Membership rules will now be enforced. (page 7)
- Help me find some Lost Sheep. (pages 7-8)
- People who haven't submitted. (pages 8-11)
- This month's submissions. (pages 11-18)
- News of previous submissions. (pages 18-19)

Vesper Health Bulletin and Thanks

Mistress Alison von Markheim has once again taken over the job of Vesper Principal Herald. She writes: "I'm still not back to full health, and won't be for some months yet, but I am much, much better and very glad to be back in the saddle again. I would like to offer my profound thanks to the following people who kept the office going while I was unable to do my part: Eilis O'Boirne, who dealt with the administrivia; Keridwen o'r Mynydd Gwyrdd, who did the *Letters of Intent* and *Minutes*; Caiomhin o'Fiodhabhra, who handled things at events; Kathrine of Bristol, who dealt with paperwork and Iathus of Scara, who kept the home fires burning and made sure I didn't feel like a total mushroom. Thank you also to all of you for your good wishes, cards, goodies and concerned phone calls. Even if I was unable to communicate my appreciation at the time, be assured that I noticed."

Quarterly Reports Due Now!

Your Quarterly Report is due at Twelfth Night, 6th January. I'll accept reports handed to me at the event, but I'd be grateful for any reports received earlier than that. If you're not sure what your report should include, please see the *Camel* for February A.S. XXIII (1989), or any edition of *Lochac Heraldic Policy*.

Old Submission Forms Now Obsolete

Remember those nice new submission forms we distributed in May? Well, from now on they're the *only* submission forms that will be accepted by the West Kingdom College of Heraldry. Any submissions arriving at the Crux Australis office on the old forms will be returned unprocessed — and the consulting herald gently chastized.

Heraldic Achievements on Scrolls

You may remember that I was going to find out how much of an heraldic achievement (supporters, crest, helm, mantling and so on) people of various ranks get to use on scrolls. You may also remember I said Lady Vesper thought this had been deregulated in the West Kingdom. Boy, were we wrong! After checking with the Kingdom Minister of Scribes, Count Sir William the Lucky, we discovered that there *are* rules. And here they are.

Awards of Arms get nothing extra. Grants of Arms get a $\frac{3}{4}$ -view helmet and mantling. Patents of Arms (which includes Peers and Royal Peers) get a full-face helmet and mantling. Any type of Peer may use a torse to hold the mantling to the helmet, but Laurels may use a laurel wreath instead, and Royal Peers use the appropriate coronet of rank.

"Appropriate coronet"? Dukes and Duchesses have a coronet with strawberry leaves. Counts and Countesses have coronets with embattled edges. Viscounts and Viscountesses have coronets that are of some personal design. All often have some personal decoration, or decoration that reflects the Kingdom or Principality in which they earned their Royal Peerage. (Presumably Court Barons and Baronesses may have baronial coronets, with pearls set directly on their flat rim, but this is pure speculation on my part.)

Crests are not restricted, but Pelicans may have a crest of *a pelican in her piety* if they so choose. Supporters are not restricted at all. Neither are mottos, but obviously you should check with the recipient of the scroll before using any motto.

Gentle Heraldry, please pass this information on to all the scribes in your group, and to any members of the populace who would like to decorate the letterhead or whatever with something more than the basic shield.

Alternative Titles Revisited

Last month I distributed the list of approved alternative titles of rank within the SCA. This, the most recent material I could find, was compiled way back in 1981. Well, I've just discovered that's the most recent list there is. Some more titles *have* been approved, but the decisions are buried in individual *Letters of Acceptance and Return*. It seems that each time someone suggests the list be reprinted with additions, the relevant Laurel King or Queen of Arms has wanted to revamp the whole thing rather than updating it. Alas, neither of the last two Laurels has had the time to do a major overhaul. If I can persuade an assistant to dig out the more recent additions to the list, I'll distribute them also. But for now, the list you received last month is all there is.

The Display of Banners

I have recently received a few questions regarding the display of banners and other heraldic items at SCA events. Here are the answers.

First, personal arms. Personal heraldic banners display the personal device of an individual. That individual is the *only* person who may use that banner. If that individual is not present at a particular event, their banner should not be displayed.

Badges come in two types. Personal badges, used for marking personal property, are usually fieldless,

and aren't really intended for public display. Under West Kingdom policy, to avoid unduly cluttering the available "heraldic space", these badges should not be registered. Just choose a simple design that isn't close to anything being used locally, and use it. (For a more detailed explanation of this policy, see the *Camel* for September A.S. XXIII (1988) or *Lochac Heraldic Policy*.)

The other kind of badge *is* intended for public display. Apart from being registered as a badge rather than a device, there's often little distinction between this sort of badge and a device — except that it's *not* intended for personal use. A classic example is the "household badge". Badges are registered to an *individual*, not a collection of people. However, that individual may grant others the right to use and display that badge as he or she feels fit. For example, the holder of a "household badge" may decide to let any member of that household use that badge to indicate their membership of the household — indeed, that's the whole point. In this case, the rules for displaying the badge on a banner are whatever the registered user decides. (The reason badges are registered to individuals, not to households as such, is simple: should the household dissolve, and there be some dispute over who "owns" the badge, the College of Heraldry wishes to avoid getting involved. We therefore have each badge clearly registered to an individual.)

But what about the arms of your local group? Well, it depends a bit on the type of group you're in...

The arms of a Kingdom or Principality are also the personal arms of the Sovereign. Therefore the only person who can wear the arms of Lochac is the Prince (or Princess, if a woman wins the Coronet Tourney and becomes Sovereign), or Their herald. There's a separate set of personal arms for the Consort (usually the Princess), with a rose instead of the laurel wreath. The Sovereign may paint the arms of Lochac on His shield, wear them as a surcoat, or anything else that an individual might choose to do with his or her own heraldic device. Conversely, while They are serving as Prince and Princess, the two individuals involved should *not* display their personal arms — because while They sit upon the Throne, Their individual personalities are subsumed in the personalities of Sovereign and Consort. While They reign, They personify the Principality itself. Indeed, in the forthcoming Investiture ceremony at Twelfth Night, you'll see Viscount Sir Elffin and Mistress Rowan's personal banners furled as They are crowned Prince and Princess, and you won't see those banners again until Their Reign ends.

Similarly, the arms of a Barony may be used only by the Baron and Baroness themselves, not just by any individual member of the group.

In a group such as a Shire, Canton or College, there isn't a ceremonial figurehead to personally bear the group's arms. So what's the point of your group having a registered device at all? Well, you can do what *any* group can do...

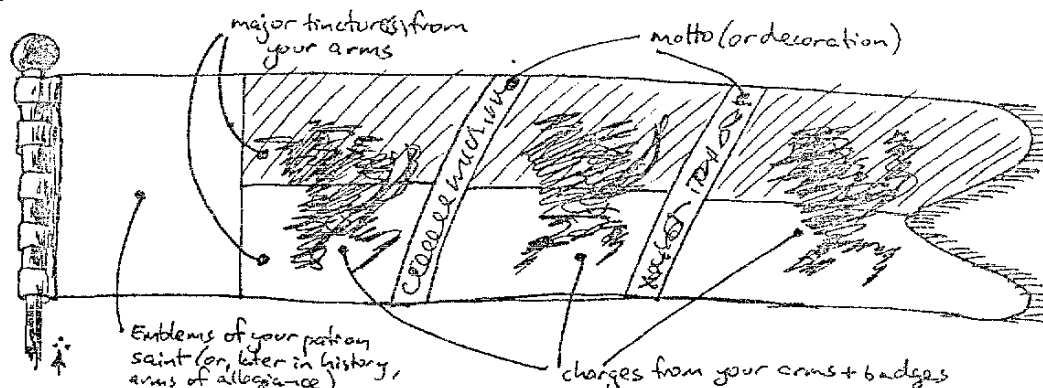
If a collection of people from one local SCA group are present at an event, then they can display the arms of that group — provided that it's obviously not being used by any one person. For example, if members of your group are present at the Principality Investiture, it's perfectly reasonable for your group's banner to be hung on the wall. At an outdoor event, you could use the group's banner in front of your encampment — provided it doesn't look like it's being associated with any individual's tent. When being presented at Court as a group, in a Grand March for instance, you could carry the banner up with you.

You can also use your group's arms on correspondence (provided it's to do with the official running of the group), newsletter, the tablecloth for high table and a thousand other decorative uses. Again, the only criterion is that the arms shouldn't be used in a way that suggests they're someone's personal arms.

So what can *you* display to show your allegiance to your group, if you can't use the group's arms? Well, some groups register a specific badge for the purpose. For example, the arms of the Barony of

Innilgard are *Argent, a fret gules, surmounted by a laurel wreath, all within a bordure embattled azure*. That device can only be displayed by the Baron and Baroness Innilgard. But Innilgard has also registered the badge *Argent, a fret gules within a bordure embattled azure*, which is exactly the same thing, but *without* the laurel wreath. The Baron and Baroness have proclaimed that any member of the populace may use and display that badge to show their allegiance to the Barony. Alas, no equivalent badge exists for Lochac as a whole, but I'll start work on that soon.

So much for banners. So much for usage on paper. What about the heraldic standard, the long thin flag that looks like the sketch below?



Obviously, you use the two main tinctures of your own arms for the main part of the standard, the charges from your own device or badges, and whatever motto you choose. But what do you put in the fly? (The "fly" is the bit of a flag next to the flagpole.)

(Just before I answer that, a quick word about mottoes. As explained earlier in this *Camel*, mottoes are totally unrestricted, so you can use whatever motto you like. Well, you shouldn't chose anything that would be offensive, but that's another issue. If you don't have a motto, you can always just put a fancy pattern in its place, as is done mundanely.)

Well, if you want to associate yourself with a saint, then you can use the symbols or attributed arms of that saint in the fly of your standard. All you have to do is find out what they are. But if you want to associate yourself with your SCA group, you certainly *can't* use the arms of that group. If there's a generic "use badge", like the one for Innilgard I've described above, then you could use that. Some groups also have a "totem animal" or charge. For example, the Middle Kingdom uses a dragon in its arms, and the populace of the Middle Kingdom often use a dragon to show allegiance. Similarly, the Kingdom of Caid uses crescents, and so on. Innilgards could use just a red fret, for instance, or Stormholders their drakkar. In Lochac, there isn't anything yet, although you could perhaps use the arms of Lochac minus the laurel wreath (that's possibly what the badge will look like).

To show allegiance to the Kingdom of the West, you run into problems. There isn't a generic badge, so you can't use it. You can't just take the laurel wreath off the arms, because that just leaves the crown, and you certainly can't use that. The Vesper Principal Herald suggests that you just use some design in green and gold (the Kingdom's colours), perhaps forming a motto in Latin or your persona's language meaning "Long Live the Kingdom of the West", or suchlike. Or you could work in some other design in green and gold. However, you should avoid green and gold stripes, because the Knights Bannerette display a stripe coloured *barry Or and vert* on the fly of their banners. (The Knights Bannerette are Knights who have done Good Things in wars.)

Device or Badge?

When should you display a device and when should it be your badge? Well, the answer is (relatively)

simple.

Your device (or “arms”, if you’re an armiger) is a symbol of *you*, personally. The only person who may use it is you, and it should only be displayed when you are present. Paint in on your shield, make a fighting tabard in the form of your device, make an heraldic cloak with your device on it, use it on your letterhead (for your personal letters), decorate your major personal belongings with it (provided those belongings won’t be used by anyone else).

Use your badge in whatever way you wish — but certainly your badge when it’s likely that the object marked with the badge will be regularly used by someone else when you’re not there. Mark your own personal eating knife with your arms, but the generic cutlery you lend out to people should be marked with your badge. Put your arms on your pavillion, but mark your spare “loaner” pavillion with your badge.

In fact, just look through any mundane book on heraldry or period art and follow the examples therein. If people in period used their personal arms in a particular way, then you should feel free to use your SCA device in similar ways.

Remember also that your SCA device is only yours within the confines of this game we call the SCA. Don’t use your SCA device on the personal letterhead you use outside the Society. Don’t fly your heraldic standard except at SCA events, or in the confines of your own living room. To display arms when you don’t have the right is considered a serious offense in Commonwealth countries. The real life College of Arms in London has no objection to SCA members playing with titles and heraldry, provided they remember that those titles and arms mean nothing outside the Society.

Does that answer everything? I hope so, but I doubt it. If, when talking about heraldic display with others in your area, you raise more questions, please let me know, and I’ll try and provide the answers. And for these questions in particular, I thank Lady Morag Ameredith, PE for Saint Aldhelm’s. And while I’m answering questions, I’ll answer two that were asked by that infamous asker of difficult questions, the Black Wing Pursuivant, Sir Kane Greymane. (The answers come courtesy of Lady Vesper.)

Insignia of Extinct Orders

We all know — or at least we all *should* know — that in the SCA we don’t use insignia that might be confused with Orders of Knighthood from the mundane world. It just isn’t on for someone to claim, intentionally or otherwise, that they’re a Knight of the Grand Cross of Malta, for instance. But what about *extinct* orders — orders that might have once existed in the Middle Ages, but have long since ceased to be? Well, they’re out of bounds too. While the vast majority of the people in the SCA wouldn’t know the insignia of the Order of St Thomas, for instance, even if it walked up and bit them (Vesper and Crux Australis included), there are just enough real mediæval scholars in this organization that someone would pick on it and be immensely offended. So, even if an Order no longer exists, you can’t “borrow” its insignia. After all, in the SCA the Middle Ages are the present tense, not the past tense...

Which Tabard do I Use?

At the (relatively) recent Spring Coronet Tourney, there was a distinct shortage of herald’s tabards. (I would have thought that with all the heralds in Lochac we could have mustered a few more tabards, but apparently not. Please read this as a hint.) At one point, Sir Kane was obliged to herald a Court for Their Highnesses while wearing the Baronial tabard from Aneala. He now asks whether he should have worn this tabard, which is identifiably a thing of Aneala, while heralding a Court of Lochac. Lady Vesper answers as follows:

“There is no real problem with Sir Kane using the Anealan Baronial tabard to do Principality Court.

After all, Aneala *is* part of the Principality. However, it would be inappropriate for him to 'guest herald' a Court for, say, the Baron and Baroness River Haven wearing the Anealan tabard. And, of course, it would be wrong for anyone to wear the Anealan tabard unless they were an Anealan herald or were doing Court for the Baron and Baroness Aneala. Ideally, he should have worn the Principality tabard to do Principality Court [*or a plain one?*], but this is not an ideal world."

Lochac Heraldic Symposium II

This is a routine reminder that the Lochac Heraldic Symposium II will be held on 27-29th January 1990, in conjunction with the Innilgard Collegium. All heralds and potential heralds are strongly encouraged to attend. Part of the programme includes a discussion of the new *Rules for Submissions* and a chance to open for discussion any heraldic topic you like. Collegium Autocrat is Mistress Aislinn de Valence [Megan Dansie], P.O. Box 607, Unley SA 5061. Telephone (08) 272-3791. Cost for the weekend is \$8 for SCA members, \$10 for others, or \$4 per day. The catered feast on Saturday night is \$5 extra, and bookings for the feast are required by 22nd January. There will be more details, including a provisional programme, in the January *Pegasus*. In the meantime, feel free to call me or Mistress Aislinn for more information. Make cheques payable to "SCA Innilgard".

New Rules for Submissions

I've brought you most of the news about the new *Rules for Submissions* in the *Camels* for October and November — except when you'll be getting your own copy. Well, it was originally the plan of the Laurel Queen of Arms to send a copy of the new *RfS* and the *Administrative Guide* to every group in the SCA *via* the Seneschallate. This may still happen, but not until *after* January. Between now and then, if you'd like a copy of the final *draft* of the *RfS* and the current draft of the *Administrative Guide*, please send me \$2.50 to cover postage and I'll send you what we have. (Together they're 56 pages long, which explains the high postage cost.).

Incidentally, the changes to the way we count conflict is the most radical change under the new *RfS*. Almost everything else is more of a clarification of the previous rules rather than major changes. When we know for sure what we're getting, I'll publish a summary of the changes in the *Camel*.

A Quick Note about Conflict

If you haven't yet obtained your very own copy of the New Rules, you'll need at least a basic outline of the conflict system to understand the discussion of this month's submissions.

The basis of the conflict rules is very simple. There are two "special cases" for considering simple designs. One is when the devices in question consist of just one charge (or group of identical charges), with perhaps just a *chief* or a *bordure*. Even if these two devices have the same field, and the same *chief* or *bordure*, and if the *chief* or *bordure* is charged, the same charges, and if with a complex line of division, the same type of line — even if the two pieces of armory are the same in all these ways, if they have a different type of main charge then they're still clear. (If they differ in ways other than just the main charge, then they're probably clear under the general rule described in the next paragraph.) This is actually just a slight extension of the old "complete difference of major charge" rule. The other special case is when the devices differ by the addition of the major charge or charge group. For example, *Or, three dragons gules* does not conflict with *Or, a chevron between three dragons gules*, because one of the devices is conceptually "about dragons", and the other is "about a chevron", which just happens to have dragons surrounding it as secondary charges. At least I think that's what it means.

If neither of these two special cases exist, then the two devices must differ by two "visually significant differences", and there's a list of them in the New Rules. Basically, the list includes everything that used to be considered as a "major point of difference", and most of what was also considered to

be "a good minor", and a few weird ones. (The text of each rule then goes on to explain how you decide whether the difference is "significant" enough to count or not.) Therefore, you need a little less difference between two SCA devices than you used to. Alas, you need this same amount of difference between an SCA device and mundane arms, and there's some Difference Of Opinion within the College of Arms about whether this will actually make it easier to clear conflicts with mundane armory, something that the Board intended this review of the Rules to accomplish, or not. Stay tuned for details...

The "This Month's Submissions" section of this *Camel* will explain decisions in terms of the new Rules. I realize that some of you don't all have those Rules yet. When you *do* get the Rules, it's probably a good idea to go back through the *Camel* and re-read the submissions section, so you can learn how the Rules work.

Meeting Schedule

My regular monthly meetings are usually held on Sunday afternoons at The Scriptorium IIA, 2A Te Anau Avenue, Prospect SA 5082, starting at 2.00pm. The next regular meeting is at The Scriptorium IIA on Sunday 14th January 1990. After that, they're on 11th February and 11th March. Further dates for 1990 will be listed next month.

The Hund Pursuivant, Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson [Stephen Roylance], holds weekly meetings to provide comments on submissions from other kingdoms. There's a meeting at 8.00pm every Monday night at the home of Lord Thrainn Járngímsson [Stefan Akerblom], "Fjordhalla", 7 Glenlea Close, Rowville VIC 3178. HOWEVER THERE WAS *NOT* A MEETING ON 25th DECEMBER, AND WON'T BE ONE ON 1st JANUARY. There's often an additional meeting on the first Tuesday of the month, at a different venue, although there will *not* be such a meeting for the next month or two. Regular commentary is also taking place in Aneala [Perth], Innilgard [Adelaide], Llyn Arian [Lake Macquarie NSW], River Haven [Brisbane] and Ynys Fawr [Hobart]. Contact the relevant local herald for details.

Memberships

Well, don't say I didn't warn you... On a number of occasions, I've reminded local heralds that under Principality Law, they're required to be financial members of the SCA. The pressure of other matters has prevented me enforcing this rule consistently. Well, I was beaten to it, and those of you who aren't members will have already received a stern letter from the office of the Principality Seneschal. I've been instructed to enforce this rule, and I shall do so. As one of the key officers of their local group, group heralds *must* be members. Indeed, my personal view is that you shouldn't hold *any* office in the SCA unless you're a member, because I don't like the idea of my favorite club being run by people who aren't actually members of it.

Lost Sheep

The neverending task of removing the inconsistencies in my records continues. Here are six names:

Corin the Restful

Ivette de Calais

Isabella Baldovinetti

Madelaine de Plaitett

Isolde of Minster Lovell

Taras Apollonaravich

These people have received awards, but I don't know where they're from. If you know who these people are, please tell me their current SCA and mundane names, the local group in which they reside, and their address if you know it. Any information would be gratefully received.

More Lost Sheep

There are a few more people for whom I have conflicting information, but the problem is a little more subtle than “which group are they from?”. Here are the names, and the questions:

- **John of the Moss Wood:** The College of Scribes believes that he received an Awards of Arms from Valerian and Rowena, but he does not appear on their official list of awards. Has he changed his name?
- **Kelly of Cornwall:** The Scribes think he or she received Arms from Geoffrey and Kira in April this year, but I have no record of this. Can anyone help?
- **Roland of Llyn Arian:** The College of Scribes believes that he received an Awards of Arms from Valerian and Rowena, but he does not appear on their official list of awards. Has he changed his name?
- **Wulfric Strongbow, or possibly Daellus Jeweller:** I’ve never heard of this Lord, but he seems to have received Arms from William and Joanne more than two years ago. Can anyone help?

Now you know why there’s a bit on the submission forms that asks “Have you received awards under a different name?”. It allows the heralds to keep track of all these individuals.

Encourage People to Submit

Part of your duties as a herald, whether rostered for a group or “at large”, is to encourage and assist people to submit their names and devices for registration. *Everyone* should be encouraged, but people who’ve been awarded Arms should perhaps be leaned upon a little more heavily. After all, there’s that bit in the ceremony where they’re charged “to consult with Their Majesties’ heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms”.

People should certainly submit their names as soon as they’ve found something they’re happy with. If the name they’ve chosen isn’t mediæval, or is already taken, it’s better they find out as soon as possible. The longer they keep using an “illegal” name, the harder it will be for them to change.

Here’s a list of the 118 people in Lochac who’ve received Arms, but from whom I haven’t received a submission. As you can see, some of these people received their awards a *long* time ago. Even though it’ll eventually mean more work for me, please encourage these people to submit something as soon as they’ve got a name or design they’re happy with.

Aderyn de Reynaud-Daumeray	Innilgard	Isabeau of the Wylde Woode	Rowany
Aelfred of Mercia	Llyn Arian	Isabella Baldovinetti	?
Agvar Gyanavspavar	Politarchopolis	Isolde of Minster Lovell	?
Alarice of Inverness	East Ridge	Istvan Pannonnius	St Ursula
Alexios Thrakesis	Hawksreach	Ivette de Calais	?
Alexous of Uri	Mordenvale	Jacqueline de l’Arbre	Dismal Fogs
Alfar of Attica	Llyn Arian	James of Eastwood	Bl’d Herman
Alison of Ironshill	Politarchopolis	Jarek Blackthorn	East Ridge
Almira of Deorc	Mordenvale	Jean le Reynaud	Dismal Fogs
Alveric Eupathezdeton	Stormhold	John Warener	Politarchopolis
Alycia of Blessed Herman	Bl’d Herman	Jorund aux Méduse	Bl’d Herman
Amos of Stormhold	Stormhold	Julia of Fairholme	Rowany
Anastacia the Healer	Mordenvale	Katherine of Wooton-under-Edge	Innilgard
Andrew Sangraal	Stormhold	Katrin der Wißbegieride...	St Bart
Angas MacTalla MacLuin	Innilgard	Kirwin of Lockaber	Cyradd Uchel

Aramanthe de Warrene	Stormhold	Kurgan the Untrained	East Ridge
Ariella de Mar	Politarchoopolis	Kyrii de la Pleutaine	Politarchoopolis
Armand d'Estoc	Ynys Fawr	Llyfdwyh Myddchyr	Innilgard
Aurboda	Innilgard	Lyradana of Alexandria	Innilgard
Aurelian the Just	Llyn Arian	Madelaine de Plaitett	?
Bede	Rowany	Madelgyne Boarslayer	River Haven
Benedette de Spencer	Stormhold	Margaret of Swadlingcote	Innilgard
Bess Hadden of York	St Ursula	Martin the Juggler	Stormhold
Bloddeuwydd of Cyn Clywd	Politarchoopolis	Martin the Undecided	Stormhold
Brigid of the Marsh	Abertridwr	Mehitabel du Chat	Agaricus
Ceridwyn of Dismal Fogs	Dismal Fogs	Melissande da Cara...	St Monica
Cirian Degeogaghan	River Haven	Mercedes de la Camarge	Stormhold
Claire de Macci	Mordenvale	Monique de la Maison Rouge	Politarchoopolis
Conal of Leinster	Mordenvale	Morgan Brodryg Aegelweard	Politarchoopolis
Coralie of the Castlecourt	Aneala	Morgana de Taney	River Haven
Corin Andersson	Stormhold	Mortenvain the Grey	Rowany
Corin the Restful	?	Murgatroyd MacCarrum	Stormhold
Daemon Deorc	Mordenvale	Norman of Fairholme	Rowany
Daffyd Cigfan O'Mona	Politarchoopolis	Ogadi of the Oxes	Aneala
Daffyd of the Glen	Stormhold	Pietro del Torro Rosso	Innilgard
Daniel Tremorne	Stormhold	Ragnar Jotunson	Mordenvale
Diana the Dismal	Dismal Fogs	Roberta of the Calling Woods	Stormhold
Douglas Wallwalker	Politarchoopolis	Romana Elspeth...	Rowany
Dubhesa of Mona	Llyn Arian	Rosamund of Bohemia	Aneala
Earn Laf of Mordenvale	Mordenvale	Rosce de Ferrieres	Llyn Arian
Eleanor of Redynge	Abertridwr	Rurik the Grey	River Haven
Elouise Huntington	Rowany	Sa'di al-Zinj	Dismal Fogs
Elspeth Penriner	Politarchoopolis	Samané ís Lydoukes	Stormhold
Ernest Baker	Innilgard	Sebastianne von Amberg	Politarchoopolis
Fianna of Dismal Fogs	Stormhold	Sharr of the Woods	Stormhold
Francis of Bath	Stormhold	Sigrun Greylady	Aneala
Fulk de Basteade	River Haven	Simon de Bruce	Llyn Arian
Gabrielle della Santa Croce	Stormhold	Stephan de Kolt	Politarchoopolis
Garth Grimstalker	Aneala	Sulaimon Orlando Cordobes	St Aldhelm
Gerald Swinford	Bl'd Herman	Talbot of Oakdale	Mordenvale
Ginevra Szorforini	Aneala	Talietha of Brynn Innes	Rowany
Gottfried von der Wolven	River Haven	Taras Apollonaravich	?
Griffon du Lac	Rowany	Telsor du Bois	East Ridge
Griswald of Duk	Rowany	Thomas du Chat	Agaricus
Hamish MacTalla	Bl'd Herman	Thomas of Abraxa	St Bart
Hassan ibn Ysau	Innilgard	Thorbrand the Red	River Haven
Haufoc Hammor	Mordenvale	Torgon Yuand	Innilgard
Ian the Upstanding	Innilgard	Valka Seppitarius	Mordenvale
Ila the Crafty	Mordenvale	William of the Grey Company	Aneala

In addition, there's a lot of people whose submissions were returned some time ago, but who haven't resubmitted yet. These next 59 people had submissions returned more than a year ago. I've shown an "N" for name, "D" for device, "B" for badge, and the month and year the submission was returned.

Aelfwine of Peterborough	St Bartholomew	D 4/88
Aenor Serpentshield	Stormhold	N&D 11/87

Agro d'Aix	River Haven	N&D 9/86
Alarice Beatrix von Thal	Rowany	B 3/84
Andre of Man	Rowany	D 2/84
Aneala (Order of the Golden Swans of Aneala)	Aneala	N&B 11/88
Annabell of Riverhaven	River Haven	D 2/88
Anne du Bois Guilbert	Aneala	D 4/85
Artos Barefoot	Politarchopolis	B 12/86
Bardolph Dragontower	Innilgard	D 3/87
Bran'sagan ó Gymru Newydd	Stormhold	N&D 7/84
Brusi Anderson of the Shetlands	Politarchopolis	B 8/86
Brusi of Orkney	Rowany	B 3/85
Caidin O'hArrachtain	Rowany	N&D 6/87
Catherine Elspeth d'Aix la Chapelle	Stormhold	D 1/87
Charles of the Park	Politarchopolis	D 11/86
Christia Barrett	Rowany	B 5/83
Duncan Morgan	Rowany	B 1/87
Dunean MacCarrum	Stormhold	N 8/85
Edwyn Valon	River Haven	D 5/87
Eirik Axeblade	Innilgard	D 7/88
Eoin O'Halloran	Innilgard	D 2/88
Firiel of the Green Wood	Stormhold	D 1/85
Gillam Adestan	St Aldhelm	D 12/88
Glendrieth Skolbordson	Aneala	N&D 3/87
Gregory of Loch Swan	Aneala	D 3/87
Gwenddydd Rhosyn o Gymru Newydd	Stormhold	B 7/84
Hatchiman Tarro Abenki fra Yashua	Politarchopolis	N&D 2/86
Hoskuld Atlason of Iceland	Politarchopolis	D 4/87
Hugh of Oak	East Ridge	D 9/87
Isolde of the Northern Marches	Aneala	D 10/84
James the Unknown	Stormhold	D 12/88
John Fitzalleyne	Politarchopolis	D 2/86
Jonathon Havoc	Aneala	D 4/85
Lieu ap Macsen	Agaricus	N&D 4/85
Lochac, Principality of (Entertainers Guild)	Lochac	B 12/87
— (Order of the Iron Spoon)	Lochac	B 12/87
Mac-Tire Lochac, Canton of	Mac-Tire Lochan	N&D 4/88
Marion of the Wall	Politarchopolis	D 2/87
Mercurio Rhys d'Alien	Politarchopolis	N&D 9/86
Muhammed ibn ben Kurry	Rowany	D 5/83
Phillip of Erracht	Mac Tire Lochan	D 3/88
Phillippa de Lusignan	Rowany	N&D 5/87
Politarchopolis, Shire of	Politarchopolis	D 10/88
Reinhardt Fenring von Bayerich	Rowany	N 5/84
Robert Furness of Southwood	Innilgard	D 9/88
Robert of Starmount	Innilgard	B 3/85
Robin Reynardo	Politarchopolis	D 4/88
Rodriguez Dias Mendossa	Stormhold	N&D 10/87
Sarah Jane Mander of Wenlock	Politarchopolis	D 2/88
Senev Arnoc	River Haven	N&D 3/85
Seóan Seaxeswain	Politarchopolis	D 2/88

Stormhold (Order of the Golden Drakkar)	Stormhold	N 10/88
Stormhold (Order of the Silver Drakkar)	Stormhold	N 10/88
Tarran of Gower	Dismal Fogs	N&D 6/88
Turgar the Pathfinder	Rowany	D 10/84
William Blackstone of Blackmoor	Aneala	N&D 3/85
William de la Montaigne Coupé	Rowany	D 6/83
Yusuf al-Isfahani	Politarchopolis	D 7/86

When I say you should “encourage” them to submit or resubmit, I mean just that: encourage. *Don't* hassle people into submitting something before they're ready. Our job as heralds is to help the populace register the names and armory *they* want — within the bounds of the rules, of course.

This Month's Submissions

The December meeting of the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on Sunday 10th December in the heat of The Scriptorium IIA. Present were Master Gereint Scholar, Crux Australis Herald; Mistress Aislinn de Valence, Frette Rouge Pursuivant; PE At Large Robert Furness of Southwood; Cornets Lord Dubhghlas MacAilean and René du Bon Bois; and The Cat.

There are several “difficult” submissions this month, which means that I'll spend a few words explaining the decisions. In addition, we're now working under the new *Rules for Submissions*, so I need to spend more time explaining how I've reached my decisions in term of the new Rules. Expect the “This Month's Submissions” section of the *Camel* to be fairly large for the next few months...

1. **Alaine de Rue Vert of Dragon Vale** (request for device reblazon; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HD13]

Sable goutty d' eau, a mermaid erect affronty proper, tailed Or, crined gules, holding in her dexter hand a goblet and in her sinister hand a candelabra Or, its candles argent, enflamed gules.

Lord Alaine's name and device were registered in December 1987. At the time, the blazon was registered thus: *Sable goutty d' eau, a caucasian mermaid erect affronty proper, tailed Or, crined gules, holding in her dexter hand a goblet and in her sinister hand a candelabra Or, its candles argent, enflamed gules* [my emphasis].

Lord Alaine objects to the word *caucasian* being used. His consulting herald argues on his behalf thus: “Given that the Society, as a whole, is recreating mediæval Western European society (as stated in the new *Corpora*), the word *caucasian* becomes irrelevant. A mermaid could not exist in any other colour unless it were specifically stated as such. If a ‘negroid’ mermaid were desired, for instance, an appropriate blazon would be *a Moorish mermaid proper*. The addition of a twentieth-century term to a mediæval device is contradictory to the spirit of the Society as a whole, and completely unnecessary in this particular case.”

I am inclined to agree with Lord Alaine and Lord Decion. Although I can see the case for including the term *caucasian*, to remind us 20th century folk that we shouldn't make racist assumptions, we *are* trying to recreate the atmosphere of mediæval society. Part of that society, whether we like it or not, was the fact that *everyone* was assumed to be caucasian (and Christian, for that matter, with apologies to members of other religions) unless shown otherwise — in which case they were “outsiders”. Bruce Draconarius' *Pictorial Dictionary* states that “when blazoned ‘proper’, mermaids are tinctured with Caucasian (pink) human parts and green fish's tails; the hair color [*sic*] is usually explicitly blazoned” (p.71). (Parker's *Glossary* is silent on the issue.) To me, this seems clear. The mermaid on Lord Alaine's device is already blazoned *proper*, so the modifier *caucasian* is unnecessary. Given that the inclusion or omission of the term makes no difference to the appearance of the device, I see no reason not to concede to Lord Alaine's request. Although we, as 20th century citizens, shouldn't assume that *caucasian* is always the

“default value” in our own society, I think that we should also be mature enough to realize that recreating a small part of authentic mediæval prejudice in the scholarly environment of heraldry does not make us prejudiced ourselves. [*End of social-political-philosophical rant.*]

Consulting herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

2. **Antoine le Rêveur** (device resubmission to Laurel; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID33]

Per pale argent and sable, in saltire a rose gules, slipped, leaved and barbed vert, seeded Or, and a rose argent, slipped, leaved and barbed vert, seeded Or.

Lord Antoine’s name was registered in February 1988. His most recent device submission was blazoned *Sable, a compass star gules, fimbriated argent, within a bordure of flames proper*. This was returned by Laurel in November 1988. Although blazoned as *a bordure of flames proper*, the device looked more like *a bordure rayonny gules, fimbriated Or*. Given that Laurel has banned the fimbriation of plain bordures as non-period practise, she deemed it inappropriate to register a fimbriated bordure with a complex line of division. Moreover, the fimbriation of the compass star added to the “thin-line heraldry” aspect of the device. This is a complete redesign.

This new design is a wonderful piece of heraldic art, with a minimum of charges forming an integrated design. Unfortunately, it breaks the Rule of Tincture by placing colour on colour — in this instance the *vert* stems of the roses on the *sable* portion of the field. The *Rules for Submissions* require that “all armory must have sufficient contrast to allow each element of the design to be clearly identifiable at a distance. Each tincture used in Society armory may be depicted in a variety of shades. Therefore, contrast is not determined by the lightness or darkness of the tinctures on the submitted emblazon, but by the traditional heraldic categorization of tinctures as colours and metals” (VIII.2, “Armorial Contrast”). Specifically, “The field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall” (VIII.2.b.i, “Contrast Requirements”). Here, the *roses slipped and leaved* are differentiated from plain old *roses* by the stems. It is therefore important for those stems to be clearly identifiable. Here, the stems are partly colour on colour, so the design must be returned. Previous rulings of the Laurel office support this decision. In August 1988, a submission was returned for similar cause. “Although minor details of a charge may break tincture, the crining and furring of the beast here is not minor. The contrast between the sable of the lower extremities of the [monster] and the vert of the field is so dim that the lower portion of the monster fades into the field” (*Precedents of Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, The Second Year*, Da’ud ibn Auda, p.11).

Further, I believe this design to be in conflict with Diarmard ap Gwilym; *Per pale argent and gules, two roses slipped, the slips enarched and entwined along the line of division, counter-changed, seeded counterchanged* (SCA device, Jun 81). Although I can count one visual difference for the field (X.4.a, “Field Differences”), there I don’t think there’s enough to count another for the changes in the charges.

Well, that’s what I wrote immediately after my meeting. However, since then I’ve been thinking that perhaps my interpretation of the contrast rules is a little strict, and perhaps under the new *RfS* I can count a significant difference for the difference between *crossed in saltire* and *enarched and entwined*. I shall therefore submit this device to obtain a ruling.

Consulting heralds: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw and the submittor.

3. **Arenvald von Hagenberg** (device resubmission to Laurel, appeal of return; SUBMITTED WITH SUPPORT) [Stormhold, HID414]

Per chevron chequy Or and azure, and sable, in base a dragon segreant Or.

Lord Arenvald’s name was registered in June 1989. At that time, Lady Laurel returned this very same device for technical conflict with Brian the Inquisitive: *Per fess rayonny argent, ermined gules, and gules, in chief a dragon rampant Or* (SCA device, Oct 82).

I believe that under the old *Rules for Submissions* this device should be clear of conflict, counting the maximum of one major point of difference for all the differences in the field, and

another major for the difference in placement of the dragon (*in chief* versus *in base*). We are now operating under the new *RfS*, and I still believe that these devices are not in conflict. I count one visual difference for the very different field (X.4.a, "Field Difference"), and the other for the difference in location of the dragon (X.4.g, "Arrangement Changes").

The argument for technical conflict depends on the "forced changes" provision. To quote from the new *RfS* (X.4.g, "Arrangement Changes"), you can count a visual difference for changes in the relative positions of charges "provided that change is not caused by other changes to the design. Changes to other parts of the design frequently cause changes to the arrangement of charge groups, so changing from *Argent, a fess between two unicorns within an orle purpure* to *Argent, a pale between two unicorns within an orle purpure* requires that the unicorns move from *in pale* to *in fess*", and you can't count that as a difference. Here, the argument is that the differences in the field cause the difference in location of the dragon. True, it might be said that in the case of Arnevald's device, the *dragon Or* must be *in base*, because it couldn't lie on the portion of the device that's *chequy Or and azure (dragons Or and cheques Or don't mix)*. However the same is not true of Brian's device. If Brian's *dragon Or* can exist on the portion of the device tinctured *argent ermined gules*, then it can certainly be placed centrally on the device, overlying the plain *gules* portion of the field. Brian's placement of the dragon *in chief* is *not* forced by the field, but is a conscious design choice. It should therefore count as a visual difference.

Consulting herald: Arenvald von Hagenberg.

4. Aveline de Roet (device resubmission to Vesper; SUBMITTED) [Dismal Fogs, H1D452]

Per chevron sable and azure, a seahorse erect, maintaining a pitcher bendwise, and in chief a crescent argent.

This identical device submission was returned by Lady Vesper in October 1989 (see page V-3 of this very *Camel*). The design was judged to be too similar to that of Eilonwy Andereth: *Azure, a sea-unicorn rampant regardant argent* (SCA device, Aug 79). While there was a minor point of difference for the difference in the field, and another minor for the differences in the monsters, we could not count the usual major point of difference for the crescent as a secondary charge. Under the old *Rules for Submissions*, in most circumstances, adding a secondary charge is worth a full major point. However, when that secondary charge is a standard brisure, or mark of cadency, the Rules did not allow the full point. [What's "cadency" and "brisure"? See the note immediately below.] In addition, the design was very close to Rowan of Windtree Tower: *Per saltire sable and vert, a seahorse erect argent* (SCA device, July 84), with a similar point count.

I'm resubmitting this device exactly as before, however, because it must now be considered under the new *RfS* — and it's clear. Compared with Eilonwy Andereth, there is one visual difference for the difference in fields (X.4.a, "Field Difference"), and another for the crescent (X.4.b, "Addition of Charges on the Field"). Unlike the old *RfS*, you *can* count a difference when the added charge is a standard brisure. The text of X.4.b clearly states that "adding or removing any group of charges placed directly on the field, including strewn charges, is one clear difference". Further, the preamble to Part X, "Conflicting Armory", says "Period armory frequently distinguished between immediate relatives, like a father and his son, by making a single change to the arms in a process called 'cadency'. The changes made in such circumstances can be considered the smallest change that period heralds would recognize." Period heralds would certainly consider adding a crescent to be a cadencing difference because, as we all should know, the crescent was the standard brisure for the second son. Similarly, comparing this design with Rowan of Windtree Tower, we count one difference for the field, the other for the crescent. As before, the pitcher, while a nice artistic touch, doesn't make any heraldic difference at all.

Consulting herald: Frae Fitzalleyne.

[A Note on Cadency: What's a "standard mark of cadency"? Turn the page...

Cadency marks are one of the standard ways of marking a close blood or feudal relationship, such as adding a bordure or a chief, or one of the standard "marks of brisure" (label for the first son, crescent for the second, mullet for the third and so on). For a quick overview of cadency, a good a place as any to start reading is Chapter XXXI of Fox-Davies' A Complete Guide to Heraldry.]

5. **Cassandra the Gypsy** (new name; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID481]

Cassandra is derived from the Greek Κασσανδρα and, according to Withycombe, was a common Christian name in the 13th and 14th centuries (p.59). The SCA has registered it as recently as February 1989 for *Cassandra al-Dabaran*. The epithet *the Gypsy* is in modern English.

Consulting herald: Gareth Greystone.

6. **Elenor of the Grieving Heart** (device resubmission to Vesper; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID93]

Sable, a hart's head, erased and sinister facing, weeping, argent, within an orle of suns in splendour Or.

Lady Elenor's name was registered in January 1988. Her most recent device submission was *Argent, a stag's head erased affronty proper, between its antlers a sword inverted gules, a bordure invected argent*. This was returned by Vesper in October 1987. To quote the decision, "it has recently been ruled that a stag's attires proper are basically light, and cannot be placed on argent. Since the attires form a significant part of this design, it was felt that the device should be returned for consultation. Her alternatives were too vague to act upon."

This new design deals with that problem.

Consulting herald: the submittor.

7. **Eric Reafan** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID477]

Per bend bendy sable and Or and lozengy sable and Or, in chief a raven rising, wings elevated and addorsed, argent.

According to Withycombe, the Danish given name *Eric* was introduced into England by the Danes before the Domesday Book was compiled (p.105), so it was obviously in use in Denmark well before that. The surname *Reafan* is intended to be the Danish for "raven", although no documentation was provided. The submittor requests that the name be corrected if necessary. This name should be clear of *Erik Ravenclaw* (SCA name, Mar 86). Under RfS V.4, "Difference of Phrases", "If at least one phrase is significantly changed, the two names will not conflict. There must be a significant change to both the sound and appearance of one word to be considered significant." I think that *Reafan* and *Ravenclaw* are indeed significantly different by this requirement.

The striking device (no pun intended — well, at least not originally) appears free of conflict problems.

Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

8. **Gareth Greystone** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID471]

Per fess sable and argent, a pale counterchanged, overall a dragon rampant gules, in chief two hourglasses argent.

According to Withycombe, *Gareth* was recorded at Wigan in AD1593 (p.125). *Greystone* is an English surname dating from the 14th century. Reaney records *Willam Graistaine* or *de Graystones* in AD1332 and 1380 (p.155, under *Grayston*). The variant with *Grey-* rather than *Gray-* seems reasonable enough. This name should also be clear of *Gareth of Greymarch* (SCA name, Jul 87), by RfS V.4, as explained immediately above.

The device is clear of *Cristiant ferch Eirian: Per fess sable and argent, a pale counterchanged, overall a bagwyn rampant guardant gules* (SCA device, Nov 86). According to Bruce Draconarius' *Pictorial Dictionary*, a *bagwyn* is a monster similar to an heraldic antelope, but with

a bushy tail, fringes of fur on the legs, and long swept-back attires. It is just period, dating from AD1539 (p.5). I can count one visual difference for the difference between the *dragon* and the *bagwyn*. *R/S* X.4.e, "Type Changes", says "Significantly changing the type of any group of charges placed directly on the field, including strewn charges or charges overall, is one clear difference... Types of charges considered to be separate in period, for example a lion and an heraldic tyger, will be considered different." The other visual difference comes from the *hourglasses*.

Consulting heralds: the submittor and the Massed Hund Meeting.

9. **Guimora Peverel of Scopasheall** (new name; SUBMITTED) [Innilgard; HID484]

Guimora is the name of the mother of a Norman called Robert, documented in a history of the Norman conquest by William of Poitiers, as quoted in R Allen Brown's *The Norman Conquest* (Edward Arnold, London 1984) (p.30). A *Ranulph Peverel* is found in the Domesday Book, and Reaney dates *Peverel* to AD1161-77 (p.271, under *Peverall*). The locative *of Scopasheall* is meant to be the Anglo-Saxon for "of poets/singers/artists hall". We realize that '*of*' is probably not the correct Anglo-Saxon preposition; however, the submittor requests that the correct Anglo-Saxon be substituted.

Consulting herald: Aislinn de Valence.

10. **Mungo of the Rock** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID218]

Argent, two bendlets azure between a unicorn's head couped and a cross couped sable, a bordure azure.

Mungo is a common Scottish name, especially in Glasgow. *Mungo* was the pet-name of Saint Kentigern (died AD612), a bishop and evangelist of Strathclyde and Cumbria. According to Farmer's *The Oxford Dictionary of Saints*, "there are several ancient Scottish dedications to Kentigern under his pet-name of *Mungo* and nine in England, mainly in Cumbria" (p.232), which implied that *Mungo* was used in period. The SCA has registered the name once before, to *Mungo Sheepshanks of the Hill* in May 1988. The locative *of the Rock* is common English.

The device was originally submitted as *Argent, two bendlets azure between a unicorn's head couped and a cross couped sable, a bordure counterchanged*, drawn with the *bendlets* counterchanged over the *bordure*. However, in period *bordures* just didn't behave this way. After discussion with the submittor's consulting herald, we have substituted the more usual form.

Consulting herald: Mararaid o Coed Radnor.

11. **Ninianne æt Séolesigge** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HIUD483]

Per bend sinister Or and gules, a dragon sejant erect sable, in canton two battleaxes crossed in saltire sable, hafted gules.

Ninianne was not documented in the submission. However, Withycombe mentions a *Saint Ninian* who died in AD432 (p.229), and this could be a reasonable feminine form. The SCA has previously registered *Niniane Bethoc* in April 1988, and *Niniane Cadthurail* in July 1983. We also had the vague memory that *Ninianne* is found in the Athruian legends, but have nothing to verify this. The surname *æt Séolesigge* is Old English for "at Selsey", and Selsey is a town on the south coast of England, not far from the mouth of the Solent. It is my understanding that Old English formed locative surnames in this way, with the preposition *æt*. (In modern English, we'd probably use the word '*of*'.) This spelling of *Séolesigge* is documented in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicles* for 980, as quoted in Mitchell & Robinson's *A Guide to Old English* (Basil Blackwell Ltd, 1983) (p.205).

The device appears free of problems.

Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

12. **Peter æt Séolesigge** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HIUD482]

Per bend sinister sable and azure, a dragon sejant erect argent, in canton two battleaxes crossed in saltire argent.

Peter hardly needs documenting. However, in the interest of completeness, I should record that according to the Withycombe, the form *Peter* was first recorded in the 14th century, the earliest example being *Petyr* in the *Morte Arthure* of ca.1355 (p.243). The surname *æt Séolesigge* is Old English, as documented in the preceding submission.

This device was submitted as *Per bend sinister sable and azure, a dragon sejant erect argent, in canton two battleaxes crossed in saltire azure*. This breaks the contrast rules (*RfS* VIII.2.b, "Contrast Requirements") by having the *azure* battleaxes on the *sable* portion of the field. We have therefore substituted the submitter's second choice design, with *argent* battleaxes.

The device is very similar to the preceding one. Indeed, under the old *Rules for Submissions*, they would be in conflict, unless "permission to conflict" had been granted by the submitters. A different field would have been worth a major point of difference, and a differently-tinctured charge would be worth another major point. However, the old *Rules* incorporated the concept of "demotion", whereby the second major point of difference from the same category as the first was demoted to a minor point, and so on. You could therefore count at most a major and a minor point of difference for all the differences in tincture. This concept of "demotion" does not exist in the new *Rules*. In addition, under the old *RfS*, devices could not have the same outline when rendered in black and white. This restriction doesn't exist in the new *Rules* either. Under the new *RfS* these two devices are clear, even without any presumed "permission to conflict". I can count one visual difference for the different fields (X.4.a, "Field Difference"), and another for the difference in tincture of the charges (X.4.d, "Tincture Changes").

Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

[A Note on "Permission to Conflict": Looking at these two devices, for *Nimianne æt Séolesigge* and *Peter æt Séolesigge*, one can easily guess that these Good Gentles fully intend their devices to be similar, and would give each other "permission to conflict". But what if one of the submitters had already registered their name and device, and the other only submitted several years later after moving address? It could be dangerous to assume that just because the second submitter had chosen the same SCA surname, the originally submitter would wish the new conflicting device to be registered. In all cases, even when it might appear "obvious" that permission exists, evidence of that permission should be included with the submission. This should take the form of a letter from the original submitter, addressed to the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, giving permission for the second submitter to register a device in conflict with his or her own. The letter should refer to the new submitter by name. It should also mention which device is being given "permission to conflict", because it's quite possible that although a submitter might give permission for one design to conflict, they might find other designs to be "too close".

Incidentally, the old *Rules for Submissions* required that even when permission to conflict had been granted, two devices must still have differed by a major point of difference. As far as I can tell, the new *RfS* don't mention any limit. It's the sort of thing that should be included in the forthcoming *Administrative Rules* — but the first draft of those *Rules* didn't mention a limit either. I'll let you know what that limit is when I can discover it myself.]

13. **Qabu-tu Qasar** (new name and device; name SUBMITTED, device RETURNED) [Rowany, HID491]

Per fess sable and argent, a dragon passant guardant, wings elevated and addorsed, Or, issuant from two demi-eggs fracted vert.

(Please note that this submission was not considered at the meeting, but a short time thereafter.)

The name is Mongol, and is documented from *The Mongol Chronicle* (*Altan Tobci*), translated by Charles Bawden (Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden 1955). In this book, paragraph 24 begins "qabu-tu qasar ci sayaday qadayala", which is translated as the order "Alert-shooter Qasar, you guard the quiver" (p.130). (In the passage, the Blessed Lord is issuing orders to his

men to guard the house against the approaching enemy.) While it's obvious that *Qasar* is a name of some sort, it is *not* immediately obvious that the whole phrase, *Qabu-tu Qasar*, is a name. Why? If you'll excuse a little grammar...

One of the qualities of nouns in the English language is that they don't change form as they change their case — so unless you've studied a language where this *does* happen, this next section is going to be somewhat opaque. Nevertheless... The College of Arms registers names in the nominative case, which is the form a noun takes when it's used as the subject of a sentence. Most languages consider this to be the basic form of the noun — and a name is just a noun. However, in the sentence quoted from the *Chronicle*, the verb is in the imperative, the "mood" used when giving an order ("Fred, fill the cup!"). This means that the name *Qasar* is in the vocative case. Further, if Mongolian is one of those languages where the adjectives change to "agree with" the noun, then the epithet *qabu-tu* may well be in a vocative form as well. What the documentation shows is that *Qabu-tu Qasar* is the vocative form of a name. It does *not* show what the form of that same name might be in the nominative case. It might be the same thing, or it might be something different, depending on how Mongolian grammar works. Grammar lesson over.

The function of documentation is not only to show that the elements used in a name are valid. It must demonstrate that the elements are arranged in the correct manner for the language in question. Since Mongolian grammar is decidedly outside the experience of the Crux Australis office, I have nothing to add to the material provided by the submitter. However, I seem to remember someone in the College of Arms who *did* know something about Mongolian, so I shall submit this name and see what happens. In any event, the submitter has requested us to correct the grammar should this prove necessary.

Please note that this does not address the issue of name conflict. The name is *identical* with a name in *The Mongol Chronicle*. It's possible that Alert-shooter Qasar is a significant historical person with whom an SCA name may not conflict.

The device was drawn in a non-period pictorial manner. In particular, the position of the dragon was *not* a standard heraldic posture, and the blazon I've given is only an approximation. The head overlapped the wings in such a way as to seriously reduce the identifiability of the monster. Without looking at the fine detailing lines, it could be *any* pair of wings issuing from the broken egg. The device is therefore returned so that the submitter may specify a dragon in one of the standard heraldic postures.

Consulting herald: none listed.

14. **River Haven, Barony of**, badge for "Order of the Bridged Towers" (resubmission to Laurel; SUBMITTED) [Riven Haven, HID76]

Azure, two towers conjoined by a doubly arched bridge Or, a base wavy argent.

The name of this order was registered in May 1987. The most recent badge submission, *Azure, two towers conjoined by a doubly arched bridge argent, a bordure Or*, was returned by Laurel in November 1988 for conflict with the arms of Pount: *Azure, a bridge of two arches argent* (Papworth, p.350). Although SCA badges only needed a single major point of difference from mundane arms, under an often-forgotten section of the old *RfS* (well, often forgotten by me), that single difference could not be generated by a "standard mark of cadency". [What's "cadency"? See the note under submission number 4 above.] In this case, the River Haven badge merely adds a *bordure* to the arms of Pount, which is obviously illegal by this rule.

This new design clears the conflict. The base isn't really a standard mark of cadency, and the tinctures have been interchanged. The design is also clear of the arms of the Barony of the Bridge: *Azure, a twin-towered three-arched bridge and on a chief Or, a laurel wreath vert* (SCA device, May 81). I can count one visual difference for the difference between a *chief* and a *base wavy* (X.4.e, "Type Changes"), and another for the laurel wreath (X.4.i, "Addition of Charges on Charges"). (*RfS* X.3, "Required Charges Transparent", only applies when you're comparing "two

pieces of official Society armory that share required charges" — that is, the arms of two groups. When only one of the pieces of armory is such official armory, and the other is an "ordinary"-badge or device, this rules does not apply.)

The submission forms have been countersigned by the Baron and Baroness River Haven, as required.

Consulting herald: Eric of Stormwind.

15. **Thorfinn Hrolfsson** (new badge; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID280]
(*fieldless*) A 'Thorn' rune sable.

Master Thorfinn's name was registered in June 1984. He already has a registered badge: (*fieldless*) A demi-lion issuant from the lower half of a fleur-de-lys azure, maintaining a 'Thorn' rune sable. He wishes to retain that badge; this is a new submission.

Until the brand new *Rules for Submissions* were approved recently, badges consisting of a single character (letters of the alphabet, numbers, runes, kanji *etc*) were illegal. Although characters might be used as *part of* a badge design, they couldn't form the entire design by themselves. Precedents were originally set during Master Baldwin of Erebor's tenure as Laurel King of Arms. In August 1984, he ruled that "the consensus of the College of Arms was that a single letter of the alphabet may not be registered as a personal badge. To quote Batonvert, 'We cannot protect single letters, since anyone has the right to use his or her initials without regard to conflict. Since we cannot protect them we should not register them'." Later, in February 1985, with regard to another submission, Master Baldwin ruled "if she wishes to mark her possessions with the Roman numeral two, she may, but we can't really grant her exclusive use of that symbol". And again, in the same month, "I also do not feel that we can grant exclusive use of a *kanji* [*Japanese character*] to someone". The August 1986 edition of the *Rules for Submissions* incorporated these decisions on single-character badges (AR10c, Charge restriction: letters, words and symbols). However, in the new *RfS*, this provision has specifically been deleted.

Master Thorfinn believes that his badge design, using just a single character, should still be illegal. The use of a *thorn* rune as a charge is certainly acceptable. It was last registered in the badge of Thorbjorn Thordarson: *Sable, in fess two thorn runes within a bordure argent* (SCA badge, August 1988). What is questionable (if that's the right term to use) is registering this rune for Master Thorfinn's sole use as a badge. Master Thorfinn would therefore like to see this badge submission *returned* by Lady Laurel. The meeting strongly agreed with him. Indeed, there was some feeling that if this badge *is* registered, we'd collect 26 likely people and register the 26 badges (*fieldless*) *The roman letter "A"* though to (*fieldless*) *The roman letter "Z"*, making writing impossible.

This, Gentle Heralds, is what we call a Test Case — a controversial submission that deliberately tests the edges of the Rules. Although I agree with Master Thorfinn that this badge should be illegal, for me to return it would defeat the point of the exercise, which is to get Lady Laurel to make a ruling. It will therefore be submitted, and doubtless Lady Vesper will do likewise. And after that, well, let's see what happens.

Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

These submissions have been forwarded to the Vesper Principal Herald, and will be considered at her January meeting. You can find drawings of the devices and badges on page C-1.

News of Previous Submissions

The West Kingdom College of Herald's *Minutes* for October arrived on 30th November. The extracts concerning Lochac are on pages V-1 to V-3. The *Minutes* for November arrived on 12th December, and the extracts are on pages V-4 and V-5.

The Laurel Queen of Arms' *Letter of Acceptance and Return (LoAR)* for her October meeting arrived

on 22nd December and the relevant extracts are on page L-1.

The *LoAR* for the November meeting has not yet arrived. The submissions that were decided upon at that meeting are: *Ælfric of Dorcestre* (device); *Andfryd of Trondelag* (name and device); *David of Lockerbie* (device); *Eleanor Terrington* (name and device); *Elizabeth Saint Clair* (device); *Maredudd Goch ap Llywelyn ap Cadwallon Gwrthryniion* (change of device); *Richard de Montfort of Hasting* (appeal of name return); *Ynys Fawr, Shire of* (name and device); and *Zarifah Um-al-Laban al-Badawi* (name).

At her December meeting, Lady Laurel will be considering: *Andrew of Gwent* (name); *Bran Emrys o Garnhedryn* (name); *Mordred Boarslayer* (name and device); *Saint Ursula, College of* (device); and *Viviane Morgaine de Burgh* (device).

When you count all the names, devices and badges, Lady Laurel must deal with something like 200–400 items a month. It is understandable that she does not answer enquiries about the status of individual submissions. The way we find out whether she has registered something or returned it is to read the *Letters of Acceptance and Return* — and the *LoARs* are running late.

Final Words

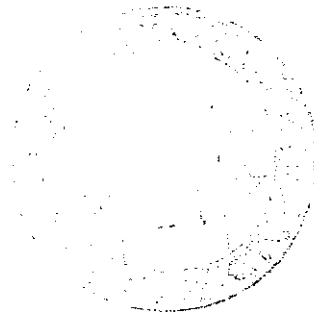
Whew! What an enormous *Camel*. After reading all that, I hope you still have time for everything else you need to do — like writing your reports.

There's *one* more thing I'd like you to do, however. Well, *two*, but they're related. First, I hope to have the chance of meeting many of you at Twelfth Night, either again or for the first time. I know I'm bound to be busy, so I ask you to take the time to come up to me and say "Hello", even if you don't have any immediate problems you'd like me to deal with. I'd also like you to think of some difficult questions. While I may not have the time to answer them at Twelfth Night, the Lochac Heraldic Symposium II will allow plenty of time for us to explore whatever heraldic issues you'd like to raise. If you're coming to the Symposium, please bring at least one difficult question with you. If you're not coming, give your difficult question to someone who *is* coming. I'm looking forward to some lively debate.

My Lords and Ladies, I know that my correspondence is running late, and that I haven't had the chance to write individually to all of you. I'll take this opportunity, therefore, to thank you all for your fine efforts this mundane year. That portion of the West Kingdom College of Heraldry here in Lochac is one of the best heraldic administrations in the Known World, and it's through the many hours of fine work and study that *you* have provided that this has been possible. Heraldry All, I offer my sincere thanks, and also my best wishes for this, the Holiday Season, whatever your beliefs.

Your Servant,

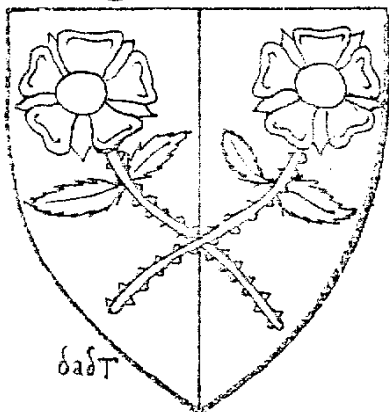
gereint's scholaris
 Baron Master Gereint Scholar
 Crux Australis Herald



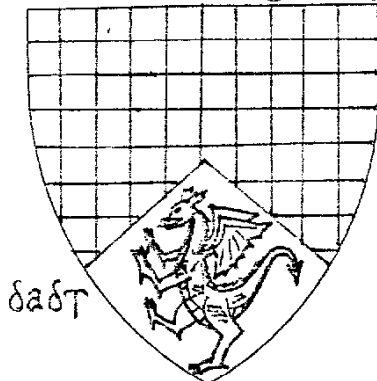
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The following devices and badges were considered by the Crux Australis Herald on 10th December XX:V (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Vesper Principal Herald, unless marked otherwise:

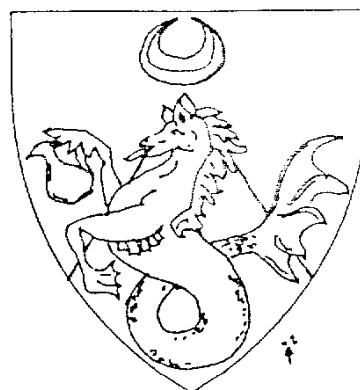
Antoine le Rêveur



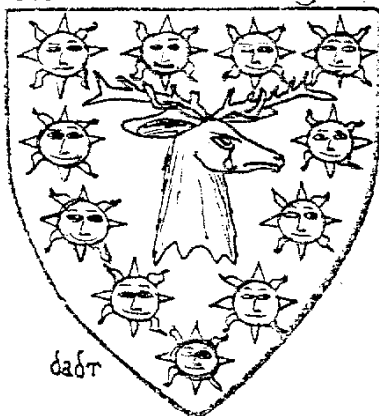
Arenvald von Hagenberg



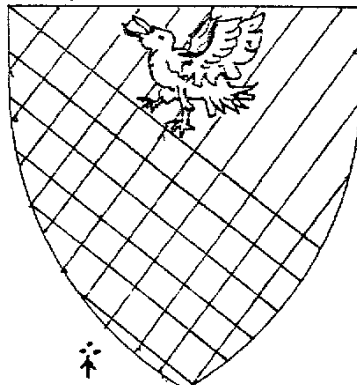
Aveline de Roet



Elenor of the Grieving Hart



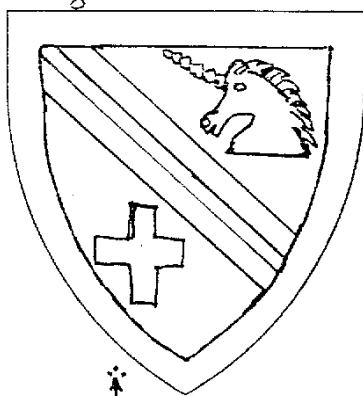
Eric Reafan



Gareth Greystone



Mungo of the Rock



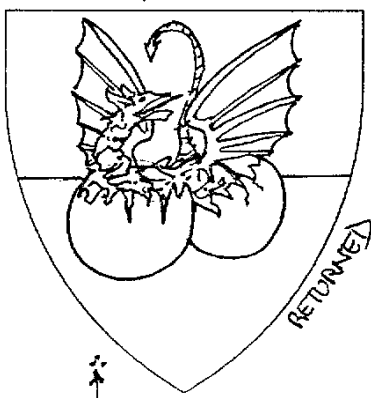
Ninianne aet Seotigge



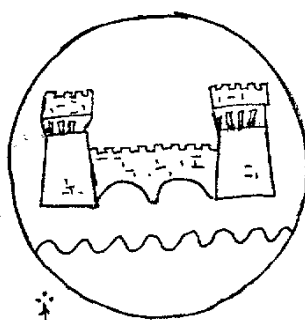
Peter aet Seotigge



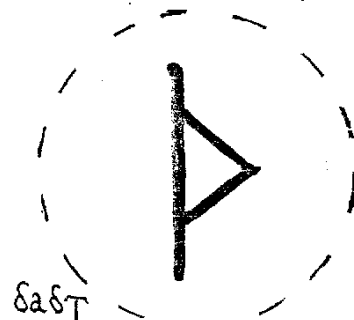
Qabu-tu Qasar



River Haven



Thorfinn Hrolfsson



The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 15th October A.S. XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

1. Adelbert von Strasburg (Aneala) change of holding name

This is a name change from "David of Aneala", given by Laurel to the submitter in June of 1987 so his device could be registered. His first attempt to change the holding name, to "Delbert of Swabia", was returned for having an incorrectly formed given name and for being in conflict with Duke "Albrecht von Swabia". "Adalbert" is cited on page 9 of Withycombe, under "Albert" and "Strasburg" is a well-known town in East Germany. Consulting heralds: Kane Greymane and Alison von Markheim.

3. Andrew Fletcher (St. Bartholomew) new name and device

Per pale sable and Or, in chief three saltorels coupé counterchanged.

"Andrew" is noted in period in Withycombe p. 23. "Fletcher" is an occupational surname dated in Bardsley to 1379 (page 292). Websters New Biographical Dictionary, notes an "Andrew Fletcher" of Saltoun, a Scottish politician who lived from 1655-1716. In spite of his inclusion in the Dictionary, we do not feel that he was sufficiently important to restrict the use of this very common, period name. On the device: just in case the change of the position of the charges (worth a point) and the change of charge isn't enough to overcome a marked visual resemblance between saltorels and millrinds, Mistress Kathrine of Bristol has given him permission to conflict with her registered arms, "Per pale sable and Or, three millrinds counterchanged". Consulting herald: Eleanor Lyttilhayles.

5. Aveline de Roet (Dismal Fogs) new name, see RETURNS for device

"Aveline" is cited in Withycombe, p. 113, as "common in the 12th and 13th century. Everyman's Encyclopedia, (vol. 3, p. 197) lists a "Philippa de Roet" from 1366. Consulting herald: Frae Fitzalloyne.

11. Hafdan Shieldbreaker (River Haven) new name and device

Per pale sable and Or, a griffin rampant and on a chief two griffins rampant, all counterchanged.

"Hafdan" is a variant spelling of the common Old Norse name "Halfdanr", found in Bassi, page 11. While having the same charge in two different sizes on the same device is not ideal style, it is perfectly period and acceptable. Consulting herald: Glynyhvar of River Haven.

12. Joab Cohen (Ynnis Fawr) new name only

"Joab" is the name of a Biblical character from the Old Testament. "Cohen" is a common Jewish surname meaning "priest" and is cited in Kaganoff's Dictionary of Jewish Names and Their History on page 24. Consulting herald: Julian du Bois.

13. Julian du Bois (Ynnis Fawr) new name only

Withycombe, p. 183, dates "Julian" to the 13th C. The surname is the correct French for "of the woods". Consulting herald: the submitter.

17. Leif Gregson (Ynnis Fawr) new name only

"Leif" is a common Old Norse name and is cited in the form "Leifr" in Bassi, page 13. "Gregson" is an English patronymic and Reaney DES (page 156) cites this spelling to 1332. Consulting heralds: Erolf Herjolfsson and Julian du Bois.

19. Martin de Mont Blanc (Ynnis Fawr) name passed, device resubmission

Purple, four bendlets enhanced and in base a mullet Or.

His name was submitted to Laurel on our LoI of June 1989. His previous submission, which had an azure field, was in conflict. This seems to clear all conflicts we could find. Consulting herald: Julian du Bois.

The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 15th October A.S. XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

20. Morag Freyser (Ynnis Fawr) name passed, new device

Per pale argent and gules, a fret counterchanged and on a chief per pale vert and argent, three lozenges counterchanged.

Her name was passed on the LoAR of May 1989. Consulting herald: Julian du Bois.

26. Tristram Broderson (Ynnis Fawr) new name only

Withycombe, page 283, dates this spelling of "Tristram" to 1189. This is the patronymic form of the Old Norse given name "Broder", cited in Reaney DBS to 1066. Consulting heralds: Hrolf Herjolfsson and Julian du Bois.

31. Wulfgar of the Frozen Isle (River Haven) new name only

The submitter documents the given name as an Old English name found in England Before the Conquest, Clemoes and Hughes, page 207, as a personal name found "on the coinage of Edward". The epithet is common English. Consulting herald: Wulfstan of Broxton.

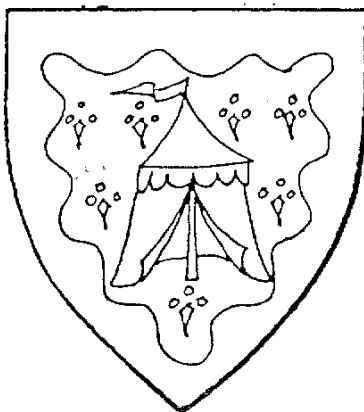
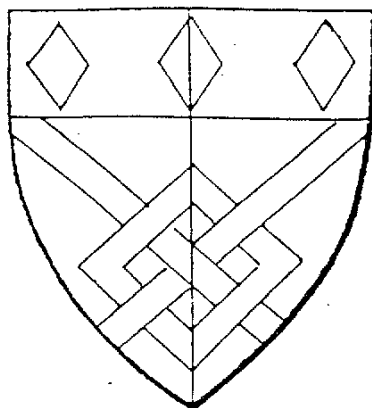
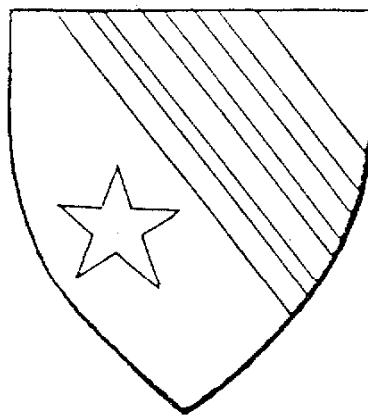
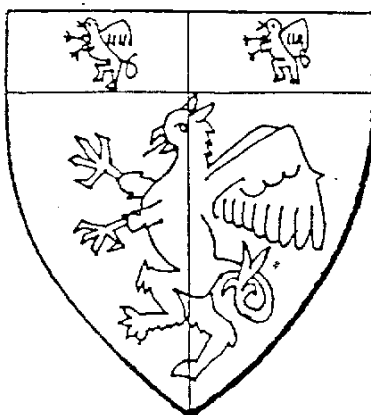
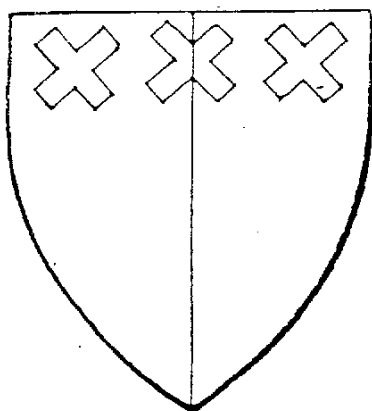
32. Wulfstan of Broxton (River Haven) new name only

This submitter also documents his given name from England Before the Conquest, page 207. "Broxton" is a town in Cheshire, England, and was mentioned in the Domesday Book. Consulting herald: the submitter.

33. Zarifah Um-el-Laban al-Badawi (Aneala) name passed, new device

Ermine, a pavillion within a bordure wavy sable.

The name was submitted to Laurel on our LoI of August 1989. Consulting herald: Kane Greymane.



The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 15th October A.S. XXIV (1989) and were RETURNED:

Aveline de Roet (Dismal Fogs) name passed, device returned

Per chevron sable and azure, a seahorse erect maintaining a pitcher, in chief a crescent all argent.

This device is in conflict with that registered to Eilonwy Andereth, "Azure, a sea-unicorn rampant regardant argent". While there is a minor point for the change to the field and a another minor for the changes to the monster, we can't give the usual full point of difference for the addition of the secondary crescent. Under most circumstances, adding a single significant secondary charge is worth a full point of difference. However, when the secondary charge is a standard brisure, or mark of cadency, the Rules do not allow the full point of difference. It is also very close to the device registered to Rowan of Windtree Tower, "Per salture sable and vert, a seahorse erect argent". There is a point for the changes to the field, but the addition of the crescent again is not more than a minor and the addition of the pitcher maintained by the beastie is only a small minor. Consulting herald: Frae Fitzallyne.

Mararaid o Coed Radnor (Stornhold) name and device returned

Per chevron inverted azure and argent, a rapier argent and two arrows inverted in saltire sable.

The submitter claims that "Mararaid" is a spelling variation of "Mairearad", the Gaelic form of "Margaret". Unfortunately, the use of vowels is not random in Gaelic and the supporting documentation that convinced Crux Australis that this was an acceptable variant was not included with the submission. In addition, "Coed" ("forest" in Welsh) should mutate to "Goed" in this usage. As she allowed no changes in spelling, both the name and the device (which seems to be acceptable, even if comprised solely of little, skinny charges) will have to be returned. Consulting herald: Decion of Trefriw Wold.

Rhianwen ni Dhiarnada (Aneala) device resubmission returned

Sable, a unicorn rampant Or, armed and crined argent.

Her name was passed on the LoAR of June 1988. Several previous devices have been returned at Laurel level for conflict. This elegant resubmission is in conflict with the devices registered to Wulff Egilsson, "Sable, a horse rampant and in chief two swords inverted in saltire Or", and to Charles Alexander Everyman, "Ermine, a unicorn rampant sable armed, crined, tufted on the hocks and unguled gules." In the first case, there is a point for deleting the secondary charges, but another full point cannot be gotten for the changes between an horse and a unicorn and the changes to the colours of the manes and tails. In the second case, there is only a maximum of a point and a minor allowed for changes to colour, even when they are as extensive as this. Consulting herald: Kane Greymane.

The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 19th November A.S. XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

2. Alasdair Blackhill (Parvus Portus) new name only

"Alasdair" is a spelling variant of the common Gaelic given name "Alastair". Under "Alexander", Black (Surnames of Scotland, p. 16) notes both the spellings "Alastair" as early as the 14th C. and "Alaxandair" in 1467, so this would seem to be a reasonable variant. "Blackhill" is the name of a town in Scotland, slightly north of Peterhead. Consulting herald: Kyrii Windstrider.

9. Donal Fireshaker (Innilgard) new name and device

Per pale argent and sable, flames of fire proper, a base engrailed azure.

Withycombe, p. 86, lists the given name as an Irish form of "Donald", and O'Corrain and Maquire, p. 75 note it as a form of "Donnall", and date the latter to the 6th C. "Fireshaker" is a epithet coined of common English elements. Those at the Kingdom meeting shared the Crux Australis Herald's doubts that this is either a likely medieval name or a properly formed one. (If these elements were to have been combined into a name in period, it would have been much more likely to have been found as "Shakefire".) However, there is no question that it is a TSCA ("Typical SCA") epithet. It certainly is in keeping with other, similar epithets that have been registered in the past, including "of Starfall", "Skyfire", "Smoke-eater" and "Windchaser". We pass it on, reservations and all, to the College of Arms. The submitter will be informed that "flames proper", when on argent are "Or, fimbriated gules", but when they cross the line of division onto the sable they should be "gules, fimbriated Or". Consulting herald: Daniel (Baos) Windchaser, who defends, but does not accept responsibility for, the epithet.

10. Ellyn Dawndelyon D'Azay (St. Monica) new name and device

Or, a rabbit rampant to sinister sable.

This spelling of "Ellyn" is listed in Withycombe, p. 101, and is dated to 1507. "Dawndelyon" is a medieval spelling of "dandelion" and Jan Jönsjö's Studies in Middle English Nicknames: I. Compounds, p. 79, notes one "William Dawndelyon" dating to 1363. Copies are enclosed for Laurel and the Kingdom staff covets the book. "D'Azay" is a surname formed from the French locative "d'Azay". The Dictionnaire Topographique du Département de la Vienne, p. 15, notes one "Moulin d'Azay" ("mill of Azay") from 1564. Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyriq.

12. Frae Fitzalleyne (Dismal Fogs) name resubmission

The submitter has provided documentation that this Norse God's name (Frey) was indeed used by humans in the form "Fray". He notes one "Fray Punsard", listed in Bardsley (page 299, under the surname "Fray") dating from 1273. He says that "Frae" is a spelling variant of "Fray", which is certainly in keeping with English orthography. "Fitzalleyne" is a Norman French surname, "son of Alan". Bardsley, on p. 47, notes one "Edward Allen or Alleyne", who founded of Dulwich College in 1619 and was most certainly born and named before 1600. Consulting heralds: the submitter, Keridwen o'r Mynydd Gwydd.

16. Katharina von Regensburg (Rowany) new name and device

Erminois, on a pile rayonny sable a demi-griffin segreant, coupé at the thigh, Or.

Socin, Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch, p. 91 dates this name in the spelling "Katherina" to the 13th C., this seems to be a reasonable variation. The German city of Regensburg was founded in 500 BC, though undoubtedly under a different name. Socin, p. 259 mentions it used as a locative surname ("de Regensperch") in 1185. The device, while clear of conflict under the old Rules, is, under the new Rules, in conflict with Hancock, (Pap. p. 1024), "Erminois, on a pile sable a gauntlet Or". While there is one "clear visual difference" for the line of division on the pile, there is only the change of type of the charge on the pile, and therefore it does not qualify for a second "clear visual difference". We will send it on to Laurel anyway in hopes that this oddity in the new Rules will be ironed out soon. Consulting herald: Richard de la Croix.

CALLED December 2000
page V-4

The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 19th November A.S. XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

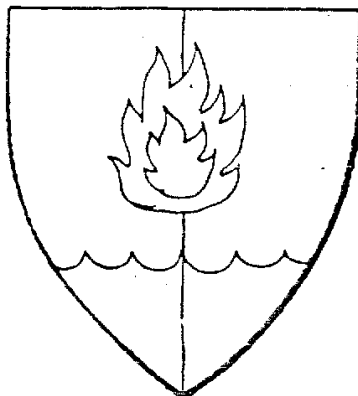
17. Marko Alighieri (Ynis Fawr) new name only

Yonge, History of Christian Names notes in the Glossary, p. xcvi, that this is the Wallachian form of the common given name "Mark". "Alighieri" was the surname of the author Dante Alighieri, (1265-1321). We have no idea how common it was, but doubt that it was unique to Dante. Consulting heralds: Julian du Bois and Hrolf Herjolfsson.

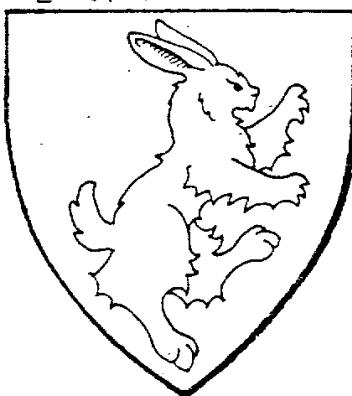
25. William Dumart-en-Ponthieu (St. Monica) ne. name only

"William" needs no documentation. "Dumart-en-Ponthieu" is cited in Reaney, DBS, p. 109 as a French place name which existed by 1200. Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyriq.

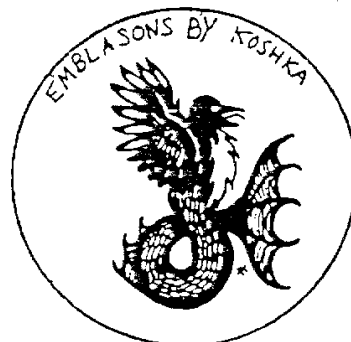
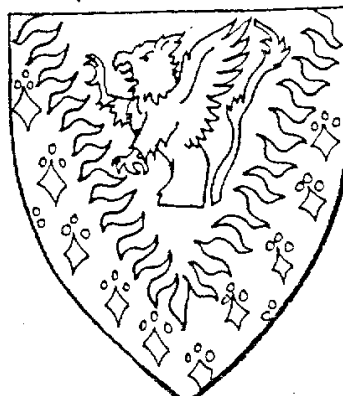
9. DONAL



10. ELLYN



14. KATHARINA



The following submissions were REGISTERED by the Laurel Queen of Arms in October A.S. XXIV (1989):

Aelfric of Dorcestre. Name only.

Maeva Torfadottir. Device. Potent, a crescent inverted Or.

Martin de Mont Blanc. Name only.

Richard de la Croix. Badge. Argent, a unicorn rampant sable within a bordure dovetailed gules.

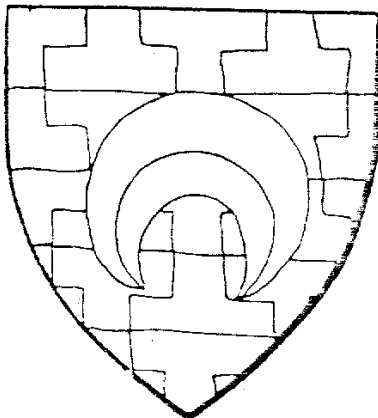
Rionach O'Melaghlín. Device. Per fess wavy argent and purple, a harp and an otter statant counterchanged.

Simeon ben Jabez. Name and device. Or, on a bend between two Stars of David azure, a sword Or, all within a bordure azure.

Please ask the submitter to make the bordure wider.

Yvonne Yvette de Plumetot. Name and device. Gules, in chief two harps within an orle Or.

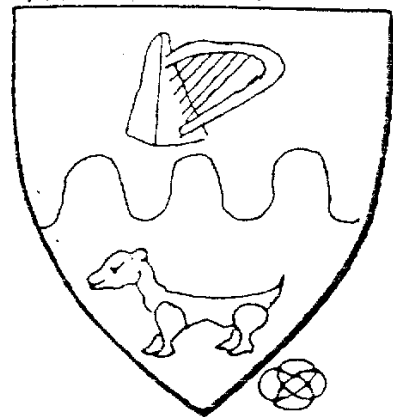
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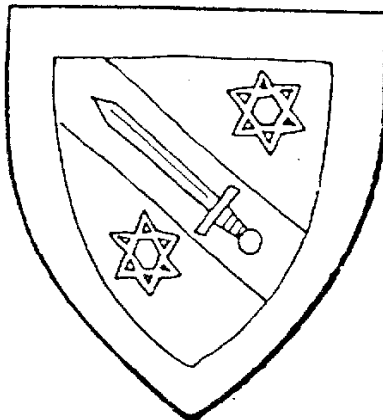
Richard de la Croix



Rionach O'Melaghlín



Simeon ben Jabez



Yvonne Yvette de Plumetot

