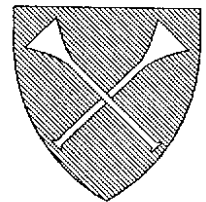
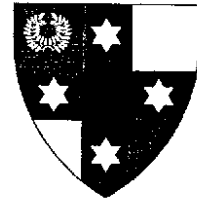


CAMEL

14th January A.S. XXIV (1990)  
[mailed 2nd February 1990]



## **Crux Australis Herald** Baron Master Gereint Scholar

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**U**NTO 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 belated *Crux Australis Monthly Letter* for January A.S. XXIV.

### **This Month's Highlights**

- Cheering at the end of Court. (page 1)
- Pronouncing Welsh names. (page 2)
- This month's submissions. (pages 3-7)
- News of previous submissions. (pages 7-8)
- Documenting heraldic submissions. (page 8)
- Fox-Davies made a mistake! (page 9)

### **Twelfth Night Thanks**

The Twelfth Night Investiture at Politarchopolis was, from an heraldic point of view, one of the most organized in recent years. As a result, the major Courts ran extremely smoothly — a credit to the Royalty and heralds involved. I would especially like to thank Mistress Aislinn de Valence, Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw and Lady Jessica of Fearn Abbey for organizing the final Court of Styvren and Rhyllian so smoothly, leaving myself and Master Sir Richard de-la Croix to take care of the Investiture Court and Elffin and Rowan's Inaugural Court. Thanks are also due to Master Gwynfor Lwyd for taking care of the Grand March and for scheduling the duty heralds through the event. And to all the voice heralds who worked so hard, thank you.

### **Cheers at the End of Court**

At the end of every Court, we have a set of "standard cheers". Unfortunately, there seems to be some confusion over who gets cheered when. It's actually quite simple: you cheer for whoever's Court it is, and for anyone else whose business is transacted at that Court. For example, if it's a local Baronial event, and only Baronial business is transacted, then you would be free to cheer "Long live the Baron!" and "Long live the Baroness!". However, if you've announced an Award of Arms that was granted by the Prince and Princess, you should also cheer Their Highnesses. If it's a Principality Court, with no local business, you need only cheer the Prince and Princess. Of course, you're always free to cheer anyone you like. Just remember that they should be cheered in order of precedence: King and Queen first, followed by the Prince and Princess of Lochac, then any other Princes and Princesses you feel inclined to honour, then the local Baron and Baroness, and finally anyone else you think of.

However, there is one important fact to note: His Highness Prince Elffin has instructed me that the King and Queen shall be cheered at *all* Courts in Lochac, since all authority ultimately derives from

the Crown. Thus, for this reign at least, you must *always* cheer the King and Queen, OK?

Note also that I separated the cheers above: “Long live the King!”, then “Long live the Queen!”. This makes for more impact in the delivery. “Long live the King and Queen” is softer, and when the populace echoes your cry, they’re more likely to fall out of step with each other and make a ragged sound. And there’s *certainly* no need to specify “Long live the King and Queen of the West!”, since, with respect to our cousins in other realms, the King and Queen of the West are the *only* King and Queen relevant. The same goes for “Long live the Prince!” — what other Prince would we be cheering?

Once you’re worked through the “Long live...” bits, you should do a “hip hip” to signal three cheers to round things off. Then, I always say “Court is ended”, to make it clear that the populace is free to depart.

And one more thing. Once the business of Court is finished, and before you do the cheers, you should always say something like “There being no further business for this Court, all rise!” This serves as a gentle reminder that people should stand to salute everyone, and stand as the Crown or Coronet departs. *Never* ask the populace if there’s any further business for Court — it’s not up to them, because it’s not their Court. If you weren’t sure whether there was anything else you needed to do, you should have asked a few minutes *before* Court even began, so you had time to put it into the correct place. However, if you *have* missed something out, don’t panic. There’s very little business that can’t wait until later, and if the worst happens, you can always quickly schedule a Court for later in the event. (Don’t reconvene Court immediately after it ends. It’s very sloppy, it makes bad theatre, and it makes the Coronet look forgetful.)

### Vociferator Pursuivant

As you might have noticed in the “From the Field Deputy to the Crux Australis Herald” section of the November *Camel*, Master Gwynfor Lwyd has asked that his position be called *Vociferator Pursuivant* — and that I was looking for comments and other suggestions. The only response I received was from Giles Leabrook [Braddon Giles], until recently a Cornet-in-Exile in Alice Springs. He said that although the title *is* a bit of a mouthful, it certainly isn’t unpronounceable and, well, how dare I complain when in the same month I submit without comment the “totally unpronounceable” Welsh name *Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw*. I will therefore be submitting the title *Vociferator Pursuivant* at some stage in the near future, unless the simpler *Vox Pursuivant* is possible.

But this brings up that old myth that “Welsh names are difficult to pronounce”. They’re not. It’s just that they use the alphabet a little differently that English does, and there are a couple sounds that English speakers aren’t used to saying. So, I’d better destroy this myth right now...

### Pronouncing Welsh Names

[*This guide is taken from the Penguin edition of The Mabinogion, translated by Jeffrey Gantz.*] While they may look odd to the English speaker, the names of the people and places in *The Mabinogion* are not difficult to pronounce, and the following will serve as a rough guide:

**Consonants:** As in English, with a few exceptions:

<i>c</i>	cane, never cinder
<i>ch</i>	Scottish <i>loch</i> or German <i>Bach</i> , never <i>church</i>
<i>dd</i>	<i>then</i> , never <i>thistle</i>
<i>ff</i>	<i>furze</i>
<i>g</i>	girl, never gem
<i>ll</i>	as if <i>hl</i> , with a hissing <i>h</i>
<i>rh</i>	as if <i>hr</i> , with a hissing <i>h</i>

*s* sin, never rose  
*th* thistle, never then

**Vowels:** Roughly as in Continental languages:

*a* father  
*e* met  
*i* pin  
*o* not  
*u* pin, or French *tu*  
*w* nook — but consonantal before vowels (except *y*)  
 and in *Gwres*, *Gwlwlwyd*, *Gwlydden*, *Gwenwledyr*.  
*y* pin — but consonantal before vowels (except *w*)  
 The addition of a circumflex  $\wedge$  lengthens a vowel.

**Diphthongs:** Usually as a combination of the two vowels:

*ae, ei, eu, ey* tiger  
*aw* out  
*oe* oil  
*wy* dewy. Following *g* or at the beginning of a syllable, *win*.  
 However, *gwy* is pronounced *gooy*.

**Stress:** On the next to last syllable. Note however *Annwyvy*, *Brónllavyn*, *Dyvynarth*, *Dyvynwal*.

### 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 18th March (NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE FOR THE MARCH MEETING), and tentatively for 29th April, 30th May and 17th June.

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 Járngrímsson [Stefan Akerblom], "Fjordhalla", 7 Glenlea Close, Rowville VIC 3178. There's often an additional meeting on the first Tuesday of the month, at a different venue. 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.

### Old Submission Forms Now Obsolete

Remember (and this is your final warning) 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.

### This Month's Submissions

The January meeting of the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on Sunday 14th January at The Scriptorium IIA. Present were Master Gereint Scholar, Crux Australis Herald; Mistress Aislínn de Valence, Frette Rouge Pursuivant; PE At Large Master Tovy Woolmongere; Cornets Lord Dubhghlas MacAilean, Lord René du Bon Bois and Baroness Selfran the Singer; and The Cat.

1. **Alaine Bartolomieu Lorenz** (change of registered name; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID13]

This gentle's current registered name, *Alaine de Rue Vert of Dragon Vale*, was registered in December 1987. He wishes to retain the device registered at that time.

The name is intended to be French-Italian. *Alaine* is a common English and French given name, already registered to the submittor. Withycombe mentions that the name was brought to England by the Normans, at which time the form *Alain* was common (p.8). The use of a final '-e' seems to have been optional through until the 16th century. *Bartolomieu* is a French version of the Italian *Bartolomeo*, as documented in *Foreign Versions of English Names* (Grand River Books, Detroit 1973) (p.26). Since *Bartolomeo* itself can be dated to AD1262, in Alfonso Burgio's *Dizionario dei Nomi Propri di Persona* (Casa Editrice Ceshina, Milano 1970) (pp.127-28), it seems reasonable to assume that the French version was also used in period. Photocopies of the relevant pages have been provided for Lady Laurel. The surname *Lorenz* is found in Reaney (p.211), under *Laurence*. Although the version *Lorenz* isn't specifically dated, *Laurence* is dated to AD1268, *Laurenz* to 1292 and *Lorens* to 1296. Certainly this surname has been registered before, to *Lucrezia Lorenz* in July 1985.

Consulting herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

[“Registered Names”: *We'd probably be able to register the given name Alaine for this submittor, even if we couldn't properly document it. Why? Because this gentle has already registered the name element Alaine. Rules for Submissions II.5, “Registered Names”, says “Once a name has been registered to an individual or a group, the College of Arms may permit that particular individual or group to register elements of that name again, even if it is no longer permissible under the rules in effect at the time the later submission is made.” However, this provision wouldn't necessarily apply to the surname Lorenz, because in this case the submittor is not the person who originally registered the name element — although RfS II.5 goes on to say that “this permission may be extended to close relatives of the submittor if the College of Arms deems it appropriate”. Given that the name elements in this particular submission appear unexceptionable, however, it's a moot point. Still, it's worth mentioning, so you all know how the Rules work.*]

2. **Filippa Ginevra Francesca de Lucignano** (name and device resubmission to Crux Australis; PENDED) [Rowany, HID233]

*Argent, in pale two cross crosslets gules, in fess two frets coupé azure.*

This gentle's previous name submission, *Phillippa de Lusignan*, was returned by Crux Australis in May 1987 for presumption: Guy de Lusignan was the King of Jerusalem who, during the Third Crusade, lost that city to Saladin, and under the (old) RfS NR13, “one may not use surnames that imply that one is a member of a Royal family or of Royal birth”. The device submitted at that time was put in the pending file, awaiting a suitable name.

According to the submittor's forms, the three given names may all be found in the diary of the Florentine merchant Gregorio Dati (1362-1435), as published in *Two Memoires of Renaissance Florence*, edited by Gene Brucker (Harper & Row, New York 1967). The forms also claim that *Lucignano* is a town in Italy approximately 15 miles south of Arezza, which was the subject of much warfare between Siena and Arezza during the 15th century. While we're not sure that *de* is the correct preposition, the submittor will accept corrections. However, photocopies of the relevant material were *not* provided, so we were forced to reconstruct what documentation we could. Yonge could confirm that *Filippa* is a suitably Italian version of *Phillippa*, a common enough given name in period (p.79); that *Ginevra* is the Italian version of *Genevieve*, and that there was an apocryphal Saint Genovera of Brabant known in period (p.269); and that *Francesca* is also suitable (p.300). However, we have nothing whatever to verify the submittor's claim that *Lucignano* is an Italian town — if it exists, it's too small to appear in my humble atlases. Given that the presumptuous surname *Lucignan* was the whole reason for the original return, we feel compelled to keep this submission in the pending file until we can verify that the town name is

unexceptionable.

The device is a complete redesign, and it appears free of conflict. There was a twitch regarding the use of *cross crosslets*, because the arms of Jerusalem are *Argent, a cross potent between four crosses hummety (or couped) Or.* (Yes, this design breaks the rules on contrast by placing metal on metal. However, in the Middle Ages heralds weren't obliged to follow the SCA's heraldic rules.) If the town *Lucignano* can be properly documented, then this device is free of problems. Otherwise, it *might* have to be returned under RfS XI.2, "Charge and Name Combination", which says "Armory that asserts a strong claim of identity in the context of a submitter's name is considered presumptuous". I do *not* believe that this device is sufficiently reminiscent of the arms of Jerusalem to cause a problem under this rule. However, the device is pended anyway, because it cannot be submitted further without a suitable name.

Consulting herald: none listed.

[**"Presumption"**: *One of the General Principles of our heraldic rules is that names or armory may not claim for the submitter status or powers that he or she does not possess. (See RfS I.3 for the full text.) In particular, you may not claim to be royalty when you're not. This is one of the oldest principles of Society heraldry, and this why the surname Lucignan was returned under the old rules. Even under the new Rules for Submissions, the name Lucignan would still be illegal. RfS VI.1, "Names Claiming Rank", includes the provision: "Claim to membership in a uniquely Royal family is also considered presumptuous, although use of some dynastic surnames do not necessarily claim royal rank. For example, there was a Scottish dynasty named 'Stewart', but there were also many other Stewart families, so the use of that surname does not link one unmistakably to the royal house. 'Hohenstaufen', on the other hand, seems to have only been used by the line of the Holy Roman Emperors, so its use makes a clear dynastic claim." The surname Lucignan falls in the latter category, and is therefore clearly illegal. If it can be established that there is a town called Lucignano, then one can obviously be from that town without causing any problems with presumption — but it needs to be documented.]*

[**Documentation**: *Note that this submission has been "placed on hold", and thereby delayed, purely because documentation of the claims it makes was not provided. This is particularly frustrating in this case because it's obvious from the submitter's forms that the documentation exists. Please read my extensive comments about documentation on page 8.]*

### 3. **Jamys de Godeleia** (new name; SUBMITTED) [Saint Monica, HID493]

According to Withycombe, *Jamys* is a variant of *James* dating from AD1460 (pp.170–72). The surname *de Godeleia* is intended to be a variant of *Godley*, the submitter's mundane surname. Reaney dates the variants *de Goddeley* to AD1275 and *de Godely* to AD1296, and mentions the placenames *Godley Bridge* in Surrey and *Godley's Green* in Sussex (p.147), but does not mention the spelling variant submitted. The submitter's forms say that *Godley* is also documented in J E B Glover's *The Place-Names of Surrey* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1934), but once more photocopies have not been provided to confirm this. The submitter further claims that the name means either "God(d)a's clearing" or "Good wood/clearing", but there was no evidence of this derivation. On the documentation provided, we cannot establish the spelling variant *Godeleia*, and this submission would have been returned — were it not for two happy accidents.

The first happy accident was that the submitter included an alternate name: *Jamys de Moseleia*. The second was that the Crux Australis meeting had a little spare time. This enabled us to construct the following argument. First, although there was no *proof* that the '-ley' ending in *Godley* comes from the Old English word for a clearing, Reaney shows that the name does derive from place-names. If we look up the surname *Lea* (p.212), we find that it does indeed derive from the Old English *leah*, which became the Middle English *legh* or *leigh*. Further, Reaney lists the

spelling variant *Leie*, dating it to AD1148. Now although this isn't too different from *leia*, it *would* cause a pronunciation difference, and in the English of the period the final '-e' and '-a' are certainly *not* interchangeable. However, acting on a hunch, we looked up some other '-ley' names — and we made some helpful discoveries. First, looking under the submittor's second-choice surname *Mosley*, we discover the spelling *Moseleia* dated to AD1195 (p.244); then, under *Morley*, we find *Morleia* in AD1196 (p.244); under *Barclay*, *Berleia* in AD1086 (p.22); and under *Whateley* (*Watley*) we date *Watileia* to AD1084 (p.377). Whilst this doesn't *prove* that the ending '-leia' is interchangeable with '-ley' and all the rest, these four independent examples are certainly good evidence that it's a *likely* variant. The name will therefore be submitted.

Well, that's what I wrote at the time of the meeting. A few days later, however, the documentation (which Lord Selwyn thought he'd included in the first place) arrived. The notes for this submission now read as follows: According to Withycombe, *Jamys* is a variant of *James* dating from AD1460 (pp.170–72). The locative surname *de Godeleia* is a variant of *Godley*, the submittor's mundane surname. J E B Glover's *The Place-Names of Surrey* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1934), lists the spelling variant *Godeleia*, dating it to AD1195 (p.103).

Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyrig.

[Documentation Again: Sometimes you can't find the spelling variant you want, but you can find similar sorts of things. The way I've "justified" the spelling variant in this submission is a suitable model to follow. In brief, the idea is to find as many equivalent examples as possible — certainly three would be a minimum — and explain why the case you want to prove is equivalent to these documentable examples. Simply asserting that "this is a variant spelling" isn't enough by itself.]

4. **Mélisande da Cara y Sprezzatura** (new name and device; RETURNED) [Saint Monica, HID490]

*Per bend wavy lindenblattschnitten purpure and argent, in sinister chief a plate.*

The name is Spanish-Italian. Withycombe lists *Mélisande* as a variant of *Millicent*, (p.220). According to the submittor's forms, *da Cara* is Spanish for "of grace/countenance", *y* is the Spanish conjunction "and", and *Sprezzatura* is, according to the submittor, a 15th century Italian concept meaning "that art which doth not seem art". However no documentation has been provided. Spanish and Italian are not strongly understood at the Crux Australis office, so we cannot verify that the term *Sprezzatura* means what the submittor hopes it does, nor that it's the sort of thing that would turn up in a person's name. As one commentor put it, "we don't know whether *Sprezzatura* means she's a good artist, or that she uses make-up well — or whether it's a term applicable only to frescos, or maybe only to teapots." Further, there's always the possibility that calling someone *da Cara*, "of Grace", is a reference to the Grace of God, and it might therefore be a term applicable only to saints. Without documentation we don't know, so the submission must be returned.

The device appears free of conflict problems, but it cannot be submitted further without a suitable name. The unusual line of division can found in Fox-Davies' *The Art of Heraldry* ("the Big Fox-Davies"), plate IX no.84; on p.62 he writes "a literal translation of the German blazon... would be... *per bend gules and argent, broken in the form of a linden leaf*". Although Fox-Davies doesn't mention the term *lindenblattschnitten* himself, this is a fair "back-translation". On the submission forms, the linden leaves are drawn quite small; the submittor will be asked to draw them bigger.

Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyrig.

5. **Muirghen ni Ghrainne** (change of registered device; SUBMITTED) [Aneala, HID222]

*Per pale Or and azure, a demi-unicorn rampant to sinister, issuant from a base crested argent.*

The submittor's name and previous device were registered in June 1988. If this new device

is registered, she will release her existing device: *Per chevron Or and azure, in pale a lion passant guardant and a unicorn rampant to sinister counterchanged*. This change of device submission was originally received by the Crux Australis office in September 1989, but it was put in the pending basket awaiting the arrival of a submission fee.

This device appears free of conflict. Before some people cry “but what about the metal-on-metal, with a white unicorn on a gold part of the field?”, let me explain. First, read through the rules on contrast, *RfS* VIII.2 “Armorial Contrast”. Once you read through the prologue, which explains why you need good contrast, and what the legal tinctures are, there are two sub-sections. VIII.2.a, “Contrasting Tinctures”, explains what constitutes good contrast; and VIII.2.b, “Contrast Requirements”, explains what things need to have good contrast with each other. VIII.2.b.i says “the field must have good contrast with every charge placed directly on it and with charges placed overall”. This is what you’d expect. But VIII.2.a.ii says that good contrast exists between “an element equally divided of a colour and a metal, and any other element as long as identifiability is maintained”. In this submission, the field is such an element “divided equally of a colour and a metal”, and so it has good contrast with the *argent* charges — provided identifiability is maintained. I believe that because the distinguishing features of the unicorn, the hooves, head and horn, all lie on the *azure* portion of the field, it’s quite identifiable, and therefore legal under this rule. Let’s see if others agree...

Consulting herald: Peter du Gant Noir.

6. **Pietro del Torro Rosso** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Innildgard, HID479]

*Or, a bull statant to sinister within a bordure embattled gules.*

The name is intended to be an Italian form meaning, roughly, “Peter of the Red Bull”. According to Yonge, *Pietro* is indeed the Italian equivalent to Peter (p.108), and our extremely limited Italian tells us that *del Torro Rosso* is what the submitter wants. He will certainly accept corrections.

The device is clear of the various mundane arms such as Argahast: *Or, a bull gules* (Paworth, p.96). You can count one clear visual difference for adding the bordure (X.4.b, “Addition of Charges on the Field”), and the other for the difference between a *bull statant* and a *bull statant to sinister* (X.4.h, “Posture Changes”).

Consulting herald: Aislinn de Valence.

7. **Qabu-tu Qasar** (device resubmission to Crux Australis; SUBMITTED) [Rowany, HID491]

*Per fess sable and argent, a dragon passant guardant Or, issuant from two demi-eggs fractured vert.*

This gentle’s name was submitted last month. The device submitted at that time was returned on stylistic grounds: it was drawn in a non-period pictorial manner. In particular, the position of the dragon was *not* a standard heraldic posture, and the head overlapped the wings in such a way as to seriously reduce the identifiability of the monster. This is essentially the same idea, redrawn in standard heraldic postures.

Consulting herald: Richard de la Croix.

Those submissions not returned have been forwarded to the Vesper Principal Herald, and should be considered at her February meeting. You can find drawings of the devices on the bottom of page L-5.

### News of Previous Submissions

The West Kingdom College of Herald’s *Minutes* for December arrived on 2nd January. The extracts concerning Lochac’s submissions are on page V-1.

The Laurel Queen of Arms’ massive 48-page-plus *Letter of Acceptance and Return (LoAR)* for her November meeting arrived on 18th January. Because this was the first month of submissions to be considered jointly under both the new and the old *Rules for Submissions*, I’ve included some of the

material from the covering letter, as well as the usual relevant extracts for Lochac's submission. You'll find all of this on pages L-1 to L-5.

### Documenting Heraldic Submissions

Please remember that submissions of names and armory must be documented. Why? Because the Laurel Sovereign of Arms doesn't register just *any* old name or device or badge. And why is that? Let me quote from the document that describes and defines the SCA's mediæval structure, the *Corpora*. Section IV.C talks about the Laurel Sovereign of Arms and the College of Arms, and in sub-section IV.C.3.a it talks about the standards to be applied to heraldic submissions. To quote, "These standards shall be designed to support the historical re-creations of the Society and to provide sufficient difference from names and armory registered within the Society to avoid undue confusion, to avoid the appearance of unearned honours or false claims, and to provide sufficient difference from historical or fictional personages to prevent offense due to obvious usurpation of identity or armory. Members are encouraged to develop unique, historically valid names and armory." This is the brief under which we operate. Note that bit near the end, "historically valid".

Think of an heraldic submission to the College of Arms as something like applying to a public service bureaucracy for a grant — which, in a way, it is — although the grant is a name or device, not money. In making your submission, you're claiming that your proposal is legal under the *Rules for Submissions*. Your documentation is your *proof* that it's legal.

When it comes to the "historically valid" bit, documentation has two main aims. It must show that the elements used in the submission are indeed correct period forms. And it must show that the elements are then assembled in a correct fashion. This applies equally to names and armory.

While the College of Heralds will attempt to provide documentation where it can, it's really up to the *submitters* to ensure that submissions are correctly documented. This isn't to say that the College of Heralds won't help. In fact, one of the most important services we offer is assisting submitters in preparing their submissions. Part of the consultation process, during which you work with the submitter in preparing their forms, is making sure that their submission is legal, and that the correct documentation is included. It's at this stage that you should be weeding out any submissions that are obviously illegal. However, once a submission is formalized, and it's sent to the Crux Australis office and beyond, the only thing we have to work with is the material you send. (Well, we have a few "standard texts", but certainly not everything a submitter is likely to use. You know what I mean.) Inevitably, if the herald in question is busy, their search for extra documentation will be cursory, and if you haven't documented your arguments, your submission is likely to be returned.

Of course, you can take documentation too far. You don't have to go back to primary sources to convince me and other senior heralds that the name *James* was used in period, or that there's a town called *Winchester*, of that *de* is the French word for 'of'. However, once you get away from standard forms in the most common of languages, you must assume that documentation will be needed.

And why do we require photocopies of the documentation? It's not because "we don't believe the submitters", because in general we *do* believe that submitters are genuine about what they put on their forms. But there are several good reasons why photocopies are needed — or at least helpful. For starters, some types of "documentation" are better than others. Just because it's in a book it doesn't mean it's right. [See my note immediately below about *Fox-Davies*.] Remember also that your submission is considered by a number of heralds and their staff as it makes its way through the system. If you provide a photocopy of the documentation you used, something that'll take just a few minutes to organize, then each herald can read it immediately, taking no time at all. But if you *don't* include the documentation, each herald is forced to try and reconstruct your arguments, or at the very least dig out the books and look up the references, which is both time-consuming and frustrating. A few



moments work by a consulting herald can save a *lot* of extra work by heralds throughout the Known World.

### A Mistake in Fox-Davies

One of the questions in the *Heralds Test* concerns the lines of partition called *inverted* and *engrailed*. Many people get this question wrong. Why? Well, I've recently discovered that a possible cause is a mistake in an illustration in Fox-Davies' *Complete Guide to Heraldry*. Take out your Fox-Davies right now and turn to figures 195 and 196. If you have the big Bloomsbury Books edition, it's on page 102. (If you have the Bonanza Books edition, with the white dust jacket, you'll have to find it yourself.) An ordinary that's *engrailed* has the points *outwards* (it even says so in the text), so for a *chief* the points should be *downwards*. Note that figure 195 is wrong. In fact, it's a *chief inverted*, because it has the points *inwards*. You might like to write a note to yourself in the margin to remind you of the mistake. If you notice any other mistakes, in this book or any other, let me know and I can publish the fact in the *Camel*.

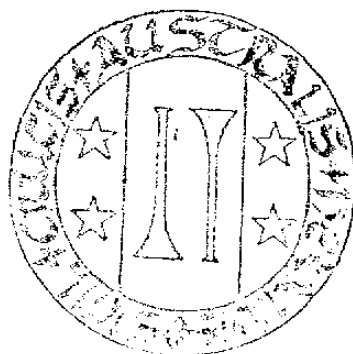
### Final Words

If you missed Lochac Heraldic Symposium II, you missed a valuable opportunity to discuss and learn about various aspects of Society heraldry. If you missed out, try and discover what you can from those who went. If you *were* there, please take the time to pass on your new knowledge to others in your group. And everyone, feel free to think about when you'd like another Symposium, what you'd like to see happen there and, maybe, whether your group would like to host Lochac Heraldic Symposium III. Some time in 1991 would be nice, and I'd be glad to discuss the requirements with you.

And finally, my sincere apologies to the many people whose letters are *still* sitting in my correspondence-to-be-dealt-with folder. Yes, I *will* reply to your letters as soon as I can. I haven't forgotten you. If there's something in your letter that just can't wait, feel free to telephone me with a reminder. However, I should catch up on the correspondence backlog within a few weeks.

Your Tardy Servant,

*gereintusscholaris* †  
 Baron Master Gereint Scholar  
 Crux Australis Herald



GS:gs

The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 10th December A.S. XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

2. Arian of Shadowvale (Stormhold) name registered, appeal of Vesper return of device

Sable, mullet argent, a gorges argent.

This device was most recently returned in our letter of August, 1989. She wishes to have the conflicts found at that time reconsidered under the new rules. In the interim, a device has been registered that uses this same kind of "Continental European" gorges, (rather than the usual gorges, which looks like a whirlpool in the middle of the shield). Under the new rules, this appears to be clear of any definite conflicts that we could find. However, we consider this device to have a possible visual conflict with the badge of the Barony of Tear's Sea Shore, "(fieldless) An ocean wave erased argent", and a possible technical conflict with the badge of the Barony of Winter's Gate, "Per fess indented sable estoilly argent and argent." Against Tear's Sea Shore, there are sufficient technical differences (one CVD for adding a field - any field - and another for the change from ocean wave to gorges) but, as the new administrative guidelines indicate a desire to afford badges the same protection we have been giving devices, we wonder if there is now going to be an increased visual difference required between devices and badges, as well. Against Winter's Gate, the "conflict" could be considered to be technical, rather than visual. If this form of gorges is considered to be division of the field, (which it greatly resembles), then there is only one CVD (for the change to the division of the field) between the two pieces of armory. If the gorges is considered to be a charge, then it could be considered complete difference of charge. Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.

5. Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw (Stormhold) change of registered name

The submitter's currently registered name is "Decion of Trefriw Wold", (LoAR of June 1987). He wishes to make it more authentic. "Dyfrwr" is a Welsh masculine given name found on pp. 182 and 184 of Bartrum; "ap" is the correct Welsh patronymic connector. There are towns in both Gwynedd and Anglesey called "Trefriw". In Welsh, no "of" is needed before a locative. He wishes no changes to his registered armory. Consulting herald: the submitter.

9. Morwynna Branwynt (Innilgard) new name and device

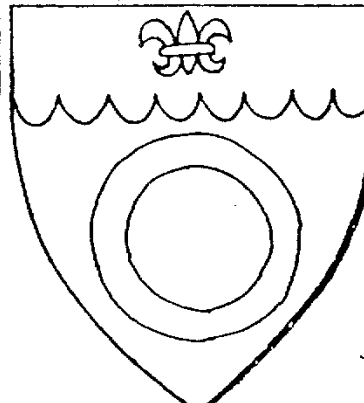
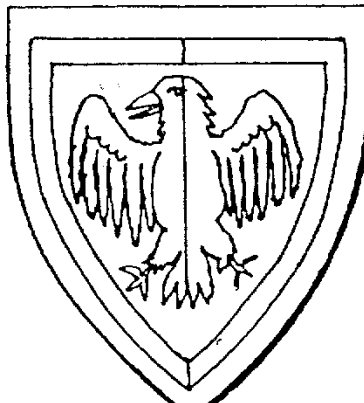
Argent, a raven displayed wings inverted, within an orle, all per pale sable and azure.

The given name is a spelling variation of the Welsh given name "Morwenna", found on p. 206 of Bartrum. It is a bit gender-confused, as "Morwenna" is the Latinized feminine form of the feminine given name "Morwen" and "-wyn" is the masculine form of "-wen", but this is well within the SCA norm. The epithet was submitted as "Branwent" and submitter stated that she wanted the correct Welsh for "windraven". As she will accept corrections, we have changed it to the grammatically correct "Branwynt". The device should be clear of SCA armory conflicts, but we question whether under the new rules it is clear of the arms of the Kingdoms of Prussia and Sicily, "Argent, an eagle displayed sable". (And don't try to tell me that medieval heralds paid any attention to "conflicts" outside their own little balliwicks!) There is a CVD for adding the orle, can we get another one for changing the colour of half the major charge? We think so, and are passing it up to Laurel. Consulting herald: Haos Windchaser.

11. René du Bon Bois (Ynys Fawr) name registered, new device

Azure, an annulet Or, on a chief inverted argent, a fleur-de-lys gules.

His name was approved on the LoAR of August 1989. Under the old rules, this would be in conflict with the registered device of William of Arindale, "Azure, a tortoise tergient Or, and on a chief inverted argent a drakkar sailing to sinister sable". Under the new rules, we can get a CVD for changing the type and colour of the charge on the chief only (the old rules required a change to type, colour and number of tertiaries), so this should be judged to be clear. Consulting herald: Taka Jiro.



CARIEL  
January xxiv  
page 4-1

The following material is extracted from the covering letter to the Laurel Queen of Arms' *Letter of Acceptance and Return* for November A.S. XXIV (1989):

### ON THE NOVEMBER MEETING

The November submissions were historic in several senses. The most obvious one is that this was the first set of submissions to be processed formally using the new rules for submission under the mandate for "parallel processing" issued at the October Board meeting.

However, even had this not been the case, this would have been an unusual set of submissions and a difficult session for Laurel and her staff. Due to administrative postponement of two letters of intent and the extraordinary size of a number of the letters of intent scheduled for this session, this batch of submissions set a new record for the number of submission elements considered in a single month: *excluding* corrective actions and generation of holding names, 525 separate actions arose from these submissions. (One member of Laurel staff noted that this meeting summarised the higher expectations for the Laurel Office and College of Arms on the part of the populace and the Board: under the method of counting submission numbers at the time of the Great Heraldicon, we considered 359 items at the November meeting, over a third of the number considered at that gathering.)

Apart from the overall number and diversity of submissions (twelve letters from eleven Kingdoms), this session also created a new record for the number and density of substantive appeals placed before the College. Several of these appeals addressed fundamental issues including the possibility of "situation ethics" for style and conflict in cases involving variant regional styles for heraldry and nomenclature where conflicts would be judged not by an external set of general guidelines such as the current rules for submission but, rather by the degree to which charges, tinctures, etc. would be considered distinct and permissible in the regional tradition in question. Others raised issues of administrative propriety, heraldic ethics and the nature of standing precedent that sent Laurel staff prowling for hours amongst crumbling submissions records and correspondence of the Laurel files.

This was also the first time in the recollection of Laurel that submissions made under one set of rules were considered under two complete and different sets of rules under a mandate from either the College or the Board. (Previous grace periods tended to be rather more limited or, in the case of previous rules decrees, to have involved consolidations of previous precedent *or* have a lead-time of several months before enforcement.)

At the same time, the level of commentary for many letters in this session was below the norm, partly due to mundane and Society conflicts (commentary on Administrative Handbook, office changeovers, etc.). One entire pool of commentators who have been a mainstay of conflict checking for the College in recent years "sat out" the conflict-checking for this session to clear their own backlog. While several individuals stepped in to try and fill this gap, their concern was primarily with calling conflicts under the new rules, not the old so that more conflict-checking than usual fell to the Laurel staff. If any gross oversights have occurred, we will apologise and take complete responsibility.

### ON THE PROCEDURES USED IN PRODUCING THIS LETTER

To guarantee equitable examination of the submissions and allow a fair statistical analysis, we held two completely separate meetings to consider the submissions. Over Thanksgiving weekend, the submissions were all considered under the "old" rules alone and the results noted on the usual yellow Post-It notes. On the following weekend, all the submissions were considered again, using only the "new" rules and the results noted on cherry Post-It notes.

Once the basic consideration was complete, the process of coordinating the decisions and writing the letter with discussion of the decisions could begin. All submissions which passed under both sets of rules passed absolutely with notations made in most cases where the "count" under which an armorial item passed differed between the rules. All submissions returned under both sets of rules were returned with notation as to the reasons for return under *both* sets of rules.

Where the result would differ depending on the set of rules concerned, the submissions were appropriately coded and annotated. If a name element passed under either set of rules, it passed under the "grace period". Likewise, if an armorial item passed under *either* "old" or "new" style rules, it passed. Under the Board mandate, if an item passed under the "old" conflict rules, but not under the "new", it passed (only two items fell under this heading). If an item passed under the "new" conflict rules, but not under the "old", it was pended until such time as there is a final determination of the rules for conflict.

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page L-1

Holding names, blazon and spelling corrections and administratively pended items were treated as usual and, for statistical purposes, excluded from the tallies.

#### THE CODING SYSTEM USED IN THIS LETTER

To facilitate analysis of the letter and the rulings made on individual items, each item (name element, armorial element, etc.) has been assigned a code according to the nature of the action taken. (To avoid statistical anomalies, purely cross-referencing entries have not been coded.)

Actions taken involving the "old" and "new" rules have been assigned numeric codes with administrative actions being letter-coded (we ran out of single-digit numbers!). The appropriate codes for each item appear clearly marked in the left margin next to the discussion of the items in question. The codes used are as follows:

- 0 Name element passed under both sets of rules.
- 1 Armorial element passed under both sets of rules.
- 2 Name element returned under both sets of rules.
- 3 Armorial element returned under both sets of rules.
- 4 Name element passed under old rules, but not under new.
- 5 Name element passed under new rules, but not under old.
- 6. Armorial element passed under old style rules, but not new.
- 7 Armorial element passed under new style rules, but not old.
- 8 Armorial element passed under old conflict rules, but not new.
- 9 Armorial element passed under new conflict rules, but not old.
- H Holding name formed.
- CA Corrective action (blazon correction, spelling correction, etc.).
- AP Administrative pend (lack of forms, incorrect blazon on LOI, etc.).

In examining the codings, please bear in mind that the decisions on each submission were made completely separately and, where judgement calls were required, Laurel has made the best call possible based on the information on hand for the set of rules being used at that session. As always, in some cases conflict calls were close and required pulling files for comparison. As far as possible, we have tried to maintain the consideration process on a normal keel, attempting to shut out the "weight of appeal" (as one judicial friend calls it) involved in knowing that these decisions are likely to be examined more than usually minutely. If we have failed or have overanalysed point counts and arguments on submissions, we apologise: the length of this letter was due in large part to its complexity and the need for "counting" twice.

#### ON THE RESULTS OF THE PARALLEL PROCESSING

Following the procedures outlined above, the results of the meeting were as follows:

Passed under both sets of rules: 414 (203 name, 211 armorial)

Returned under both sets of rules: 67 (25 name, 42 armorial)

Passed under old rules, but not new: 5 (0 name, 3 armorial style, 2 armorial conflict)

Passed under new rules, but not old: 34 (15 name, 7 armorial style, 12 armorial conflict)

Holding Names formed: 7

Corrective Actions: 2

Administrative Pends: 5

Excluding the holding names, corrective actions and administrative pends, 525 separate actions were taken. For a better comparison, in calculating the acceptance rate under the two sets of rules, we excluded these administrative categories. We then divided the total number of acceptances by the number of items (525). Using this formula, the acceptance rate under the old rules would have been 79.81%. The acceptance rate under the new rules would have been 85.33%.

To look at the situation another way, we compared the total number of passed and returned items under each set of rules by adding the submissions which would have been returned under both rules to the separate numbers for each set of rules. (This is analogous to the "back of the head" processing that Laurel staff did last spring.)

CATIEL Jan XXIV  
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For this meeting, under the new rules 448 items would have been accepted as opposed to 419 under the old rules (106.92%). Under the new rules 72 items would have been returned as opposed to 101 under the old rules (71.29%). This comes close to the 28% to 33% figure of submissions returned under the old rules but passed under the new that both Badger and Laurel had been coming up with in informal processing last spring.

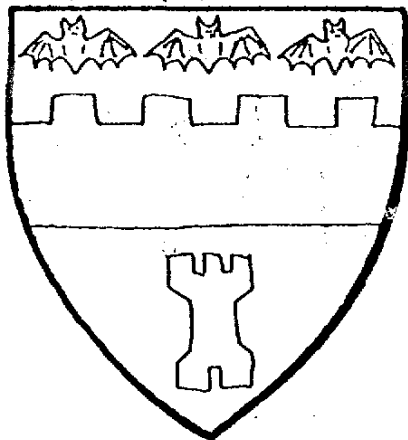
It has been noted by several commentators and should probably be noted here that *all* the submissions considered for this session were (or should have been) considered for conflict and style under the old rules. Therefore, a significant subset of submissions which would have passed under the new rules will have been returned at Kingdom level for conflict. This will be particularly true in the case of simple designs involving addition of tertiaries, counterchanges, low contrast fields, etc.

In all fairness, it should also be noted that a subset of the College which has been responsible for a significant proportion of the Society conflicts called over the past few years "sat out" this session. Those who attempted to fill in the gap were conscious of the lack of commentary under the new rules available to Laurel and focused primarily on that area so that it is strongly possible that the number of submissions which would have conflicted under the old rules and not the new would have been greater if it had been a "normal" month for conflict-checking.

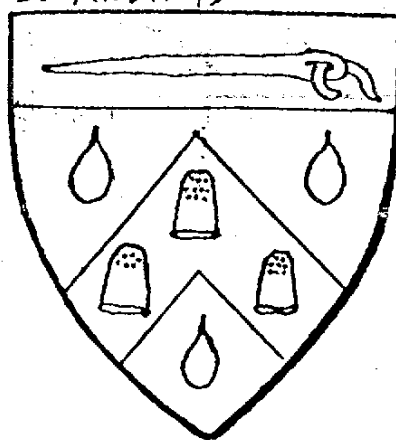
The following submissions were REGISTERED by the Laurel Queen of Arms in November A.S. XXIV (1989):

- 1 Aelfric of Dorcestre. Device. Per fess Or and argent, a fess embattled sable between three rermice displayed gules and a tower sable.
- 01 Andfryd of Trondelag. Name and device. Argent, on a chevron azure between three gouttes de sang, three thimbles palewise argent, on a chief azure, a needle, eye to sinister, argent.  
This pushes against the limits for complexity under both old rules and new with five types of charges and three tinctures.
- 1 David of Lockerbie. Device. Per bend sinister indented azure and argent, a horse rampant counterchanged.

1. AELFRIC



3. ANDFRYD



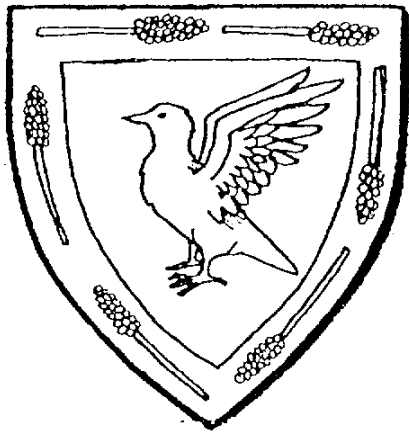
8. DAVID OF LOCKERBIE



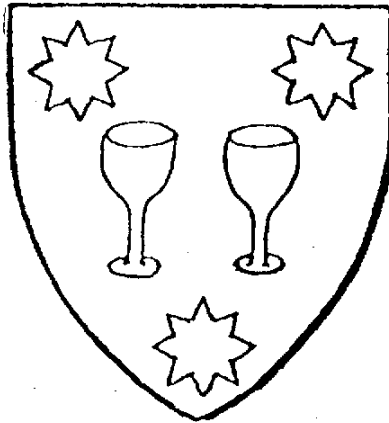
- 01 Eleanor Terrington. Name and device. Or, a blackbird rising, wings elevated and addorsed, purpure, within a bordure sable charged with six mullet heads in orle Or.
- 1 Elizabeth Saint Clair. Device. Vert, two goblets between in fess three mullets of eight points Or.
- 1 Maredudd Goch ap Llewelyn ap Cadwallon Gwythrynion. Change of device. Per pale and per chevron gules and Or, two horseshoes and a sugarloaf helm affronty, all counterchanged.

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

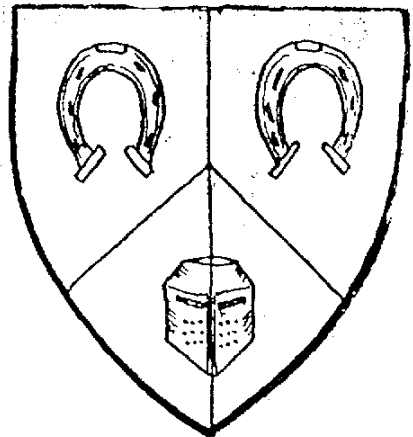
10. ELEANOR



11. ELIZABETH



19. MAREDUDD

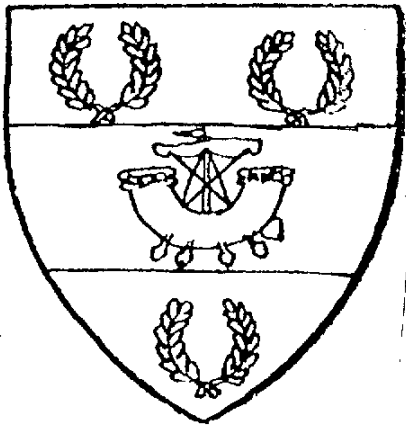


5 Richard de Montfort of Hastings. Change of name from Ademar d'Excideuil.

This name was previously returned for conflict with Richard de Montfort, Count of Etampes who was the son and father of Dukes of Brittany and the grandfather of Anne of Brittany through whom Brittany passed to France. Crux Australis, supported by the College of Heralds of the West, appealed this on the grounds that, although the old rules clearly state that addition of an adjectival phrase is not sufficient difference between names, Richard de Montfort is not "important" enough to be protected. Specifically, Crux Australis refers to a "long-standing ban on names of the form (rules's name) of (place ruled). It is our understanding, however, that this ban is effective only down to the level of territorial duchies. . ." As far as we can determine, no such ban exists. While names implying rule over a sovereign entity are not permitted, importance is not determined sheerly by the rank of the individual in question. In this case, the critical role played by Richard in the later history of Brittany does make him an important personage.

However, under the new rules addition of one phrase where both names have three or fewer phrases is sufficient difference and thus this name may now be registered (Addition of Phrase, V.2, p. 5).

01 Ynys Fawr, Shire of. Name and device. Azure, on a fess between three laurel wreaths Or, a lymphad azure.



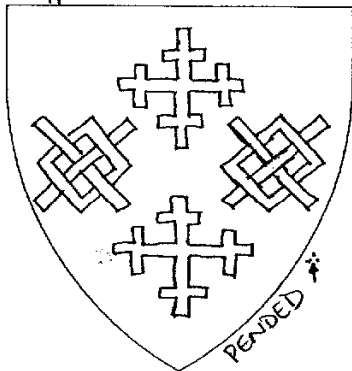
The following submission was considered by the Laurel Queen of Arms in November A.S. XXIV (1989) and was RETURNED:

2 Zarifah Um-el-Laban al-Bajawi. Name only.

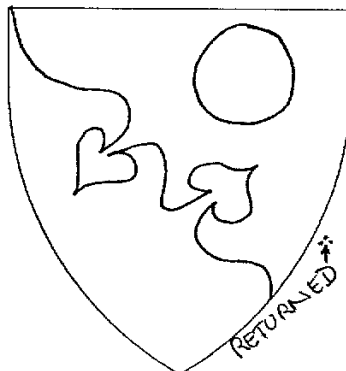
There are several problems with this name under both rules. While several commentators deplored Laurel's previous return of "Zarifah" used as a feminine given name on the grounds that it does appear documented as a transliteration of the feminine title for the wife of a "Sharif", no one has yet provided evidence for it as a period given name. Furthermore, on the basis of the name taken as a whole, the submitter appears to be laying claim to be a very specific figure from the history of Arabia in the Victorian era, one Jane Digby on whose life several works of fiction and non-fiction have been based. Sometimes called Jane Digby El Mezrab, she married and lived for much of the year with her husband's tribe of Bedouin. This tribe apparently gave her the name "Umm-el-Laban" (Mother of Milk) from her fair complexion and this appears to be a unique title, since the formation of names using "Umm" is, as several commentators noted, generally limited to its use with actual Arabic names to indicate someone's relationship to their first-born child.

The following devices were considered by the Crux Australis Herald on 14th January XXIV (1990) and were SUBMITTED to the Vesper Principal Herald, unless marked otherwise:

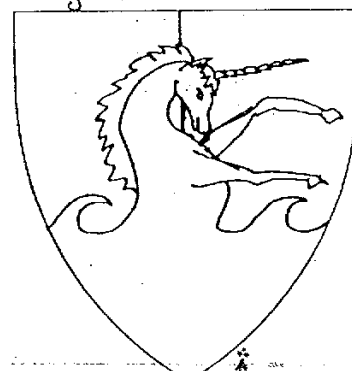
Filippa Ginevra...



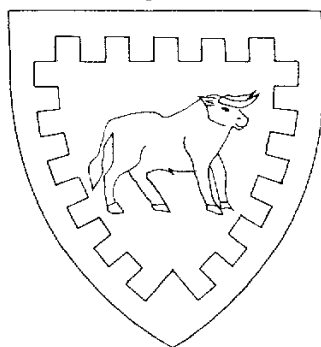
Mélisande de Cara...



Muirghéinní Ghraíne



Pietro del Torro Rosso



Qabu-tu Qasar

