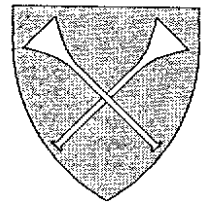
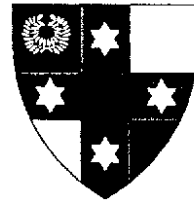


CAMEL

12th November A.S. XXIV (1989)

[mailed 1st December 1989]



Crux Australis Herald

Baron Master Gereint Scholar

Stilgherrian • The Scriptorium IIA
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phone (08) 344-1794 • intl +618-344-1794

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 *Crux Australis Monthly Letter* for November A.S. XXIV.

On the Nature of Delay

As I put the finishing touches to another tardy *Camel*, it's a rainy early summer's night in Innilgard — 29th November, to be precise — and it's more than two weeks since the November meeting. There's still about 20 items in my "correspondence to be dealt with" folder, and I'm no closer to dealing with any of them either. For these two delays, I am sincerely sorry. In the interests of getting this *Camel* on its way, I'm leaving part two of the Questionnaire results until next time. I'll deal with the correspondence as I find the time — I've been a bit overwhelmed by mundanity lately. I'm sorry if your letter is one of those yet to receive a reply, but rest assured you *will* receive a reply. Eventually.

This Month's Highlights

- Roster change. (page 1)
- Lochac Heraldic Symposium II. (page 1)
- Quarterly Reports due soon. (page 2)
- **NEW RULES FOR SUBMISSION: IMPORTANT CORRECTION!** (page 2)
- This month's submissions. (pages 2-3)
- Alternative Titles in the SCA. (page 4, and pages T-1 to T-4)

Roster Change

In the Shire of Politarchopolis [Canberra], Lord Cristoval Gitano has resigned as Acting PE. Thank you, Lord Cristoval for holding the fort. The new PE is Lord Roddhu Oakburn [Ian Metcalfe], 12 Tooms Place, Lyons ACT 2606. Telephone (062) 85-2137. For the newer members of the College, I should perhaps point out that Lord Roddhu was one of the first heralds in Lochac. Welcome to your new rôle in the College of Heralds, my Lord!

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.

Quarterly Reports Due Soon!

Another Principality event approaches, and another Principality event means that another Quarterly Report is due from group heralds. Your next Quarterly Report is due at Twelfth Night, 6th January. I will accept reports handed to me at the event, but I'd be grateful for any reports received earlier than that, so I don't get too great a deluge of paperwork all at once. 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*.

NEW RULES FOR SUBMISSIONS: AN IMPORTANT CORRECTION

Well, there had to be one major mistake, didn't there...

As I said last month, the new *Rules for Submissions* have been approved. I have since received a letter from the Laurel Queen of Arms advising that the new Rules will be used at the Laurel office starting with the November meeting — which has already been held. This means that from now on, all submissions will be considered under the new Rules. As I described last month, there's a three month transition period, during which submissions will also be considered under the old Rules, so your submissions currently in the processing pipeline will not be disadvantaged by the change in rules.

But that's not the mistake. The mistake is that last month I said that "some of you already have a copy of Lord Badger's second draft Rules. If you *do* have that draft, then what you have *is* the new Rules... The one you want is dated August 1989." Well, this is very *very* wrong. The draft that was approved is the one dated **October 1989**. *That's* the draft that you may feel free to start using, teaching to others, and preparing submissions by. However, as I've said before, be aware that there's a possibility that some last-minute changes may still be made to the wording of the final "official" Rules.

And if you don't have that draft, when will you see the new Rules? Well, I don't know yet. I have yet to hear something definitive from "above". However, if I don't get some information during the next two weeks, I'll send a copy of the draft Rules with the December *Camel*. In the meantime, each of the Hund Franchisees has a copy of the Rules, and there's a couple other copies floating around too. Feel free to photocopy them.

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 10th December. After that, we move into 1990, and the meetings are tentatively set for 14th January, 11th February and 11th March.

The Hund Pursivant, 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 Jángrímsson [Stefan Akerblom], "Fjordhalla", 7 Glenlea Close, Rowville VIC 3178. In addition, there's an extra meeting on the first Tuesday of every month at 80 Wattle Valley Road, Camberwell VIC 2330. 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.

This Month's Submissions

The November meeting of the Collegè of Heralds of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on Sunday 12th November at The Scriptorium IIA. Present were Master Gereint

Scholar, Crux Australis Herald; Mistress Aislinn de Valence, Frette Rouge Pursuivant; PEs At Large Robert Furness of Southwood and Master Tovye Woolmongere; Cornet René du Bon Bois; and The Cat.

1. **Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw** (change of registered name; SUBMITTED) [Stormhold, HID76]

This gentle's current registered name is *Decion of Trefriw Wold*. He wishes to make his name more internally consistent for a period Welsh name, something which I personally encourage as much as possible. This new form is intended to mean "Decion son of Dyfrwr of Trefriw". Both *Decion* and *Dyfrwr* are period Welsh male given names, and may be found in Bartrum's *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts* (pp.182, 184 respectively), and *Trefriw* is a town in the Welsh country of Gwynedd, documented in Lord Decion's original submission. We believe that the locative particle 'o' is optional in Welsh, and that the placename can merely follow the rest of the name. However, the submitter will certainly accept corrections to the grammar.

Naturally, Lord Decion wishes to retain his registered device: *Per pale vert and argent, a stag rampant counterchanged, attired and unguled sable, within a bordure wavy counterchanged*. Consulting herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw.

2. **Morwynna Brangwent** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Innilgard, HID476]

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

The given name *Morwenna* may be found in Bartrum, under *Morewenna* (p.206). The submitter postulates that *Morwynna* could be a variant spelling. I have my doubts that this spelling variant is supportable, however, because *Morwynna* would be pronounced rather differently from *Morwenna*. Nevertheless, we noticed that the name *Morwyn MacDonald of Strathclyde* was registered in February 1989. The submitter will accept the documentable form if this variation can't be supported. *Brangwent* is meant to be the Welsh for "wind-raven", presumably an epithet of some sort, although no documentation was included. The submitter requests that the surname be "fixed". I'm therefore seeking the help of the College with this submission.

The device appears free of problems.

Consulting heralds: Tatiana Nikolaevna Tumanova and Haos Windchaser.

[A Note on Documentation: *Astute readers of the Camel will have noticed a possible inconsistency in something I've just said. I've recently gone to a lot of trouble to explain that the occurrence of a name or name element in the SCA's Armorial and Ordinary is not valid documentation. Yet here I am, pointing to the previous registration of a name element to support this submission. Is this inconsistent? No. Using the previous registration to "document" the name is akin to saying "This has been registered before, therefore it's a valid mediæval given name". This is not a valid argument, for the reasons I've already explained at length in the Camel for June 1989 (pp.6-7). What I'm saying here is different: "Dear Lady Laurel, I cannot document this name element. However, I noticed that you have previously registered a similar name element, and not very long ago at that. Perhaps in the submission for that name there's some documentation that might help us here."* A very different argument indeed.]

3. **René du Bon Bois** (new device; SUBMITTED) [Saint Christina, HID427]

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

René's name was registered on the LoAR for August 1989.

This device should be clear of Tamesin the Catfooted: *Azure, a demi-pegasus argent within an annulet Or* (SCA device, Feb 88). Under the new *Rules for Submissions*, we count one visual difference for turning a demi-pegasus into a chief (X.4.e), and one for adding the *fleur-de-lys* (X.4.i). (Under the old *RfS*, the count gets a bit bizarre, but I believe it to be clear.)

Consulting heralds: René du Bon Bois and Tako Jiro.

These submissions have been forwarded to the Vesper Principal Herald, and by a quirk of the meeting

schedules will have been considered at her November meeting. You can find drawings of both of the submitted devices at the bottom of page L-1.

News of Previous Submissions

At the time of writing, the West Kingdom College of Herald's *Minutes* for October have not yet arrived.

The Laurel Queen of Arms' *Letter of Acceptance and Return (LoAR)* for her September meeting arrived on 15th November, and the relevant extracts are on page L-1. The *LoAR* for the October meeting have not yet arrived.

Alternative Titles

As promised last time, I've attached some information about alternative titles of rank within the SCA. You'll find them as pages T-1 to T-4. This is the most recent material I could find: a list compiled by Master Wilhelm von Schlüssel and published in the *Proceedings of the Caerthan Heraldic Symposium A.S. XVI* way back in 1981. I assume that although these are "merely" conference proceedings, the list is nevertheless approved because it was compiled by the (then) Laurel King of Arms. If I discover more recent material, it will be reprinted in the *Camel*.

Miscellanea

Now that he's back from his overseas travel, my Field Deputy, Master Gwynfor Lwyd, is once more able to help you with the problems of field and duty heraldry. His second communiqué forms part of this *Camel*.

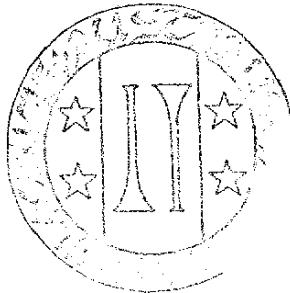
I'm concerned that Master Gwynfor reports that he has received "approximately 0 enquiries regarding field and duty heraldry". He points out that this means one of two things. Either no-one ever has any trouble or problems with this part of their heraldry, or people are unwilling to approach anyone with these hassles. Given that the first choice is rather unlikely, I can only assume that you're too shy to write or call. Please, may I assure you that Master Gwynfor doesn't bite, and would be pleased to hear from you.

Yes, My Lords and Ladies, a brief *Camel* this month. But be prepared for a more extensive package next time.

Your Servant,

gereintus scholaris

Baron Master Gereint Scholar
Crux Australis Herald



GS:gs

From the Field Deputy to the Crux Australis Herald

A supplement to the *Camel*, November XXIV

UNTO THE MEMBERS OF LOCHAC'S HARD-WORKING HERALDIC STAFF greetings from Gwynfor Lwyd, Field Deputy to the Crux Australis Herald. This is my second supplement to the *Camel*, and the first of my field heraldry lessons, or problem solvers.

How can I make my voice more audible?

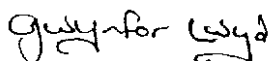
1. Before you start your announcement, straighten your back and take in a couple of deep breaths through your nose, and as far down into your lungs as possible. Then relax your shoulders and begin to *speak*.
2. Talk slowly, in a slightly lower tone than you would normally use, and remember to breathe deeply between phrases.
3. Lift your chin up, and aim to throw your voice over people's heads. Make sure that you open your mouth wide. In a hall, look at the rear wall, about ten feet up. Outdoors, pick a tree, a tent, or a similar object about 100 metres away, and talk at it.
4. When doing rounds out of doors, remember to try and make your announcements with the wind at your back. When announcing indoors, try to get above the floor, on a stage or podium.
5. Remember — speak slowly and breathe deeply.

How can I save my voice?

1. Read and follow all the instructions above about being heard.
2. *Speak*, don't shout.
3. Keep your voice wet. Sip water between announcements. Water is best, as it doesn't make your throat sticky like fruit juice, cordial or Coke. Very cold drinks will tighten the vocal cords, so avoid those. At all costs, avoid alcohol. It tightens the vocal cords, and the Crown is not a drunk.
4. When you feel your voice start to go, *stop*. See the supervising herald and get that person to arrange for a relief. If there is no supervising herald, get yourself a replacement *immediately*. If you take a break, your voice will recover quickly, and there will be no risk of permanent damage. If you persevere with a tired voice, you can cause permanent damage to your vocal cords, and no one expects this of any herald. If you're hassled by anyone because you are taking a break, remind them that you're in this for fun, not self-mutilation. If they persist, refer them to me.

I hope that these points increase your ability as a herald, and your enjoyment of heraldry. One final point: always remember to thank people for their attention. It is a courtesy, and it tells people that they can go on with whatever it was they were doing.

Yours in Service,



Master Gwynfor Lwyd
Field Deputy to the Crux Australis Herald

[A Note from Gereint: Eventually, I will formalize the position of Field Deputy by making it a titled Pursuivancy. Master Gwynfor has indicated a strong preference for the title Vociferator Pursuivant, which comes from the Latin for "one who speaks". Although an excellent title, I'm wondering whether it's a bit too much of a mouthful. Comments or alternative suggestions are welcome. — GS]

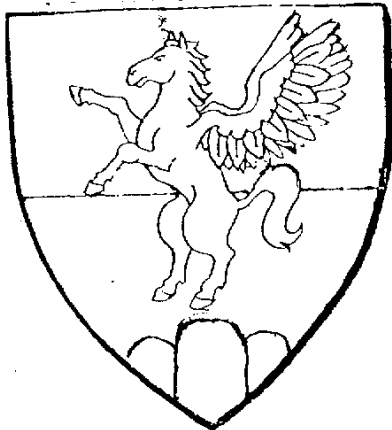
The following submissions were REGISTERED by the Laurel Queen of Arms on 17th September XXIV (1989):

Kenelm de la Dale. Name and device. Per fess sable and azure, a pegasus salient argent, in base a trimount Or.
The name was submitted as Kenelm *le Dale*. This would mean that the submitter *was* the valley, not that he lived there. We have substituted the form that he indicated was his favourite of the forms documented in period.

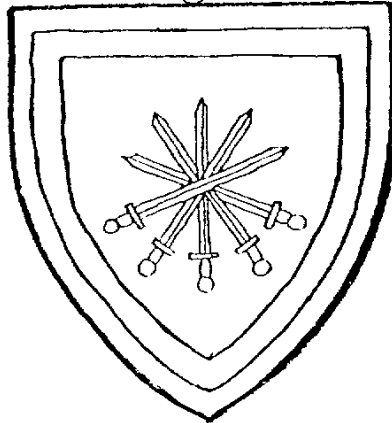
Kilic ibn Sungar ibn al-Kazganci al-Turhani. Device. Sable, a shief of five swords argent within a bordure Or.

Stormhold, Barony of. Badge. Azure, in sinister chief a drakkar affronty, sails set, Or.

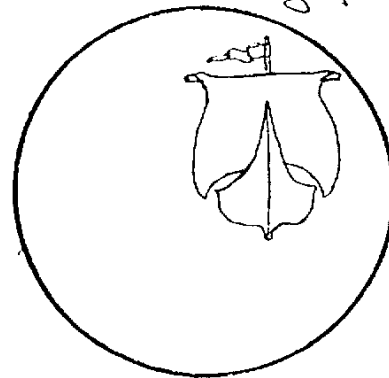
Kenelm de la Dale



Kilic ibn Sungar etc.



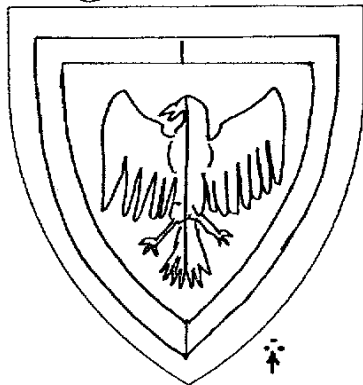
Stormhold, Barony of



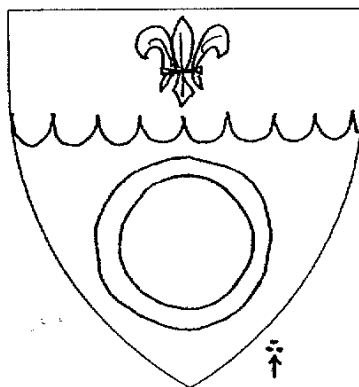
Please note that the blazon recorded for *Kilic ibn Sungar ibn al-Kazganci al-Turhani* is wrong. It should be an *orle*, not a *bordure*. A letter of correction has been sent to Lady Laurel, and a blazon correction will be published in an *LoAR* soon.

The following devices were considered by the Crux Australis Herald on 12th October XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Vesper Principal Herald:

Morwynna Brangewent



René du Bon Bois



ALTERNATIVE TRANSLATIONS OF SCA TITLES

by Meister Wilhelm von Schlüssel, Laurel King of Arms,
and Mistress Cynthia Fitz Colline, Laurel Secretary

As it has grown, the SCA has chosen to adopt a number of the titles of the British Peerage for use in the SCA. These titles are: King, Queen, Prince, Princess, Duke, Duchess, Count, Countess, Viscount, Viscountess, Master, Mistress, Knight, Baron, Baroness, Lord, and Lady. The SCA has Masters and Mistresses of Arms, of the Laurel, and of the Pelican. English, however, is but one of the many languages existing in period (and, in fact, Modern English itself is an anachronism for our period). The Board of Directors of the Society for Creative Anachronism recognized the need for alternative translations of these titles in the 2nd revision of the Corpora of the SCA. Article VII, Section B., has the following:

2. *Reservation of Titles.* No title may be used in the Society which is not one of the titles specified in this section, or an established alternate title for one of these titles as approved by the College of Arms.

5. *Alternate Titles.* The titles referred to in this section are considered standard throughout the Society and no special justification is needed for their use by holders of those titles. The Society recognizes that equivalent titles exist in many cultures, and may be more appropriate to individual members' persons. Such alternate titles may be used in place of the standard titles shown above, subject to the following restrictions.

a. The particular alternate title must be the correct equivalent of the standard title for the person using the alternate title.

e. Validation by the College of Arms makes an alternate title available for use by others, subject to the other provisions of this section.

d. No alternate title shall be taken by a member unless it is an appropriate title in the language of their persons.

Thus we see that there is a need for the College of Arms to publish a list of such alternate titles. No titles not on the list in this paper may be used in the SCA (such as Marquis, Baronet, Squire, Bishop, General, etc.) unless and until they have been submitted to and approved by the College of Arms. It is the responsibility of anyone who wishes to use or bestow a title not listed in this paper to submit the title to the College of Arms for approval. It is also the responsibility of the local herald to ensure that this is done.

This paper lists the standard SCA titles and their alternate translations into the 29 languages most likely to be used by a member for his/her persona, excluding Arabic. (We're working on that.) The languages are organized into language groups. The Indo-European family of languages includes most of the languages of Europe. We have presented members of the Romance, Germanic, Celtic, Slavic, Sanskrit, and Greek branches of this family. Each branch covers a varying number of languages. The Finno-Ugric family includes Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian. A hypothesized larger family called Ural-Altaic, includes the Finno-Ugric family and the Altaic family, of which Turkish is a member. Japanese is sometimes tentatively linked to the Ural-Altaic family, but is generally considered an isolated language. Chinese is a member of the Sino-Tibetan family.

In each language, we have tried to list the equivalent title for each of the standard SCA titles. In some cases, there is more than one equivalent title, and so we have listed both as alternates. In other cases, there are no equivalent titles for a specific SCA title and we have therefore left that line blank. In other cases, there are titles that can be assigned to the SCA titles but are not quite equivalent. We have placed these in parentheses. This means that they may be used, but that the individual should be aware that the correspondence is not exact. In Scots Gaelic, the two titles in parentheses are constructs from proper elements; however, they may not be correct period usage. In Irish, a second possibility for Count is riogh-mortaitha.

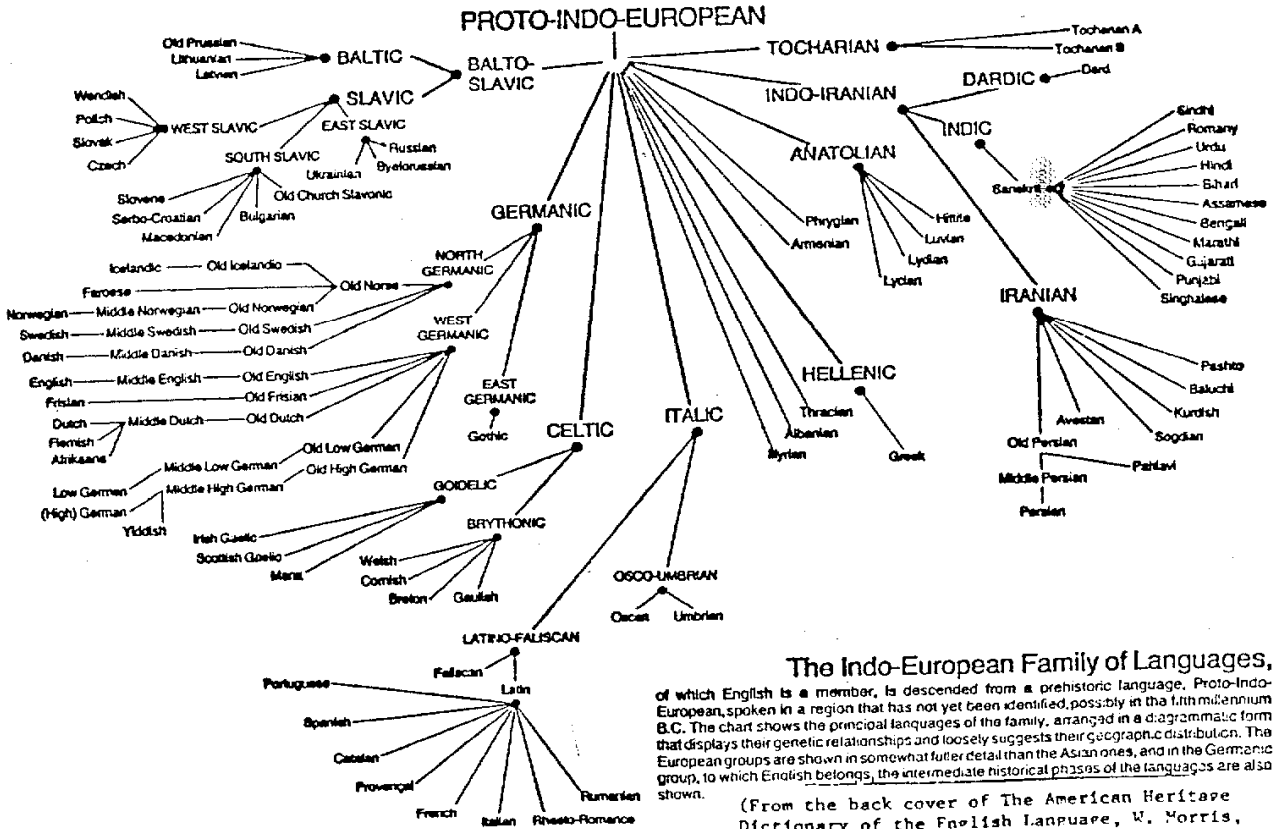
In the languages listed, we have used the correct diacritical marks, even though they are often optional, so that the correct pronunciation will be indicated. It is therefore a good idea to check to see if, in a specific language, the marks are required or optional. The same marks may mean different things in different languages. Please check a dictionary or grammar for their meaning.

The symbol " " underneath letters is to be treated as a cedilla. Polish makes use of a symbol like a reversed cedilla under the letters e and a. In Turkish, the words "hanım" and "hanımefendi" have the letter "i," which is not supposed to have a dot on it. In Japanese, the accent marks are pronunciation guides and are not part of the spelling. Chinese has four tones that alter the meaning of words according to the tone used. The tonal marks are as follows: 1st tone: high even = no mark; 2nd tone: high rising = ˊ; 3rd tone: low rising = ˇ; 4th tone: falling = ˋ. We have used the Wade-Giles transliteration for the Chinese titles.

We have included the Cyrillic spellings for the Russian titles and the Greek spellings for the Greek titles, as well as the Roman alphabet versions of both. There does not seem to be a translation of Sir in Sanskrit, so either use the standard Sir or else use the translation of My Lord Knight. In Russian, the mark " " placed at the end of a word in the Roman alphabet version palatalizes the preceding consonant.

The forms of address given are the standard ones for SCA use. In addition, Territorial Barons and Baronesses may be addressed as "Your Excellency." Some kingdoms also use this for Viscounts and Viscountesses. Anyone to whom you have sworn fealty may be addressed as "My liege." A noble (King, Prince, or Baron) who rules a branch in which you reside (Kingdom, Principality, Barony) may be addressed as "Sire." Anyone may be addressed as "My Lord" or "My Lady," as appropriate, as a matter of courtesy. These are the forms of address one should use if unsure of the person's actual rank. The proper form of address in the various languages is generally the translation of the English form of address, using the alternative titles. Certain exceptions will be noted.

The titles of Master of Arms and Mistress of Arms, like their equivalents of the Laurel and the Pelican, are the translations of those words in the specific language, using the alternate word for Master or Mistress. Thus, in German the term for Master of Arms is Waffmeister, while in Spanish it is Maestro de las Armas. In Japanese, one simply uses sensei for all Masters and Mistresses. An alternative for Master or Mistress of Arms is Ronin. In Czech, the term is Mistr Vězeň. In Chinese, the term is Chi-tze. In Turkish, the title is Savas Gemiside Güvencilik Gâvencilik.



The Indo-European Family of Languages,

of which English is a member, is descended from a prehistoric language, Proto-Indo-European, spoken in a region that has not yet been identified, possibly in the fifth millennium B.C. The chart shows the principal languages of the family, arranged in a diagrammatic form that displays their genetic relationships and loosely suggests their geographic distribution. The European groups are shown in somewhat fuller detail than the Asian ones, and in the Germanic group, to which English belongs, the intermediate historical phases of the languages are also shown.

(From the back cover of *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, W. Morris, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston 1976)

Old English had a paucity of titles. Thus the word "earl" could represent both Duke and Earl in the SCA, although it is clearly better for Earl. Similarly, Thegn (or Thane) is the equivalent of Baron but could also be used for Viscount. Except for Queen (Queen), there were no titles for noblemen other than the generic term of Lady, Illegit. Thus Illegit could be used for any of the feminine titles other than Queen. In these cases, as in other cases where there is no equivalent title, it is best to use the standard title. There is no equivalent for Sir in Old English, as Sir is a shortened form of Sire and comes from Old French. Note that in England the title of Sheriff was the equivalent of the later title of Viscount. Because of other connotations that this term has gained, the title of Sheriff shall not be used in the SCA.

In Japanese, the terms given are the translations of the titles. As forms of address they are used as suffixes and follow the name. Thus, the order would be: family name, given name, and title, from left to right. The suffixes are the same as the translations in most cases. There is no suffix for Knight, so just use the standard "Sir" before the family name. The suffixes for Crown Prince and Crown Princess are different from those for Prince or Princess and are "denka" and "nii-denka," respectively. There are only suffixes for Lord and Lady. In Japanese, when addressing someone of higher rank, it is always proper to say their name followed by the honorific "-sama." For those of equal or lesser rank, use "-san." Sovereigns of Kingdoms and Principalities, and Territorial Baronesses, may use the title of Daijyo. Court Baronesses may not use Daijyo. The rank name should be added to be completely correct. The title of Shogun may not be used, as that is the title of the military dictator of Japan. There is no emperor in the SCA and so the title of Mikado or any equivalent title may not be used. The same holds true for all other languages; thus, one may not use such titles as Caesar, Tsar, Ard Righ, High King, Kaiser, etc.

In Irish, the forms of address are as follows: Your Majesty is "a mhorgacht" for the King and "a morgacht" for the Queen. Your Grace is "a shoilse," which could also be used for Your Excellency. My Lord is "a thiarna" and My Lady is "a bhian-tiarna." In Scots Gaelic, Your Majesty is "bhur Moraicebh," Your Highness is "bhur Marachd," Your Grace is "bhur Graise," My Lord is "mo Tighearna," and My Lady is "mo Bhaithighearn."

Estonian has very few titles. There does not seem to be a counterpart to Counts for the missing titles, one should use the standard titles. In Turkish, one has the choice of the forms used by the Ottoman Empire or the earlier ones brought over from Europe during the Byzantine period. Chinese names are in reverse name order, like Japanese names. Like the Japanese titles, when used as a form of address, these titles should be treated as suffixes and added to the end of the name following the given or personal name. Thus, while the translation of Knight is Chi-Shih, the translation of Sir is also Chi-Shih, but used as a suffix. China had its own feudal system with five ranks of nobility, and we have assigned these titles to their equivalent SCA titles. Nan is the polite form of address for a man and Nai Tai is the polite form of address for a woman.

The titles listed on the following two pages are thus the titles authorized for use in the SCA as alternatives for the standard titles of the SCA. No others may be used until they have been approved by the Laurel Office. Anyone desiring a different title should petition the Laurel Office for acceptance of the title. Such a petition should enclose sufficient documentation to prove that the title is the correct and equivalent translation of one of the standard titles. Anyone desiring the Japanese or Chinese characters for the titles in those languages may contact us. Anyone able to supply a complete set of translations of the standard SCA titles into a language not covered by this paper is urged to send in such a set. We caution anyone using these alternate translations to check into a dictionary or a grammar of the relevant language to see just how the words are normally written, pronounced, and used.

We thank the members of the College of Arms and other SCA members who helped us by sending in translations of languages in which we have no expertise and for their suggestions on usage. Without their help, this would be a much less complete paper.

ALTERNATIVE TRANSLATIONS OF SCA TITLES

SCA	ROMANCE										JAPANESE
	Forms of Address	Romanian	Latin	Italian	French	Spanish	Portuguese	Catalan			
King	Your Majesty	Rege	Rex	Ré	Roi	Rey	Rei	Rei	Rei	Oh/Daimyo	
Queen	Your Majesty	Regină	Régina	Regina	Reine	Reina	Rainha	Reina	Reina	Jo'oh/Daimyo	
Prince	Your Highness	Principe	Princeps	Principe	Prince	Principe	Principe	Principe	Principe	Oh'ji/Daimyo	
Princess	Your Highness	Principesă	Principessa	Principessa	Princesse	Princesa	Princesa	Princesa	Princesa	Oh'jo/Daimyo	
Duke	Your Grace	Duce	Dux	Duca	Duc	Duque	Duque	Duc	Duc	Kô'shaku	
Duchess	Your Grace	Ducesă	Ducessa	Duchessa	Duchesse	Duquesa	Duquesa	Duquesa	Duquesa	Kô'shaku-fujin	
Count	My Lord Count	Conte	Comes	Conte	Comte	Conde	Conde	Conde	Conde	Haku'shaku	
Countess	My Lady Countess	Contesă	Comitessa	Contessa	Comtesse	Condessa	Condessa	Condessa	Condessa	Haku'shaku-fujin	
Viscount	My Lord Viscount	Viconte	Viscomes	Visconte	Vicomte	Visconde	Visconde	Visconde	Visconde	Shi'shaku	
Viscountess	My Lady Viscountess	Viscontesă	Viscomitessa	Viscontessa	Viscontesse	Viscondesa	Viscondessa	Viscondessa	Viscondessa	Shi'shaku-fujin	
Master	Master	Stăpân	Magister	Maestro	Maître	Maestro	Mestre	Mestre	Mestre	Shi'shaku	
Mistress	Mistress	Stăpână	Magistra	Maestra	Maîtresse	Maestra	Mestra	Mestra	Mestra	Shi'shaku-fujin	
knight	Sir	Cavaler	Miles	Cavalière	Chevalier	Caballero	Cavaleiro	Cavaller	Cavaller	Sensei	
Sir	--	Domnule	Eques	Sir	Monsieur	Don (Doña)	Cavaleiro	Senyor	Senyor	Sensei	
Baron	My Lord Baron	Baron	Baro	Barone	Baron	Barón	Barão	Baró	Baró	Hatamoto/Samurai	
Baroness	My Lady Baroness	Baroneasă	Baronessa	Baronesa	Baronne	Baronesa	Baronesa	Baronesa	Baronesa	--	
Lord	My Lord	Domn	Domínus	Signore	Seigneur	Señor	Senhor	Senyor	Senyor	Dan'shaku	
Lady	My Lady	Doamnă	Domina	Signora	Dame	Señora	Senhora	Senyora	Senyora	Dan'shaku-fujin	

English	GERMANIC									
	Old English	German	Dutch	Danish	Norwegian	Swedish	Icelandic			
King	Cyning/Kyng	König	Koning	Konge	Konung	Konung	Konungur			
Queen	Cwene	Königin	Koningin	Dronning	Drotning	Drottning	Drottning			
Prince	Ætheling	Prinz	Prins	Prins	Sefni	Prins	Prinz			
Princess	(Hlaefdige)	Prinzessin	Prinses	Prinsesse	Prinzessa	Prinzessa	Prinzessa			
Duke	(Eorl)	Herzog	Hertog	Hertug	Hertogi	Hertig	Hertogi			
Duchess	(Hlaefdige)	Herzogin	Hertogin	Hertuginde	Hertoginna	Hertiginna	Hertogafnú			
Earl	Eorl	Graf	Graaf	Greve/Jarl	Greifi	Grefve	Greifi			
Countess	(Hlaefdige)	Gräfin	Gravin	Grevinde	Greifafrau	Grefvanna	Greifafnú			
Viscount	(Thegn)	Landgraf	Burggraaf	--	--	Vicomte	--			
Viscountess	(Hlaefdige)	Landgräfin	Burggravin	--	--	Vicomtesse	--			
Master	Magister	Meister	Meester	Herster	Mester	Mästare	Meistari			
Mistress	(Hlaefdige)	Meisterin	Meesteres	Hersterin	Mesterinde	Herskarinna	Herskarinna			
knight	Cniht/Ridda	Ritter	Ridder	Ridder	Riddari	Riddare	Riddari			
Sir	--	Sir	Mijnheer	Herre	Herre	Herre	Herri			
Baron	Thegn	Freiherr	Baron	Baron	Baron	Baron	Barón			
Baroness	(Hlaefdige)	Freiherrin	Barones	Baronesse	Baronsfru	Baronessa	Barónsfrú			
Lord	Hlaford	Herr	Gebieder	Heera	Heera	Herre	Drottinn			
Lady	Hlaefdige	Herrin	Gebiedster	Fru	Fru	Dam	Hefðarfú, -kona			

SCA	CELTIC				FINNO-UGRIC/URAL-ALTAIC				SANSKRIT
	Welsh	Irish	Scots Gaelic	Polish	Czech	Russian (Cyrillic)	Russian (Roman)	CHINESE	
King	Brenin	Rí/Rígh (pl. Ríthe)	Rìgh	Król	Král	Король	Koról'	Rājan	
Queen	Brenhines	Banríon/Bean-rígh	Bannrígh/Banrínn	Królowa	Králova	Королéва	Korol'eva	Rājñi	
Prince	Tuwsog	Prionsa/Flaith (lit. "noble")	Prionnsa	Książę	Kníže/Prince	Князь	Knyaz'	Kumarah	
Princess	Tuwsoges	Beanphrionsa/Banfhlaith	Bannaphrionnsa	Książna	Kněžna/Princezna	Княгиня	Knyagin'a	Rāja-putri	
Duke	Dug	Díuc/Rígh-cuicidh	Díuc	Książę	Vévoda	Герцог	Gértsog	--	
Duchess	Duges	Bandiuc	Bandiuc	Książna	Vévodkumě	Герцогиня	Gertsogin'ya	--	
Count	Iarl	Cunta/Iarla	Iarla	Hrabia	Hrabě	Граф	Graf	--	
Countess	Iarlles	Cuntaois	Baniarla	Hrabina	Hraběnka	Графиня	Grafina	--	
Viscount	Isiariil	Bíocunta	Biocas	Wicehrabia	Vikomt	--	--	--	
Viscountess	Isiariiles	Bíocuntaois	Bana bhíocas	Wicehrabina	Vikomtka	--	--	--	
Master	Meistr	Máistir	Maighstir	Majster	Pán	Мáстер	Mástyer	Svāmin	
Mistress	Meistress	Máistress	(Banamhaighstir)	Metressa	Paní	Мáстерица	Mastyeritsa	Svāmini	
Knight	Marchog	Ridire	Ridire	Rycerz	Rytíř	Рыцарь	Rítsar'	Ksatriyah	
Sir	Syr	Sior/An ridire	a Shir/Shair	Pan	Lord	Сэр	Ser	--	
Baron	Barwn	Barún/Rígh-tuatha	Thegn	Baron	Baron	Барон	Barón	--	
Baroness	Barwnes	Banbharún	(Bantheagn)	Baronowa	Baronka	Баронéсса	Baronyéssa	--	
Lord	Arglwydd	Tiarna	Tighhearn(a)	Pan	Lord	Господи́н	Gospodín	Ārya	
Lady	Arglwyddes	Bantiarna	Baintighearn(a)	Pani	Dáma	Госпóжа	Gospózha	Adhipati	
SCA	Greek	Roman	Finnish	Estonian	Hungarian	Turkish			
King	Βασιλεύς	Basileús	Kuningas	Kuningas	Király	Krall	--	--	
Queen	Βασιλίσα	Basilissa	Kuningatar	Kuninganna	Királynő	Kraliçe	--	--	
Prince	πρίγκηπας	Príngkepas	Ruhtinas/Prinssi	--	Fejedelem	Prens/Emir	Wáng	Kuei Chü	
Princess	πρίγκηπισσα	Príngképissa	Ruhtinatar/Prinssessa	--	Fejedelemnö	Prensés	Kung Chueh	Nü kung	
Duke	κόμης του σταύλου	Kómes tou stáblou	Herttuatar	--	Ban/Herceg	Dük/Serdar	T'ài Hóu	Nu T'ài Pó	
Duchess	κομπίσσα "	Komitissa "	Herttuatar	--	Banno/Hercegnő	Düses	T'ài Pó	Nu T'ài Pó	
Count	κόμης	Kómes	Kreivitiär	Krahy	Föispán/Gróf	Kont/Beylerbey	Nu T'ài Pó	Nu T'ài Pó	
Countess	κομπίσσα	Komitissa	Kreivitiär	--	Föispánnő/Grofnő	Kontess	T'ài Pó	Nu T'ài Pó	
Viscount	--	--	Varabreivi	--	Vicomte	Vikont/Pasha	Nu T'ài Pó	Nu T'ài Pó	
Viscountess	--	--	Varakreivitiär	--	Vicomte felesége	Vikontess	Tze	Nü Tzè	
Master	δεσπότης	Despótes	Maistari	Meister	Méster/Tanárt	Üstaz	Nü Tzè	Chi-shih	
Mistress	δεσποτίσσα	Despotíssa	Maistaritär	Maismeister	Méstermő/Tanárnő	Üstaz	Nü Tzè	Chi-shih (suff.)	
Knight	στράτιοτης	Strátiothes	Ritari	Rütel	Lovag	Sövalye	Chi-shih	Nánchueh	
Sir	ἵπποτης/κύριος	Híppótes/Kúrios	-arvonimi (suffix)	Söör	Úr/Uram	Sör	Chi-shih	Nü Nán	
Baron	βαρόνος	Barónos	Vapaaherra	--	Bárd	Baron/Bey	Chi-shih	Chü	
Baroness	βαρονόσσα	Baronóssa	Vapaaherratar	--	Bárón	Barones	Chü	Chü Fù	
Lord	κύριος	Kúrios	Herra	Lord	Gyula	Efendi	Chü	Chü Fù	
Lady	κυρία	Kuria	Nainen	Leedi	Asszony	Hanxamefendi	Chü Fù	Chü Fù	