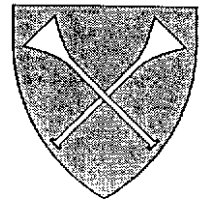
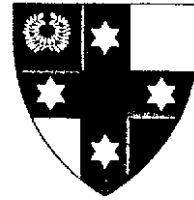


CAMEL

15th October A.S. XXIV (1989)  
[mailed 8th November 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 *Crux Australis Monthly Letter* for October A.S. XXIV.

**This edition of the *Camel* has been deliberately delayed to include important news on the new *Rules for Submission*. See page 3 for an important announcement.**

#### This Month's Highlights

- Roster changes. (page 1)
- What's a "point of difference"? (pages 2-3)
- **NEW RULES FOR SUBMISSION APPROVED!** (pages 3-5)
- Questionnaire results, part one. (pages 5-6)
- This month's submissions. (pages 7-10)

#### The New Scriptorium has Moved

Just a reminder that my new street address is The Scriptorium IIA, 2A Te Anau Avenue, Prospect SA 5082. My home telephone number is (08) 344-1794, and you should *never* call before 12 noon. You can call me at work on (08) 343-4888 between 1pm and 8pm weekdays, but be prepared to leave a message. My facsimile machine is on (08) 343-4896, and the postal address remains P.O. Box 213, Prospect SA 5082.

#### Roster Changes

*I knew* I shouldn't have published a *Roster of Heralds* last month. Here we go...

In the Barony of Stormhold, Viscountess Eleanor Littelhailes [Adina Hamilton] has now resigned as Acting Goutty d'Eau Pursuivant, and returns to being a PE At Large. Her new address is: 378 Drummond Street, Carlton VIC 3053. Her Excellency is replaced by Lord Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw (formerly Decion of Trefriw Wold) [Bruce Probst], 3/8 Anderson Street, Templestowe VIC 3106. Telephone (03) 846-2777. He's currently a PE, and is therefore rostered as *Acting Goutty d'Eau*.

Stormhold has spawned a new Canton in its north-western suburbs, tentatively called Dubh-Thruin. The herald is Gareth Greystone [Anthony McCombes], 26 Vermont Parade, Greensborough VIC 3088. Telephone (03) 435-3112. He's a Cornet, and will therefore be rostered as *Acting PE*.

In the College of Saint Cecilia, the new herald is Lord Arenvald von Hagenburg [Arnold Pears], 86 Andersons Creek Road, East Doncaster VIC 3109. No telephone, as far as I know. He's also a Cornet, and will therefore be rostered as *Acting PE*.

In the Shire of Ynys Fawr, Lord Julian du Bois has resigned as Acting PE. His replacement is

Melisaund Gwyllt ferch Gwion [Melysa Hamilton], 3/322 Murray Street, North Hobart TAS 7000. There is no telephone number. Again, she's a Cornet.

Viscountess Eleanor and Lord Julian, thank you very much for your fine work as local heralds. Lord Decion, Gareth, Lord Arenvald and Melisaund, welcome to your new rôles in the College of Heraldry!

Meanwhile, in the College of Blessed Herman the Cripple, Lord Gerald Swinford [Barnaby Ralph] has changed address to 24 Elizabeth Street, Evandale SA 5069.

### Points of Difference

A little while ago, one relatively new herald asked me a very sensible question: "What's a 'point of difference'?" Here's the answer...

"Points of Difference" are an invention of SCA heralds — which is why you won't find them described anywhere mundanely. They're such an old part of the SCA's approach to heraldry that you won't find them formally defined in the SCA either — at least not anywhere convenient. (Another term you won't find in the mundane books is "conflict". If a proposed device is said to be "in conflict", what we really mean is that it's "insufficiently different from something that's already registered". Obviously, the term "conflict" is easier to say and to type.)

It should go without saying that any two heraldic devices ("coats of arms") must be sufficiently different from each other, otherwise at a quick glance on the battlefield they might be confused. To make *sure* they can't be confused, every device must differ from every other in *two* ways. One reason for this is that we can avoid thoughts like: "Is it the one with the red fess and the blue lions or the red fess and the green lions? Oh, the one with the green lions has four lions, but the one with blue lions only has three." The other reason is that just one difference often implies that the owners of the two devices are somehow related — particularly if that single difference is something fairly "standard", such as adding a *bordure*. If the two devices had a red fess and four lions each, differing only in the colour of lions, then the two people are probably brothers, first cousins, feudal lord and vassal, or involved in some other close relationship. This "two differences" rule is used in both SCA and mundane Colleges of Arms.

But not all differences are significant enough to count. Obviously, changing the colour of the eyes of a lion isn't significant, because unless it says something specific in the blazon, a good heraldic artist will feel free to colour the eyes any way he or she thinks would look nice. And even if it *is* specified in the blazon, it's too small a detail to notice on the battlefield. So what *is* "significant enough to count"?

In the mundane Colleges of Arms, such as the one in London, where they only have to think about a small handful of new designs each month, they can comfortably sit around a table and discuss for hours whether two devices differ in two significant ways or not. They've got full-time professionals with years of experience to argue the point. Besides, mundane heralds *tell* the applicants what their new arms will be — the applicants sometimes don't get a choice. But in the SCA, the Laurel Queen of Arms has to decide upon a couple hundred new designs every month. At all levels of our heraldic hierarchy, people have to talk sensibly about the amount of difference between two devices. Obviously, we need some system more formal and structured than just sitting around arguing the point. Enter "Points of Difference".

Significant differences, the sort of things you might use as one of the two differences between two devices, are called "major points of difference". They include things like: the tincture of the field; the tincture of the main charge; the type of object that the main charge is (a lion versus a tree); the number of objects the main charge is (three lions versus one lion); if the field is divided into a colour and a metal, then the way the field is divided (*per fess sable and argent* versus *quarterly sable and argent*,

or versus *per fess embattled sable and argent*) and so on. The SCA also recognizes that some differences aren't quite that important, but that they still might "add up" to form a major point if there are enough of them. These "minor points of difference" include things like: changing a line of division from one wiggly type to another (*per fess indented sable and argent* versus *per fess wavy sable and argent*); changing the tincture of just half of the field (*per fess sable and argent* versus *per fess sable and Or*); a smaller difference in the type of the main charge (a horse versus a unicorn) and so on. A minor point of difference isn't exactly half a major point of difference, although you'll sometimes hear heralds talking about them as "half points". If a group of minor points all have to do with tincture, for instance, then you really need three or perhaps even four of them to make up a major point.

How do you know what counts as a major, what as a minor, and what as nothing at all? There's a formal description in the *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook*, section VIII.5d "Determination of Difference", and section VIII.5e "Commentary on the Rules of Difference". There's also a simpler and easier to understand version in section X.3 "How to Count Points of Difference", although this version is somewhat conservative, and could lead to you rejecting a design when in fact it's OK by the current Rules. Either way, if you're not sure, *look it up!*

To further complicate the system, you only need two full major points of difference between two SCA devices, or between an SCA device and mundane national flags and royal arms. Between an SCA device and ordinary mundane arms, you need just a major and a minor — any minor. You need correspondingly less difference between badges, depending on the circumstances. And there are several exceptions to the general rules on difference. Again, this is all explained in the Rules.

Complicated, isn't it? Yes. But "difference" is by far the most complicated part of our heraldic system, and it usually takes a long time to learn all its fine points. With practice, one can do the conflict checking for most designs in less than ten minutes — but it takes quite a while to build up to that speed!

But now, after reading all that, forget it. Our new *Rules for Submission* use a completely different system of difference, so to speak, one much easier to work with and understand. It doesn't even use the term "points of difference" as I've just explained it.

"New Rules"? Yes, that's right. New Rules.

### **NEW RULES FOR SUBMISSION APPROVED!**

When I last wrote about the new heraldic *Rules for Submission*, back in August, I said I'd have more news in September. Well, I forgot. But it's a good thing I *did* forget, because now I can delay this *Camel* slightly to bring you an important announcement: our brand new *Rules for Submission* have been approved!

What does this mean? Let me tell the story properly...

As I said in August, production of the new Rules was delegated to Master Marten Bröker, Badger Herald in the East Kingdom. I spoke about the first version of his draft Rules at that time. A round of commentary took place, and Lord Badger distributed his second draft to the College of Arms and the Board of Directors. The Board was originally scheduled to meet on 22nd October in Milpitas, California, but because of the Earthquake, that meeting was postponed until 29th October. At that meeting, the Board approved that second draft, and they now become our new *Rules of Submission*.

The new Rules will be in force just as soon as the Laurel Queen of Arms distributes copies to everyone and someone says "Go!". In practice, that means that some time, Real Soon Now, you will be sent your very own copy of the new Rules, and formally notified of the starting date.

The new *Rules for Submission* will be "phased in", in two ways. First, all the existing submissions

you've made under the old Rules will continue to be assessed by those old Rules as they make their way through the College of Arms. However, new submissions made after the starting date will be assessed under the new Rules. In addition, there will be a brief "trial period", probably around three months long. During this time, we'll resolve any unforeseen problems with the new Rules. If we get a submission that would have passed under the old Rules but is now illegal under the new Rules, that submission will still be registered — unless, of course, that was a deliberate change in the new Rules. (A major premise of these new Rules was that it should be *easier* to register good, simple heraldry.) If necessary, the Rules will be changed.

There's one exception to this (isn't there *always* an exception?), and it concerns the somewhat controversial section of the new Rules that deals with conflict between armory. Some people feel that the new conflict Rules are flawed, and that they need extensive revision. Therefore, if we get any submissions that would *not* pass under the old Rules, but do under the new Rules, then that submission will not be registered immediately. Instead, it will be pended until the end of the trial period. Then, all of these "borderline" submissions will be considered again, as a group, and, if necessary, the Rules will be refined. The reason these submissions will be considered as a group is so we get a *coherent* revision of the Rules, not a series of *ad hoc* alterations.

So, in brief, your instructions are this: Expect your own formal copy of the new *Rules for Submission* some time soon. You will be told when to start using them.

(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. Feel free to start using them, teaching them to others, and preparing submissions that use the provisions of the new Rules. However, be aware that there's a possibility that some last-minute changes may still be made to the wording of the final "official" Rules. Also, make sure you're looking at the correct draft. The one you want is dated August 1989. With those warnings, however, feel free to proceed — with caution.)

Meanwhile, back in August, I also mentioned the administrative and procedural guidelines that are meant to accompany the new Rules. The first draft of that material appeared just before the October Board meeting, too late for anyone to comment upon it, and well *after* the deadline for the meeting itself. The Board wisely chose not to make a decision on that draft. Like the new Rules, these administrative rules will be circulated to the College of Arms for comment. It's likely that the Board will make a decision on the draft presented for their next meeting, which is in December.

Although I haven't seen a copy of these administrative guidelines yet, I did discuss them with Lady Vesper when I called her the other day. Her impressions, gained after browsing through someone else's copy, were that these guidelines are, for the most part, routine procedural things that should have been written down in one place long ago. They deal with the duties and responsibilities of the Laurel Sovereign of Arms, the Principal Heralds of the Kingdoms, Principality Heralds like me, local heralds like most of you, and "At Large" heralds like the rest of you. They define the way various offices interact, and are fairly straightforward. Mistress Alison's only real concern was that the guidelines don't appear to allow for as much regional variation as has hitherto been the case within the twelve Colleges of Heralds. Obviously, this may change as the guidelines go through the normal commenting and redrafting process.

Mistress Alison reports that there were "only two bombshells". The first concerns the number of items that may be registered to an individual submitter — although it appears that the controversial nature of this proposal may be due to an accident of wording. The other bombshell concerns the "universal system of difference", which proposes that the same amount of difference be required between any two items, no matter what they are, device or badge, SCA or mundane. Given that this proposal is so intricately intertwined with the far more controversial than the conflict rules in the new *Rules for Submission*, it's difficult to foresee exactly how this will end up. My advice is to sit tight,

wait and see what happens.

My Lords and Ladies, heralds all, these new *Rules for Submission* represent the biggest change to SCA heraldry and Life As We Know It that we'll see for some years. It will therefore be amongst the most confusing and frustrating things that will happen during your time as a herald. Learning the new Rules will not be easy, especially if you've got memories of the old Rules lurking in the back of your mind. Indeed, this is one of those rare occasions when new heralds will actually have it easier: they won't have to unlearn all the old Rules, and won't be as confused. Boy-Scout-like, I promise that I Shall Do My Best to help you through this transition period, by explaining in excruciating detail why I make each decision about each submission. In return, I ask that you let me know which areas of the new Rules cause you trouble, so I can provide answers for you and for everyone else.

### Lochac Heraldic Questionnaire

After the drama of the New Rules, the *Lochac Heraldic Questionnaire* seems a bit of an anticlimax. Nevertheless, I did promise to share the results with you. First, my thanks go to more than 20 heralds who responded to the Questionnaire, especially those good gentles who weren't required to do so. However, I was disappointed that a few local heralds *didn't* respond, even though I explicitly said that for local heralds it was compulsory. In most cases, those who failed to respond were also people who've been notably slack about reporting or even staying in touch, so doubtless The System will catch up with them in due course. But on with the results...

This Questionnaire isn't particularly valid from a statistical viewpoint, of course, especially when those responding were, by and large, the more active local heralds. Nevertheless, some trends did appear, and I feel confident in my interpretations. I'll go through the Questionnaire section by section, except for Section 1, which merely asked for your name. I'll assume that most of you managed that without too much trouble.

Section 2 looked at your research library. The SCA's *Armorial & Ordinary* isn't as widely available as I'd have thought. More interesting was that many owners of the *A&O* haven't kept it current by purchasing the *Updates* as they became available. The new *A&O* will be published once the new *Rules for Submission* are sorted out, so if you're totally out of date I wouldn't go to the bother of updating just now — unless all you need do is purchase that final fourth *Update*. Instead, start saving your money to get a new *A&O* when it appears. Expect it to cost around \$50. You should place an advance order with Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson, preferably in writing, so he can try to predict how many copies will be needed in Lochac.

Other than that, this section came out much as I expected. There's a smattering of material across the Principality, concentrating mostly on the various versions of Fox-Davies — mostly because they're widely available. The *Laurel Precedents* are quite rare, which is fair enough. They're a specialized tool, only really useful if you're a more senior herald.

About three-quarters of respondents had a copy of the *Known World Handbook*. I'm surprised not everyone has this book, because it's one of the most useful general works available in the SCA — and I'm not talking about heraldry here. You can order a copy from the Stock Clerk.

There seems to be some confusion over the versions of the *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook*. The *WKHH* was issued in two Fits. If your copy contains a set of the *Rules for Submission*, then you probably have both Fits. If not, then you're missing the Second Fit, and you should order one through Master Thorfinn. A Third Fit will appear one day too.

Section 3 looked at the *Camel* itself. Most people read it very soon after receiving it, if not immediately, and most read it from cover to cover. I'm pleased that all the respondents who subscribe to the *Camel* have followed good sense and my instructions, and keep the *Camel* on file after reading it.

And by and large it's about the right size, and written with the right level of jargon. (Some people said more jargon would be OK for them. I'll keep it as it is, though, to make it easier for less experienced heralds.)

The most important parts of the *Camel* are those that trace a submission as it makes its journey to registration, followed by explanations of Rules and decisions, discussions and so on. You had a harder time picking the *least* important part — once some had made the point that they don't need to have details of meetings they can't attend. Yes, if you don't live in Innilgard, it's difficult to get to my meetings, and if you don't live in Stormhold you can't get to Thorfinn's. Nevertheless, I think it's important to list the meetings so you know when decisions are going to be made, and so you can drop in if you happen to be in the right town at the right time.

Although many could cope with a smaller typeface or narrower margins, I'll try and keep the *Camel* looking much like it is now — because I know how annoyed I get when I receive tiny text so badly photocopied that it's unreadable. Very few people thought a "newsletter format" would be worth the extra effort. I'm glad you agree.

There was strong support for more discussions, such as the recent one we had on Grand Marches, and for more material on field, duty and Court heraldry. I realize the *Camel* has focussed mostly on armory — but that's because it has grown out of a letter which was intended solely for informing submitters (*via* their local herald) how their submission was progressing. I will try and include more on voice heraldry, and I'm sure that now my Field Deputy, Master Gwynfor Lwyd, is back from overseas, there will be more. Unfortunately, voice work doesn't lend itself well to the printed word. We'll do our best, but for the moment my best advice is to try to attend the Lochac Heraldic Symposium in January. There will be *plenty* of opportunities to improve your voice heraldry.

Section 4 of the Questionnaire dealt with the *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook*. It was nice to see that most heralds had read through it, even if not in any great detail. I suspect, however, that few people think of referring to the *WKHH* when they're trying to solve something. Granted, the book is big, difficult to find your way through, and perhaps a little "over-written", but it does contain a lot of very useful information. I think you'll find that it's always worth browsing back through the *WKHH*.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Questionnaire dealt with the way I run my office, general issues related to working as a local herald, and a "write anything you like" section respectively. Just browsing through your responses again makes me realize how many important issues you've raised. I've already spent plenty of time and space on the Questionnaire this month. Rather than delay this *Camel* even more, and also fail to do your comments justice, I'll return to the Questionnaire next month.

### **Lochac Heraldic Symposium II**

The Lochac Heraldic Symposium II will be held on the Australia Day long weekend in January 1990, in conjunction with the Innilgard Collegium. If you're interested in presenting a session, please get in touch. Conversely, if there's a topic you'd like to see covered, please let me know, and I'll try to arrange it. There'll be other things besides heraldry. Indeed, it'll be quite possible for someone to spend their whole time at the event, enjoying classes and sessions on many topics, without encountering heraldry at all. As usual, there'll be a fighting tourney and a feast. I'll have more details of this event in the *Camel* and *Pegasus* over the coming months.

### **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 12th November, and the one after that is on Sunday 10th December. I'll set the dates for meetings in early 1990 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 Járgrímsson [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], Llyn Arian [Lake Macquarie NSW], River Haven [Brisbane] and Ynys Fawr [Hobart], and a brand new Hund Franchise has started operations in Innilgard [Adelaide]. Contact the relevant local herald for details.

### Camel Subscriptions

Remember that the *Camel* has an annual subscription fee of \$20. Please check your mailing label now and make sure the expiry date of your subscription is what you think it should be. If you have any problems or questions, please get in touch.

### This Month's Submissions

The October meeting of the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on Sunday 15th October at The Scriptorium IIA. Present were Master Gereint Scholar, Crux Australis Herald; Mistress Aislinn de Valence, Frette Rouge Pursuivant; PEs At Large Sir Haos Windchaser, Robert Furness of Southwood and Master Tovyve Woolmongere; Cornets/visitors Mistress Bryony of the Bees, Rowan Pawl and Griff Morgan; and The Cat. Rowan Pawl found it necessary to stab The Cat repeatedly with a sharp pencil, although she didn't seem to mind too much. We were also visited by a Major Crisis, although it had nothing to do with heraldry.

1. **Alasdair Blackhill** (new name and device; name SUBMITTED, device RETURNED) [Parvus Portus, HID472]

*Per chevron azure and sable, in pale smithy's tongs and a two-horned anvil, and in fess two smithy's hammers, all argent.*

According to Withycombe, *Alasdair* is the Gaelic version of the ancient name *Alexander* (p.13), while Dunkling's *Scottish Christian Names* goes as far to say that it's the *correct* Gaelic form (p.14), unlike the more modern forms that use a 't' instead of the 'd'. Although neither book gives a clear date of first usage, this name has previously been registered to *Alasdair Mac Dhonnchaidh* in August 1988. Reaney does *not* list *Blackhill* as a known English surname. Nevertheless, names of the form [colour] + [geographical object] are common enough, including *William de Grenehill (Greenhill)* from AD1200 (p.156) and *Ralph de Brunfield (Brownfield)* in AD1309 (p.53). Certainly the name is constructed from common English elements, and seems plausible as a made-up English surname, perhaps derived from a local placename.

(On the submission forms, the languages were listed as "Scots Gaelic" for *Alasdair* and "TSCA" for *Blackhill*. They also documented *Alasdair* "as per Armorial". It's important to note that there's no such language as TSCA. While you'll sometimes hear me and other heralds describing a name or device as "TSCA", it's merely a *description*, not documentation. A name can be both TSCA and illegal. In this case, the language is *English*, and although the submitter and his consulting herald obviously couldn't find the surname *Blackhill* anywhere (and neither could we), it's always better to come clean and say so. And the SCA's *Armorial & Ordinary* is *not* sufficient documentation, for the reasons described in detail in the *Camel* for June 1989, under submission number 3, *Frae Fitzalleyne*. In brief, just because a particular name element was registered to one individual at some time in the past, it doesn't necessarily mean that the Rules have stayed the same, or, even if they have stayed the same, that they'll apply in the same way in a different context. As it happens, in this case we *can* document *Alasdair* elsewhere, and we can justify the surname *Blackhill* in a non-controversial fashion.)

The device is both TSCA and illegal, and must be returned under *Rules for Submission*

AR6c, the “Complexity Limit”, which says: “the use of three or more non-identical charges in what would conventionally be considered a ‘group’ may cause a submission to be returned as too complex.” A group of four charges arranged in a cross is such a “conventional group”. (Similarly illegal designs might have three different charges around a chevron, or three different charges arranged in pale. This sort of design is sometimes called “slot machine heraldry”.) The fact that the field is divided *per chevron* is irrelevant. For a mediæval herald, the field was the background, and the four charges form a group. A divided field was not considered to divide the design into two “separate sections”. I’ve written to the submitter with suggestions for an improved design.

Consulting herald: Siona of the Eagle’s Nest.

2. **Donal Fireshaker** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Innilgard, HID467]

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

According to Withycombe, *Donal* is an Irish form of *Donald* (p.86).

The proposed surname, *Fireshaker*, caused quite a bit of discussion. Since there was no direction on the forms, I must assume that the name is supposed to be in English, or a near-English language. Certainly both “fire” and “shaker” are common English words. But there was Some Difference of Opinion as to whether this combination was a valid way of constructing a surname in any language. Reaney only lists two English surnames starting with ‘Fire-’. One is *Fireman*, which actually derives from *Fairman*, with the obvious meaning of a man with fair hair (p.128). The other is *Firebrace*, which derives from *Fierbrace*, from the Old French words for ‘fierce arm’ (p.128). Following a hunch that a surname for someone who “shakes fire” (whatever on Earth that might mean) would be formed *Shakefire*, we find some more common names. Ever heard of *Shakespear* (p.316)? Apparently the etymology isn’t quite what you’d expect, though, and has nothing to do with shaking anything. However Reaney also lists *Shakelance* and *Shakeshaft*, which both come from the term for a spearman, a man who shakes his spear at the enemy (p.316–16). There’s also *Shacklock*, from *Schackelock*, someone with the habit of shaking back his locks of long hair, or perhaps a gaol warder, shaking his bunch of keys (p.315). There’s also *Shakelady* which, goes one suggestion, derives from a ‘house tyrant’, a lady so fierce that she shakes the house. That’s all. However, if you accept that you can have someone who shakes fire (and I guess you can tell by now how I feel about the issue), then *Shakefire* would be the more likely name. (In the same way, someone who throws his axe well would probably be called *Erik Throwaxe*, not *Erik the Axe-Thrower*.) However, the issue is whether this particular surname is acceptable for SCA use. My *personal* opinion is that this name crosses the line of acceptability, but others disagreed. In particular, Sir Haos pointed out that this surname isn’t any worse than some of the other names that have been found acceptable, such as *Windchaser*, for instance. I know that my personal view on SCA names tends more towards authenticity than most, so I’ll bow to the inevitable and submit the name to Lady Vesper.

The device caused some twitches, especially in conjunction with the name. One commentator even saw the images as “I can light fire on the water, both by day and by night”, but this is perhaps taking heraldic paranoia at little too far (and besides, it certainly isn’t a reason for returning a submission). Nevertheless, despite the slightly modernistic style used for drawing the flames on the submission forms, the device is still legal, and appears free of conflict. It, too, shall be submitted.

Consulting herald: Haos Windchaser.

3. **Ellyn Dawndelyon d’Azay** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Saint Monica, HID468]

*Or, a coney rampant to sinister sable.*

Withycombe says *Ellyn* as a variant of *Ellen*, and dates one *Ellyn St Mary at Hill* to AD1507 (p.101). *Dawndelyon* is a period nickname/surname, a spelling variant of “dandelion”, the flower. Jan Jönsjö’s *Studies in Middle English Nicknames: I Compounds* (Cwk Gleeurp, 1979) mentions a *William Dawndelyon* dating from AD1363 (p.79), appearing in the Register of the Freemen of



And by and large it's about the right size, and written with the right level of jargon. (Some people said more jargon would be OK for them. I'll keep it as it is, though, to make it easier for less experienced heralds.)

The most important parts of the *Camel* are those that trace a submission as it makes its journey to registration, followed by explanations of Rules and decisions, discussions and so on. You had a harder time picking the *least* important part — once some had made the point that they don't need to have details of meetings they can't attend. Yes, if you don't live in Innilgard, it's difficult to get to my meetings, and if you don't live in Stormhold you can't get to Thorfinn's. Nevertheless, I think it's important to list the meetings so you know when decisions are going to be made, and so you can drop in if you happen to be in the right town at the right time.

Although many could cope with a smaller typeface or narrower margins, I'll try and keep the *Camel* looking much like it is now — because I know how annoyed I get when I receive tiny text so badly photocopied that it's unreadable. Very few people thought a "newsletter format" would be worth the extra effort. I'm glad you agree.

There was strong support for more discussions, such as the recent one we had on Grand Marches, and for more material on field, duty and Court heraldry. I realize the *Camel* has focussed mostly on armory — but that's because it has grown out of a letter which was intended solely for informing submitters (*via* their local herald) how their submission was progressing. I will try and include more on voice heraldry, and I'm sure that now my Field Deputy, Master Gwynfor Lwyd, is back from overseas, there will be more. Unfortunately, voice work doesn't lend itself well to the printed word. We'll do our best, but for the moment my best advice is to try to attend the Lochac Heraldic Symposium in January. There will be *plenty* of opportunities to improve your voice heraldry.

Section 4 of the Questionnaire dealt with the *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook*. It was nice to see that most heralds had read through it, even if not in any great detail. I suspect, however, that few people think of referring to the *WKHH* when they're trying to solve something. Granted, the book is big, difficult to find your way through, and perhaps a little "over-written", but it does contain a lot of very useful information. I think you'll find that it's always worth browsing back through the *WKHH*.

Sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Questionnaire dealt with the way I run my office, general issues related to working as a local herald, and a "write anything you like" section respectively. Just browsing through your responses again makes me realize how many important issues you've raised. I've already spent plenty of time and space on the Questionnaire this month. Rather than delay this *Camel* even more, and also fail to do your comments justice, I'll return to the Questionnaire next month.

### **Lochac Heraldic Symposium II**

The Lochac Heraldic Symposium II will be held on the Australia Day long weekend in January 1990, in conjunction with the Innilgard Collegium. If you're interested in presenting a session, please get in touch. Conversely, if there's a topic you'd like to see covered, please let me know, and I'll try to arrange it. There'll be other things besides heraldry. Indeed, it'll be quite possible for someone to spend their whole time at the event, enjoying classes and sessions on many topics, without encountering heraldry at all. As usual, there'll be a fighting tourney and a feast. I'll have more details of this event in the *Camel* and *Pegasus* over the coming months.

### **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 12th November, and the one after that is on Sunday 10th December. I'll set the dates for meetings in early 1990 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 Járgrímsson [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], Llyn Arian [Lake Macquarie NSW], River Haven [Brisbane] and Ynys Fawr [Hobart], and a brand new Hund Franchise has started operations in Innilgard [Adelaide]. Contact the relevant local herald for details.

### Camel Subscriptions

Remember that the *Camel* has an annual subscription fee of \$20. Please check your mailing label now and make sure the expiry date of your subscription is what you think it should be. If you have any problems or questions, please get in touch.

### This Month's Submissions

The October meeting of the College of Heraldry of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac was held on Sunday 15th October at The Scriptorium IIA. Present were Master Gereint Scholar, Crux Australis Herald; Mistress Aislinn de Valence, Frette Rouge Pursuivant; PEs At Large Sir Haos Windchaser, Robert Furness of Southwood and Master Tovyve Woolmongere; Cornets/visitors Mistress Bryony of the Bees, Rowan Pawl and Griff Morgan; and The Cat. Rowan Pawl found it necessary to stab The Cat repeatedly with a sharp pencil, although she didn't seem to mind too much. We were also visited by a Major Crisis, although it had nothing to do with heraldry.

1. **Alasdair Blackhill** (new name and device; name SUBMITTED, device RETURNED) [Parvus Portus, HID472]

*Per chevron azure and sable, in pale smithy's tongs and a two-horned anvil, and in fess two smithy's hammers, all argent.*

According to Withycombe, *Alasdair* is the Gaelic version of the ancient name *Alexander* (p.13), while Dunkling's *Scottish Christian Names* goes as far to say that it's the *correct* Gaelic form (p.14), unlike the more modern forms that use a 't' instead of the 'd'. Although neither book gives a clear date of first usage, this name has previously been registered to *Alasdair Mac Dhonnchaidh* in August 1988. Reaney does *not* list *Blackhill* as a known English surname. Nevertheless, names of the form [colour] + [geographical object] are common enough, including *William de Grenehill (Greenhill)* from AD1200 (p.156) and *Ralph de Brunfield (Brownfield)* in AD1309 (p.53). Certainly the name is constructed from common English elements, and seems plausible as a made-up English surname, perhaps derived from a local placename.

(On the submission forms, the languages were listed as "Scots Gaelic" for *Alasdair* and "TSCA" for *Blackhill*. They also documented *Alasdair* "as per Armorial". It's important to note that there's no such language as TSCA. While you'll sometimes hear me and other heralds describing a name or device as "TSCA", it's merely a *description*, not documentation. A name can be both TSCA and illegal. In this case, the language is *English*, and although the submitter and his consulting herald obviously couldn't find the surname *Blackhill* anywhere (and neither could we), it's always better to come clean and say so. And the SCA's *Armorial & Ordinary* is *not* sufficient documentation, for the reasons described in detail in the *Camel* for June 1989, under submission number 3, *Frae Fitzalleyne*. In brief, just because a particular name element was registered to one individual at some time in the past, it doesn't necessarily mean that the Rules have stayed the same, or, even if they have stayed the same, that they'll apply in the same way in a different context. As it happens, in this case we *can* document *Alasdair* elsewhere, and we can justify the surname *Blackhill* in a non-controversial fashion.)

The device is both TSCA and illegal, and must be returned under *Rules for Submission*

AR6c, the “Complexity Limit”, which says: “the use of three or more non-identical charges in what would conventionally be considered a ‘group’ may cause a submission to be returned as too complex.” A group of four charges arranged in a cross is such a “conventional group”. (Similarly illegal designs might have three different charges around a chevron, or three different charges arranged in pale. This sort of design is sometimes called “slot machine heraldry”.) The fact that the field is divided *per chevron* is irrelevant. For a mediæval herald, the field was the background, and the four charges form a group. A divided field was not considered to divide the design into two “separate sections”. I’ve written to the submitter with suggestions for an improved design.

Consulting herald: Siona of the Eagle’s Nest.

2. **Donal Fireshaker** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Innilgard, HID467]

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

According to Withycombe, *Donal* is an Irish form of *Donald* (p.86).

The proposed surname, *Fireshaker*, caused quite a bit of discussion. Since there was no direction on the forms, I must assume that the name is supposed to be in English, or a near-English language. Certainly both “fire” and “shaker” are common English words. But there was Some Difference of Opinion as to whether this combination was a valid way of constructing a surname in any language. Reaney only lists two English surnames starting with ‘Fire-’. One is *Fireman*, which actually derives from *Fairman*, with the obvious meaning of a man with fair hair (p.128). The other is *Firebrace*, which derives from *Fierbrace*, from the Old French words for ‘fierce arm’ (p.128). Following a hunch that a surname for someone who “shakes fire” (whatever on Earth that might mean) would be formed *Shakefire*, we find some more common names. Ever heard of *Shakespear* (p.316)? Apparently the etymology isn’t quite what you’d expect, though, and has nothing to do with shaking anything. However Reaney also lists *Shakelance* and *Shakeshaft*, which both come from the term for a spearman, a man who shakes his spear at the enemy (p.316–16). There’s also *Shacklock*, from *Schackelock*, someone with the habit of shaking back his locks of long hair, or perhaps a gaol warder, shaking his bunch of keys (p.315). There’s also *Shakelady* which, goes one suggestion, derives from a ‘house tyrant’, a lady so fierce that she shakes the house. That’s all. However, if you accept that you can have someone who shakes fire (and I guess you can tell by now how I feel about the issue), then *Shakefire* would be the more likely name. (In the same way, someone who throws his axe well would probably be called *Erik Throwaxe*, not *Erik the Axe-Thrower*.) However, the issue is whether this particular surname is acceptable for SCA use. My *personal* opinion is that this name crosses the line of acceptability, but others disagreed. In particular, Sir Haos pointed out that this surname isn’t any worse than some of the other names that have been found acceptable, such as *Windchaser*, for instance. I know that my personal view on SCA names tends more towards authenticity than most, so I’ll bow to the inevitable and submit the name to Lady Vesper.

The device caused some twitches, especially in conjunction with the name. One commentator even saw the images as “I can light fire on the water, both by day and by night”, but this is perhaps taking heraldic paranoia at little too far (and besides, it certainly isn’t a reason for returning a submission). Nevertheless, despite the slightly modernistic style used for drawing the flames on the submission forms, the device is still legal, and appears free of conflict. It, too, shall be submitted.

Consulting herald: Haos Windchaser.

3. **Ellyn Dawndelyon d’Azay** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Saint Monica, HID468]

*Or, a coney rampant to sinister sable.*

Withycombe says *Ellyn* as a variant of *Ellen*, and dates one *Ellyn St Mary at Hill* to AD1507 (p.101). *Dawndelyon* is a period nickname/surname, a spelling variant of “dandelion”, the flower. Jan Jönsjö’s *Studies in Middle English Nicknames: I Compounds* (Cwk Gleeurp, 1979) mentions a *William Dawndelyon* dating from AD1363 (p.79), appearing in the Register of the Freemen of

York, and also tells us that other flower surnames include *Dayzee*, *Doublerose*, *Primerose* and *Rederose*. And the surname *d'Azay* is a correctly formed locative, from *Azay*, in the Hundred of Ranton. According to M L Redet's *Dictionnaire Topographique du Department de la Vienne* (Imprimerie Nationale, Paris 1881), there was a *Moulin d'Azay* ("Azay Mill", if my French serves me correctly) on the River Dive in AD1564 (p.15).

The device, surprisingly, appears free of conflict, the trick of turning the beast to sinister generating a major point of difference from most of the difficult cases.

Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyrig.

[Note on Blazon: A "coney" is a rabbit. As far as possible, good SCA blazon should use the period terms for charges, provided they're not too obscure. When counting difference, a hare, a rabbit and a coney are all the same thing.]

4. **Frae Fitzalleyne** (name resubmission to Vesper; SUBMITTED) [Dismal Fogs, HID106]

This name submission has a history, which was extensively described in the *Camel* for June 1989. In brief, the given name *Frae* was originally returned by Crux Australis in December 1986 under *Rules for Submission* NR14a, the "Deity Name Ban", because *Frae* or *Frey* is the name of a Norse god. After some correspondence, the name was submitted under appeal to the Vesper Principal Herald, who in July 1989 upheld the original return. In the meantime, Mistress Keridwen o'r Mynydd Gwyrd managed to find, in Bardsley's *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames*, a mention of a certain *Fray Punsard* in the Oxford Hundred Rolls of AD1273 (p.299).

The submitter has advised us that he wishes us to submit *Frae Fitzalleyne* as his first choice, arguing that *Frae* could be a spelling variant of *Fray*. [However, given that this is identical to the name of a Norse deity, this is unlikely to succeed.] If this is not acceptable, he will accept *Fray Fitzalleyne*, which we can document. If neither of these forms is found legal, he will accept *Anraí Fitzalleyne*, and failing that, *Henry Fitzalleyne*.

As before, the surname *Fitzalleyne* is unexceptionable. Reaney dates *FitzAlan* back to 1461 (p.6, under *Allain*). *Alleyne* is listed as a variant form, without a clear date of first usage. Withycombe says that "from the 14th to 16th century it was usually *Aleyn(e)*" (p.8). Doubling the 'l' is a linguistically valid spelling variant in the English of that period.

Consulting heralds: Kilic ibn Sungur ibn al-Kazganci al-Turhani, Keridwen o'r Mynydd Gwyrd and the submitter.

5. **Katharina von Regensburg** (new name and device; SUBMITTED) [Rowany, HID475]

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

The given name *Katharine* can be dated back to the virgin martyr Saint Katherine, who in AD307 died on her now-famous Wheel. Withycombe says the Latin version was *Katerina*, and later *Katharine*, which is what we want here (p.186). *Regensburg* is a city in southern Germany, originally a Celtic settlement. According to the untitled documentation provided by the submitter, *Regensburg* became a free imperial city in AD1245. Naturally, *von Regensburg* is the correctly-formed locative surname.

The device was drawn on an old submission form, which didn't include a written blazon. We suspect the blazon we've worked out is what the submitter intends, although other possibilities include *Erminois, on a chief triangular sable, a demi-griffin segreant, coupé at the thigh, Or*, and *Per chevron inverted sable and erminois, in chief a demi-griffin segreant, coupé at the thigh, Or*. Assuming we have the correct blazon, this device should be clear of Alderet de Marjolet: *Argent, on a pile sable, an opinicus rampant Or* (SCA device, Apr 82), counting a major point of difference for the differences in the field, and another major for the wiggly line of division of the pile. (An *opinicus* is the same as a griffin, except that all four feet are those of a lion, and the tail is that of a bear. You can't count any difference between the two beasts, and although this submission has a *demi-griffin*, it's cut off so low at the thigh and runs into the bottom

of the pile in such a way that I'd be reluctant to give it any more than a minor point of difference. It's also just clear of the mundane arms of Hancock: *Erminios, on a pile sable, a gauntlet Or, lined gules* (Papworth, p.1024). You can count a major point of difference for the different lines of division on the pile, and the necessary additional minor for the difference in the tertiary charge. And it's just clear of Geoffrey Fitz Roger: *Azure, on a pile raguly argent, a male griffin segreant sable, armed Or* (SCA device, Aug 84). You can count a total of a major and a minor point for the differences in tincture, and another minor for the difference in type of griffin. (The difference between rayonny and raguly is heraldically negligible. A male griffin has no wings, but does have spikes radiating from its body.)

The submitter should be asked to draw the rayonny with far fewer "teeth". The way it's done on the forms, with something like 24 teeth down each side of the pile, is a modern depiction, very difficult to make out at anything except very close range. Less than ten would be *much* better.

Consulting herald: Richard de la Croix.

6. **Marko Alighieri** (new name and device; name SUBMITTED, device RETURNED) [Ynys Fawr, HID473]

*Gules, a chevron between two winged amphorae and a lymphad Or, with sails set argent, bearing a lion of St Mark gules.*

The name is intended to be Italian. The submission forms state that *Marko* is a variant of *Mark*, as listed by Withycombe (p.206). However, the relevant page of that worthy book does *not* list *Marko* as a known variant. On the other hand, the glossary to Yonge lists *Marko* as a Walachian form from eastern Europe. (The reference is to page 135, but that page doesn't mention the name any further. Such are the problems with the glossary to Yonge.) Yonge also says "*Marco* was the name of every fifth man at Venice" (p.135). In any event, the submitter will accept changes that preserve the sound of the name. *Alighieri* is the surname of one of the most famous Italian writers of the high renaissance, Dante Alighieri. To our knowledge he had no relative called by this name.

The device is wonderful canting arms, managing to convey aspects of the submitter's persona of a Venetian trader without being trite. The lymphad bears on its sail the Lion of Saint Mark, a famous symbol of Venice, and the winged amphorae (vases) nicely allude to trade. Unfortunately, this device is in technical conflict with the mundane arms of Chambermoun: *Gules, a chevron Or* (Papworth, p.375). Under our current *Rules for Submission*, you can count only a major point of difference for adding secondary charges around an ordinary (such as a chevron), even when those charges are not all of the same type.

The submitter's alternative design, with a *sable* field instead of *gules*, falls foul of the mundane arms of Bainer *et al*: *Sable, a chevron Or* (Papworth, p.337) for exactly the same reason.

When redesigning this device, the submitter should also bear in mind the many SCA devices of the form *Gules, a chevron between x*, such as Gaufridus Baldwin Gilbertson: *Gules, a chevron between two chess rooks and a caltrop Or* (SCA device, Dec 84). Under our current Rules, you can count at most a major and a minor point of difference for differences in the secondary charges. This is the so-called "Secondary Limit Law".

Consulting heralds: Julian du Bois and Hrolf Herjolfssen.

7. **William Dumart-en-Ponthieu** (new name; SUBMITTED) [Saint Monica, HID469]

*William* is one of the most common English male given names in history. Withycombe points out that it was brought to England by the Normans in the 11th century, probably by a certain King of the same name (p.293). Reaney's *Origin of English Surnames* lists the surname *Dumart-en-Ponthieu* in the chapter "Surnames from French and Continental Places" (p.73): (This isn't the usual book by Reaney that we quote from, but it's still *very* nice documentation.) Reaney's *Dictionary of British Surnames* (the one we usually use), under the entry for *Dummett*,

dates an *Aliz de Dummart* to AD1200, and says the name comes from the town *Dumart-en-Ponthieu* in the Somme (p.109).

Consulting herald: Selwyn Searobyrig.

Those submissions not returned have been forwarded to the Vesper Principal Herald, and will be considered at her November meeting. You can find drawings of all the submitted devices at the bottom of page 12.

### News of Previous Submissions

The West Kingdom College of Herald's *Minutes* for September arrived on 11th October. The extracts concerning submissions from Lochac are included as pages V-1 and V-2. (For those of you keeping track, there was no West Kingdom meeting in August.)

The Laurel Queen of Arms' *Letter of Acceptance and Return (LoAR)* for her August meeting arrived on 5th October, and the relevant extracts are on page L-1 to L-3. The *LoAR* for the September meeting has yet to arrive. However, there is an excuse for the delay. I heard that Lady Laurel's home only had the electricity restored around 13th October, after two weeks without it. You see, Lady Laurel lives in South Carolina, directly in the path of the recent Hurricane Hugo...

### Alternative Titles

Lady Laurel recently ruled that Knights with a Mongol or Hindu persona (!) may use the Mongol title *Bahadur*. The full text of the decision, which also explains how the grammar works, is at the bottom of page L-3.

A number of you have also asked about alternative titles in a variety of languages (most of which have been a bit more central to the SCA's domain of interest than Mongol). I've asked Lady Vesper for more up-to-date material, and I'll circulate it to you when I receive it. In the meantime, the most recent material I could find was a list compiled by Master Wilhelm von Schlüssel and published in the *Proceedings of the Caerthan Heraldic Symposium A.S. XVI* 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. There isn't room for it this month, but there will be next month. (There's something for you to look forward too!)

(I also followed up a request from some heralds who are also scribes, namely to find out which parts of a full heraldic achievement are appropriate for people of various ranks — wreath, mantling, supporters and so on. There were rules about this in the *old* edition of the *West Kingdom Herald's Handbook*, but the current edition is silent. Mistress Alison said she seemed to remember the West Kingdom had deregulated this sort of thing some time ago, on the grounds that all those rules about which ranks could use which decoration are out of period. However, with luck, we'll have a definitive answer for you soon.)

### Thank You

Last month, while listing those I should thank for doing heraldry at Spring Coronet, two people were accidentally left off the list: James of Eastwood and Baroness Glynhyvar of River Haven. Thank you both for your efforts, and my apologies for leaving you off the list.

I've just listened back to the taped notes I made shortly after the event, and according to Mistress Aislinn de Valence, "Decion is deserving of severe reprimand for seconding me above and beyond the call of duty, and for giving me cider during Court." Aislinn also reminded me that Viscountess Eleanor Littelhailes and Sir Kane Greymane did the Court on Saturday night, and are deserving of a special mention. There it is.

**STOP PRESS! Fourth Update Now Available**

Master Thorfinn now has limited stocks of the fourth *Update to the Armorial and Ordinary*. If you have the two-year-old *A&O* and the first three *Updates*, you should order a copy of this volume immediately. If you're missing *Updates* in the middle, Master Thorfinn will be able to advise you further. In any event, be quick. Stocks are limited. For the *Updates*, and for other heraldic merchandise, contact Master Thorfinn Hrolfsson [Steve Roylance], 1592 Malvern Road, Glen Iris VIC 3146. Telephone (03) 885-6348.

Your Servant,

*gereintus scholaris* †

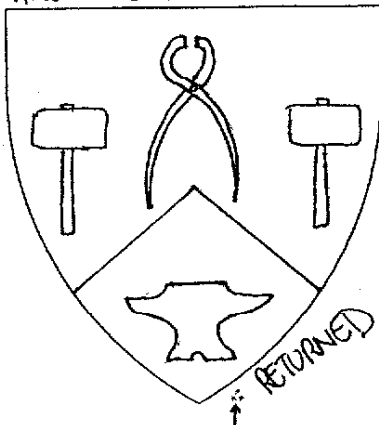
Baron Master Gereint Scholar  
Crux Australis Herald



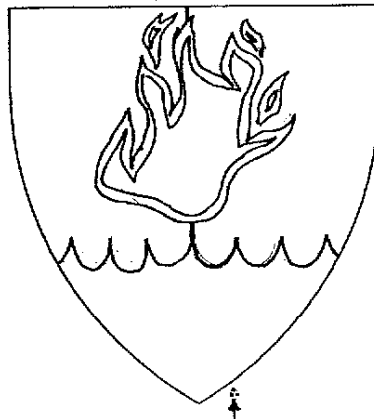
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The following devices were considered by the Crux Australis Herald on 15th October XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Vesper Principal Herald, unless marked otherwise:

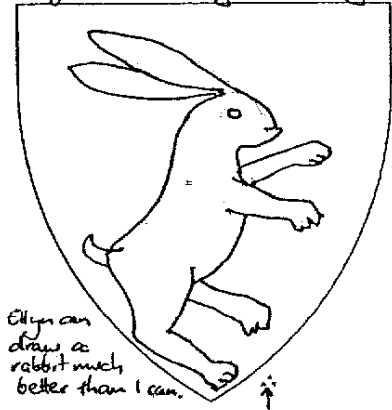
Alasdair Blackhill



Donal Fireshaker



Ellyn Dawn delyon d'Azay

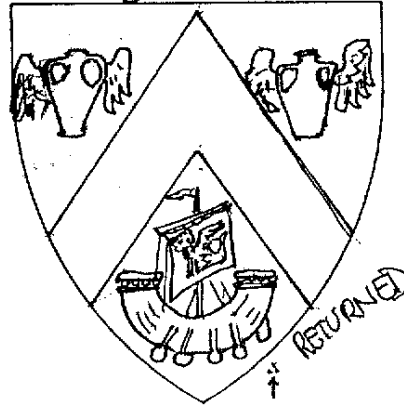


Ellyn can draw a rabbit much better than I can.

Katharina von Regensburg



Marko Alighieri



To avoid having your submitter's devices look like this, you can provide your own black-and-white mini-embazon. Feel free to photocopy and use the heraldic scribble paper on the back of page L-3.

gs †

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

3. Andrew of Gwent (Saint Ursula)

new name

*Andrew* is dated in Withycombe to the 12th century. *Gwent* is region in south-eastern Wales.

6. Bran Emrys o Garnhedryn (St. Aldhelm's)

new name (device returned)

*Bran* and *Emrys* are both found in Bartrum's *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts*. Although the given name was submitted with a circumflex over the "a" (*Bràn*), I have sent it on without, as I have found no evidence that diacritical marks were used in Welsh in period. *Garnhedryn* is a township in Pembrokeshire, Wales. The entry for it in Melville Richards' *Welsh Administrative and Territorial Units* indicates that it "was known to exist in the medieval and early modern period, but ... did not survive to 1851." As the place name follows the Welsh preposition *o* (of), it takes the soft mutation to become *Garnhedryn*.

21. Mordred Boarslayer (Riverhaven)

new name and device

Per fess argent and sable, a boar passant and an armored fist counterchanged, a bordure gules.

*Mordred* is, of course, the name of Arthur's bastard son, however the name was not unique. In its Welsh form, *Medrod*, it shows up twice in Bartrum's *Early Welsh Genealogical Tracts* (one of the instances being the legendary character). The submitter has also included reference to a 13th century legend about Richard the Lionheart which mentions a character named *Hodred of Almain*. *Boarslayer* is a normal English epithet with no Arthurian associations.

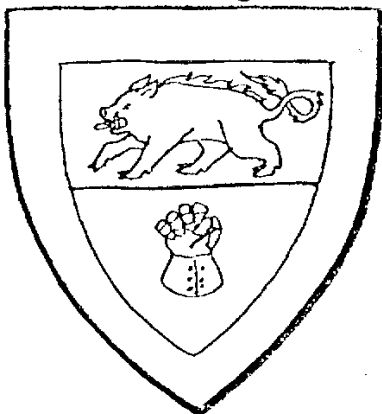
29. College of Saint Ursula

new device (name registered 11/86)

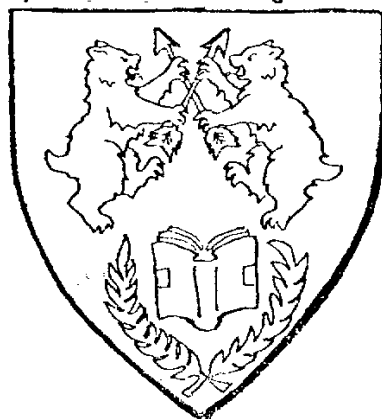
Argent, two she-bears combattant gules, maintaining a pair of arrows crossed in saltire, in base an open book sable within a laurel wreath vert.

The College specifically requests "she-bears", presumably to cant upon the name *Ursula*. There is no heraldic difference from ordinary bears, but I saw no good reason not to humor them. The device is a little on the complex side for a branch device, however the design is fairly unified. Ignoring the laurel wreath there are essentially two motifs, and books are rather standard equipment in mundane college heraldry.

Mordred Boarslayer



Saint Ursula, College of





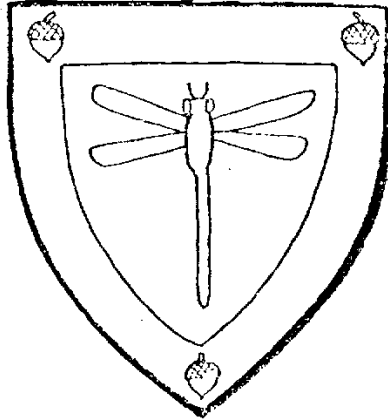
The following submissions were considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 10th September XXIV (1989) and were SUBMITTED to the Laurel Queen of Arms:

31. Viviane Morgaine de Burgh (Politar chopolis)

device resubmission to kingdom (name passed 9/87)

Or, a dragonfly volant en arriere, on a bordure azure, three acorns Or.

Her previous submission, *Per fess Or and azure, three decrescents and an acorn slipped and leaved counterchanged*, was returned for conflict and for excessive "magical" symbolism (combining the names of two Arthurian sorceresses with crescents and oaks). Note that placing three tertiaries on a bordure is generally Not A Good Idea as it will rarely look good on anything but a heater shape. Eight objects (i.e., a same) is much better stylistically.



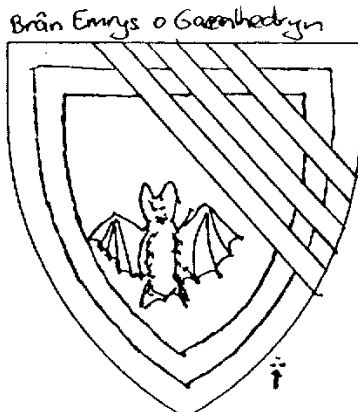
The following submission was considered by the Vesper Principal Herald of the Kingdom of the West on 10th September XXIV (1989) and was RETURNED:

Bran Emrys o Gannhedryn (St. Aldhelm's)

device returned (name submitted)

Argent, an orle debruised by three bendlets enhanced, and in dexter base, within the orle, a bat displayed, all azure.

The clumsiness of the blazon is a clue to the stylistic problems. The design is badly unbalanced. One expects the bat to be centered within the orle, rather than being forced into base. However it cannot properly balance the enhanced bendlets because it is confined within the orle. As a result, the bat, which should by rights be the primary charge, is greatly diminished in size and importance. We have written to the submitter with suggestions for the design's improvement.



The following submissions were REGISTERED by the Laurel Queen of Arms on 27th August XXIV (1989):

**Aaron of Lichgreen.** Name and device. Argent, an acorn inverted, slipped and leaved, proper, on a chief azure, three estoiles Or.

Please ask the submitter to draw the acorn properly proper, i.e., brown.: the extremely light tincture of the cup on the emblazon has a strong tendency to fade into the argent field.

**Antonia Ambrosia Illirica.** Change of name from Antonia Ambrosia.

**Arianwen ferch Einion.** Change of name from Ariane ferch Einion and device. Vert, three gouttes of flame conjoined in pall, surmounted by an estoile, all argent.

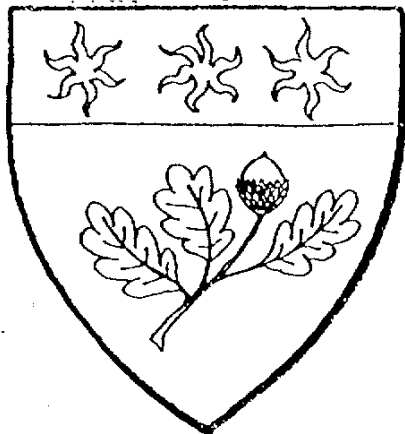
**Bran of Lochiel.** Badge. In pale a tyger passant and a cross formy fitchy vert.

**Evelynne van der Haagen.** Device. Per bend sinister argent and purple, a bend sinister fusilly sable between a mulberry leaf bendwise sinister inverted vert and a sewing needle bendwise sinister, eye to chief, argent.

**Ezzo vom Schwarzwald.** Device. Per chevron inverted argent and sable, three pine trees eradicated, one and two, counterchanged.

**Kane Greymane.** Badge. Per fess embattled sable and Or, masoned sable.

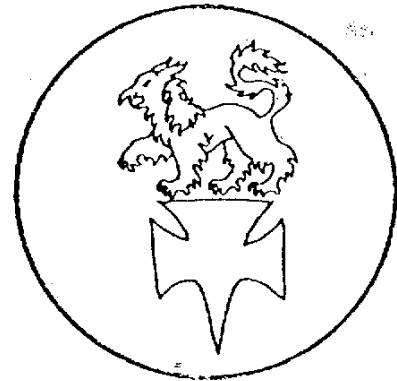
Aaron of Lichgreen



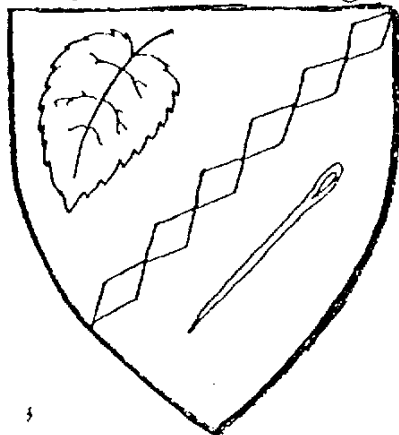
Arianwen ferch Einion



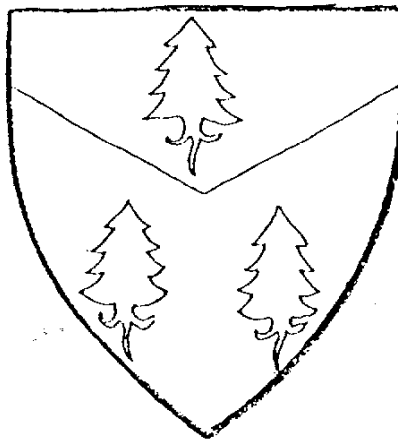
Bran of Lochiel



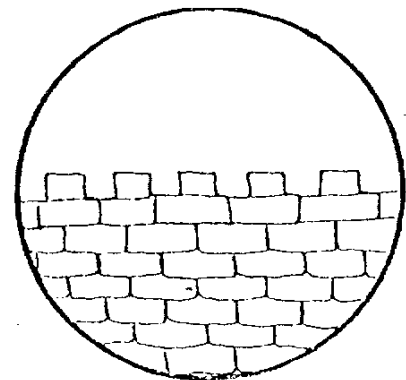
Evelynne van der Haagen



Ezzo vom Schwarzwald



Kane Greymane



The following submissions were REGISTERED by the Laurel Queen of Arms on 27th August XXIV (1989):

**Leonie de Grey.** Name and device. Vert, semy of acorns inverted, slipped and leaved, Or, on a chevron argent, a raven close, head lowered, sable.

**Nissyen ap Howell.** Change of name from Kenneth ap Howell.

At the time his device was registered in October, 1986, the evidence indicated that "Nissyen" was used solely for the hero/demi-god of the *Mabinogion*. Brachet has now discovered evidence for the name's use by humans in period.

**Otto von Besenburg.** Device. Sable, an eagle displayed, head to sinister, argent, charged on the breast with an escarbuncle sable, a chief indented argent.

**Peter the Sinister.** Device. Gules, on a bend sinister sable, fimbriated, between a sun and an increscent, three broad arrows inverted, all argent.

**René du Bon Bois.** Name only.

**Roland Ironbeard.** Name and device. Or, in pale a pickaxe and a double-bitted axe in saltire and a crane in its vigilance vert.

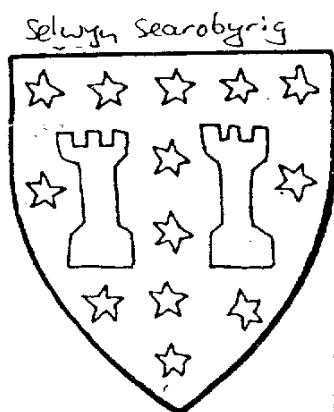
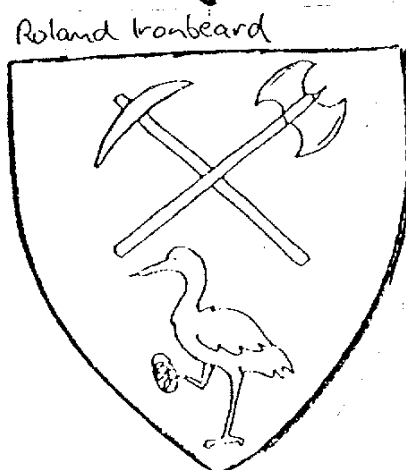
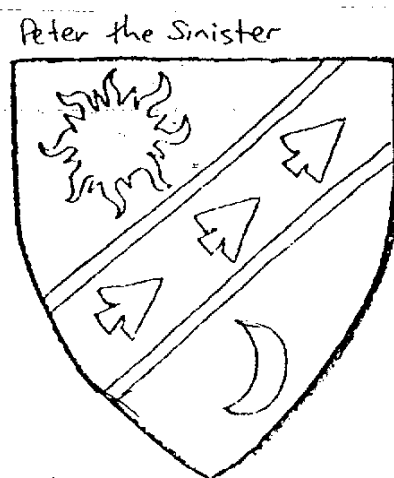
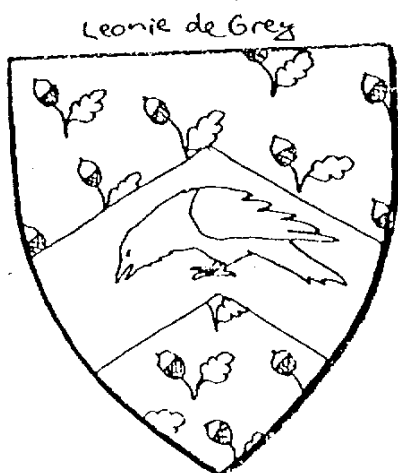
**Selwyn Searobyrig.** Blazon correction. Purpure, mulletty Or, in fess two towers argent.

When the device was registered in June, 1989, the tincture of the mullets was omitted from the letter of acceptances and returns.

**Seumus of Coll.** Device. Vert, a saltire doubly parted and fretted Or between in pale two falcons displayed argent, all within a bordure Or.

This was pended from the May meeting for further comment because of a disparity between the blazon and emblazon which led a number of commentators astray in their conflict checking.

**Ventbarré, Shire of.** Release of name and device. Per bend sinister Or and gules, a laurel wreath vert and a pomegranate slipped and leaved Or, seeded sable, within a bordure counterchanged.



The following submission was RETURNED by the Laurel Queen of Arms on 27th August XXIV (1989):

**Haos Windchaser.** Change of name from Daniel Windchaser.

The submitter had originally submitted the given name as coined and it was returned in June, 1984, at which time his current name was issued as a holding name. The submitter adduces a Persian name name "Khaos" cited in Yonge, although we have not been able to document it from any other source. Correspondence with Star indicates that this name *could* be derived by transliteration from "Khaos". Unfortunately, it is also a rendition of the Greek word more commonly transliterated as "Chaos" and, as such, would not normally be acceptable for use as a Society name.

The following material is extracted from the covering letter to the Laurel Queen of Arms' *Letter of Acceptance and Return* for August, which was dated 13th September XXIV (1989).

#### ON THE USE OF THE TITLE BAHADUR IN THE SOCIETY

In his letter of intent of May 14, 1989, Crescent raised the issue of the use of "Bahadur" as an appropriate title for knights of Mongol extraction.

Crescent's evidence from histories of Mongol society appears more than adequate to force us to a conclusion that this is an appropriate title for knights, provided only that it is used as it would have been in the parent language as a postpositive title. Moreover, the linguistic and historical evidence indicates that the title passed into use in Hindu circles and so would also be appropriate for someone of Hindu persona. (The title is used fairly commonly for Indians of the last century who were knighted by the British Empire.)

Note that the title in both Mongol and Hindu contexts would always be placed *after* the individual's name, just as would the title "khan".

In the course of discussion, the issue of a wider use of the title for non-fighting peers was raised. As the term appears to have the overtones of "hero" in Hindu sources and a cognate form carries the meaning "brave" in Persian, it would seem that the title was mundanely and in our Society should be associated with military skills and therefore limited to those of knightly rank.

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