10 May 1993

# CRUX AUSTRALIS MONTHLY LETTER
## APRIL AS XVII (1993)

Unto the College of Heralds of the Kingdom of the West in the Principality of Lochac and anyone else whose duties compel them to wade through all this paper, Greetings!

By the time you read this, May Coronet will have been and gone. That means that I have been in this job for one reign, and only have five to go. I am looking forward to Twelfth Night XIX with considerable anticipation.

**Roster Changes:** I have spent the last few months learning this job. That means some things have been done poorly or not at all. Chief of my concerns is the roster. I charge all group heralds to check the next copy of Pegasus with a full regnum and to inform me immediately if the entry for group herald is incorrect. I know that Rowany's is wrong. I need to know if there is anyone else out there with the same problem.

Agaricus has a new herald. Cienwyn of the Lilies has stepped down from office and Marit the Wanderer has donned the tabard. Her address is Marit Warlow, PO Box 138 Casula NSW 2170.
Ph: (02) 607 8557

**End of Reign Reports:** Since Twelfth Night I have received reports from the group heralds of Stormhold, River Haven, Ynys Fawr, Agaricus and Rowany. I have received correspondence from Politarchopolis, Anaela and Mordenvale but no end of reign report as such. I know that you three are all alive and well through your letters, but a one page summary of affairs would be useful. Everybody else's mail seems to have gone astray.

**Subscriptions and Publications:** The Crux Australis Monthly Letter (Camel) is available from the address in the letterhead of this letter for $25.00 for 12 months. Make cheques payable to "SCA College of Heralds". Back issues are available by arrangement.

The Minutes of the West Kingdom College of Heralds are available from The West Kingdom College of Heralds, 2303 Alva Ave, El Cerrito, CA, 94530, USA for US$15.00 per year. Make cheques out to "SCA College of Heralds."

The Laurel Letters of Acceptance and Return are available from The SCA College of Arms at PO Box 1329 Manhattan Beach, CA, 90266-8329, USA. Send a cheque for US$25.00 made out to "SCA College of Arms."

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

Master Thorfinn is the Australian agent for Free Trumpet Press West, which produces many useful and some essential books on SCA heraldry. His most current price list together with directions for ordering appear elsewhere in this letter.

**Hells Heralds T-Shirts:** Due to a series of errors the opportunity to order one of these elegant items of attire that were advertised in the last Camel still exists. Final orders must now be recieved by **30th July.** Send $15.00 for the shirt plus $3.00 for postage to Bruce Probst (Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw), PO Box 182 Surey Hills VIC 3127. Remember to state your preference for black on white or white on black. Remember also that all profits go to the Crux office. Decion will be able to distribute them at any Stormhold event in August onwards, if prior arrangements are made so that he knows to bring them along. They may be available for collection at Spring Coronet in River Haven. If we sell enough of these things I won't have to go begging for donations for months yet.

**Voices from the Wilderness:** Last month I ran two pieces from members of the college; Decion on moving to an internal letter of comment and Ciaran on the need for specific awards for excellence in heraldry. Commentary on these issues has been underwhelming. Nobody has commented on the internal LoI matter. Decion commented on Ciaran's awards suggestions, saying that heraldry is traditionally considered a service and service awards have been given for heraldry. He goes on further to say that most of the specific awards Ciaran mentions, such as the Silver Rondelle, Arachne's Web and the Wooden Spoon are either awards for winning contests or for passing exams to join a guild or similar organisation. Only the Silver Nib is given as a specific award by the Coronet for service in a particular area, in this case calligraphy and illumination.

Decion goes on to state that his major gripe with the award system for heralds as it exists is that it is incredibly rare for a herald to be acknowledged for the *skills* they offer the society. A costumer who helps a person design and make good period clothing, drawing on their knowledge of the period arts and sharing it with others is recognised as an artist and is considered for awards such as Roman Lillies, Rose Leaf or, in extreme cases Laurel. However, heralds who help people design and pass good period arms, using their knowledge of the period heraldic artistic conventions and styles are never recognised for skill in their art, but only for their work in service. Further, there appears to be a perception that this is the way it should be, several Laurels having stated to him that heraldry is a service and only a service, not an art and not eligible for consideration for arts awards.

Let me hear your opinions. Do we need specific heralds awards? Is heraldry an art or a science? For God's sake, write to me!!!

**Meeting Schedule**: I hold a meeting every month on the fourth Sunday of the month to consider submissions received since the last meeting. These meetings are held in my home at 3/60 Buller St. Everton Park, Brisbane, and usually commence at 2.00 PM. This starting time is proving to be very flexible. If you're planning on dropping in as a surprise, phone ahead to confirm the starting time. I promise to act surprised when you arrive.

**Lochac Heraldic Collegium**: After receiving offers from Rowany and Agaricus to host this event, I have decided to accept the Agarican bid. My thanks to Tancred and Rowany for your support and suggestions.

The Collegium will be held on the weekend of October 16 - 17th at Lurnea Primary School, cnr West and Reilly Sts., Lurnea. The heraldry will form one strand of a two or possibly three strand program with Arts and Sciences emphasised in the other strand. A feast will be held on the same site on Saturday evening. Enquiries should be directed to the autocrat, Marit the Wanderer, at PO Box 182 Casula, NSW, 2170. Her phone number is (02) 607 8557.

**New Lochac Device**: At a meeting at the Rowany Festival Their Majesties, Their Highnesses, Their Excellencies the Lord and Lady of Lochac, the Lochac Seneschal and other Capitalised Titles met to consider the progress of the Lochac Heraldic Poll for the new group device. It was decided, in view of the high level of dissatisfaction expressed by the large number of repondents who voted for none of the proposed designs that the poll to date should be declared null and the process recommenced. The method of operation for the new poll has not yet been determined. In any case, I think it would be more appropriate to wait until the results of the poll to determine if we move to kingdom at all are collated. It may be that the vote is against the move, making a new device poll unnecessary.

**Laurel Precedents**: The following precedents are reproduced from the January 1993 *Letter of Acceptances and Returns* (cover date of 28 March 1993):

**GENERIC. Synonyms include:** *general, non-specific, collective, non-proprietary*

There have recently been some questions about Society branches registering badges to generic names: e.g. a badge for the *Stonemarche Scribes' Guild*, or for the *Keeper of the Regalia* of the Principality of the Sun. How are such generic names protected? Why do we register them?

To my mind, these are not *names*, not in the same style as Order names, household names, heraldic titles, and the like. A better term might be "job-description": a simple declaration of the intended use of the badge. As such, we haven't held these to the same standards of conflict as other group names: for instance, both Caid and An Tir have badges registered to the *Office of the Lists*, without any infringement. If every branch officer who may can register a badge, then no one Kingdom may claim sole use of the name of the office; otherwise, only the West could have a *Constable*. By extension, the same holds true for other branch functions: *Baronial Guard, King's Champion, Brewers' Guild*, etc. So long as the badge is associated with a purely functional name, it's neither checked for conflict during submission or protected from conflict afterwards.

The key is for the name to be unarguably generic. *Lyondemere Baronial Guard* is functional, generic, and thus not held to conflict standards. *The Lyondemere Levy*, a deliberately alliterative name, is not generic, and must meet the normal name submission standards; once registered, it is then protected equally with Order names. (Notice that there are no generic Order names.) Generic names may only be registered by SCA branches, for common branch functions; but such generic names need not be checked for conflict, any more than the names of officers.

*Lingua franca?* **Shouldn't that be** *lingua anglica?*

A few recent registrations have left some commenters wondering about the exact status of the College's *lingua franca* rules. Originally, these were simply the acknowledgement of a hard fact: that the grand majority of SCA folk speak modern English, not Russian, Saxon, Latin, Old Norse, or whatever. The principle was first expressed as a Board ruling (after they'd received correspondence written in medieval Latin!), and codified in the 1986 edition of the Rules for Submissions:

"The official language of the Society is and shall be correct modern English. ... Simple particles, such as 'of', may be used without necessarily increasing the counted number of languages contained in the name. The formula <given name + 'of' + placename>, whatever the original languages, is acceptable. This is the usual historian's manner, and therefore *Otto of Freising as a familiar form, though he would have been *Otto von Freising* or some other more German or Latin version in most contemporary documents." [NR1]

The same allowance for *of* is found in the current Rules (Rule III.2.a), though not spelled out in such detail.

Less codified, but of long practice, has been the translation of epithets into our *lingua franca*. Again, this follows a common historian's usage: Harald I of Norway, for instance, is far better known as *Harald Fairhair* than by the untranslated *Harald Haarfagr*. *Eric the Red*, *Philip the Good*, *Charles the Fat*, all are translations of the period names, not the period names themselves. SCA names are permitted a similar translation: a simple epithet, documented as a period form, may be translated into English. (We prefer to register the untranslated form, but I concede that such rigor doesn't always serve our clients' best interests.)

The use of *lingua franca* translation is extended only to single, simple descriptives. Given names, for instance, may not normally be translated into their putative meaning: e.g. *Bear* may not be used as a given name, even though it's the *lingua franca* translation of the given name *Björn*. Placenames, hereditary surnames, and bynames from different languages (e.g. French and German) likewise don't fall under the *lingua franca* allowance.

The English translation should be chosen to minimize any intrusive modernity: e.g. the Old Norse byname *kunta* is better translated as "wench" than as the intrusive "bimbo". (Well, actually, neither of those is exactly right, but there may be children reading.) Period terms are always preferable, but when necessary, we will translate documented period epithets into the Society's common tongue. That seems to be the best compromise between the needs of authenticity and ease of use.

* The *Venus-hair fern* was known by that name in period, according to the OED; it's also called *maiden-hair*.

* While the standard heraldic spindle has its weight to base by default, this submission uses a drop spindle with its weighted disk in chief. Evidently, this is a valid variety of drop spindle: usually called a "high whorl spindle", it dates from ancient Egyptian times. (The Spinner's Encyclopedia, Enid Anderson) The term *inverted drop spindle* can apply either to this variety, or to an heraldic spindle inverted -- the results are equivalent, technically and visually.
    A "rolag" is the tuft of fibres waiting to be spun into yarn. While the term is found in the Supplement to the OED, I decided it was sufficiently obscure that, barring cants or other compelling reasons, it should not be used in blazon. We've simply called the tuft a *tuft*.

* Pending evidence one way or the other, we will assume that flaunches are as susceptible to complex lines of division as any other ordinary or subordinary. Papworth's citation of the arms of Daniell (*Sable, two flaunches indented argent*) is inconclusive: he doesn't date it from 1404, but rather cites it from Harleian MS number 1404. (Foster's Dictionary of Heraldry gives the same armory as *Argent, a pile indented sable*, affording much food for speculation. ...)

* I am willing to grant a CD between a *rose* and a correctly drawn *daisy*.

* Mundane armory seems to consider a *flame proper* as streaked of gules and Or, in equal proportions. Society armory considers a *flame proper* (on a dark field) as the same as *a flame Or voided gules* (or, alternatively, *a flame Or charged with a flame gules*). Either way, when used as the primary charge, there's a CD between a *flame proper* and a *flame Or*.

* The Norse sun cross had at one time been treated as an alphanumeric symbol (that of the planet Earth), and so unacceptable for use in SCA devices. Under the current Rules, such symbols are now acceptable; indeed, a Norse sun cross was registered to Elain MacDhomhnuill on the LoAR of April 90.

* The patronymic was submitted as _ *Ceallaigh*, with the LOI stating that the submitter "strongly prefers the Gaelic spelling". Her forms, however, also request us to amend the grammar and spelling to be correct for that language. The use of the patronymic particle _ with a Gaelic name is a purely masculine construction, so far as we can tell from any evidence presented. We've substituted a feminine construction, with the patronymic aspirated accordingly.
    The change described above is our current policy on Irish patronymics; this submission was presented, in part, as an appeal of that policy. The appeal was supposed to have been based on period usage, but little evidence was presented in support. The LOI refers the reader to the client's previous submission (West LOI of 4 April 92). That LOI, in turn, refers to an LOC by Lord Habicht, 10 Nov 88. That LOC, in its turn, refers to a biography of Grania O'Malley (Anne Chambers' Granuaile) which "gives a listing of the many ways that Grania Ui Mhaille's name was rendered in both Gaelic and English records" -- without citing names or dates. At this point, the appeal has gone beyond the bounds of "evidence" into the realm of "folklore".
    In asking commenters to present documentation on Gaelic patronymics (LoAR cover letter of 3 Aug 92), I'd hoped to reach a final synthesis based on research. Results of that research to date have supported our current policy: that, for purely Gaelic patronymics, masculine constructions should not be used in female names. (A handful of examples were offered of female names in masculine constructions -- but they all seem to be *anglicized* forms, not *pure* Gaelic forms.) I'd be delighted if counter-evidence

were presented -- I all but got down on my knees and begged for such counter-evidence to be presented -- but none has been received to date. As our current policy is based on evidence, so must any change in policy be based on evidence.

The submitter may be *ni Cheallaigh* (purely Irish) or *O'Kelly* (anglicized Irish), but without real documentation to support the construction, she may not be . . . _ *Ceallaigh*. We've done our best to comply with the submitter's stated wishes.

* According to Lord Palimpsest, Withycombe's entry on *Quenan* is inaccurate: it was a masculine name in period, not a feminine name.

* As a breed, Welsh corgies date back to the 12th Century, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

* The pronghorn antelope lives in the western United States: we have no evidence that it was known to period Europeans. Without such evidence, we cannot register the beast, or his attire.

* The *flory counter-flory* line is not correctly drawn here. While the treatment was applied to ordinaries in period (e.g. the double tressures of the arms of Scotland), I've found no period instances of its use as a complex field division. The closest analogies are the *trefly counter-trefly* division of von Hillinger and the *per fess indented, points flory* division of Woodmerton. Both of these models require the *flory counter-flory* line to be drawn with demi-fleurs, as shown in the margin. As drawn in this submission, the "complex line" is actually a group of charges, counterchanged across the field division, with half of them inverted. This is not readily blazonable, and doesn't fit the period pattern for complex lines of division. (The illustration from Fox-Davies' Complete Guide to Heraldry, from which the submitter's emblazon is taken, is cited in no dated armory.)

* The *dormant* posture should be used carefully, as it can all too easily render a beast unidentifiable. In this case, the wolf's head, paws and tail are neatly tucked in, making him indistinguishable from a meatloaf. This must be returned, per Rule VIII.3.

* Charged cantons may not be used except in the case of augmentations of arms. This prohibition dates from at least 28 Dec 82 and is still in force. This must be returned, per Rule XI.1.

* The 1984 Rules for Submission did not permit semy charges to be fimbriated, proper, or of divided tinctures (IX.2). While that specific clause is not found in the current Rules, those usages remain poor style, and in extreme cases may be grounds for return under Rule VIII.3.

* . . . eagle's legs, unlike lions' legs, have their claws to base by default. However, since eagle's legs *à la quise* are somewhat embowed, they are often depicted with a bendwise sinister slant . . . .

* When considering conflict against an historical figure, we must consider all the names by which the figure is known; the removal of the middle name is thus usually insufficient difference. *John Kennedy*, for instance, would definitely conflict with John Fitzgerald Kennedy; *Thomas Edison*, with Thomas Alva Edison; and so on. See the case of Patrick MacManus, LoAR of March 92, p.14.

* The College's ban on the international "no" symbol (a bend and bordure gules in combination) only applies when the combination is actually used as a "no" symbol: surmounting the symbol of whatever's being forbidden. The bend-bordure combination is not banned when there is no underlying charge.

## Laurel Acceptances and Returns:

**The following submissions were REGISTERED by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 24 January AS XXVII (1993):**

**Aasbjorn Æthelwulfson.** Name.
The byname was submitted as *Æ_elwulfson*; since we don't normally register *edhs*, we've substituted a standard transliteration.

**Aasvaldr Æthelwulfson.** Name.
The byname was submitted as *Æ_elwulfson*; since we don't normally register *edhs*, we've substituted a standard transliteration.

**Adair Mac Dermid.** Device. Vert, two dragons in annulo, biting each other's tails, the dexter one argent and the sinister Or.

**Alfred Arrowsmith.** Name and device. Per saltire gules and sable, on a saltire Or five pheons sable.

**Aneala, Barony of.** Badge. Per pale azure and argent, two swan's heads erased and addorsed counterchanged.

**Brandon MacKay.** Device. Argent, on a chevron between three towers azure, three stag's heads erased argent.

**Cailean Gruagdhubh.** Name and device. Gyronny Or and vert, a winged stag trippant within a bordure sable.

**Cian Gillebhrath.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and azure, a chevron between two feathers and a falcon passant argent.

**Ciaran Faolchara.** Name and device. Azure billety Or, a winged wolf segreant argent.

> The byname was submitted as *Faoilchara*, which uses the genitive case of *faol*. We've corrected the grammar to the nominative case.

> Against Moonwulf Starkaaderson of Rivenstar (reblazoned as *Azure, a winged wolf courant, wings addorsed argent*), there's a CD for posture and a CD for the semy.

**Crisiant Dreigben.** Device. Per saltire vert and sable, in pale two daffodils bendwise Or and in fess two dragons passant argent.

**Danielis Pyrsokomos.** Device. Quarterly azure and ermine, in bend sinister two tawny owls contourny proper.

> The owls were blazoned on the LOI as *brown owls ... proper*, but no such type of owl exists. The submitter insisted on having owls as drawn on her submission forms (brown, without spots or streaks, and without ear tufts), while we insisted on a species of owl known to period Europeans. The tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) meets all these requirements, according to Cerny's Field Guide to Birds, pp.140-141.

**Elena of Lincoln.** Name and device. Argent, a sheaf of arrows sable, on a chief azure three mullets Or.

**Elsbeth Caerwent.** Device. Azure, a compass star elongated to base argent, a bordure wavy argent semy of forget-me-nots azure, slipped and leaved vert.

**Finnian the Red.** Name and device. Per pale gules and sable, a lozenge within an annulet argent.

**Gavin the Gruesome.** Name and device. Vert, a double-bitted axe Or between three standing balances argent, a bordure Or.

**Gráinne of Starmount.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

> *Starmount* is registered to the submitter's husband, Robert of Starmount; the Grandfather Clause covers its use here.

**Isadora d'Este.** Name change (from *Jacinta van Schoonhoven*).

**Janeta of Lindisfarne.** Device. Per pale azure and gules, a pall inverted Or, overall an elk's head erased affronty argent.

**Joanna of the Beechwoods.** Name and device. Argent, a cross moline gules between four griffin's heads erased, a bordure vert.

**Leofwynn Wulfinga.** Name and device. Or, a bend purpure, overall a griffin segreant contourny sable, a bordure purpure.

**Leonia Dubarry.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Lidwina de Kasteelen van Valkenburg.** Device. Vert, a wyvern erect argent within a bordure wavy erminois.

**Lochac, Principality of.** Name change for the Guild of the Silver Rondel (from the *Order of the Silver Roundel*).

**Louisa Reynell.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Margaret Bellasys of Northumberland.** Name.

**Meurisse de Blois.** Name and device. Azure, a hawk's bell bendwise within an orle Or.

> This is clear of Bassingford (Papworth 1046): *Azure, a bezant.* We're willing to grant a CD between a *bezant* and a *hawk's bell*, although perhaps not Complete Difference of Charge.

**Micheál de la Ferret.** Name (see PENDED for device).

**Nigel of Saint Bartholomew's College.** Holding name (see RETURNS) and device. Per pale argent and gules, a standing balance, in the dexter pan a heart and in the sinister pan an open book, counterchanged.

> This was submitted under the name *Thomas of Abraxa*.

**Pádraig Ravensblood.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and argent, two harps Or and a raven passant sable.

**Philip Oneeye.** Name and device. Sable, on a bend sinister embattled argent, three crosses crosslet fitchy sable.

Please instruct the submitter to draw his crosses thicker.

**Pierre Edouard Poitevin.** Name.

**Reignald Seymour of York.** Name and device. Per pale gules and azure, an ear of wheat fesswise Or between three dice argent.

Please ask the submitter to add the beard to the ear of wheat.

**Riccardo della Torre d'Avorio.** Device. Checky sable and Or, in pale a chess rook and a chevron inverted argent.

**Roland Ironbeard.** Device change. Vert, in pale a pickaxe and a double-bitted axe in saltire and a crane in its vigilance Or.

This is a single group of three dissimilar charges (so-called "slot-machine heraldry"), normally disallowed per Rule VIII.1.a. However, since his original registration uses the same motif counterchanged, the Grandfather Clause allows him to register this.

His previous device (*Or, in pale a pickaxe and a double-bitted axe in saltire and a crane in its vigilance vert*) is released.

**Saint Gildas the Wise, College of.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Sian Llwydwyn.** Name.

**Somhairle Findlayson.** Device. Azure goutty d'eau, issuant from a mountain argent a pair of wings displayed Or.

**Stormhold, Barony of.** Badge for the Order of the Silver Drakkar. (fieldless) A drakkar affronty argent.

**Stormhold, Barony of.** Badge for the Order of the Golden Drakkar. Azure, a drakkar affronty within a bordure Or.

**Stormhold, Barony of.** Badge. Azure goutty, a pheon inverted argent within a massacre Or.

**Stormhold, Barony of.** Badge. Azure goutty d'eau, a drakkar's prow Or.

Unlike the redrawn miniature emblazon on the LOI, the submission forms show the charge with a peg extending from the bottom; it is clearly a prow, not a dragon's head.

**Taliesin Galloglach.** Name.

**Tancred Enrico di Castrogiovanni.** Name and device. Sable, three chevrons braced and on a chief embattled Or, three caltrops gules.

Please ask the submitter to draw everything (except the chief) larger.

**Tanw the Confused.** Device. Or, an urchin gules, a chief sable maily argent.

**Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysáburi.** Device. Per chevron inverted purpure and vert, three chevronels braced Or, in chief a sword fesswise proper.

**Tegen Meanbh.** Device. Per bend sable and gules, a flame argent voided gules and an increscent argent.

Flames are an exception to the rule that complex charges cannot be voided: since a *flame proper* is defined in Society armory as "a flame Or voided gules" (on a dark field), by extension a "flame argent voided gules" should be equally acceptable.

**Valeria of the Border.** Name and device. Per bend sinister sable and azure, a bend sinister embowed counterembowed between two mascles argent.

Though the name was submitted as new, this was in fact a resubmission. Her previous name submission, *Elzbieta od Siedleczki*, was returned May 91.

The byname was submitted as *of the Borderlands*. Alas, the contruction *borderlands* doesn't seem to date before the 19th Century, according to the OED; the period term for the England-Scotland boundary was *The Border*. We've substituted appropriately; *Valeria [the] Borderer* would have been even better.

Please instruct the submitter to draw the mascles thicker.

**West, Kingdom of the.** Title for Mortar Pursuivant.

The following submissions were RETURNED by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 24 January AS XXVII (1993):

**Aldric of Wolfden.** Device. Sable, a wolf's head erased contourny within a bordure indented argent.

This armory was already registered, on the LoAR of Dec 91. Please instruct the submitter to draw the bordure, and its indentations, larger.

**Aneala, Barony of.** Badge. Per fess argent and azure, a double-headed demi-swan displayed sable, conjoined with a demi-sun inverted argent.

The conjoining of the demi-charges tends to render both unidentifiable; in particular, most of the commenters found it difficult to recognize the sun. This must be returned for redesign.

**Gráinne of Starmount.** Device. Per pale and per chevron purpure and argent, three roses counterchanged.

Visual conflict with the badge of Kosthera Ulfsdottir (SCA): *Per pale and per chevron azure and argent, three roses counterchanged.* Though we concede sufficient technical difference, the consensus of those at the Laurel meeting was that the two were too similar. Some attributed it to the similarity of blue and purple, others to the identical complex patterns of light and dark; but all agreed that the visual similarity overrode the CDs for field and charge tincture.

**Leonia Dubarry.** Device. Gules, in chief two escallops argent.

This conflicts with Acre (Papworth 681): *Gules, three escallops argent.* There's a single CD, for number of charges.

This conflict had been considered by Lord Vesper, but Lord Crux Australis had argued that there should be a CD for the escallops' placement on the field ("in chief" vs. "centered"), as well as their number. The ensuing discussion in the commentary on defaults and forced changes has been enlightening, but has missed an essential point: one cannot grant difference for change between two groups of charges, if the attribute being changed (placement, posture, whatever) doesn't apply to both groups.

This point is easier to see when applied to other categories of change ... for example, posture. The change between a *lion rampant* and a *hand apaumy* is a single difference, for type. We don't grant two CDs, for type and posture -- because lions can't be apaumy and hands can't be rampant (Baron Robin's "extra-ordinaries" notwithstanding). Change between two postures can only be counted if both charges could be in those postures. The principle was discussed further on the LoAR of 15 Sept 85, p.3.

Placement can be dependent on other categories of change besides number. For instance, between a *chief* and a *base* there's a single CD, for type -- not two CDs, for type and placement on the field. The latter cannot be counted, because chiefs by definition cannot be in base. The only categories in which difference can be counted are the ones both charges share: in this example, type of charge.

Finally, to take an example close to the current case: between *one bezant* and *in pale two bezants* we count a single change, for number. There's no further difference counted for placement -- not because the charge groups are (or aren't) in their default placement, but because a single bezant cannot be *in pale*.

So it is for this submission. Between Leonia's device and the arms of Acre we count a CD for number. Acre's charges are *two and one* -- a placement which can only apply to groups of three charges. Any other number of charges is hard pressed to get a CD for placement, because no other number can be 2&1. Had Acre's arms been, say, *in bend three escallops*, I'd agree there should be a CD for placement as well as number: groups of either two or three escallops can be in bend, or in chief. But since only groups of three charges can be 2&1, a change to any other number wouldn't normally count the change in placement independently.

This specific case is complicated by the fact that Leonia's escallops are on the same spots on the shield as two of Acre's escallops. The visual effect is simply the deletion of the escallop in base, a single change. There are examples in period armory of exactly such a change being considered a cadency change: e.g. Rotherfield, c.1395, *Gules, three fleurs-de-lys ermine*, and its cadet branch Rothfeld, c.1586, *Gules, in chief two fleurs-de-lys ermine.* (Papworth 851, 849). There are other examples in Papworth: e.g. Rodney (*Or, three eagles displayed vert*) and its cadet branch Rodney (*Or, in chief two eagles displayed vert*). This change even applies to groups other than the primary charge group: e.g. the ancient arms of Stormyn, (*Gules, a chevron between three mullets argent*) and the Chester branch of Stormyn, 1586 (*Gules, a chevron and in chief two mullets argent*).

To sum up: the change from *three charges 2&1* to *two charges in chief* cannot count a second CD for placement on the field, because two charges can't be 2&1. Period examples show the difference between this submission and Acre to be a single cadency change. This must be returned for conflict.

**Louisa Reynell.** Device. Gules, on a bend sinister cotised Or, a fox passant contourny sable.

This conflicts with Ursula von Moenchwald (SCA): *Gules, on a bend sinister cotised between two bears passant guardant Or, a quill sable.* There's one CD for the deletion of the bears, but Ursula's device isn't simple enough for Rule X.4.j.ii to apply. As currently worded, the Rule requires both armories under comparison to be simple.

Against Aithne Sionnach (SCA), *Gules, on a bend sinister cotised argent, a fox courant contourney gules*, there's a CD for the tincture of the bend, and (since they're considered a group of secondary charges) another for the tincture of the cotises.

**Saint Gildas the Wise, College of.** Device. *Per pale gules and vert, a two-headed merman erect affronty, heads addorsed argent, maintaining in dexter hand a torch Or enflamed tenné and in sinister hand an open book, between in fess two laurel wreaths Or.*

With the tenné flame, the device suffers from too little contrast and too much complexity (four types of charge, five tinctures). Even had the flame been proper, as blazoned on the LOI, the device might well have still been too complex visually. This must be returned for simplification.

**Styvyn Longshanks.** Device change (appeal). *Gules, a comet bendwise sinister, head to chief, argent.*

This had been returned on the LoAR of May 92 for conflict with the arms of Honsard (Papworth 695): *Gules, an eight-pointed estoile argent.* The submitter has appealed this decision, arguing that (a) estoiles and comets are separate charges, so Rule X.2 should apply here; and that (b) even if X.2 doesn't apply, there should be a CD for type of charge and a CD for placement on the field. (Honsard's estoile is centered on the shield, while the submitter's comet has its head in sinister chief.)

On the first point, I find no evidence that an *estoile* and a *comet* are so distinct charges as to permit Rule X.2, the Sufficient Difference Rule, to apply between them. All my sources define the comet as a modified estoile: an estoile with a flaming tail appended. (Parker 130; Woodward 310; Franklyn & Tanner 82) Indeed, Lord Crescent notes examples from Papworth suggesting that the change from *estoile* to *comet* is a single cadency step: e.g. Waldock (*Or, an estoile flaming [i.e. a comet] sable*) and Waldeck (*Or, an eight-pointed estoile sable*). I am willing to grant a CD between the two charges; I cannot see granting Sufficient Difference between them.

On the second point, the submitter overlooks the fact that, if we elongate the charge, parts of it must be displaced; that's included in the definition of elongation. One cannot count one CD for the first change, and another CD for the second: the second follows automatically from the first. It's analogous to the change between, say, a *compass star* and a *compass star elongated to base*, or a *Greek cross* and a *Latin cross*. So long as both charges are drawn to fill the available space, the change in type (from symmetrical to elongated) cannot also be counted as a change in placement.

This must again be returned, for conflict with the arms of Honsard. The submitter might consider using a divided field.

**Thomas of Abraxa.** Name.

*Abraxa* does not appear to be a valid period placename. Its sole use as a placename was in Thomas More's 1516 novel *Utopia* as the original name of the island of Utopia. The submitter has argued, in an appeal of a return by Lord Vesper, that this demonstrates *Abraxa* to have been considered a plausible placename in period.

The appeal forgets that More's *Utopia* is an allegory, with its names being descriptive. They are no more to be taken as valid than the names *Pride* or *Goodman*, from medieval morality plays. Given that *abraxas* is far better documented as a type of incantation or amulet (OED; 1990 E.Brit., vol.1, p.38), we cannot consider it compatible with period toponymic construction -- or, indeed, with period bynames in general -- without better evidence.

The armory was registered under the holding name *Nigel of Saint Bartholomew's College.*

**Thorgrímr Gautsson.** Device. *Gules, a snake nowed and on a chief argent three axes argent, hafted gules.*

Though blazoned on the LOI as *sable*, the axes' heads were colored silvery grey on the submission forms -- in other words, *argent*, with insufficient contrast on the argent chief.

**The following submission was PENDED by Lord Laurel at his meeting of 24 January AS XXVII (1993):**

**Micheál de la Ferret.** Device. *Quarterly Or and argent, a ferret passant between two anvils and a roundel sable.*

The device appeared in the LoI as *Quarterly Or and argent, a ferret passant between three anvils sable.* The submitted forms, however, show the secondary charges as two anvils and a roundel. This is pended to the June 93 meeting to permit commentary under the correct blazon.

**April Crux Meeting:** This meeting was held at the home of the Crux Australis Herald on April 25th. Present were Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis; P.E. at Large Harald of Sigtuna and Cornet Serena of the Lions Paw.

Francesca Cellini (Michelle Dean) - Politarchopolis
Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant argent and a four leaved rose proper

Name and device - passed

This gentle has recieved awards under the name of Bloddeuwydd of Cyn Clywd, but failed to note the fact on her submission forms. Withycombe documents Francesca to 1288. Cellini is a surname best known from Benvenuto Cellini (1500 - 1571), the celebrated renaissance artist. The device is quite elegant and appears to be free of conflict.

Consulting Herald: Giles Leabrook


**Charles of the Park** - (Charles Dean) - Politarchopolis
Penn, on a pale or a sinister arm couped at the elbow gules.

Device resubmission to Vesper, name registered.

This gentles previous submission was returned by Vesper in the Minutes of November AS XXI for conflict with the Red Hand of Ulster and for poor contrast. This redesign appears to clear the contrast problem. There is sufficent difference between an arm couped at the elbow and a hand apaumy couped at the wrist to eliminate this conflict, and there seems to be no conflict otherwise.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook


**Ceridwen D'Arci of Stag Oakes** (Marie Bradford) - Politarchopolis
Gules a chevron or surmounted by another embattled vert between in chief two acorns inverted slipped and leaved and in base a stag rampant or.

Ceridwyn is documented in Withycombe on page 58. D'Arci is documented in the same source, presumably as a Christian name on page 74. In addition, MacLysaght's "Surnames of Ireland" documents D'Arcy in this spelling. "of Stag Oakes" is a typical locative byname. The spelling of "oakes" is a bit odd but not really objectionable.
The submittors blazon has the acorns slipped and leaved proper. Proper acorns are brown, which, in combination with her apparent desire for them to be slipped and leaved vert, would not be permissible under the rule of contrast. In addition, SCA acorns have the cap up by default, so these acorns are inverted. The device appears to be free of conflict.

Consulting herald: none listed.


**Lorenzo Erudini** (Michael Warby) - Politarchopolis
Name only - passed

Lorenzo is well known from the name of Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449 - 92). Erudini is a name constructed by the submittor from the Italian "Erudito", meaning scolarly, learned or wise. I almost returned this name due to the total lack of documentation for "Erudito", but I send it on against my better judgement. I don't know Italian and I don't have any Italian dictionarys or name sources. It is the submittors responsibility to provide documentation, especially if the language isn't English. I hope that Vesper has more resources than I do.

Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook


**Vallum Vespertinum, Canton of** - Stormhold
Name and device - both passed

Sable a chevron cotised reversed in chief a laurel wreath or.

This groups last name submission, Vallis Vespatis Vesperis was returned by Vesper in Novembr 1992 for problems with the grammar. In passing it was suggested that the device would probably be in conflict with U.S. military sergeant's stripes.
    This new name is said to mean "Defended Wall Towards the West" or "Western Defence". Extracts from a Latin - English dictionary are provided, but we have no guide to Latin grammar. The construction of the name seems reasonable. (However, so did that of the the two previous submissions.)
    The device has been redesigned to eliminate the confusion with military rank badges, and appears to be free of conflict.

Consulting herald: Claas Jongkrijger de Leeuw.


**Rhianwen ni Dhiarmada** (Jo-Ann Colyer) - Aneala
Name registered, device resubmission to Laurel - passed.

Or, a demi unicorn rampant to sinister sable, crined argent.

This device was last returned by Crux in Feb 1993 for a shortage in properly coloured forms. This has been remedied. Her previous device "Sable a demi unicorn or erined argent" was returned by Laurel in May 1992 for conflict with the arms of von Berwang, "Sable a demi unicorn rampant or." This redesign clears this conflict, and we can find no others.

Consulting herald: West CoH.


Gaufridus (Ancient Mariner) of Blackthorne
Name and device - both returned

Gules, an anchor argent, overall a sealion rampant to sinister within a bordure or.

The submittor has ticked the "make no changes" box on both name and device forms. Therefore, I must return the name. The construction Gaufridus (Ancient Mariner) makes no sense. It does not appear to be an accurate translation of the meaning of Gaufridus, and in any case, appearing as it does in the middle of a "make no changes" name, must be assumed to be an intended part of the name structure. I must return this name for clarification.
The device has a sealion incorrectly blazoned as rampant. Rampant seabeasts are sitting on their tail. This beast would be better described as rampant, tail curled overhead. However, the "no changes" box has once more been ticked, so I cannot correct the blazon. In any case this device could not be sent on without a valid name.

Consulting herald: none listed.


Julyan of Glencoe (Therese Bennett) - St. Monica's
Name and device - both passed

Quarterly or and azure, in first and fourth three ladybugs proper

Julyan is documented in Withycombe . Glencoe is a place in Scotland that was the scene of a battle in 1692. It can be assumed to have existed in 1600.
The device appears to be free of conflict.

Consulting herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.


Household of Soggy Bogs - household badge.
Badge - passed

Or a frog sejant vert.

Soggy Bogs was recognized recently with the award of the Pillars of the West, which entitles them to register a household badge in the name of the house rather than under the name of one of the members, a unique privilege in the West. In addition, the household appears to have the right to display a crown on the device It is a very honourable and rare award; never before awarded in Lochac. However...
The badge is in conflict with the device of Ribert Diofun of Armagh, "Or, a bullfrog sejant and a chief vert." (Yes, I said Ribert.) The absence of the chief gives only one point of difference. The first alternate,"Or a frog sejant and in chief a crown of three parts voided vert", still has only one point of difference against Ribert; the difference between a green chief and a green crown in chief. The second alternate of "Or on a pillar issuant from base gules a frog sejant and in chief a crown of three points voided vert" is clear of Ribert. Unfortunately, there is a problem.
The Pillars of the West have the right to use a crown on their household badge. However, I quote from the ceremony of presentation on how this crown must be displayed:- "...on the banner of that badge an augmentation of honour, to wit: On a canton vert a crown dancetty of three points voided or,...". This design does not have the device in canton, and the group may not use the crown in any other way. This problem also applies to alternative number one.
In addition, the RfS state in Part IX.1 that crowns and coronets are reserved to kingdoms, principalities and royal peers, which appears to flatly contradict the right of the Crown to grant an augmentation of arms of a crown or coronet to a household. The Rules for Submission are a BoD level document and supercede the Will of any Crown. (I think.)
I am so totally confused by this matter that I'm taking the cowards way out and referring it to Vesper, because I simply don't have the knowledge or experience to give good advice here.

Consulting herald: Tariq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysaburi

Mordenvale / Llyn Arian: Shires of
Combination and reservation of group names and devices due to group merger - passed.

Mordenvale and Llyn Arian are two shires based in and around the city of Newcastle. They have decided to merge into one group. A petition from the populace has been provided, stating their will that the new combined shire should bear the name of Mordenvale and the arms of Llyn Arian. In addition they desire that the name of Llyn Arian and the arms of Mordenvale should NOT be released, but should continue to be protected so that, should in future a college, canton or riding form within Mordenvale this group may assume the name and arms.

I don't believe there is any precedent for two SCA groups merging. They are born, grow up and die, but they seldom marry. There should be no problem with combining the name of one group with the device of another, but I am concerned that there may be objections at some level to the non-release of the surperfluous name and arms. If they remain protected, I'm not sure if they should be registered to Mordenvale, Lochac or the West. I'm going to refer this one to Vesper and let him worry about the novel administrative aspects.


Krista al Kamil (Kristine Rail) - River Haven
Appeal of rejection of name by Vesper - Passed with support


This gentles name was returned by Vesper most recently in October 1992 for cross-cultural incompatibility. Krista is a European name while al Kamil is an Arabic cognomen. Vesper felt that it was most unlikely that the names would be combined as the interaction between the cultures was mostly warlike, and requested documentation from the submittor of European - Arabic cross - naming and cultural interaction in the SCA period.

The submittor has responded with some well known examples. In Shakespeare's "Othello - the Moor of Venice" we have Othello, a noble moor in the service of the Venetian state married to Desdemona. Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar is better known to us as Rodrigo el Cid, a European name with an Arabic cognomen. Also cited is archaeological and historical evidence for a thriving trade between Northern Europe and Byzantium in various valuables, including slaves and the services of mercenaries. In addition Islamic law is cited on marriage with non - moslems. An Arab could marry an unbeliever if she was "a chaste woman of the Book", such as a Christian or Jewess. A slave girl could be married if she was freed first. The children of concubines were legitimate. "A wife, technically speaking does not take her husbands name... (she) has a name and a legal personality of her own." The Arab empires were in fact polygot patchworks of faiths and nationalities, with non - moslems holding high offices.

To summarise:-
1/ Arabs traded and travelled in Northern Europe
2/ Arabs took christian women as wives and as slaves
3/ Wives were not compelled to take the husbands name, allowing nomination of a bilingual name.
4/ Examples of Christian - Arabic names are given.


I must add a further comment of my own. I would like to suggest that one can get too carried away with the "meaning" of names. One of the reasons originally given for the rejection of this name is that, as al-kamil is arabic for "the perfect", and Krista is ultimately derived from the name Christian, the submittor is making a presumptious claim to be "the perfect Christian". One commentator went so far as to say the submittor was claiming to be Jesus Christ himself. Let me give you a similar example.My mundane name is Peter Volk. Peter is derived from the Greek 'petros' or rock, and Volk from the old German 'volk' or 'folk' for people. By literal translation, therefore, and applying the same logic as these commentators used, my name means rock people or possibly stone person, which would equate to a claim of being either a dwarf, kobold or possibly a stone golem. Somehow I doubt very much that this was what my parents had in mind.

Consulting herald: Peter the Uncertain, with a lot of help from Krista al Kamil and Robare the Rhos.

Keridwen the Mouse (Janelle Heron) Rowany

Appeal of rejection of device - passed

Gules,crusily, a mouse sejant erect to sinister, tail nowed argent.

Keridwen's device was considered at the last meeting and rejected by me for violation of the rule of tincture, in that she has placed a white mouse on top of a background of white crosses. The correct way to draw strewn charges such as a crusily field (according to Fox-Davies) is to cut the edges off; i.e. to run them under charges overall or off the edge of the shield so that some of the strewn charges are partially absent or obscured. I feel that this practice, when applied to charges of the same colour, makes it highly likely that the outline of the major charge could be confused and the identifiability of the design put at risk. The Honourable Lord Decion has since pointed out to me that (a) almost identical devices exist in Papworth, such as "Gules, crusily and a lion passant guardant argent" (Papworth p.76); and (b) the SCA measures the contrast of charges overall against the field, not against the obscured charges. A white mouse on a red field has sufficient contrast, regardless of the tincture of the strewn crosses.

I am still highly concerned about the contrast and identifiability of this device, but I must admit that law and precedent seem to be against me. I therefore forward it on for the consideration of the West Kingdom College.

Consulting herald: Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefrw

Incidentally, in my last Camel I suggested that Decion was not the consulting herald on this device, despite being listed as so on the forms. He has since informed me most emphatically that he consulted extensively on this design. I wish to formally offer my apologies to both him and Keridwen for any slight or insult my suggestion may have caused.

This concludes this letter. Attached is the Vesper letter of acceptance and return from April. Considering that most of the arms were from Lochac, I didn't bother cutting the other material out. **Tristram Telfer** please note: your arms do not appear on this Vesper letter because they got lost at the meeting and only surfaced after everyone had gone home. They will be considered at the May meeting.

Yours in Service

*Peter the Uncertain.*

Peter the Uncertain
Crux Australis Herald

## Late news ( of course !).

Their Highnesses have directed the following changes to heraldic procedures in Lochac.

① When swearing fealty, Orders will be called in the following sequence : knights
principality officers
laurels
pelicans
royal peers.

② During this reign, "Lay On!" will be called by the __marshalls__, not the heralds. I am directed to contact the marshallate and Vesper Herald with a view to making this change permanent.
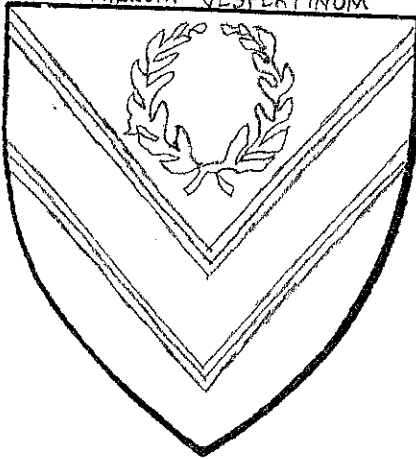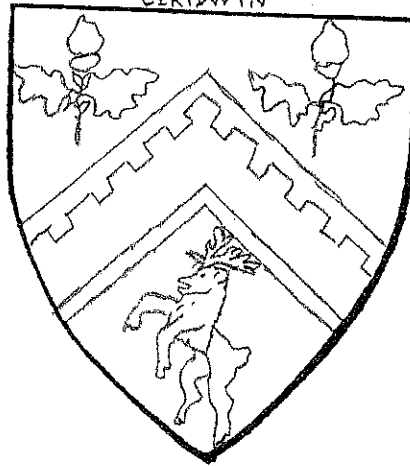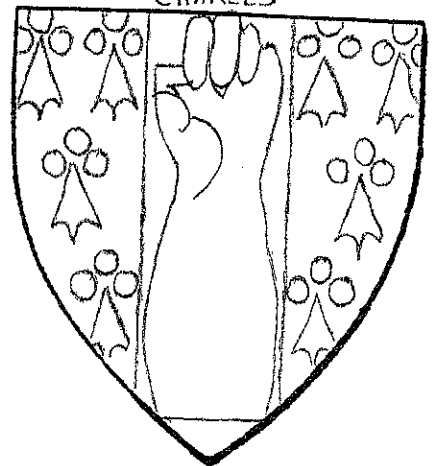
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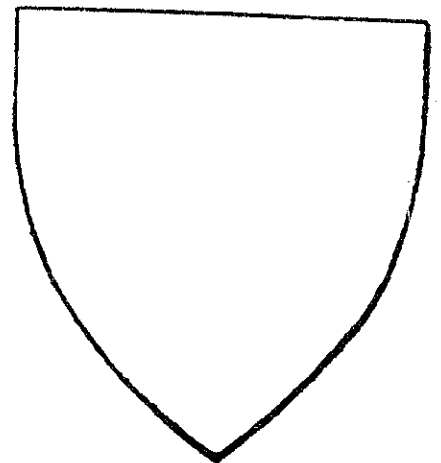
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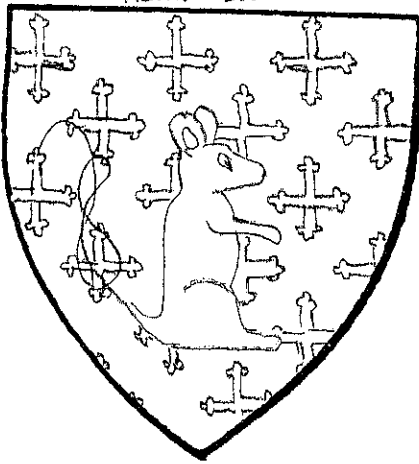
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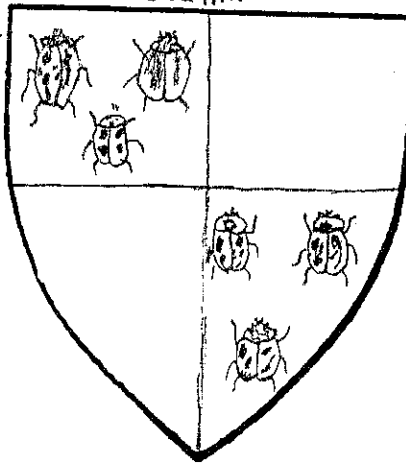
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VALLUM VESPERTINUM

CERIDWYN

CHARLES

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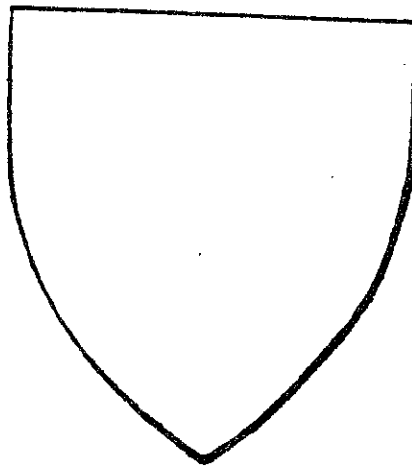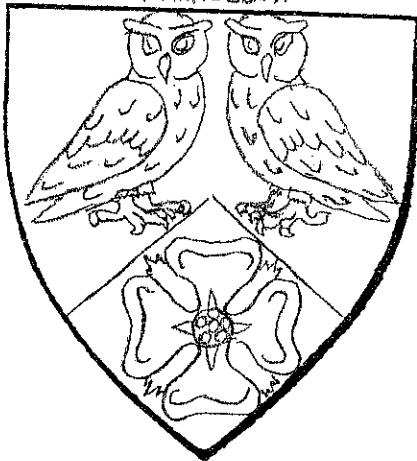
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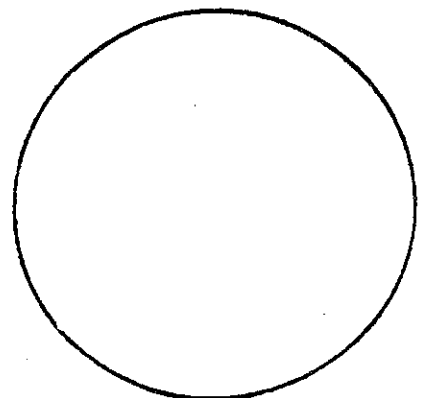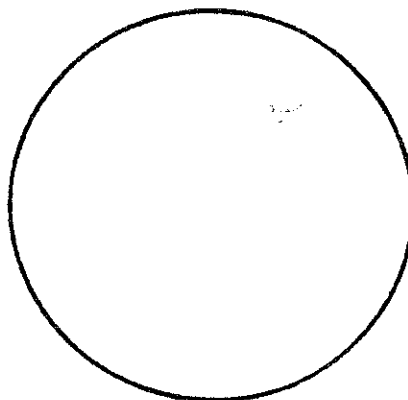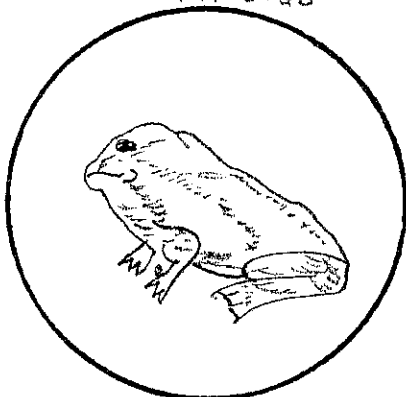
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| | | |
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The populous of Agaricus request the pleasure of your company at the Lochac Heraldic Collegium to be held at Lurnea Primary School, Reilly St Lurnea on October 16~17 AS XXVIII, commencing at 10 am. For a mere $15 you will enjoy a two day collegia and a feast. Arts & Sciences have not been forgotten. For more details and bookings contact the autocrat; Marit the Wanderer PO Box 138 Casula NSW 2170 (02) 607 8557
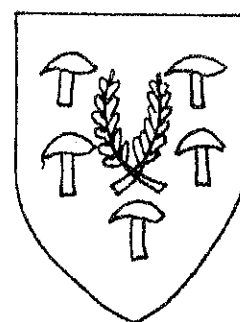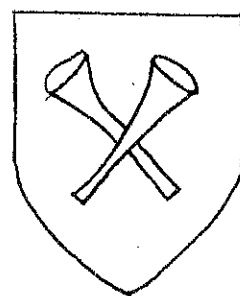
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*)nce again, the name research for names has been performed by Mistress Keridwen ferch Morgan Glasfryn's name research meeting ·ld the Friday before the meeting. As always, this research is noted as a quote, ending in "-KfMG".)*

## ℘ ACCEPTANCES ℘

**Aine of the Hounds** [River Haven]          Name Registered (October 1998 LoAR), Device Resubmission to Laurel

**Per bend sinister azure and ermine, two mastiffs' heads couped counterchanged argent and sable.**

Her previous device (*Per bend sinister azure and ermine, in bend an irish wolfhound's head argent and a rotweiler's head sable uped addorsed*) was returned on the May 1989 LoAR as "... the use of two different varieties of dog's heads ... reduced identifiablity each to the point where the device was unacceptable." This is a nice redesign.

**Alethea of Shrewsbury** [River Haven]          New Name

"**Alethea** is an English feminine given name. Withycombe (p.12 under **Alathea**) dates the form **Alatheia** to 1606 and has : submitted spelling as the standard modern form.

"**Shrewsbury** is a town in England. Johnston (PNEW) dates the submitted spelling to 1485.

"Although English locative bynames using of were never as popular in medieval times as they are in the SCA, occasional :tances may be found fairly late in period, such as **Thomas Alfrich of Ketelberston** (1306) in Selten (v.II p.18)." -- KfMG

**Alvaro Pacheco de Cadiz** [St. Katherine]          New Name, New Device

**Per chevron azure and sable, a chevron embattled between three tankards argent.**

"The given name was submitted as **Alvar**, which the submitter found in an English translation of *La Poema de Mio Cid*. is seems to be an Anglicized version of the masculine Spanish given name that de Love and Tibon have as **Alvaro** in the standard )dern version. Melcon agrees, giving **Alvarus** as the Latin original, which would naturally become **Alvaro** in the vernacular.

"**Pacheco** is a Spanish surname. Maduell (p.160) says of it: "[an] ancient surname originating as a Roman cognomen, then ssing into Portugal, where this spelling originated. The name is found in all of Spain". The submitter notes a 16th century Spanish :nter who bore it (Webster's Bio Dict.).

"**De Cadiz** is a Spanish locative byname derived from the city of **Cadiz** in southern Spain.

"Melcon has a six page section (pp.240-5) listing names of the form <given name> <patronymic surname> de <place name> /ering the 10th through 13th centuries. Of especial interest for this submission is **Johan Alfonso de Alboquerque** (1285) showing same grammatical termination on the surname.

"Recommendation: as the submitter has requested us to correct the grammar of the name, I would advise substituting the anish form of the given name - **Alvaro**." -- KfMG

**Caslan an Saint Keverne** [River Haven ]          Name Submitted (December 1992 LoI), Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

**Argent, three leeks vert and a bordure sable bezanty.**

The submitter's previous device submission (*Argent, two leeks proper and a dagger gules hilted sable and a bordure sable ·anty*) was returned for complexity and style at the December 1992 meeting of the West Kingdom College. The complexity "rule thumb" created by Lord Laurel gave this 9 points, which is right on the edge of complexity. However, he took us up on our :gestions, and changed the dagger to a leek, and fixed the leeks a bit (making them all green, and making them less 'wilted' in )earance). This gives a *much* better device.

**Cordelia of Diamond Cove** [Fettburg]          Name Registered (July 1992 LoAR), Resubmission of Device to Laurel

**Argent, a mermaid in her vanity proper, crined sable, on a chief invected azure three lozenges argent.**

The submitter's previous device was found by Lord Laurel (July, 1992) to conflict with the device of Emmaline M. Chandelle :ent, *a melusine proper, crined Or, within a bordure azure, semy of escallops inverted argent.* Changing the escallops on the chief ozenges appears to clear this conflict.

**6) Eleanor of Abergavenny** [Adessa Draco]                                           New Name

"Eleanor is a feminine given name popular throughout the British Isles and France. The submitted spelling may be found in Bardsley DEWS (p.178) dated 1273 under the heading for **Chilman.**

"**Abergavenny** is a town in south east Wales known by a form of that name since at least the 4th century when it was called **Gobannium.** Johnston (PNEW) (p.7) shows the forms **Abergavenni** (1196) and **Bergeveny** (1281) from which the submitted form may be interpolated.

"Although English locative bynames using **of** were never as popular in medieval times as they are in the SCA, occasional instances may be found fairly late in period, such as **Thomas Alfrich of Ketelberston** (1306) in Selten (v.II p.18)." -- KfMG

**7) Eleanor d'Avignon** [Politarchopolis]                                    New Name, New Device

**Per bend argent and vert, two dragonflies counterchanged.**

"**Eleanor** is a feminine given name popular throughout the British Isles and France. The submitted spelling may be found in Bardsley DEWS (p.178) dated 1273 under the heading for **Chilman.**

"**D'Avignon** is a French locative byname deriving from the town of Avignon in southern France. Dauzat (N&P alpha) p.179 shows **Davignon** as a modern surname of the same origin.

"Names of similar construction may be found in Reaney DES such as **Alexander Dalencun** (13th c. - p.124) from "d'Alençon", although the submitted capitalization and punctuation follows modern practices." -- KfMG

This is some nice, simple armory!

**8) Emmerick von Adlerhorst** [River Haven]              Resubmission of Name and Device to Kingdom

**Sable, an eagle displayed Or and on a point pointed argent three crosses fleury one and two, sable.**

"Name resubmission to kingdom. The name was submitted 12/92 as **Erlhoff von Adlerhorst** and returned for using a surname as a given name.

"The given name was submitted as **Elloff,** which the submitter documents from a book of German surnames. Although this surname is listed under the heading of a given name (**Agilulf**), the books seems to have conflated several names under this heading. There is no evidence that the submitted form (which is radically different from the alleged origin) was ever used as a given name rather than a surname.

"The submitter lists **Emrick** or **Emmerick** as an acceptable second choice. Bahlow (DNL) p.124 shows **Emmerich** as a given name in 1371. The submitted form is reasonable as a perhaps non-German variant on a parallel with **Friedrich/Frederick.**

"**Von Adlerhorst** is a German locative byname. **Adlerhorst** "eagle's eyrie" is constructed parallel to **Falkenhorst** "falcon's eyrie" found in Bahlow (DNL) p.259.

"The pattern of the name may be found in Bahlow in the entry for **Emercho v[on] Wolveskelen** (1267) in the entry for **Emmerich** as noted above.

"Recommendation: substitute the second choice given name in the allowed spelling that is closest to the documented form: **Emmerick von Adlerhorst.**" -- KfMG

Once again, Lady Harpy's advice is being followed.

The submitter's previous device submission: *Sable, an eagle displayed head to sinister Or and a point pointed argent* was returned for conflict with Gaython (Papworth): *Sable an eagle displayed Or.* Adding the crosses on the point clears the conflict.

**9) Eoin MacLaren** [Winter's Gate]                               New Name, See RETURNS for Device

"**Eoin** is a Scots Gaelic masculine given name, one of the equivalents of "John". Black mentions in (p.510 under MacIan) in a modernized reference to the 14th century **Eoin Sprangach.**

"**MacLaren** is a Scots patronymic surname derived from a Gaelic form of the given name **Lawerance.** Black (p.534 under MacLaren) dates the spelling **McLaran** to 1592 in the entry for **Laran McLaran,** which also documents the form of the name. The submitted spelling of the patronymic is the standard modern form as shown in the heading." -- KfMG

**10) Eric Bjornsson** [Darkwood]                                       Change of Registered Name

"Change of registered name - name was registered 4/88 as **Eric Bjamarson.** He wishes to put his patronymic into a later period form.

"**Eric,** in addition to being his currently registered given name, may be found in this spelling in Lind (p.224) dated to 1396.

"**Bjornson** is a Norse patronymic byname derived from the masculine given name **Bjorn**. The genitive form **Bioms** is found Lind (p.145) dated to 1330, which is equivalent to **Bjoms** given that j/i were not clearly distinguished throughout much of period. (odern sensibilities are more used to the "j".) The "s" needs to be doubled.

"The documentation for the name pattern may be found earlier in Lind (p.126) in the entry for **Bergssuæin Gvnarsson** (1351).

"Recommendation: modify the patronymic to **Bjornsson** as permitted on the forms." -- KfMG

) **Giovanni di Milano** [Golden Rivers]
New Name, New Device

Ermine, a cross cotissed purpure.

"**Giovanni** is masculine Italian given name, a cognate of "John". De Felice (nomi) gives the submitted spelling as the ndard modern form and mentions several period examples.

"**Di Milano** is an Italian locative byname deriving from the city of Milan. De Felice (Cognomi) shows the pattern in the mples of **Di Capri** and **Di Capua** under the headings for Capri and Capua respectively (p.93), and shows **Milano** (p.170) as the ndard Italian form for that city." -- KfMG

This is a really nice piece of armory!

**Harold von Rheinfelden** [Southern Shores]
Change of Registered Name

"Change of registered name. His current name, **Harold von dem Schwarzwald**, was registered 11/86.

"**Harold**, in addition to being his currently registered given name, may be found in the submitted spelling in Bahlow DNL 08), although no dated examples are given.

"**Von Rheinfelden** is a Swiss German locative byname, deriving from the town of Rheinfelden (near Basel), which Webster's ⊃ (p.1012) notes as the scene of a major battle in 1638 (and therefore probably existed in period). The submitted spelling is the dard modern form.

"The pattern of the name may be found in Bahlow (DNL) p.124 in the entry for **Emercho v[on] Wolveskelen** (1267) under heading **Emmerich**." -- KfMG

**Kelly of Cornwall** [Politarchopolis]
New Name, See RETURNS for Device

"**Kelly** is the submitter's legal given name, as noted on her forms. This is fortunate for her, as it is not otherwise amentable as a given name in period. The modern given name derives from the Anglicized Gaelic patronymic surname O'Kelly ving from a given name **Ceallach**, which is pronounced very differently.

"**Of Cornwall** is an English locative byname deriving from Cornwall, a region in the south west of Britain. Reaney DES 11 under **Cornwallis**) notes the form **de Cornwall** in 1280.

"Although English locative bynames using **of** were never as popular in medieval times as they are in the SCA, occasional :nces may be found fairly late in period, such as **Thomas Alfrich of Ketelberston** (1306) in Selten (v.II p.18)." -- KfMG

**Mador ab Adregain** [Aneala]
New Name, See RETURNS for Device

"The name was submitted as **Midhir of Lindisfarne** however, as Crux Australis notes from OC&M, **Midhir** is apparently a ue name of a demi-god from Irish mythology. The submitter lists **Mador [son of] Adregain** as an acceptable alternate with a note nstruct a correct patronymic in Breton.

"**Mador** and **Adregain** are both masculine given names found in period Arthurian literature (Karr pp. 65 & 5 respectively). e the names belong to brothers in this source, they are not used in this submission in a way that necessarily claims relationship ther one.

"The submitter, perhaps proceeding from the knowledge that the Arthurian tales entered French literature by way of Breton ons of the insular tales, would like to use a Breton patronymic in this name. Divanach (a modern book of Breton surnames) has nymic-based surnames such as **Abalain** (ab+Alain), **Abguillerm** (ab+Guillerm), **Abjean** (ab+Jean), etc. This suggests that a Breton nymic formed from **Adregain** would be **Abadregain** or perhaps **ab Adregain** (identical, in fact, to what it would be in Welsh). e there is no good evidence one way or another whether the name **Adregain** is of Celtic origin, French names were certainly ent in Brittany (e.g., **Abjean** above) and the name is doubtless of either Celtic or French origin.

"Recommendation: based on the examples in Divanach and parallel practices in other Celtic languages, I would suggest **ab** gain as correct for a Breton patronymic based on **Adregain**."

Based on the submittor's forms (giving us permission to do what we have done'), and Lady Harpy's documentation, we have the appropriate changes to the submitter's name.

**15) Moira Ramsay [Wolfscairn]**  Name Registered (Sept 1992 LoAR), Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

**Vert, a pall between three rams' heads erased argent.**

The submitter's original device submission: *Argent, a fidelas knot vert* was returned (at the April 1992 meeting) for a couple of problems -- first, the knot is not considered a standard heraldic charge, and second, it is 'thin-line heraldry' to boot. On top of it all, it was also found to be in conflict with Kemrith Danil, *Argent, a bourchier knot vert*. Her alternates did not clear the problem. This is a complete redesign. This device combined with the name is really nice.

**16) Morphia Gildersleeve of Saffron Walden [Aneala]**  Change of Holding Name

"Change of holding name. Her name was previously submitted 7/89 as **Zarifah Um-el-Laban al-Bajawi**. She was given the holding name **Frances of Aneala** on the 1/90 LOAR.

"**Morphia** is a feminine given name noted as being the name of the wife of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem (and therefore probably of French origin given the nationality of that ruling house). The documentation shows only a standard "modern" (if that has any meaning here) form.

"**Gildersleeve** is an English descriptive byname meaning "golden sleeve". Reaney (DES) p.190 shows the submitted spelling as the standard form, which may be interpolated from the dated examples **Gildsleeve** (1524) and **Gyldersleve** (1524).

"**Of Saffron Walden** is an English locative byname deriving from the village of Saffron Walden. Ekwall notes the form **Saffomewalden** in 1582. The submitted spelling is the standard modern form.

"Although English locative bynames using of were never as popular in medieval times as they are in the SCA, occasional instances may be found fairly late in period, such as **Thomas Alfrich of Ketelberston** (1306) in Selten (v.II p.18), which also documents the use of a locative byname in combination with another surname, although in Thomas' case it is a patronymic rather than a descriptive byname as in this submission." -- KfMG

**17) Mstislav Volodarovich Muromsky [Fettburg]**  New Name, New Device

**Or, a demi-bear contourney sable holding an axe, issuant from a base wavy gules.**

"**Mstislav** is a Russian masculine given name and may be found in Tumanova (p.33).

"The patronymic was submitted as **Volodarevich**, however both Tumanova (p.46) and Unbegaun (p.515) show the standard form as **Volodarovich**. It is a Russian patronymic byname derived from the masculine given name **Volodar.**

"**Muromsky** is a Russian locative surname derived from the region of **Murom** which Dmytryshyn shows as a principality in the late 14th century. Unbegaun (p.126) shows the pattern of forming surnames as <chief town>+**skij/sky** with examples such as **Požárskij.**

"Tumanova (in the preface) notes that <given name> <patronymic> <surname> is the standard name pattern for mid to late period Russia." -- KfMG

While the device makes a person used to British heraldry say "ick!", it is actually very much in keeping with Eastern European design. As such, it is quite handsome.

**18) Padráig Donn McMathuna [Golden Rivers]**  Resubmission of Name to Kingdom, Resubmission of Device to Kingdom

**Argent, a brown bear statant to sinister proper within an annulet vert.**

Last month we had only one copy of the name forms for Padráig, we now have the proper number of forms. (And now we have a name, we can finally process the device!)

"Name resubmission to kingdom. The name was submitted February 1992 as **Donn Patráig McMathuin** and returned because **Don** is a reserved title in the SCA. The submitter has reversed the order of the first two elements.

"**Padráig** is the standard modern Gaelic form of the masculine given name **Patrick**. OC&M (p.152) list it, although they indicate that the name was rarely, if ever, used in period in Ireland out of respect for the saint. I don't think that we are currently enforcing such a standard of cultural authenticity, however.

"**Donn** is a Gaelic masculine given name and is found in the index to O'Brien (the entire book is 12th century or earlier).

"**McMathuna** is a Gaelic patronymic surname. **MacMathúna** is a standard modern form found in MacLysaght SI p.205. The optionality of the accent may be argued by the variant form **MacMahuna** found in Coghlan, Gresham & Joyce (p.63), also a modern form. While the abbreviation of **Mc** for **Mac** is more commonly associated with Scottish than Irish names, in the absence of a corpus of period forms of Irish surnames to study I see no reason to believe that the Irish **Mac** could not have been similarly abbreviated.

"I have not been able to find examples that clearly support the use of two given names and a patronymic in an Irish context, wever the form is within the tolerance that we generally extend." -- KfMG

### ) Randal Mallard de la Guerre [Aneala]

"**Randal** is a masculine given name common throughout western Europe. Bardsley DEWS (p. 403 under **Howarth**) dates th: bmitted spelling to 1532.

"**Mallard** is a French surname. The submitted form is found in Dauzat (N&P alpha) p.410 as a variant of **Malard**.

"The submitter derives **du Guerre** from the French **guerre** meaning "war", however **guerre** is feminine in French, not masculine **du** implies. Dauzat (N&P alpha) has some possibly parallel constructions using abstract concepts such as **Delabarre** and **Delamour** 184-6), however most surnames using **Dela-** appear to be locatives.

"Recommendation: at the very least, **du Guerre** must be corrected to **de la Guerre**, as permitted on the submitter's forms. would be nice to have some better support for **de la Guerre** in addition." -- KfMG

### ) Raymond Landais of Politarchopolis [Politarchopolis]
New Name, New Device

**Argent ermined azure, a wolf's head erased and a bordure gules.**

"**Raymond** is a masculine given name popular throughout western Europe. Withycombe notes the spellings **Raymundus** 46) and **Reimond** (1245) from which the submitted form may be interpolated. Dauzat (N&P alpha) also notes the submitted lling as the standard modern French form.

"**Landais** is a French locative byname as found in Dauzat (N&P alpha) p.363. The submitted spelling is the one found in heading there.

"**Politarcholpolis** is the registered name of the submitter's branch (Canberra, Australia)." -- KfMG
Nice armory.

### Sioned Maesbreila [Politarchopolis]
New Name, New Device

**Argent, a triskelion, each arm terminating in a beech leaf and a bordure vert.**

"The given name was submitted as **Siâned**. It is a Welsh version of the feminine given name **Janet**. The standard Welsh n of **Janet** is **Sioned**, as shown in Gruffudd (p.86). An equivalent variant from the 16th century shown in Salesbury is **Sionet**. n is the standard modern Welsh version of **Jane** (Gruffudd p.85); **Sian** in Salesbury. While it is within reason that the diminutive fix -ed could be attached to the name **Siân**, it would be better to use one of the documented forms (modern **Sioned** or 16th cent. net). Additionally, diacritical marks were not generally used in Welsh in period.

"**Maesbreila** is a constructed Welsh locative meaning "rose field" (from **maes** "field" GM p.321) and **breila** "rose(s)", dated his spelling to 1592 in *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*, to be known hence as "GPC", p.316). Similar constructions may be found in hards: **Maesgwenith** (wheat field), **Maesycoed** (field of the tree).

"The pattern of the name may be seen in examples such as **Gytto Emlyn** found in the source used for PembToll.

"Recommendation: the given name is probably acceptable as submitted as a constructed name, however if what the submitter its is the Welsh form of Jane/Janet, then it would be better to use one of the documented forms." -- KfMG
As usual, we are taking Lady Harpy's advice.
The triskelion ending in leaves caused quite a bit of discussion, but we felt that it was actually a perfectly fine charge, and ded to pass it on to the College of Arms.

### Stephen Aldred of Rockley [Politarchopolis]
New Name, New Device

**Per chevron vert and argent, a dragon passant argent and a hunting horn gules, a chief argent.**

"**Stephen** is a masculine given name popular throughout western Europe. Withycombe has the submitted spelling as the main ding (p.273) and notes the dated forms **Stephanus** (1273), **Steven** (1450) et al.

"**Aldred** is a masculine English given name. Withycombe (p.12) notes the submitted spelling in 1086 through 1273.

"**Of Rockley** is an English locative byname derived from the village of Rockley in Wessex. Ekwall has the submitted spelling ne standard modern form and notes **Roclee** in 1185 among others.

"Although English locative bynames using **of** were never as popular in medieval times as they are in the SCA, occasional inces may be found fairly late in period, such as **Thomas Alfrich of Ketelberston** (1306) in Selten (v.II p.18), which also iments the pattern of the name as **Alfrich**, like **Aldred** is a plain given name serving as a patronymic." -- KfMG

**3) Tristram Telfer** [Stormhold]                                         Change of Registered Name, See PENDED for Device

"Change of registered name - registered 7/92 as **Tristram du Bois**.
"**Tristram** is a masculine English given name, dated in Withycombe in this spelling to 1189 and 1273.
"**Telfer** is an Anglo-Norman byname, either descriptive or as a patronymic from the given name **Taillefer** "cut-iron". Reaney
DES (p.441) lists the submitted spelling as the main heading, although no dated example is given. Late period forms include **John
Talyver** (1524), **Tollfeyre** (1524) and **William Tylford** (1615), the first and last of which also demonstrate the pattern of the name."
- KfMG

<center>ℰℴ RETURNS ℭ𝔔</center>

**Diane of the Dark Moon** [Mountain's Gate]                                         New Name

"**Diane** is a feminine given name that was used throughout western Europe. The submitted spelling is the standard modern
French form.
"**Of the Dark Moon** is a descriptive epithet intended by the submitter to refer to the fact that "I was born during a lunar
eclipes (*sic*) and would like to use this fact as part of my name." Research concerning other Dark-X type names has failed to turn
up any evidence that "dark" was used in describing places or things that one could be "of". Additionally, "of the dark moon" simply
has no clear relationship to medieval English naming practices. While people were occasionally named for circumstances surrounding
their birth (e.g., **Christmas** as a byname), there is no evidence for the phrase "dark moon" being a standard medieval description for
an eclipse, nor for names generally being derived from lunar phenomena. There is a byname currently in submission from another
kingdom - **zum Dunklen Mond** - which is this same phrase in German and is being argued as an "inn sign" type of byname, with a
fair amount of negative reaction from the CoA commenters. In this case, there is also the problem of the combination of "Diane"
with "moon". While recent Laurel precedent has indicated that one "allusion" is allowable in this type of case, the name researchers
felt that "Diane of the Moon" was Too Much under any circumstances.
Recommendation: return for consultation." -- KfMG
I am definitely taking Lady Harpy's advice on this one.

**Coin MacLaren** [Winter's Gate]                                         Name Sent to Laurel, New Device

**Per saltire Or and purpure, two vires counterchanged, overall a cross fleury ermine.**

The term 'vires' refers to concentric annulets. The device is being returned for excessive counterchanging, which gives a
modern appearance.

**Kelly of Cornwall** [Politarchopolis]                                         Name Sent to Laurel, New Device

**Azure, a rose and on a sinister gore argent, a rose azure.**

This device is illegal by a precedent set by Da'ud ibn Auda, during his tenure as Laurel (LoAR dated November 1991, Cover
Letter Page 2): "Based on the consensus of those commenting on this issue, the College will ban the use of charged gores and charged
gussets, matching the ban on charged tierces."

**Mathilde of Gardrum** [Politarcholpolis]                                         New Name, New Device

**Per pale purpure and sable, a sun in its splendor, and in chief three acorns bendwise sinister Or.**

"**Mathilde** is a feminine given name popular throughout France and the British Isles in period. Withycombe (p.213 under
**Matilda**) notes variants of it from the 11th through 14th centuries. The submitted form is found in Dauzat (N&P, alpha) p.121 as
the standard modern French spelling.
"The submitter states that **Gardrum** is "a family holding near the coast of Scotland, just over the Firth of Clyde from the Isle
of Arran. It lies west of Kilmarnock and south of Glasgow." The place is evidently too small to show on the available maps. It
would appear to be composed of the Anglicized elements **Gar-** (either from **gearr** "short" or **garbh-** "rough") and **-drum** (**druim** "ridge").
Johnston (PNS) shows period examples of both elements in various combinations.
"Given the great amount of interaction between Scotland and France in late period, it seems reasonable that a Scot might
use a French spelling of the given name. The pattern of the name may be found in Black's entry (p.2 - Aberchirder) for **John of
byrkerdor** (1390)." -- KfMG

While the name appears to be ok, we could not document Gardrum, and are asking for some evidence of its existence. The armory appears to clear. Without a viable name, however, we cannot send the device on to Laurel.

**Mador ab Adregain** [Aneala]                                        Name Sent to Laurel, New Device

      **Argent, an owl displayed sable, a chief gules.**

This was found to be in conflict with Ramsay: *Argent, an eagle displayed sable, a chief gules*, Papworth 308. The submitter's alternate, adding two annulets argent to the chief does not clear the conflict.

**Titus Octavius Leutharis** [Wolfscairn]                                        New Name

     "Titus is a masculine Latin praenomen, as found in Johnston (PLR) p.37.
     "Octavius is a Latin nomen (the "family name"), as found in Simpson (under Octavius).
     "Leutharis appears to be the submitter's misreading of the entry for Leutharius in Morlet (v.1 p.160). There are no clear dates in the citations for this spelling but other variants of the name appear from the 8th through 10th centuries.
     "According to the submitter's consulting herald, what he wants is a classical Roman name with a Gaulish connection in the cognomen. While the general pattern of the submitted name, <praenomen> <nomen> <non-Roman given name>, is correct for a naturalized citizen of ancient Rome, the name itself doesn't entirely mesh with the submitter's stated wishes. Firstly, Leutharius appears to be a Frankish name (this summarizes about a half hour's worth of poking around in various books) and the Franks did not settle in Gaul until the late 5th century - long after the height of the empire whose naming practices we are discussing. If we had an early (say, 2nd or 3rd century) form of Leutharius, then the submitted name (with the minor correction of the cognomen) would be appropriate for a German who was naturalized as a Roman citizen. However the stated intention was for a Gaulish connection (which was why the submitter was looking in Morlet in the first place, it containing "Noms ... de l'Ancienne Gaule"). In fact, while I was researching this name I came across a Gaulish name that is very similar in sound and might fill the bill nicely. Evans (*Gaulish Personal Names*) p.363 lists the given name Lucterius as belonging to a Gaulish leader of the 1st century BC (Lempriere has the name as Luterius, which is how I stumbled across it, but I'm more inclined to believe Evans).
     "Recommendation: given that this is a name-only submission, and that we have a stated intention from the submitter that is at odds with some of the facts of the name, I think it would be advisable to consult further before sending the name on (it's perfectly registerable as is) or modifying it (which would be slightly more than simple corrections to grammar or spelling)."
     We're following Lady Harpy's suggestion, and she will write the consultation letter.

**Randal Mallard de la Guerre** [Aneala]                                        Name Sent to Laurel, New Device

     Gyronny argent and azure, a two-headed dragon tergiant and displayed gules.

The device was found to be in conflict with Drake: *Argent, a wyvern wings displayed and tail nowed gules* (Papworth 984). The submitter's alternate: *Gyronny argent and gules, a two-headed dragon tergiant and displayed Or* was found to be in conflict with Pommererle: *Gyronny of eight argent and gules, a wyvern displayed Or* (Papworth 984).

**Vlad Báthory** [Rivenoak]                                        New Name, New Device

     Sable, a pithon, wings displayed, and on a chief Or, three lions heads erased sable.

     "Vlad is a masculine Slavic given name. There were three rulers of 14th and 15th century Wallachia by this name.
     "Báthory is the surname of a noble family of Transylvania, several of whom were princes of that land and one of whom became king of Poland.
     "Unfortunately this submitter, in combining two perfectly reasonable historical names, has also combined the names of the two people most closely connected historically with "vampires". Vlad Tepes ("the Impaler"), the third of the princes of Wallachia mentioned above, was also nicknamed "Dracula" or "little dragon" and was the inspiration for the literary figure of that name. Elizabeth Bathory went down in history for believing that bathing in the blood of virgins would keep her young (or rather, for putting this theory into practice). The combination of the two names is just A Bit Much.
     "Recommendation: return for further consultation."
     The device, further, is very similar to the logo used in the recent Coppola (movie) version of Dracula. Even more problems.

Tristram Telfer [Stormhold]                                    Name Sent to Laurel, Resubmission of Device to Laurel

Vesper blew it on this one. The device got overlooked at the meeting. We will process it at the next meeting in May. Many apologies to Tristram for this.

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