C.A.M.(E)L

CRUX AUSTRALIS HERALD - TANCRED ENRICO DI CASTROGIOVANNI.

UNTO THE COLLEGE OF HERALDS OF THE KINGDOM OF THE WEST IN LOCHAC DOES LORD TANCRED ENRICO DI CASTROGIOVANNI SEND WARMEST GREETINGS.

Welcome to the Camel. This is the first while I have been Crux so let me introduce myself. I joined the SCA in Dismal Fogs in late 1987 and moved to Rowany in 1990. My main interest, and true love is fighting, yes Crux is a Stickjock. For the last 2 1/2 years I have held the Cinquefoil office as well as being Bombard. Now, at last, I have the real power (Mad laughter).

I would like to take this time (and space) to thank Master Thorfin, Decion and Master Peter for all their help, support and information over the last months. I would also like to express my gratitude to Master Peter for setting up most of the deputies and to all the deputies for holding their offices and undertaking their duties.

I fully realise how late this issue of Camel is and as this is my first issue I have lots of excuses never used by Master Peter to use now. Lets see, here's an original excuse never used by Peter: FESTIVAL. For those who don't know I am also this years Rowany Festival autocrat. Seriously though this will be the last time Camel is late (see below for further information)

The Crux curse has struck me. Since November I have had an excellent promotion at work as well as moving house. In Mid February I will move again but I do intend to stay there for several years.

I would like to thank Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale for taking the responsibility and burden of internal commentary. Thomas is now fully in charge of submissions as well as writing and mailing letters of return. Submissions should be sent directly to him with cheques made out to "SCA Inc College of Heralds Submissions."

Camel should never again be late as it is now on a schedule. Ædward must receive your articles by the 20th of the month and Camel will be published by the end of the month. This will happen regardless of how much there is to publish. Subscriptions should be sent straight to Ædward with cheques made out to "SCA Inc College of Heralds Camel"

POSITION VACANT: *Bombard Pursuivant.*

This job involves writing ceremonies as required and supplying copies of ceremonies as needed. The heraldic portions of the Lochac Royalty Boob needs regular maintenance. Their Highnesses and their heirs need to be consulted regarding their heraldic needs. At coronet it will be your responsibility to organise all the counts, unless their highnesses request otherwise. Should you not be able to attend coronet it will be your responsibility to organise a replacement for the event and to supply them with the needed paperwork. It would be a considerable advantage to have access to an IBM compatible computer. Other duties include after every court you will be sent a copy of the award list. This has to be copied and sent, once a month to the Central West. This will give you an idea of who is undertaking court duties as well as enabling you to check that all the awards are being printed in Pegasus.

Application for this job should be made in writing and they close on the 30/04/94 with myself.

REPORTING.

I am required to report to their Highnesses every month. If I don't I will be removed from office. Every Herald holding an office (including Principally deputies) are required to report one month before coronet to Crux. As Ordonnance and the internal commentary deputy have financial responsibility they are required to report for the end of every month.

Here ends my first ramble. I have not held a principality office before and I welcome feedback on my performance both bad and good. If there is something you feel I should be doing and I'm not doing it please tell me. If you don't let me know, I never will know.

I remain Yours in Service

Tancred.

Due to unforseen circumstances this enormously popular segment of C. will not be appearing this month. As the only changes of significance to this section are detailed elsewhere on this page this should not be too inconvenient.

Watch out for more exciting instalments of Useful Addresses in future issues.

ROLL OUT THE ...

Unto the populous of Lochac I bid you welcome.

Many of you by now know who I am, and that I am to be Baryl Pursuivant the Lochac submissions deputy. I am a PhD student in Mechanical Engineering and I have been in the society for 5 years.

Now on to important matters. There seems to have been general chaos with when you need to get me your comments, as I have only received one letter of comment so far. In future you should get me your comments by the last Sunday of the next month after the CAMeL is sent out. IE CAMeL should come out at the beginning of the month. Also the CAMeL deadline is now the last day of the month, so I will process submission that are received in time to send to Ædward in time for the next CAMeL.

If the internal letter of comment is indeed to be useful people should be commenting, so I expect that each baronial herald should be organising a set of commentary, except of course Stormhold heralds who will be my team of heralds anyway. So the upshot is please send me some comments, I like receiving letters.

Also don't forget that I receive submissions, Tancred reports, Ædward (other - Æ.S.) submissions for CAMeL, and I need to receive 4 name and 5 device forms.

I hope this makes sense. Yours in service,

    Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale
    Baryl Pursuivant
    [John Sawyer]
P.S. My Address is
    51 Joan Ave
    Ferntree Gully
    Victoria 3156
and my Home Phone 752 3524 (Before 9:30), Work Phone 905 1417 (I am often away though so expect to leave a message).

CONTENTS.

This week in addition to all the usual stuff we have *the* list of protected armoury. Right at the back of course, till then here's a butterfly - Æ.S.

HOPE AND HEARTBREAK.

SCA Name	: Sarah de Bourgogne
Mundane Name	: Sarah Lenehan
Group	: Ynns Fawr
This Submission	: New Name and Device
Money Received	: Yes
Blazon	: *Quarterly or and sable, within an orle of hawks bells a fleur-de-lys counterchanged*

Permitted name changes: Minor spelling and grammar
Permitted device changes: None listed
Documentation: Language: English French
Sarah - Withycombe p 263. de Bourgogne is listed as a common place in France/Germany and is also the submitters mothers registered locative name. No photocopies provided but then they are hardly needed.
Consulting Herald: Name Hrolf Herjolfssen. Device none listed.
Salient Comments: The name is good. Bourgogne is the French spelling for the French region of Burgundy.
The device whilst startling at a first glance is quite nice. It could also be blazoned as *Quarterly or and sable a fleur-de-lys within an orle of hawks bells counter changed.*

SCA Name	: Eric Alard
Mundane Name	: Leigh Turkiewicz
Group	: Innilgard
This Submission	: Device resubmission
Money Received	: None required
Blazon	: *Azure on a bend argent between two mullets or four points pierced or. four rustres azure.*

Permitted device changes: "Just let it pass I don't mind the number of rustres" was written in the space provided for alternate devices suggestions however no coloured forms were sent.
Consulting Herald: René de Bon Bois
History: This submitters previous device with only three rustres was returned by laurel for mundane conflict. This is of course now a mute point unless the arms of Mete are protected on Laurels list of "Important Arms"
Salient Comments: Please check for S.C.A. conflict

SCA Name	:Elswyth of Bery
Mundane Name	: Louise Hollingbery
Group	: Dismal Fogs
This Submission	: New name and device.
Money Received	: I can only presume so as Peter hasn't sent me the check or any information on this.
Blazon	: *Argent in chief a sheaf of three Holly leaves proper and in base six torteau 3,2,1.*

Permitted name changes: None listed so none possible
Permitted device changes: None listed.
Documentation: Language: Anglo Saxon / Celtic.
The submitter provides documentation that Alfred the Great's wife was called Ealhswith in various spellings including Æthelswith /Ethelswith and Elswitha from The New Encyclopaedia Britanica Volume 1 15th Ed 1991, The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles trans by Anne Savage, The Anglo Saxons by David Wilson, The life and times of Alfred the great" by Douglas Wouldruff. The submitter also argues that dropping the "a" from the end of the third spelling and using a "y" instead of an "i" is reasonable. The submitter claims that "of" is old English. and Bery is the last part of her mundane name and that Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw (Then Rocket Pursuivant) dated it to 1327 as "aet Bery"
Consulting Herald: Decion and Tariqibn Deal in Ziyadafallgh al Nayabari on the name and just the latter on the device.
Salient Comments: There seems no doubt that Alfred the greats wife was called Elswitha, Aethelswith and Ealhswith. So I don't see too much problem with the first name but that's an opinion not proof. Bery again only statement of fact I can find Berie dated to 1086 on p39 of Ekwall, so it should be OK.Please people documentation.
As for the device, I said last time that devices should be coloured in pen, this is not a rule devices sent in using coloured pencil and the like with get posted, but remember it looks better in solid colours. <<Hint - if something looks good human nature gives it a better shot especially if it judged on artwork>> The device however is a bunch of holly berries, whilst I am not sure if it can be blazoned this way the 3,2,1 is default and hence not required.

SCA Name	: Dromond Pursuivant
Mundane Name	: Baronial Herald for Ynns Fawr (Currently Derek Binns)
Group	: Ynns Fawr
This Submission	: New Name
Money Received	: None required

Permitted name changes: None
Documentation: Language: Greek
Drummond is documented as "a large vessel of the Mediterranean which operated between the 9th and 15th Centuries". from Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea. Ed. P.Kemp
Consulting Herald: Hrolf Herjolfssen
Salient Comments: Good.

SCA Name	: Baryl Pursivant
Mundane Name	: Me but it is the Crux deputy in Charge of the internal commentary process.
Group	: Lochac
This Submission	: New Name
Money Received	: None needed

Permitted name changes: None
Documentation: Language English
OED: sites "..Two Barylles .." dated 1485 to Caxton under Barrel meaning a cask.
Consulting Herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale.
Salient Comments: This does meet the Lochac requirement for artillery names guns have barrels. I only include this as Tancred didn't get the pun when I got his approval.

SCA Name   : Kraé Glas, Canton of
Mundane Name   : The new south eastern canton in Stormhold.
This Submission   : New name and Device
Money Received   : None required
Blazon   : Or on a bend azure three laurel wreaths or.
Permitted name changes: None
Permitted device changes: None
Documentation: Both Petitions are in order. Language: Breton.
Kraé - Dictionnaire des gloses en vieux Breton by Leon Fleuriot. Meaning strand, a meeting place by the sea or river.
Glas - Dictionnaire Breton-Français de Le Gonidec precede De sa Grammaire Bretonne, By Herart de la Villemarque.
Meaning blue, green, or light grey. Yes I have provided Photocopies!!!!
Both sources are in French but translation is provided. It was also decided that as Breton looks like Wel.h that the adjective in this
case glas would come last, hence Krae Glas. (Thats how we found the components. We only had Breton-French Dictionaries not the
other way round so we looked for words like the Welsh equivalent and then puzzled out their meaning from the French. A very slow
process but that's what they wanted. Of course this word was in fact nothing to with Welsh and found by chance but words like Koad and
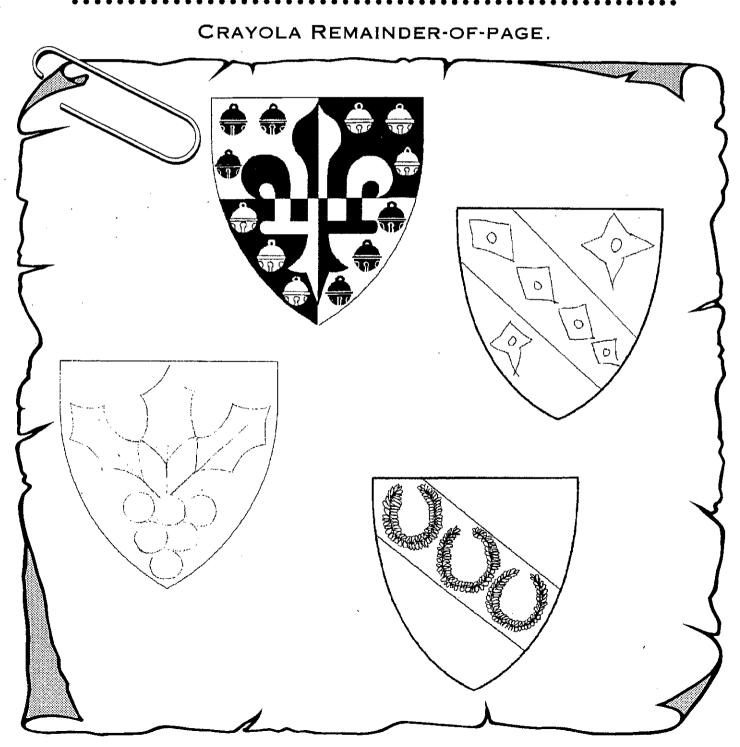Coed meaning woods are common.) Also listed is the alternative of Krae - Grae. "K" is the same as "C" in Breton, if fact the alphabet is a,b,k,d,e,f,g,h,i,ch,c'h,l...
that's what you get for not writing down a language I suppose.
Consulting Herald: Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale (Yes me again if you hadn't already noticed.)
Salient Comments: I cannot really provided any truly unbiased opinions, but the concept of a blue strand is not that hard to believe when you compare it to the Cote
D'Azure. I am not sure if this is period at this stage but I will find out. Even still I think it should be OK. If someone can convince me otherwise I will bow to there
opinion, even if I don't like it. As for the device I gave it a check of "Laurels list" and the O&A and it seems clear.

CRAYOLA REMAINDER-OF-PAGE.

PREROGATIVE.

July 1994 Submissions

Commentary received from:
Crux Australis: Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald.
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang von Auerbach, acting P.E. for Politarchopolis; Eric of Tobar Mhuire and Ysabeau Chanteuse, Comets.
Stormhold: Hrólfr Hreggvi_arson, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Pursuivant at Large; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale and Tristram Telfer, P.E.s at Large; Marguerite Russel of Paisley, Comet.

1.   Elayne Montjoy [Dawn Elson]
    Abertridwr
    Change of Registered Name from *Éibhleann O'Ceileachair* (reg. Sep 90).
Submitted as:
Permitted name changes: NO NAME CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
History of Submission: The submitter's previous name, together with her device of *Azure a demi-sun issuant from base Or on a chief argent three shamrocks vert* was registered by Laurel on Sept 29th 1990.
Citations/Documentation: The submitter has explained her reasons for seeking a change to this name at some length. Briefly, and in the order given - (a) she would like a name people can pronounce, (b) she tends to play in the late period English/Continental area now and would like a name appropriate for those space-time coordinates, (c) wants to maintain an Irish link in the name and (d) wants to maintain a link with her mundane christian name. Documentation is provided for *Elayne* from Yonge, who gives it as as the old Cambrian form of the Welsh *Ellen* and cites it "from early times." Creswell Bloomsbury Dictionary of First Names derives the *Elaine* either from the Welsh *Elain* or as an old French form of *Helen*. Withycombe (p.96) gives *Elaine* as derived from the old French form of *Helen*. She further states that it wasn't used as an ordinary christian name until after 1859. The submitter contends that the name was known to people in period through fiction and legend, and there is no reason to suppose that it was not used.
Documentation for *Montjoy* is given from Bardsley A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, who cites *Montjoy* from a marriage license from 1610. Reaney's DoBS (p.245) cites *Montjoie* as a placename in Normandy, from which was derived the surnames *Mountjoye* (1307), *Munjoye* (1243) and various forms of *de Mungay*, etc.
Photocopies of all these references are provided.
Consulting herald: David de Saxby.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The *Montjoy* component is quite satisfactorally documented by that marriage license. Although the SCA's cutoff date is 1600, we accept documented material from up to 1650 as compatable with our late period. The *Elayne* component is slightly shakier. The fiction and legend referred to by the submitter is Malory's Morte d'Arthur and other *chansons de geste*. While the name was definitely known in period, *Elayne* only came into common use after Tennyson wrote Idylls of the King in 1859, when he lifted the story of Lancelot and Elaine from Malory and dusted it off for a 19th century audience. However, Laurel has registered the name recently (Elayne Frampton, Oct 1991), and I am unaware of any precedent or rules change that would make the name unacceptable now. Recommendation: Pass name to Vesper.
Stormhold: The fact that the name *Elaine* was used in Period fiction suggests that is was at least a possible name if not a common one. The *i* to a *y* shift is not all that inconceivable either. The surname is impeccable.
Summary and Recommendation:
I don't know of any reason to doubt the name's acceptability, either. Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass name to Vesper

2.   François Henri Guyon [Shayne Lynch]
    Politarchopolis
    Device Resubmission to Crux (Name reg. Nov 94)
Submitted as: *Argent two bars gemel flory counterflory and a base azure*
Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
History of Submission: Francois' last resubmission *Argent two bars flory counterflory azure* was returned by Crux in April 1994 for conflict with Pearce *Argent two bars azure* (Papworth p.47). This was a permitted alternate at the time that appeared to be free of conflict and was returned so the submitter could draw it up.
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: It's clear. Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The device is perhaps a little busy, but it looks good and appears to be clear. Let it pass with approving noises.
Stormhold: According to our somewhat depleted resources this month, this device appears to be clear of conflict.

Summary and Recommendation:
Note that a *bar gemel* is heraldese for "two bars", so *two bars gemel* is "four bars" - or slightly more accurately, "two pairs of bars". Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper

3.   Hugh the Little [Darren Huett]
    Politarchopolis
    Device Resubmission to Crux (Name reg. Nov 94)
Submitted as: *Lozengy gules and Or a natural sea horse to sinister sable*
Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
History of Submission: Hugh's name was passed to Vesper at the April meeting. His previously submitted device *Lozengy sable and gules a hippocampus to sinister Or* was returned by Crux for contrast problems with the lozengy field in violation of the RfS.
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: This redesign eliminates the contrast problem and we could find no conflicts. Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: No conflicts and nice style. Let it pass.
Summary and Recommendation:
A fine design, although it would be better if it had a heraldic creature. Reblazon as *Lozengy gules and Or a natural seahorse contourny sable* and pass.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper

4.   Ilina Lyubasha Zivanovic   [Iva Autunovic]
    Politarchopolis
    New Name
Submitted as:
Permitted name changes: Language of name is given as Slavic/Russian, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Citations/Documentation: *Ilina* appears in Tumanova on p.25, and *Lyubasha* (a diminutive of *Lyubava*) from the same source on p.30. No photocopy is provided. (My fault, I'm afraid. I informed the consulting herald that no photocopy was necessary because the book was in the Crux library. Unfortunately, I was thinking of the wrong book. I'm in the middle of ordering it from Thorfinn at the moment.) *Zivanovic* is sourced for H&H Surnames on p.593 as a variation on the old Slavic *Zhivago*. Photocopies are provided.
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: *Lyubasha* appears on p.191 of Petrovskii TRANSLATED (!) by Mistress Tatiana Nikolaevna Tumanova. (Which is the book that I do have!) *Ilina* appears in the same source on p.170. Recommendation: Forward name to Vesper. Retire Crux, he's going senile.
Politarchopolis: We're not qualified to comment - no Russian scholars here.
Stormhold: From our sources *Lyubasha* could be a little odd as it is not a middle name but there has been some discussion as to how strictly medieval Russian names were formed as opposed to the present standards. Also the *Zivanovic* element is is insufficiently documented from H&H Surnames. However as we have little in the way of knowledge and resources we suggest passing it on to those who know better.
Summary and Recommendation:
Tumanova is generally considered a reliable source, but H&H isn't, so strictly speaking this name is imperfectly documented at best. However, none of us are claiming to be Russian experts and I think this seems plausible enough to kick upstairs for further research. Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper

5.   Jonathon de Hadleigh   [Jonathon Knight]
    Abertridwr
    New Device (name in process?*)
Submitted as: *Per pale azure and gules a jester's head in belled cowl Or*
Permitted device changes: Notes to scribe: "No black outlines. Please draw bells two on azure and two on gules". NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
History of Submission: Jonathon's name was recently passed to Vesper from Crux.
Consulting herald: not listed.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: About those notes to scribes. It won't be obvious from the mini-emblazon (which I had to draw up), but Jonathon has, indeed, drafted this design without any black outlines whatsoever, using lines for internal detail only. Shifting one of the bells on the neck to the other side will be a definite improvement of balance, although heraldically insignificant. The style seems acceptable. Although there a quite a few fields *per pale azure and gules* 'round the ridges, his single charge is unique enough to clear all conflicts. Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: Appears to conflict with *Per pale azure and gules a horned helmet with nasal affronty Or* (Ulther Sveinsson in the O&A). The shape's different, but that's only one CD.

Summary and Recommendation:
* Administrative note: Jonathon's name should have been considered, as far as I can tell, at the September 94 Vesper meeting. It is not listed in the minutes of that meeting, or any subsequent one however. I do not know if this means that Crux has misplaced the submission, or if Vesper has, but either way the name seems to have slipped through a crack.

I do not agree that the difference between a *helmet* and a *head* is only a CD, especially as a sole primary charge alone on the field. I don't consider this to be a conflict with Ulther, and recommend that this be passed as submitted.

Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper. On checking I find that I have, indeed, managed to lose the submitters name in the system. I'll pull it out and forward it at the same time.

6.   **Katherine Alicea of Sarum**   [Kim Maynard]
      River Haven
      New Name, New Device

Submitted as: *Vert a bend bevilled between in bend sinister a swan naiant and a quarterfoil knot Or*

Permitted name changes: Language of name is given as English.
Permitted device changes: Notes to scribe: "The quarterfoil knot is drawn with the lobes in saltire."
Citations/Documentation: "*Katherine* - see Withycombe. *Alicea* - see Withycombe under *Alice*." No photocopies are provided. *Sarum* is documented by photocopies from the Britannica showing *Sarum* to be the Anglo-Saxon name for *Salisbury* in England.
Consulting herald: William Castille.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: Withycombe p.186 gives *Katherine* as one of the chief variant spellings of a name best known from St. Katherine, of "Catherine Wheel" fame. On p.15 it is noted that the name *Alice* was being Latinised as *Alicia* in the 12th century. Withycombe does not document the spelling as used by the submitter, (Alicea). Still, the name comes in a wide range of variations, pronunciations and spellings, and this seems to me to be within the established range of variation e.g. *Alice, Aliz, Adaliz, Aaliz, Adalheidis, Alesia, Alicia, Alix, Athelesia, Alesia, Aelis, Alys, Alse*. It would have been nice, though, if we had permission to make minor changes to spelling. The device appears to me to be in good style and free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The name and device are both clear. Let them pass.
Stormhold: Nice combination of names as they can all be traced to the 12th century. *Sarum* of course being the old name for *Salisbury* which died out in about the 13th century, *Katherine* being the name of a 12th century saint and *Alicea* also being from the same century. As for the device whilst it is unbalanced and it doesn't really do anything for me it is in fact quite legal.
Summary and Recommendation:
The switch from the documented *Alicia* to the submitted *Alicea* seems small enough to be unremarkable, and is the only questionable element of the name. The device is remarkably unbalanced but is, as noted, quite legal. Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper

7.   **Rohese de Fairhurst**   [Meroë Cahill]
      Stormhold
      Device Resubmission to Crux (Name reg. Jul 94)

Submitted as: *Argent, ermined azure, issuant from the top of a fess, two trefoils sable*

Permitted device changes: Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.
History of submission: Rohese's previous design of *Vair en point, issuant from the top of a fess two trefoils sable* was returned by Crux in February 1994, for problems with contrast as drafted. Rather than simply redraft, the submitter has redesigned the field.
Consulting herald: none listed.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The contrast problem has been solved, and there are no conflicts apparent. Recommendation: Pass device on to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The device is clear of conflict, so let it pass.
Summary and Recommendation:
Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper

8.   **Ryvane Mistweaver**   [Wayne Brian Carr]
      River Haven
      New Name, New Device

Submitted as: *Per chevron argent and Or ermined gules a hand fesswise to sinister sable grasping a garden rose gules slipped vert*

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Rhyvane Mistwanderer, Ruvarn Mistweaver, Ruvarn Mistwanderer, Raven Whitelock*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is sound. Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION. ("Please recommend alternates.")
Citations/Documentation: none.
Consulting herald: Airyk Eriksson the Sinister.

Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: Firstly, of all the names offered by the submitter, only the last alternate, *Raven Whitelock*, has a chance. Laurel has come down hard on overly metaphorical names recently, as research has shown that they simply were not used in our Period. *Mistweaver* and *Mistwanderer* are very romantic, but they won't pass. In addition, I can find no support whatsoever for *Ryvane* or *Ruvarn* as names. I can't find any support for *Raven*, either, but I can at least say that it has been registered several times in the SCA, the most recent being Sept 1991 (Raven of Heronmarsh.) *Whitelock*, on the other hand is a good descriptive epithet which should pass with no problem. The device doesn't thrill me, but it seems to be legal and free of conflict. Recommendation: pass name as alternate *Raven Whitelock*, pass device.
Politarchopolis: The alternative name, *Raven Whitelock*, appears to be clear. Eric thought the device looked a bit too much like a masochistic picture story - squeezing a rose with drops of blood falling. As drawn here the hand is hard to identify when coloured, but Wolfgang has seen the way he paints it on his shield, and that's OK. He uses a matte/gloss contrast for the detail lines which looks rather good. The device is clear, pass it and the alternate name.
Stormhold: Unfortunately we could not document *Ryvane* or *Ruvarn* from any of our sources, and as Crux pointed out overly descriptive names are not particularly acceptable either. This leaves *Raven Whitelock*. In support of which Reaney's DoBS p.290 has *Reuene* from the Domesday Boke and closer still *Rauen* with the 'u' to a 'v' being a straight typographical switch. *Whitelock* can also be found in *ibid.* p.380 as *White lac* 1066 and *Whytlok* 1285. Recommendation pass as *Raven Whitelock*. As for the device depending on which way Laurel goes the garden rose could be an illegal charge, I can not remember if his is an existing ban or a subject under discussion. Apart from this the whole design needs reproportioning with the hand bigger and dropped lower to allow the rose space to bloom, i.e., get bigger too.
Summary and Recommendation:
Oh dear. This is what happens when you read too many pulp fantasy novels. The submitted names are all utter nonsense, of course, except that *Raven Whitelock* is indeed remarkably documentable. The device is very TSCA, but seems legal. As noted, the hand should be dropped a little to allow the rose to be drawn larger. Laurel has not banned garden roses *per se*, but the current precedent is that roses will no longer be blazoned as either *heraldic* or *garden*, but rather simply as *roses*. This will emphasise that the depictions are interchangable, with the heraldic version naturally being the preferred default. (Incidentally, Laurel *has* banned *garden rosebuds* as charges.) Pass name as *Raven Whitelock*, pass device but drop *garden* from the blazon.
Crux Decision: Pass alternate name of Raven Whitelock and device to Vesper.

9.   **Ute von Tangermünde**   [Judith Gray]
      Stormhold
      New Name, New Device

Submitted as: *Azure a Greek sea sphinx and in chief three cloved lemons Or cloved sable*

Permitted name changes: Important elements are: language; sound. Language of name is given as German.
Permitted device changes: Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.
Citations/Documentation: *Ute* is documented from H&H FN p.327 as a German medieval given name derived from the Germanic element *uod(al)* - prosperity, riches, fortune, and is given as a feminine equivalent of *Udo*. *Tangermünde* is documented from Toynbee Historical Atlas and Gazetteer, from a map of Germany ca. 1375 showing the Hansa towns. Photocopies are provided from both sources.
Consulting herald: Pedair na Cluaine Bige.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: H&H is not a highly respected reference in the college, and unfortunately the Crux library is light on Germanic name books. However, the name sounds reasonable to me. The *Tangermünde* component is well documented. The device is in good order and free of conflict, though I'm not sure what the college will make of the cloved lemons. Then again, if the lady goes berserk and starts gnawing the top of her shield, at least she'll have fresh breath . ... Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang doesn't have German references to hand, but the name sounds reasonable (not that that helps document it). An *Uta* has been registered. Perhaps that is a more period spelling. It's certainly worth sending up to Harpy for a look. We're not sure the charges on the device are Period, but they look plausible. Pass name and device.
Stormhold: Lacking German documentation as we do I suggest we pass it on to those that do.
Summary and Recommendation:
Again, the documentation for the given name is less than perfect, but lacking anything better locally we should send it up for further research. The device needs reblazoning, lest we clove the sphinx as well: *Azure a Greek sea sphinx Or and in chief three lemons Or cloved sable*. Pass name as submitted, pass device with reblazon.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

AUGUST 1994 SUBMISSIONS

Commentary received from:
Crux Australis: Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald and Heloise of SHerbourne, P.E. for Castellum Montanum.
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang von Auerbach, acting P.E. for Politarchopolis; Giles Leabrook, P.E. at Large, and Eric of Tobar Mhuire, Comet.
Stormhold: Hrólfr Hreggvi_arson, acting Goutte d'Eau Pursuivant; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Pursuivant at Large; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale and Tristram Telfer, P.E.s at Large; Marguerite Russel of Paisley, Comet.

1.   **Alexander the Potter**   [Alexander de Vos]
         Politarchopolis
         Name Resubmission to Vesper, Device Resubmission to Vesper
Submitted as: *Argent on a fess rayonny gules three drug pots Or*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Alex the Potter*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is : meaning. Language of name is given as English.
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Argent field to Or".
History of Submission: Alexander's previous name (*Alexander der Keramaker*) and device (*Argent on a fess rayonny between two foxes passant gules three drug pots argent*) were returned in the Vesper minutes of March 1993 for administrative problems - some of the boxes he had ticked were self contradictory.
Consulting herald: Dafydd ap Donal ap Gwilym.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The name, although not documented by the submitter, is composed of common elements that should be registerable, and does not appear to be in conflict with any other name. The device, unfortunately is in mundane conflict with *Argent on a fess gules three annulets Or* (Papworth p.783). The difference between a fess and a fess rayonny is worth one CD. However, because the drug pots are on a fess, they are tertiary charges. Two major changes are required to get one CD from tertiary charges. There is only one difference here - the shape of the drug pots verses the shape of the annulets. The alternate design, changing the argent field to Or, would clear this problem. However, the submitter has not provided any drawn up alternates. Recommendation: Pass name to Vesper, return device recommending submission of alternate.
Politarchopolis: The name is OK. *Alexander* has been in continuous use ever since one of them was called "the Great", and *Potter* is an acceptable occupational byname, like *Smith*. A pity about the device's conflict. (Query from Wolfgang while writing this up - is the conflicting device on the list of protected devices for the new conflict rules? If not, maybe just sit on it for a couple of months and save the submitter the trouble of sending it back to us. Just a thought.)
Stormhold: *Alexander* p.13 Withycombe (1189); *le Potter* p.280 Reaney's DoBS (1172); the 'le` would be nice but the 'the` is OK.
Summary and Recommendation:
The name seems fine. The device is *not* in conflict with the device cited by Crux - X.4.j.ii applies. Pass name and device as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

2.   **Aliénor de Charolais**   [Peta Hilton]
         Innilguard
         New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Argent a pall gules overall a sun azure*
Permitted name changes: Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
Citations/Documentation: From The Waning of the Middle Ages by J. Huizinga, p.43; reference to the name of *Aliénor de Poitiers*. No docco is provided for the surname.
Consulting herald: Richard of Kingsbury.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The lack of docco for the name *de Charolais* is disturbing. If no-one can come up with some support for it, the name should be returned for lack of documentation. The *Aliénor* component is documented in Withycombe (p.96) as a Provençal form of the name *Helen*. The device appears to be in good style and free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name and device, if someone can docco the surname, otherwise return name and hold device.
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang has documented *Charolais* from the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer, p.375. It used to be a County in east central France. It was acquired by Philip the Bold of Burgundy in 1300, and passed to the House of Hapsburg as part of Franche-Comte in 1477. The name is still used for the general region. Photocopies of the docco are available on request - phone (06) 291 4260. We don't think Aliénor's name is presumptuous, based on our (limited) knowledge of French aristocratic naming practices. As for the device, there seems to be enough of the sun's border on Argent to avoid colour-on-colour problems. There seem to be no conflicts - pass them both.
Stormhold: *Aliénor* - Withycombe as 12th Century Provençal version of *Elinor*. *Charollais* -Dauzat p.113 as a place name. Note the double 'l' - unfortunately no date available. In reference to her device we have one comment: I hope she is friends with Viscount Haos.

Summary and Recommendation:
The name seems fine; without seeing Wolfgang's reference I'm uncertain whether or not to recommend that the spelling be corrected to *Charollais* or not. I will leave it to Crux's discretion. The device is fine (indeed, one might be tempted to say "classic Lochac style"), although not especially Period style (which frowns on overall charges, as a rule). Pass name and device as submitted.
Crux decision: Pass to Vesper

3.   **Bacchus Wood, Canton of**
         Bacchus Wood
         New Badge
Submitted as: *Or, on a goutte de vin a sword palewise argent within a bordure purpure*
Administrative note Crux has indicated that no fees were expected as they are "not required for group submissions". WRONG! It is only the *first name and device* submissions that are "free" to a group. (In fact, they're not actually "free", it's just that the Kingdom picks up Laurel's bill.) This submission has not yet been paid for.
Permitted device changes: Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.
Consulting herald: William Castille.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: This submission has been countersigned by the group seneschal and herald, and by the Baron and Baroness River Haven. It is intended for use by fighters in the Bacchus Wood warband. It appears to be in acceptable style and free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass badge on to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: No outline emblazon visible, so no comments.
Summary and Recommendation:
If this were an external LoI, the lack of a mini-emblazon would be sufficient reason to pend the submission at Laurel level. I don't see any particular reason to make an exception at our level, especially since the badge hasn't been paid for yet. It's probably free of conflict, but we won't know until it's been checked, and it won't be checked until we see an emblazon. Recommendation: pend until the paperwork is fixed.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper. Most of the submissions in this letter have already been delayed excessively. I'm going to give every possible benifit of the doubt to everyone. I'll take up the matter of the money with the group myself.

4.   **Cairistiona Mac Beathain**   [Christina Bean]
         Rowany
         New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Per pale vert and Or two cats sejant affronty counterchanged*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Caitriona Mac Beathain of Kinchyle*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is: language. Language of name is given as Gaelic (Scottish).
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Gold background, green cross, gold cat", "Green background, gold cross, green cat", "Silver bordure (*embattled?*) on top of shield", Important element of the design is: charges.
Notes to scribe:"Tail is to be in front of the cats, not up behind them."
Citations/Documentation: Scots Kith and Kin by Clan House in Edinburgh, gives on p.34 *Cairistiona* as a Gaelic form of *Christian*. Scottish Clans & Tartans by Neil Grant gives on p.151 the tartan of *MacBean* which the text notes may have been derived from the name *Mac Beathain*. Photocopies are provided.
Consulting herald: Thorfinn Hrolfsson.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The name appears to be well documented and properly constructed. The device is in fair style, although I suspect the 'mirror imaging' of the cats is not period style. Both name and device appear to be free of conflict. The alternate devices given are so cryptic to be worthless. Alternates should be given in full blazon, or at least unambiguous English. Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: We didn't check this one because we were short of time and we trust Thorfinn.
Stormhold: We have no evidence either way for the name we suggest passing it on to those who do. In defence of the device the symmetry is really artistic licence.
Summary and Recommendation:
My Gaelic sources are stronger on Irish rather than Scots, so the absence of any directly corroborating evidence is not particularly indicative of any problems. I recommend passing the name on for better checking. The device is acceptable, however I must contend with Goutte d'Eau's comment - this symmetry is *not* "artistic licence" at all! In general, as Crux notes, "mirror images" are an unusual Period style - *Period* symmetry consists of symmetry by translation, not reflection. This is one of the major differences between Period and modern artistic preferences.
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

5. **Cormac Lenihan** [Conrad Leviston]
   Stormhold
   New Device (Name reg. Sep 92)

Submitted as: *Per pale sable and vert a lute argent*

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Swap around colours, i.e., per pale vert and sable.", 2/ "Add chief wavy argent", Important element/s of the design are: charges, colours.

History of Submission: Cormac's name was registered by Laurel on Sept 27 1992.

Consulting herald: Martyn Fairchild of Grenhamerton.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Beautifully simple and elegant, and apparently free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: We'd like to see the lute a little bigger, but apart from that it's fine. Let it pass.

Stormhold: The submitter has been instructed to draw the lute larger. The blazon should be . . . *a lute bendwise sinister argent.*

Summary and Recommendation:

I'd like to see the lute a *lot* bigger. As noted, it's also *bendwise sinister.* Otherwise, no problems.

Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

6. **Jean le Renaud de Pyrenees** [John Fox]
   Dismal Fogs
   Name Resubmission to Crux, Device Resubmission to Crux

Submitted as: *Per saltire gules and sable, palewise two fox masks jessant de lys Or, fesswise two fleams argent*

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Jean Reynaud de Pyrenees, Jean le Reynard de Pyrenees, Jean Reinald de Pyrenees,* Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important elements are: meaning; language. Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - *Per bend sinister gules and sable, a fox mask jessant de lys or and a fleam argent.* Important elements of the design are: charges, colours. Notes to scribe:"Reference SCA Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry".

History of Submission: His previous name, *Jean le Reynaud* was returned by Crux in Jan 1994 for conflict with the registered name of Jean le Reynard. His device was returned for presumption -specifically, the use of quartered arms - on the same letter.

Citations/Documentation: The submitter points out that *Jean* and *Reynard* have both been previously registered. Withycombe is said to give *Jean* under *John,* and Reaney's DoBS is said to date *Reynard* from 1297. No photocopies are provided.

Consulting herald: Táriq ibn Jelal ibn Ziyadatallah al-Naysábúrí.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Withycombe gives *Jean* as the French version of *John* on p.179, but gives no dates for it's use. Reaney's DoBS gives the surname *Reynard,* together with several variants, on p.293, and dates the spelling *Rainart* to 1086. The *Pyrenees* are a mountain range in Europe which, according to my ageing memory, divide France and Spain. The name appears to be of good construction and style, and acceptably, though not perfectly, documented. Both the name and the device, as well as the alternates given, appear to be free of conflict and registerable. Recommendation: Pass name and device on to Vesper.

Politarchopolis: We found no conflicts for either name or device. The device isn't great style, but it's OK. Let them pass.

Stormhold: This name should be corrected to Jean le Reynard des Pyrénées.

Summary and Recommendation:

The name, with appropriate spelling corrections, seems fine. However, is there anyone who does not see that if there *had* been a problem with the submitted name (conflict, say), then *all* the alternates would have *exactly the same problem?* There is no point in providing alternates that are not different to the original submission! The device needs reblazoning: *Per saltire gules and sable, in pale two fox's masks jessant-de-lys Or and in fess two fleams argent.*

Crux Decision: Pass name with structure corrected as indicated, pass device with reblazon..

7. **Jean-Paul Étienne Bénédict de la Chaise Dieu**
   [John Hunter Erickson]
   Stormhold
   New Name, New Device

Submitted as: *Per chevron sable estoille and argent, in base a rose sable barbed vert seeded gules and on a chief argent a Greek androsphynx couchant guardant gules*

Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Jeanpaul Étienne Bénédict de la Chaise Dieu, Jean-Paul Étienne de la Chaise Dieu.* Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important elements are: language; sound. Language of name is given as French.

Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Change vert barbs on rose to gules to avoid eight point complexity limit (This should not be necessary)". Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.

Citations/Documentation: Lots and Lots. A cover letter from the consulting herald points out that each element of the name has been documented, as well as the practice of very long multiple French names. For the sake of clarity, I'll tabulate the docco.

Jean: H&H FN p.180, as a French form of *John.*

Paul: ibid., p.262, as an English, French and German form of the Latin *Paulus.*

Étienne: ibid., p.309, as a French form of *Steven.*

Benedict: H&H Surnames p.45, as a French cognate of *Bennett.*

La Chaise-Dieu: The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of the World, p.364, on the SW slopes of Monts de Forez, 21 miles NNW of LePuy. The entry notes the existence of a 14th century church in the town.

The submitter has also provided docco from the New Century Cyclopaedia of Names for very long French names. Examples include *Jeanne Catherine Agnes Arnauld,* b.1593; *Marie Catherine Jumel de Berneville,* b.1650; *Jean Louis Guez de Balzac,* b.1597; *Jean Baptiste Morvan de Bellegarde,*b.1648; and *Claude Jean Baptiste Boesset,* b. about 1630? In addition, in support of the name alternate *Jeanpaul,* a list of similar names from Dauzat, p.343, including *Jeancolais, Jeangeorges, Jeangirard, Jeanpierre, Jeanjean,* etc. *Jeanpaul* is not specifically mentioned, but the submitter contends that is would fit this pattern. There is some brief explanation of the name structure given. Unfortunately, it's in French.

Consulting herald: Hrólfr Hreggvi_arson.

Commentary Received:

Crux Australis: Vesper recently returned a long French name from Lochac with the explanation that French names longer than three word elements long do not appear to be in our Period. On the one hand, of the long form names given by the submitter, it will be noted that they are mostly post 1600. In addition, one of the components is frequently a locative placename - *de Balzac, de Bellegarde,* etc, so these names are actually only three components long after all. On the other hand, the docco provided for treating *Jeanpaul* as one word is rather compelling. If we accept this alternate, the name element count may be down to three, depending on how you count - by names or by spaces between them. The device is a bit complex, but within acceptable limits. It appears to be free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name as *Jeanpaul Etienne Benedict etc,* pass device.

Politarchopolis: The name appears to be clear of conflict, but we suspect it will come back for the same reason *François Henri Pierre Guyon* came back a few months ago. It might sneak through with *Jeanpaul* as one name of three and a locative add-on as an extra, but we doubt it. Still, pass it up - there is a chance the submitter will get what he wants, and that's what it's all about. The device is very complex, but still OK, though we would prefer it to be simpler. As a matter of style, Eric doesn't like devices with just a little of another tincture thrown in, like the vert here. That's no reason to bounce it, though. It looks to be clear of conflict, so send it up.

Stormhold: This name structure is definitely late Period. The consulting herald stated that if these examples were not good enough he would go through the remaining 1000 pages of his source to find examples of the name structure. Suggestion pass it on.

Summary and Recommendation:

I'm confused as to why the submitter has used H&H to document most of the name when he has Dauzat available. Remember, H&H is not considered adequate documentation without other support. In this case, however, the extra support is easy to find: *Jean* is p.343, *Paul* is p.467, *Etienne* is p.241 (note no accent on the initial *E*), *Bénédict* p.37 (under *Benoît*). There has been evidence provided in prior submissions that hyphenated given names did occur in late Period French names, so there should be no problem with *Jean-Paul.* The real question is, should *Jean-Paul* (or even *Jeanpaul*) be considered one given name or two? If it's only one then it falls into the pattern for which examples have been provided, and should be acceptable. If two, then we have too many names (barring further evidence). In the absence of firm evidence either way I suggest passing the name unchanged and let the CoA fight it out.

The device needs minor reblazoning: *Per chevron sable estoilly argent and argent a rose sable barbed vert seeded gules on a chief argent a Greek androsphynx couchant guardant gules.* Pass name and device as submitted.

Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper.

8. **Katryn yr Allt** [Diane Leithhead]
   Politarchopolis
   New Name, New Device

Submitted as: *Azure, on a cartouche Or an oak tree vert*

Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important elements are: meaning; language. Language of name is given as Welsh, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.

Permitted device changes: Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.

Citations/Documentation: "The name is supposed to mean "Katryn of the Forest" in Welsh. The 'yr Allt' (pronounced 'are Arsht') was suggested by a native Welsh speaker in the local Welsh-Cambrian society. See attached dictionary pages. Withycombe has *Kateryn* as a variant of *Catherine,* p.186, dated 1456. We believe *Katryn* is an altogether Period contraction of *Kateryn.*" Photocopies are provided from Spurell Welsh-English Dictionary, giving "*allt*: hillside, hill

cliff, woodland, a wood" and "y,yr: a, the".
Consulting herald: Wolfgang von Auerbach.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: My Welsh is non-existent, but some randomly firing synapse suggests that "of the Forest" should be something like *o'yr Allt*, not just *yr Allt*. The sense of the submitters name seems to me to be "Katryn the Forest." Anyone out there speak Welsh? The device appears to be free of conflict, which is surprising given its elegant simplicity. Recommendation: Pass name and device.
Politarchopolis: The name seems clear of conflict, though we think it might be corrected to *o'r Allt* or *o'yr Allt*. We don't know enough Welsh to be sure. Pass it. The device may be in conflict with *Or, in pale a wolf's head to sinister erased sable and a tree eradicated vert* (Orm Olesson), because of presumption. We don't think it is, but we're not sure. Pass it to more experienced authority.
Stormhold: In Welsh the articles such as *the* etc are almost always dropped from names. *Yr* is no exception so this name should be corrected to *Katryn Allt*. As *Catrin* can be documented then with a c to k shift and an i to y shift *Katryn* is not all that bad.
Summary and Recommendation:
The message keeps getting repeated, but no-one seems to remember it. *In Welsh, drop the articles in names.* Of course, this one is a little complicated, since only half the name is vaguely Welsh. This submission is also a good reason to *think* about documentation: *why* does the submitter feel that *Katryn* is a Period contraction of *Kateryn*? There is no evidence provided with the submission to justify such an assumption! Before one can come to a *conclusion* one must have a *process*. This is no different in onomastics than it is in any other science. Getting back to the case in hand, I note that H&H FN (p.57) cites *Catrin* as a "Welsh form of *Katherine*". From there we could make the jump to *Katryn*, if we had any good reason to take H&H at its word. (Remember, it's insufficient as unsupported documentation.) Withycombe lends no support to this particular variation except with a single undated mention of *Katrine* as a "Gaelic diminutive". I can find no other support in my references. Given the many documented variations of the root *Katharine*, the absence of any solid evidence for this particular variation is notable. I suggest that the name be returned asking either for specific documentation of the desired spelling, or suggesting that the documentable *Kateryn* be substituted. The byname in any case should be contracted to plain *Allt*.
As for the device, I'd be fascinated to hear why Lord Wolfgang thinks Orm's device is even remotely close to the submitted design; "presumption" has nothing do with "conflict". *If* a design is "presumptuous", it is so *inherently* (by virtue of its design) - there need not be any "real" armory that it otherwise resembles. "Conflict" is a matter of determining levels of difference, and it is clear that this design does not resemble Orm's even vaguely. (Different field, different type and number of primary charges, one has a tertiary charge and the other doesn't.)
Recommendation: Return name for further documentation, pend device while waiting for name.
Crux Decision: Pass name and device to Vesper. As I mentioned, I'm bending over backwards this month to get things moving. I think it has a chance at Vesper level, so I'm sending it there.

9.   Lucynda Mack Carrum [Lisa Clark]
        Stormhold
        New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Per pale vert and gules a bear rampant guardant argent and in chief thespian masks Or*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Lucinda Mack Carrum.* Important element is: sound. Language of name is given as English and Scottish.
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates -1/ Reverse tincture of field to gules and vert, 2/ Turn bear to rampant guardant to sinister, 3/ Reverse tincture of field and turn bear to sinister. Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.
Citations/Documentation: *"Lucynda -* H&H FN p.213, conversion of 'I' to 'Y' being a not unreasonable expectation. *Mack -* The Surnames of Scotland by Black p.521. *Carrum -* Ekwall, p.83 - old English form of Carham." Photocopies are provided.
Consulting herald: Hrólfr Hreggvi_arson.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: H&H note that *Lucinda* is first recorded in Cervantes Don Quixote in 1605, which puts it outside the strict period of the SCA but into our 50 year 'grace' period. Black notes *Mack* as the surname of an old Berwickshire family first recorded (as Makke) in 1424. *Carrum* is found in Ekwall as the old English of Carham, in Northumberland, variously spelt as *Carrum* in 1050, *Karrum* in 1252 and *Karham* in 1242. The name itself is the plural of Carr (Rock). I'm not sure about the structure of this name. The elements individually have been properly documented and should be acceptable, but I think the name would make more sense if it was something like Lucynda Mack OF Carrum, or THE Carrum. Then again, perhaps it is reasonable to assume that the grammatical elements were optional. Comments on this would be appreciated. Recommendation: As far as I can see, the device is in good style and free of conflict. I

presume that polar bears were known in period.
Politarchopolis: The name has no conflicts. Probably "of Carrum" would be better grammar; "the Carrum" would probably be presumptuous. We're sure polar bears are period, but it doesn't matter anyway, because the charge is a bear argent, not a polar bear proper (they're sort of yellowish, not pure white). We don't worry about whether purple bears were Period, do we?
Stormhold: *Lucynda* is unfortunately not acceptable as a name as it is only found in post-Period fiction. However we found *Mac* 1188 p.277 Reaney's DoBS from Worcestershire which will please the lady as she really wants *MacCarrum*.
Summary and Recommendation:
The "grace" period that Crux mentions is *not* a liberal excuse to accept anything from 1601-1650 as documentation; otherwise it wouldn't really be a "grace" Period would it? Rather, the intent is to allow documentation that can be logically extended back to the late 16th century - e.g., a marriage certificate dated in 1610 could be used to document a name since we may reasonably assume that most people getting married were older than 10 years (i.e., the names on the certificate are considered to fall within our Period even though the certificate itself doesn't). Works of fiction don't fall into this category - a name invented for such cannot begin to enter popular use until *after* the work is published and therefore is inarguably "post-Period". For this reason some invented names from Shakespeare's plays are allowed and some aren't; it depends on when the particular play was written. The upshot of all this is that *Lucinda* is a post-Period name and is not acceptable. The formation of the rest of the name is a little odd (being two surnames) and is only really plausible in earlier Period names (since by late Period the concept of inherited surnames was firming up, and people didn't need to stick locatives on their names to identify themselves). With that caveat in mind it is otherwise fine.
The device seems fine but of course needs a name before it may go further. The blazon should be modified to specify the number of masks: . . . *in chief a pair of thespian masks Or.*
Crux Decision: Pass to Vesper. This submission has already been delayed administratively. I think it has a chance at Vesper level, so I'll send it up.

10.   Ranulf de Falconet   [Kenneth D. Stocks]
        Innilgard
        New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Per bend sinister argent and vairy gules and Or, issuant from the line of division a falcon displayed sable, beak gules.*
Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important elements are: language; sound. Language of name is given as French/Norman.
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - "Colour, or way vairy is drawn, can be changed", Important element of the design is: charges. (*** "Falcon to be left as drawn"***) Notes to scribe: "Draw just like this, beak gules."
Citations/Documentation: *"Ranulf -* French - Count of Aversa in 1030. See photocopy from Oxford Illustrated History of Medieval Europe. *de Falconet -* of Falconet - Falconet place in France defeated by Henry V. Former name of Falkingham, 26 mls from Lincoln. Name changed to Folkingham in 1630 - source Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer, 14th century Norman castle." Photocopies are provided from the Oxford History of Mediaeval Europe as cited. A photocopy of a modern map of Britain shows Folkingham to the south of Lincoln. No copies from the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer are provided.
Consulting herald: Aislinn de Valence.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: *Ranulf* is satisfactorily documented and acceptable as a name. I'm a bit confused by the docco for *de Falconet.* The essential material linking the old place-name of Falconet with the modern Folkingham is not provided. If someone has a copy of the Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer on hand perhaps we can get confirmation. However, *Falconet* strikes me as a reasonable French place-name even if it's fictional. The device bothers me. I don't think it's in good style. Rather than issuant from the line of division, it seems that the falcon has been 'wallpapered over' by the vairy field. Charges go on top of fields, not the other way around. If it is issuant from the line of division, I feel that it should properly obey the local vertical of the line of division, which would give us both wings by tilting the falcon bendwise. I don't think I'm expressing myself well here, but this design just looks wrong to me. It does, however, appear to be clear of conflict. Commentary is strongly encouraged. Recommendation: pass name, return device for style problems.
Politarchopolis: The falcon needs the other wing to make it a "demi-falcon couped diagonally", or whatever. As drawn, it is not a good representation of a falcon displayed. If he wants it drawn exactly, it really should be a better representation. We have no problem with it issuing like this, as long as the whole bird is there. If it was issuing following the local vertical, you'd blazon it as issuing per bend. Also, the instruction to draw it exactly suggests the the submitter may be up to something. It may well be OK, but we should know. Pass the name, return the device with a note to the submitter that a falcon displayed overall would look nice.
Stormhold: *Ranulf* p.241 Withycombe 1273. *Falconet* - Dauzet p.248 as a Nickname/Occupational Surname therefore the *de* should be dropped without

any other period evidence of a place called *Falconet*. The device is not really good style but it is not illegal. It should be reblazoned as . . . *a demi-eagle palewise from the line of division* . . . as a demi-eagle issuant from the line of division should be perpendicular to the line of division and have two wings.

Summary and Recommendation:
Lacking any evidence for a place-name of *Falconet* (and despite Crux's assertion, it isn't very plausible as a fictional name, unless somebody thinks a village made up entirely of bird trainers is plausible), the *de* should be dropped from the name.
The problem with the device is that the bird is missing a wing. I suspect that the submitter has drawn the line of division and then drawn the demi-bird; if he'd done it the other way around, we's still have a bit of wing poking up on the right side. A *one-winged demi-eagle* seems a little excessive, even for SCA armory, so I recommend that the device be returned for redrawing. The tincture of the beak is an artistic variation that should be omitted from the blazon.
Recommendation: submit name as *Ranulf Falconet*, return device for redrawing.
Crux Decision: Submit name, return device. Commentary seems pretty unanimous that there is a problem with this device, so back it goes for redesign.

11.   **Reinhardt de Steiger**   [Andrew Peart]
       Politarchopolis
       New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Sable, a round headed comet per fess, head to sinister, and a three peaked mountain Or*
Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important elements are: language; sound. Language of name is given as German, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes: Notes to scribe: "Add some flame lines to the comet in gules, ad lib."
Citations/Documentation: "Trying to make *Reinhardt the Climber* (i.e., mountaineer) in German. *Reinhardt* should be a reasonable variant of *Reinhard/Reinhat. Steiger* means "climber" and is a masculine noun in German."
References provided: Baptismal Names by Rev J.L. Weidenhan, p.190, gives *Reinhard* as a name. No dates given. The New Wildhagen German Dictionary, p.1021, gives *Steiger*, meaning climber, also surveyor, overseer, overman. No dates given. Brockhaus Enzyklopadie, p.240, gives the name *Reinhard* from 1753. Unfortunately the text is in German, so I can't make out any details. However, further down the same page the name appears in the submitter's spelling of *Reinhardt*. Unfortunately, this reference appears to be dated to 1913.
Consulting herald: Wolfgang von Auerbach.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: None of the docco given supports the use of the name in the preferred spelling. In fact, all the references for *Reinhard/Reinhat/Reinhardt* are dated to well past 1650. Ferguson, p.349, gives *Raynhard* from the 8th Century, but notes that *Reinhard* and *Reinhart* are modern German. The *der Steiger* component appears to be reasonable. The device appears to be free of conflict.
Recommendation: Unless someone can come up with some support for the submitter's preferred spelling, we should correct the spelling to *Raynhard* which I can docco from the Crux library, and submit the corrected name and device.
Politarchopolis: The name is free of conflict in any spelling. The comet is high enough in chief to avoid looking too pictorial. Pass corrected name and device.
Summary and Recommendation:
Lacking any good German name sources, I think it would be a bit hasty to play with the submitted spelling. It's quite possible that the submitted spelling can't be documented to Period, but I feel we're likely to be able to get closer than *Raynhard* (and besides, I don't especially trust Ferguson as a reference). I would leave it as is and ask for assistance from the CoA. There is one problem with *Steiger* - although it does mean "climber", that's only in a generic sense; the specific German term for "mountaineer" is apparently *Bergbewohner*, although there is also *Bergsteiger* and *Alpinist*. I would suggest *Reinhardt der Bergsteiger* as being closest to the submitted version.
There is a fundamental problem with the device: comets don't have round heads. Heraldically, a comet is an estoile (or mullet) with a tail or beard; what we have here is a roundel with a beard. This is not a comet, or any other known charge. Lacking any Period evidence that roundels may be given the "comet treatment", I must recommend that this design be returned for redrawing.
Crux Decision: Send to Vesper. I take the point that there are problems with the blazon, but I think it has a chance anyhow. This month I'm not returning anything if I think it has any possibility of being passed, as most of the submissions have already been excessively delayed.

12.   **River Haven, Barony of - Order of the Bridged Towers**
       River Haven
       Resubmission of badge to Laurel (name reg. May 87)
Submitted as: *Azure a bend Or, overall two towers conjoined by a bridge enarched argent*
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates:
1/ Per pale or and azure two towers conjoined by a bridge enarched argent, a bordure counterchanged.
2/ Per bend sinister azure and or, in dexter chief two towers conjoined by a bridge enarched argent.
3/ Per fess wavy or and barry wavy az. and arg, in chief two towers joined by a

bridge enarched azure.
4/ Per bend argent and or two towers conjoined by a bridge enarched azure.
5/ Per fess argent and or in chief two towers conjoined by a bridge enarched azure.
Important elements of the design are: charges, colours. The primary and all the alternate designs have been signed by the Baron and Baroness River Haven, the Baronial seneschal and the Aquarius Pursuivant. Each design is accompanied by a full set of coloured forms.
History of Submission: The name of the order was registered by Laurel in May 1987. Various versions of the device have been returned over the years for style, conflict, presumption, in fact for every conceivable reason.
Consulting herald: William Castille.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The B&B of River Haven are stepping down in the near future. They desire strongly to get this last piece of business finished and registered, so that they can hand out dangly bits to all the order members at their final court. They approached me about speeding the passage of the badge and, under the circumstances, it seem reasonable to bend the rules a bit. So, I accepted far more alternates than in usual. Three alternates is the normal limit. In addition I have . . . um . . . er . . . fast-tracked the paperwork . . . and already sent the lot off to Vesper. I won't normally do this, but this office reserves the right to put speed before procedure in exceptional cases. While I still would appreciate your comments, the info is presented mostly for it's educational value. For what it's worth, it seems that the primary and all the alternates are clear of conflict. One of them should get through. Recommendation: Well, not really a recommendation. I've sent them to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: We discussed them, but decided not to record the comments. (It was getting late and we were about to turn into pumpkins if we didn't go home. Or something like that.)
Stormhold: Against the submitted badge consider the conflict *Azure a bend Or* Scrope et al. DBA Vol.1 p.362 and against the third alternate *Or a tower triple towered azure* Blount Papworth p.365.
Summary and Recommendation:
Not much point in saying anything, of course, except that these submissions are an excellent argument for never fast-tracking anything. The primary submission's conflict with Scrope should have leapt out and bit the nose of every herald that even thought about it! I guess it's true what they say - haste makes waste. For what it's worth, the first alternate seems to be clear (and indeed was the version submitted to Laurel in Vesper's September 94 LoI).
Crux Decision: I knew one of them would get through :-)

SEPTEMBER 1994 SUBMISSIONS

Commentary received from:
Crux Australis: Peter the Uncertain, Crux Australis Herald.
Politarchopolis: Wolfgang von Auerbach, acting P.E. for Politarchopolis; Dafydd ap Donal ap Gwilym, P.E. at Large; Brand, Keeper of the Menagerie and Ysabeau Chanteuse, Cornets.
Stormhold: Pedair na Cluaine Bige, Mortar Pursuivant; Adrienne Fildyng de Faux, acting P.E. for St. Bartholomew; Decion ap Dyfrwr Trefriw, Pursuivant at Large; Thomas Flamanc of Kelsale, P.E. at Large; Marguerite Russel of Paisley, Cornet.

1.   **Agro Agwesi**   [Brett Hollindale]
      River Haven
      Name Resubmission to Laurel, Device Resubmission to Vesper
Submitted as: *Vert a turtle statant erect affronte supporting two double bitted axes in saltire*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Agro of River Haven*.
Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
History of Submission: Agro's name was last returned by Laurel in the meeting of December AS XXI (1987) for rules violation. At the time the rules forbade the use of a surname as a given name unless it could be specifically documented as a given name. *Agro* is, apparently, a medieval Italian documented surname, so it had to be returned. The device was returned by Vesper in August 1987 for conflict with the arms of Gawdey *Vert a tortise displayed argent*.
Citations/Documentation: The name *Agro* is a constructed name that the submitter feels is consistent with period naming practice, citing Lempriere's Classical Dictionary for the names *Agroetas, Agrolas, Agron,* and *Agrotas*. (Ref: pers. comm. Brachet Herald, 7th August 1986 - file Agro Agwesi). The name *Agro* is proposed as a valid diminutive of any of these documented names. The name *Agwesi* is said to derive from "proto- European" (presumably Sanscrit) and to mean "sharp weapon." The documentation in the file is from a tertiary or quartenary source and was not and is not acceptable as reliable. The actual docco for this submission has already been submitted in previous registry attempts.
Consulting herald: Frederick of Holland, Alison von Markheim, Siona of the Eagle's Nest, Peter the Uncertain - the list goes on forever.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: If, in the last weeks of my term of office as Crux, I could get something acceptable to Agro and the College of Arms registered, I could step

down knowing that I had done something . . . huge. Anyhow, the device first. The submission is still in conflict with Gawdey. However, as from January 1st Gawdey will very probably cease to be protected as the Modest Proposal goes into effect. Agro wants to get his preferred arms registered before someone else snatches them up, so he's jumping the gun. By the time this submission gets to Vesper, though, it should be kosher. The names might still be a problem. *Agro* is not documented as a name, but as a made-up diminutive of any of several documentable names given above. As far as I can tell this is in accordance with the rules, so I am minded to pass it. *Agwesi* is simply not going to fly. The documentation is unacceptable. If anyone out there has access to a Sanscrit dictionary I would really appreciate your input. (Then we can worry about Sanscrit being compatible with the SCA <sigh>.) However, Agro is prepared to accept *Agro of River Haven* as an alternate name or as a holding name. Recommendation: Pass alternate name, pass device, pray.

Politarchopolis: The alternate name seems to be clear. Dafydd suggested that he could register one of the documentable forms of the first name and just use the short form. The device seems not to have acquired any more conflicts since the last time it was up. However, what is the status of his lady, Gwynhavyr of River Haven's badge submission (January 94 CAMeL)? As I understand it, the idea was to reserve the design until Agro could get his name registered, and then either release it to him or give him permission to conflict. The badge does not conflict with Gawdey, and so should not conflict with this device, either. I suspect the badge submission is irrelevant to this case, but I'd like to be sure. Recommendation: Pass alternate name and device.

Stormhold: Unfortunately the documentation for the name *Agwesi* supplied is not sufficient support for it to be registered and has been cause for it return previously, as such we suggest that the name be changed to *Agro of River Haven* as allowed. Not being experts in Greek naming practises we cannot comment on the *Agro* component but it seems reasonable to us. The conflict is as cited but of course under the new *modus operandum* for conflict checking this would not seem to be a problem.

<u>Summary and Recommendation:</u>
I'm not a Greek expert, but the Laurel who returned *Agro* previously is - and her objection seemed to solely be that (under the RfS being used at the time) because *Agro* was a documented Italian *surname* it could not be used as an invented *given* name (surely one of the silliest rules ever devised, but there you go . . .). She did not list any other objections to the name, so I would therefore assume that *Agro* is indeed a reasonable hypothetical short form of any of several documentable Greek given names as cited above. *Agwesi*, however, is complete nonsense, and simply will not work. This leaves us with the alternate of *Agro of River Haven* which is perhaps inelegant but serviceable. For completeness' sake, *River Haven* was registered in Feb 86. (Registered SCA group names are always considered to be valid locatives.)
Since the only apparent conflict is the cited Gawdey, and since this is unlikely to be considered a valid conflict under the terms of the Modest Proposal (and it requires a decision from Laurel to know for sure in any case), by all means pass the device. (Incidentally, Mistress Gwynhavyr's badge - which is two CDs from this submission - was passed by Laurel in Nov 94.) By the way, the blazon in the CAML was missing one word: the tincture of the turtle etc. is *argent*.
<u>Crux Decision</u>: Pass alternate anme and device on to Vesper.

2.   **Ann of Loxley**   [Judith A. Garvis]
     Castellum Montanum
     New Name, New Device
<u>Submitted as</u>: *Argent a chevron ploye vert between two garden roses proper and a sunburst gules*
Permitted name changes: Language of name is given as English, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Citations/Documentation: <u>A Guide to the Saints</u> by Kristen White gives St. *Anne* as the mother of the Virgin Mary. The cult of St Anne was the subject of special attack by Luther. Cottle's <u>Penguin Dictionary of Surnames</u> gives *Loxley* from the Old English meaning "lock of hair", and notes it's use as a placename in several parts of England.
Consulting herald: Heloise of Sherborne.
<u>Commentary Received:</u>
Crux Australis: Withycombe p.25-26 notes that the spellings of *Ann* and *Anne* were interchanged indifferently until relatively recent times. *Anne* was a favourite name in the Byzantine Empire. In England it was rare before the start of the 14th century, but by the beginning of the 17th century it was one of the most common English names. Somewhat to my surprise Ekwall does not mention *Loxley* at all, nor any sound-alike spelling I was able to think of. However, I suspect that even without this support it would be acceptable as it is one of the places mentioned in the Robin Hood legends. The device is in fair style. Both name and device appear to be free of conflict. Recommendation:Pass name and device.
Politarchopolis: The device looks nice and is clear of conflict. However, it may be illegal, if Laurel has implemented his proposed ban on garden roses (announced in the September CAMeL). Changing to heraldic roses would get around the ban without altering the design very much - it would probably be a slight improvement. The name, unfortunately, conflicts with Anne O'Loxley. Recommendation: Return name, possibly return device.

Stormhold: Contrary to Crux's opinion *Loxley* is in Ekwall it is somewhat obscurely placed under the entry for *Loxbeare* p 306. However this is all irrelevant as it is conflict with Anna o' Locksley SCA 9/87. The device is also in conflict with *Argent a chevron vert* Chilton p.373 Papworth. This of course is only for information as it will no longer be a conflict as of 1 Jan 95. While this is being returned for the name conflict the device should be redrawn to enhance the size of the roses as if memory serves me well Laurel does not distinguish between them and heraldic roses and as such they should be drawn to closer resemble the heraldic rose.
<u>Summary and Recommendation:</u>
The name would be fine if it weren't for the unfortunate conflict. (I don't know who the "Anne O'Loxley" mentioned by Wolfgang is; is it the same SCA conflict cited by Goutte d'Eau? Who knows? Remember, always state your sources!) The conflict for the device is again unlikely to be significant, however, it must be reblazoned to drop the term "garden" and to indicate that the roses are stemmed: *Argent a chevron ployé vert between two roses slipped and leaved proper and a sunburst gules. All* the charges should be drawn larger. The device must be pended until a new name can be found.
<u>Crux Decision</u>: Return name for conflict, pend device with recommendation that submitter redraft.

3.   **Caer Baelfyr Dun, Canton of**
     River Haven
     New Name
<u>Submitted as:</u>
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Baelfyre Downs*. Language of name given as Old English.
Citations/Documentation: none.
Consulting herald: None listed.
<u>Commentary Received:</u>
Crux Australis: The name of the group is intended to mean, in English translation, "Canton of the Castle of Balefire Downs". Recommendation: ?
Politarchopolis: The name as given seems to be free of conflict. We don't have the expertise to tell whether it is correct Old English. Ysabeau would like to know if the Canton is anywhere near the Crematorium? If so, give them some Brownie points for a nicely obscure pun. Recommendation: Pass name.
Stormhold: If the language of this name is Old English (OE) then there as some problems, firstly *Caer* is not OE for Castle it is Welsh.. After some research by Adrienne Fildyng de Faux we believe that closer to what they want is *Burh æt bælfyrdunum* (Castle at balefire downs). The *dunum* being the plural dative of *dun* i.e., downs. However this form is not consistent with OE Naming practises which were similar to that of German, where all of the components are joined together. This results in *Bælf_rdúnaburh* or what we considered to be prettier *Bælf_rdúnaceaster*. These are pronounced as *Balfiredunaburh* and *Balefiredunachester*. The later usually mean city but could also mean fortified place or castle. It should also be noted that the word *balefire* has a range of meanings in period including the fire in the pagan ceremony of Beltaine for further information on its meanings seen the OED. Other meanings include a beacon fire (late Period not OE) and a funeral pyre (OE). It was also the opinion of the meeting that for this name to make sense the meaning that was needed was that of beacon because following the example of *Beaconsfield* a down could be named after a beacon hill in the area but it is unlikely that the place would be named after a funeral pyre (which is another meaning) more likely the person whose funeral pyre it was (e.g., Beofwulf). The use of *dun* can be found in the <u>Anglo-Saxon Dictionary</u> by Bosworth and Toller p.218, *ceaster ibid*, p 149 and *burh* p.134. In reference to the construction of the suggestions I found during a quick perusal of my <u>Extracts from the Anglo Saxon Chronicles</u> in the orginial OE, *Exance(a)ster* (Exeter Devon), *Dorceceaster* (Dorchester Dorset) *Hrofesceaster* (Rochester Kent) and *Winterceaster* (Winchester Hampshire) and in the story of St. Edmund I found *Romeburh* the OE name for Rome. Recommendation: Return to see which of the options they wish and check that they wish the pagan references.
<u>Summary and Recommendation:</u>
There's not much I can add to that! Perhaps if the Canton had *documented* their submission there would not be so many questions and choices . . . . Recommendation: return for rethinking.
<u>Crux Decision</u>: Return for clarification in writing of the groups desires and intentions.

4.   **Jon Dai of the Lane**   [Stephen Davis]
     Politarchopolis
     Name Resubmission to Laurel (Device assigned to Holding Name of *Stephen of Politarchopolis* in Jul 94)
<u>Submitted as:</u>
Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important element is: sound. Language of name is given as English.
History of Submission: Jon's original name submission, *Jon Dai*, was returned by Laurel for conflict with the name of John Day, a minor Elizabethan dramatist who has his own entry in the Britannica. That, incidentally, is the *de facto* test of whether some historical personage is important enough to protect.
Citations/Documentation: No new material has been provided.

Consulting herald: Vesper.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The addition of the phrase "of the Lane" is a locative byname in common English. This new name does not appear to be in conflict with anything. Recommendation: Pass name to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The name looks clear of conflict. Recommendation: Pass it along.
Stormhold: It would be better if it was a specific lane name but is quite acceptable and clears the conflict.
Summary and Recommendation:
Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted.

5.   **Juliana de Finistère**   [Jillian Rennebough]
        Ynys Fawr
        New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Azure in annulo head to tail three dolphins and in chief two fleur-de-lys argent*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ *Juliana de Finisterre*, 2/ *Juliana de Finis Terrae*, 3/ *Juliana de Quimper*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Language of name is given as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Permitted device changes: NO DEVICE CHANGES AT ALL WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION.
Citations/Documentation: Withycombe p.184 gives *Juliana* as an extremely common English name from the 12th to 15th centuries, as well as being a common name in the low countries. Earliest citation is 1196. *Finistère* is the name for the westernmost region of Brittany (from the Latin for Finis Terrae, or Land's End). *Quimper* is a town in Western Brittany, a former capital of the region. It was in existence prior to 1066. Source: Brittanica, Encyclopaedia Americana. Photocopies from the encyclopaedias are provided.
Consulting herald: Hrolf Herjolfssen.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The name appears to be well constructed and documented, and free of conflict, as do all of the alternates. The device appears to be likewise free of conflict. Does anyone think that there are identifiability problems with the dolphins, or is it just me. (I'm hypersensitive to dolphins and to anything in annulo these days, so I might be seeing something that isn't there.) Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: They look like heraldic dolphins to us, bearing in mind that the heraldic dolphin is based on the fish of that name, not the mammal. The name and device both seem free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name and device.
Stormhold: Name sounds good. Not sure of the spelling of *Finistère*. The device whilst legal is not really that good style.
Summary and Recommendation:
The name appears to be spelt correctly as submitted, and seems to be otherwise free of problems. The heraldic dolphin is classed as a *fish* because that's what they thought it was in Period; I don't know this "dolphin fish" of which Wolfgang is speaking, but it has nothing to do with the way dolphins are drawn in heraldry. These dolphins aren't bad as such, although certainly the completely non-Period *in annulo* position does nothing for their identifiability. The fish should be drawn a little larger. I would reblazon this as *Azure three dolphins conjoined head to tail in annulo and in chief two fleurs-de-lys argent*. Otherwise pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted.

6.   **Mararaid coed Radnor**   [Margaret Anne Clancy]
        Stormhold
        Name and Device Resubmission to Vesper.
Submitted as: *Per pale vert and Or a fleur-de-lys counterchanged*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Marared coed Radnor*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable. Important element is: sound. Language of name is given as Welsh.
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ *Per pale vert and Or two fleurs-de-lys counterchanged*, 2/ *Per pale vert and Or a fleur-de-lys and a bordure counterchanged*, 3/ *Per pale vert and Or two fleurs-de-lys and a bordure counterchanged*. Important elements of the design are: charges, colours.
History of Submission: The original name, *Mararaid o Coed Radnor*, was returned by Vesper in October 1989 for improper construction and use of undocumented spelling variants. The original device, *Per chevron inverted azure and argent a rapier argent and two arrows inverted in saltire sable* was returned at the same time as it had no valid name to accompany it, although it appeared passable.
Citations/Documentation: Photocopies are provided from Bartrum. The submitter is trying to register *Mararaid*, not the more normal (and documentable) spelling *Marared*. Bartrum states, under *Owain*, p.172, 207, that "the dipthong *-ai* in the unaccented final syllable changes to -e in colloquial speech" e.g., *Owain* ~ *Owen*. The submitter argues that the reverse should apply, so that *Marared* is actually the colloquial form of the more formal and gramatically correct *Mararaid*. *Marared* itself is documented from Compleat Anachronist #66 "A Welsh Miscellany" by Heather Rose Jones, p.31. Evans and

Thomas' Complete Welsh - English English - Welsh Dictionary p.94, gives *coed* as "trees, timber, wood". The Columbia - Lippincott Gazetteer of the World by Seltzer, on p.1548 gives *Radnor Forest* as a wooded mountain range in Wales. The name is said to mean, in English, "Margaret of Radnor Forest." Photocopies from all sources are provided.
Consulting herald: The Hund Commentary Meeting.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: As far as I can tell, the device is clear of conflict and in beautiful style. I do not consider myself competent to judge the issue of the variant spelling of Welsh names, so, seeing nothing obviously wrong with the docco, I am prepared to accept it and the submitters arguments at face value. Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The submitter's arguments about the name seem plausible to us. The name as given doesn't conflict, neither does the device. The alternates look to be clear, too, though we didn't spend too much time on them. Recommendation: Pass name and device.
Stormhold: Not being experts on Welsh naming practices we suggest leaving this argument to those better qualified. The device is beautiful!
Summary and Recommendation:
Frankly, I don't think all that much of the argument. I would think more highly of it perhaps with more examples, particularly if there were learned speculation (i.e., a professional opinion) that such "back-formation" into an otherwise unknown spelling is at all plausible. The assertion that *Marared* is only the colloquial spelling begs the question as to why there is no record at all of a formal spelling? On the other hand there are all sorts of hidden tricks in onomastics, especially in Welsh, and there are so few records of Welsh female names from Period that taking a few liberties with the evidence may not be entirely unreasonable when all is said and done. I'd prefer to let the real experts deal with this, so send it up. The device is indeed beautiful and seems free of problems.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted.

7.   **Morgana of Dunheved**   [Katrina Kelly]
        Ynys Fawr
        New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Argent a griffin segreant on a chief azure three roses argent seeded and barbed proper*
Permitted name changes: Acceptable alternates - *Morgan of Dunheved*. Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable, Important element is: sound. Language of name is not given.
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - 1/ "Change azure to vert" 2/ "Reduce three roses to one rose". Important element of the design is: charges.
Citations/Documentation: *Morgana* is cited from Withycombe p.222 as a feminine form of the Welsh name *Morgan*. The name is also cited from Arthurian fiction - Morgana le Fay. *Dunheved* is an alternate name for Launceston in Cornwall and is found in Domesday. No photocopies of any references are provided.
Consulting heralds: Hrolf Herjolfssen and Richard of Dunheved.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The citation given from Withycombe is correct, however it makes no mention of *Morgana* as a feminine version of the name. The name *Morgana* has been registered many times in the SCA, the most recent I can find being Dec 1992. *Dunheved* does not appear in Ekwall, however Muir's Atlas of Ancient, Medieval and Modern History (Map 13, England in 1086) shows *Dunhevet* just to the NW of *Lanstavetone* in Cornwall. Changing the terminal "t" to "d" seems like a minor change. The device is a beautiful piece of work, and appears to be free of conflict. Recommendation: Pass name and device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: A well designed device, beautifully drawn. It's a very pretty griffin (not that we're biased in any way, you understand . . .). The device looks to be clear of conflict, and so does the name. Recommendation: Pass name and device.
Stormhold: Even though *Morgana* has been registered before we have a vague memory of a Laurel precedent that possibly bans its future registration. The common misconception surrounding this name is that it appears in the Arthurian legends but alas it was introduced by T.H. White. Malory uses the name *Morgan*, which is a perfectly acceptable name for male and females in Welsh. There is an argument that runs along the lines that Welsh names can be Latinised and hence *Morgana* is the feminine of *Morganus*. Unfortunately there is no clear documentation that all Welsh names can be Latinised and hence unless someone can find a *Morganus* in period there is no evidence it was done. This all adds up to the conclusion that if the precedent says "no" change it to Morgan if not it is OK. Not having access to Laurel precedents yet we can make no clear recommendation. According to Adrian Room's A Dictionary of Place Names in the British Isles *Dunheved* is now called *Launston*, and notes that in 1538 it was officially Dunheved otherwise Launceston (pronounced Launston). It is near Plymouth. The device is magnificent!!!!
Summary and Recommendation:
Well, I definitely recall that there was *discussion* over the legitimacy of *Morgana* as a name, but it does not appear to have yielded a precedent one way or the other - so, in the absence of further information, we must conclude that it is still

legal. The rest of the submission seems flawless.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted.

8.   St Florian-sûr-revieré, Canton of   —
        River Haven
        New Name, New Device
Submitted as: *Argent within a laurel wreath a cross bottony purpure*
Permitted name changes: Minor changes to grammar and spelling acceptable.
Important elements are: meaning; language; sound. Language of name is given
as French, please correct grammar and spelling to this language.
Citations/Documentation: Colliers Encyclopaedia, (1991) Vol 10, p.71 gives *St.
Florian* (died ca. 304) as a Christian martyr who was drowned at Enns in the
persecution of Diocletian. He was a popular saint in Austria and Bavaria, and
was invoked to protect from fire and flood. Photocopies from the encyclopaedia
are provided.
Consulting herald: none listed.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: The intended translation of the name is "St. Florian's by the
river." My French was a loooong time ago, but the construction seems to me to
be correct. The device, to my surprise, seems to be free of conflict. Petitions of
support are provided from the populace. Recommendation: submit name and
device to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The name is clear. We think the device is in conflict with
Purpure, a cross flory within a bordure Argent (Anne of the Golden City),
assuming laurel wreaths to be transparent. We assumed that the similar device
on Crayola Corner was a legitimate alternate. It looks to be clear. Recommenda-
tion: Pass name, pass alternate device if it's mentioned in the petition of support.
Stormhold: The name as submitted means "St Florian's surely a dreamer" or
something foolishly like this. What they actually want is *Saint Florian-sur-
riviére*. The Saint being spelt out. There was concern that the Florian needed to
be in the genitive case but according to my mother's French (which I know is not
documentation but it's an opinion) the genitive is the same as the nominative.
Summary and Recommendation:
The name needs grammatical correction: *Saint Florian-sur-Riviére*, and as
Goutte d'Eau points out, the CoA does not register contractions - always spell
abbreviations out fully. (There's nothing wrong with *using* the contractions, they
just don't get *registered* that way.) There is no conflict with Anne as cited by
Wolfgang: there is one CD for changing a cross botonny to a cross flory, and
another for changing a laurel wreath to a bordure. Please, if you're going to cite
rules, make sure you get them right! There is *no* "transparent laurel wreath"
rule, although a lot of people seem to think that there is. Please read X.3
carefully - all it says (in essence) is that when comparing two group devices, the
laurel wreath may be ignored for *complexity purposes only* (i.e., to see if X.1 or
X.2 can be applied) - *not* conflict purposes! The primary charge must be
blazoned first: *Argent a cross botonny within a laurel wreath purpure*. This is as
nice a group device as you're ever likely to see.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted. Note correction to spelling of name.

9.   Wolfgang von Auerbach [Andrew Brisbane]
        Politarchopolis
        Device Resubmission to Vesper (Name reg. Jul 94)
Submitted as: *Azure three wolves couchant in pale per pale Or and argent*
Permitted device changes: Acceptable alternates - *Azure three wolves couchant in
pale per pale argent and Or*. Important element of the design is: charges. Notes
to scribe: "Please use metallics. The treatment of the charges is characteristic of
German heraldry, e.g. Hesse, Mordvia ancient, Swidnizca ancient."
History of Submission: Wolfgang's previous device *Azure in pale three wolves
couchant argent* was returned by Vesper in March 1994 for conflict with Crowan
(Papworth p.172) *Azure three wolves statant in pale argent collared Or* and with
Derrick of Kent *Per chevron enhanced gules and sable in base in pale three
wolves couchant argent*.
Consulting herald: Giles Leabrook and the submitter.
Commentary Received:
Crux Australis: This redesign appears to clear the pre-existing conflicts, and I
can find no others. The alternate is likewise clear. Recommendation: Submit
redesign to Vesper.
Politarchopolis: The rest of the commenting group refused to check the device
with the submitter's own books.
Stormhold: This is quite nice armory except the wolves could be drawn better
by making the ones at the top fill the available space; for examples on how to do
this see any official depiction of the device of England: *Gules three leopards in
pale Or*.
Summary and Recommendation:
Pass as submitted.
Crux Decision: Pass as submitted.

LAUREL.

THE FOLLOWING SUBMISSIONS WERE REGISTERED BY
LAUREL ON 13 AUGUST AS XXIX (1994):

Gwilym Llonydd. Name and device. Per pale vert and argent, a stag's head
cabossed and on a chief embattled, two lozenges fesswise counterchanged.

Peter the Dark of Riga. Name and device. Sable, a demon affronty wings
displayed argent, grasping in its sinister hand a garden rose gules, slipped and
leaved vert, standing on a mountain Or.

Ramón de Castellón de la Plana. Device. Azure, issuant from a chevron
between three compass stars, a demi-lion contourny maintaining an anchor.

Susannah of Locksley. Name and device. Argent, a lion rampant queue forchy
vert within an orle of six thistles proper, a chief checky gules and argent.

Ulric le Alefondere. Name and device. Or, a bend sinister gules between a rose
slipped and leaved proper and a tower gules.

Waldemar of Livonia. Name and device. Gules, on a bend bretessed between
two foxes masks argent a hurst palewise proper.

THE FOLLOWING CORRECTION WAS ISSUED IN THE
ERRATA LETTER ACCOMPANYING THE LoAR OF No-
VEMBER AS XXIX (1994):

Ramón de Castellón de la Plana. Device. Azure, issuant from a chevron
between three compass stars, a demi-lion contourny maintaining an anchor
Aargent.
     The LoAR somehow dropped the tincture of all of the charges. Sorry!
THE FOLLOWING SUBMISSIONS WERE REGISTERED BY
LAUREL ON 19 NOVEMBER AS XXIX (1994):

Francesca Cellini. Device. Per chevron gules and argent two owls respectant
argent and a rose proper within a bordure embattled counterchanged.

François Henri Guyon. Name.

Gwynhavyr of River Haven. Badge. Vert, a turtle displayed, in chief two axes
in saltire, all within a bordure argent.

Hugh the Little. Name.

Martin le Mechant. Name and device. Argent, crusilly fitchy sable, a horned
demon's head couped gules.
     It was the consensus of both the commentary and those at the Laurel
meeting that while this probably pushes the limits of offensive symbolism, it
does not push them hard enough to go beyond acceptability. And as Matins
noted, "Toyota-no doubt in time the submitter will pay us to get it changed."

Nicolette Dufay. Device. Per fess ermine and vert, on a pile counterchanged, a
lily argent.

Oriel of the Gypsies. Device. Purpure, a unicorn's head erased and a chief
wavy argent.
     Nice, simple device!

Roheis Ireton of Attenborough. Name and device. Azure, a pegasus segreant
ermine surmounted by a chevron Or charged with three cinquefoils azure.
     Though at first blush this appears to be four layers, which is forbidden
by the rules, RfS VIII.1.c.ii. notes that "All charges should be placed either
directly on the field or entirely on other charges that lie on the field." During the
tenure of Mistress Alisoun this was interpreted to mean that overall charges may
be charged (especially when they are ordinaries, for which period precedent
exists), as they are considered to lie "on the field".

Rudolf von der Drau. Device. Argent, a pair of gauntlets chevronwise vert
holding a sun gules, on a chief vert three mullets argent..

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THE INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION LIST

'IMPORTANT' ARMS

ALENÇON, Dukes of. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or within a bordure argent semy of torteaux.

ANJOU-PLANTAGENET [first house of Anjou]. Gules, two lions combattant Or.

AQUITAINE. Gules, a lion passant gardant Or.

ARAGON. Or, four palets gules.

ARCH-CHAMBERLAIN OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Azure, a sceptre [sometimes *two sceptres in saltire*] Or.

ARCH-STEWARD OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gules, an orb Or.

ARCH-TREASURER OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Gules, the crown of Charlemagne proper.

AUSTRIA. Gules, a fess argent.

AUSTRIA (ancient, or LOWER AUSTRIA). Azure, five eagles displayed 2, 2, and 1 Or.

AUVERGNE, Counts of. Or, a gonfanon gules.

BADEN. Or, a bend gules.

BALLIOL, JOHN, King of Scotland. Gules, an escutcheon voided argent. [Sometimes blazoned *Gules, an orle argent*.]

BAR, Counts of. Azure crusily fitchy and two barbels haurient addorsed Or.

BAVARIA. Lozengy bendwise azure and argent.

BEAUCHAMP. Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet Or.

BERRY, Dukes of. France Ancient within a bordure engrailed gules.

BISMARCK, OTTO Prince VON. Azure, a stemless trefoil Or between each pair of leaves an oak leaf argent.

BOCCACCIO, GIOVANNI. Azure, three bendlets and overall an eagle displayed Or.

BOHEMIA. Gules, a lion rampant queue-forchy argent crowned Or.

BOHUN, Earl of Hereford, Constable of England. Azure, a bend argent cotised between six lions rampant Or.

BORGHESE, House of. Azure, a dragon rampant wings displayed and on a chief Or an eagle displayed sable crowned Or.

BORGIA, House of. Or, a bull passant gules atop a terrace couped vert within a bordure gules semy of flames Or.

BOSNIA. Azure, a bend argent between six fleurs-de-lis Or.

BOURBON, House of (ancient arms). Or, a lion rampant within an orle of escallops gules.

BOURBON, Duke of. France (ancient or modern) and overall a bendlet gules.

BRABANT. Sable, a lion rampant Or. [In modern times the arms of Belgium.]

BRANDENBERG. Argent, an eagle displayed gules crowned Or.

BRITTANY. Ermine.

BRUCE, former royal house of Scotland. Or, a saltire and a chief gules.

BRUNSWICK, Dukes of. Gules, in pale two lions passant gardant Or.

BUCHANAN of that Ilk. Or, a lion rampant sable. For augmentation, a double tressure flory counter-flory sable.

BULGARIA. Gules, a lion rampant crowned Or.

BURGUNDY (ancient). Bendy Or and azure, a bordure gules.

BURGUNDY (modern). Azure semy-de-lis Or, a bordure gules.

PALAIOLOGOS (and BYZANTINE EMPIRE). Gules, a cross between four furisons Or.

CAMBRIDGE, UNIVERSITY OF. Gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant gardant Or a closed book gules.

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. Gules, three bars Or.

CAMPBELL, Duke of Argyll. Gyronny Or and sable.

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. Azure, an episcopal staff Or and overall on a pallium argent fringed Or four crosses formy fitchy sable.

CASTILE. Gules, a castle triple-towered Or.

CECIL, Baron of Burghley, counsellor to Elizabeth. Barry of ten argent and azure, six escutcheons sable each charged with a lion rampant argent.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, MIGUEL DE. Azure, in pale two stags trippant Or within a bordure gules semy of saltorels Or.

CHAMPAGNE, Counts of. Azure, a bend argent doubly cotised the interiors of the cotises potent counter-potent Or.

CHANDOS. Or, a pile gules.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY. Per pale argent and gules, a bend counterchanged.

CLARE, Earl of Gloucester. Or, three chevrons gules.

CLEVES, Dukes of. Gules, an escutcheon argent and overall an escarbuncle Or.

COLONNA, House of. Gules, a column argent crowned and its capital and base Or.

COMYN, Lord of Badenoch. Gules, three garbs Or.

CONSTANTINOPLE, EMPEROR OF. Gules, a double-headed eagle Or.

CONSTANTINOPLE, LATIN EMPIRE OF. Gules crusily couped, a cross between crosses couped each within an annulet Or. [This has a number of variants, including *Gules, a cross between four bezants each between four crosses couped Or and charged with another throughout gules.*]

CORNWALL. Sable bezanty.

COUCY, Les Sires de. Barry vair and gules.

CROATIA. Checky gules and argent.

CROMWELL, OLIVER, Lord Protector of England. Sable, a lion rampant argent.

CUNNINGHAM, Earl of Glencairn. Argent, a shakefork sable.

DANTE ALIGHIERI [earlier coat]. Per pale Or and sable, a fess argent.

DANTE ALIGHIERI [later coat]. Azure, a sinister wing argent.

DAUPHIN, Prince of France. Or, a dolphin haurient azure finned gules. [This is usually but not always found quartered with France.]

DELLA ROVERE, Dukes of URBINO. Azure, an oak tree eradicated its four branches knotted in saltire Or. [Pope Sixtus IV, for whom the Sistine Chapel is named, was of this family.]

DENMARK. Or semy of hearts gules, in pale three lions passant [sometimes *gardant*] azure crowned Or.

DESPENSER, Earl of Winchester. Quarterly argent and gules fretty Or, a bendlet sable.

DOUGLAS. Argent, a heart gules and on a chief azure three mullets argent. For augmentation, the heart crowned proper. [The original arms were simply *Argent, on a chief azure three mullets argent*, but the later form, with the heart, is better known.]

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS. Sable, a fess wavy between two estoiles argent.

DRUMMOND, Earl of Perth. Or, three bars wavy gules.

DU GUESCLIN, BERTRAND. Argent, a double-headed eagle sable and overall a bendlet gules.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (attributed). Azure, a cross flory between five doves Or.

ENGLAND. Gules, in pale three lions passant gardant Or.

ERSKINE, Earl of Mar and Kelly. Argent, a pale sable.

ESTE, HOUSE OF (and MODENA). Azure, an eagle displayed argent crowned Or.

ETON COLLEGE. Sable, three lilies argent and on a chief per pale azure and gules a fleur-de-lis and a lion passant gardant Or.

FARNESE (and PARMA). Or, six fleurs-de-lis azure.

FINLAND. Gules semy of roses argent, a lion rampant crowned Or brandishing with one human arm armored a sword and in base a falchion fesswise reversed proper.

FITZGERALD. Argent, a saltire gules.

FLANDERS. Or, a lion rampant sable.

FOLKUNGA, HOUSE OF. Azure, three scarpes wavy argent and overall a lion rampant crowned Or. [This is the House founded by Birger Jarl of Sweden.]

FRANCE (ancient). Azure semy-de-lis Or.

FRANCE (modern). Azure, three fleurs-de-lis Or.

GALICIA, KINGDOM OF. Azure crusily [sometimes *fitchy*] and a covered chalice Or. [Sometimes there are only six crosslets.]

-2-

GERMANY. Or, an eagle displayed sable.

GOD (attributed). Gules, a pall within and conjoined to an orle the intersections surmounted by four roundels 2, 1, and 1 Or. [I've omitted the Latin script on the orle, roundels, and pall. The outer roundels are labelled *PATER*, *FILIUS*, and *SPIRITUS SANCTUS*, sometimes with the latter two transposed; the centremost roundel is labelled *DEUS*; each line connecting two of the outer roundels bears the words *NON EST*, and those connecting the central roundel to the outer ones bear the word *EST*.]

GONZAGA (and MANTUA). Barry Or and sable. [Later these were changed to *Argent, a cross formy throughout gules between four eagles displayed sable*.]

GORDON OF HUNTLEY. Azure, three boar's heads couped close Or.

GRAHAM, Duke of Montrose. Or, on a chief sable three escallops Or.

GREECE. Azure, a cross [sometimes *couped*] argent.

GRENADA. Argent, a pomegranate slipped and leaved vert seeded gules [later the pomegranate became *gules*].

GROSVENOR. Azure, a garb Or.

GUYENNE, Dukes of. Gules, a lion passant gardant Or.

HAINAULT, Counts of. Or, four lions rampant those in bend sable those in bend sinister gules.

HAPSBURG. Or, a lion rampant gules crowned azure. [These are the original arms of the family.]

HARVARD, UNIVERSITY OF. Gules, three open books argent charged with the word *VERITAS* sable.

HASTINGS. Or, a maunch gules.

HAWKWOOD, SIR JOHN. Argent, on a chevron sable three escallops argent.

HAY, Earl of Errol, High Constable of Scotland. Argent, three escutcheons gules.

HESSE. Azure, a lion rampant queue-forchy barruly argent and gules crowned Or maintaining a sword proper. [Also the arms of THURINGIA; the sword is sometimes omitted.]

HOHENSTAUFEN. Or, in pale three lions passant sable. [These (sometimes with the dexter forelegs of the lions *gules*) are also the arms of SWABIA and are sometimes given as those of the KING OF THE ROMANS.]

HOHENZOLLERN. Quarterly argent and sable.

HOLSTEIN, Counts of. Gules, a nesselblatt argent.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Or, a double-headed eagle displayed sable [sometimes *crowned*, sometimes also *nimbed Or*]. [Originally the eagle had one head.]

HOWARD, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England. Gules, a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy argent. For augmentation, on the bend in chief an escutcheon Or charged with a demi-lion its mouth pierced by an arrow within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules.

HUNGARY (ancient). Barry argent and gules.

HUNGARY (modern). Gules, a cross of Lorraine argent issuant from a trimount vert.

IRELAND. Azure, a harp Or stringed argent.

ITALY. Gules, a cross argent.

JERUSALEM. Argent, a cross potent between four crosses couped Or [or *Argent, a cross of Jerusalem Or*].

JOAN OF ARC. Azure, a sword proper enfiling in chief a coronet between in fess two fleurs-de-lis Or.

JOLLY ROGER, THE. Sable, in pale a skull and in saltire two thigh-bones argent.

KENNEDY. Sable, three tilting helms argent.

KING ARTHUR (attributed). Vert, a cross argent and in canton the Virgin holding the Child Or.

KING ARTHUR (attributed). Gules, in pale three crowns Or.

KING ARTHUR (attributed). Azure, three crowns Or.

KING ARTHUR (attributed). Azure semy of crowns Or.

LE VISTE, PATRON OF THE UNICORN TAPESTRIES. Gules, on a bend azure three crescents argent.

LEBANON. Gules, on a bend sinister argent a cedar tree palewise proper.

LEON. Argent, a lion rampant purpure [sometimes *gules*].

LIECHTENSTEIN. Per fess Or and gules.

LITHUANIA. Gules, a knight armed *cap-à-pie* mounted on a white horse brandishing a sword proper and maintaining an oval shield azure charged with a patriarchal cross Or.

LONGESPEE, WILLIAM, Earl of Salisbury. Azure, six lions rampant Or.

LORRAINE. Or, on a bend gules three alerions displayed argent. [The *alerions* are eagles without beaks or feet. Originally the charges were eagles.]

LÜNEBURG, Dukes of. Or semy of hearts gules, a lion rampant azure.

LUTTRELL, GEOFFREY. Azure, a bend between six martlets argent. [From the well-known Psalter.]

LUXEMBURG. Barry argent and azure, a lion rampant queue-forchy gules crowned Or.

MACHIAVELLI, NICCOLO. Argent, a cross between four nails points to centre azure.

MAJORCA. Aragon and overall a bend azure.

MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Gules, a cross argent.

MAN, Lord of the Isle of. Gules, a triskelion of armored legs argent.

MARCO POLO. Argent, three roosters sable beaked and armed gules.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM THE, Regent of England. Per pale Or and vert, a lion rampant gules. [Assumed by later Marshals of England as well.]

MAZARIN, JULES CARDINAL. Azure, a fasces Or bound and the axe argent overall on a fess gules three mullets Or.

MECKLENBURG, Dukes of. Or, an ox's head cabossed sable crowned Or.

MEDICI, Grand Dukes of Tuscany. Or, in annulo six torteaux. For augmentation, the torteau in chief replaced by a roundel azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis Or.

MILTON, JOHN. Argent, a double-headed eagle displayed gules.

MONTFORT, SIMON DE, Earl of Leicester. Gules, a lion rampant queue-forchy argent.

MORAVIA, Markgraf of. Azure, an eagle displayed checky argent [sometimes Or] and gules crowned Or.

MORTIMER, Earl of March. Barry Or and azure, on a chief azure two palets between two gyrons Or and overall an escutcheon argent.

MOWBRAY, Duke of Norfolk. Gules, a lion rampant argent.

MONACO. Lozengy argent and gules.

NAPOLEON I. Azure, an eagle displayed contourny grasping in both claws a thunderbolt Or.

NAVARRE. Gules, an escarbuncle of chain within and conjoined to an orle of chain Or.

NELSON, SIR HORATIO, Viscount. Or, a cross flory sable and overall on a bend gules another engrailed Or charged with three grenades sable flammant proper. For augmentation, on a chief wavy argent a palm tree between a disabled ship and a ruinous battery all issuant from waves of the sea all proper. For second augmentation (posthumous), on a fess wavy overall azure the word TRAFALGAR Or.

NETHERLANDS. Azure billety and a lion rampant crowned Or maintaining a sword proper and a sheaf of seven arrows inverted argent tipped Or.

NEVILLE. Gules, a saltire argent. [Richard Neville the Kingmaker bore it with a label for difference compony argent and azure.]

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC. Sable, two shin-bones in saltire argent.

NORMANDY. Gules, in pale two lions passant gardant Or.

NORWAY. Gules, a lion rampant [sometimes crowned] Or sustaining a battleaxe argent.

O'BRIEN. Gules, in pale three lions passant gardant per pale Or and argent.

O'CONNOR (Don). Argent, a tree eradicated vert.

OLDENBURG, Dukes of. Or, two bars gules.

OXFORD, UNIVERSITY OF. Azure, on an open book argent between three crowns Or the words DOMINUS ILLUMINATIO MEO sable.

PALATINATE OF THE RHINE. Sable, a lion rampant Or crowned gules.

PERCY, Earl of Northumberland. Or, a lion rampant azure.

PETRARCHA, FRANCESCA. Or, a bear rampant sable holding in its forepaws three apples gules.

POLAND. Gules, an eagle displayed argent crowned Or.

POLE, DE LA, Earl of Suffolk. Azure, a fess between three leopard's faces Or.

POMERANIA. Argent, a griffin segreant gules crowned Or.

PORTUGAL (original). Argent, in cross five escutcheons azure platy. [The orientation of the escutcheons to dexter and to sinister varied.]

PORTUGAL (later period). Argent, in cross five escutcheons azure each charged with five plates in saltire all within a bordure gules semy of castles Or.

PRUSSIA. Argent, an eagle displayed sable crowned Or.

REICHSMARSCHAL OF THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Per fess sable and argent, two swords in saltire gules.

RICHARD, Earl of Cornwall. Argent, a lion rampant gules crowned Or within a bordure sable bezanty.

RICHELIEU, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL DE. Argent, three chevrons gules.

ROME, CITY OF. Gules, in bend a cross couped and the letters S P Q R Or.

SAINT JOHN, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. See *Malta, Order of the Knights of.*

SAN MARINO. Azure, in fess three towers each ensigned with an ostrich plume argent issuant from a mountain of three peaks vert.

SARDINIA. Argent, a cross gules between four Moor's heads couped sable.

SATAN (attributed). Gules, a fess Or between three frogs vert.

SAVOY. Gules, a cross argent.

SAXONY. Barry sable and Or, a crancelin vert. [A *crancelin* is a *bend engrailed on the upper edge the points trefly*; it is usually *enarched*.]

SCHLESWIG. Or, in pale two lions passant azure.

SCOTLAND. Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules.

SCROPE. Azure, a bend Or.

SERBIA. Gules, a cross between four furisons argent.

SHAKESPEARE, WILLIAM. Or, on a bend sable a tilting spear Or steeled proper.

SICILY. Per saltire Or four palets gules and argent an eagle displayed sable. [*Argent, an eagle displayed sable* was borne by Manfred, King of Sicily.]

STEWART, royal house of Scotland. Or, a fess checky argent and azure. For augmentation, the fess within a double tressure flory counter-flory gules.

STYRIA. Vert, a panther rampant argent incensed proper. [The *panther* is drawn in the German style.]

SWEDEN. Azure, three crowns Or.

SWITZERLAND. Gules, a cross couped argent.

SYDNEY. Or, a pheon azure.

TALBOT, Earls of Shrewsbury. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or.

TECK, Dukes of. Lozengy bendwise [sometimes *sinister*] sable and Or.

TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Per fess [sometimes misblazoned *per chief*] sable and argent, a cross gules. [Sometimes blazoned *Argent, a chief sable and overall a cross gules*.]

TEUTONIC ORDER. Argent, a cross sable.

TEUTONIC ORDER, ARMS OF THE HOCHMEISTER. Argent, on a cross sable a cross potent [later *floretty*] Or and overall on an inescutcheon Or an eagle displayed sable.

TOLEDA, KINGDOM OF. Azure, a royal crown Or the cap gules.

TOULOUSE, Counts of. Gules, a cross of Toulouse Or.

TUDOR, OWEN. Gules, a chevron between three tilting helms argent.

UNITED PROVINCES (Low Countries c. 1652). Gules, a lion rampant crowned Or maintaining a sword proper and a sheaf of seven arrows inverted argent tipped Or.

UNITED STATES. Argent, six palets gules and a chief azure.

VALENCE, Earl of Pembroke. Barruly argent and azure, an orle of martlets gules.

VALENCIA, KINGDOM OF. Gules, a city argent.

VASA. Per bend azure and gules, a bend argent surmounted by a vase Or.

VATICAN. Gules, in saltire two keys argent and Or handles bound with a cord gules wards enwrapped by the infibulae of a Papal tiara in chief argent garnished Or. [These are also the arms of the Papacy.]

VERE, Earl of Oxford. Quarterly gules and Or, in canton a mullet argent.

VISCONTI, Duke of Milan. Argent, a serpent glissant palewise vert [sometimes *crowned Or*] vorant an infant [sometimes *demi-man*] gules.

WALES. Quarterly Or and gules, four lions passant gardant counterchanged. [Borne by Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, Prince of GWYNEDD, but still sometimes used as the arms of the Principality of Wales.]

WARENNE, Earl of Surrey. Checky Or and azure.

WARWICK, Earl of. Checky Or and azure, a chevron ermine.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE. Argent, two bars and in chief three mullets gules. [Now used by the District of Columbia.]

WESTPHALIA. Gules, a horse courant argent.

WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH. Gules, two battle-axes addorsed argent hafted proper.

WOLSEY, CARDINAL THOMAS, Chancellor of England. Sable, on a cross engrailed argent a lion passant gules between four leopard's faces azure and on a chief Or a rose between two Cornish choughs proper.

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WÜRTTEMBERG, Duke of. Or, in pale three stag's antlers fesswise sable.

YALE UNIVERSITY. Azure, an open book argent charged with Hebrew letters sable.

YORK, ARCHBISHOPRIC OF. Gules, two keys in saltire argent and in chief a crown Or.

'IMPORTANT' BADGES

BOHUN, Earl of Hereford. Badge. A swan rousant wings addorsed argent ducally gorged and chained Or. [Also the badge of Henry V of England, but he got it from the Bohuns.]

BOURCHIER. Badge. A Bourchier knot.

BOWEN. Badge. A Bowen knot.

BRITTANY. Badge. An ermine passant proper [*i.e., argent marked sable*].

CANADA. Badge. A maple leaf.

EDWARD III OF ENGLAND. Badge. A sunburst Or issuant from clouds proper (*i.e.*, mostly *argent*).

EDWARD IV OF ENGLAND. Badge. A rose *en soleil*. [He used both the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster as the occasion demanded. The tinctureless form is from his Great Seal. {I would protect this only with the rose *gules* or *argent*.]

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE. Badge [his *Shield for Peace*]. Sable, three ostrich feathers argent [sometimes *Or*] each with its quill transfixing a scroll argent bearing the words *ICH DIEN* sable.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN. *Môn*. Dark, a sixteen-petalled chrysanthemum light. [Used in the specific form *Gules, a chrysanthemum of sixteen petals Or* when His Imperial Majesty Hirohito was installed as a knight of the Garter.]

ENGLAND. Badge. A Tudor rose. [When used as a Royal badge, the rose is *crowned proper*.]

ENGLAND, HEIR APPARENT OF [not to be confused with the Prince of Wales]. Badge. Three ostrich feathers in pile argent enfiling a crown Or the quills surmounting [sometimes *piercing*, sometimes *surmounted by*] a scroll argent bearing the words *ICH DIEN* sable.

FRANCE. Royal badge. A fleur-de-lis Or.

GARTER, ORDER OF THE. Badge. A garter buckled in annulo azure garnished and charged with the words *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE* Or.

IRELAND. Badge. A shamrock vert. [When used as a Royal badge, the shamrock is *crowned proper*.]

IRELAND. Royal badge. A harp Or stringed argent crowned proper.

LANCASTER, HOUSE OF. Badge. A rose gules

MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Badge. A Maltese cross argent.

MARTIN LUTHER. Badge. Azure, a rose argent seeded of a heart gules charged with a Latin cross sable all within an annulet Or.

PLANTAGENET, HOUSE OF. Badge. A slip of broom plant (*planta genista*) proper.

RICHARD I OF ENGLAND. Badge. An estoile between the horns of a crescent.

RICHARD II OF ENGLAND. Badge. A hart lodged argent armed and ducally gorged [sometimes also *chained*] Or.

RICHARD III OF ENGLAND. Badge. A boar passant argent.

SAVOY, HOUSE OF. Badge. A Savoy knot.

SCOTLAND. Badge. A thistle proper. [When used as a Royal badge, the thistle is *crowned proper*.]

STAFFORD. Badge. A Stafford knot.

STEWART. Badge. A thistle proper.

TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Badge. A Latin cross formy gules.

TEUTONIC ORDER. Badge. A Latin cross formy sable fimbriated argent.

TOKUGAWA. *Môn*. Dark, three hollyhock leaves in pall inverted tips to centre within and stems conjoined to an annulet light.

TUDOR, HOUSE OF. Badge. A Tudor rose [*i.e.*, a red and a white rose, one impaling, surmounting, quartering, or otherwise combined with the other].

TUDOR, HOUSE OF. Badge. A dragon passant gules.

WAKE. Badge. A Wake knot.

WALES. Badge. A leek proper.

WARWICK. Badge. A bear statant erect argent muzzled and chained gules supporting a ragged staff argent.

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YORK, HOUSE OF. Badge. A rose argent.

'IMPORTANT' FLAGS

[There is a possibility that some of these are not quite right. In particular, there is some question about those preceded by a question mark. Note that a number of national flags are also missing. **Our policy is to protect all national flags**; those now missing will be added as they are brought forward.]

ALBANIA, People's Republic of. Flag. Gules, a double-headed eagle displayed sable and in chief a mullet voided Or. [The mullet was removed in 1992.]

ALGERIA. Flag. Per fess vert and argent, a mullet between the horns of a decrescent gules.

ANDORRA. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, a pale Or.

ARMENIA. Flag. Per fess gules and Or, a fess azure (or perhaps *bleu-celeste*).

AUSTRALIA. Flag. Azure, a representation of the Southern Cross argent and a canton of the Union Jack and in dexter base a mullet of seven points argent.

?AZERBAIJAN. Flag. Per fess azure and vert, on a fess gules a mullet of eight points between the horns of a decrescent argent.

BELARUS. Flag. Argent, a fess gules.

BELGIUM. Flag. Per pale sable and gules, a pale Or.

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA. Flag. Argent, on an escutcheon azure a bend argent between six fleurs-de-lis Or.

BULGARIA. Flag. Per fess argent and gules, a fess vert.

CANADA. Flag. Gules, on a pale argent a maple leaf gules.

CORNWALL. Flag. Sable, a cross argent.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Battle flag. Gules, a saltire azure fimbriated and mullety argent.

CROATIA. Flag. Per fess gules and azure, a fess argent overall an inescutcheon checky gules and argent.

CYPRUS. Flag. Argent, a map of Cyprus Or within a laurel wreath vert.

CZECH REPUBLIC. Flag. Per pall azure gules and argent.

DENMARK. Flag [the *Dannebrog*]. Gules, a cross argent.

EGYPT. Flag. Per fess gules and sable, on a fess argent an eagle displayed contourny Or. [The eagle is highly stylized, and some of the *argent* shows through. Its tail is surmounted by a pair of laurel sprigs *in chevron inverted*, and it holds in both claws a white scroll bearing Arabic writing in gold.]

ENGLAND. Flag [the *cross of St. George*]. Argent, a cross gules.

ESTONIA. Flag. Per fess azure and argent, a fess sable. [One correspondent gives the tincture of the fess as *vert*, but *sable* seems to be correct.]

EUREKA FLAG. Flag. Azure, a crux stellata argent.

FINLAND. Flag. Argent, a cross bleu-celeste.

FRANCE, Republic of. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, a pale argent.

?GEORGIA. Flag. Murrey, a canton (or perhaps a *quarter*) per fess sable and argent.

GERMANY. Flag. Per fess sable and Or, a fess gules.

GERMANY (1935-45). Flag. Gules, on a plate a cross gammadion saltirewise sable.

GREECE. Flag. Barry of nine azure and argent, on a canton azure a cross argent.

HUNGARY, Republic of. Flag. Per fess gules and vert, a fess argent.

ICELAND. Flag. Azure, on a cross argent another gules. [This could also be blazoned *Azure, a cross gules fimbriated argent.*]

IRELAND (ancient). Flag. Argent, a saltire gules.

IRELAND, Republic of. Flag. Per pale vert and tenné, a pale argent.

ISRAEL. Flag. Argent, a *Mogen David* between two bars azure.

ITALY. Flag. Per pale vert and gules, a pale argent.

JAPAN. Flag. Argent, a torteau.

LATVIA. Flag. Purpure (or *Gules*), a fess argent. [The field is not a good heraldic tincture, but rather somewhere between these two, perhaps akin to *murrey*.]

LEBANON. Flag. Gules, on a fess argent a cedar proper.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Flag. Per fess azure and gules, in canton a crown Or.

LITHUANIA. Flag. Per fess Or and gules, a fess vert.

LUXEMBURG. Flag. Per fess gules and azure, a fess argent.

MACEDONIA. Flag. Gules, a sun Or.

MALTA. Flag. Per pale argent and gules. For augmentation, in canton the George Cross proper.

MALTA, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF. Flag. Gules, a Maltese cross argent.

MOLDOVA. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, on a pale Or an eagle displayed brunâtre[?]. [One correspondent gives this as *Per pale azure and gules, on a pale Or an eagle displayed voided sable charged on its chest with an escutcheon per fess gules and azure, several blobs Or.*]

MONACO. Flag. Per fess gules and argent.

MOROCCO. Flag. Gules, a mullet voided and interlaced vert.

NETHERLANDS. Flag. Per fess gules and azure, a fess argent.

NEW ZEALAND. Flag. Azure, in cross four mullets gules fimbriated argent and a canton of the Union Jack.

NORWAY. Flag. Gules, on a cross argent another azure. [This could also be blazoned *Gules, a cross azure fimbriated argent.*]

POLAND. Flag. Per fess argent and gules.

PORTUGAL. Flag. Gules, a tierce vert and overall on an armillary sphere Or an inescutcheon of the arms of Portugal.

RED CRESCENT. Flag. Argent, a decrescent gules.

RED CROSS. Flag. Argent, a cross couped gules.

RUMANIA. Flag. Per pale azure and gules, a pale Or.

RUSSIA. Flag. Or, a double-headed eagle sable displayed armed crowned and maintaining an orb and sceptre Or.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Flag. Per fess argent and gules, a fess azure.

SAN MARINO. Flag. Per fess argent and bleu-celeste.

SCOTLAND. Flag [the *cross of St. Andrew*]. Azure, a saltire argent.

SLOVAKIA. Flag. Per fess argent and gules, a fess azure overall on an inescutcheon gules a patriarchal cross argent issuant from a trimount azure.

SLOVENIA. Flag. Per fess argent and gules, a fess and in dexter chief on an escutcheon azure in chief three mullets Or and on a trimount argent two bars wavy azure. [The escutcheon is *fimbriated gules.*]

SPAIN. Flag. Gules, a fess Or.

SWEDEN. Flag. Azure, a cross Or.

SYRIA. Flag. Per fess gules and sable, on a fess argent two mullets vert.

TEMPLARS, ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS. Flag. Argent, a chief sable.

TEXAS, REPUBLIC OF. Flag. Per pale argent and gules, on a chief azure a mullet argent.

TUNISIA. Flag. Gules, on a plate within the horns of a decrescent a mullet gules.

TURKEY. Flag. Gules, between the horns of a decrescent a mullet argent.

UKRAINE. Flag. Per fess azure and Or. [One correspondent gives the first tincture as *bleu-celeste.*]

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. Flag. Gules, in canton a hammer and sickle in saltire and to chief a mullet voided Or.

UNITED KINGDOM. Flag [the *Union Jack*]. Azure, on a saltire argent another gyronny argent and gules and overall on a cross argent another gules. [A simpler but slightly inaccurate blazon is *Azure, on a saltire argent another gules and overall on a cross argent another gules.*]

UNITED NATIONS. Flag. Azure, a north polar projection of the terrestrial globe within a laurel wreath argent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Flag. Barry of thirteen gules and argent, a canton azure mullety argent.

?UZBEKISTAN. Flag. Per fess bleu-celeste and vert, a fess argent fimbriated gules, in chief 12 mullets 3, 4, and 5, and in dexter chief a decrescent argent.

VATICAN. Flag. Per pale Or and argent, in sinister two keys in saltire argent and Or handles bound with a cord gules wards enwrapped by the infibulae of a Papal tiara in chief argent garnished Or.

WALES. Flag. Per fess argent and vert, a dragon passant gules.

YUGOSLAVIA. Flag. Per fess azure and gules, a fess argent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
ABOUT THE "MODEST PROPOSAL"

Da'ud ibn Auda
Laurel King of Arms

What is the "Modest Proposal"?

In brief, the Modest Proposal is a proposition that the College of Arms will no longer check for conflict most non-SCA armory, with the exception of national flags, national arms, and the armory of certain other important corporate entities and individuals. The non-SCA armory that the College will continue to check against will be added to the SCA Armorial and Ordinary.

What is it supposed to do?

The Proposal's several goals include: making it easier for the SCA's participants to register simple, period-style armory (see also "What will be the effect of the Modest Proposal on submissions returns?" below); to reduce the workload on the commenting heralds by reducing the amount of time spent in checking for conflicts; and to reduce the number of books that commenting heralds need access to (usually by purchasing at their own expense) in order to research armory submissions and comment on them effectively. This latter should also have the effect of making it practical for mid-level kingdom heralds to check for conflict with a reasonable level of confidence.

When is it supposed to go into effect?

The current goal is to have it "on line" for all submissions sent out from each Kingdom beginning in January 1995, and fully implemented at all levels at the Laurel meeting of May 1995.

I would like to have a firm list in hand to check against before we implement the Proposal. What are we going to check against?

The proposed list of protected non-SCA armory has been in discussion for most of 1994 now, and all the commenting members of the College of Arms have received copies of the proposed list. Unless there is strong support for adding one or more large categories of armory to that list, it is already close to final form for the Initial Implementation List.

At what point does Laurel intend to have available the Initial Implementation List?

It is Laurel's goal to have a mailout of the Initial Implementation List to everyone on the College of Arms mailing list prior to the implementation date, as well as making a copies available on the Internet and CompuServe and to anyone else who requests one. Anyone who receives a copy may copy and distribute it, with the proviso that no unauthorized additions, deletions, or changes are made to it. It will also appear in the Armorial & Ordinary in the next available update.

What is the format when there is something that isn't on the list that someone thinks should be protected?

If it is not a potential conflict call against something by an SCA submitter currently being processed, the procedure is to write a "Letter of Intent to Protect", in the same basic format as a Letter of Intent. The name of the owner of the armory and its blazon should be listed, and then the reason(s) why it should be added to the list of protected non-SCA armory should be given. The College will have the regular commentary period in which to discuss whether or not it should be added to the list.

If it is a potential conflict call against SCA armory in process, the same criteria as in a Letter of Intent to Protect should be covered in a Letter of Comment on the SCA submission. Generally, Laurel will pend the SCA submission for a month or two to allow further discussion of the non-SCA armory meeting the criteria for being added to the protected list. At the end of the pend period, Laurel will either register the SCA submission (because the College has chosen not to protect the non-SCA armory) or register the non-SCA armory and add it to the protected list and return the SCA submission. Unless current submission patterns change considerably, it is expected that the latter would happen relatively rarely.

I feel that we putting a number of different sources into the same category, and "throwing the baby out with the bath water". I do not feel the same about a lot of what is in, for instance, *Fabulous Heraldry*, which Alfgar the Sententious put together more or less for his own amusement, as I do about *Hateful Heraldry*, which Vuong Mahn put together to help address a problem perceived by the College at the time.

    No problem. What specifically from Hateful Heraldry are you recommending that we "register" with the SCA to protect? Why do you believe that it should be protected? These are the same two (and pretty much only) questions we are asking of <u>any</u> armory recommended for protection, from whatever source. Write it up a letter of intent to protect. (Consider also whether any of the armory from *Hateful Heraldry* may fall under the Offensiveness clause in the Rules for Submission.)

Won't the Modest Proposal create <u>more</u> work than usual for commenting heralds who recognize the inherent incompleteness of any imminent initial list and who will then end up filling in the gaps?

    Why would it create "more work than usual"? Commenting heralds should check the same sources and see if they recognize the name and/or armory. Is it sufficiently important that we might·want to protect? Most of the time, the answer should be "no". Go on to the next item, without having to take the time to write a conflict comment. <u>Less</u> "work than usual".

    If the answer to the importance question is "yes", decide why, and say why in· a letter of comment. How much "more work" is that? Very little, really. And even that much is only for the short term, while we are still determining the edges of what is sufficiently "important". Once we all have an improved grasp of what that is, the amount of regular conflict checking in non-SCA sources should diminish to nearly nothing. I have every reason to expect that in a relatively short while it will come down to most commenters checking non-SCA sources for conflict only when a submission seems "familiar" to them in some way, and they will check these sources to see why.

Couldn't we be leaving the SCA open to legal action, like with the problem of the old Chirurgeon's badge?

    We have opinions from Norroy and Ulster and from Bluemantle of the English College of Arms, and from the Clerk of the Court of the Lyon King of Arms, all of whom told us the same thing. These are the authorities in the most strictly regulated heraldic jurisdictions, and they all are telling us that insofar as they are concerned, the use of SCA armory within the context of the SCA is the same to them as the use of armory in play; that is to say, they don't care. It is the use of <u>any</u> armory outside the context of the SCA which they themselves did not grant that they concern themselves with, irrespective of any "conflict" issue. That is something totally separate from any conflict checking the SCA may or may not choose do. The Modest Proposal will not affect potential legal action in any way whatsoever.

    The problem with the Chirurgeon's badge only arose to begin with because SCA armory was used where it didn't belong; at a Red Cross meeting, quite outside the context of the SCA, and it was decided to change the badge not because of any threatened legal action but because it was the right thing to do.

SCA armory is used where it interacts with the public. Armory is deliberately used at public demos as a way of attracting attention to the SCA. Wouldn't this be a potential problem?

    Why would it be? Isn't an SCA demo "within the context of the SCA"? The non-SCA heraldic authorities would certainly view the presentation of, for example, Shakespeare's Henry V including a display of Royal English and other armory at a public outdoor gathering as within the "context" of theater. Just as the location does not necessarily change the context of theater, location does not change the "context" of the SCA in the view of the authorities.

We have been telling our clients that they can use their registered armory as armory. They use it in medieval ways (they embroider it on clothes, they carve it into boxes, they paint it on dishes, etc.) and they use it in modern ways (they wear it on T-shirts, they paint it on their cars, they use it on their stationery, etc.). And they don't use it only in the SCA. They use their own and group devices and badges in modern public ways. If we are going to institute the Modest Proposal, before we do so we need to start a major campaign to convince our clients that what they have is <u>not</u> "real" armory, and that they shouldn't treat it as such.

    We <u>should</u> have been telling our clients (and indeed, have officially so told them, in the broadest available forum, Tournaments Illuminated, which is mailed to every member) that they can use their registered

armory as armory within the context of the SCA and that they should not be using it outside that context. As for convincing them that "what they have is <u>not</u> 'real' armory, and that they shouldn't treat it as such", it isn't and they shouldn't, but that does not affect and will not be affected by the implementation of the Modest Proposal.

I don't understand Laurel's comment that if we don't institute the Modest Proposal there would be more and more SCA-prepared conflict books (presumably along the lines of Combo I and II).

Many heralds, in and out of the SCA, have compiled or are compiling or will compile ordinaries, for whatever reason (I would hope that research is the underlying motive). There will no doubt be some of the better ones, like the recent "new Papworth" by Chesshyre and Woodcock, which we would choose to add to Appendix E. A new source could become available at any time that enough members of the College believe should be added to the list of protected armory that Laurel will do so. This has happened in the past, with such sources as Renesse and Siebmacher (to which only a few members of the College have had access) and various SCA-compiled ordinaries (Public Heraldry, Combos I and II). There is every reason to expect that when the next volume of the "new Papworth" becomes available, it, too, will be added to Appendix E. The SCA College of Arms has a demonstrable record of adding ordinaries as they become available. How can we then believe that the College will <u>not</u> add other ordinaries in the future?

If the Modest Proposal is implemented, won't people just open books like Woodward or Burke's Peerage and go "shopping" for arms?

It has been my experience from working directly with submitters that the vast majority of the SCA's participants desire armory that is unique to them. Most people in the SCA today who submit arms and badges are trying to design something that fits them; the conflicts that occur do so because of the submitter's good heraldic taste (or heraldic bad luck), not because they saw a device that they want to "adopt" for themselves.

Additionally, knowingly adopting armory which belongs to someone else, inside or outside of the SCA, is morally wrong. Most people already know this and have no desire to do it..

What will be the effect of the Modest Proposal on submissions returns?

Well, let's take a look at some real returns. The following lists were compiled from the Laurel Letters of Acceptances and Returns, as well as from the internal LoARs of the Outlands, Ansteorra, and Calontir. Internal returns were included because many are caught at the kingdom level, and these returns are an important part of determining the real amount of work (and submitter frustration) we will be saving. The ILoARs from these three kingdoms were used because they are the ones I have access to. The LoARs and ILoARs were simply taken in chronological order from this year, and were not otherwise "selected" in any way.

The sources cited in the returns are found in Appendix E to the Administrative Handbook of the College of Arms.

Of Laurel returns for non-SCA conflicts, we find the following:

In the November 1994 LoAR, SCA submissions were returned for conflict against:
     HMSubmarine Seawolf
     Clopton (Papworth)
     Seti (Hawley)
     St. Christopher-Neviss (Flags, Combo II)*
     James IV of Scotland (badge, Combo II)
     Haward (Papworth)
     Ireton (Papworth)
     Satake (Hawley)
     Mori (Hawley)

Kornhooper (Woodward, Combo II)
Pile (Papworth)

In the October 1994 LoAR:
       Dragho (Woodward, Combo II)
       Stanton (Papworth)
       Mawle (Chesshyre & Woodcock)
       Lamont (Papworth)
       Belau (Flag)*
       Horneck (Papworth)
       ?ent (Chesshyre & Woodcock)
       Dudley (badge, Combo II)
       British Commandos (Military Ordinary)
       Hirano (Hawley)
       Sidney Smith, Esq. (Fox-Davies)
       The Honorable Society of the Inner Temple (Public/Combo I)
       Pollia (Woodward, Combo II)
       Peet (Papworth)
       81st West African Division (MilOrd)

In the September 1994 LoAR:
       Akimoto (Hawley)
       Jago (Rietstap)
       Akizuki (Hawley)
       van Blommestein (Woodward, Combo II)
       Nishio (Hawley)
       Wallies (Papworth)
       Kondo (Hawley)
       Breant (Papworth)
       Ferri (Woodward, Combo II)
       Tatnell (Papworth)
       Ley (Papworth)
       Kempthorne (Papworth)
       Fouger (Dictionnaire Heraldique, Combo II)

In the August 1994 LoAR:
       Fotherby (Papworth)
       Prince of Wales (badge)*
       Monna (Hawley)
       Chaffin (Papworth)
       Prenne (Papworth)
       Martell (Papworth)
       Bracegirdle (Papworth)
       Knight-Erskine of Pitrodrie (Combo I, Lyon I)
       Podenham (Papworth)
       Brock (Papworth)
       Martynaux (Papworth)
       Wildenfels (Woodward)
       Nightingale (Papworth)
       Burdus (Papworth)
       Trenothen (Papworth)
       Hampden (Papworth)
       Sir Francis Drake (Papworth)*

Bullbrooke (Papworth)
Lutwyche (Papworth)
Crowan (Papworth)
Barneis (Papworth)
Mayster Gulford (Combo II)

Of kingdom-level returns for non-SCA conflict, we find the following:

In the Outlands ILoAR of October 1, 1994:
James IV of Scotland (badge, Combo II)

In the Outlands ILoAR of September 5, 1994:
There were no returns for non-SCA conflict

In the Outlands ILoAR of August 1, 1994:
Barnaveile (Papworth, p. 613)
James III (badge, Combo II)
Bradley (Papworth)
Morton (Papworth)
Ellis (Papworth)

In the Outlands ILoAR of July 1, 1994:
Marney (Papworth)
Astlen (Papworth)
Ben (Papworth)

In the Outlands ILoAR of June 1, 1994:
Berton (Papworth)

In the Calontir ILoAR of October 21, 1994:
Brereleigh (Papworth)

In the Calontir ILoAR of August 19, 1994:
Pellinore (Papworth)

In the Calontir ILoAR of July 15, 1994:
There were no returns for non-SCA conflicts

In the Calontir ILoAR of June 10, 1994:
Radell (Papworth)

In the Calontir ILoAR of May 20, 1994:
Allye (Papworth)

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of October 1994:
Le Fanu (Australian)

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of July 1994
No Returns listed

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of June 1994
Various unspecified "Mundane conflicts"

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of April 1994
       Brett (Papworth)
       James I (badge, Combo II)

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of March 1994
       Hothersell (Papworth)
       Falk (Renesse)
       Lessendrum (Lyon I)

In the Ansteorra ILoAR of February 1994
       Haggard (Papworth)
       . Caine (Papworth)

Items which have been "starred" with an asterisk (*) are items which are on the Initial Implementation List, and include two national flags, a royal badge, and the arms of Sir Francis Drake. How "important" are the rest of these arms? Important enough for us to continue to protect their armory within the context of the SCA?

Finally, and perhaps of greatest import, how many of the coats and badges against which SCA submissions were returned do you recognize? How many of them can you cite blazons for without looking them up in the ordinaries in which they appear? And how many of them would you recognize if you saw them at an SCA event? Isn't this a truer test of their "importance" than their inclusion in an ordinary which someone, somewhere, compiled?