Non Scriptum Non Est

Letter of Registration and Return

May 2014

Unto Their Imperial Majesties, and to all unto these letters come do I, Baron Sebastian Javier de la Cruz, Imperial Sovereign of Arms, send greetings.

This is the Official Letter of Registration and Return for the month of May, 2014.

Reports were received from the following chapters:

Esperance, Lancaster, Malta, Monaco, Somerset, Stirling, Terre Neuve, Wolfendorf

The following chapters did not send in reports:

Albion, Alhambra, Altland, Auroch's Fjord, Bisqaia, Brandenburg, Brunico, Caer Leon, Cashel, Chesapeake, Connacht, Constantinople, Cyprus, Drachetor, Gloucester, Isle of Crete, Mann Abhainn, Murrisk, Pembroke, Raven's Fjord, Roanoke, Thinaria, Tyr-Lynn, Umbria, York


The devices received this month have been documented below. As well, I have some reinstatements of devices which had been released in a LoRR from last year.

Following the registrations, releases, and reinstatements, I invite you all to take a look at the very excellent article by HE Dame Constance, Beltazure Queen of Arms. This month, she tackles the history and design of heraldic standards.

In Service to the Empire,

BARON SEBASTIAN JAVIER DE LA CRUZ
BARON IMPERIAL & ROYAL
IMPERIAL SOVEREIGN OF ARMS
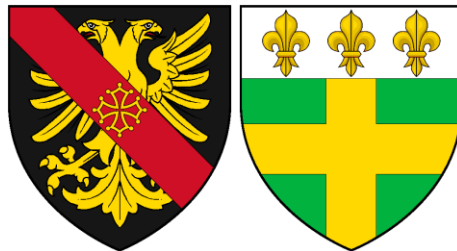
CORRECTIONS:

Somerset

Estate of Somerset
Device   *27-00*
Azure, three lions passant Argent.
These arms are historic arms for the Duchy of Somerset.
However, Somerset wishes to have them reserved for use for
current and former Crowns of Somerset.

REGISTERED:

Esperance

House Glimlachen
Device   *01-02*
Per pale Or and Sable, a chevron inverted embattled on chief,
and in chief two crescents inverted Counterchanged.

House Glimlachen
Device   *01-02*
Per pale Sable and Or, a chevron inverted embattled on chief,
and in chief two crescents inverted Counterchanged.

House Glimlachen
Badge   *01-02*
Or, a fess embattled and in chief a crescent inverted Sable.

House Glimlachen
Badge   *01-02*
Sable, a fess embattled and in chief a crescent inverted Or.
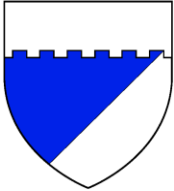
Leata of Esperance

Device 7132

Azure, a pall Argent and in chief a plate.

Lysle Anne Vogel Niquette of Argyl

Device 1419

Per bend sinister Azure and Argent, a chief embattled Argent.

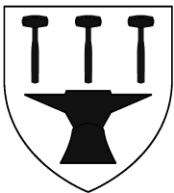# Lancaster

Kevin Taylor

Device 8581

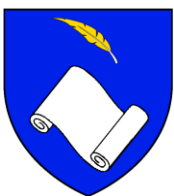Azure, a bend double cotissed Argent.

Merlin Magnus

Device 8052

Argent, an anvil and in chief three hammers Sable.

Rhythwyn

Device 8051

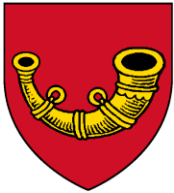Azure, a scroll unfurled Argent and in chief a quill Argent, feathered Or.

Tilo

Device 8136

Argent, a chevron between three fleur-de-lis Vert.

REINSTATED:

<u>Terre Neuve</u>

March of Where dat al Row
Device   *02-02*
Gules, a horn Or.
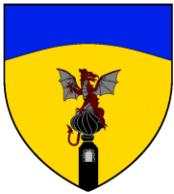
Barony of Dreki Lopt
Device   *02-02*
Per pale Gules and Argent, two dragons combattant
Counterchanged maintaining a crown Sable.

Barony of Spire Heights
Device   *02-02*
Or, a dragon displayed regardant Gules perched atop an onion
domed tower issuant Sable, and a chief enarched Azure.

House Eagles Roost
Device   *02-02*
Quarterly Gules and Or, an eagle displayed maintaining in its
talons an arrow fesswise all Counterchanged.

House Y Ddraig ap Rhyfel
Device   *02-02*
Per pale Argent and Sable, a dragon rampant Gules and in chief
a length of chain Counterchanged.

RETURNED:

Esperance

Godric of Windsor
Device   *8917*

Barry Or and Azure, on a chief of the first two pallets between two base esquired of the second and overall an inescutcheon Argent.

(ISOA Note: The use of the esquired base in chief as well as a non-charged inescutcheon are rare ways to treat and charge a field. If further examples exist, I would be willing to let a device like this one pass. However, this device in particular is the historical arms of Edmund Mortimer, 3rd Earl of March {1352-1381}. If this device were used as inspiration, with further documentation as to this particular type of field treatment, it would pass. At this time, and per the Heraldry Manual {1.II.K}, mundane historical arms are not registerable within the Adrian Empire.)

Stirling

Serelle Llywelyn
Device   *2958*

Azure, an ermine and in chief three crescents in chevron Argent.
(ISOA Note: Conflicts with Ana Llywelyn of Stirling {Azure, a sea-horse and in chief three crescents in chevron Argent}. If a Permission to Conflict letter is received, this device can be registered.)

Wolfendorf

House Jotunheim
Device   *64-02*

Or, a cross barby surmounted by another cross barby saltirewise, all within a border Sable.
(ISOA Note: Conflicts with Ruaidhri Silverhand of Connacht {Or, a wyvern Sable engorged of a crown Or, all within a border Sable} and Duchy of Bisqaia {Or, a pheon inverted within a border Sable.} A second point of difference would be needed to register this device, such as changing the border or cross colors.)

The following information is presented by Dame Constance Rosewall, Beltazure Queen of Arms, on behalf of the College of Arms of the Adrian Empire.

Standards

This month's topic is heraldic standards – not the standards and rules of heraldry, but the large flags, usually wedge shaped with one or two tails used to rally armies around. In my research I have learned one thing: Depending on where and when you are from, there is no One True Way to design a standard. It is also difficult as you look at heraldry farther afield to define what is a "standard" necessarily, since translation is an inexact science, so I have included heraldic display that seems to meet the above definition to a reasonable degree. If you are from late period England, your standard is both the most complicated and the most rigidly defined. There are several excellent examples of what these standards look like.

Funereal Certificate for Sir John Spencer 1599

Williamson, David; *Debrett's Guide to Heraldry and Regali*a. Headline Book Publishing, London 1992

Standard of Sir Henry de Stafford, about 1475

These standards have the flag of England at the fly, and then are divided per fess in the owner's livery colors, and feature their badges and a motto on a ribbon. They may feature other elements from their arms, as well as decorative filler (and diapering). While both of these have straight diagonal

motto ribbons, they may curl more like actual ribbons, twist around the badge elements or be horizontal ribbons. The edges are frequently striped with those same livery colors, but may also have gold fringe. Finally, they seem to all be split for a relatively small portion of the standard length with rounded rather than pointed tails.

In the case of Adrian Empire use, I would suggest using the Imperial flag (Argent a cross Or) if you a third level knight. For a second level knight, I would suggest finding out what arms of your chapter, if any, are allowed for general usage as a chapter flag, and using those arms.

For most other countries, standards are somewhat simpler. Many of them are single color with a single or double pointed tail with a single large charge at the fly and sometimes other smaller charges or motto ribbons elsewhere. Generally, they seem to have much longer tails than the English standards and are more likely to have fringed edges, though not always.

The most well documented standard style is that used in the late 1400s in the Burgundian Wars (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgundian_Wars), many of which were captured. There are several extant banners, though I've used the artists' renditions for the most part simply because they show the details better.

Nach dem Fahnenbuch in Solothurn - Blatt V N° 20 und dem Originalbanner Kat. N° 1145.
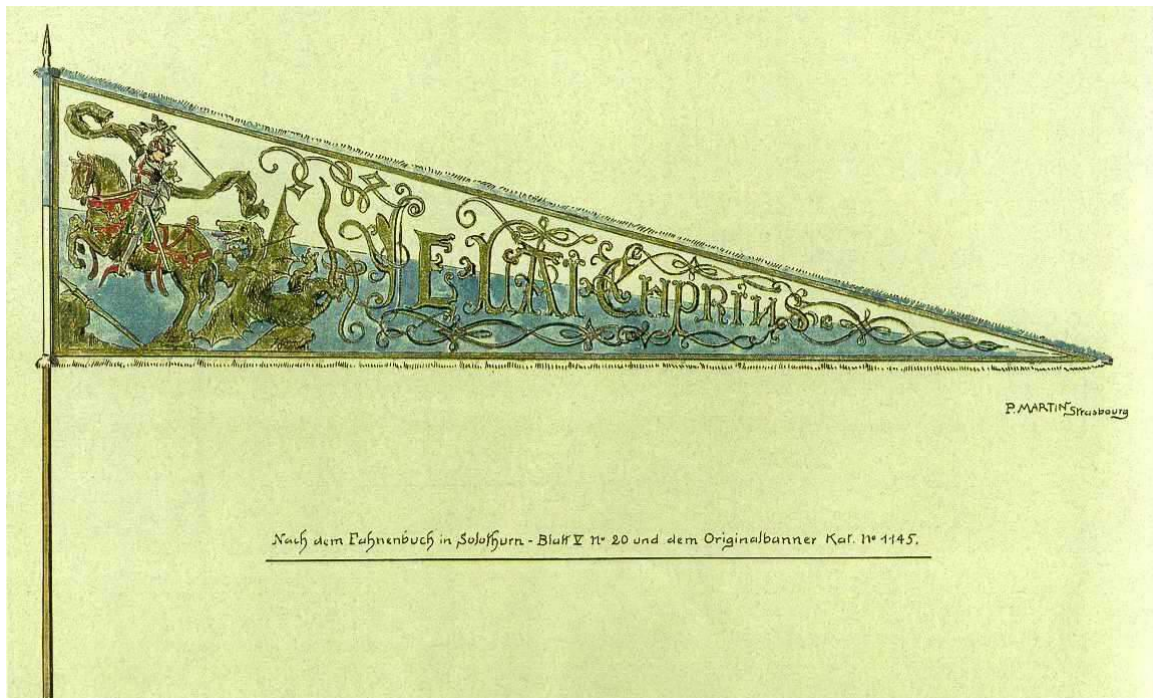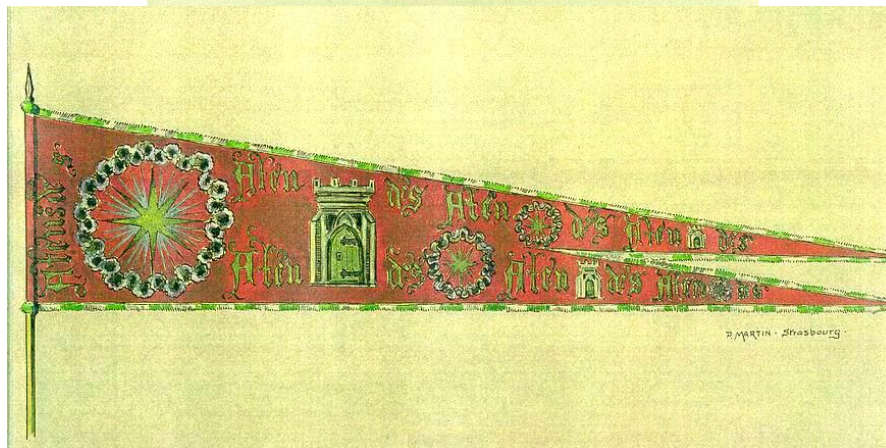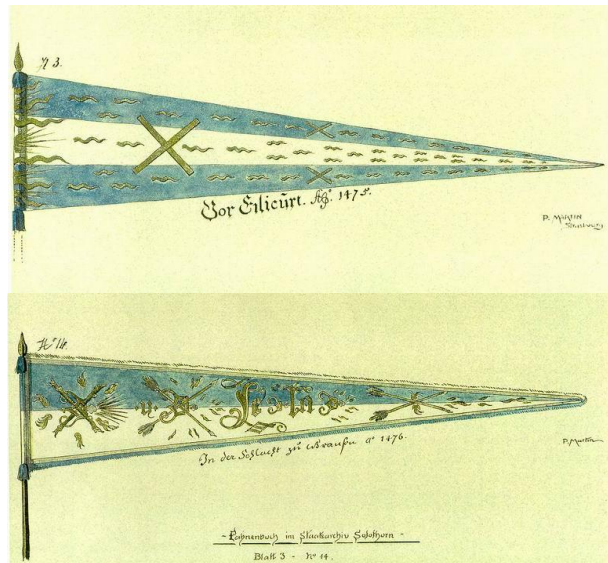
These standards feature firestrikers of Burgundy and the motto of Charles the Bold (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_the_Bold) *Je I'ay emprins'* ("I have undertaken it"). The red cross raguly is also an emblem of Burgundy and can be seen on some of these standards, but not in the more prominent fashion shown on English standards. We see both single and double tailed standards, though all of them are more pointy than rounded. We see both the striped borders and more decorative edging.

While from the same battle, this fragment, described as a "tent flag" instead of standard seems like a large departure from the above, but perhaps that's because it was used for such a different purpose, to mark Charles' actual field dwelling rather than gather troops:
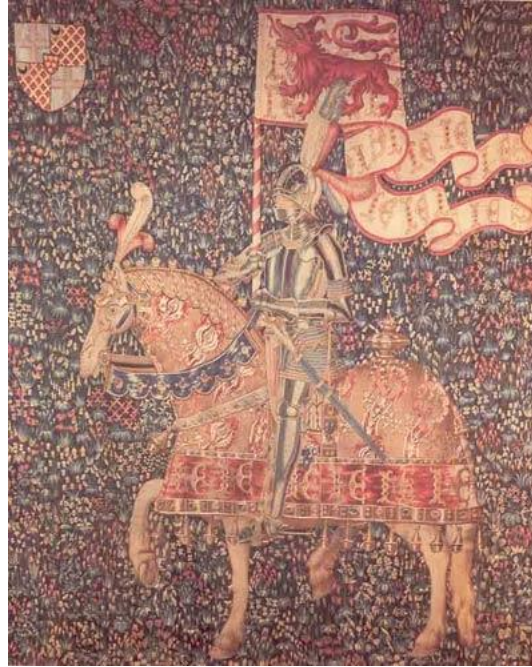

Flag. Burgundian Wars 1476-77. Tent flags Duke Charles the Bold of Burgundy. Canvas, painted. To 1476th origin Murten (FR), Battlefield. Mass height 32 cm, width 58 cm.

There are other French examples other than 15th century Burgundy.

Attacking castle. margin. France 13-14th cent.

Jean de Daillon, Seigneur du Lude and Governor of the Dauphine
French, Approx. 1480

These examples have little in common – the second seems like a familiar pattern with a single charge at the fly, and long tails charge with a motto, though the edges seem to be a single color. The former has a chevronelly field treatment and a single tail. The white stripe may be a motto ribbon, however. This departs so much from other examples, that I'm not sure if it's a standard or one of the thinner pennoncelle or pennants.

There are at least two examples of Scottish standards that are very distinct from those used in England.

Standard of the Earl Marischal of Scotland, carried at the Battle of Flodden Field, 1513

Douglas of Cavers Ceremonial Standard
Believed to have been carried by Archibald Douglas of Cavers at the Battle of Ottrburn 1388
Painted silk   H:1.2m x L: 4m (National Museum of Scotland)

Both of them are single tailed, with several charges at the fly and a prominent motto.

Moving on to Flanders, we have one of the more famous examples of extant standards, the Maid of Ghent standard:

Attributed to Agnes van den Bossche, *The Maid of Ghent* painted battle standard, circa 1481-1482.

This standard was one used for the Ghent Civic Militia, and thus features the Maid of Ghent from the civic arms of the city. The lion is likely a reference to an earlier conflict with Louis II, Count of Flanders; Flanders has a lion on its own arms.

Medieval House Book of Wolfegg Castle, a miscellany of scientific and practical information in text and images that was produced in the region of the Middle Rhine of Germany between 1475 and ca. 1490.

Banner; Date: 1596; Culture: Spanish; Medium: Silk and metal thread; Dimensions: H. 50 x W. 90 inches (27.0 x 228.6 cm); Classification: Textiles-Embroidered; Accession Number: 58.172
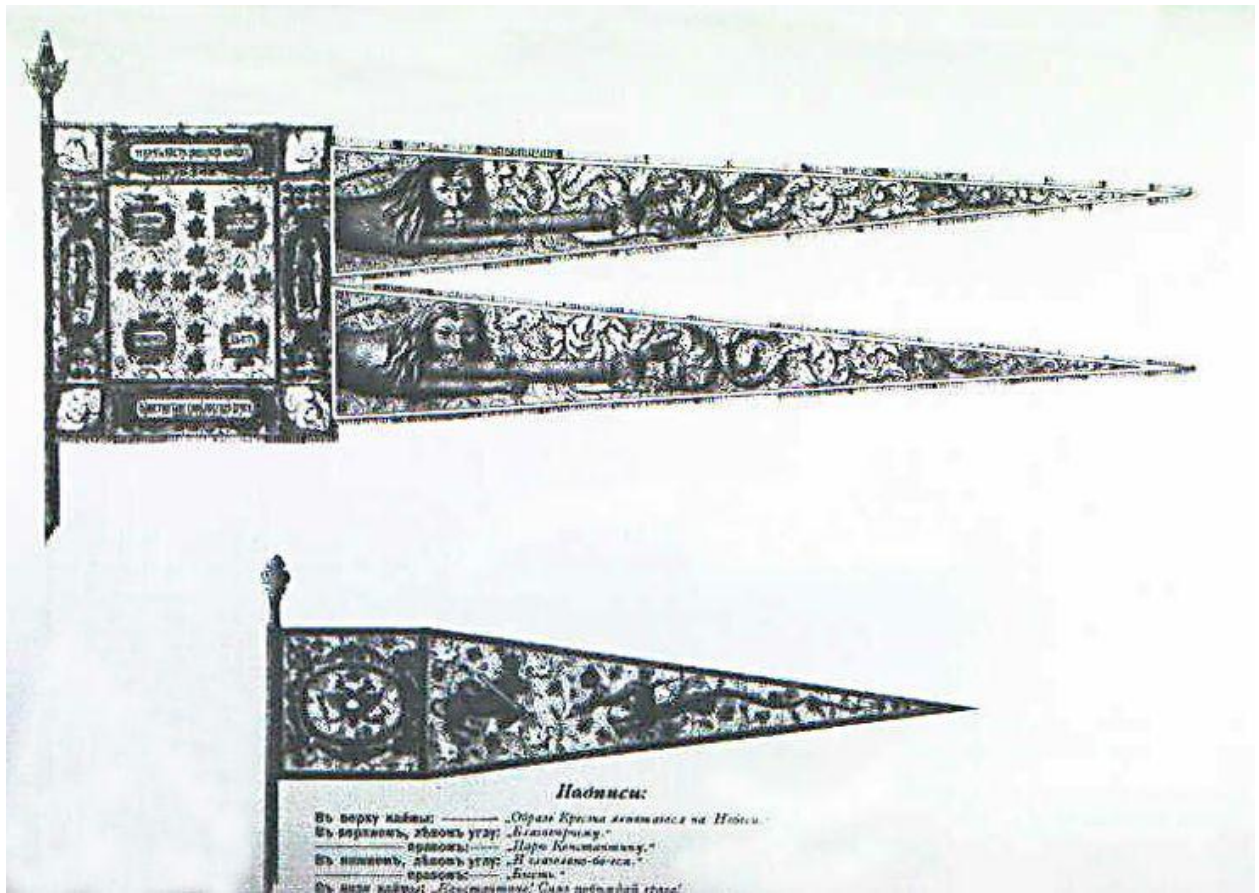
Medieval Russian banners. Year? Original source? From a Military History org, Xenophon Group.
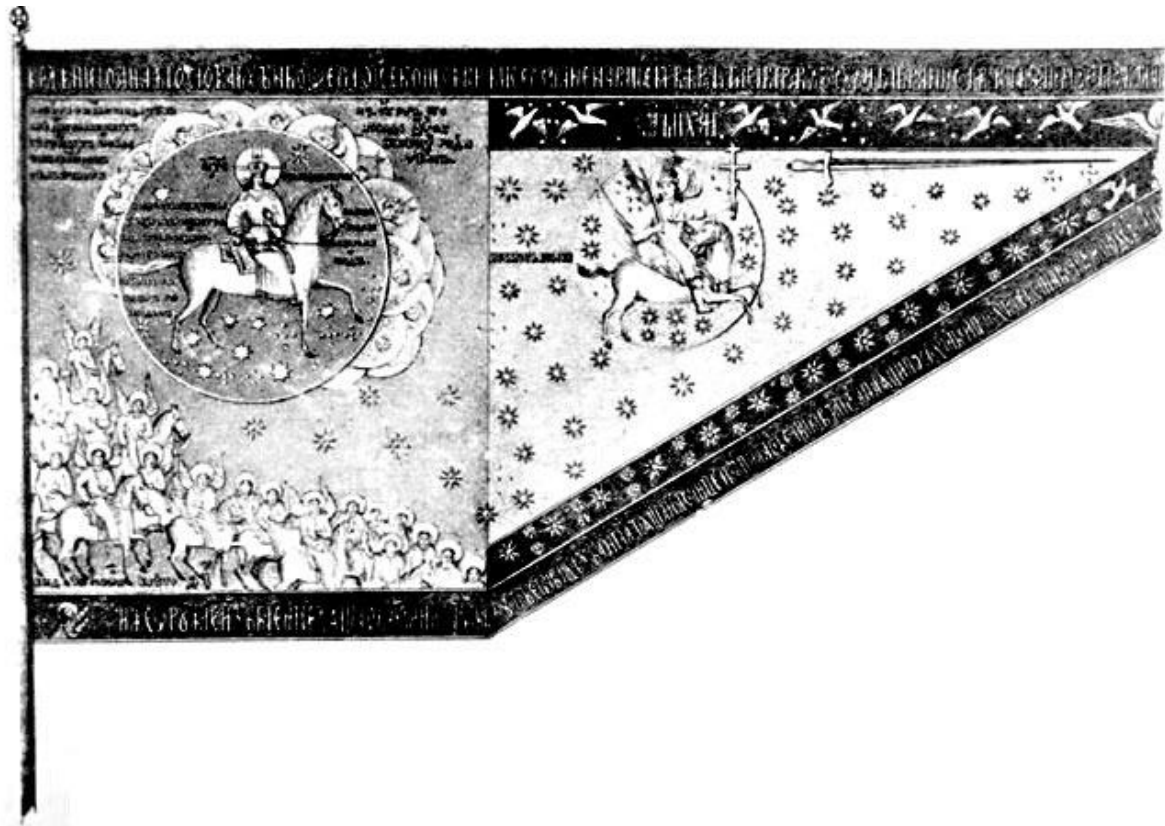
A banner from the armies of Ivan IV (or The Terrible 25 August 1530 – 28 March [O.S. 18 March] 1584)). Truncated description from website, Xenophon Group International: "The standard is made of taffeta material. Its dimensions: height (at the staff) [222.20 cm, or 2.22 meters]; width of the canted side is 12"; length of lower border is 10".

Detail of a miniature of a knight holding a banner with the Garter motto
'Honny soit qui mal y pense,' from the margin of the folio.
Origin:Netherlands, S. (Bruges) Attribution:Master of the London Wavrin
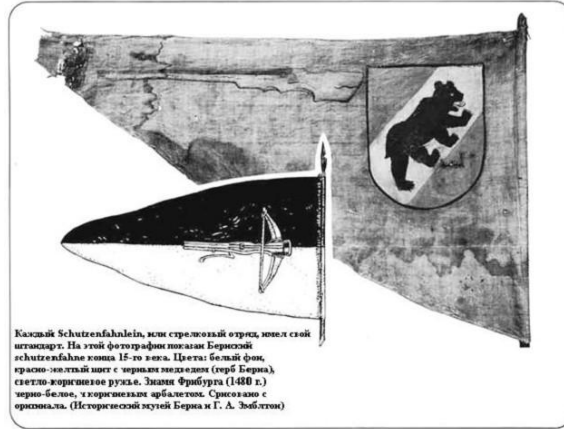
These banners are reportedly Swiss - I had difficulty either translating or finding other references to the left banner, but it is reportedly from Bern. The right banner, described as being from a "race troop", at least as translated by Google, is this a standard? It's triangular, and longer than tall, so perhaps. Bremgarten, Aargau is in Switzerland.

Schützenfahne des Grafen von Nassau - erbeutet bei Granson 1476 (Kat n° 1136 - Fahnenbuch.)
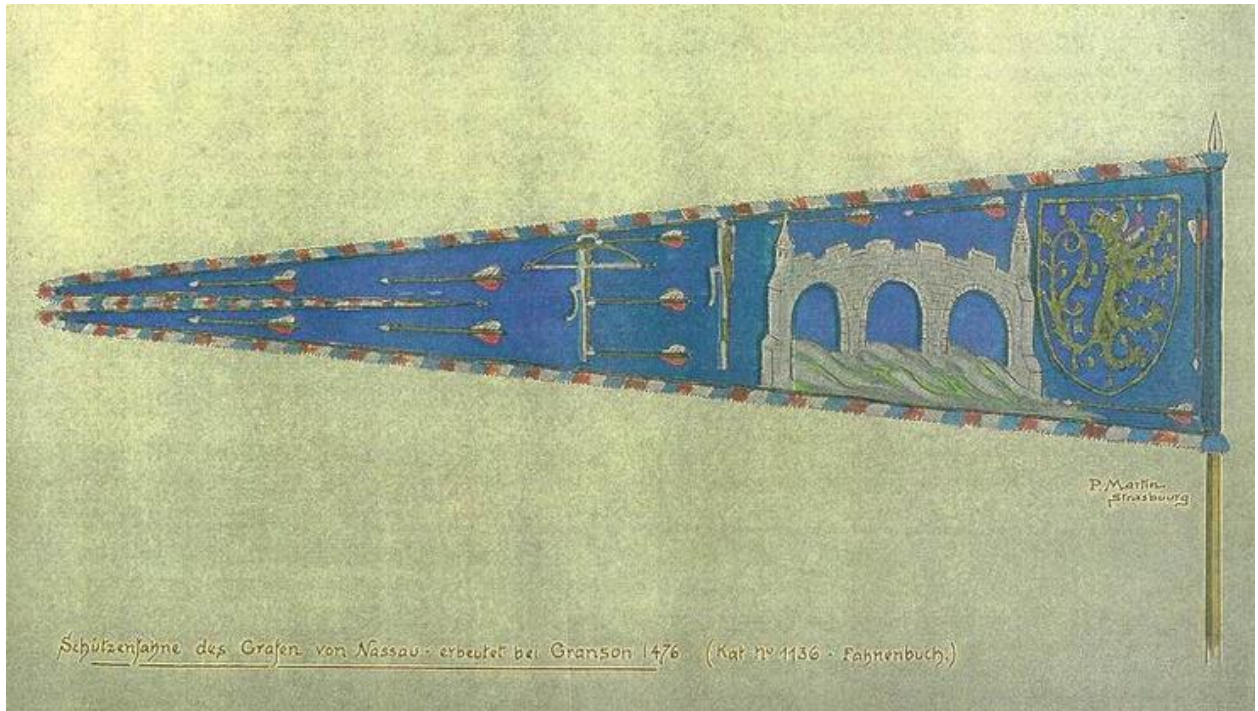
Banner of the Count of Nassau Booty Battle of Grandson. Triangular oblong. auction on blue cloth shield of arms of the Counts of Nassau, a golden lion with crown on a blue background and surrounded by a border of gold. Later there is a silver bridge with three arches above the green waters. Two springs in front and the other a profile of 11 arrows with feathers and red-white. The cloth is surrounded by about 7cm wide fringes. blue-white-red.

This standard is easily the most complex outside of the late period English standards, with a shield depicting the actual arms of the owner, plus complex details AND a three colored fringe or bound border. Nassau is an area within Germany.
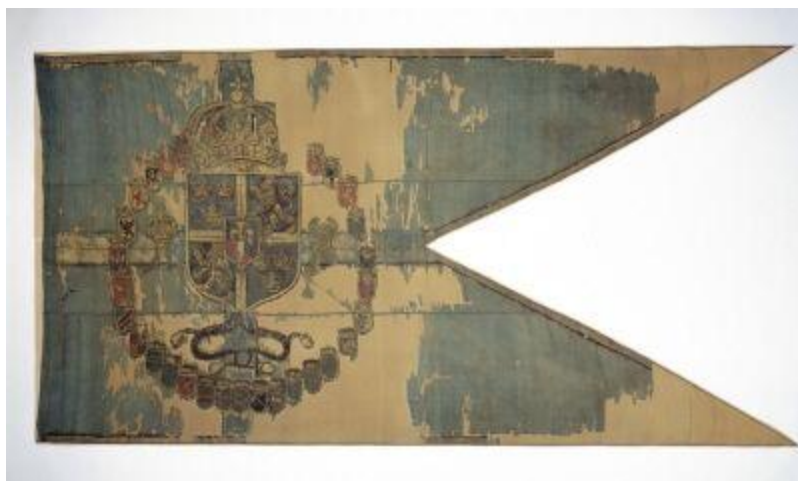
Nationwide banner Johan III, Sigismund
Funeral Fana MUSEUM Armoury Dating 1594

Given the names that this associated with, it is likely either late period Polish or Swedish (Sigismund III of Poland was son of John III of Sweden). Without knowing the size for certain, this might be a standard or it might be a flag. With the tiny shields arrayed around the central device, I suspect this is quite large. The arms at the center do appear to be the arms of House Vasa, the royal house of Sweden at the time, pictured to the right.

My apologies for rambling more than usual – it was great fun to find all of these examples from different areas. There are some odd gaps, as usual. In particular, I wish I could have found more from Germany and Spain, and really anything at all from Italy, but I will continue the hunt and hopefully find something useful. Here is one closing image, that certainly looks like late period Germans, but alas, has no attribution to it at all: