

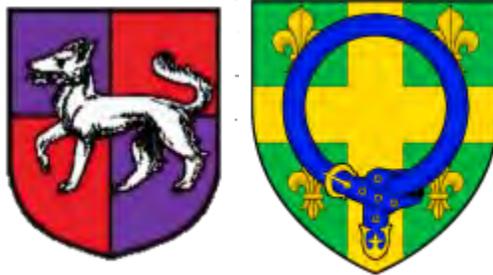
**LETTER OF REGISTRATION AND  
RETURN  
JANUARY - FEBRUARY 2016  
SUPPLEMENTAL**

Unto Their Imperial Majesties, and to all unto these letters come do I,  
Dama Antonia Lopez-Hawk, send greetings.

The Official Letter of Registration and Return for January and February 2016 contained errors and omissions in need of inclusion. This is a supplemental report to correct those oversights.

In Service to the Empire,

**DAMA ANTONIA LOPEZ-HAWK**  
**BELTAZURE**



## CORRECTIONS:

### Auroch's Fjord



**March of Valkyrja**

Badge

61-02

(Fieldless) A winged sword Or



**March of Valkyrja**

Badge

61-02

(Fieldless) A winged sword Argent

### Cathair na Cailte

House Odd misspelled

House Ood

Device

Sable, three plates, 2 and 1

### Glynmore



**Order of the Golden Hand**

Badge

77-05

(Fieldless) a sinister hand dorsed, enfiled in base of a crown Or, within and conjoined with an annulet Azure

# REINSTATE



Anastasia Gottle

Device

9510

Sable, a phoenix Argent upon a bordure Argent three poppies two and one Gules

This article is a reprint for all new members.



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

As heralds, it is part of our duties to encourage the display of the arms that members of our chapters are entitled to display. Heraldic display is one of the top things that we can do to provide a medieval atmosphere, including that indoor banners are the best way to hide the mundane construction around us. Finally, heraldic display outdoors can attract the eye of passersby, giving us opportunities to recruit new members.

This article will outline what can be used by people due to various ranks within the Empire, with some definitions at the end. Future articles will talk about ideas for laying out some of the more complicated things, such as constructing a heraldic standard. This article also does not cover augmentations, such as the gold fleur de lis.

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Anyone can display:

- banners, tabards and shields with the arms of the Nine Worthies, Nine Worthy Women and Adrian Worthies
- their own badge on things that they own
- their own arms on shields in the combat lists
- the flag of the Empire, their chapter, or estate, which is distinct from the Arms, which can only be used by the crown/ruling noble and their herald(s). For example, the flag of the Empire is Argent a cross or (white with a gold cross), while the arms of the Empire are Argent a fleur de lis Or – anyone may fly the flag, but the arms are only used by Their Imperial Majesties and their heralds.
- A pennant (see definition at the end of the article) that represents their arms or in plain colors.
- The livery(see definition) of their estate/chapter's badge upon the breast (typically the left side, not center)

Crowns and Ruling Nobles can:

- Wear a tabard and fly various banners of the arms of their chapter or estate. There are some who believe that while holding a royal or noble title that the individual should display only that heraldry except for personal ceremonies such as knighting, under the idea that while you hold that title, the chapter's arms are your own, or that one should only display the arms of your highest title. Others suggest marshalling the chapter or estates arms with personal arms, as someone with more than one title might have done in period

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Court Lords/Ladies and Baron(esse)s (ie non-knightly armigers):

- can display their own arms on an area no greater than six inches on a side

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All knights can:

- display banners of their own arms and pennons ( triangular banners that are simpler and smaller than standards, which can only be flown by 2nd level knights and above)

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Second level and higher knights can:

- display a standard of their own arms
- put a squire or other vassal in a tabard of their livery displaying the knight's badge

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Third Level knights can:

- put their squire or vassal in a tabard of the knight's arms

Heralds can:

- wear a tabard of the arms of the chapter or estate they represent, though pursuivants should wear their tabard turned so that the short sleeve caps hang in front and back. Heralds should not wear a tabard of the college of arms heraldry (vert a cross Or), with or without the badge of their office

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A chapter/estate champion can:

- Wear a tabard of the arms of a chapter while fighting on behalf of their crown or noble. This is in the same vein as a vassal wearing livery, but at an elevated plane where they are fighting as a proxy for the crown/noble.

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Other ministers can:

→ wear the badge of their office or display it as a banner or table hanger so they can be found. The ministerial badge, however, should not be marshalled with the personal heraldry of its holder, since it is a badge of office, not noble heraldry.

**Banner:** refers to a number of different items, though generally they are rectangular or square, without or without tails. If they are supported on the side, they are typically just called banners, while the ones hung from the top are called gonfalones or gonfanons. Shield shaped banners, while popular in modern display, are not medieval.



Funeral of Queen Elizabeth I of England

**Standard:** a very long wedge shaped flag intended to rally one's army around. For an idea of size, modernly the Scottish heraldic rules restrict the smallest standards to twelve feet. Standards were designed in different ways in different countries; the difference in design is not helped by the similarities between standards, pennons and gonfalons displayed on lances. In England, a standard had the national flag at the fly (the Cross of St George) and one or more badges or elements taken from the owner's arms along with a ribbon displaying a motto. One interpretation is that the standard uses a noble's livery colors and badge because those in their service are used to seeing both. (Modern English standards appear to display the arms of the owner in the first section.)

Standard of Sir Henry de Stafford, about 1475



**Livery:** clothing of specific colors typically marked with a badge to show that someone is in service to another. These colors need not be heraldic ones (Tawney appears to have been popular in Tudor England). The clothing may be of one color, or of several; in the Adrian Empire, two colors seem popular, but this not required. The badge is typically worn on the left breast, over the heart.

**Pennant:** a triangular banner with one or two tails, usually hung with the point down, such that it could be displayed on a lance - plain ones are frequently used in the modern world as party decorations and at car dealerships. They may be used to hang in a string along a wall, decorate a pavilion or even hung from a spear or lance. A pennant can display the entire device for an individual, but many are too complicated for such a small area; they much more often should just use the main charge from the arms or a badge. Generally speaking, they should be more narrow than long, with the recommendation of no longer than eighteen inches as a guideline. In Tudor England, they sometimes referred to these are streamers, giving an idea of how narrow they should be.

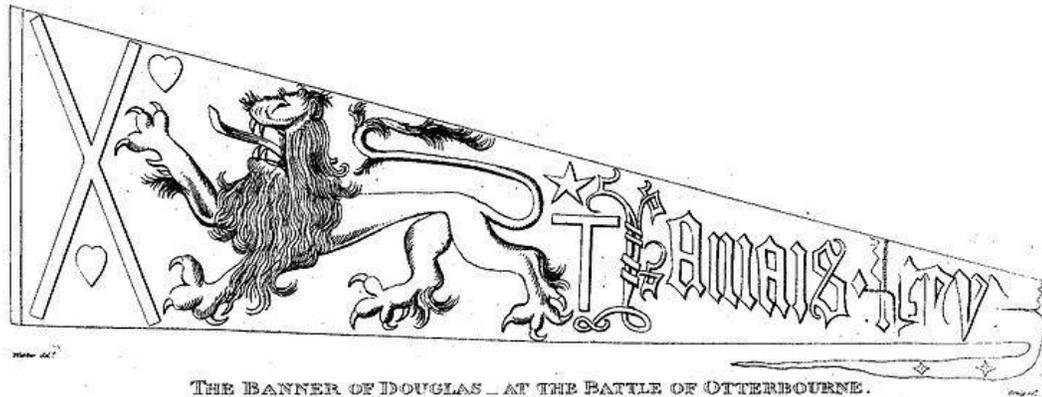


Detail from the Desire tapestry from the “The Lady and the Unicorn” series of tapestries, late fifteenth century Parisian

**Pennons** are somewhat larger, with some guidelines from the 16th century recommending a length of two and a half yards. They seem to be a simpler form of a standard and should be triangular in shape with one or two tails and depict a badge or an animal and may have the flag of your chapter on them as well.



Depicting of monumental brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, died 1277.



THE BANNER OF DOUGLAS \_ AT THE BATTLE OF OTTERBOURNE.

Pennon of James Douglas, Earl of Moray from the Battle of Otterburn, 1388

In closing, we should be using heraldic display today just as they did in period – to add color, to identify people and their titles and offices and as rallying points. Perhaps the finest way to do this is by working on our own heraldic display and that of our office. To fire your imagination, I attempt to put aside my modesty to give you the following examples:



Coronation of Ansel and Constance of Somerset, 2011, featuring a tabard on our herald and the Ancient Banner of Somerset (ca 2003)



Heraldic standard of Dame Constance Rosewall, Knight Premier, dyed silk, four yards long.