

HERALD'S HANDBOOK

KINGDOM OF TRIMARIS



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TRIMARIS COLLEGE OF HERALDS



This is the Trimarian Herald's Handbook, published October 2019, by and for the members of the College of Herald's of the Kingdom of the Kingdom of Trimaris, Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. (SCA, Inc.) The Handbook is available from the College of Arms or online on the Trimarian Kingdom website, under Important Forms. It is not a corporate publication of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc. and does not delineate SCA policies. Unless otherwise stated, all material published herein is the legal property of its original creator. Please respect the legal rights of our contributors. All artwork is public domain unless otherwise noted. All photography © original photographer where noted. All clipart retrieved from Microsoft Clip Art Gallery and © original creators. Used with permission.

GREETINGS TO THE HERALDS OF TRIMARIS

Mistress Mayken van der Alst

Triskele Principal Herald

Greetings, good Heralds of Trimaris!

It is finally here: the handbook you are holding in your hands or reading on your screens today is the culmination of the work of many Trimarian heralds over the past year, and I hope that you will find it useful. Heraldry is a very extensive topic with many facets you can explore.

This handbook is designed to give you a good start and to provide you with a one-stop-shop for some basic information. It is a work in progress, to be updated continuously throughout the years. Keep in mind, however, that it is only one tool in your bag of tricks as herald. Make sure to take advantage of the many opportunities for learning more about heraldry both in kingdom as well as in the whole Known World. There are many Facebook groups and pages, websites and events to further your study of heraldry in the SCA and in the Middle Ages.

The SCA wouldn't be nearly as beautiful without heraldic pageantry. Take your newfound knowledge and inspire and encourage your local group to use heraldry whenever possible. Craft banners and tabards, start a heraldic design circle, set up a consultation table, or meet to comment on submissions. Sew heraldic outfits and paint your camp equipment.

And most of all, let your banners fly proudly!

After two exciting years as your Triskele Principal Herald I'm looking forward to returning to the rank and file of a Trimarian Herald-at-Large. I'm so very happy and excited to pass this august office on to Baroness Ilene Johnestoune, one of our kingdom's longest serving heralds, and will forever be grateful for the many opportunities I was privileged to experience during my tenure. Most of all I'm grateful for the hard work and dedication of the Heralds of Trimaris.

Yours in service,

Mistress Mayken van der Alst, Triskele Principal Herald

HERALDS HANDBOOK

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THE TRIMARIAN COLLEGE OF HERALDS

Mistress Mayken van der Alst

Welcome to the Trimarian College of Heralds!

From heralding courts, crying fighters onto the Lists, guiding a person towards their exclusive name and armory, or scribes creating amazing pieces of art – everything we do in the Society is touched by heraldry. Heralds are in the unique position to positively affect the medieval pageantry that makes our events so spectacular through education, consultation, and the provision of heraldic services both locally and at Heralds' Point at kingdom events.

All members of the Trimarian College of Heralds are dedicated to nurturing the use of heraldry throughout the Kingdom of Trimaris. If you're interested in becoming a part of that legacy, please consider becoming a warranted herald for the Kingdom of Trimaris and volunteering your time and skills as local herald or at Heralds Point. Learn more about the Trimarian Warranting process and find answers to some of your questions in our brand-new FAQ section.

This website has been designed to give you easy access to heraldic information, answer some of your questions, and provide you with an easy way of contacting members of the College of Heralds.

College of Heralds:

The Trimarian College of Heralds and the College of Scribes exist to provide heraldic and scribal services to the Crown and the populace of the Kingdom of Trimaris. Here are the various roles and responsibilities:

Triskele: the head of the Kingdom's College of Heralds is responsible for supervising field heraldry and court heraldry at events within the Kingdom. Triskele is also responsible for supervising College of Arms activities within the Kingdom, including the timely processing of submissions for names and armory.

Jack: the "emergency drop-dead deputy" stands ready to assume the functions of the Principal Herald and to insure the smooth transition of office in emergency situations.

Seacat: Secretary to Triskele, responsible for maintaining the warrant roster and emails notifications to submitters during the submission process. Seacat is also responsible for tracking the quarterly reports for all heralds in the College.

Education:

Department Head: Coracle Herald

This department oversees the continuing education of heralds within the College as well as the education of the populace of the Kingdom about heraldry. They also provide opportunity for people to take the herald's warranting classes and provide online support for the online warranting classes.

The Trimarian Warranting Process:

To be a warranted herald in the Kingdom of Trimaris and to receive the rank of Pursuivant in the Kingdom's College of Heralds you are required to take three warranting classes:

Part 1: How to be a Local Herald

Part 2: Armory Submissions

Part 3: Name Submissions

You do not have to take them in order, and you may take them in person, online, or a mixture of the two. These classes are designed to teach you the administrative side of heraldry, and after completing these classes, you should know where to find the heraldic information necessary to be a successful local herald. These classes are regularly offered at the four major Kingdom events in Trimaris. You may also contact our Coracle Herald to schedule warranting classes at another event.

Note: If you passed the old "Pursuivant Test," aka "The Baby Herald Test," you are considered grandfathered in as a Pursuivant herald within the Kingdom of Trimaris. We still encourage you to audit the warranting classes in order to be up to date on the administrative side of heraldry, including recent changes and additions.

Online Warranting Classes

The Trimarian Heraldic Online Self-Study Program is a way to learn heraldry via correspondence and satisfy the warranting requirements in case you are unable to attend the warranting classes at Kingdom events or don't wait until the next opportunity

to attend a class in person. The classes provide the framework for a self-guided study using the internet. The topics covered aren't hard, but it will be more involved than sitting through a class at an event.

Contact the Coracle Herald at coracle@trimaris.org BEFORE you begin your online warranting classes to make them aware you are beginning the process! The study guides for the warranting classes can be found here <https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/>

Submissions:

Department Head: Lymphad Herald

This department oversees the submissions process for registering names and armory with the Society College of Arms. The proper setup and administration of Consultation Tables at events as well as notifications of decisions made on names and armory fall under this department.

Court Preparation:

Department Head: Caravel Herald

Members of this department are essential to the administrative and organizational aspects of the Trimarian Royal Court and awards at events within the Kingdom of Trimaris and at events in other Kingdoms and at war.

Ceremony and Protocol:

Department Head: Sundial

This department oversees the ceremonial aspect of heraldry.

College of Scribes:

The Trimaris College of Scribes works to foster the scribal arts within the Kingdom of Trimaris and to provide award charters for use during Royal Court under the direction of the Chart Signet of Trimaris. The goal of the Trimaris College of Scribes is to produce beautiful pieces of scribal artwork to award those found worthy by the Crown, foster the talents of our artisans, and promote the medieval scribal arts through continued study and education. The College of Scribes website can be found here: <http://scribes.trimaris.org/>

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRIMARIAN AWARD SYSTEM

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

The SCA's system of ranks and titles is one the most obvious, and confusing, elements of the SCA for participants. It might help to realize that you deal with ranks and titles every day of your life! For example, who ranks higher in school - a freshman or a sophomore? Who's more important in a company, the CEO or the division manager? Your workplace has some sort of ranking system in place. The US government has ranks, as do all the branches of the military. Athletic organizations use ranks, such as Pee Wee versus Mighty Mite Football, Junior Varsity versus Varsity teams, Class A, AA, or AAA baseball teams, and Starters versus Reserve Players. We live in a world where ranks and levels of experience are commonplace. In time, the ranks and awards of Trimaris will be just as commonplace and familiar to you.

The ranks used in the SCA are loosely based on those used in Western Europe during the Middle Ages and Renaissance. It's im-

portant to understand that the structure of the SCA, and the ranks and title used, were not planned out ahead of time. As the organization grew, the leaders of the group chose ranks and titles to satisfy the groups' needs at the time. As a result, the SCA's system is not historically accurate. but this is the way it started, so this is the way it is done in the SCA.

Let's start by defining some terms:

Award – a prize or other mark of recognition given in honor of an achievement. In the SCA many Awards grant the use of specific ranks and titles onto the recipient.

The Royalty of the SCA may grant a variety of awards to those that they find worthy. This award structure ranges from awards that grant arms (armigerous awards) to those that do not (non-armigerous awards). Most awards are granted at the whim of the Royalty, although many are designed to reward specific skills, behavior, etc. However, the Royalty are busy people, and cannot possibly know everyone in their Principality or Kingdom. It is helpful if you feel someone is deserving of reward that you write a letter of recommendation ... anyone can do it, for any award (in other words, you don't have to have the award yourself to recommend someone for that award) <http://www.trimaris.org/recommend>

Besides being a recognition of the work one has done within the SCA, being the recipient of one of the aforementioned awards gives you precedence. Precedence is the order of rank for ceremonial occasions. The higher the award you possess the higher the placement you have in ceremonies. In cases of equal rank, the recipient with the earliest date of receiving is placed first. In cases of equal rank received on the same day, alphabetical placement is used.

Rank – an individual's relative standing or position; a grade of official standing within a hierarchy.

Title - a descriptive or distinctive appellation, especially one belonging to a person by right of rank, office, attainment, etc.

Precedence - a ceremonial order of rank or preference, especially as observed on formal occasions.

SCA Ranks & Titles

Most of the SCA's ranks and titles are defined in Corpora, which means that they are the same in all kingdoms and are set forth in SCA Law. The ranks of the SCA are as follows, in descending order:

Royalty:

Royalty are the people who rule over a kingdom or principality.

Crown/Sovereign & Consort/King & Queen:

- *Rank* - The ruler of a kingdom; This is a temporary rank. This rank can only be achieved in the SCA by fighting in, and winning, your kingdom's Crown Tournament, or by being the consort of the person who wins Crown Tournament. In the Kingdom of Trimaris, you spend approximately six months on the Throne before stepping down to make way for the next Monarchs. The King and Queen of Trimaris may wear crowns of any style and decoration they choose. The Kingdom has several sets of Crowns they may choose from, or they may create their own and gift them to the Kingdom.
- The King is normally the person who won the Crown Tournament (there are rare cases where a female fighter has won), for the honor of their consort, who becomes the Queen (except as noted). The King and Queen are the ceremonial heads of the Kingdom. Historical Note: The first time a King was named was at the First Coronation and Crown Tournament, March 25, 1967 (AS I, 1967). The first person so named was Henrik of Havn, who won the Crown Tournament in Septem-

ber of 1966, the crown was placed on his head by Fulk de Wyvern, who had won the previous tournament. Henrik and Wendryn were actually given scrolls at the tournament in September (1966) to commemorate the event, that named them King and Queen, but the titles weren't "official" until later.

- The Queen is (usually) the person who is the consort of the person who won the Crown Tournament. Note that it is possible (although rare) for a Queen to be the Sovereign by Right of Arms, which would make the King the consort.
- **Male** – King; **Female** – Queen;
- **Neutral** - *Sovereign &/or Consort; (**the person who won Crown Tournament is known as the Sovereign, the person they fought for in Crown Tournament is the Consort.*)
- **Plural** - The Crown
- **Adjective** - Royal
- **Form of Address** - Your Majesty/Your Majesties, My Liege (if you are in fealty)

Heir to the Crown/Prince & Princess:

- **Rank** - The heir to the Crown. This is a temporary rank. This rank can only be achieved in the SCA by fighting in, and winning, your kingdom's Crown Tournament, or by being the consort of the person who wins Crown Tournament. In the Kingdom of Trimaris, you spend approximately four months as Heirs to the Throne before being Crowned for your six-month reign. The Prince and Princess have two sets of Coronets that they may wear, or they may create their own and donate them to the Kingdom.
- **Male** - Crown Prince or Prince; **Female** - Crown Princess or Princess;
- **Neutral** - Royal Heir or Coronet; Plural - Royal Heirs or Coronets
- **Adjective** - Princely
- **Form of Address** - Your Highness/Your Highnesses

Prince/Princess:

- **Rank** - The ruler of a principality. This is a temporary rank. This rank can only be achieved in the SCA by fighting in, and winning, your principality's Coronet Tournament, or by being the consort of the person who wins the Coronet Tournament. Trimaris does not have any Principalities at this time.
- **Male** - Prince; **Female** - Princess
- **Neutral** - Coronet
- **Plural** - Coronets
- **Adjective** - Princely
- **Form of Address** - Your Highness/Your Highnesses

Royal Peers

A Royal Peerage is a peerage that was granted for having spent months on the Throne, serving the populace as Royalty. There are three levels of Royal Peerage: Ducal (Duke, Duchess) -- someone who has been King or Queen at least twice; County (Count, Countess) -- someone who has been King or Queen once; and Viscounty (Viscount, Viscountess) -- someone has been Prince or Princess of a Principality at least once.

Duke or Duchess

- **Rank** - Someone who has ruled over a kingdom at least twice. This is a permanent rank that indicates that a lord or lady has reigned two or more times as King or Queen. Dukes and Duchesses may wear coronets of precious metals or other material embellished with strawberry leaves or Fleur dis Lys, ornamented as they see fit the overall height not to exceed 4

inches. Historical Note: The first time the title of Duke was granted in the SCA it was given retroactively to include those who had won the Kingdom Tournament (some of these were before we had Crown Tournaments) twice, including Henrik of Havn who had just stepped down from his second reign. The title of Duke was created and granted by [King] William the Silent, at Twelfth Night, AS II (January 6, 1968). The first time the title of Duchess was granted, it was given retroactively to those Queens who had reigned twice or more by [King] James Greyhelm and [Queen] Verena of Laurelin, at Beltane Coronation, AS VII (May 6, 1972)

- **Male** – Duke; **Female** – Duchess;
- **Plural** – Dukes, Duchesses
- **Adjective** - Ducal
- **Form of Address** - Your Grace

Count or Countess

- **Rank** - Someone who has ruled over a kingdom once. This is a permanent rank that is used for those who have reigned as King or Queen once, and they are assumed when the King/Queen has stepped down. They may wear embattled coronets of precious metals or other material, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed 3 inches. Historical Note: The titles first came into existence at Beltane, AS VII (May 6, 1972), and was created by [King] James Greyhelm and [Queen] Verena of Laurelin. When it was created, the title was made retroactive to include all who had reigned as King or Queen of the West to date.
- **Male** – Count or Earl; **Female** – Countess
- **Plural** – Counts, Earls, Countesses
- **Adjective** - Comital or County
- **Form of Address** - Your Excellency

Viscount or Viscountess

- **Rank** - Someone who has ruled over a principality at least once. This is a permanent rank that is granted to a Prince and Princess of a Principality when they have completed their reign. They may wear embattled coronets of silver or other non-metallic material, ornamented as they see fit, not to exceed 3 inches. There is no change of title for multiple reigns. Trimaris does not have any principalities, but there are some Viscounts and Viscountesses from the days when Trimaris was a principality.
- **Male** – Viscount; **Female** – Viscountess
- **Plural** – Viscounts, Viscountesses
- **Adjective** - Viscomital
- **Form of Address** - Your Excellency

Augmentation of Arms

At their pleasure the Crown may bestow this, the highest and rarest heraldic honor, to an individual or group who has rendered outstanding service to the Kingdom or has brought honor to Trimaris through their efforts, and in all ways personifies what it means to be Trimarian. This is the highest achievement possible in the Kingdom of Trimaris, but it does not convey any special rank or status upon the bearer, beyond the right to add an augmentation to their own personal heraldry.

Peerages

Peerages are those awards which, when bestowed, carry a Patent of Arms unless the recipient already has a Patent. They hold their title(s) by Letters Patent, or a Patent of Arms. The term "The Peerage" refers to the collective "peers" (i.e., The Peerage, or The members of the Peerage ...)

The Order of Chivalry

- **Rank** - A Knight is a peer of the realm, named so for his or her capability on the tournament field. A Knight is a member of the Order of Chivalry, which also includes Masters of Arms. A Knight is entitled to wear as regalia a chain of large open links (to signify his/her fealty to the Crown), a white belt (to signify his/her prowess) and a pair of spurs (to signify his/her rank). Note that a Knight must swear fealty to the Crown and Kingdom when they are made a Knight, a Master of Arms does not. A Master of Arms does not wear a chain to signify an oath of fealty, and rather than wearing a white belt, they wear a white baldric to signify their prowess. A Knight is styled "Sir<insertnamehere>" while a Master of Arms is styled "Master<insertnamehere>". Historical Note: The first Knight of the SCA was David the Herald, named so at the first tournament (May 1, 1966), by [Duke] Siegfried von Hoflichkeit. Note that members of the Order of Chivalry are equivalent in rank to the members of the Order of the Laurel, the Order of the Pelican, the Order of Defense, and the Order of the Rose. Note: Trimaris does not have any Masters of Arms. There have been MoA who have moved into this Kingdom who were welcomed and recognized as such, but we have not made one of our own.
- **Male** – Sir/Syr for Knights; Master for Masters of Arms
- **Female** – Dame or Sir/Syr; Mistress for Masters of Arms
- **Neutral** – Sir/Syr for members of the Order of Chivalry; Master for Masters of Arms
- **Plural** - Knights for members of the Order of Chivalry; Masters; Members of the Order Chivalry
- **Adjective** - Masterly; or Knightly
- **Form of Address** - Sir/Syr or Master/Mistress

The Order of the Laurel

- **Rank** - The Order of the Laurel is a peerage level recognition. The focus of this recognition is excellence in the Arts and/or Sciences. Historically this recognition was also given for service when it was originally created, but this changed when the Order of the Pelican was created at the Kingdom level. Members of this Order may wear a medallion displaying a Laurel Wreath. A member of the Order of the Laurel may style themselves "Master <insertnamehere>" or "Mistress <insertnamehere>".
Historical Note: The Order of the Laurel was first granted at Twelfth Night, AS II (January 6, 1968) by [King] William the Silent. Note that members of the Order of the Laurel are equivalent in rank to the members of the Order of Chivalry, Order of the Pelican, Order of Defense, and the Order of the Rose.
- **Male** – Master; Female – Mistress or Dame;
- **Neutral** – Master;
- **Plural** - Masters; Members of the Order (of the Laurel)
- **Adjective** - Masterly
- **Form of Address** - Master/Mistress

The Order of the Pelican

- **Rank** - The Order of the Pelican is a peerage level recognition. It is given specifically given specifically for service to the SCA. Members of this Order may wear a medallion displaying a Pelican in its Piety. A member of the Order of the Pelican may style themselves "Master <insertnamehere>" or "Mistress <insertnamehere>". Historical Note: Originally SCA members were rewarded for long-standing service to the SCA with membership in the Order of the Laurel for Service. The Imperial Order of the Pelican was an award created by the Board of Directors (who at the time, when they interacted with the SCA directly at events, titled themselves "The Imperial Electors"), and was first granted at Autumn Crown, AS VII (October 22, 1972). This order was given exclusively by the Board of Directors to former members of the Board and rare individuals selected by them. This award existed as a Board-level award for only two years, before it became a Kingdom Level award and

Peerage. The first members of the Order of the Pelican granted by a King and Queen were done at Purgatorio, AS IX (August 3, 1974) by [King] William of Hoghton. At this time, Robert of Dunharrow, who had received his Laurel for service requested the right to turn in his Laurel when he received membership in the Order of the Pelican, which was granted-- his Pelican is therefore backdated to the date of his Laurel (if you check the Order of Precedence in the West Kingdom, you will see his Pelican dated earlier than this date). Note that members of the Order of the Pelican are equivalent in rank to the members of the Order of Chivalry, the Order of the Laurel, the Order of Defense, and the Order of the Rose

- **Male** – Master; Female – Mistress or Dame
- **Neutral** – Master
- **Plural** - Masters; Members of the Order (of the Pelican)
- **Adjective** - Masterly;
- **Form of Address** - Master/Mistress

The Order of Defense

- **Rank** - The Order of Defense is a peerage level recognition. The focus of this recognition is excellence in the field of rapier or cut and thrust. Members of this Order wear a White Livery Collar that may bear the badge of the Order "(Tinctureless) Three rapiers in pall inverted tips crossed" . A member of the Order of Defense may style themselves "Master <insertnamehere>" or "Mistress <insertnamehere>" Historical Note: At the February2, 2015 special conference call meeting of the Board of Directors, The Order of Defense proposal was the result of many years of effort. The Board decided at this time to reconsider the proposal to change Corpora to create the Order of Defense. During the call a motion was made and seconded to approve the changes to Corpora, and such motion passed 6 votes for and 1 against. In addition a motion was made to waive the requirement that the Crown consult the members of a peerage order prior to inducting new members of that order, but only in the case of the first three (3) members of the Order of Defense. Once there are three members of the Order of Defense in a kingdom, the Crown must consult the Order per Corpora prior to adding members. No candidate could be inducted into the Order of Defense before May 1, 2015. All candidates inducted into the Order of Defense on May 1, 2015, carry equal precedence, regardless of the time of day each such candidate was inducted. Note: In grand Trimarian fashion we almost created an international incident by announcing four (4) candidates to this Order in the first court of Takamatsu and Cecilia at Spring Coronation 2015. The BOD investigated and determined that there had been no nefarious intent by the Crown, the Kingdom Seneschal, or the Triskele Principal Herald. On May 24, 2015 at TMT our first OOD were made, 3 in morning court and the 4th in evening court after their 1st Order meeting had been had so that the first 3 could vote and give their recommendation to the crown for the 4th. The Principals of this Order Chosen by the Crowns in Trimaris are Giovanni di Fiamma, Mattias von Griefsburg, and Clothar Bructerus. The first chosen by the Order was Davius Saint Jacques.
- **Male** – Master; **Female** – Mistress or Dame; many female members of the Order also use Master
- **Neutral** – Master
- **Plural** - Masters; Members of the Order (of the Defense)
- **Adjective** - Masterly
- **Form of Address** - Master/Mistress

The Order of the Rose:

- **Rank** - This award was originally created to recognize those ladies who had reigned as Queen of Love and Beauty (and later, simply as Queen) and to give them equal rank with those who had reigned as King (who were, in the early days, automatically Knights if they weren't before they won the tournament). Historical Note: In the very early days of the SCA, if a fighter was not a Knight and they won the Crown Tournament, they were offered Knighthood. The Order of the Rose was created to give an equivalent title, as Countess (and Duchess) did not exist at the time. This was first granted at Twelfth Night, AS II (January 6, 1968) by [King] William the Silent, and was backdated for those who had reigned up until that point as Queen.

In Trimaris, membership in the Order of the Rose is automatic and conveys a Patent of Arms (this is not the case in all Kingdoms of the SCA) -- when a former Queen is recognized as a Countess, they are also admitted to the Order of the Rose. Note that members of the Order of the Rose in Trimaris are equivalent in rank to the members of the Orders of Chivalry, Laurel, Pelican, and the Order of Defense. Most people do not think of the Order of the Rose as a peerage level award, as the recipient is also becoming a Countess at the same time, which outranks the other non-royal peerages, and because the members of the Order do not go through the same type of "apprenticeship" and selection as other Peers.

- **Female** – Countess or Duchess; **Male** - Count, Earl, or Duke
- **Plural** - Roses, Members of the Order of the Rose
- **Adjective** - Roseate
- **Form of Address** - Your Excellency or Your Grace

Grants Level Awards

Grant Level Awards are a category of award that is considered more ennobling than Awards of Arms, and less ennobling than Patents of Arms. In Precedence, these awards fall between an Award of Arms and a Peerage.

The first Grant of Arms level award created was the simple (also known as "naked") Grant of Arms which was originally created to recognize Kingdom Officers for the work that they had done for the Kingdom. Over time, other Grant-level awards were created in each of the areas of specialization dominated by the Peerages and several others as well - heavy weapons combat, the arts & sciences, service, light weapons combat, archery, and equestrian activities. The Crown may bestow a simple Grant of Arms to recognize exemplary or enduring service, or they may bestow membership in a Grant-level Order. Ordered Grants have precedence over unordered (or "naked") Grant of Arms.

Historical Note: The first Grants of Arms were given at Twelfth Night, AS III (January 4, 1969) by [King] Caradoc ap Cador. This award does not officially carry any special title other than "Lord" or "Lady" as the Award of Arms does. Typically here in Trimaris we use "Honorable Lord/Lady", but this terminology is not used in all Kingdoms.

Territorial Baronage

- **Rank** - The ceremonial heads of a barony. This is a temporary title. In precedence, although the title of Territorial Baron/Baroness carries a Grant of Arms, the position also has ceremonial duties that place the Territorial Baronage first among the Grant-level awards. Territorial Barons oversee the running of their Barony, represent the interests of the Crown to their populace and the interests of their populace to the Crown, and bestow Baronial-level awards upon worthy members of their Barony. These individuals are appointed by the Crown after a selection process that includes both receiving nominations for candidates, and polling the members of the Baronial populace regarding these candidates. In Trimaris, Territorial Nobles typically preside over a Barony for about four years before stepping aside to make way for a new set of Baronial Heads. Traditionally Territorial Nobles are granted the permanent title of Baron/Baroness of the Court by the Crown upon stepping down from the Baronial Throne.

Territorial Nobles wear the coronets of their Barony. These may be made of precious metal or other materials with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, with simple ornamentation and conveying the arms or emblems of their barony, with an overall height of not more than 2" or the top of the head.

Male - Baron of (place name), or Baron;

Female - Baroness of (place name), or Baroness

Neutral – Territorial Noble

Plural – Barons, Baronesses, Territorial Nobles, Baronial Nobles

Adjective - Baronial

Form of Address - Your Excellency, Your Excellencies

Court Baronage

- **Rank** - Armigerous title awarded at the discretion of the Crown. This is a permanent title. Court Barons have no ceremonial duties or rights, but rank second among Grant-level awards - just behind Territorial Barons and ahead of all the other Ordered Grants. Court Baronies are typically given to Territorial Nobles upon stepping down from the Baronial Throne, and upon individuals who have rendered long and enduring service to the kingdom above and beyond that typically rewarded with a Grant-level award.

Court Barons wear the coronets made of precious metal or other materials with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, with simple ornamentation and an overall height of not more than 2" or the top of the head.

Male - Baron of the Court, or Baron

Female - Baroness of the Court, or Baroness

Plural – Barons, Baronesses

Adjective - Baronial

Grant of Arms

- **Rank** - An Armigerous award, ranking higher than an Award of Arms and lower than a Patent of Arms, traditionally bestowed by the Crown for exemplary and enduring service. Quite often the recipient has worked in many different areas of SCA accomplishment, rather than specializing in specific area of endeavor.
- Recipients of a Grant of Arms in Trimaris may wear a circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, ornamented with a single precious stone, the overall height of which will not exceed one half (1 /2) inch.
- **Male** – Honorable Lord; **Female** – Honorable Lady
- **Neutral** – Honorable Armiger
- **Plural** – Honorable Lords, Ladies, or Armigers
- **Adjective** - Honorable
- **Form of Address** - Your Lordship, Your Ladyship

The Ordered Grants

The Order of the Triskele Trimaris - (O.T.T.) is the premier Kingdom honor given for exemplary service to the Kingdom as a whole in any area of endeavor and exemplary courtesy. Token: Azure, a triskele argent.

The Order of the Argent Sword of Trimaris - (O.S.T.) is the premier fighting award and is given for excellence in, education in, and the fostering of heavy weapons combat. Token: Azure, a triskele between three swords in pall points to center argent

The Order of the Silver Trident Trimaris - (O.S.T.T.) is the premier Arts and Science award for excellence in any Art or Science and exemplary courtesy. Token: Azure, trident argent.

The Order of the Argent Mantle of Trimaris (O.A.M.) is the premier fighting award for, and is given for excellence in, education in, and fostering of the art of fencing. (i) Token, azure, a mantle argent.

The Order of the White Scarf of Trimaris - (O.W.S.T.) bestowed upon members of the Argent Mantle of Trimaris that have served and promoted the honor and spirit of Trimaris within its borders and beyond. Members shall have been a vital part of the fabric of Trimaris through service, council and shared knowledge especially with the Queen/Consort and Members of the Order of the Rose. Nomination by a member of the Order of the Rose is required, after which a joint petition from members of both the Roses and White Scarves is presented to the Crown for increasing the Order's membership. The Queen is the patron of the Order. Upon request of the Queen, the Order shall serve as escorts to the Queen and shall be available as guards, counsel, and support.

Historical Note: The Crown, pursuant to treaty with Ansteorra and the Outlands, bestows it (White Scarf of Trimaris is the registered name for the Cravat Blanche.) OWST members may take students, called Cadets, to mentor; they wear a red scarf around the left shoulder. Since the creation of the Order of Defense in 2015 this is no longer a polling order. Its members are now chosen by the Crown.

The Order of the Golden Lance of Trimaris (O.G.L.) is awarded to those who have shown exceptional expertise in the equestrian arts and activities, and through continuing service have advanced and promoted the same. The Crown, pursuant to treaty with Ansteorra, bestows it. (i) The Queen of Trimaris is the patroness of the Order. (ii) Token, Azure, a semy of triskeles argent a jousting lance Or

The Order of the Trimarian Guard (O.G.T) may be bestowed upon those who have shown excellence in the arts of soldiering and leadership in warfare. Active members of the Order may be known as Sergeants of the Trimarian Army. The Order will, in consultation with the Crown, support the Trimarian army's preparations for war. The Order is not a polling order. Token, Argent, a triple headed wingless sea-dragon contourny vert within an orle of triskeles azure.

The Order of the Arc d'Or - (O.A.O.) is awarded for the highest level of skill and training in archery, in combat or at the butts. Token: azure, a bow fesswise Or between three triskeles one and two argent. Companions of the Order shall be entitled to wear a white archer's armguard charged with an blue triskele inside the left or right forearm.

The Order of the Golden Lance of Trimaris - (O.G.L.) is awarded to those who have shown exceptional expertise in the equestrian arts and activities, and through continuing service has advanced and promoted the same. The Crown, pursuant to treaty with Ansteorra, bestows it. The Queen of Trimaris is the patroness of the Order. Token: Azure, a semy of triskeles argent a jousting lance Or.

Trimarian Guard - (O.G.T) may be bestowed upon those who have shown excellence in the arts of soldiering and leadership in warfare. Active members of the Order may be known as Sergeants of the Trimarian Army. The Order will, in consultation with the Crown, develop and maintain organizational procedures including, but not limited to, regularly scheduled meetings for the purpose of recommending new members to the Crown. Token: Argent, a triple headed wingless sea-dragon contourny vert within an orle of triskeles azure. Note: This badge has not yet been passed by the CoH. Historical Note: The first recipients of this award were not given scrolls due to the fact that the Crown asked the Chart Signet for 5 GoA level scrolls 2 days before they wanted to give out the award for the first time. Supply did not meet demand. It is now tradition that only those who did not previously have a GoA are given scrolls. OTG recipients now also receive a tabard with stripes
Recipients of a Grant of Arms in Trimaris may wear a circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, ornamented with a single precious stone, the overall height of which will not exceed one half (1 /2) inch.

Male – Honorable Lord or Sergeant (for Trimarian Guards); **Female** – Honorable Lady or Sergeant (for Trimarian Guards)

Neutral – Honorable Armiger or Sergeant (for Trimarian Guards)

Plural – Honorable Lords, Ladies, Armigers, or Sergeants (for Trimarian Guards)

Adjective - Honorable

Form of Address - Your Lordship, Your Ladyship

Awards of Arms

An Award of Arms is the first level of nobility in the SCA. These awards grant the right to 'bear arms' in the SCA. Don't let the terminology fool you, anyone may register a 'device' with the SCA's College of Arms, but until an Award of Arms (or award that grants such with it) is granted to an individual, what you display is a 'device', not a Coat of Arms. It is a minor technical difference, but ... The award also grants the title of Lord or Lady. Like the Grants of Arms, the first Awards of Arms were unordered, or "naked". You can still receive an unordered Award of Arms for doing a lot of different things in the SCA, or an ordered one for specializing in a particular area.

Individuals with an Award of Arms may wear metal on their heads in Trimaris, in the form of an unornamented circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, and no stones, with an overall height of 1/4". Historical Note: The first Awards of Arms in the SCA were granted at Twelfth Night, AS III (1969), by King Caradoc ap Cador (West Kingdom).

Award of Arms and Armigerous Order Awards

Rank - First noble rank bestowed for excellence in any facet of the SCA, or for work in many facets of the SCA.

Male – Lord; Female – Lady;

Neutral – Armiger, Noble, Nobilis (after the name)

Plural – Lords, Ladies, Armigers, Nobles

Adjective - Lordly, or Armigerous

Form of Address - Lord or Lady

The Order of the Argent Scales of Trimaris

(O.A.S.T.) may be bestowed for excellence in administrative service. Token: argent scaly azure.

The Order of the Trade Winds of Trimaris

(O.T.W.T.) may be bestowed for enduring and exemplary service in the Arts and Sciences. Token: argent, an aeolus azure.

The Order of the Silver Shield of Trimaris

(O.S.S.T.) may be bestowed for personal excellence in any martial art, including heavy and light weapons, archery, and live weapons. Token: argent, on a triskele azure an escutcheon argent.

Kingdom Non-Armigerous Awards

The Crown of Trimaris may bestow non-armigerous Orders as They see fit. Bestowal of these Orders does not affect a person's precedence in any way. Unless otherwise noted, Kingdom non-armigerous awards may not be given more than once per reign to the same person.

The Order of the Trimarian Gratitude

(O.T.G.) may be bestowed for service to the Sovereign at his/her discretion. Token: barry wavy azure and argent, a triskele within a bordure Or.

The Order of the Emerald Seas

(O.E.S.) may be bestowed for service to the Consort at her/his discretion. Token: barry wavy vert and argent, a triskele within a bordure Or.

The Order of the Grey Beard

(O.G.B.) may be bestowed to active fighter's age forty or over. Token: per pale sable and azure, in saltire a crutch Or and a sword inverted proper, in chief a pair of eyeglasses argent stringed Or. Historical Note: This award was initially given to men over a certain age (which has changed as Society has grown older) who continued to fight and were an inspiration to younger fighters. At the time if you chose not to fight anymore you were removed from the Order. If you were no longer able to fight due to injury you remained a member of the Order.

The Order of the Argent Estoile

(O.A.E.) may be bestowed for excellence in the Arts or Sciences in specific areas of endeavor. Token: quarterly azure and vert, an estoile, a bordure embattled argent.

The Order of the Argent Palm

(O.A.P.) may be bestowed for enduring and continuing service in any field of endeavor. Token: azure, a palm tree couped within a bordure argent.

The Order of the Argent Morning Star of Trimaris

(O.A.M.T.) may be bestowed for promise in the martial arts, including heavy and light weapons, archery, and live weapons. Token: Azure, a morningstar bendwise within bordure argent.

The Order of the Trefoil Argent of Trimaris

(O.T.A.T.) may be bestowed for exemplary courtesy, chivalry and period presence. The Crown may bestow only two per reign. Token: Argent, on triskele vert trefoil argent. Typically this is given to one woman and one man that the Crown feels is inspirational and above reproach.

The Order of the Bards Laureate

(O.B.L.) may be bestowed for service as Poet, Troubadour, or Mask Laureate Trimaris. Token: (Fieldless) A joscelyn wreathed azure and argent, belled argent.

The Order of the Fletcher

(O.F.), formerly known as the Order of the Sea Urchin, may be bestowed for service by children under the age of 16. Token: (Fieldless) Four Japanese arrows notches conjoined in saltire bases to center azure. Historical Note: This award was named after Duchess Brigid Caileen of the Moors' son Jason the Fletcher who is the Protector of the Order.

The Order of the Herald's Tressure

(O.H.T.T.) bestowed for exemplary and continued service as a herald or scribe. a) Token: (Fieldless) On a maunch azure semy of triskeles argent

The Crown's Order of Gratitude

(C.O.G.) may be bestowed for service to the Sovereign and Consort of Trimaris. Token: per pale azure and vert, a triskele within a bordure Or.

The Order of the Mermaids Pearl (O.P.M.) may be bestowed for exemplary and continued service by those gentles over the age of fifty. Token: Argent, a hand mirror azure silvered argent. Historical Note: Initially this award was intended to be given to women of a certain age who continued to do service but did not yet have a peerage.

The Order of the Golden Galleon

(O.G.G.) may be bestowed for exemplary service as an autocrat or head cook. Token: Azure, a galleon Or.

The Order of the Herald's Treasure (O.H.T.T.) may be bestowed for exemplary and continued service as a herald. Token: (Fieldless) On a maunch azure semy of triskeles argent.

The Order of the Healer's Lamp

(O.H.L.) may be bestowed for exemplary and continued service as a surgeon. Token: Azure, on a lamp Or a fleam gules.

The Order of the Watchful Flame

(O.W.F.) may be bestowed for exemplary and continued service as a constable. This award is not subject to the provision of Greater Law I.2. Token: Argent, eight flames in annulo bases to center azure.

The Order of the Silver Saddle Trimaris

(O.S.S.T.) may be bestowed for personal excellence in any aspect of the equestrian arts. Token: Per fess azure and vert a Tournament Saddle argent.

The Order of the Orbis Honoris

(O.O.H.) bestowed upon individuals who have promoted and developed Gulf Wars by providing exemplary leadership and service. a) The Crown may only bestow this award at Gulf Wars. b) The Crown may bestow only two per reign. c) Token, (Fieldless) A portcullis within and conjoined to an annulet azure

Order of the Azure Glove of Trimaris

(O.A.G.T.) bestowed for personal excellence in fencing. a) Token, argent, a glove within a border wavey, azure.

The Order of the Cross of St. Joan

(O.C.S.J.) may be bestowed to a veteran heavy-weapons fighter who is found to be an inspiration both on and off the field of combat. This award is traditionally given to female fighters. Token: Azure, on a cross flory between four fleurs-de-lys points to center argent, a triskele azure.

The Order of the Sea Wall, Trimaris

(S.W.T.) a) This award is given for exemplary and continued service as a Marshall. Note the heraldry for this Order is in process with the CoH.

The Order of the Silver Sling, Trimaris

(O.S.T) This award is given to youth fighters who have shown excellence or enthusiasm for the martial arts. Token: (Fieldlesd) a triskele gules. Note: This is a brand new Order opened 8/30/2014 which has had one recipient thus far.

Honors

Honors carry no precedence. They may be bestowed at the Crowns pleasure to deserving individuals and/or groups. Historical Note: Until recently these were not being tracked within the Order of Precedence.

- **Lion d'Or** given to the best fighter of the day for remarkable valor, courtesy or skill in the martial arts.
- **Lancer** given for prowess and leadership on the field during wars.
- **Flower of Chivalry** given for the most courteous fighter on the field or an act of chivalry.
- **Crown's Acclaim for Heraldic Display** given for exceptional heraldic display for the day.

Regarding titles in the SCA

"Landedness" in the Society is an attribute of the Crown, the Coronet, and the Territorial Nobility. Other titles in the Society do not confer land, and no form of any title shall be taken or used which states or implies ownership or control of any geographic, demographic, or sociographic area within or external to the Society in any sense, medieval or otherwise. [In other words, you cannot style yourself the "Duke of Waterford" or the "Lord of Langstead."] Law: Corpora— Section VIII: D.1. p.34.

The Society's standard titles are provided above. The Society recognizes that equivalent titles from other cultures may be more appropriate for individual members. The approved List of Alternate Titles may be found here: <https://heraldry.sca.org/titles.html>. Such alternate titles may only be used by those entitled to the rank or award associated with them, provided the College of Arms has ruled that the title in question is an equivalent for the rank or award in question. Law: Corpora— Section VIII: D.2. p.34.

Names and terms that imply relationships between Society members (such as apprentice, page, squire, etc.) or that carry vocational connotations (religious, military, scholarly, etc.) may be used in the Society on an informal basis, subject to the following restrictions: They must not assert or imply noble rank or territorial jurisdiction. They must not be offensive in themselves or in the context in which they are used. They may carry no precedence and must not be used in any manner which would suggest that they do so. [For example, you can have a persona who is a priest or a nun, and use "Father Joseph" or "Sister Sarah", but you cannot have a persona that is a priest and use "The Archbishop of Canterbury" or "His Holiness, The Pope".] Law: Corpora— Section VIII: D.3. p.34.

Regarding Awards, Corpora (a set of rules for the SCA that apply to all kingdoms and participants) states that:

Only royalty and territorial nobility may bestow awards. Law: Corpora— Section VIII:B.5. p.33.

Royalty may delegate the presentation of an award to an individual named and selected by them, subject to the laws and cus-

toms of the realm. [In other words, the royalty chooses to bestow the award and signs it, but allows someone they designate to present the award in court.] Law: Corpora – Section IV:D.2. p.20.

If an award is established for a specific branch, only the royalty or territorial nobles of that branch may bestow the award. Law: Corpora – Section VIII:B.5. p.33.

The Board authorizes each kingdom to determine if they require paid membership in the Society in order to receive any of the following: an Award of Arms, admission into any armigerous order, a Grant of Arms, and/or a Patent of Arms (Peerage). Such requirements must be written into kingdom law, and may not imply or state that a person must remain a member in order to retain such awards and titles once given. A kingdom which establishes such laws must ensure that its populace is informed of these requirements, and is responsible for their enforcement. Law: Corpora – Section VIII:C.1-2. p.34

Note – Trimaris Kingdom Law: X.B.1. p.16 – All persons who receive armigerous awards must be current paid members of the Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., as listed in the corporate registrar’s database of membership.

Regarding Awards, Trimaris Kingdom Law states that: When an individual receives an armigerous award, s/he will automatically receive those arms which accompany the award, unless s/he already holds arms of such precedence. [In other words, if someone without an AoA receives a AoA-level award, they automatically also receive a Award of Arms. They do not need to receive a separate Award of Arms. The same is true of Grant-level and Patent-level awards as well. If you already have an Award of Arms and receive an AoA-level award, you do not receive a second Award of Arms.] Law: Trimaris Kingdom Law: X.C.1. p.16.

HOW TO BE A LOCAL HERALD

Baroness Ilene Johnnestoune, OP

Overview

When you become a local herald, there’s a lot more involved than just taking people’s submissions. The office ranges from just being a sounding board for people trying to figure out what name or device they want, to being the ceremonial representative of your group, and needing to maintain the dignity and integrity required thereof. Being a local herald requires patience, dedication, responsibility, and the ability to maintain confidentiality no matter how tempting it might be to reveal the information. In this article, we’re going to cover the office of the local herald from top to bottom, inside out, so that you can walk away with confidence that you know what the office entails and that you will be able to do the job in such a way as to make your group happy to have you.

Duties

There are four main duties that every local herald has to be aware of. They are education, reports, submissions, and voice work. There are also two peripheral duties you should be aware of, which are commenting, and consulting. Let’s start with the big four:

1. Education.

It is the responsibility of the local herald to make sure that his/her group is receiving the opportunity to learn about heraldry. The most common way of fulfilling this duty is to teach a class at one of your meetings. Often it is a 'basic heraldry' class, but you don't have to do just that. See what the needs of your group are. Have most of the members been around a while, but don't have anything submitted? Then maybe you'd want to do a 'how to pick a name' class, or maybe a 'how to design a device' class. Maybe everyone has their stuff registered, and there are a lot of scribes in your group. Then you could do a 'heraldry for scribes' class. There are endless possibilities, based on what would work best in your particular situation. Don't be afraid to ask other heralds to teach, either. You don't have to be the only one who does. So if there is a herald that you know that is really good at something, ask them to come teach a class about it. If you provide the information, people will listen. You can never have too much learning, and an educated populace will make your job much easier.

2. Reports.

Reports are far and away one of the most important things for a local herald. There are two main facets to your reports. The first is your quarterly report. This is what you turn in to Triskele at the beginning of each and every quarter. It basically just tells him/her what you've been doing in the office over the last three months. It covers what submissions you had, any awards that members of your group received, any heraldic activities you did, etc. It's very important that you turn this report in. Triskele is required to report to their superiors as to what's been going on in the kingdom, and it's a lot harder to do that when locals don't turn in their reports. It's also a back up for the O.P. If you make sure to turn it in with any and all awards that members of your group received, then Triskele has another source in case the court report should get lost, or not turned in. This one little thing can make a world of difference for your clients, and it only takes about 15 minutes of your time. The other extremely important report is your court report. This is directed mainly at baronial heralds. This basically just tells what awards were given out and to whom. Again, this is crucial in order for the O.P. to be correct. If you herald court, then you are responsible for filling out and submitting a court report form. Also, if you have someone else herald the court for you, you still need to make sure the report gets done. It's your group and your event, so in the end you are the one responsible. Nothing upsets people more than to have received an award, and for there to be no record of it. Imagine if you received a grant of arms, but the court report was never turned in so you were never credited with actually getting it.

When it's time to write your reports, both can be filed directly on the Trimaris website. You simply fill out the appropriate web-form using the drop down menus and filling in the appropriate blanks. Once you hit submit, a copy will be emailed to the appropriate people, as well as to you. Be sure to forward your copy of the quarterly report to your group's seneschal, so that they have your information for their report. You should also forward a copy of the court report to your Baronial nobles, so they have a record. Filing your reports takes very little time to complete, and yet is so important to the success of your job.

3. Submissions.

Submissions tend to be a very intimidating subject. People hear that word and think 'oh no, I don't know nearly enough to be able to handle that!'. Believe it or not, they are not half as difficult as you might think. The first step is being a sounding board. This is your chance to make sure your clients are on the right track. If someone comes up and says 'hey, I found a name in this baby book...' then you can sit down with them, gently explain why we don't use those books, and point them in the direction of what we do use. The same thing goes for devices. If someone says 'hey, what do you think of this' and it's a black bird on a green field, again you can sit down with them and explain that we don't allow a color on a color. If you can redirect them before they get set on what they want, you can save yourself and them a lot of headache in the long run. Don't ever forget that you have the power to determine how someone will view heralds. If you are polite, friendly, and respectful of their design, regardless of its quality, you will make the process a lot better for them, and improve the reputations of heralds everywhere! The second part of the process is accepting the submissions. You have a checklist that you should be going down to make sure eve-

rything is in order before you send it out.

- - First:** does it have all the necessary forms to send to Lymphad? For armory (devices and badges) it should be one color and one line drawing. For names, it's one form and one set of documentation. (Please remember to advise the submitter to keep a copy of each form/document, and that you should keep a copy for the local office). If it doesn't have all that, you should sit with the client and figure out the best way to complete it.
- **Second:** run it through the insta-boing checklist. Look for the things that would be glaring mistakes, so that you can catch and fix them now, rather than wasting 23 months for them to go to kingdom and then get returned.
- **Third:** passing them on. It is a good rule of thumb to not take money from your clients until their submission is complete. As soon as they pay you, you need to send it to kingdom. Holding on to the money is NOT an option. Provide the client with a receipt, then within 5 days put it into the mail to the Lymphad Herald. Their address is listed on the Trimaris website under "Heraldry", as well as being listed in Talewinds.
- **Fourth:** working with clients on returns and acceptances. As soon as you know if a client's item has been passed or returned, you need to inform them. If it has been accepted, look forward to a very happy reception to your news. If it's a return, take a few minutes beforehand to look over the reasons, make sure you understand them, and be prepared with a few suggestions or ideas to help fix the problem. By taking care of this promptly, you can help the client to resubmit as soon as possible, and decrease the amount of time for the overall process.

4. Voice.

Voice work can be a large part of your duties, or a very small part. It all depends on the activities of your individual group. Almost all groups will need the herald to make announcements, and help with the lysts at any local events. It is also good courtesy to offer to help at other events, if you enjoy doing voice. If you are the herald for a barony, however, then voice gets a little more involved. Being a baronial herald means that you will need to herald court from time to time. If you know that this is the case, then you should make sure you have a pen and several index cards. It is also handy to have access to the Order of Precedence online, so that you can make sure you are calling people in to court by their correct title. Your baron/ baroness will provide you with whatever business they have, and you will need to collect the cards from the populace (court box) as well. Your coronets will most likely establish with you whatever system works best for them. Just remember to be flexible. They are your boss, don't forget! There is also a certain confidentiality involved in court. You will often be privy to information that others don't have. You can compare this to lawyer/client privilege. Whatever your coronets tell you, if it is 'under the tabard', you need to make absolutely sure that the information stays private. The one nice thing about voice, is that you are not required to be the one actually doing it. You are only required to make sure that it happens. So if you happen to know someone who has a great voice and enjoys using it, feel free to ask them to do it!

Now that we've covered the big four, let's go over the other two duties: consulting and commenting.

Consulting.

This goes hand in hand with being a sounding board for your clients and working with submissions. Here are a few tips to help you out:

- When you take office, one of the first things you should do is take inventory of any reference materials and files that your predecessor gave you. You're going to need to be familiar with these in order to be able to help your clients.
- You'll need to make yourself available. A herald should always be approachable, so that his/her clients can feel free to come and ask their questions.
- When they do, don't be afraid to say that you don't know the answer. Nobody knows everything. The key is to know

where you can find the answer. Your clients will respect you far more if you tell them that you don't know but you'll find out, then if you make something up or tell them you can't help them.

- Always remember that it's not your items that you are consulting on. These are things that someone has spent a lot of time, effort, and thought on, and deserve respect. No matter what your personal opinion may be, you need to be objective and look at it from a rules standpoint. Will it pass or not? You always have to remember to be considerate of your client's feelings.
- Have all your supplies on hand. There's going to be various supplies that you'll need to have with you whenever you might be 'in office'. We'll cover these in a later section.

Commenting.

Every local herald should make an attempt to participate in commentary on internal letters. If you don't feel you know enough to contribute, then just read over what everybody else says. At the very least, you're going to learn a whole lot about what makes a good submission and what makes a bad one. And as we discussed earlier, there's no such thing as too much education.

OSCAR. There is one more tool that you should have when it comes to submissions, consulting, and commenting. The Online System for Commenting And Response, or OSCAR, is the method the Society College of Arms uses to process submissions. As part of that system, we have a portion that is dedicated to our internal Kingdom process. All heralds within Trimaris are welcome to sign up for a login so that they can stay informed about the submissions from their group and where they are in the process. This is where commentary takes place, and is a great way to learn more about submissions in general. OSCAR can be found online at oscar.sca.org.

Know Your Resources

Contrary to popular belief, you don't have to be an expert on heraldry to be a herald. It's all about knowing where to get the information you need. There are lots and lots of places and people where you can get all the help you might need. You just need to know where to look! Here are some of the best places:

****SCA.org.** Our society website is actually a great source for basic information. The College of Arms has a great deal of information on the site. You can find the Rules for Submission, the Administrative Handbook, and lots of other great tools. It is very important to read over the submission rules and the handbook when you first take office, to make sure that you are knowledgeable on the current rules and standards. There are also several names articles, as well as links to other good sites, namely the Medieval Names Archive. It's probably the best place to start when you have a question, and then work out from there. Explore it well, explore it often. ****Other Herald's.** Your friendly neighborhood heralds are one of the best sources for help you have. They've been there, done that, gotten the t-shirt. If you haven't already noticed, heralds LOVE to talk. If you ask another herald a question, they will probably fall all over themselves thinking of the 20 different ways to answer you. We're here to help each other.

****E-groups.** There are several e-groups out there pertaining to SCA heraldry. There are still a few that operate via email, but the most active and easily accessible are on Facebook. It starts with our kingdom group, Herald's of Trimaris. This is where information pertaining to those involved with the College of Herald's in Trimaris will be posted. This is also a good first place to post questions. There are several groups that are Society wide. If you are new to heraldry, Baby Herald's of the SCA is recommended. This group is especially designed for those just learning. Another highly recommended group is SCA Heraldry Chat. This one has a very high number of heralds, and the response time on questions is usually exceptionally quick. There are a number of specialized groups out there as well, that are tailored to specific interests such as court heraldry or silent heraldry. All of the heraldry groups on Facebook are great learning tools, and are very helpful. When posting questions, try to have as many details ready as you can. Senior heralds definitely like to encourage people to think through and help find the answers!

****St Gabriel's.** When it comes to how a name or device was done in period, these are some of the best people to ask. Their

specialty is finding out what was really done, and advising those who ask for help. So if you have a client who wants an authentic period name for 13th century Spain, and you're not having any luck anywhere else, you can email them. They may take a little while to reply, as they do live mundane lives, but you will get an answer.

Deputies

Deputies can be the best thing that happens to you. Deputies can handle things at meetings you may miss, they can help make sure your water goblet is always full when you're doing voice; overall, they just help take some of the weight off of your shoulders. When you're in a small group, a deputy may not be that important. If the volume is low enough, you can handle everything yourself. In the larger groups, however, having one or two deputies is a big help.

Deputies can take care of all the little stuff that doesn't need your particular attentions. Not to mention that having someone with you in court, to hold the scroll case or your goblet is an immeasurable help. Another advantage to having a deputy is that if for some reason you should ever become unable to hold your office, there is already somebody trained who can take the job should it become absolutely necessary. Pick your deputies carefully. Not everybody is a good match for the office. You want somebody who is open-minded and flexible. They need to be patient and have good people skills. They should have a desire to learn.

The world of SCA heraldry is constantly changing, and you have to be able to learn and adapt. Your choice should also have a good dose of responsibility. The local herald is the only herald most of the populace ever interacts with. They need to be able to represent the College in a suitable manner, not only in how they deal with their clients, but also with their coronets (if they have them) and with other members of the College. The office also handles money. This makes responsibility imperative.

One more thing to keep in mind. If somebody comes to you and says that they would like to become one of your deputies—you have reservations about them actually holding the office, but you know that they have awesome voice/research/people skills—don't automatically rule them out because they don't meet all the qualifications. It is possible to have deputies that do specific things, and are never in line to succeed to the office. That doesn't make them any less important or useful, they just need to be put in a position to maximize their abilities, while keeping in mind their limitations.

Supplies

There are lots and lots of things that you could have to help you do the job of the local herald. Here we're going to try to pare them down to what you really need.

- A file drawer or cabinet. This is to keep all your client files that you are not actively working on. You may get this from your predecessor. If you don't, talk to your group about the possibility of getting one. Having everything in one place makes files easier to find should you need to reference one of them, and makes it easier when you finally hand the office on to another.
- A file box or carry-case. This is something to transport paperwork to and from meetings and events. It can be a simple tote bag, or an actual file box with a handle. It's a matter of whatever suits you best.
- Markers. These are an absolute requirement for anyone claiming to be a herald. The brand that is accepted on submissions is Crayola Classic Color Markers. These last the longest, and are the truest in color. You should have a box of large ones and a box of small ones. Best time to buy them is during "Back to School" sales at the end of summer. And yes, the one with the most markers wins!
- Forms, Forms, and More Forms. The main ones you are going to need are name submission, device submission, and badge submission (both fieldless and regular). You'll need lots of these.
- Another good item to have on hand is some type of 'doodle' form. Something with lots of smaller shields on it so that a person can draw several different ideas for a device on one page in order to compare them. That can be paper or perhaps a small whiteboard.

-
- **A Journal.** Keeping a heraldic journal can help you out tremendously. It lets you keep track of all the things you do in regards to the office, so when you go to write your quarterly report, you're not stuck trying to remember everything you did for the past three months. A simple composition book works great.
 - **A Receipt Book.** The herald's office is expected to need to take money from clients for their submissions. When you do, make sure you have a receipt book so that you can immediately write down who, when, and how much. The client gets a copy and you keep a copy. This way if there is ever a question about whether or not someone paid you, it can be easily tracked down.
 - **Handbooks.** There are a couple different handbooks that you should make sure you have. The first is your kingdom college of heralds' handbook. This will tell a lot of general information, and a lot that is specific to your individual kingdom. The next is the College of Arms Administrative Handbook. This goes over all the general rules and procedures relating to the College of Arms as a whole. The last is the Rules for Submission handbook. This one covers all the rules specific to submissions. All three of these are available for free from either the kingdom website, or the Laurel web pages on SCA.org.
 - **Pictorial Dictionary.** This is not a required supply, but it is a highly suggested one. This is a great source for people to look through and get ideas for charges they might want on their device. It is also a great source for people who are not artistically inclined.
 - **Index Cards.** This will probably sound fairly silly, but a good herald should never be without at least a couple index cards and a pen. When you're a herald, you are constantly being called on to make announcements, deliver a message, etc. Index cards are great for that, and especially for when you're doing court business and an unexpected item comes up. In some ways a herald should be just like the boy scouts -always prepared!

Education

When you agree to become your group's local herald, there are a couple prerequisites that you should keep in mind.

You should have at least a working knowledge of basic heraldry. If you've taken the office by default, take a basic heraldry class as soon as possible. With some foundation knowledge under your belt, you'll feel much more confident dealing with your clients. You will need to take the warranting classes. They are taught by the Coracle Herald, and often offered at the four main Kingdom events.

Don't forget the old saying: 'a mind is a terrible thing to waste'. From time to time the kingdom college will hold a symposium with a full day of heraldry classes. These are a great opportunity to meet other heralds, and broaden your heraldic knowledge. In addition, there is a Known World Heraldry & Scribes Symposium that is held every year in June. These rotate around the country, but if you have an opportunity to attend one it is highly recommended. You should never think that taking 1 basic heraldry class will cover everything you'll ever need to know. Heraldry is a widely varied subject, and can take quite a long time to master. Even the experts continue to take classes. A different teacher might have a new and unique way of looking at something that you really like. Or maybe they will cover an aspect of the topic that you never even would have thought of. There's no such thing as too much education.

ALL ABOUT SUBMISSIONS

THE SUBMISSION PROCESS: A HERALD'S POINT OF VIEW

Lady Neave inghean ui Fhathaigh

One of the greatest gifts you as a herald can give your clients is to help them prepare the best submission packet for their name and armory as you can and to be by their side throughout the submission process. As you follow your client's submission through the online process you have the opportunity to catch mistakes, omissions, conflicts, and other possible issues when they first come to light and are in the position to fix things without much delay saving your client much heartache and time in the process.

There is a checklist of things found here http://heraldry.sca.org/sena_checklist.html , that you can use to prepare your submission. Making sure that is followed along with the insta-boing checklist will help increase your odds of your submission passing.

- Is your form filled out with your client's contact information and either yours or the consulting herald's information? Be sure to look it over to be sure it meets submission requirements and is complete.
- Is your documentation provided in the space or attached? Your name must have documentation of being a name used at some point in the time period covered by the SCA. If you are submitting an unusual object as charge on your device you must provide proof of being used in period. Make sure you are using the expected format <name> is a <culture> <gender> <given/family> name for the time period <date> found in <name of source> by <author> <link to source> or <copy of supporting page of source>
- If you are submitting armory (device or badge) have you provided color and line drawing on the forms? You must use the shapes provided on the forms so it is best to just draw within them.

Is the device or badge blazoned? While its best to have it blazoned in heraldic form you can submit it to your herald in plain English and they should be able to blazon it correctly for you.

Taking the plunge (or actual submission)

Once you have all your paperwork together it's time to hand it in! Make sure you have all the copies you need:

- Name- One copy
- Device or badge- one copy each color and line drawing.
- Payment- In Trimaris we charge a \$10 submission fee per item (January 2019). If you are paying at an event or in person be sure to have your check, cash or money order. If sending through the mail, do not send cash. Be sure to give/get a receipt!
- Once the submission and payment reach the Lymphad Herald they will put it in a Kingdom Letter of Intent and upload it to OSCAR for commenting. You should use your OSCAR credentials to follow its progress or choose to be notified when comments are made so that you can solve any problems before the submission is returned.
- Check your submissions often once they are posted on OSCAR.

Once the submission passes KLoI (Kingdom Letter of Intent also called Internal Letter) it's on to the Society LoI (Letter of Intent also called External Letter) . Again, check it often or choose to be notified when comments are made. This serves the same purpose, i.e. fixing problems that might cause it to be returned in a timely, proactive manner.

- Keep in touch with your submitters. This is so you can answer their questions on "Where is my submission? Has my name passed?" and reassure them that you are doing your best for them as well enabling you to address issues immediately.
- Notify your submitters if there is a problem. This goes back to keeping in touch. If there is a change that needs to be made you need to have their OK to make it.
- If a submission is returned, work with the Trireme and submitter to fix the issue. The last call on whether or not a submission passes lies with Wreath. Sometimes devices and names are returned for more work i.e. redraw, additional or better documentation, or changes due to conflicts with already registered items. Work with Trireme Herald and your submitter to find the best possible solution for your client!
- Be sure to resubmit quickly. Don't forget about it. Don't lose it in the shuffle of mundane life. There are lots of ways to keep track, use them.
- Once the submission has been registered, make sure that the Seacat Herald has notified your client. Seacat Herald will notify your client officially but sometimes life gets busy, things get misplaced, and those notifications don't go out. If you are tracking your client's submission and read the LoAR (Letter of Acceptances and Returns) when they are published, you will know when/if it was approved and you can follow up with your clients.

Note: Filling out the fields of "Birth Date" and "gender" are no longer required.

HOW TO SUCCESSFULLY SUBMIT GROUP SUBMISSIONS

Mistress Mayken van der Alst

One of the most defining moments of any person or group in the SCA, but especially for a local group, is the creation and registration of a name and a device. Carefully chosen a group's name and device will determine a group's identity in the Known World for as long as it exists. In some instances a group may want to change name and heraldry but these are far and few in between and often based on mundane concerns. Please contact the new group coordinator and Triskele Herald to keep them informed of the process so they may assist you throughout the process. Their help can be invaluable in regard to avoiding unnecessary delays by double checking your documentation, conflict checking your submissions before they enter the process, proofreading your submission forms, etc.

Since choosing a name and heraldry for a group is such an important step it must be done with outmost care - from the selection process (make sure the final name/device does indeed accurately reflect your group's wishes) to the filing of the submission paperwork which requires additional forms.

All name and device submission forms as well as the petition forms for group submissions are located here
<https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/important-forms/>

Here is a good article to help you understand the creation and documentation requirements for a plausible place name to be used as branch name in the SCA: http://www.fridayvalentine.com/rafaella/br_name.html

Before starting with the creation of a name make sure that all members of the group involved in the name creation process have a chance to read this article.

I strongly recommend that you create 3-5 different (either similar or wildly different) names with documentation. Email your selection to Triskele Herald so they can be checked that they are a) documentable and b) registrable before you have your group vote/decide on the new name that.

Once we have eliminated and/or corrected your suggestions you would then hold a vote in your local group to choose the branch name for submission.

As with individual submissions you will need one submission form for the group's name and two for the group's device (one color, one line drawing-only). You have to include appropriate documentation for the group's name, and the group's device must comply with current College of Heralds heraldic rules and regulations and be clear of conflict with another device.

In order to make sure that name and heraldry correctly represent a group's wishes, the submission packet for a group submission requires not only its own set of standard forms but a few supplemental forms that updated in case any changes occur throughout the submission process: the name petition and the device petition also referred to as "letters of support." The petitions have to be submitted at the same time as the submission forms.

We have prepared two forms for that which need to be filled out with your group's information, dated, and signed by local officers and as many members of the populace as you can drum up. The more, the better.

They are located here for download

<https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/important-forms/>

PLEASE NOTE: It is very important that the petition forms are dated, completely filled out, and match the submission paperwork or else the College of Heralds will return the submission for administrative reasons. This is not done to "be mean" but to make sure that the paperwork is without a doubt correct and there won't be any surprises along the lines of "This is not the name/heraldry we wanted!" outcries after registration.

A group submission packet is only complete if

- the submission form (name or device or both) are completely filled out
- the appropriate petition form/s are completely filled out (date, name, blazon, signatures)
- submission paperwork and petitions match

All except new (first time name/device submissions for newly created incipient groups) group submissions incur the standard submission fees and follow the same submission procedure as individual submissions.

In case of changes to the original submission due to conflict or historical accuracy for names, etc., new letters of support have to be drafted and included to indicate the group agrees with the proposed changes. Be prepared to file new letters of support/petition forms in those instances - the faster your turn-around in your group, the quicker your submission can continue its journey through the submission process. These delays happen and any waiting period between an issue being identified and finding time to resolve it with your group will increase those delays, but by working closely with your submissions herald and cooperating with requests we can help minimize them as much as possible.

AN INSTA-BOING CHECKLIST

Lady Neave inghean ui Fhathaigh

Before sending of your own or your client's submission check your paperwork packet one last time paying particular attention to those so-called "Insta-boing Points," little and often easily avoidable mistakes that may delay or lead to the instant return of a submission.

- Does the submitter have an SCA name or is one being submitted with this armory? You cannot register a piece of armory without a name.
- Are the forms filled out completely and correctly? Double-check to make sure that all forms are properly filled out, that you have a complete set, and that they are, if necessary, dated.
- Is the armory dark on dark or light on light? This is commonly known as the color on color, metal on metal rule. However, even items that are not in true heraldic tinctures must follow this rule. For instance a chipmunk "proper" is brown. Brown is dark. Therefore, it must be on a metal (light) field. Caucasians proper are considered metal, and must be on a dark field.
- Is the submission slot machine? Armory is "slot machine" when there are three or more different charges in the same charge group. (Lions and tygers and bears!)
- Is it marshalled armory? In the Middle Ages, marshalling (the merging of two or more devices into one) was a way of showing familial relationships but we don't register it in the SCA and we do not register devices that give the impression of marshalling. Charges must be the same in a divided field or the division must be 'bumpity' aka be a complex line of division.
- Does it use a prohibited charge or group of charges? There are a number of charges that are prohibited. They are either presumptuous (claiming mundane rank or relation), or offensive. Examples of presumptuous charges include: Tudor rose, crowned shamrock, crowned rose. Examples of offensive charges include: the hand of glory, swastika, triskelion gammadion. Note: You can find the list of restricted/prohibited charges here <https://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#restricted>
- Does it use a restricted charge that the submitter is not entitled to use? A crown, coronet laurel wreath, white belt, closed loop of chain for example. If the submitter is indeed entitled to use them add a link to the Order of Precedence entry for the submitter as documentation.
- Is the submission too complex? Remember the rule of thumb that "Charges and Tinctures should not be more than eight."
- Are the complex lines of division drawn big and bold? It must be recognizable at a distance.
- Are the charges drawn in their medieval form? All charges used must be items used in that form prior to the year 1600

This is by no means a complete list. It's best to stay up to date on recent changes and additions to SENA to make sure you are serving your clients the best way possible.

HERALDIC CUSTOMER SERVICE IDEAS

Mistress Mayken van der Alst

It is undeniable that local heralds have to juggle many hats - from voice and court heraldry to armory and names, and maneuvering the paperwork jungle, heralds wrangle many responsibilities that all require different skill sets and knowledge. One of the most underestimated skills in the skill set for any successful heralds is 'customer service.'

Anytime money is exchanged for a service it raises the expectations on part of the customer. Since we charge a submission fee for heraldic registrations we are expected to act in certain ways. In this modern day and age we are spoiled by low prices and fast delivery, and while we can meet the low price expectation, 'speed' is usually not what the College of Herald process is known for .

And yet, that's not where the complaints of heraldic customers stop. If you have served as a herald long enough or been on the customer side of the process some of the following remarks may sound familiar:

"I never heard back on my email."

"It took me 24 years to register my device."

"They tell me I can't have this."

"It's been a year and now they tell me there's a conflict with somebody else."

"I submitted my device/name 12 years ago and nobody ever told me what happened to it."

Non-heralds often describe heralds and the College of Herald in terms that make them sound like a group of rule-mongering curmudgeons who don't care one bit about the submitters and who jealously guard the realm of heraldry allowing entrance ie passed submissions to only a select few. Not only could this be further from the truth but aside from being a skewed perception it is -entirely- avoidable through focus on customer service.

Paying more attention to customer service as part of your responsibilities as local herald will make a world of a difference to how you experience you office, how submitters experience your service as local herald and the service of the College of Herald, and will generally lead to a much happier and more satisfied SCA population. All it takes is minutes of your time.

Consider yourself your client's best and only ADVOCATE.

CAN DO: Make things happen instead of saying no

You are here help them navigate the rules of heraldry. Don't tell them what they can NOT do, but help them figure out how they CAN do it. Ask other heralds for help brainstorming ideas to make your submitter's wishes possible NO MATTER how silly/ ridiculous/ugly you think they are.

RECEIPTS: Do it in writing

Things do get lost in transit. It happens. Thus it's important to create records.

- Write receipts for submission fees.
- Make copies of checks - keep one for yourself and give one to your client.
- Make copies of submission forms - keep one for yourself and give one to your client.

This sounds like it should be a no-brainer but the number of times we run into a submitter or herald who doesn't have a copy of

the submission paperwork and thus cannot provide any information on when it was submitted, to whom, where, who was the consulting herald, what was the check number, how was the submission fee paid, etc. is baffling.

Clients love having a copy of their paperwork - it gives them tangible proof of what they submitted, when, who signed off on it when, etc. and gives us at least a place to start searching in case of a lost submission. Heralds will appreciate having records that show they handled the paperwork and payments correctly.

COMMUNICATE: Regular correspondence

Communicate, communicate, communicate.

In the era of smartphones and Wi-Fi there is really no excuse to not answer emails. Check your office email at least once a week, better yet twice a week, especially if you are a Kingdom officer. It's always easier to deal with a problem or a question right away than after ignoring it for weeks. People get - rightfully - angry if you take their money (submission fee) and then ignore them. If you don't know the answer, tell them that and tell them you will find out for them. Then do that and relay the information in a timely manner (days, not weeks).

COMMUNICATE SOME MORE: tracking client submissions in OSCAR

As your client's Best Advocate you can really get ahead in the game when you track your client's submission through OSCAR. Every time you can answer a question that may come up during the evaluation process ("Is the submitter allowed to include a ducal coronet in their design? Is that really the spelling they want? Would the submitter accept the change of x?") you are saving your client time keeping the submission process within the 6-8 months time frame rather than waiting 6-8 months until the formal return to start the process all over again. This makes a huge difference in how non-heralds experience the entire submission process and how they respond to you as a representative of the College of Heralds.

While our kingdom officers, particularly our Lymphad Herald (Submission Herald) and our Trireme Herald (Returns), will try to catch and resolve these issues early on, it's really the responsibility of the consulting herald to address these (that's why you have to add that information to the submission paperwork).

This tracking doesn't need to take up a lot of your time.

Check into OSCAR when a Kingdom Letter is published to verify that your client's submission wasn't accidentally left out and to comment on submissions to the extent you feel comfortable.

Wait a few days and check in again to see if any concerns have surfaced.

Reach out to your client to address any concerns and provide requested information (Ducal coronet - Order of Precedence entry, etc.)

Result? The submission paperwork can be corrected to reflect your submitter's choices, conflict permissions can be requested and included without the need for redesign, etc. and your client's submission will move on in the process without any or very little delay.

UPDATES: Keep your client in the Loop

When clients submit heraldry, they have spent a lot of thought on it and they are excited about it. They are even willing to pay for the service of having it registered to them. Heraldic submissions are very important to your client. You can easily keep your client happy by keeping them in the loop in regard to the process - that way they are assured that a) you are on top of things and b) there's progress and c) there will be an end to the waiting period! Simply check in with them during the process.

Short little notes along the lines of

"Your submission is on the Internal Letter dated X/X/XX."

"Your submission progressed to the External Letter dated X/X/XX. All is looking good."

"Your submission has been forwarded to the Society level. Since they are processing all kingdoms this step can take up to three months so we won't hear anything for a bit. Stay tuned!"

"Your submission is now listed in the proofreading stage. We can expect it to be on the Letter of Acceptances and Returns next month!"

will make a WORLD of a difference to your client. If you have more than one client, you can post a quick update note to your FB group if there is one for your local group and share the excitement over progress.

EVENTS & COURT

HOW-TO: HERALDS POINT OR CONSULTATION TABLE

Lady Niahm inghean ui Fhathaigh

A Heralds Point of Heralds Consultation Table is a great way of exposing the members of your local group or your kingdom to heraldry as well as a great service at events or even local meetings and revels to assist other members with finding and registering suitable names and heraldry. Here is a collection of recommendations and advice to help you plan and execute your next Heralds Point.

First thing, find out if and where the autocrat wants you to set up your heralds point. It's best to choose an indoor space with good traffic, light, outlets and ideally Wi-Fi.

Survey your space: How much room do you have to work with? Is there room for more than one herald to work plus clients? Are you sharing the space with anyone else? Heralds and scribes often work in the same place at Kingdom events make sure they have some room, too.

Once you have an idea of the space, look at what furniture you have to work with. Are tables and chairs provided? If not, can you provide them? Sketch your ideas fiddle with them until it works.

As a consultation herald you might want to have a few books for a consult table at smaller events. The kingdom heraldic library will be at all Kingdom level events. You should have enough room to open the books and a space to write. Room for the populace to sketch is also a good thing so if table space is at a premium, see if you can place the books neatly on a chair next to you or near-by.

You will want to arrange things so that you and clients can move easily and, if space is tight, for at least one person to get around you.

Supplies!

For a smooth running heralds point, you need to have a sufficient number of blank forms (name, device, badge, and fieldless badge), blank shield and badge shapes or just plain paper for sketching ideas, pencils, pens for filling out the forms, and Crayola markers of the classic variety for the final coloring of the submission (both wide and narrow tips if possible). You will also need a receipt book to write receipts for any submission fees you are accepting.

Now that you have everything arranged, let people know how to find you!

Signs and banners - We are heralds after all! Table cloths with the heralds badge on them, maybe a tabard or a baldric to wear. Get creative!

You can set up a consult table at any event with the ok of the autocrat and the smaller local events allow local heralds to gain experience and expose people who may not get to the kingdom events to what heralds do besides go OYEZ!

A small card table and a couple of chairs, in the hall or under a sunshade - heralds can be nearly any place with a bit of thought and preparation!

HOW TO BE A GOOD SITE HERALD

Honorable Lord Gareth de Taunton

It does little good to host even the grandest event if the populace in attendance has no idea what's going on. This falls to you, oh fearless Site Herald, to remedy. Your exact duties will vary depending on the size of the event, but the basics will be the same, be it a small shire event or a multi-kingdom war.

PRE-EVENT PLANNING

In the time leading up to the event, meet with the Autocrat and determine what services will be needed as well as what type and how often will announcements need to be made (see "Cry Heralding" below). Obtain a copy of the schedule, and find out who is authorized to make changes to it (e.g. "Classcrat", Lystmaster, etc.). Speak with each and remind them to keep you "in the loop" of any additions, deletions, or changes that might come up. Recruit volunteers, especially for overnight and multi-day events. Most importantly, make sure you are familiar with the site. If not, plan to get there early and learn your way around.

If you will be Site Herald for a particularly large event and you have your volunteers, consider setting up a centrally-located "Information Point" at the event. Here, the populace can get information and assistance, and anyone needing to get information broadcast knows where to get their message to you.

CRY HERALDING

"Crying the site" – that is, traveling the site making announcements – is the primary duty of the Site Herald. When you meet with the Autocrat, as mentioned above, you'll need to decide what type of announcements and how often is appropriate for your specific event. Typically, a single "cry" will be a reading of the scheduled events that will be happening between then and the next cry, along with any schedule changes. For large events, other departments (sanitation, parking, etc.) may have special announcements they want included. Consider each, but these should either be important enough or be relevant to enough people to warrant being broadcast to everyone in attendance.

Keep your messages BRIEF, especially if you have a lot of them. Long-winded spiels are counter-productive; not only is your voice a limited resource, but your audience will begin to tune you out. At every event, someone will undoubtedly ask you to broadcast paragraphs of information for them. Trim it down to what people actually need to know.

For events with encampments, the rules of courtesy regarding entering camps still apply. Hail the camp when entering and ask for permission to cry the camp. For tent areas, be sure not to be too close to any one tent where a sudden loud call would startle the occupants. For cabins, you can either stand outside a project loudly, or enter the cabin and do your announcements at a more normal voice.

Top 10 tips for Cry Heralds:

1. Remember, when you speak, you speak with the voice and authority of the event and its Autocrat. Keep it professional.
2. Wear comfortable shoes.
3. As you walk the site, look for areas where people are gathered. Try to find nearby high ground, even if it is just a tree stump or bench (even a slight rise in height will help your voice travel farther). Face toward the greatest concentration of people.
4. Speak slowly and distinctly. You are wasting your time if no one can understand your message.
5. Don't be bland or monotone. An expressive, "colorful" delivery will hold your listeners' attention much longer than a dry, flat reading. Over time, you'll develop your own distinct style.
6. Project from the diaphragm, not the throat. This may be a little difficult to understand at first, but will come with

practice. If you scream your messages, not only will they be hard to understand, but your voice won't last long. Take deep breaths and use your lungs to provide the power. If you need help with this, ask your friendly neighborhood bard for assistance.

7. Comfortable shoes. Seriously.

8. Stay hydrated. Not only will that keep your throat from drying out but also keep you going through long walks in the hot sun. It's common for people to offer passing heralds refreshment; feel free to accept their hospitality!

9. Adjust your volume for the size of the area you are trying to cover. Extra volume is just wasting your voice. Find the balance between how loud you need to be at each “stop” and how many “stops” you need to do to cover your site.

10. Don't sweat the complainers. While we try to be courteous and not interrupt anyone, we cannot possibly make our announcements without disturbing someone. Just apologize for the interruption and move on.

Wake-up Calls

For events with overnight camping, the Site Herald will often rouse the populace with a morning wake-up call. Decide with the Autocrat what time to start, based on the morning schedule. For example, fighters will need enough time to wake, get their coffee, get dressed, and be on the field in time for Procession, armor inspection, etc.

For camping areas, the rules of courtesy are especially important. Again, do not stand too close to any one tent when making your announcement, as you could scare the occupants awake.

Example:

“Oyez! Oyez! This is your 7am wake-up call. Coffee is available in the Main Hall. Armor inspection begins at 9am. Have a great day!”

Mounted Heraldry

If your site is Equestrian-friendly, consider recruiting authorized riders as cry heralds! Mounted heralds can cover large distances, and their added height helps to project their voices further.

Emergency Announcements

In the event of a site emergency (such as incoming severe weather), it is up to you as Site Herald to get the word out. Work out the exact message with the Autocrat – keep it short and sweet – and hit the road. If you have helpers, split up the routes to cover as much ground as efficiently as possible. Ask people you meet along the way to help spread the message along.

Heralds Point

If there will be name and device heralds consulting at your event, you will want to have a designated place set aside where they the populace can find them. If the location has Wi-Fi available, these heralds will appreciate the password so they can do research. For Kingdom-level events in Trimaris, Herald's Point will be run by the Lymphad Herald (or a designee).

Lyst Herald

The Lyst Herald serves as the “announcer” for tournaments. For Crown Lysts in Trimaris, the Lyst Herald will be designated by the kingdom's Caravel Herald. For other events, however, if you have someone interested and available, speak with the Lystmaster/Lystmistress and Marshall to offer a Lyst Herald's services.

Court Herald

The Court Herald is the voice of Their Majesties during Royal Court or Their Excellencies during Baronial Court. For Royal Courts in Trimaris, the Caravel Herald serves as or appoints the Court Herald if Their Majesties do not have their own. However, as Site Herald, you should be ready to step in should the need arise.

HOW TO CRY A LIST

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

The Herald's Role in a Tournament

If the tournament is a formal one, such as Crown Tournament, Saint George's Faire, or any of the many Championship Tournaments held throughout the Kingdom, the Lyste Herald's first job is to organize the Procession which will precede the tournament itself. For more information on how to do this, read "How to Plan a Procession."

Once the tournament begins, the Lyste Herald controls the flow of the tournament through the Call-to-Arms and the Litany of Honors, which create the tournament's structure. The Herald's job is to call the fighters to the field (the Call-to-Arms) and to invoke the Litany of Honors (the series of salutes given prior to each bout). Once the Herald has invoked the bout, s/he should exit the lyst field and leave the running of the bout to the Marshals.

The Call-to-Arms

In the Call-to-Arms, the Herald alerts the fighters who need to get ready for their upcoming bouts and announces the fighters who will be taking the field. Typically, at the start of the tournament, and again at the start of each round, the Minister of the Lyst will give the Herald a set of cards, or a list of names, for the first three bouts of the round. The Herald should go to the center of the lyst field, face the majority of the fighters, and announce:

"Will <Fighter A> and <Fighter B> please present themselves upon the lyst field."

"<Fighter C> and <Fighter D> should arm themselves."

"<Fighter E> and <Fighter F>, prepare to arm."

If the lyst field is very large, and/or if the waiting fighters completely surround the field, you may need to face the opposite direction and repeat the announcement so that everyone can hear it. In response to this announcement, the first two fighters will enter the lyst field in full armor, while the other fighters prepare for their bouts.

At the end of each bout, after announcing the winner of the bout, you will repeat the Call-to-Arms. Move Fighters C & D to the uppermost position (take the field), Fighters E & F should move to the second position (arm themselves), and a new pair of fighters, G & H, move into the third spot (make ready). Repeat this process throughout each round of the tournament.

Alternative Language for the Call-to-Arms

Choose the language you use to herald a tournament according to the solemnity of the occasion. Formal tournaments should use more formal language, while casual tournaments are fine with more casual language. The following are alternative ways of announcing the Call-to-Arms:

...please present themselves upon the lyst field

...take the field

...should arm themselves.

...armor up.

...prepare to arm.

...make ready.

The Litany of Honors

The Litany of Honors is more commonly referred to as “Tournament Salutes.” The Litany presents the fighters who are competing in the tournament to the presiding Royalty and/or Nobility, and to the spectators. In addition, the Litany presents the consorts (their reason for fighting) to the Royalty and the spectators.

The Litany of Honors (Salutes) are overseen by the Herald during the first round of combat, and again during the final round of the tournament. Honors are given in the following order:

- First to the Crown, whether they are present or not, to acknowledge that we fight on royal lands with royal permission.
- If the tournament is being held, or sponsored, by a Barony, the second Honor goes to the hosting Baronial Nobles in acknowledgment that we fight on baronial lands with baronial permission.
- The next Honor is given to the fighter’s inspiration or consort, in recognition that we do not fight for our own glory, but for that of our inspiration.
- The final Honor is given to your opponent to show respect, honor, and to acknowledge the good sportsmanship of your opponent.

Once the tournament is underway, the Marshal(s) may instruct the combatants through a shortened form of salutes, or to do such honors as they desire, prior to beginning each bout. The Herald will not oversee the Litany of Honors again until the final round of the tournament.

Language of the Litany of Honors:

“<Fighter A> and <Fighter B>, please do honor unto the Crown of Trimaris.”

Alternative – “My Lords/Ladies, please salute the Crown of Trimaris.”

The Herald should indicate the direction in which the salutes should be given if the Crown is not present. If the Crown is not present at the tournament but the Heir(s) are, they should be saluted as representatives of the Crown. If no members of the Royal Family are present, the Herald should choose a direction for the salutes, which can be toward the area where they are on site, toward their home, or toward a Trimarian Flag or Banner near the field.

For a Baronial Tournament:

“Please do honor unto the Baron(s) and/or Baroness(es) of <Barony>.”

Alternative – “My Lords/Ladies, please salute the Baron(s) and/or Baroness(es) of <Barony>.”

The Herald should indicate the direction in which the salutes should be given if the Baronial Nobles are not present. The Herald should choose a direction for the salutes, which can be toward the area where they are on site, toward their Barony, or toward a Baronial Flag or Banner near the field.

“Please do honor unto the one who inspires you this day.”

Alternative – “Pay honor to the one who inspires you upon the field this day.”

The fighters should salute, bow, or in some way to honor to their consort. If they do not have a consort to fight for (for tournaments which don’t require one), they may salute the Crown or Baronial Hosts again, their own Baronial Nobles, their someone (including their opponent) who inspires them, or salute in the direction of absent friends or family. If you see a new fighter who is uncomfortable and/or doesn’t know what to do, suggest the above ideas.

“Do honor unto your most worthy opponent.”

Alternative - “Salute your most noble and honorable opponent.”

The fighters should salute each other at this point. Longtime friends may cross the field to shake hands or exchange hug, some fighters may slap their shield with their sword, etc – respect for one’s opponent may take many forms.

“Pay heed to the Marshals.”

Alternative (especially for the final round) – “As you have shown honor, please fight in honor. Prepare yourselves, and pay heed to the Marshals.”

This last is spoken to turn control of the tournament back over to the marshals. The Herald then exits the lyst field.

“Remember the honors previously given.”

Alternative – “Salute as you will.”

This is used for all the rounds between the first round and the final round. The fighters may then give an abbreviated salute as they desire. Some fighters will quickly salute the Crown, Baronial Nobles, their consorts, and each other. Others may only salute their consorts and each other. Some may simply salute each other. As long as the full Litany of Honors was performed for the first round, it is not necessary to repeat it for each successive round of combat.

“For the victor, <Fighter A>, Vivat!”

COURT BUSINESS: A HOW-TO GUIDE

Posadnik Soshka Gregor’evich Vilanov

So you find yourself being asked to herald Court and you now have to attend Court Business. What does that entail?

What is Court Business?

Court Business is a private meeting that occurs directly before a Baronial or Kingdom Court that involves multiple people who will be involved in the process of Court. Generally, it is to plan out any awards, announcements, or shtick and the order in which they are presented that during Court.

Who attends Court Business?

The Royals or Nobles that are presiding over the Court.

The Court Herald and any assistants that may be needed.

The Chart Herald who prepared the scrolls for the awards being given out.

The Dhow or Token Herald who has tokens ready for the awards being given out. (May not be necessary for a Baronial Court)

Retainers and/or Guards

Note: *Never invite any assistants or other people to attend Court Business with you unless you ask permission from the presiding Royals/Nobles prior to extending that invitation. Court business requires all participants to be absolutely discreet about anything and anybody discussed.*

What should you bring to Court Business?

There are many different items that Court Heralds like to bring as tools to help them prepare for Court. This may change based on personal experience and/or preference but a few absolutely necessary items are:

note cards, a working pen or marker, a copy of the Order of Precedence or access to it, a Herald's tabard (either one with the heraldry of the person you are heralding for OR a standard SCA heralds tabard), and a scroll case to transport scrolls (generally there is a Kingdom or Baronial one available for this). A copy of typical scroll wording for the awards given out in that territory is also helpful (can be found on the Scribes website), especially if you are not well practiced in reading calligraphy.

What do I do at Court Business?

First thing - before you even arrive to the court business meeting - is to check the Court Business box posted at Herald's Point and collect any business that has been submitted.

Next, when you arrive at the meeting, let the Royals/Nobles know you are there and ask if they are ready to proceed. Sometimes there may be someone who is needed for the meeting or some aspect of Court that is not there yet. If you can continue any work without that person, you should proceed to do so in order to save time.

Confer with the Chart Herald and find out what awards are being given out at the Court. Prior to court business, the Chart Herald will have checked all awards proposed by the Crown or baronial Nobility before the event to make sure the recipients meet the eligibility requirements such as membership status (armigerous and higher awards require a paid membership per Trimaris Kingdom Law, for example) and that the award is not accidentally given twice. In case of out-of-kingdom members the permission of the Crown of the kingdom of residence has to be established in writing prior to bestowing the award. It is your responsibility as Court Herald to make sure all awards follow Kingdom Law requirements and to advise Their Majesties or presiding nobility of any issues in this regard.

Sometimes the Chart Herald will have prepared note cards ahead of time for the awards. If they have not, you need to check the membership status for armigerous awards and higher and write a note card for each award being given out. Include the name of the recipient, what award is being given out, and any other pertinent information such as *"This award is being given for serving autocrat/ skill in spoon carving."* This information will be helpful to the Royals/Nobles during Court, in case they are not super familiar with the recipient (This applies to Kingdom Courts more than Baronial ones usually). Write this information in a very clear bold manner, so that it is easy to read.

Once you have note cards for all of the awards written out, give them to the Royals/Nobles along with any business that was retrieved from the Court Business Box. This allows them to determine the order in which they want to do the business in Court. At this time, also ask the Royals/Nobles if they have any other business, announcements, or shtick that requires a card. You should have a note card for each element of court business.

Note: *Some Royals/Nobles prefer a card for things like children, welcoming newcomers, war announcements, reminders of things they wish to say, etc. Write a separate card for each of these items so that they can put every piece of business in the order they prefer.*

When they hand the note cards back to you, you and the Chart Herald put the scrolls in the scroll case in the order that the Royals/Nobles determined. For Kingdom awards, the Dhow Herald will pull tokens for each award as you do this, to be ready for distribution as the awards are given out during Court.

What else do I need to know?

Be Punctual - Arrive on time or even before the meeting if possible. You do not want the Royals/Nobles to be waiting for you to proceed!

Be helpful - Make sure that you are helpful in any way possible to the Royals/Nobles. Ask if there is anything else you can do for them during the meeting.

Be polite - it is their show, not yours. Unless there is a very serious reason why they shouldn't do something during the Court, let them decide what they will or will not do.

Be respectful - Court Business is often held in the Royals/Nobles quarters. You are in their personal space. There are often other family members or friends there as well.

Be patient - Court Business is held right before Court and often the Royals/Nobles have just come from other meetings, off the lyst field, or from some other function. They will be rushing around to shower, change clothes, and make their own arrangements for their appearance in Court.

Be discreet! Court business and everything discussed during it is private and must be kept secret to avoid hurt feeling and ruined surprises.

Once you have done all of the above and donned your tabard, you are basically done with Court Business and are ready for doing your job at Court!

HOW TO HERALD A COURT

Posadnik Soshka Gregor'evich Vilanov

Before the event:

Ideally, you have been made aware that you will be the Court Herald prior to the event. If this is not the case and you find out the day of the event, do not fret. With these simple guidelines you will be able to successfully herald the Court.

Arrival at the event:

When you arrive at the event and you know you are going to be the Court Herald, as early as possible check in with the Royals/Nobles that will be holding the Court. Let them know you are on site and available to them. Ask if there are any other heralding tasks to be done during the day prior to Court such as announcements for them, lyst heralding, etc. Also, be sure to find out where they are planning to hold Court Business and when it will be held.

Items you will need:

Herald's tabard, Scroll case, note cards, reliable pen, access to a copy of the Order of Precedence. Optional items that are also useful for heralding court: comfortable shoes, drinking vessel with water, mints or cough drops to soothe your throat, notebook to record awards in, key ring to keep note cards in order, reading glasses if necessary, an assistant if necessary, and other items you personally may find helpful.

Before Court:

Find out if there is a Court Business Box and where it is located. Find out who the Chart Herald is (scroll preparation) and check with them to find out if there is anything you need to know ahead of time about any of the awards. Arrive at Court Business on time. If you have never attended before, see the Court Business Guide in this handbook for what to expect and to do there. Find out if there are any ceremonies to take place during Court and if you will have a speaking part. Familiarize yourself with the script of that ceremony. Also, figure out how to properly pronounce people's names. Ask for help if you are unsure and do your best effort at pronouncing them correctly.

Processing into and Opening Court:

Ask the Royals/Nobles how they would like to be introduced into Court and what titles they wish to be used. If you are unfamiliar with their names, ask them for correct pronunciation. Some Royals/Nobles want it to be very regal or flowery. Some want it to be short and sweet and not use full names.

Examples:

"All Rise for their Majesties _____ and _____, King and Queen of Trimaris!"

"Rise and pay heed to the approach of their august Majesties, the mighty _____, King of Trimaris, and the beautiful _____, Queen of Trimaris!"

"Tremble, mere mortals, before the awesome presence of _____, King by his own hand, and his consort, Queen _____, whose beauty is renowned throughout the Knowne World!"

Note: Be careful with too fantastic descriptions, especially references to Known World entities such as invoking rivalries or adversaries. You may accidentally insult/attack a visiting noble and cause some embarrassment for you and your kingdom. Be also careful with trying to be too funny. Don't make things awkward.

Find out if you are also announcing anyone else into the Court such as heirs, Baronial Nobles, visiting Royalty, etc. and ask for the titles and names for them as well.

Generally, the Herald will be the first person in the procession. Try to time your Announcement into Court so that you will be speaking the entire way as you are walking. If you finish too quickly, then the audience is standing there in silence as people file into Court. This is pretty awkward. It is okay if you are still announcing while everyone is walking, but try to be finished before everyone is at their thrones. It is Trimarian custom to pay your respects to the thrones as you approach them.

Once the procession has entered Court and the retainers and guards have all filed behind the thrones and the Royals/Nobles are all at their thrones, ask the Crown if the populace may be seated. If they say yes, announce to the populace that they may be seated.

Next ask the Crown if they would like you to open their Court. Sometimes the Royals/Nobles wish to address the populace prior to opening Court. When they have given you permission to open their Court, announce that it is open.

Example:

"This hereby opens the Royal Court of ____ and ____, King and Queen of Trimaris"

Conducting Business:

Next, we will start conducting business.

NEVER initiate a piece of business or call someone into Court without checking with the Royals/Nobles first. Show them the first item on your note cards and ask if they want to proceed with it.

NEVER initiate a piece of business or call someone into Court without checking with the Royals/Nobles first. They may sometimes alter the order on the fly or decide at the last minute not to do some piece of business. Be prepared for this. Sometimes, the first thing they want to do is offer visiting Royalty, Baronial Nobles, or other dignitaries the chance to conduct any business or address the populace.

Assuming they say yes to the first note card, call the person into Court.

Examples:

"Their Majesties call forward ____ into their Court"

" Their Majesties demand the presence of ____ before them!"

"At this time, Their Majesties would see the Order of Chivalry before them"

Make your best attempt at pronouncing names correctly. The SCA covers a very wide range of time periods and regions of the World and there are many different personas and persona backgrounds. You may know French and be able to pronounce it flawlessly, but have no experience with Japanese names. The important part is to try to convey it as close as you can so that the person being called can recognize it is them. Read it phonetically if all else fails, because they will likely have heard it butchered that way before or someone else will recognize it and correct you. Ask for help.

If the person does not come forward and/or someone says they have left or are in the kitchen, etc, ask the Royals/Nobles if they want to move on to the next piece of business. Sometimes a runner will be sent to retrieve that person if they are still on-site. Be prepared to revisit that piece of business if this is the case.

Generally, the Royals/Nobles will talk to the person or the populace depending on what the business is. If it is an announcement of an officer, a report on things that happened at the event, or a presentation by a person or group, you will likely not be involved. If it is an award, you will be reading the scroll when the Royals/Nobles signal to you (either by saying it or nodding or pointing). It is a really good idea to read all of the scrolls ahead of time to see any grammar weirdness, name issues, bad scripts, etc. You want the words to flow from you in a melodious manner and not have to be stopping to puzzle out a word or phrase if possible. You should have the scrolls in the same order as your note cards for the awards, so it should be the first scroll in your case (Done during Court Business). Usually the populace will start applauding when the award part is announced. Do not stop and wait for the applause to finish; just keep reading the dates and signatures at the end of the scroll.

In Trimaris it is customary that the court herald then turns around the scroll to announce the scribes involved in the creation of the scroll ("Illumination by scribe X/ calligraphy by scribe Y"). Hand the scroll and any token to the Royals/Nobles to hand to the recipient.

It is at this time that we have to start keeping track of business as it occurs!

The reason this is important is that if two people receive awards of the same precedence level on the same day, the person

who got theirs first has precedence over the person who got theirs second. This information is tracked in the Order of Precedence and it is important to keep the pieces of business in order to enter them correctly on the Court Report you will file later on.

Some heralds just keep the cards in order as they go along, turning the card sideways if the person wasn't there or taking it out of the stack. Some like to have them on a ring so they don't get out of order if they are dropped and change the order as they go along. Some will use a pen to write a number on the card so that they can keep track of the sequence. In any case, do not forget to track the order in which awards are given out during court.

Closing the Court:

After all of the Royals'/Nobles' business has been conducted, it will be time to close the Court. They may want to address the populace one last time, so make sure you ask if they want their Court closed. Once you get their approval, announce the closing of the court.

Example:

"This hereby closes the Court of Their Majesties _____ and _____, King and Queen of Trimaris! Long Live the King! Long Live the Queen! Vivat! Vivat! Vivat!"

They may process out or they may just start mingling with the populace. Try to approach them as soon as possible and ask them if they require anything else from you.

After Court is done:

Make sure you gather all of your items. Return the tabard and scroll case if you were not the one who brought them. Return any un-awarded scrolls to the Chart Herald and any unused tokens to the Token Herald. Keep your note cards or whatever method you used to keep the awards in order somewhere you will be able to find them later and make sure they will not get out of order.

You are required to file your Court Report on the Trimaris website within 10 days of the event. If you have not done this before, see the Court Report guide in this handbook.

Final Comments:

Make your voice carry and don't shout. I know this is hard for someone not used to doing it, but shouting tends to not be as understandable. This is doubly important while reading scrolls. Nobody wants to be getting a scroll while they feel as if they are being scolded/yelled at. Conversely, don't just read it in monotone either. You are the voice of the Crown. You want to sound like a noble herald.

Avoid goofy and/or distracting shenanigans behind the throne. Do not distract from Their Majesties/Landed nobility's business by acting in an inappropriate way behind the thrones.

Put your heart into it. This is a very rewarding position. You are privy to the inner workings of the awards system when you are the Court Herald and you get to see up close and personal the reactions of the award recipients. This is a very special moment for this person and you have the ability to keep it special. Put emotion and inflection into the words and make them sing!

Most Royals/Nobles are easy to work with and know that you are a volunteer and will treat you accordingly. Hopefully you can build a working relationship with them if you get called to do this again and can anticipate their style and needs as you progress. Enjoy being part of the magic!

HOW TO FILE COURT REPORTS

Mistress Mayken van der Alst

Part of being a court herald means embracing paperwork and keeping records. Any herald facilitating a royal or baronial court must submit a court report in a timely fashion. According to the Administrative policies of the College of Heralds Trimaris the court report must be filed within -10- days of court. Late or missing reports are unacceptable.

But why? Why does there need to be a court report?

Simply put, court reports are how we track which awards were given to whom and when and by whom. It is basically a written record of what took place during the court. This information is tracked and recorded in the Order of Precedence. Maintaining the Order of Precedence correctly and completely is best achieved through competent reporting. Having accurate information in the Order of Precedence allows us to do the following:

- recommend deserving people for awards without duplicating existing awards or creating several OP entries for the same person
- avoid having the Crown being embarrassed for bestowing the same award twice, etc.
- plan processions properly according to the rank and station of each member of the populace
- rely on the OP as a complete record of the accomplishments of our populace members
- have accurate historical data that can be used for research or cross referencing with other sources

Every court report details the awards that were given out, to whom they were given, in what order they were bestowed, and if a scroll was presented. It also includes details like who was holding court, when/where it was held, and who heralded the court. All of this information is tracked in the Order of Precedence database.

The standard court report form is located in the heralds section on the Trimaris Kingdom website:

<https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/court-report-form/>

When filling out your court report pay particular attention to

- a) the order in which the awards were given, and
- b) the spelling of the names.

Both of these affect how an award is recorded in the OP. It is often helpful to have the online OP open when filling out the report so that you can copy/paste names to avoid spelling errors.

The notes field is useful in providing any extra information about the awards that were given or anything else that occurred during the court. This information is often useful in making clarifications or having a record of what transpired for future reference. For example, it has sometimes been used when a new award has been created and the court report form has not been updated to include the new award yet.

The online reporting form automatically sends copies of your report to the following people: Triskele Principal Herald, Caravel Herald, Sextant Herald, Chart Signet, Kingdom Historian, and Kingdom Chronicler and you should also receive a copy. This allows heralds and other kingdom officers to cross-reference court reports in case of questions that may come up as part of their responsibilities. If you do not receive a copy, please check with the Triskele Principal Herald or Sextant Herald to make sure it was received properly.

File your court report as soon as you get home from an event. According to our official Administrative Policies you have a week to file the court report but remember that life has a tendency to throw us unexpected curve balls and the longer you wait, the higher your chances of losing information, forgetting information, etc.

If you filled out your court cards properly and kept them in order, filing your court report is easy to do and will only take minutes of your time.

Remember, our Order of Precedence is only as accurate as the information we receive from our court heralds!

ETIQUETTE & PROTOCOL

HOW TO PLAN A PROCESSION

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

Procession - *a group of individuals moving along in an orderly, often ceremonial, way.*

Processions are one of the few times we actually use rank formally in Trimaris. There are three kinds of processions: Court Processions, Tournament Processions, and Grand Processions. Court Processions, which

Types of Processions:

Grand Procession - Generally includes everyone in the Kingdom who wishes to participate.

Options:

- Process as individuals according to the rank of the individuals;

- Process in pairs and singles according to the rank of the higher ranking individual. The Crown and/or Procession Organizer can, if they choose, dictate that certain individuals must process together, such as Sovereigns must process with their Consort, and/or Baronial Nobles must process together.

- Process as local groups (Barony, Shire, etc). This is generally only done at Kingdom Anniversary events, Coronations, etc. if requested by the Crown. The Order of March within a group can be either: a. Dictated by the Crown or Procession Organizer; b. Determined by the members of the Group; or c. Can be restricted to everyone at, or above, a certain rank (for example, all the Peers and Royal Peers, everyone with a GoA or higher, etc.)

Court Procession - Generally includes everyone invited to sit "on the dais" (even if there is no actual dais) at Royal and/or Baronial Courts.

Options:

- Can exclude visiting foreign royalty if they will be invited to join Their Majesties after court is opened.

- Can exclude the Territorial Barons and Baronesses if desired (who can arrive at their places in advance of the procession or be invited into court). the Crown can also choose not to include the Territorial Nobles in Their Court at all, if that is Their preference.

- Can exclude retainers (retainers can either precede the procession or join the court after the procession)

- Can be arranged in another fashion according to the time and culture of Their Majesties' personas if they wish

Tournament Procession - Generally includes fighters, consorts, and their attendants.

Options:

- Ordered by the rank of the fighter

- Ordered by rank of the consort

- Ordered by the rank of the higher ranking of the two

***Note** – *in a Tournament Procession, a sitting Territorial Baron or Baroness is considered an entrant in the tournament, rather than an agent of the Crown. Therefore they are placed according to their *other*, permanent awards, rather than according to their temporary position as a territorial baron or baroness.*

How will the Order of March be determined?

By Territory – local groups arranged in order of precedence; within each local group:

For Baronies - the Baron and/or Baroness, followed by the Seneschal and Officers (not usually including deputies), then the populace in order of precedence

For non-baronies – the Seneschal and Officer (not usually including deputies), then the populace in order of precedence

By Rank – the participating ranks and/or members of the populace arranged by order of precedence

Arranged as individuals (no processing as couples – each member of a couple has their own place in the order)

Arranged by individuals and/or married (established) couples:

Usually placed according the higher ranking individual

By Reverse Rank – processing in from the lowest ranking to the highest, the reverse of the standard order

Arranged as individuals (no processing as couples – each member of a couple has their own place in the order)

Arranged by individuals and/or married (established) couples:

Usually placed according the higher ranking individual

By another order as determined by the Crown

The Crown may rearrange the ranks or recreate a historical example as they wish

In all cases, once the Crown determines the method of organization, the precedence within the ranks is immutable.

What should be announced?

Names of the participants

For a Tournament Procession this means both fighter and consort

Use each participant's *highest* title; ****DO NOT STACK TITLES!!!****

Honors of the participants

All Honors - This means announcing all of the awards and honors each participant has received. (Try to talk the Crown out of this if you can!) [Use the following pattern: <highest title> _Full SCA Name_, member of <full name of all awards in order of precedence>]

Partial Honors – This means announcing all of the awards and honors each participant has received which are at or above the level specified by the Crown. This could mean announcing only GoA level awards and higher, or announcing only Peerage level awards. [Use the pattern from above.]

Arms - Although it has not been the tradition to announce the blazon in Trimaris of late, it is actually the correct historical and SCA practice.

Blazon the arms for each participant, both fighter and consort

Blazon the arms for the fighters only

Note - If they do not have registered arms, blazon the arms they are carrying that day. If they do not have arms on their shield and are not wearing arms, pick out a short identifier that the populace and heralds can use to identify the combatant on the field.

Blazon the arms for the consorts only (usually used for Pas de Arms and other specialized tournaments) If they do not have registered arms, blazon the arms they are wearing that day. If they are not wearing arms, pick out a short identifier.

er that the populace and heralds can use to identify the consort.

What time will the procession begin & where will it take place?

You will need *at minimum* 30 minutes before the procession is supposed to begin to get the participants there and lined up
If you know ahead of time that there will be a procession you can:

- Ask participants to send you their information ahead of the event
- Put a notice up at Reservations with index cards and pencils for participants to provide their information as they check in for the event
- Have the site heralds announce that those participating in the procession(s) need to see you at least two hours prior to the start of the procession

HOW TO WRITE A CEREMONY

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

There are several common ways you may be involved in planning a ceremony:

You are planning your elevation to a Peerage (or are helping someone plan theirs)

You are planning your investiture to a Baronial Throne (or are helping someone plan theirs)

You are planning your Coronation ceremony (or are helping someone plan theirs)

There are many kingdoms in the SCA where there is an established Kingdom Book of Ceremonies that dictates the ceremony that will be used for all these occasions, with only minimal deviation and personalizing allowed. Trimaris is not one of those kingdoms. Like the Floridians we are in the modern world, our medieval counterparts are no less individualistic.

We have a long tradition of having every Coronation, every investiture, and every elevation ceremony be unique to the tastes and personas of the individuals involved. Of course, this individualism has sometimes gotten us in trouble, especially in this new era of rapidly shifting rules and policies, both inside and outside the SCA. Be mindful that some of the ceremonies we have hosted in the past, especially the Coronation ceremonies, are no longer permissible under current SCA rules. It is no longer enough to simply model what you plan to do on what has been done in the past. We have to follow both the letter and the intention of the rules.

The good news is that you are not in this alone! Keeping track of the SCA rules and guidelines, writing new ceremonies, assisting others with writing ceremonies, and approving new ceremonies are the responsibilities of the Sundial Herald. Toward this end, the Sundial Herald is compiling a book of Customs, Courtesies, and Ceremonies for the Kingdom of Trimaris. In addition, the office is working on packets for Peerage Elevations, Investitures, and Coronations that will include detailed, up-to-date rules, requirements, and prohibitions; sample ceremonies; guides on what is required SCA-wide for each type of ceremony, as well as what is traditional for Trimaris; plus resources, guidelines and suggestions on how to go about researching and writing your own ceremony.

What rules and requirements must we be aware of when writing and planning a ceremony for the SCA?

From the Minutes of the June 4, 2018 SCA Board of Directors Conference Call: Policy interpretation of Corpora item II. F.: Policy on Religion:

“The Society’s Policy on Religion should not be parsed out and isolated in a vacuum as individual concepts, because the context of the actual language could then be lost to misinterpretation.

“The Society, its Kingdoms and local groups, through its officers and participants, are not allowed to give the appearance of establishing, sponsoring or promulgating a religion or belief system. Likewise, the Society may not prohibit any system of beliefs of its individual participants. As such, the Society is protecting the rights of individual participants by neither imposing a different belief system upon its participants, nor banning the practice of any participant’s belief system.

“The utilization of aspects of historical accuracy for theatrical emphasis does not violate policy; however, a claim of historical accuracy or theatricality does not give the officers and participants of the Society the ability to abrogate the Society’s Policy on Religion. Our game encompasses the pre 17th Century world and as such, this portion of the corporate documents does not intend to discourage the study of historical belief systems and their effects on the development of Western Culture.

“Religious rituals, whether historical, imaginary, or theatrical when performed in Royal Courts violate the Society’s Policy on Religion which protects individual participants from being subjected to a religious or quasi-religious ceremony. Forcing participants to observe religious ceremonies by either direct or indirect pressure is prohibited, and Royal Courts must not imply that any particular religious ceremony is authorized, sponsored, or promulgated by the Society.

“Prayer in Royal Courts (in English or in a foreign language, ancient or medieval), whether individually spoken, group prayer or a prayer calling for a response violates the Society’s policy.

“The Officers and participants in the Society shall not make religious statements in official pronouncements (whether verbal or in writing). Care should be taken by officers and participants in the Society to be respectful of others and to be reasonable in their words and deeds so that their words and deeds do not violate the Society’s Policy on Religion.”

In other words, even though religion played a primary role in the lives of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance people, and was a central aspect in their rituals and ceremonies (especially coronation ceremonies), **we cannot include ANY actual religious material in our SCA ceremonies.**

What happens if someone violates an SCA rule or policy by writing and performing a ceremony containing religious material, hate speech, or any other prohibited elements?

The individuals involved can all face sanctions. Keep in mind that the sanctions may not be limited to the individual being elevated or crowned. The Kingdom officers who were responsible for checking and approving the ceremony beforehand could be sanctioned for failing to do their jobs. The Court Herald, and any other Officers and populace involved in performing the ceremony could be sanctioned for participating in the ceremony. These sanctions could range from a temporary suspension from office, permanent removal from office, being barred from participating in certain SCA activities, banishment or exile from the realm, or even expulsion from the SCA.

If the ceremony is an Investiture or Coronation, the reign could be invalidated, which means that not only are the individuals involved removed from the Throne, all the awards they bestowed are also invalidated.

Now that we've gotten all the scary stuff out of the way, how do you write an SCA ceremony?

Step 1 - Remember that while the ceremony is YOURS, it is also OURS.

Your ceremony should reflect who you are/who your persona is. This is your moment to shine! But it is also your new Orders' opportunity to publicly recognize you and welcome you, if it is a Peerage ceremony. It is your populace and officers' opportunity to acknowledge you if it is an investiture or coronation. In other words, personalize your ceremony, but don't completely ignore the traditions of your Order, Barony, or Kingdom. Those traditions exist because they are meaningful to US, so incorporate them as much as you can.

If you aren't sure what the Trimarian traditions for your ceremony are, ask the Sundial Herald for help identifying them.

Step 2 - Establish the time, place, and location of your ceremony.

What event will this occur at? Obviously it must occur in court, but is the time set by the event staff (investitures and coronations) or can you have your elevation by the side of the tournament field or in the hall at kingdom art/sci just before the judging begins? Depending on the kind of ceremony you are having, you may have some flexibility with the time and the location. Even with an investiture or coronation, you aren't necessarily limited to the location of the last court prior to your ceremony. Do you want to be in the hall or outside under the trees? The location of your ceremony, and the timing of it, will help you make other choices.

Step 3 - Decide WHO you really want to include in your ceremony.

A lot of people will be excited and will want to help. Decide very early if there are any particular people who you want to be involved. Knowing how many roles you are looking for and who you want to be involved will help with the planning.

Step 4 - Research.

Do you want your elevation to be as historically accurate as possible? Have you always dreamed of having a coronation ceremony like the one in your favorite medieval-themed novel? Do you want to recreate one of the ceremonies from the earliest days of the SCA? Are you trying to bring in aspects of a persona for whom the ceremony you are writing would be a completely alien concept? Regardless of what your starting point is, begin by researching it. Ask for help with the research if you need to.

If you are starting from an extant, or previously existing, ceremony - print out a copy of it (or two). If you are trying to bring some persona-style to something alien to your persona, find whatever ceremonies you can for that persona, such as a coming of age ceremony, a marriage ceremony, or whatever. You may also want to choose a basic version of your ceremony so that you can use it as a framework. Print out copies.

Look at copies of other similar ceremonies. Make a list of the Trimarian traditions so that you will be sure to include them. Find elements you like and might want to incorporate.

Step 5 - Brainstorm.

Why would you want to print out a copy of your researched ceremony? Because you are going to black out everything that isn't permitted in the SCA. This means prayers, chants, ritual sacrifice, reading of the entrails, stripping naked in front of the populace, etc. Then black out anything that you aren't comfortable with or that isn't a good idea, if there's anything like that left. This is your starting point.

Did you have to take out anything that is culturally unique? Is there a way to modify it to keep some aspects of the practice while altering or eliminating the problem areas? If the populace is supposed to chant something, can they chant a Trimarian or SCA lyric or slogan? If someone is supposed to read the entrails for omens, can they make an entrance stating that they have already read the entrails and all omens are good? Look for creative and inoffensive ways to incorporate and/or gloss over the things that we aren't allowed to do in the SCA.

Step 6 - Write

Take all your notes, marked up ceremonies, research, etc. and start writing your script.

Start with the framework - what will happen and in what order will it happen?

Who will do what?

Will you script out everyone's lines, some people's lines, or just provide a general guideline for participants to ad lib their own parts?

Step 7 - Submit

Submit your work for review by the Sundial Herald. You can do this at any point and as many times as needed. Once you, and the Sundial Herald, are happy with the script - submit it to the Kingdom Seneschal for final approval (for coronation scripts) or to the Crown and Kingdom Seneschal for investitures and elevations.

SEATING AT COURT AND FEAST

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

Setting up the thrones for court and feast is the task that causes the most confusion for retainers and event staff. If you frequently assist the Royalty and/or Baronial Nobles with setting the thrones up for court, it would be worth your time to memorize the Trimarian Table of Precedence and/or carry a copy with you. The most important thing to remember, however, is that the wishes of the Crown **always** supersede these instructions. It is the Herald's (or Retainer's) job to advise the Royalty on what is customary, traditional, and appropriate, and it is the Crown's job to decide how they want it done. If you don't receive any special requests or instructions from the Crown, then what follows is how it is traditionally done.

Court

Using the Order of Precedence to set up Thrones for Court

The first step is to find out **where** the Royalty, or Territorial Nobility, want to hold court. Each event site will have locations where court is typically held, but there can be many other places to set up for court. Some Royalty will prefer to hold their courts outdoors whenever possible. Others may prefer to be inside (in the air conditioning!). If there is a stage, some will prefer to be on the stage so that everyone can see them. Others may prefer to be in front of the stage so that the populace doesn't have to go up and down any steps. Some Royalty will have a specific way that they want things set up, others will leave most of those decisions to you.

Once you know where the court should be set up, and any specific requirements for setting up, you will need to determine where the dais will be. The "dais" may be a raised dais or may simply a particular area on the ground or floor where the thrones will be set up. Pay attention to the area **behind** the dais. This will be what the populace sees when they watch court, and it will form the background of every photo taken during court. If the view is not naturally attractive and/or medieval-ish in ap-

pearance, consider ways you can improve it. Ask for help and borrow extra banners and wall hangings to hide mundanities if you need to!

Whenever possible, ensure that the Kingdom Banner is hung behind the thrones. It should be centered behind the King and Queen's thrones, and by custom, it should be hung higher than any other banner. If separate banners are used for the Sovereign and Consort, they should be hung behind Their respective thrones at the same height. Likewise, any Baronial Banners that are hung on the dais should be hung behind their respective Baronial thrones. All Baronial banners should be at the same height, or as close as possible.

Does the backdrop really matter? I think it does! I once took a photo of Duke Gunnar who was retaining for a Royal Court. It was a lovely, sunny day and court was held outdoors. His Grace was dressed in his finest, and the sunlight glinted gorgeously off his gold chain and golden coronet. Unfortunately when court was set up, no one noticed the background. I didn't notice it either... until I was looking at the photos of the day on my computer. My photo of Duke Gunnar is nicely framed against the background of a trash dumpster, complete with a bright yellow arrow that appears to be (literally) pointing at his coronet with the words "maximum fill." Backgrounds matter.

Leave room behind the thrones for the retainers to move around and do their jobs. If space is tight, and court will include an unusually large number of people and thrones, you can restrict the use of tables between thrones to just the Crowns. You may also request that the Heirs and Baronial Nobles limit the number of retainers present during court.

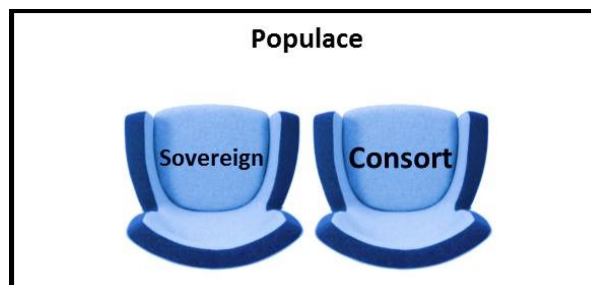
The next consideration, after location of the dais and the background for it, is the seating area for the populace. Some Crowns may have special requests that will determine how the seats for the populace are set up in relation to the thrones. Defer to Their wishes, but try to leave at least a central aisle for processing in and out, and to make it easier for the populace to reach the thrones when they are called forward. You will also want to indicate where the front row of the populace seating can be set up. This is especially important if there will be an elevation to the Peerage or any other ceremony involving a large number of people. You will want to make sure that there is adequate room for everyone who will be participating in the court.

Regardless of the location of the dais, the background, and how the populace seating is set up, the arrangement of the thrones rarely changes.

Word of Wisdom – *Don't be the person who, after setting the thrones up in the wrong order, says "It doesn't matter" or "Who really cares?" It ***DOES*** matter, and many people care. You should care too!*

The Royal Thrones

When setting up the thrones, by SCA tradition "the Consort is always right." This means that for each set of thrones, if you are facing the populace, the Consort's throne should be the one on the right side (or the left side if you are viewing it from the audience's perspective). Regardless of the gender of the pair, the individual who won Crown Tournament is the Sovereign and sits in the Throne on the left as they face the populace. Their Consort sits to their immediate right.



Sometimes Crowns prefer to reverse this positioning for historical, cultural, or personal reasons. Different cultures and time

periods had their own traditions. There isn't a world-wide standard to how these two thrones are arranged, so find out the preferences of the Royalty or Territorial Nobility and set up the thrones accordingly. The arrangement of the other thrones on the dais generally reflects the arrangement of the sovereign and consort's thrones, but is not always required to.

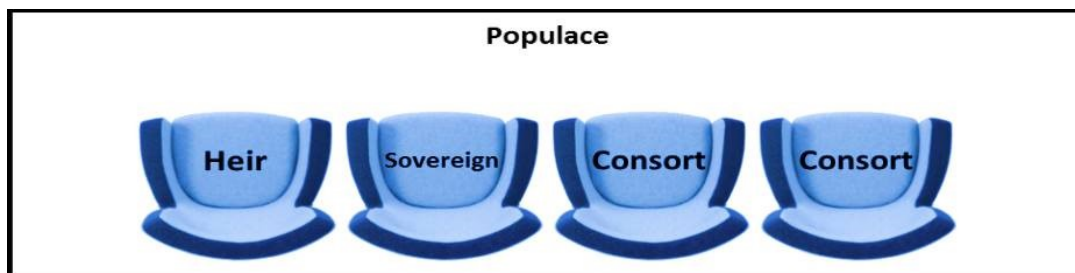
During court, the Hosts always occupy the central position. If the Sovereign, Consort, or both are present, they are *ALWAYS* the Hosts. There is a common misconception that the Baronial Nobles are the Hosts at their own Baronial events, making the Crown a Guest. This is not the case - All the lands in Trimaris belong to the Crown. The Crown appoints the Territorial Nobles to look after the lands for them. If the Crown attends a Baronial event, the Baronial Nobles are hosting the event on behalf of the Crown, so the Crown takes precedence. If it is a Regency Court (a court presided over by the Royal Heirs with the authorization of the Crown), then Their Royal Highnesses are the Hosts. At a Baronial Court without any members of the Royal Family in attendance, the Baronial Nobles are the Hosts.

[Note that Baronial Nobles are never considered the Hosts of Kingdom-level events, even if the Barony is sponsoring and running the event. Their group is running the event on behalf of the Kingdom, but it is not a Baronial event.]

The Heirs Thrones

Trimaris has two traditional options for seating the Heirs to the Throne:

The first option is to separate them, placing the Heir (the individual who won Crown Tournament) and the Consort, on either side of the Sovereign and Consort. They can be placed with the Heir next to the Sovereign and the Consorts together, or with the Heir next to the Sovereign's Consort and the Heir's Consort next to the Sovereign.

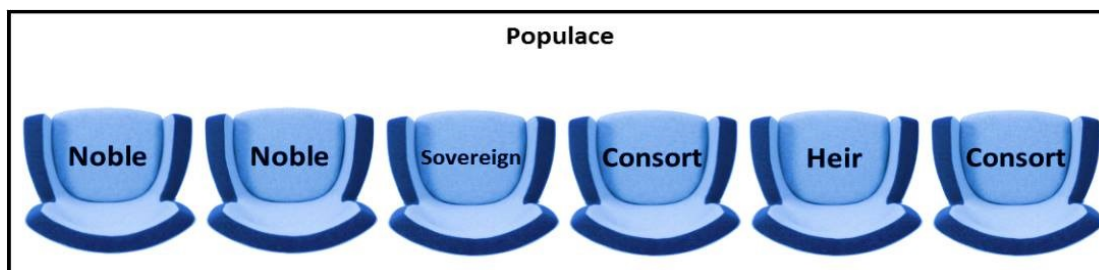


The second option is to seat the Heirs together to the right of Sovereign and Consort (as you face the audience). In this position they will replicate the seating arrangements of the Sovereign and Consort, so if the Sovereign is on the left (as you face the audience), then the Heir is on the left.

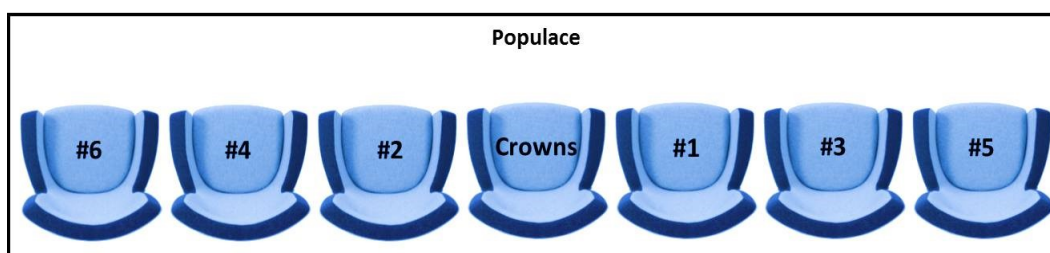
The placement of the Heirs Thrones is always the choice of the current Crowns.

The Baronial Thrones

The same seating options are possible when the Crown attends a Baronial event where the Royal Heirs are not present. They may opt to place the Baronial Nobles on either side of the Royal Throne(s), or to the right of the Right of the Royal Thrones (when facing the audience). If both the Crown and the Royal Heirs attend a Baronial event, the Heirs would be seated to the right of the Crown, and the Baronial Hosts to the left.



As you add more thrones it gets more complicated. For simplicity, pairs of thrones are treated as a single unit (with the exceptions noted above). The pattern begins by putting the Hosts (The Crown) in the center. Place all other thrones on alternating sides, beginning to the right of the Hosts, in descending order according to the Table of Precedence. It doesn't matter if you are setting up for Royal Court with three sets of thrones, or a dozen. It doesn't matter if all the presiding Royalty and Nobility are attending alone, in pairs, or if there is a mixture of pairs and singles in court.



#6-Marcaster #4-Darkwater #2-Wyvernwood Crowns #1-Heirs #3-An Crosaire #5-Oldenfeld #7-Castlemere

Order of Precedence for Trimaris Royal Courts:

1. Trimaris Crowns
2. Trimaris Royal Heirs
3. (Hosting Baronial Nobles *IF* it is a Baronial event)
4. Wyvernwoode
5. An Crosaire
6. Darkwater
7. Oldenfeld
8. Marcaster
9. Castlemere

At a Baronial event, the hosting Territorial Nobles become the highest ranking of the Territorial Nobles present, while all other Territorial Nobles (if present during court) fall into their customary positions behind the hosting Nobles. For example, at a Barony of Darkwater event:

#6-Marcaster #4-An Crosaire #2-Darkwater Crowns #1-Heirs #3-Wyvernwoode #5-Oldenfeld #7-Castlemere

If any of the Royalty or Nobility are not in attendance, simply skip that person/pair and place the next available person/pair in the spot and proceed from there. For example, if the Nobility of An Crosaire are unable to attend TMT the thrones would be set

up like this:

#6-Castlemere #4-Oldenfeld #2-Wyvernwoode Crowns #1-Heirs #3-Darkwater #5-Marcaster

This same basic pattern of alternating thrones on the left and right as you work your way down the Order of Precedence is also used when you have visiting Royalty. The court set-up gets larger, but it really isn't much more complicated. Use your Order of Precedence (and Table of Precedence [A Table of Precedence is an Order of Precedence for official branches of the SCA] if you have Royal visitors from more than one kingdom) and follow the pattern:

***Note - A Table of Precedence is an Order of Precedence for official branches of the SCA.*

Order of Precedence for Trimaris Royal Courts with Visiting Royalty:

1. Trimaris Crowns
2. Visiting Crowns
3. Trimaris Royal Heirs
4. Visiting Royal Heirs (according to the Table of Precedence)
5. Visiting Principality Nobility
6. Trimarian Territorial Nobility
7. Visiting Territorial Nobility (if invited to sit in court)

If foreign Royalty are present and will be sitting in court, the Table of Precedence applies. Visiting Royalty are inserted, by kingdom order of precedence, into the appropriate location in the order of precedence for the court.

Although Trimaris does not have any Principalities, if the ruling nobles of a Principality were to visit Trimaris and be invited to sit in court, they would rank below the Royal Heirs and above the Territorial Baronial Nobles. The Heirs to a Principality would rank below our Royal Heirs and above our Territorial Nobles.

Feast

Using the Order of Precedence to Set up the High Table for Feast

The Crown may invite anyone they want to join them at the High Table for Feast, though Their Heirs are automatically included at High Table, and any visiting Crowns should always be invited to High Table as well.

At a Baronial event, the hosting Baronial Nobles are the hosts of the High Table if the Crown and/or Heirs are not present, and automatic guests if they are. Although the Crown, or Heirs, are considered to be the principal hosts of the High Table when they are present, it is customary for the Crown to defer the inviting of guests to the hosting Baronial Nobles at a Baronial event. The Crown can always defer the right to invite guests to High Table to any of their guests of rank, however the invitation to do so must always come from the Crown.

Invited Guests can include visiting Royalty, visiting Territorial Nobles, tournament and/or competition winners, newly elevated Peers, Great Officers of State, the Royal Babysitter, or The Crown's best friends. Many Crowns, Heirs, and Territorial Nobles enjoy extending an invitation to High Table to a newcomer, or two, who are attending their very first event. The Event Steward, other event staff, and trusted retainers also make frequent High Table guests.

High Tables hosted by Royalty or Baronial Nobility

The seating is traditionally arranged using the same pattern as for court, with the Hosts sitting at the center of the table, with

the sovereign on the left and consort on the right (as they face the populace). The Hosts will be the Crown, the Royal Heir(s), or the hosting Baronial Nobles, depending on who is present. The seating arrangements at High Table mimic those at Royal Court. For the purposes of determining the rank of the pairs being seated at high table, the precedence of the pair is taken from the highest rank held by the two combined. There are two exceptions: When a Bestowed or Royal Peer is also a Territorial Baronial Noble and they are invited to high table as a Baronial Noble – they are seated according to the precedence of their barony, rather than by their personal rank. Baronial Nobles seated at High Table as representatives of the Crown and their Baronies, especially hosting Baronial Nobles, are seated above Royal and Bestowed Peers at High Table.

Of course, the Hosts/Crowns have the right to seat anyone they like to their immediate right and left. In that case, the right-left-right-left pattern of seating according to descending precedence resumes immediately after the Host/Crown's personal guests. Crowns and Territorial Nobles sometimes do this, not to make the seating arrangement more difficult, but because they sit at high table a lot and sometimes like to spend the meal with their friends.

High Table at Shire and Canton Events

At a local, non-baronial, event where there is no Royalty or hosting Baronial Nobility present for feast, the high table can be omitted, the group's Seneschal can act as host, or someone else can be asked to preside over the high table - such as a competition winner, the highest ranking member of the local group, or the highest ranking guest at feast. Due to Trimaris' comparatively small geographical size, and our tradition of very active Royalty, this is not a situation that local groups often face.

Toasting at Feast

Using the Order of Precedence to Guide the Toasting at Feast:

Offering toasts at feast is a long-standing tradition in the SCA. Like the other Kingdoms, Trimaris has a ceremony of toasts that should be observed at every feast we attend. The toasting works best when there is one person working behind the scenes to coordinate the toasts at the beginning of the feast. This person can be the Hall Steward, a retainer, the hosting group's herald, a Peer, or someone acting at the discretion of the Crown, Heir, or Baronial Nobles. This person will observe the populace in attendance at the feast and arrange for specific attendees to give the toasts in honor of specific people. This is a good job to delegate to a high ranking person who has been around for a while! They can either take care of it themselves, or they can assist you by pointing out who you need to talk to. **Those individuals who will be tasked with giving the toasts should be notified before the feast begins so that they have time to think about what they would like to say!**

Traditionally, the highest-ranking nobles in the hall (who are not sitting at high table) give the toasts in descending order of precedence. The toasts should be given during the first course, but should not interrupt any entertainment that may be going on. They should also not be given while the servers are working. Hall Stewards and Serving Captains need to coordinate with whomever is organizing the toasting to ensure that there is a nice break in both serving and entertainment to allow for the toasting. Ideally the Hall Steward or Serving Captain will give the first toaster a signal or message that it is time to make the toasts.

The first toast of the feast, which given by the highest-ranking individual in the hall, is always made to the Crowns of Trimaris, whether they are present or not. The next-highest ranking individual gives the second toast, and so on, down the order of precedence for as many places as needed.

The order of toasts generally follows the Table of Precedence, but not explicitly:

1. Toast to the Crowns of Trimaris – whether they are present or not
 - a. Toast to any Visiting Crowns – by order of kingdom creation

b. If there are important guests from another kingdom, and/or there are a number of visiting populace attending from another kingdom it is good manners to toast to their Crowns and Kingdom at this point. If there are guests from multiple kingdoms, the toasts are made in order by kingdom creation.

2. Toast to the Royal Heirs of Trimaris – whether they are present or not, when we have Heirs. Do not toast to the Heirs during events when we do not yet have any!

a. Toast to any Visiting Royal Heirs – by order of kingdom creation

b. If there are any visiting Principality Nobles or Heirs present, this would be the time to toast them in order of kingdom creation, then principality creation

3. Toast to the hosting Territorial Baronial Nobles – when it is a baronial event

4. The Crown of Trimaris, (or the Heir, or Baronial Noble, if the Crown is not present) may make a toast “to absent friends.”

5. The Crown, Heirs, and/or hosting Baronial Nobles – may make any toasts they like at this point and through the rest of the feast. Possible toast include toasting the populace, newly announced Peers/Peers-to-be (if they are in the hall), military active duty and veterans, examples of outstanding dedication, chivalry, courtesy or other actions of note observed during the event, etc.

6. The populace in the hall and the guests at high table are now free to make any toasts they wish to make – to new Peers, tournament winners, birthdays, anniversaries, doing something particularly admirable or chivalric, to role models, or for whatever reason they feel is appropriate.

7. At the end of the feast, the Hosts (Crown, Heirs, Territorial Baronial Nobles) will ask for the head cook, feast staff, and servers to come to the hall so that they can be toasted and rewarded for their service.

HANDS ON HERALDRY

THINGS TO DO WITH YOUR HERALDRY

Lady Neave inghean ui Fhathaigh

First, a word here on the two types of personal heraldry: your DEVICE (also called “Coat of Arms”) and your BADGE.

Your DEVICE says “I am here.”

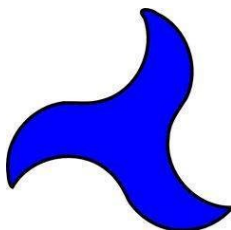
Your BADGE (which may or may not share any similarities with your device) says “this belongs to me/I belong to this.”

Your device should only be shown/used by YOU where you are as it personifies you.

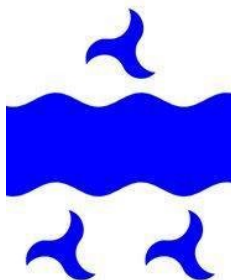
Your badge indicates ownership or in case of people allegiance, and is really versatile for marking your belonging: from toddlers to teacups, feast gear, folding chairs, tables, wagons, tents, covers, coolers, keychains, car, stroller, children, toys, tableware, kitchen gear, scribal gear, earrings, fashions - stick your badge on what ever you want to mark as belonging to YOU.

You also have the option of using the populace badge and ensign (flag), they can be found here: <https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/herald-faq/>

Populace badge (use this as a small token or roundel on things):



Populace Ensign (flag):



If you wanted to indicate your allegiance to a group (your barony, your kingdom, your household) you may display their -badge- in the field closest to the hoist is closest to the banner pole. Caveat: You cannot just leave off the Laurel wreath on your group

's coat of arms to claim as a badge. If your group hasn't registered a populace badge talk to your local seneschal and herald about registering one!

When it comes to displaying your freshly registered heraldry, many people are at a loss as to what to do with it. With the exception of fighters, who consistently display their heraldry upon shield and tabard, most people feel at a loss as to what to do with it beyond that.

To quote a fine parody of a film "Airplane" 1980

McCroskey: [hands over a map on a piece of paper] Johnny, what can you make outta this?

Johnny: This? Why I could make a hat, or a brooch, a pterodactyl...



Truly, the possibilities are limited only by your own imagination. Heraldry helps to identify you, your belongings, and your standing so use them freely. If you are artistically challenged, you can team up with one of the many fine artisans in the Society who will likely enjoy helping somebody display the fruit of their craft for a fee or a barter.

"But," I hear you murmur, "What if I don't have ANY ideas?"

Ah, now I see your problem!

Where to start?

Well, let's start with you and work our way up and out, shall we?

Things you can put your heraldry on:

Garb: using your heraldic charges as small embroidered decorations or larger appliques. These can be done by hand or using a embroidery machine. You can also utilize just your heraldry's color scheme for your entire wardrobe.

Accessories: veils, hoods that have been silk painted or embroidered, belts that have been leather worked or metal worked, brooches and other types of jewelry

Leather and fabric are wonderful mediums to use for heraldic displays, the possibilities are endless: armor, vambraces, mugs, covers, banners, wall coverings, etc.

Perhaps a banner for outside your tent or cabin? I feel these are especially useful when sharing a cabin with others. They are especially helpful in locating people at larger events like wars. Or perhaps a small wooden shield on a pole like the ones used in tourneys? Camp walls are also a great way to use heraldry in a practical way, to identify your camp as well as to provide some privacy.

If you are adventurous, then look into the painting of silk banners! There is nothing more magical than colorful heraldic banners fluttering in the breeze above an encampment or by the tourney field.

HOW TO CORRECT YOUR ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

Lady Neave inghean ui Fhathaigh

Do you know what the Order of Precedence is and where you can find it? No? Well, here let me show you!

What is the Order of Precedence?

It's a listing of all the people in a kingdom who have ever earned awards or honors. In Trimaris it is sorted alphabetically by SCA first name, and it also displays your device if you have one registered. It is used to determine the order of people according to their rank in processions, it gives insight on who has earned what award, and gives you an idea of which award you may want to recommend them for. It's a record of all court reports.

You can find it online here: <https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/order-of-precedence/>.

Have you looked at your Order of Precedence lately?

Now you know what it is and where to find it you understand how important it is that it is kept up to date and correctly. We need your help to do so! When you notice errors in your entry such as spelling errors, missing awards, and awards with an incorrect date we kindly ask you to contact the College of Heraldry to help us correct them. The Herald in charge of the Order of Precedence is called the "Sextant Herald" in Trimaris. Their email address is sextant@trimaris.org

Let's use my own Order of Precedence entry as an example: "Niamh inghean ui Fhathaigh."

There is no device displayed since at the time of writing my name and device have not yet passed. It shows that I have received an Award of Arms and Order of the Golden Citadel of Marcastar. I also received Companionship in the Order of the Golden Well in June of A.S. XLVIII, and that appears to be missing. Well, that needs to be fixed! In looking at the award I noticed that it lists the name as I originally thought to submit it, Niamh ni Fathaigh. I double-check the Order of Precedence, short OP, to be sure I wasn't double listed under both names. Nope, I am the only Niamh in the kingdom.

Since my OP entry isn't complete without the Golden Well, I would like to have this added to my listing. What do I do? Modern day email and online forms make this process a lot simpler and faster!

Order of Precedence

A|B|C|D|E|F|G|H|I|J|K|L|M
N|O|P|Q|R|S|T|U|V|W|X|Y|Z

Search the Order of Precedence by Name:

Awards by Event
[Last 15 Events](#)

Awards List
[Trimarian Awards](#)
[Out of Kingdom Awards](#)
[Trimarian Award Tokens and Award explanations](#)

Corrections
[Order of Precedence Corrections Form](#)

Current Order of Precedence & Ordinary and Armorial
[Alphabetical listing of the Order of Precedence - Last revision 11/18](#)

Follow the link to the **Order of Precedence Corrections Form** on the Order of Precedence website to this online form <https://www.trimaris.org/officers/office-of-the-triskele-herald/order-of-precedence/order-of-precedence-correction/>

Now simply fill in all the required information so that the Sextant Herald can cross-reference and verify the accuracy of your request. I had to look at the scroll and figure out when A.S. XLVIII was (I was smart and went here <http://www.sca.org/links/calendar.html>) to add the mundane date. In the notes, I added that the name the award was given under originally was different from the name I'm using now.

Underneath the 'Send' button you will see this line:

"If you have a device that you want added to our Armorial, please email a copy to sextant@trimaris.org and provide your SCA name as passed."

Since you must have a registered device in order to have it displayed, I won't need this just yet but once it has passed I can send the Sextant my device image and it will be placed below my name in the OP.

Now the corrections form isn't just for missing awards.

You can use it to correct

- Correct the spelling of your name
- Change your name
- use it to add awards you received in another kingdom
- correct dates of awards
- correct award types listed
- have your registered device added to your entry

Everybody should make sure their OP entry is correct and up-to-date. It shows your accomplishments in the SCA and you should be proud of those. It also helps others write letters of recommendations for you without having to wonder if you have already received a certain award, and you can include your OP entry when you are applying for an officer's position.

Order of Precedence – Correction

Mundane Name *	Laura Hereford Wolfe
Email *	ldyniamh@gmail.com
Correct SCA Name * <small>SCA name that you would like to be displayed in the OP</small>	Niamh inghean ui Fhathaigh
Incorrect SCA Name <small>SCA name that appears incorrectly in the OP currently</small>	
Correct Award <small>What award did you receive?</small>	Order of the Golden Well
Incorrect Award <small>What, if any, award is listed incorrectly</small>	
Date of Award <small>When did you receive the award?</small>	06/15/2013
Kingdom <small>Where did you receive the award</small>	Trimaris
Royalty <small>Who were the bestowing Royals or Nobles?</small>	Baron/ess Thomas and Melangell
OP Transfer <small>I am from out of Kingdom and need my OP transferred to Trimaris - please list awards below in the notes field or provide a link to your OP listing in your prior Kingdom</small>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Additional Notes <small>If you have more than one correction to make, you can add additional information here instead of filling out form again</small>	The award was given under the name Niamh ni Fathaigh.

HERALDIC RESOURCES ON THE WEB

Lady Neave inghean ui Fhathaigh

There is so much to learn about heraldry! If you are looking for a place to start gathering ideas for your name and device or you are looking for resources to assist a client, you found the article you were looking for. This is the spot that will link you to so many other places that are chock full of even MORE resources!

First thing you may wish to do is join some Facebook groups: "Heralds of Trimaris" should be your first stop, then "Baby Her-

alds of the SCA,” and “SCA Heraldry Unofficial Chat.” In each of these groups you can ask for assistance and find information on rules and updates and more, but the far greater help is hidden in the files section of these groups! These files hold a LOT of collected wisdom, rules and resources. There are PowerPoint's, JPEGs, docs and PDFs. Some of it is from heraldry.sca.org but much of it is just stuff other heralds have found that they want to share. Be sure when you get to the bottom to click “see more” because there is so much information it doesn’t always show you all of it right away.

heraldry.sca.org is another place you will want to bookmark . There are links to questions, rules, articles on both naming and armory, contact info and society level jobs with what they cover. It is in the process of receiving an update so keep checking back for a more user-friendly design and newer articles soon.

I also want to share some of my favorite links from my own collection. Some I have pulled from the above sites, some lead to even more links. This is NOT a full list but it gives you a starting point on your journey:

<https://elmet.eastkingdom.org/> - this should be one of the first sites a new herald visits, I believe it may be one of the best sites for learning. Many videos and PowerPoints and PDFs!

Armory

http://aeheralds.net/submissions/traceable_art/ - can't draw? Then this may be your best friend!

<https://misholme.com/pictorial-dictionary-of-heraldry/> - another image trove along with explanations

<http://heraldicart.org/> - I downloaded the files here for my imaging. I use them with Adobe™ illustrator.

Names

The Academy of Saint Gabriel – This used to be a place where many researches came together to research names for others... Now it holds the collected results and links. It is one of the most amazing links I have for researching. It covers many cultures and periods.

The Viking Answer Lady – I recently found that names and research from this source fall under the no photocopy online resource (great for your Norse clients!)

Online Heraldic books (<https://slumberland.org/sca/articles/onlineheraldicbooklinks.html?fbclid=IwAR39T2MhocmJiSXvHlJqWlIp9KiPb1p7rUqVIFm3MTmKW7SPihSZOkOhidk>) – Great source!

Icelandic- English Dictionary – A must have for your Norse naming searches

SCA Ordinary and Armorial Software - As the description states “The purpose of this program is to provide a means of searching the SCA's Ordinary and Armorial (O and A) database in a fashion that makes some sense with a more intuitive interface than GREP or other UNIX based commands”

TRIMARIAN SUMPTUARY LAWS

Comitessa Marcia Dulcitia

Trimaris Kingdom Law for Personal Regalia

Trimaris Lesser Kingdom Law (May 2017) *Needs to be updated when the law is updated!

The Law is currently OUT OF DATE!*

III. Sumptuary Law

A. Crowns, Coronets and Circlets

1. The **Crown** and the **Royal heirs** may wear crowns of precious metal with points, ornamented as they see fit.
2. **Dukes** and **Duchesses** may wear coronets of precious metal or other material, whose points consist of strawberry leaves or fleur-de-lys, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed four (4) inches.
3. **Counts** and **Countesses** (and those with alternate titles of the same rank) may wear embattled coronets of precious metal, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed three (3) inches.
4. **Viscounts** and **Viscountesses** may wear embattled coronets of silver or other nonmetallic material, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed three (3) inches.
5. **Bestowed Peers** (Chivalry, Laurels, Masters of Defense, and Pelicans) may wear a circlet of precious metal with no protrusions above or below the band, with the emblem(s) of the appropriate order(s), the overall height not to exceed one (1) inch. Laurels may wear a Laurel Wreath.
6. **Territorial Barons** and **Baronesses** may wear Coronets of precious metal or other material with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed two (2) inches or the top of the head.
7. **Court Barons** and **Baronesses** may wear coronets of precious metal or other material with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, with simple ornamentation, the overall height not to exceed two (2) inches or the top of the head.
8. **Persons with Grants of Arms** may wear a circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, ornamented with a single precious stone, the overall height of which will not exceed one half (1/2) inch.
9. **Persons with Award of Arms** may wear an unornamented circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, the overall height of which will not exceed one quarter (1/4) inch.

B. Other Regalia

1. Members of the Order of the Pelican may wear caps of maintenance of gules, turned plumetty argent goute-de-sange.

-
2. Members of the Order of the Laurel may wear caps of maintenance of vert, turned argent.
 3. Unadorned chains of gold are reserved for use by the Chivalry, but only if they have sworn their fealty to the Crown. Spurs of gold, simple white belts and simple white garters are reserved for use of the Chivalry.
 4. White livery collars and the badge of the Order of Defense, which consists of three rapiers in pall inverted tips crossed, are reserved for use by members of the Order of Defense.
 5. White scarfs worn about the left shoulder are reserved for use by Dons of the Order of the White Scarf.
 6. Persons holding Grants of Arms may wear a collar of badges provided it does not conflict with anything herein.
 7. Simple red belts are reserved for use by the direct associates of members of the Order of Chivalry.
 8. Simple red livery collars are reserved for use by the direct associates of members of the Order of Defense.
 9. Simple yellow belts are reserved for use by the direct associates of members of the Order of the Pelican.
 10. Simple green belts are reserved for use by the direct associates of members of the Order of the Laurel.
 11. Red scarfs worn about the left shoulder are reserved for use by the direct associates of members of the Order of the White Scarf.
 12. Simple circlets of cloth, ribbon, wood and other materials which will not be mistaken for precious metals may be worn by any member of the populace.

A Visual Guide to Personal Regalia

Personal regalia can take the form of headgear (circlets, coronets, and certain types of hats), medallions (a piece of jewelry, usually in the shape of a circle, worn as a pendant), a plain chain (with nothing hanging from it), a belt, leather garters, and/or spurs. In addition to these official types of regalia, personal regalia can also include regalia symbols incorporated into other pieces of jewelry (such as earrings, rings, buttons, etc), the fabric of their clothing, the trim used to decorate it, or other embellishments of their clothing and accessories. Regalia can be anything that conveys rank by bearing the symbols of that rank.

Colored belts and the symbols of the Bestowed Peerages are easy enough for most people to recognize. The questions we hear most often have to do with recognizing different kinds of headgear, especially circlets and coronets.

The trick to identifying rank from someone's headgear is to look at the shape of the headgear. Generally, each rank has a distinctive shape that appears along the upper edge. The distinguishing shapes and emblems for each rank are discussed below. It is also important to understand that a "coronet" can take many forms and styles, according to the culture and period it is from. For the SCA, we should assume that anything made of metal, or made to be metallic in appearance, and worn on or around the head, is considered a circlet or coronet. Especially if it stands up from the surface of the head in any way.

Dukes & Duchesses

Kingdom Law – Dukes and Duchesses wear coronets of precious metal or other material, whose points consist of strawberry leaves or fleur-de-lys, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed four inches (4”).

Kingdom Tradition – Kingdom tradition forbids large fleur-de-lys on coronets except for those of ducal rank, especially fleur-de-lys that stand up above the band of the coronet. Topping the fleur-de-lys with pearls does not bypass the prohibition.

Explanation of the law – The Trimarian prohibition against wearing fleur-de-lys on a coronet or other headgear refers to the fact that the tri-lobed shape of the upper part of a fleur-de-lys strongly resembles the tri-lobed shape of the stylized strawberry leaves used to designate ducal rank.

What to look for – Look for the distinctive three-lobed shapes as the tallest part of the coronet. Occasionally someone will add the strawberry leaf emblem to the body of coronet instead, but this is not typical practice. In Trimaris, ducal coronets are most commonly made of gold- or silver-colored metal, but they may also be made of leather or other materials.

Other uses of the emblem – Dukes and Duchesses will sometimes paint, embroider, or applique clusters of strawberry leaves on their hats, clothing, or other items.



1. Ducal coronet with strawberry leaves



1. Ducal coronet with fleur-de-lys



1. Strawberry leaves (left) & Fleur-de-lys (right)

Counts/Earls & Countesses

Kingdom law – Counts/Earls and Countesses may wear embattled coronets of precious metal, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed three inches (3”).

Kingdom Tradition – County coronets in Trimaris come in a wide range of shapes, sizes, and styles. All of them maintain the characteristic squared-off protrusions.

Explanation of the law – Although both Kingdom Law and the SCA’s Heraldic reservations both state that county coronets are embattled, in practice many county coronets are dovetailed or take similar shapes. The criteria is that the top of the coronet is essentially flat, with squared-off protrusions.

What to look for – Look for the square shape of the upper portion of the coronet, regardless of how it is achieved. As with Ducal coronets, County coronets in Trimaris are most commonly made of gold- or silver-colored metal, but can also be made of leather or other materials.

Other uses of the emblem – Counts/Earls and countesses will sometimes paint, embroider, or applique an embattled or dovetailed border onto their hats, clothing, or other items.



1. Dovetailed coronet



1. Jeweled embattled coronet



1. Embattled coronet

Viscounts and Viscountesses

Kingdom Law – may wear embattled coronets of silver or other non-metallic material, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed three (3) inches.

Kingdom Tradition – There are very few active Viscounts and Viscountesses living in Trimaris. Most of those who are still active went on to reign over the Kingdom of Trimaris, so they are more likely wear County or Ducal coronets than Viscounty coronets.

Explanation of the law – Unlike many other kingdoms which use a distinctively-shaped coronet, Viscounts and Viscountesses in Trimaris wear coronets identical to those worn by Counts/Earls and Countesses. The only difference being that Viscounts and Viscountesses may not wear gold-colored coronets, while Counts/Earls and Countesses can wear coronets of any color they choose.

What to look for – As for County coronets, look for the square shape of the upper portion of the coronet, regardless of how it is achieved.

Other uses of the emblem – Same as for Counts/Earls & Countesses.



1. Jeweled embattled coronet



1. Embattled coronet

Bestowed Peers:

Order of Chivalry (Knights)

Per kingdom law – may wear unadorned chains of gold, but only if they have sworn their fealty to the Crown. Spurs of gold, simple white belts and simple white garters are also reserved for use of the Chivalry. Knights may also wear a circlet of precious metal with no protrusions above or below the band, with the emblem of the order, the overall height not to exceed one inch (1"). [Note – I have never seen a circlet of Knighthood, though it is possible in theory.]

Explanation of the law – The first Knight of the SCA was made at the First Tournament, but the formal order of Knighthood had not been created yet. The Peerage Order was formally created at Twelfth Night on January 6th, A.S. II (1968) when seven men were made “Knights of the Laurel”, as the Order of Chivalry was originally named. At this time the Masters of Arms were considered to be a separate Order (see below). A distinction was made, and had been maintained, between the two because Knights are required to swear fealty to the Crown, and Masters of Arms are not.

The unadorned gold chain worn by the Knights represents their oath of fealty to the Crown. At Coronation courts, you will see the Knights take off their chains after the outgoing Crown steps down, and put them on again after they are called forward and swear fealty to the incoming Crown.

The white belts are described in kingdom law as “simple,” but by tradition a Knight’s belt can be as simple, or as fancy, as they desire. As with coronets and other regalia, it is a matter of persona and personal preference.

What to look for – Look for a white belt and a heavy gold chain without any medallions hanging from it. The Knights of Trimaris tend to wear these at all times when in garb. Sometimes the Knights will affix a ribbon or other token gifted to them by the



1. Badge of the white belt & gold chain

Crown to their gold chain, but these do not resemble medallions. In Trimaris, white garters (worn below the knee), and gold-colored spurs are also reserved for Knights by Kingdom Law. Not all Knights wear these.

Other uses of the emblem – They symbols of a white belt, gold unadorned chain, sometimes with gold spurs, are common representations of Knighthood in the SCA. You can find these symbols used on clothing items and accessories.

Master of Arms

Per kingdom law – Trimaris Kingdom Law does not mention Masters of Arms.

Per SCA rules & Kingdom Tradition – Masters of Arms wear a white baldric instead of a belt (a baldric is a belt or sash that runs diagonally across the body, usually from the left shoulder to the right hip). Masters may also wear spurs and white garters, but do not wear the gold chain which represents a Knight's oath of fealty to the Crown.

Explanation of the law – By Kingdom Tradition, Trimaris does not make Masters of Arms. We welcome Masters to our Kingdom, however, and do not discriminate against them in any way while they reside here. The rank of Master of Arms was originally created at the same time as the Knights of the Laurel. In the early days of the SCA, there was a misunderstanding about the nature of the oath of fealty sworn by knights in the middle ages. It was thought that a Knight had to swear to do whatever the Crown ordered, whether it was reasonable, feasible, or even legal. While we have learned a lot more about fealty since those days (see the section on Fealty later in this handbook), it has become a concern over time that some deserving individuals might have been passed over for the Chivalry because they could not swear oaths of fealty due to personal convictions, professional requirements, or religious beliefs. For this reason, many kingdoms have chosen to continue to allow candidates for the Order of Chivalry to choose between becoming a Knight or a Master of Arms.

What to look for – Look for the white baldric.

Other uses of the emblem – Since a baldric is only recognizable as a heraldic charge if it is placed on either a human, or an animal in an upright pose, you will rarely see a depiction of a baldric used by Masters of Arms.

Order of the Laurel

Kingdom Law – Laurels may wear a circlet of precious metal with no protrusions above or below the band, with the emblem of the order, the overall height not to exceed one inch (1"). Laurels may also wear a Laurel Wreath on the head, or caps of maintenance of vert, turned argent.



1. A stylized laurel wreath

Kingdom Tradition – Most members of the order wear a medallion with a Laurel Wreath on it. They may also wear other jewelry, such as earrings, rings, and brooches with the Laurel Wreath on them. Laurels Wreaths worn on the head are usually, but not exclusively, made of metal. They can also take the shape of painting, embroidery, or beadwork on a leather or fabric band, or upon other types of headgear.

Explanation of the law – A Laurel Wreath worn on the head can consist of: a real wreath made of Laurel leaves and branches; an imitation wreath made of silk or dried foliage; a metallic wreath that is either realistic or stylized in appearance; or a repre-

sensation of Laurel Wreath in another medium, such as leather, beads, embroidery, etc. The wreath can lay flat on the head, stand up slightly from the head, or be an ornament on a hat or other headgear, as desired.

A cap of maintenance looks somewhat like the hat made famous by the old Robin Hood films. In heraldry it is a cap with a turned up fur lining that is split at the back. In the Middle Ages the cap of maintenance was a hat worn as a symbol of high rank on certain ceremonial occasions, and used (in modified form) as the lining of royal crowns and coronets.



1. A natural laurel wreath

What to look for – Look for the Laurel Wreath on jewelry and/or clothing.

Other uses of the emblem – By tradition, only members of the Order of the Laurel may wear the Laurel Wreath, or any item strongly resembling a Laurel Wreath, on their clothing, jewelry, headgear, or accessories. This includes fabric printed or woven with Laurel wreaths or Laurel branches, trim using Laurel Wreaths, buttons, applique, embroidery, etc. The Laurel Wreaths worn by members of the Order of the Laurel may be either stylized or natural in appearance.



1. A cap of maintenance
vert turned argent

A note about Laurel Wreaths on Heraldic Banners, Flags, Etc.

In the very early days of the SCA, the Laurel Wreath was the first symbol used by the organization. The first knights were called the Knights of the Laurel, and the first two kingdoms (the West and the East) use heraldry that consists of simply a laurel wreath and a crown. The local groups all included the laurel wreath in their heraldry to show that they belonged to the Laurel Kingdoms. By the time the third kingdom (the Middle Kingdom) came along, it had become SCA tradition that all official SCA branches, regardless of size, must include a laurel wreath in their heraldry. This means, by extension, that the Companions of the Order of the Laurel may *not* use the laurel wreath in their personal heraldry. In fact, they are the only Peerage Order that is specifically barred from using any symbol of their Order in their personal heraldry.

Order of the Pelican

Kingdom Law – Members of the Order of the Pelican may wear a circlet of precious metal with no protrusions above or below the band, with the emblem of the order, the overall height not to exceed one inch (1"). Pelicans may also wear caps of maintenance of gules, turned plumetty argent goutte-de-sange.

Kingdom Tradition - Most members of the order wear a medallion with a Pelican on it. They may also wear other jewelry, such as earrings, rings, and brooches bearing a Pelican.

Explanation of the law – The badges reserved for the Order of the Pelican by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms included both a Pelican in its piety, and a Pelican vulning itself. Traditionally both poses include the pelican chicks feeding off the blood of their mother, however not all depictions include the chicks. The pelican was chosen as the symbol of the Service Peerage because it was thought, in the Middle Ages, that in times of famine the pelican would feed its young off its own blood – the ultimate symbol of self-sacrifice.



1. A pelican vulning
itself

The cap of maintenance reserved for members of the Order of the Pelican by Trimaris Kingdom Law is not your standard cap of maintenance. Historically a cap of maintenance was made of colored velvet or silk on the outside and lined throughout with a fur, usually ermine. The white edging shown in the images is actually the lower portion of the cap that has been folded back to display the lining.



1. A cap of maintenance of gules,
turned plumetty, argent goutte-de-
sange

The cap of maintenance worn by the Pelicans of Trimaris is not “lined” with ermine – the turned back portions are covered in white feathers (pelican feathers!) which are dotted with “drops of blood”.

What to look for – Look for depictions of pelicans in any pose, but especially in the two reserved poses.

Other uses of the emblem – By tradition, only members of the Order of the Pelican may wear the Pelican in its piety, the Pelican vulning itself, or any item strongly resembling a Pelican, on their clothing, jewelry, headgear, or accessories. This includes fabric printed, woven, or otherwise decorated with Pelicans, trim using Pelicans, buttons, applique, embroidery, etc. The Pelicans worn by members of the Order of the Pelican may be either stylized or natural in appearance.



1. A pelican in its piety

Order of Defense

Kingdom Law – White livery collars and the badge of the Order of Defense, which consists of three rapiers in pall inverted tips crossed, are reserved for use by members of the Order of Defense. They are permitted to wear a circlet of precious metal with no protrusions above or below the band, with the emblem of the order, the overall height not to exceed one inch (1”).

Kingdom Tradition – By SCA and Kingdom tradition Masters of the Order of Defense wear white livery collars, bearing the badge of the Order of Defense which consists of three rapiers in pall inverted tips crossed. They also wear medallions of this badge, and other clothing items adorned with this badge, such as cloaks.



1. Badge of the Order of Defense

What to look for – Look for the white livery collar and the badge of the Order of Defense.

Other uses of the emblem – *This space left intentionally blank to fill in with information as traditions develop around this Order.*

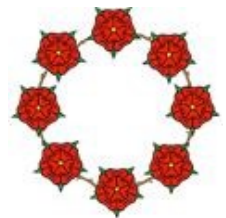
Order of the Rose

Kingdom Law – The Order of the Rose is not specifically mentioned in Trimaris Lesser Kingdom Law. The Order of the Rose is mentioned in Trimaris Kingdom Law, X.D.2. - The Order of the Rose, bestowed upon former Consorts of Trimaris following completion of their reign, will bear a Patent of Arms.

Kingdom Tradition – Kingdom tradition and the Laurel Sovereign of Arms both reserve Wreaths of Roses for Queens and members of the Order of the Rose. Chaplets of Roses are reserved for Princesses. Although heraldically the difference between a wreath and a chaplet is that a wreath is open (like the typical Laurel Wreath) and a chaplet is a complete circle (like a circlet), in practice both are used fairly interchangeably by Queens, Princesses, and the Order of the Rose. Members of the Order of the Rose also traditionally wear a medallion bearing a single rose and/or collars of badges made up of links of roses.



1. A heraldic rose



1. A chaplet of roses

Explanation of the law – Before the first Royal Crowns of State were made and first used in AS II (1968), the Queens of Love and Beauty were crowned with flower crowns. In memory of this, the heraldic arms

of the Queens of the SCA kingdoms replace the laurel wreath with a wreath of roses. In addition, many kingdoms still crown the Crown Tournament Victor with a wreath of rosemary, and the Consort with a wreath of roses, immediately after the conclusion of the tournament. They are invested with the Heirs Coronets at evening court.



1. A wreath of roses

This is why wreaths and chaplets of roses, and roses in general, are strongly associated with queens, princesses, and the Order of the Rose. It's a common myth that only these individuals are allowed to have roses on their heraldry, garb, or jewelry. Anyone is permitted to use or wear individual and/or multiple roses, as long as they don't take the form of a wreath/chaplet or imply rank.

The reason Trimaris Kingdom Law doesn't make any special provisions for regalia for the members of the Order of the Rose is that membership in the Order is automatic at the conclusion of your first successful reign as a Consort. Anyone who has served a successful reign as Consort will already have distinguishing regalia – the County Coronet or the Ducal Coronet if you serve for a second reign.

What to look for – County or Ducal Coronet, rose jewelry and embellishments on clothing and accessories.

Other uses of the emblem – Roses appear frequently as trim, embroidery, and/or applique on the clothing of members of the Order. Roses also often feature prominently on jewelry, buttons, and accessories.

Multi-Peers

A "Multi-Peer" is someone who is a member of two, or more, Peerage Orders. For example, Trimaris has Knights who are also Pelicans, Knights who are also Laurels, Laurels who are also Pelicans, Roses who are also Laurels or Pelicans, and Roses who are also both Laurels and Pelicans. All of these Bestowed Peerage Orders share the same rank. Someone who is a member of multiple Peerage Orders does not rank higher than someone who is a member of a single Peerage Order.

Kingdom Law – Not mentioned

Kingdom Tradition – Traditionally members of multiple Peerage Orders wear either the regalia of both/all their Peerages (such as a Knight wearing a white belt, unadorned gold chain, and a Pelican medallion as a separate necklace), or a medallion, or other regalia item, that combines the symbols of their Peerages (see the examples below).

Explanation of the law – No separate mention is needed for members of multiple Peerage Orders as they are entitled to wear any legal regalia for each Order they are a member of.

What to look for – Look for symbols of multiple Peerage Orders.

Other uses of the emblem – The Peerage Order symbols can also appear on their clothing, jewelry, accessories, and other items.



1. Left to right: Laurel-Order of Defense, Laurel-Pelican, Knight-Laurel-Pelican, and Rose-Order of Defense

Territorial Nobility (Territorial Barons & Baronesses)

Kingdom Law – Territorial Barons and Baronesses may wear Coronets of precious metal or other material with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, ornamented as they see fit, the overall height not to exceed two inches (2”) or the top of the head.



1. Another style of baronial coronet

Kingdom Tradition – Although Kingdom Law specifies “protrusions” (something that sticks up), it is not uncommon to see Baronial Coronets which use flat “pearls” applied to the side of the coronet, near the top of any projections. Traditionally Territorial Nobles’ coronets belong, not to the Nobles, but to the Barony they represent. Therefore, the coronets will be in Baronial colors, use baronial symbols, and may have the Baronial arms on them. They may come in many shapes and styles, but all of them should have prominently placed “pearls” and should not be taller than the top of the head or 2” tall.



1. Baronial coronet with flat “pearls”

Explanation of the law – None needed.

What to look for – Look for the six spheroids commonly known as “pearls” which may be made in any color.



1. A baronial coronet

Other uses of the emblem – Generally ,any items decorated with Baronial heraldry and emblems are considered regalia and will only be used by the Territorial Noble while s/he holds that position. There may be a wide range of clothing and accessories that bear such elements, and which add to the majestic appearance of the Barony and its Nobles.

Court Barons & Baronesses

Kingdom Law - Court Barons and Baronesses may wear coronets of precious metal or other material with protrusions of six spheroids or precious stones, with simple ornamentation, the overall height not to exceed two inches (2”) or the top of the head. (See the examples of coronets under Territorial Barons & Baronesses above)

Kingdom Tradition - Although Kingdom Law specifies “protrusions” (something that sticks up), it is not uncommon to see Baronial Coronets which use flat “pearls” applied to the side of the coronet, near the top of any projections. While the coronets of Territorial Nobles are designed to represent the Barony they belong to, the coronets of Court Barons and Baronesses are designed to please the wearer. They may come in many shapes and styles, but all of them should have prominently placed “pearls” and should not be taller than the top of the head or 2” tall.

Explanation of the law – None needed.

What to look for – Look for the six spheroids commonly known as “pearls” which may be made in any color.

Other uses of the emblem – Sometimes baronial coronets are found on jewelry, buttons, trim, embroidery, or other clothing and/or accessory decorations.

Order of the White Scarf

Kingdom Law – Dons and Donas of the Order of the White Scarf may wear White scarfs worn about the left shoulder.

Kingdom Tradition – By tradition, white scarves may take several shapes. Some are closed loops of white fabric that are pinned onto the left shoulder with a decorative brooch. Some White Scarves are flat lengths of white fabric that are laid over the left shoulder and secured with a decorative brooch. Other white scarves are longer lengths of fabric which are worn tied around the left bicep, near the shoulder. These might also be secured with a decorative brooch.



1. White Scarf

Explanation of the law – Although the law dates from before the introduction of the Order of Defense, when the White Scarf was the highest recognition of rapier prowess in the kingdom, the law has been maintained. The White Scarves still play an important and honored role in Trimaris, especially in service to our Queens, Princesses, and the Order of the Rose.

What to look for – Look for the white fabric on the left shoulder, or around the left bicep.

Other uses of the emblem – The White Scarves continue to dedicate themselves and their Order to the service of the Consorts of Trimaris. In token of this special relationship, at each Coronation the Order of the White Scarf presents the new Consort with a White Scarf to wear during her/his reign. At the end of the reign, the Consort returns the scarf and it is presented to the next Consort.

Grants of Arms

Kingdom Law – Individuals holding a Grant of Arms may wear a circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, ornamented with a single precious stone, the overall height which will not exceed one half inch (1/2"). They may also wear a collar of badges.



of

1. Grant of Arms circlet

Kingdom Tradition – While Kingdom Law states that there can be no protrusions above or below the band, this does not limit the size of the single stone to the width of the band (1/2"). A stone larger than the size of the band does not count as a protrusion. While circlets with a single point in front are permitted in some kingdoms for those with a Grant of Arms, Trimaris does not allow this. The additional of the single stone is permitted, but it is not required. Wearing a 1/2" wide circlet without the addition of the single stone still announces the wearer as possessing a Grant of Arms.

Explanation of the law – A "collar of badges" is also called a "collar of estate," "chain of estate," "collar of orders," or "livery collar." Technically in SCA period each of these names meant something slightly different, but they all refer to a fairly wide, heavy necklace that was usually made of flat symbols linked together and was worn about the shoulders. Lady's versions are usually narrower and lighter than men's versions. In the SCA we tend to use these terms interchangeably.



1. A collar of badges

A "livery collar" was made up of the badge, or badges, of your liege lord and shows your affiliation with that person or house. Historical examples include the collars of esses for House Lancaster, and collars of alternating roses and suns for House York, worn during the English War of the Roses. A "collar of badges" could be the same as a "livery collar," or it could be a similar

piece made with your own heraldic badges. A “collar of orders” is made up of the badges and/or symbols associated with a particular Order, such as the Order of Defense or other Peerage Orders, or the symbols of any awards you may hold. A “collar of estate” was a collar that used the symbols of a particular office, such as the Kingdom Seneschal’s “collar of estate” which is a series of triskeles supporting a medallion bearing the badge of the Seneschal.

In Trimaris, those individuals with a Grant of Arms are permitted to wear any version of a “collar of badges” they like, as long as they are not claiming a rank they do not hold in the process. For example, if your persona is from 15th century England, you are permitted to wear a reproduction of the York or Lancastrian collars, but you are not permitted to wear a reproduction of the collar worn by the Knights of the Order of the Garter. You may create a collar made up of the badges of all the awards you have received, but you may not include any awards that you have not personally received.

What to look for – Look for a ½” wide circlet, with or without a single stone.

Other uses of the emblem – None

Awards of Arms

Kingdom Law – Individuals holding an Award of Arms may wear an unornamented circlet of any metal with no protrusions above or below the band, the overall height of which will not exceed one quarter inch (1/4”).



Kingdom Tradition – Kingdom tradition is that receiving your Award of Arms allows you to “wear metal on your head.”

Explanation of the law – Although Kingdom Law states that the circlet must be “unornamented” that simply means that it may not have any stones, pearls, or other ornaments attached to it. Your circlet may be engraved, stamped, or otherwise decorated with a pattern, provided the pattern does not suggest a rank you do not hold (such as a circlet made of Laurel leaves). There are some very pretty braided metal, stamped, and/or engraved circlets available from merchants throughout the Known World.

What to look for – Look for a narrow, metal circlet with no protrusions or stones.

Other uses of the emblem – None

Associates:

Squires

Kingdom Law – Squires may wear simple red belts.

Kingdom Tradition – By Kingdom tradition, squires may also wear unadorned silver-colored chains as a symbol of fealty to their Knight, and to the Crown through their Knight. They are also permitted to wear silver-colored spurs. While Kingdom Law states “simple red belts,” in practice a red belt may be as simple or as ornamented as the squire chooses and may be modified to fit his/her persona’s time period and culture. Most squire’s belts bear the arms and/or badge of their Knight on or near the tip of the belt.

What to look for – Look for red belts and unadorned silver chains,

Proteges

Kingdom Law – Proteges may wear simple yellow belts.

Kingdom Tradition – While Kingdom Law states “simple yellow belts,” in practice a yellow belt may be as simple or as ornamented as the protégé and Pelican choose, and may be modified to fit the protégé’s time period and culture. Most protégé belts bear the arms and/or badge of their Pelican on or near the tip of the belt.

What to look for – Look for a yellow belt.

Apprentices

Kingdom Law – Apprentices may wear simple green belts.

Kingdom Tradition – While Kingdom Law states “simple green belts,” in practice a green belt may be as simple or as ornamented as the apprentice and Laurel choose, and may be modified to fit the apprentice’s time period and culture. Most apprentice belts bear the arms and/or badge of their Laurel on or near the tip of the belt.

What to look for – Look for a green belt.

Scholars

Kingdom Law – Scholars may wear simple red livery collars.

Kingdom Tradition – Kingdom and SCA tradition permits Scholars to wear livery collars similar to those worn by the Masters of the Order of Defense, but in red and bearing the badge of their Master.

What to look for – Look for a red livery collar.

Cadets

Kingdom Law – Cadets may wear red scarfs worn about the left shoulder.

Kingdom Tradition – Cadets generally wear a scarf similar in style to the scarf worn by their Don or Dona, but in red and usually bearing the badge of their Don or Dona.

What to look for – Look for a red scarf worn on the left shoulder or tied around the left bicep.

Multi-Associates

Multi-Associates are individuals who have formal relationships with Peers of more than one discipline. For example, someone might be both a squire and an apprentice, or an apprentice and a protégé. This is not as common in some kingdoms, but is very accepted in Trimaris.

Kingdom Law – Not mentioned specifically, but an associate may wear the colored belt or token for each of their Peer-associate relationships.

Kingdom Tradition – Some multi-associates choose to combine the belt colors into a single belt – for example, a green and red belt for squire/apprentice, green and yellow for an apprentice/protégé, or a “stoplight” belt (red, yellow, and green) for a squire/protégé/apprentice. Combining belts is not necessary, so other multi-associates prefer to wear two belts, the appropriately colored belt for their current activity, or a belt from their earliest relationship with belt favors from later associations. How each multi-associate handles the tokens, and responsibilities, is up to the associate and their Peer(s).

What to look for – Look for the symbols of associate relationships.

Non-Armigerous

Kingdom Law – No specific mention.

Kingdom Tradition – By tradition, members of the populace do not wear metal, or metallic, headgear until they have received an Award of Arms. This does not preclude them from wearing any other type of appropriate headgear, or from wearing things like brooches or badges on their hats. There are a wealth of hats, veils, and hairstyles that do not require any metal circlets or coronets to wear and maintain. We strongly encourage the non-armigerous populace to explore these options.

Non-armigerous populace may also wear non-metallic circlets. Leather thongs or ribbons tied around the head, or ribbon or cloth covered metal or plastic boning formed into a circlet, works very to hold a veil in place or secure a hairstyle.

Explanation of the law – None needed.

Suggestions – Although there are many styles of tiaras, crowns, and coronets available in the modern marketplace that are in shapes and styles not explicitly covered by either Kingdom Law, SCA regalia reservations, or Kingdom Tradition, wearing these items is generally considered to be poor taste. One of the greatest strengths of the SCA is that everyone is able to earn their own rank and the regalia that comes with it. Our system, though not perfect, was developed to give us a way of honoring the work of those who came before us, and to rejoice as each of us receives our own recognition.

C. Heraldic Display

1. Single Supporters used in the display of Achievements or Arms, may be used by Peers, individuals having a Grant of Arms and groups.
2. Paired Supporters used in the display of Achievements of Arms may be used by Royal Peers and those groups and individuals having been granted an Augmentation of Arms.
3. The Ensign of Trimaris, argent a fess wavy, three triskelions arrondy one and two azure, may be flown by any member of the populace of Trimaris.
4. A (fieldless) triskele azure is the official populace badge of Trimaris and may be worn by any member of the populace of Trimaris.
5. The armorial bearings of the kingdom of Trimaris are, Argent, a fess wavy between two triskeles azure a crown of five points, each point tipped with a mullet argent, between, overall a laurel wreath counterchanged. Mantling azure and argent. Crest: on a wreath of the colors a crown of five points or. Supporters: Two three headed sea-dragons vert, two banners, dexter, Argent a fess wavy three triskelions arrondi 1 and 2 azure, a bordure or and sinister, Azure, in chief a crown and in base a Triskele argent, a bordure or. Motto: "Ex Subter Mort".

