

Kingdom of the Outlands Scribe's Handbook

2002 Edition
Draft Copy

This version was last updated on July 24, 2002

Several significant changes are still in process such as adding new scroll texts, adding additional content, rearranging the order of sections and adding new graphics

Send comments to
Tatiana Pavlovna
c/o Robin Monogue
3640 Arborview Court
Colorado Springs, CO 80918
tatiana@rialto.org

July, Anno Societatis XXXVII (2002)

Dedicated to the
Scribes of the Outlands,
who donate their
time and skills
for the glory of their Kingdom

This work constitutes the July, A.S. 37 (2002) edition of the Kingdom of the Outlands Scribe's Handbook. The policies, standard scroll texts, and requirements presented herein supersede those of any previous Outlands kingdom or principality handbook. This handbook may be reproduced without restrictions for use within the Society for Creative Anachronism.

King

Queen

Master Juan Balthazar de Tigrerro
White Stag Principal Herald

The Honorable Lady Maria Sol de León
Outlands Kingdom Scribe

ТАТЬЯНА

Mistress Tatiana Pavlovna Sokolova
Editor

Contributors

Mistress Gwyneth Maeve of Falconguard
Mistress Tatiana Pavlovna Sokolova
Master Demetrios ho Bibliophilos
Maistre Louis-Philippe Mitouard
THLady Eirene Tzimiskina Kontostephanina
Mistress Elizabeth Karien of the Four Winds
Master Hagar the Black
THLady Rivka Vladimirovna Rivkina

Commenters (2000 edition)

Countess Kathryn of Iveragh
Master Hagar the Black
Maistre Louis-Philippe Mitouard
Master Juan Balthazar de Tigrerro
THLady Eirene Tzimiskina Kontostephanina
The Honorable Lord Timothy O'Brien

Contents

Introduction	2
Contents	4
From the Outlands Kingdom Scribe	7
From the Editor	7
Foreword	8
Procedures of the Scribe's Office	9
The Outlands Kingdom Scribe	9
Deputy Kingdom Scribes, Baronial Scribes & Local Guild Heads	9
The College of Scribes	9
Compensation for Scrolls	10
Scroll Assignment	10
Confirmation of Name and Device	10
Frequently Asked Questions	II
Making Award Scrolls	16
What is a Scroll?	16
Signature of Scrolls	16
Signatures for Back Scrolls	17
Scroll Format	17
Bare Minimums for a Good Scroll	17
Use of Quality Materials	18
Calligraphy	19
Illumination	20
Scroll Layout	20
Standard Frame Sizes	24
Drawing the Guidelines and the Ames Lettering Guide	25
Lettering the Text	25
Correcting Lettering Mistakes	26
Illuminating the Scroll	27
Correcting Illumination Errors	28
The Finished Scroll	28
Transporting Your Scroll	29
A Final Note	29
Tools of the Trade	30
Pens	30
Cleanliness	32
Calligraphy Markers	32
Brushes	32
Pencils	33
Erasers	33
Other Tools	33

Materials for Scrolls	34
Permanence	34
Testing for Light-Fastness	34
Health and Safety	34
Inks	35
Colored Ink	35
Paints and Pigments	36
Parchment and Vellum	36
Paper	37
Achievements of Arms	40
The Use of Achievements	40
Elements of an Achievement	43
Escutcheon	43
Achievements of Arms for Women	43
The Colors	44
Helm	44
Mantling and Torse	44
Achievements without a helm	45
Supporters and Compartment	45
Crest	46
Mottos	46
Diapering	46
An Easy Method for Drawing a Shield	47
Reserved Charges	47
Scroll Texts	48
Custom Scroll Texts	48
Approval of Variance	48
Prohibition of Landed Titles	48
Religious References in Scrolls	48
Foreign Language Translations	49
Foreign language titles for Crown and recipient	49
Other Variants	49
Specific Scroll Texts and Achievements	51
Peerage Orders	
Duke / Duchess	51
Count / Countess	53
Knight/Master-of-Arms	55
Laurel	57
Pelican	59
Grant of Arms Level Awards	
Iron Hart	61
Flower	63
Stag	65

Grant of Arms I Level Awards (continued)

White Scarf of the Outlands	67
Order of Sharparrow	69
Grant of Arms	70

Award of Arms Level Awards

Court Barony	72
Stag's Blood	74
Argent Hart	75
Stag's Heart	76
Silver Tyne	77
Golden Pheon	78
Silver Stirrup	79
Trefoil	80
Award of Arms	81
Promissory Award of Arms	82

Non-Precedential Awards

Walker of the Way	83
Augmentation of Arms	84
Queen's Grace	85
Cordon Royale	86
Queen's Cypher	87
Legion of Gallantry	88
Venerable Guard	89
Promise of the Outlands	90

Baronial Award Texts 91

Caerthe	91
al-Barran	94
Dragonsspine	98
Citadel of the Southern Pass	103
Unser Hafen	105

The Mix-and-Match Scroll Text 110

Standard Parts of the Text	110
A Note Regarding Argonia	112
Non-Award Scroll Texts	117

Appendix 1 : Rulers of the Outlands 118

Appendix 2 : Latin Titles and Epithets, etc. 121

Appendix 3 : Alternate Titles 123

Appendix 4 : Scribal Suppliers 126

Appendix 5 : Recommended Books 128

Appendix 6 : On-Line Resources 131

From the Outlands Kingdom Scribe

From the Editor

This work before you constitutes the Outlands Scribe's Handbook, July 2002 edition. Much of this version is based on the previous editions produced by myself, Master Demetrios ho Bibliophilos, and Mistress Gwyneth Maeve of Falconguard, along with ideas and phrases borrowed from other kingdoms and the Outlands Principality Handbook created by Mistress Elinor Aurora of Rosewood. The achievements of arms for the various awards were all drawn by either THL Eirene Tzimiskina Kontostephanina or myself.

Several new baronial awards have been created since the last edition of the Handbook was published. The section on achievements of arms has been expanded, and hopefully clarified. A number of new questions have come up, and have been addressed as well as I can in the Frequently Asked Questions section. Some suggested texts for scrolls for A&S competition winners, tournament winners, and other "unofficial" scrolls, have been added to the Mix-and-Match section.

For many reasons, I have continued in the tradition of my predecessors by not including any specific information on calligraphic hands, or illumination styles. There are many good reference books available to us on those subjects. Rather than trying to cover the wealth of information available in those books, we have included a list of recommended books and internet sites. The information in this handbook can therefore be dedicated to the specific issues involved in producing SCA scrolls in the Kingdom of the Outlands

As always, the guidelines provided here are not set in stone - they can be changed. If you have suggestions for improvement, please forward them to the Kingdom Scribe.

Thank you to all those who contributed to this handbook, and to those who helped with commenting, proof-reading and editing. I could not have succeeded without your help and support.

Tatiana Pavlovna Sokolova

Foreword

by Tatiana Pavlovna Sokolova

We've all marvelled over scrolls that someone has labored for forty or fifty hours to produce. Those of us who are scribes have stayed up all night before an event finishing a scroll or spent time at an event working on it, and yet we are happy to give away our the fruits of our labor. Why do we do this? There are, of course, different reasons for every scribe. We love to do it, we are honored by making something that the King and Queen will be proud to give out, and perhaps we're just a little bit crazy. The best reason of all is that we love to see the look of amazement and gratitude on the face of someone who is presented with a scroll we have done.

The Outlands is a bit unusual in being a kingdom where nearly every award given is accompanied by a hand made scroll. In order to keep it this way, we need to maintain a large group of enthusiastic scribes. This cannot just be a few dedicated individuals, and cannot be a static, unchanging group. New scribes are constantly learning, and taking the place of those whose interests have turned to some other endeavor. It is wonderful that we have so many people interested in learning these arts, and eager to provide scrolls for the benefit of the kingdom.

For those just starting out, remember that none of us started life as wonderful calligraphers and illuminators. It takes many years of practice to reach the skill level required for most peerage scrolls. Some scribes never aspire to that level, and are content to do only an occasional scroll. Either way, the kingdom benefits. Don't be discouraged, and keep in mind that people are always thrilled to receive a scroll, particularly if it is their first. For those who have been scribes in the SCA for some time, please don't forget to teach new scribes what you know, so that the knowledge you worked so hard to acquire can be passed on to the next generation of scribes. Above all, remember why you started doing scrolls in the first place, and keep in mind the recipients, and how proud they will be to own a piece that you have created.

Don't ever be afraid to say "no" to an assignment. There are many reasons for being unable to do a scroll, including simply needing a bit of a break. You should not feel guilty in turning down a scroll assignment for any reason, because you won't enjoy doing the scroll, and it will probably not be your best work. Making scrolls can be a lot of work, but it should be something that you enjoy doing, and take pride in. If having a deadline is a problem, perhaps you might want to take on a back scroll assignment. Contact the kingdom scribe to find out if any are available. Back scrolls are a great way to contribute to the kingdom by making a scroll that you can do at your own pace, without having to rush in order to get it done by a particular event.

One of the most important pieces of advice to scribes is to make color copies of all your work, so that years later, you can look back and see how very far you have come. While it may not always feel like you are making progress from one scroll to the next, you will be surprised by how much your skills have grown when looking at a piece you did months or years earlier. This also will provide you with a portfolio of your work, in case you would like to do a commissioned piece sometime down the road. Modesty notwithstanding, please don't forget to sign your work on the back; write it legibly so that the herald can proclaim your name to everyone in court, and the recipient will know who to thank.

Be proud of your work as a scribe in the Outlands, whether it is your first promissory Award of Arms scroll, or your tenth peerage scroll. By offering up the fruits of our labors, we are helping to make the Outlands a more wonderful place to live.

Procedures of the Scribe's Office

The Outlands Kingdom Scribe

By Outlands Kingdom law, the Outlands Kingdom Scribe is responsible for the following:

- report to the Crown and White Stag Principal Herald current scribal activities,
- maintain a listing of and monitor the activities of the College of Scribes,
- ensure the accuracy of scroll format and text,
- publish once per reign a notification that all scroll texts must be approved by the Kingdom Scribe,
- publish a list of all scribes who made kingdom award scrolls for each reign
- update the Scribe's Handbook as necessary

In addition to these, the Kingdom Scribe is responsible for providing for the Crown's scribal needs, acting as a resource for local scribes, and fostering the scribal arts within the kingdom.

Deputy Kingdom Scribe for Back Scrolls

The Kingdom Scribe may choose to have a deputy specifically for dealing with back scrolls, although this is not always the case. It is the responsibility of the Deputy for Back Scrolls to oversee the assignment of any back scrolls such as final Awards of Arms, or scrolls for awards given by the Crown when a scroll has not been commissioned in advance. All information on back scrolls, including the name of recipient, type of award, date given, Crown who gave the award, and the scribe who did the scroll, should be recorded by the Deputy for Back Scrolls. This information must be reported to the Kingdom Scribe not less than once per quarter.

Regional Deputy Kingdom Scribes, Baronial Scribes & Local Guild Heads

The Regional Deputy Kingdom Scribes generally act as administrative assistants to the Kingdom Scribe in the assignment of scrolls. The Kingdom Scribe relies upon their knowledge of the local scribes when making scroll assignments. Questions a regional deputy or guild head needs to consider when assigning scrolls include: Who is going to the event where the scroll will be presented? Who might have time to do it right now? What skill level is required for that particular scroll? Those who hold office as baronial scribes or act as guild heads of a local scribe's guild generally serve the same function as regional deputies; they assist the Kingdom Scribe in assigning scrolls to local scribes. The responsibilities of regional deputies, baronial scribes, and local guild heads consist of keeping records of who they have assigned kingdom scrolls to, and reporting that information to the Kingdom Scribe at least once per quarter. They must also do their best to ensure that information on upcoming awards does not get told to anyone not involved in producing the scroll. Baronial scribes or local guild heads do not generally need to send reports to the Kingdom Scribe, unless they have given out kingdom scroll assignments, or have been asked to report by the Kingdom Scribe.

The College of Scribes

The College of Scribes consists of all scribes in the Outlands who make scrolls for the kingdom. As used in this handbook, the word 'scribe' is intended to mean the creators of a scroll, both calligrapher and illuminator. A roster of active scribes is maintained by the Kingdom Scribe. Scribes in the Outlands are not warranted and do not report to any Kingdom superior, except the Kingdom Scribe, who reports to the Crown and the White Stag Principal Herald, and the scribes of some groups who serve as officers.

The individual scribes of the Outlands have no set responsibilities. They donate their valuable time, skills and materials in the creation of artwork. The only constraint which is placed upon scribes in

the Outlands is that when they are contacted about a scroll assignment before an award is given they must keep that information strictly confidential. They should not discuss awards that have not yet been given in the presence of *anyone* who is not involved in the making or giving of the award or scroll. If a scribe, upon receiving an assignment, is reluctant to do a scroll for that recipient for any reason, it is best to refuse the assignment immediately, and discuss the matter with the Crown if desired. If other problems arise, they should contact the Crown, Kingdom Herald, or Kingdom Scribe.

Compensation for Scrolls

While there is no charge for scrolls provided for kingdom awards, and no funds are provided by the kingdom to cover materials, the recipient is more than free to compensate the scribe however he chooses to defray costs of time or materials. If the recipient of an award wishes to commission a scroll from a particular scribe, this arrangement will be treated as a private contract between the two individuals.

Scroll Assignment

The scroll assignment procedure operates in this fashion: First the Crown produces a list of prospective award recipients based upon the recommendation of the populace, the peerage, or Their own considerations. Because paid membership in the Society is required in order to receive an armigerous award in the Outlands, this list is compared to the current list of members of the Society within the Kingdom to ensure that the recipient is a paid member. The Crown then contacts the Kingdom Scribe with a list of names, awards, and anticipated dates. The Kingdom Scribe checks all names for accurate spelling, then contacts individual scribes, either directly or through the Regional Deputies to solicit volunteers who will create the scrolls. If the scroll is for an armigerous award, the Kingdom Scribe may confirm the name and blazon of the recipient's device, or may ask the scribe to do so.

Upon accepting a scroll assignment, it is your responsibility as a scribe to do your best to complete the scroll in time, and to get it to the event in time for the Royal Court. If you are not able to personally convey the scroll to the event where it will be given, be sure that you entrust it to someone who can be relied on to give it to the Crown or to the herald who will be running court in time to be signed. If it turns out that you will be unable to get your scroll to the event, please try to contact the Crown or the Kingdom Scribe beforehand, or send a message with someone who is going to be at the event, to inform them that the scroll will not be there, otherwise they may spend time looking for you and your scroll.

Confirmation of Name and Device

When a scribe is contacted to create a scroll, the complete name and blazon of the recipient's Arms are provided whenever possible. If any questions arise about the correctness of the name and device, the Kingdom Scribe will answer them. If the Kingdom Scribe cannot answer these, the White Stag Principal Herald should be consulted to determine whether the registered name and device are correct. In some cases, the name is not registered, in which case the Kingdom Scribe should make inquiries to see what the preferred spelling of the name is.

If the scribe wishes to be able to check for himself on registered names and blazons, he (or more preferably the local herald's office) should obtain a copy of the SCA Ordinary and Armorial, which lists both by charge and by name all registered names and devices in the SCA. It is updated regularly to reflect recently registered arms. It is available from:

Free Trumpet Press West
PO Box 3266
Berkeley, CA 94703

The Ordinary and Armorial can also be searched online from : <http://www.sca.org/heraldry>

Frequently Asked Questions

This section contains answers to a few of the many questions that the Kingdom Scribe gets asked by scribes. If you have a question that cannot be answered here, or elsewhere in this Handbook, please contact the Kingdom Scribe, who will be happy to assist you.

I'm a new scribe, how do I get kingdom assignments?

If you are a new scribe, or are a scribe new to the Outlands, and wish to be added to the roster of scribes available to take kingdom scroll assignments, please contact the Kingdom Scribe, using the contact information available in the *Outlandish Herald*. The Kingdom Scribe may want you to show her a promissory Award of Arms scroll (see page 72 for text), or a photo or color photocopy of a scroll that you have done. You do not have to be both a calligrapher and illuminator to be a scribe. If you practice only one or the other of these arts, then send a copy of your calligraphy, or illuminate a text written by someone else. This will allow your work to be evaluated, and give the Kingdom Scribe some idea as to your abilities as a scribe. It is not intended to be a judgement of your work, just an exemplar (sample) so that the Kingdom Scribe has some notion of the style and quality of your calligraphy and/or illumination. Some people are wonderfully talented, and are capable of doing challenging assignments right away, and others should stick with AoA promissory scrolls for a little while until they have a bit more practice. Some scribes excel at one style, but may need work on another. If you do several distinct styles, such as 14th century French vine work, and 8th century Celtic, you might wish to include samples of each. This can help when the Kingdom Scribe is looking for someone to do a scroll in a particular style. Remember that it is difficult for the Kingdom Scribe to be confident about assigning scrolls to someone whose work she has never seen.

My previous kingdom warranted scribes. How does this work in the Outlands?

The Outlands does not warrant scribes. If you wish to make kingdom award scrolls, then contact the Kingdom Scribe as listed above. It is up to the discretion of the person assigning the scroll (the Kingdom Scribe or regional deputy), to determine whether the skills of a given scribe match the level of award being given. Obviously novice scribes should not be making peerage scrolls. As they gain in skill, they will be assigned higher level awards. It is for this reason that it is helpful for the Kingdom Scribe to see an example of your work.

I just got a scroll assignment, what do I do now?

You can start here in the handbook to get the standard text for the award. You should have already received the name (and gender!) of the recipient, type of award, and date that it is to be given on from the Kingdom Scribe, or one of the Regional Deputies. You should also be aware of any special titles that that particular King and Queen may be using, such as Righ and Bannrigh, or Rex and Regina. If you are unsure of this, check the letter from the Crown in the *Outlandish Herald* to see what title is used there, or contact the Kingdom Scribe. Once you have accepted a scroll assignment, it is your responsibility to finish the scroll in time for the event, and to see that it gets to the event before the Royal Court, so that it can be signed. If you believe that the scroll will require an achievement of arms, then please see the sections both here in the FAQ section, and on page ??? for more information on Achievements before starting your scroll. If there is an achievement of arms appearing on the scroll, there must be a signature line for the White Stag Principal Herald, who will make sure that the arms are depicted (emblazoned) correctly, and that they match the registered verbal description (blazon) of the Arms for the recipient. Don't forget to sign and color photocopy your scroll before it leaves your possession so that you have a record of your work.

I would like to use a charter hand that is difficult to read, but very period. Is this a problem?

Not at all, provided that you include a typed or neatly printed copy of the text so that the herald and the Crown will be able to read it. The charter hands are particularly difficult to read (they were designed to be), but even the most legible of calligraphic hands may be a bit of a challenge for the herald to read in a dimly lit hall by the light of a flickering candle. Whether or not you have any doubts about the legibility of your text, it is always polite to include a sheet of paper with the text neatly typed in a reasonably large font. To prevent the "herald's text" from getting lost, tape it to the back of the scroll using a low adhesive tape, such as Scotch Post-It tape (comes on a blue roll, look for it at office supply stores) or drafting tape (available at most art stores). This will pull off quite easily without damage to the scroll, but should keep the herald's text and the scroll together during all of the signing and paper-shuffling prior to court.

Can I make up my own scroll text?

Yes, provided that you are careful in your phrasing, and include certain necessary information such as the award, recipient, date, names of the King and Queen giving the award, and armorial blazon if necessary. When creating your own scroll text from scratch, you must have it pre-approved by the Kingdom Scribe (before you sit down to do the lettering), so that you are certain it will be acceptable to the Crown, and can be signed. Please see page 38 for more information on customizing scroll texts. You are also free to use the "Mix-and-Match" section (beginning on page 81) of this handbook to compose your own scroll texts. The phrases in this section are pre-approved, and so long as you put them together into a logical text, present no difficulties with being signed. You may also substitute a phrase from one award text into a text for a different award. This only works with phrases that will not change the overall meaning of the scroll text, such as the opening greeting, or the closing phrase with the date of the award. A text created using the Mix-and-Match phrases, or phrases that are already part of an existing award text does not need to be pre-approved by the Kingdom Scribe.

I want to do a scroll in Hebrew, is this okay?

Certainly. You can do scrolls in a foreign language if you desire, but there are certain rules that must be followed. You must include a translation of the text for the herald to read, and so that Their Majesties know what they are signing. Please base your text on the standard Outlands texts as much as is possible in a translation. Any titles used must be from the SCA approved list of alternate titles (Appendix 3). For more information on foreign language texts, please see page 39.

My previous kingdom regulated the minimum size of scrolls. Is that true here in the Outlands?

The Outlands has no set sizes for scrolls, they can be as large or as small as you like (so long as the herald doesn't need to use a magnifying glass to read the scroll). Keep in mind that very large scrolls are difficult to transport, and expensive to frame, as well as taking up a large amount of wall space. Also, when looking at period examples, most of the manuscripts that we are using as our source of illumination ideas were not that large. Keep the original size of your model in mind when creating your scroll; illumination that is beautifully detailed at the original size can look crude when scaled up to fit a big scroll. It is recommended that you make your scroll a standard frame size (see page ??? for a list of standard frame sizes) and leave at least a one inch margin on all sides, in order to make it easier for the recipient to have it framed. The Outlands does not regulate the complexity of illumination or the use of gold leaf based on the level of the award, although higher levels of awards are generally more elaborate and require more skill. If you are just learning gold leaf, and want to use it on an Award of Arms scroll, then feel free to do so.

Should a space be left for the Crown to seal the scroll?

Their Majesties of the Outlands do not regularly seal scrolls. While they do have a seal, it is not customary here to use it for most scrolls. If you would like to have your scroll sealed, please discuss it with the Kingdom Scribe, who will consult with Their Majesties. The Kingdom Scribe will be able to tell you how large of a space will need to be left for the seal. Also, remember that the Outlands is often very sunny and hot, and unless you use a type of wax that can stand up to the heat, the seal may melt and make a mess all over the scroll that you have labored over. Even in cool weather, the inside of a car can get extremely hot, and could cause a wax seal to melt. If you (or the recipient in the case of a back scroll), wish for the seal to be used, then please take the time to find some wax that is moderately heat resistant, and test it out on something other than a completed award scroll.

What is an achievement of arms, and when should I include one on my scroll?

An achievement of arms is a formalized display of the recipient's arms (device) on the scroll. There are many elements which indicate varying degrees of rank which are used as part of an achievement. Any time a person *with registered arms* receives an award which newly conveys an armigerous rank (Award, Grant or Patent of Arms) that they did not previously possess, an achievement of arms should be used on the scroll. Final Award of Arms scrolls are required to have an achievement, but other awards which convey an Award of Arms, such as the Stag's Heart, are most often given to people who already have received an AoA. Because they are not getting a new *level* of award, it is not necessary to include an achievement, although you may if you want to. On the other hand, if someone with registered arms receives a Stag's Heart, without having ever gotten an Award of Arms previously, then you need to include the blazon (verbal description) of their arms, and the achievement of arms. If a person with an AoA receives a Grant of Arms, then an achievement of arms is required.

The key elements in deciding whether or not an achievement is required are: (1) Does the recipient have registered arms? and (2) Is the recipient getting a new *level* of award? In the case of certain awards, notably peerages, you should use the achievement even if it is not required. Please see page ??? for information on what to do when the recipient does not have registered arms. Remember that any time an achievement of arms is used, and the recipient's blazon is included in the scroll text, the scroll will need to be signed by the White Stag Principal Herald. For more information please see the chapter on achievements of arms, beginning on page ???, as well as specific information regarding achievements given for each award.

The Kingdom Scribe told me that the recipient has no registered Arms, but I know he has a shield with a device painted on it, can I just use those Arms?

Arms may not be portrayed on a scroll unless they are registered with the College of Heralds. The Kingdom Scribe will usually check this prior to making an assignment. If you are told that the recipient does not have registered arms, then do not include any on the scroll. Even if you have seen a banner or shield with someone's device, the chances are that those arms are not yet registered. Some people go ahead and paint their shields while their device is still in the process of being registered. You are free to check with the White Stag office if you believe that the arms may have passed very recently. If the arms on the scroll are portrayed incorrectly, blazoned incorrectly, or not registered to the recipient, then the White Stag Principal Herald will not be able to sign the scroll.

Why does White Stag need to sign some scrolls, but not others?

The White Stag Principal Herald must sign scrolls which contain the blazon (verbal description) and emblazon (picture) of the recipient's Arms. By signing the scroll, White Stag is certifying both that the arms are displayed correctly according to the registered blazon, and that they are registered to

the individual named in the scroll. In the case of back scrolls, it is the current White Stag who must sign the scroll; do not have it signed by whoever was White Stag when the scroll was awarded. You can use someone's arms as a decorative element in the margins of your scroll without requiring White Stag's signature, so long as you do not include a full achievement of arms. It is when the arms are both displayed and blazoned in the text that the signature is required. Please don't confuse this with the blazon of the award badge, which occurs in many scroll texts, and does not require a signature.

Can I use the arms of the Outlands, or of the recipient's barony on my scroll?

The arms of the Outlands are actually the arms of the King of the Outlands. Only he can display them. They should not be used on kingdom scrolls. You are free to use the Outlands ensign (see page ???). The arms of the baronies are likewise only to be displayed by the baron and/or baroness of the group, and should not be used on baronial scrolls. You may use a populace ensign, or other symbols from the baronial arms. For information on baronial ensigns, please contact your local herald. The arms of shires and colleges (may/may not???) be used. If you have any further questions on this issue, please direct them to White Stag.

I know the recipient of this scroll does not use the name that I was given by the Kingdom Scribe, can I just use her nickname?

The Kingdom Scribe should have provided you with the official name of the recipient, and often will provide any "use" names that the recipient may have. Many people have been unable to register an SCA name that they have used for some time, and rather than change what they are called, they simply register one name, and continue to use the one that they originally wanted. Because scrolls are treated as official documents in the Outlands, they must use the official registered name of the recipient. For someone who goes by something other than their registered name, you are free to use the phrase "called _____" or "known as _____" where appropriate. In other cases, people have changed their registered name, and it is not appropriate to use their "old" name if they have one that is currently registered. If you do not use the correct registered name, Their Majesties and White Stag may not be able to sign the scroll.

A scribe in our group has been talking to everyone about an award scroll she is doing. I thought all scrolls were secret. Should I tell someone that she's doing this?

Perhaps the scroll is for an award that has already been given. If this is the case, it isn't secret anymore, and it doesn't matter who she talks to about it. If a scribe is breaking confidentiality by telling people about a future award, then perhaps you should talk to her about it directly. Sometimes the recipient finds out about an award through well-intentioned, but overly broad hints (i.e. "Gee, you *really* should go to that event"). Often a word to the scribe will let her know that the hints are less than subtle. Sometimes people just don't keep secrets very well. If you think that this is likely to continue to be a problem, contact the Kingdom Scribe, who will deal with the situation.

I just got to the event with my scroll, now what do I do with it?

It is best if you can bring the scroll to the Royal Room, where it can be signed before court. The guards are there to keep people from wandering in when Their Majesties are doing things like signing scrolls. Tell them you have a scroll, and they will either let you in, or take it themselves to give to the Crown. At some events, there is no Royal Room, so try to find the herald who will be running court at that event, and tell him that you have a scroll for court. If you cannot find the herald, approach Their Majesties, who will be happy to see you when you tell them you brought a scroll. Be sure to give the scroll to someone well before court, so that there is time for it to be signed.

I'm not going to the event, how do I get a scroll there?

The best way is to give the scroll to someone you know who will be attending the event. Place the scroll in a cardboard folder to keep it safe, and to keep it from being seen by others accidentally. Instruct your courier to follow the directions above on what to do with the scroll. If no one that you know will be attending, you can try to get the scroll either to Their Majesties directly, or to the autocrat of the event. If it is necessary to mail the scroll, reinforce the package well with cardboard so that it cannot be bent, insure it if you don't trust the post office, and send it to the autocrat. Call ahead of time to let the autocrat know that you will be sending a scroll. If it is a scroll for the autocrat, or significant other, then find someone else in that group to whom you could send it, perhaps the seneschal of the group. Call the Kingdom Scribe if you have no idea of how to get a scroll to an event.

I said that I could do a scroll, but it won't be ready in time for the event.

If the text is completed, then it can still be signed and returned to you to finish up after the event. If the text isn't done, and you won't be bringing the scroll at all, then please call the Kingdom Scribe, or the Crown, and let them know that the scroll won't be there. That way, they will not be expecting it, and won't delay court because they cannot find you and your scroll.

I told the Kingdom Scribe that I could do a scroll, but couldn't believe it when I found out who it was for. Don't they know he is _____ (fill in the blank: not a member, not a resident of the kingdom, an alien, an axe murderer...)?

The first thing to do if you think that someone is not eligible or deserving of an award when you've been asked to do a scroll for him, is to refuse the assignment. Tell the Kingdom Scribe that you don't want to do it because of a problem with the recipient, and you may wind up with a different scroll assignment that you would be happy to do. Do not talk to anyone about the award, with the sole exception of Their Majesties, and the Kingdom Scribe.

If you think that someone's membership lapsed, the way to find out is not through interrogating everyone who knows this person, but rather to just tell the Crown or Kingdom Scribe, and let them handle it. If Maeve Mankiller is getting an award for heavy weapons fighting, and you know that she has never handled anything more dangerous than a pair of knitting needles, please tell the Kingdom Scribe immediately. Perhaps there was a mistake, and the Crown intended to give her an arts award. If you know for a fact that Joe-Bob stole money from another kingdom and you don't want to see him get an AoA, then call Their Majesties. They would probably like to know that sort of thing, if it is true. Spreading rumors is negative and makes you look bad, but if you feel you have genuine information, then it is best to share it - but **only** with the Crown or the Kingdom Scribe. Remember that the Crown may go ahead and give the award anyway. That is Their prerogative, and you must content yourself with not doing a scroll for that individual, and advising the Crown of the information that you feel is pertinent.

This should not even need to be mentioned, but do not allow yourself to be tempted to do a deliberately bad scroll for someone you dislike, or whom you feel is undeserving. While the thought of doing the scroll with crayons or magic markers may seem amusing, actually doing so would reflect badly not only on you, but also on the King and Queen presenting the award.

Making Award Scrolls

What is a Scroll?

In the Outlands, a scroll is any certificate confirming an award within the Outlands regardless of its form or construction. Scrolls generally consist of an award text, illumination, and an armorial achievement or the badge of an order, although they can take many different forms. A scroll serves as evidence of a Society award. A scroll does not, per se, confer an award. This is done by proclamation by the Crown or Their representatives.

Although the Kingdom Scribe's Office will make every effort to ensure that a scroll is presented with every kingdom award, it must be understood that no award recipient has an explicit right to a custom made piece of original artwork. This is inherent in the voluntary nature of the making of scrolls. Scrolls are a gift from their creators and the Crown to the recipient. All time and materials are donated. If a problem should arise and the scroll is not presented, it will remain the property of the scribe.

Signature of Scrolls

Because scrolls serve as official documents within the Society, they must conform to certain rules if they are to be signed by the Royalty presenting the award, and by the White Stag Principal Herald. The following must be true of your scroll if it is to be signed and presented:

- The award name and date must be correct.
- The name(s) of the royalty giving the award must be correct.
- The text must be standard (or composed of standard parts (as listed in the Mix-and-Match section) or have been approved in advance by the Kingdom Scribe.
- The signature(s) must be those of the Royalty giving the award if at all possible. When this is not possible, please contact the Kingdom Scribe or the White Stag Principal Herald.
- The scroll must be reasonably neat (no blatant paint smears, large ink blots or handprints).
- The illumination must contain no restricted design elements (see page ???).

For scrolls which contain an achievement of arms:

- The blazon must be the wording approved and registered by the SCA College of Arms.
- The emblazon must match the blazon.
- The achievement of arms must be correct for the award being given and contain no reserved charges or combinations of charges. (See page 34 for more information on achievements).
- There must be a signature space for the White Stag Principal Herald.

When you present the scroll to be signed, if you have any documentation of the correctness of the name and device, such as the acceptance letter from White Stag (check the White Stag letter in the *Outlandish Herald*), a copy of the Laurel Letter of Acceptance and Return, or a copy of the section of the Ordinary & Armorial listing the recipient's name and device, please present it to White Stag. Especially if the scroll is being signed on the spot, there is usually otherwise no way to check immediately if the name and arms are correct.

Although it is not required in order to be signed, it is courteous of you as a scribe to try to use any alternate titles that the royalty giving the award may prefer, such as Righ and Bannrigh, or Rex and Regina. The Kingdom Scribe can inform you of any alternate titles favored by the Crown.

Signatures for Back Scrolls

When doing a back scroll, obtaining the signatures of the King and Queen who gave the award can sometimes take a little time, but in most situations it presents no difficulty. You will have been provided with the names of the Crown who gave the award when you received the assignment. If you don't know where they live, or have difficulty reaching them, contact the Kingdom Scribe, or White Stag Herald, who will be able to help you. If for some reason it is not possible to obtain the signatures of the Crown who gave the award, generally the current Crown will sign the scroll in their place.

Please contact the Kingdom Scribe if you find that it will not be possible to get the needed signatures. The Kingdom Scribe will then check with the current King and Queen and explain the situation to them to determine if they are willing to sign on the behalf of their predecessors. If this is the case, you will want to add a text that reads: [signing on the behalf of <Names of King and Queen who gave the award>, <nth> King and Queen of the Outlands] after the signatures of the current Crown. For back scrolls that contain the recipient's arms, and thus require the signature of the White Stag Principal Herald, always have the current White Stag sign, even if the award is an old one.

Scroll Format

Scroll size, format, level of sophistication in calligraphy and illumination, and style are left to the scribe. This is to say that there is no hierarchy of sizes of scrolls or of sophistication of calligraphy or illumination corresponding to the level of the award. Generally, the highest level awards require greater expertise but this certainly does not preclude such work on any other scroll. When possible the illumination and calligraphy should be consistent with each other and with the recipient's persona. The main constraints on the sizes of scrolls should be what the scribe is comfortable with, bearing in mind that very large scrolls are hard to transport and expensive to frame. If you want your scroll to be proudly displayed on a wall, you can help by making your scroll in one of the standard readily available frame sizes. This makes it far less expensive to have framed than if a custom frame were required. See page 21 for a list of standard frame sizes

Bare Minimums for a Good Scroll

A neat, well-planned and executed scroll is a positive reflection on the Crown, the Kingdom, and the recipient of the award, and, last but definitely not least, the scribe who did the scroll. There is no reason why the following five criteria cannot be met in the executing of a scroll, and a good scribe will keep them in mind during the entire scroll-making process.

I. The Text Must Be Correct

If any part of the scroll's text is wrong, miscopied, or omitted, then the scroll cannot be used, and all your work is wasted. If words within the scroll are misspelled, or the grammar is incorrect, it ends up being a poor reflection on the scribe (whether or not they composed the text). The Kingdom Scribe is responsible for the correct grammar and spelling of the standard scroll texts, and will be making a valiant effort in that area. Nonetheless, if there is something in the spelling or grammar that you, the scribe, have a question about, don't hesitate to double-check it.

II. All Names Must Be Spelled Correctly

Misspelling someone's name, especially on an award scroll, is a terrible discourtesy, and there is seldom a good excuse for it. The best source for the spelling of anyone's registered name is the Kingdom Herald --Don't be afraid to call and check (the kingdom officers are there to serve the kingdom, and that includes you). If the recipient's name is not registered, then try to con him or her

into writing it down for you (for some devious reason far removed from the real one) at some point before you do the scroll (if the person lives elsewhere, this can be difficult --try to get someone in the recipient's shire/barony to do it for you, for the same devious reason. Never spread the word that someone's getting an award!). Populace lists (i.e. lists of officers printed in a local newsletter) are not reliable spelling sources.

III. The Work Must Be Neat

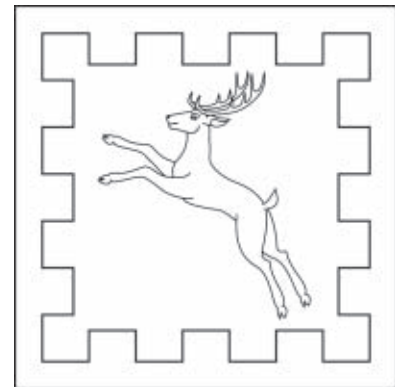
You, the scrollmaker are the best judge of what to do to achieve this. If your Gothic text is erratic and crooked, but your Celtic Insular Majuscule is near-perfect, then do Celtic scrolls until you've perfected your Gothic. Likewise, a simple repeating illumination pattern, done crisply and evenly, is more beautiful than a complex network of vine-leaves done sloppily. Re-outlining everything in ink after you are done painting gives your scroll a neat, finished appearance. Use a cover sheet under your hand when writing and painting to minimize handprints and smudging. Use a T-square or L-shaped ruler (or even a piece of cardboard from the back of a notepad!) to ensure that your guidelines and cut edges are square and even.

IV. There Must Be Sufficient Margins Around All Illumination

A distinct, undecorated margin not only enhances the decorated part of the scroll, but it makes the scroll easier to mat and frame. If you run your illumination all the way out to the edge of the paper, then don't be surprised or upset when you find out that the scroll you put so many hours of work into is rolled up and gathering dust in a closet because the recipient, unable to display it neatly, didn't know what to do with it. One to two inches is suggested for margins. For very large scrolls, three inch margins, or even larger, may be more appropriate.

V. The Scroll Must Not Use Any Restricted Design Elements

What are restricted elements? It depends on the recipient. Peers are allowed to use supporters as part of the heraldic achievement (see page 34) but non-peers are not. White stags and does may be used in the illumination, but may not be used as a supporter except for Royal peers. Badges for awards that the recipient does not have are not allowed to be used. It is very important to note that the full arms of the Kingdom of the Outlands may *not* be used on scrolls, as they are also the arms of the King, and may be used only by him. If you wish to have something in your illumination that shows allegiance to the Outlands, use instead the ensign of the Kingdom, which may be used by anyone in the Outlands. The ensign consists of the white stag within the embattled bordure (no crown or laurel wreath). It may be displayed on a shield, roundel or rectangle. The arms of the baronies should likewise not be included on scrolls. **Shires???**



Outlands Ensign

Use of Quality Materials

At this writing, the Society is approaching its thirty-seventh year, and shows no sign of waning. The scrolls which are presented with awards are part of its physical history. It is unfortunate that all too many scrolls from the early days of the Society are deteriorating, with their colors greatly faded from their original splendor. While there is no way to guarantee that our scrolls will last as long as medieval manuscripts have, proper choice of materials will greatly increase the likelihood of your work looking as good in fifty years as it did when you originally made it.

It is therefore the request of the Kingdom Scribe's Office that all final award scrolls be produced using permanent or archival materials, e.g.: acid-free, 100% rag, buffered, or pH neutral papers, and permanent colors and inks. Permanent colors are those with a good light-fastness rating. This information is available on the product data sheet provided by the manufacturer of the paints. If this sheet is not on display in your art store, ask the clerk if he has one; often they are kept behind the counter. Watercolor gouache, or dry pigments mixed with your own binder are generally the best paints to use, but do check the permanency ratings as not all gouache or dry pigments are lightfast. It is helpful if the scribe lists all materials used on a scroll on its reverse side so that the recipient may take steps to slow the effects of aging due to materials should he so desire. More information on materials, as well as a brief discussion of permanencies may be found beginning on page 27. Scribes spend long hours producing these pieces; it is only proper that these documents should last for as many years as the recipient wishes to keep them.

Calligraphy

Before making scrolls, one's calligraphy needs to be neat and consistent. Messy handwriting is period, but it also makes awful looking scrolls. The key is practice. Copy the letters you are trying to learn until you are as familiar with them as you are with your own handwriting. Make sure your pen-width : letter-height ratio is the same as on the letters you are copying. If a certain letter is just not turning out like the example, study the ductus (the "map" of how to construct the letter -- i.e., which strokes to do first, and in what direction the pen goes.) If you're still not getting it, put a piece of tracing paper over the letter in the book and trace over it to get the feel of the letter's shape.

It isn't only the shape of letters that is important to calligraphy, but also the spacing between words, and between lines of text. For most hands, use the space it takes to write a lowercase "O" as a guide to how much space to leave between words. When determining the spacing between lines, consider the size of your ascenders and descenders (the parts of the letter that stick up above, or hang down below, the main text line). Looking at period examples is always the best guide to how far apart to space the lines, some allow the long ascenders and descenders to overlap each other, others have large spaces between the lines.

Consistency is what you are looking for in your calligraphy. A trick that many scribes use to check the consistency of their lettering is to hold the completed piece (or a test piece) upside down, and look at it in a mirror. This makes it extremely difficult to read it, so that your eye can see the overall pattern formed by the letters without trying to interpret the words. Look for areas that are too "bunched up" or loosely spaced. This detracts from the overall symmetry of the piece, and therefore doesn't look as nice. Keep these areas in mind, and try to be more consistent in your lettering on your next piece.

Because re-creating the look of the Middle Ages is an important part of making a scroll, do not be tempted to use modern calligraphic hands, or a hand based on a cool computer font. These calligraphic hands may look nice, but they do not look medieval. There are many examples of period calligraphy which you can use. See the sources section on page ??? for some recommended books on calligraphy.

Don't despair if you can't make your Uncial (or other) hand look exactly like your example says it should. In the Middle Ages, every scribe's handwriting was different, and letter-shapes varied constantly, often in the same manuscript. Study and learn the things about the letters that make them look so medieval, and find the forms that are most comfortable for you to write. Then, just be consistent. After all, you want your writing to have those little characteristics that are uniquely yours.

Illumination

As scribes we often use books containing beautiful pictures of pages of illuminated manuscripts. These are our exemplars. We use them for layout and illumination ideas. Remember that most of the manuscripts pictured are parts of books of hours, bibles and psalters, but not official documents. Legal documents in period contained little or no illumination. Our scrolls are therefore documents that we surround with manuscript illuminations.

You may be as elaborate in your scroll work as you are comfortable working. Make sure that you have a good example of the kind of illuminations you want to do. Although most books on the illuminated manuscript show the most complex, most mind-boggling masterpieces of illuminations, there are lots of less-complex pages and artists who didn't have as much time (or weren't getting paid as much!) as the ones turning out the complicated stuff. Even if all you have as examples are the really elaborate illuminations, just take one or two of the simpler portions of a border, and concentrate on those. Keep in mind that, as in all time-consuming crafts, if you are just starting out, start simple so you won't get discouraged right away.

When choosing an illumination design, please use period examples. There are thousands of manuscript illuminations available both in books, and through the internet. See page ??? for some recommended books, and page ??? for good on-line resources. Look at the manuscripts to see common style elements from a given time and region. By using the correct style of illuminated capital, border or miniature, you can design your own original artwork and still have it look medieval. It is also important to match the style of illumination with the calligraphic hand that you will be using. If you don't like doing knotwork, spirals, and zoomorphic designs, then don't use insular majuscule calligraphy, or else find someone else to illuminate your scroll. After all, there are many many different styles of illumination that were used during our period of interest, so you have lots to choose from.

Please avoid using visibly modern materials on your scroll such as variegated metal leaf (it has swirled multi-colored patterns on it), pearlescent inks, day-glo colored paints or inks, or bright colors of ink for the entire body text of the scroll. Re-creating the look of a document that could have been made during the middle ages is an important part of what we do as artisans within the Society. These materials would be appropriate for a piece to be entered in a modern art show, or your personal thank-you notes, but they should not be used on official documents in the Outlands.

Scroll Layout

This is the most important part of planning a scroll. If you take the time out before starting your scroll to figure out the entire layout plan, then the actual lettering and painting of the scroll will be the least-worrisome task --as you work you will know exactly how much space the text will occupy, how much space will be filled by illumination, how much margin space you'll have, etc. When you've completed the layout plan, you will know what the visual impact of the scroll will be, and can decide upon changes accordingly --is the border too thin or too thick? Does the illuminated initial need to be bigger? Is the scroll balanced overall?

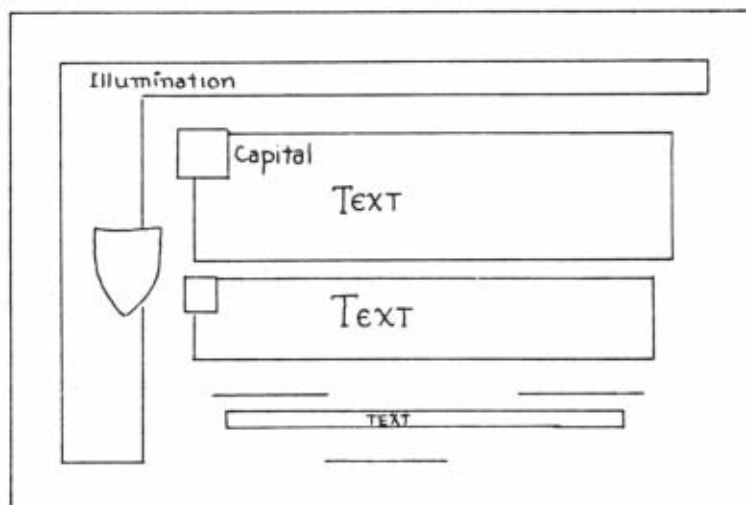
The major elements of a typical SCA scrolls include:

- The Text Block. This is the scroll text to be used for the piece including the names of the King and Queen, the correct name of the recipient, the date of the award- in short all of the writing.
- The Capital Initial. Often written as drawn Versals, Roman Rustic, Uncial or Roman Square Capitals, these initials are found in decorated or historiated squares and written much larger than the

rest of the text. They start the first word of the text and are often used to start the first word of each paragraph, the recipient's name and the names of the royalty.

- **Border Illumination.** This may be made up of Celtic knotwork or spiral and key patterns, bar and ivy motifs, Acanthus leaves or narrow illuminated panels.

- **The Miniature.** In late period pieces, this may be found covering most of the scroll with very little room for text. In earlier works, this was limited to a small picture inside the Capital Initial.



- **The Heraldic Device/Achievement.** For the purpose of SCA scrolls, a space for the heraldic device and achievement may be included if appropriate to the award. Before beginning work you should obtain the correct blazon and emblazon for the recipient's device. See page 34 for more information on heraldic achievements.

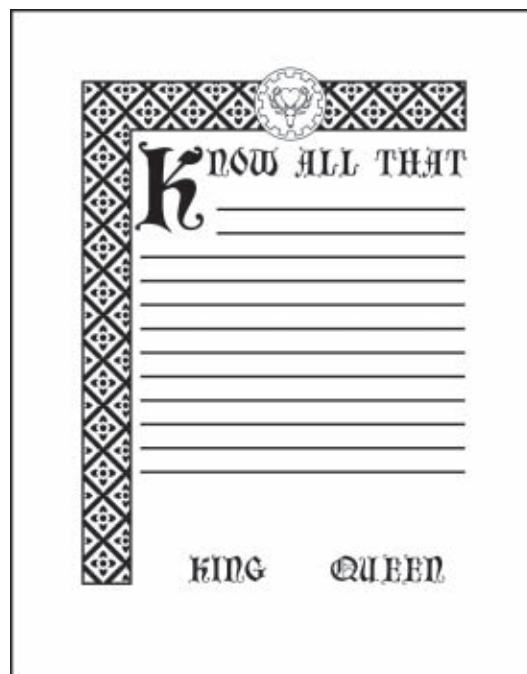
Determining the Amount of Space for the Text Block

Take a good look at the text of the scroll. Usually, most of the text will be lettered in one size, with perhaps the leading line, or some significant phrase in the middle, written in a larger text size for accent (There's nothing wrong with doing the entire text in one size, using color for accent. In most medieval manuscripts, letters were enlarged only at the very start of the page and the text stayed uniform throughout the rest of the writing, outside of a sprinkling of enlarged initial capitals.) One important thing that can help with this is to keep photocopies or photographs of completed work. They can help in estimating your size requirements for a scroll using a similar hand.

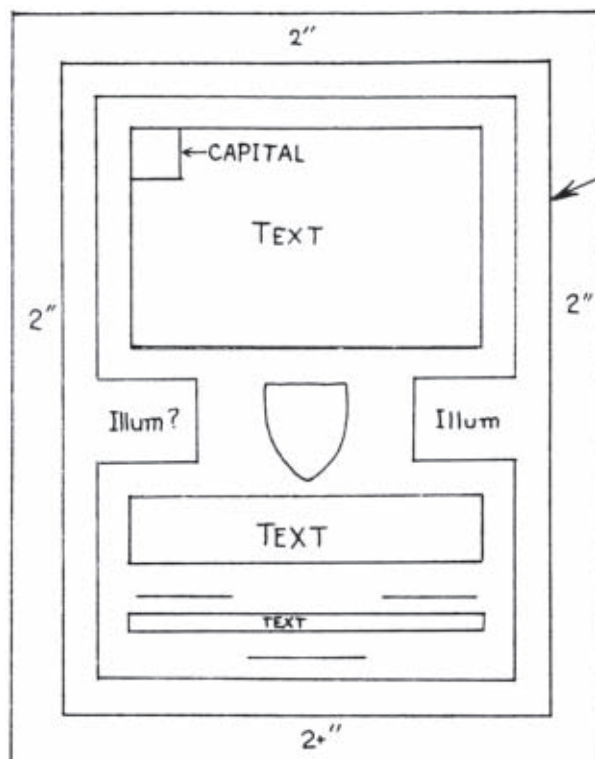
Method 1: The Graph Paper Approach

Select the nib size(s) that you want to letter the scroll in. Find one kind of graph paper spaced in a manner that allows you to use the printed lines as lettering guidelines as lettering guidelines for all your letter sizes (if you're having trouble finding other than 4-squares-to-the-inch paper, try a college bookstore, an office supply store, or a drafting supply shop.). Alternately, you can rule the guidelines with a ruler and pencil or an Ames Lettering Guide. (see page 22 for more information on using an Ames Lettering Guide). These will give you flexibility in matching your line spacing to you pen width. Generally, the smaller the paper you have to work with, the smaller the nib width you will choose.

Now it's time for a little trial and error. Pick a width for your text block, say 6 inches; pencil the boundaries accordingly on the graph paper, and letter the entire text of the scroll in sizes which it will appear in the final version. Make sure you stay as close within the margin boundaries



as you can (never go more than one letter past the margin line -- if there's still space at the end of the line, but the next word won't fit, leave the space and start the next line. The space can later be filled with a bit of illumination). Don't bother changing ink colors here; it's just the size we're concerned with. Any different-sized ornamental capitals within the text should be penciled in as you go along. If there will be some feature in the scroll that prevents the text from being in a nice, neat, rectangular block (i.e., you need to write around a heraldic achievement, or a huge initial capital, or some extension of the illumination that spreads into the upper right corner of the text, etc.), then pencil in the approximate shape of the thing you have to letter around, and write around it accordingly.



When you're finished with the text, allow space for royalty to sign their names, and write "King" and "Queen" (or whatever alternate titles the Crown may be using) at the bottom. If the text requires, include the

Herald's Confirmation of Arms and the signature space for the White Stag Principal Herald. Note: don't worry about messing up when you're writing all this text. Just write the corrections right over your mistakes as though they weren't there; you're trying to determine how much space the text will take up, and mistakes don't matter here.

Now take a good objective look at the shape of the text block. Is it what you wanted? Usually on the first try, it's not. Decide what changes need to be made (extend or reduce margins, change text size, modify intruding illumination), get another piece of graph paper and write out the text again.

This can be the most tedious part of doing the scroll (especially if you're doing a big scroll with lots of text

and intruding illumination!). Once it's right on graph paper, then the scribe can mark off the text area on the parchment, draw the guidelines (using the graph paper instead of a ruler as a guide, even) and letter in the scroll text on the parchment without having to worry at all about whether it will fit or not. You will find that the less worrying you're doing while you're lettering, the less inclined you'll be to make mistakes.

Method 2: The mathematical approach

Another method for determining the amount of space you need for the text block, is to use a calculator and a sample of the hand you want to use, done with the same nib size as you intend to use on your new scroll (one reason that actual size photocopies of your scrolls are a good idea!).

Count the number of letters in the scroll text you will be using, including all the names and dates (you can type the text into a word processing program and do a "word count" if you like). Then figure out how many letters per inch you get with a particular hand and nib size. To do this, take your sample of this hand, and count the number of letters on a typical line of text (don't worry about spaces), and divide the number of letters by the width of the line in inches. This gets you your letters per inch figure. This number represents the average number of letters that you can fit into a 1 inch line using that particular hand and nib size. For a more accurate figure, you can average the results from several different lines of text, rather than counting only one line.

Once you know how many letters per inch you get using that hand and nib size, divide the total number of letters in your new scroll text by the number of letters per inch. This should give you the number of inches that your text will take up if written in one long line. Now divide this figure by the desired width of the new text block. This will tell you the number of lines you will need to fit your text. (i.e. if your text is such that you need 120 inches to write it, and you want a 6 inch wide text block, then you will need 20 lines of text.) Now using your original example of this hand, you can measure how much space it will take to fit that many lines of text. This should provide you with both your text block height and width. With this method, it is easy to forget to leave space for the signature lines for the Crown and White Stag, so be sure to allow plenty of room for them.

Other Methods for Determining the Text Block Size

There are other methods which professional calligraphers use as well. Some will write out their text to determine the space it takes, and then reduce it on a photocopier to the size they desire that matches a pen nib width they have (an advantage of cutting your own quills!). This reduced layout can then be used as a master for lettering the final piece. This is done by using a light table and lettering over the reduced layout. Some scribes take a broad-edged pencil (a carpenter's pencil) and trim it to the size they want. They then do the text layout in pencil and make changes with an eraser. When it is the way they want it, they trace it onto the final piece.

With the availability of so many calligraphic computer fonts, many scribes do a scroll layout on the computer, and then use that as the master, and trace over the letters using a light table. There are several caveats if you choose to use this method. First of all, please use a computer font that matches an historic hand used in period calligraphy. Many computer fonts may be calligraphic in nature, but not all of them resemble period hands. Another problem seen with using a computer for your layout is that often the computer will allow too much space between letters, or lines of text. Most medieval hands have the letters just touching each other, or very nearly, and computer fonts generally have the letters spaced farther than this. This gives the text a non-period look. Using a good illustration or page layout program will enable you to control how tightly spaced the letters are. The controls needed to adjust this are *tracking* and *Kerning*. In order to adjust the spacing between lines to more closely match your period example, you will need to use the *leading* controls. While using the computer to make a layout and tracing over it can be a time-saver (and can be especially useful for left-handers), it is better to rule your paper and letter it free-hand, just as medieval scribes would have done. Then you are not constrained by what fonts you have available for your computer, and will not have to worry about your scroll looking wrong because of problems with letter and line spacing.

Adjusting the Text Length to Fit

Since we are all human, and the consistency of our lettering may vary from one day to the next, sometimes you will find that despite your planning, you will be taking up more or less space with your text than you had originally planned for. If you are nearing the end of the text, and have been writing smaller than you initially estimated, you will have a big gap at the bottom of your text block that may well look unbalanced. Contrariwise, if you have been taking up a bit more space with your letters than you thought, you could be running out of room to fit the end of your text. A good trick for handling either problem is to adjust the final line of the scroll text. This is the line that usually reads something like "Done by Our hands this fourth day of January, Anno Societatis xxxvii, being 2003 of the common era." If you need to take up more space, then it is easy to make that line longer by changing it, using some of the phrases in the Mix-and-Match section beginning on page ????. You could change it to "In testimony whereof We have set our Royal signs manual, at the feast of Twelfth Night in Our Barony of Caerthe on this fourth day of January, Anno Societatis thirty-seven, being two thousand and three in the common reckoning of years." If you needed to compress the text somewhat, you could write "Done this iiii day of January, AS xxxvii, being mmiii Gregorian." Obviously this trick can only save you a given amount of space, so do try to plan ahead as well as you can so that you start with an appropriate sized text block to begin with.

Determine the Illumination Space

This is a far easier and more flexible process than doing the text. Presuming that you already have an idea of what the illumination will consist of (such as knotwork, thin stripes with leaves sprouting from them, etc.) and where it will be (an enclosed border; a strip down the side; two strips at top and bottom; an archway on three sides, etc.), sketch roughly the components of the illumination in the size you intend to paint them in, then measure them.

Figuring out entire decorated area and margins.

On another piece of graph paper (the smaller the squares the better) draw a scaled- down sketch of the scroll, blocking out the area the text will be placed (make sure you figure in at least 1/2 inch between the text margins and the illumination). Actually creating the scaled-down sketch reduces the chances for error by just cumulatively adding measurements and jotting them down somewhere. Also, you can quickly determine the measurements that need to be marked on the paper from an accurately scaled-down sketch.

Look at the completed sketch and add sufficient space for margins around the illumination. Don't skimp --chances are the recipient might want to mat and/or frame the piece, and it's extremely difficult to do so if the design runs nearly to the edge of the paper (margins should be no less than 1 inch, and ideally 2 to 3 inches for larger scrolls.). Also, if your margins look too big on the finished scroll, the recipient can always cut them down a little.

You will realize that only at this point of your planning do you now have a true idea as to how big the scroll is going to be. Surprised? Scrolls always end up bigger than originally estimated. By going through this laborious layout process, you save yourself the trouble of drawing guidelines on a piece of paper you were sure would be big enough, lettering all of the text, and then realizing with disappointment that you have only 1 / 4 of the space you'd hoped to have for the elaborate illumination you had in mind, and that still doesn't leave enough margin space for easy matting. The work that goes into careful layout and planning is worth it.

Standard Frame Sizes

Because framing an unusual sized piece of artwork can be quite expensive, it is courteous of you to make your scroll in one of the standard frame sizes. Precut mats, and ready-made frames are available in certain standard sizes at a reasonable price. It is to your benefit as well, if you want to see the scroll that you have labored over be taken care of properly. If you make scrolls that are very large, or of an unusual size, the recipient may be unable to frame the scroll, and wind up storing it in a closet rather than displaying it proudly on the wall. Below is a list of standard and available frame sizes, measured in inches. The second category includes sizes that may be more difficult to find, or more expensive.

Standard Frame Sizes

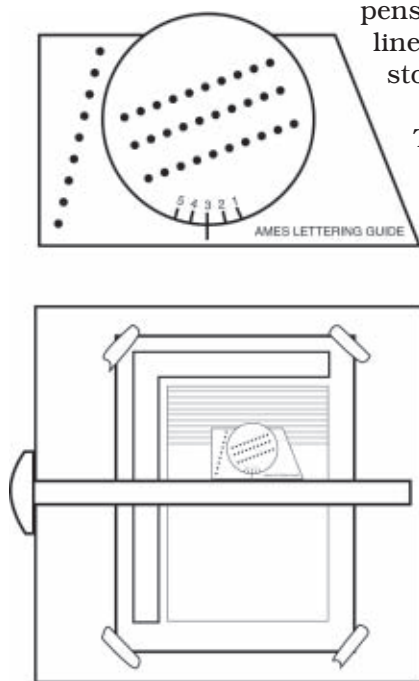
- 8 x 10
- 11 x 14
- 16 x 20
- 18 x 24
- 22 x 28

Other Available Sizes

- 8 1/2 x 11
- 9 x 12
- 10 x 13
- 12 x 16
- 14 x 18

Drawing the Guidelines and the Ames Lettering Guide

Now that you've completed the layout plan and know how large the scroll will be (including margins), take a piece of paper slightly larger than your calculated scroll size and lightly pencil in the boundaries for the text and illumination areas as determined on your scaled-down sketch. NOTE: If you're not sure what side of the paper is the front, then take a scrap piece and write a line of text on it with the pen and inks you intend to use on the final scroll --on some papers, ink will bleed more on the back side. Then, using a ruler (or the graph paper you lettered the text on), mark and draw the guidelines for the text. Perhaps a better alternative is to use an Ames Lettering Guide. These inexpensive plastic tools are designed so that you can easily make parallel lines very precise distances apart. They can be found at most art supply stores, and often at hobby stores.



To use an Ames lettering guide, you will need a T-square, and a square or rectangular table. Tape your scroll to the table, with the sides parallel to the edges. Measure and draw lines outlining your margins, illuminated areas, and text block. Set the Ames lettering guide by determining how far apart you need your lines to be (this will depend on nib size, and the x-height of the hand you plan to use). Different brands of guides have different markings, so follow the directions that come with the guide. Some guides have a separate set of marks to use for metric sizes (useful for many brands of nibs, which are also metric). Once you have set your guide by turning the center wheel to the correct setting, set the guide on the top edge of the T-square, and slide the T-square up or down until you can line up the top lettering guide hole (in the row you are using) with the top edge of your text block. Rule the first line by putting your pencil at the bottom edge of the next hole down, and lightly pulling the lettering guide across the paper. Move down one hole, and pull back the other direction to make another line. When you run out of holes, move your T-square down until the top row in the guide lines up with the last line you drew. Continue ruling the paper. This goes surprisingly fast, and is the best method for producing consistent guidelines. Remember to always put your pencil at the bottom edge of each hole, so that your lines are evenly spaced. Likewise, when lining up the guide with a previous line, make sure the line is along the bottom edge of the hole. It's a lot easier to actually use an Ames lettering guide than it is to explain it, so don't despair!

Once you've finished ruling your text block, lightly sketch any drawn initial letters, and lines of text consisting entirely of drawn letters. Finally, sketch in as much of your illumination design as you want, making slight changes if need be. When drawing in design elements, don't forget to leave room for any text near them, it's easy to forget to leave enough space for the ascenders and descenders.

Lettering the Text

Before putting your pen to the paper, you should warm up by writing several lines of the text on a piece of scrap paper to get the feel of the pen on the paper. Beware of the "ink blob" --right after dipping, the pen usually contains excessive ink which will fall onto the paper as soon as it touches it (it's a better practice to apply ink to the pen carefully with an eyedropper). Keep a piece of scrap paper handy on which to write a few squiggles on to remove the excess ink before lettering on the paper. It's also highly recommended that you keep a sheet of clean paper under your hand to keep it off the paper you're writing on. The oils and moisture from your hand can affect the way the paper accepts inks and paints. Some scribes even make a cover sheet that covers the entire scroll except for the area that they are working on.

When ready, go ahead and letter the text, using the previously lettered version on graph paper (if you made one), or printed copy of the text including all of the correct dates and names, as your guide. If a line of the text on your graph paper version extends a little over the margin, then scrunch up your lettering a little to compensate. Don't be afraid to hyphenate words when necessary. It looks better to use some hyphenation than to scrunch your lettering up too much. In some early period hands it was typical to just break off wherever you happened to be when you came to the right margin, it makes for a nicely right-justified text block, but results in some odd breaks in the words!

When you get to capitals that will be illuminated, pause and pencil them in as you reach them. Be conscientious, but don't worry about making mistakes --the more stressed you are, the more likely you are to mess up. If you get tired or bored, get up and take a break before your lettering gets sloppy. If you make a mistake, don't despair. If you started to write the wrong word and caught yourself after only a few letters, try lettering the correct word over the one you mistakenly started to write (ignore the incorrect letters as much as possible, just letter right over them). Once it has been given at least an hour to dry, follow the directions below for scraping away the parts that you don't want. If you don't catch your mistake right away, you can either just keep going, and when you're done, read the section on "Correcting Mistakes", or accept the fact, get a new piece of paper, re-sketch the layout, and start over. It's not the end of the world. When the text is complete, wait at least an hour or two for all of the ink to dry before proceeding to the illumination.

Correcting Lettering Mistakes

This is the section no one wants to read about. After all, with all these permanent inks, permanent paints, etc., does that mean you end up with permanent mistakes? One would hope not!

For lettering errors, nothing beats the method of the medieval scribe -- carefully scrape the ink off (after it dries thoroughly, that is) with an extremely sharp knife. If you look at a lot of medieval illustrations of monks in scriptoriums, you'll notice that they are leaning over their parchment, quill in one hand, knife in the others. In fact, today's pocketknives used to be called pen-knives, but that name died out quickly after we switched from quills and inkwells to the ubiquitous ball-point pen. In this day and age, "extremely sharp knife" means an X-acto knife or razor blade. Be careful not to cut the paper -- you should be scraping, not cutting. All you are trying to do is scrape the thin layer of ink-impregnated paper off the parchment. Some calligraphers suggest going over the scraped area with a vinyl eraser to clean up the area, brushing away the eraser dust and then burnishing the area through a clean piece of paper to smooth the paper fibers back into the surface. The surface may be partially resized by pouncing with gum sandarac.

When all of the error is removed, letter the corrections in carefully, and with a pen that's not too ink-saturated; the scraped paper has more of a tendency to absorb and bleed the newly applied ink. If you're afraid the corrected letter will come out too fuzzy, then try drawing the letter in with an artists hard-tipped permanent black pen (like a micron Pigma or a Ceramicon technical pen).

Another way to deal with a lettering error, especially if you know the scraped paper will bleed (and many do!), is to letter the correction over the incorrect letter, then, after everything dries thoroughly, scrape away the unwanted portions. This is made a bit easier if you gently make a shallow cut around the correct letter, then scrape away the unwanted portions with your X-acto knife. Use a soft white eraser to clean up (the click-erasers sold in most office supply stores are just right for this). And if you like, burnish the surface of the paper back down using a burnisher or bone folder through a protective layer of smooth paper (such as glassine, the paper that stamps come wrapped in).

The most serious error is leaving out text in the main body of lettering. If it's just a word or short phrase, and the meaning of the text is not altered significantly (for example, writing "King and Queen of the Outlands" instead of "King and Queen of these fair Outlands") then check with the Kingdom Scribe or whoever's giving the award to determine if the omission really matters. Most text omissions,

however, do not fall in this nice, neat category, and the scroll will have to be rewritten. For this case, prevention is the best cure. Do your lettering with the correct text in front of you and refer to it frequently. Don't start illuminating without checking your text thoroughly to see that it matches what it's supposed to say --it doesn't take as long to re-letter a piece of parchment as it does to do an entire scroll over. On the same note, carefully check all names that will appear in the scroll to see if they're spelled correctly. Don't just trust your instincts. Everyone gets annoyed when their name gets spelled wrong on something that they'd hoped to display in their home. The White Stag Herald is the final source of correct name spellings.

Illuminating the Scroll

Once the text is written and double-checked for any errors (make sure there are not omitted words or phrases), you are ready to do the illumination. Illumination should always be done after the lettering, not before; text errors are easier to make (and harder to fix) than painting errors, and you'll be wanting to kill yourself if you mess up the text after spending a week painting a very elaborate border. If you are using gold leaf, it should be done before the paint is applied; gold leaf adheres to the gums that are used as binders in paints. Don't be afraid to use drawing tools such as a compass, French curve, or circle template to help you with your illumination. We know that they used a variety of tools in period, and in many manuscripts, there are holes in the pages from where a compass was used. If the Book of Kells can have compass holes in its pages (and it does), then so can your scroll!

Illuminating the scroll is the fun part of scribing --here you get to see your design ideas come to fruition, and you may be rather pleasantly surprised at what you can do.

In a lot of 11th-13th century medieval illumination, you'll notice that the artist usually accented certain components of the design, such as leaves, geometric figures, scrollwork, etc., by painting them in progressively lighter shades, ending in white detail. Try the following method to duplicate this kind of decoration:

- Paint the shape (leaf, geometric figure, etc.) with a dark shade of the color you intend the shape to be.
- Decide whether you want to shade the object lighter to the outside or inside.
- On your palette, mix a little white with the first color. Paint over the figure, leaving a visible amount of the first shade wherever it's supposed to be darkest (i.e., if your leaf is to shade lighter towards the edge, then paint a broad band around the edge, leaving a dark, vaguely leafed shape of the first color in the center).
- Again on the palette, mix more white with the first lighter shade (you're making progressively lighter shades.). Paint again over the last color, leaving enough of it visible.
- Mix yet another lighter shade of the base color, and paint it over the last color, leaving a band of the last color visible. Keep repeating this step until you're just about at pure white, or run out of room. The number of progressively paler shades can vary considerably, depending on whether you're working on an exquisitely fine level (6 or more shades between the base color and white) or on a crude level (2 shades between the base color and white.) Both levels can be found in medieval illumination.
- For the final touch, line the very edge of the palest shade with pure white (if you've shaded into the interior, then put a significant line or dot of white in the center.) Decorate the shaded interior (the dark part) with lines of fine white dots, if desired.

Shading does wonders for making a simple, repeating design look beautiful. The method outlined above should be simple enough for most non-professional artists, who can't blend paint neatly, to

handle. And it's a very period style; in medieval manuscripts using this technique, the divisions between one shade and another are very distinct and are not blended together.

Correcting Illumination Errors

Illumination errors are much easier to take care of. If the mistake is in an area that is completely painted, and you're using opaque paints, then just paint it over. If you're using transparent inks, try mixing the correct color with a little opaque white ink or white watercolor pigment (China white), and then paint over the mistake.

If, by misfortune, the error is in an area that wasn't meant to be painted (like, the paintbrush slipped out of your hand and left a sepia-brown blotch 3/4 inch to the left of the border (yes, this has happened!) then try to incorporate it into the design. Turn an errant line into a branch covered with little gold leaves, or cover a blotch with a knot- entwined rope adventuring from the main pattern, etc. One of the things that is just fascinating about medieval illumination is all the little random elements that stick out of the main borders. Trying to duplicate that kind of style is highly difficult. (How can you plan something that's random?). Many of those types of ornaments may not have been in the original design plan, but might have been added on a whim, or maybe to correct an error.

The Finished Scroll

The text is lettered, the designs are all painted, the corrections have been made, the gold is filled in and outlined, the very last little tiny dots of white in the decorated capitals have been carefully and lovingly applied, and the excess paper around the edge, if any, has been trimmed to aesthetically perfect margins. The scroll is finished, and you're just bursting with pride over your work. Well, now what?

Sign Your Work

Always make sure you remember to sign your work. After all, you'll want people to know who did the scroll. After all those hours of work, your modesty and humbleness notwithstanding, you do deserve some recognition. Even if you truly don't want any recognition, it is common courtesy to let the recipient of the scroll know who made it for them. If you wish to remain anonymous in Court, please give the Herald a note saying that the scribe wishes to remain anonymous. On the front of your work, discretely sign, mark, or initial the work (try making your mark look like it's an integral part of the design.) Maker's marks can consist of anything from an initial, to a stylized drawing. On the back, along the top left edge, sign your full SCA name (and mundane name, and date, and whatever strange and unusual interesting things you want to say about yourself, etc.). This is where the heralds look when they want to announce in court who made the scroll. Make sure your name is readable; don't necessarily sign it with a calligraphy pen.

A note about signing on the back: Over the years (depending on the paper, the ink, conditions, etc.), the ink used to sign the scroll may eventually creep through the paper and be visible from the front. Although this is a characteristic of medieval manuscripts today due to their great age; it is obviously not desirable on a new scroll. To minimize this occurrence, make sure you sign very close to the top edge where it would be hidden by a mat or the edge of a frame), or sign on the portion of the back which is covered by paint on the front. Signing with a pencil may be the best solution to this, as there is no chance of it bleeding through the paper.

Attach a typed copy of the scroll text

No matter how legible your calligraphy may be, it is difficult for heralds to read scrolls in the flickering light of a candle. To make their job a little easier, it is always polite to include a copy of the complete text

of your scroll, including the names, recipient's blazon (if included) and date. Type it in a reasonably large font, so that it will be possible for the herald to read in less than optimal conditions, and attach it to the back of the scroll using a low-adhesive tape, such as Scotch Post-It tape (comes on a blue roll, look for it at office supply stores) or drafting tape (available at most art stores). This tape can be easily removed from the scroll with no damage to the paper, but will keep the herald's text from getting misplaced. Remember that the typed copy of the scroll text is confidential until after the award is given, and should be kept out of sight of those not involved with making or presenting the scroll.

Make a Copy

Now that you have signed it, and before you give it away, make some kind of copy of it. If you've got a camera, take it outside and have someone hold it while you take several pictures of it. Better yet, take it down to your local copier and get a color photocopy of it: the miracles of high-technology...an 11x17 color copy will cost around \$1.50 to \$2. Larger scrolls can be photocopied onto two 11x17" sheets. Even a black and white photocopy of a scroll is useful: being the exact size of the original, it tells you how big your text was, how complex your illumination turned out, and other useful things you might want to look back on. A copy of your scroll is a record of your achievements and failures in calligraphy and illumination. By studying it, you will know what things worked, and what mistakes shouldn't be repeated in your next project. Copies of your scrolls also make a useful portfolio of your work, and over the long term provide a record of your growth as a scribe.

Transporting Your Scroll

Once the scroll is completed and signed place the scroll in a flat scroll case. Enclosing the scroll between stiff boards such as foam-core works. You might, as a nice gesture, take the scroll to a framing shop and have it matted. A mat doesn't cost very much (around \$6 for a 16x20 mat with an 11x14 opening), and it really makes your scroll look professional. Just make sure that if you're not going to frame the matted scroll as well, get a mat that is a standard frame size (see page 21 for a list of standard frame sizes). Custom-framing a weird sized matted picture can be a bit expensive, and the recipient may not be in a financial position to afford it. Now you are responsible for getting the scroll to the event where it will be given. Remember that scrolls are confidential until their awards are given. Seal them and either take them yourself, mail them, or send them with someone who can be trusted. When in doubt, ask the Kingdom Scribe's advice as to how to get scrolls safely to an event.

A Final Note

If all this information seems to overwhelm you with complexity, don't despair of doing scrolls. Just start simple. A short piece of text, a single highlighted initial, and a simple repeating two or three-color geometric border, should suffice for a first project. (There's lots of neat ones to be found in 13th century psalters.) As you pick up experience, the more complex projects will not look so difficult.

There are numerous ways to practice and sharpen your scribe skills before taking up kingdom scroll projects. Try volunteering to do prize scrolls for local events, letters from your shire/barony to royalty and others (includes invitations to events and recommendations for awards), or just do a decorative piece such as the lyrics of a song or a short section of a literary work. (There's nothing like lettering something in Latin, Old French, or Old English for achieving a real medieval appearance). Look at lots of examples of decorated medieval manuscripts, both the simple ones and the complex, and try to copy a feature of it, either text style or illumination. If the place where you live has a local mundane calligraphy club, you might want to become acquainted with other calligraphers to keep up-to-date on the latest materials.

And when you're ready, go ahead and volunteer to do an official scroll. The look on the face of the recipient of an award when he or she sees the beautiful scroll they've received in recognition of their work makes it all worth it.

Tools of the Trade

Calligraphers and illuminators use many different kinds of tools in the practice of their art. Some of these are virtually identical to those used by medieval scribes, while others are modern adaptations that help to simplify the work. Presented here is a general overview of the more commonly used scribal tools. This list is not intended to be all-encompassing, particularly as new types of pens, brushes, and other tools are coming out on the market regularly.

Pens

Dip Pens

The writing tools of the medieval scribe were primarily reeds, quills, or brushes. Quills are the wing feathers of large birds, such as turkeys, geese, or swans. Reed pens are made from the stalks of the Giant Reed plant. Bamboo may be used similarly to reed. For a discussion of these, please consult "The Preparation and Use of Quills and Reeds" by Donald Jackson in the *Calligrapher's Handbook*. The most commonly used dip pens nowadays consist of a metal nib in some sort of holder, most often wood or plastic. **Authenticity of metal nibs?**

Dip pens are most easily classified by flexibility and cut. In order of increasing flexibility, the most commonly available metal pen nibs are:

- 1) Brause
 - 2) Tape
 - 3) Heintz and Blankertz
 - 4) Mitchell (Rexel) Italic
 - 5) Mitchell (Rexel) Roundhand
 - 6) Copperplate nibs (various- Brause, Hunt, Gillott)
 - 7) Speedball (no flexibility data obtained)
- Add general info on dip pens, metal nibs, etc.**

Information Sources: Pendragon, John Neal Bookseller

With a more flexible the pen nib, the scribe can vary the width of a drawn line more than he could with a stiffer nib. A more flexible nib therefore requires better pressure control than one of lesser flexibility. This pressure sensitivity can be reduced somewhat by changing the angle of the pen to the writing surface.

Pen nibs may be cut square or oblique. The entire reason for changing the cut of the nib is to change the effective pen angle without twisting the hand. Square cut pens are most commonly used by right-handed scribes; left oblique cut nibs are useful for left-handed scribes or for the right-handed with scripts such as Hebrew. Right oblique nibs may be used for the scripts which require a steeper pen angle.

All of the above nibs will fit into a Speedball holder.

Fountain Pens

The most common calligraphy fountain pens are Plantignum (made by Pentalic), Osmiroid, Shaeffer, and Rotring. Some are available with left-oblique nibs for left handed scribes or for scripts written from right to left, such as Hebrew or Arabic. The nibs are generally very stiff, which is an advantage if you tend to bear down when you write. The greatest problem with fountain pens is that most of them take special ink cartridges. The ink in these cartridges is generally a dye-based ink, and therefore it will fade in daylight (see page 31 for information on permanence). Pigmented inks are the most permanent, but tend to clog fountain pens. It is possible to use fountain pens like dip pens,

loading them with ink by applying one or two drops to the nib above the capillary. If you do this, make sure to clean the nib thoroughly. Another option is to purchase one of the refillable plastic bladders that are sold to fit some fountain pens. This will allow you to use whichever ink you choose in your pen, but be careful to use only those that are safe for fountain pens. Calli black permanent ink claims to be made for fountain pens. See the chart on page 33 for more information on different brands of inks.

Coating

When a pen is purchased, it frequently will have a coating of oil or varnish which prevents rust during shipping or storage. This coating interferes with the adhesion of ink to the nib and can be removed in one of several ways: a) the nib can be immersed in boiling water for several minutes, b) the nib can be passed through a flame to burn the coating off and then quenched in water to re-temper it, or c) the nib may be dipped in gum Arabic to cause the ink to adhere to the nib.

Tempering

The stiffness of a metal pen nib can be adjusted somewhat by tempering. This involves attaching the pen to its holder and heating the nib end over a flame for a few seconds and then cooling it. The rate of cooling will adjust the flexibility of the nib; rapid quenching in water gives the most flexibility; air cooling gives the least. The success of this is largely a matter of experience.

Nib Sharpening

The purpose of sharpening a nib is to make it give finer hairlines. This is accomplished by beveling the top of the nib above the point where it comes into contact with the writing surface. This is done by turning the nib over and drawing it back and forth over an Arkansas stone or a fine India stone (you can also use an inexpensive ceramic sharpening stone) at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees. See below.



Care should be taken that the nib is neither overly sharp nor has burrs left on the edges. These can cause the nib to actually cut into the writing surface. The edges may be 'finished' by lightly touching them up on the grinding stone with a little water for lubrication, or on a crocus cloth.

Reservoirs

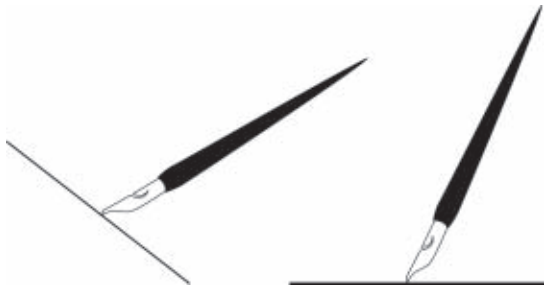
The purpose of a nib reservoir is to hold ink so that the pen does not need to be reloaded so frequently. Most calligraphy pen nibs can be fitted with a reservoir. Most are fitted onto the top of the nib (Mitchells are attached to the underside). Most are removable for cleaning (except Speedball). The point of the reservoir should be about 2-3mm above the nib point and should be just barely touching it. Any pressure from the reservoir will cause the nib to spread open.

Loading the Pen

Ink is generally loaded into the pen in one of two ways. The nib may be dipped into the ink or the ink may be loaded from a brush or an eyedropper. The first method is straightforward, but occasionally the pen overfills so that there is a tendency to 'blob' the first letters. This can be avoided by making a few marks on a piece of junk paper before returning to write on the work.

Angle of the Writing Surface

When doing calligraphy, particularly when using dip pens, the angle of the table that you are writing on can have a big effect on how well your pen works. As you can see from the diagram, tilting the writing surface causes the pen to be at a more shallow angle, therefore the ink flows more slowly from the pen, and is less inclined to "blob". Trying to use a dip pen on a flat table causes the pen to be too upright, and gravity pulls the ink out too fast. If you do not have a drafting table that can be set at an angle, try writing on a drawing board propped up with some books. With a large enough board, you can set the bottom edge of it in your lap, and allow the back to rest against the edge of a table. This provides a reasonably stable surface and is great for demos.



Cleanliness

Good calligraphy is impossible to do with a dirty pen or writing surface. Each time you load your pen and before you set it back on the writing surface, check its condition. Does it have ink-sodden paper fuzz or lint sticking to it? Is there a thick layer of half-dry ink on the nib? Is the end less than obviously square? Then look over at your working surface. Is there anything there that ought not be? Eraser dust, the odd cat hair, a bit of the surface that is not properly attached? If pen and surface are clean, make sure that the hand holding the pen has a cover sheet between it and the working surface; the oils from your hand can play havoc with the way inks and colors bond to the surface of your work.

Calligraphy Markers

Most of the felt tip calligraphy markers available on the market are not suitable for use on scrolls. They are made with dye-based inks which will fade very quickly, even if the scroll is kept out of direct sunlight. Please do not use most calligraphy markers for anything other than practice. The exception to this is some of the recently developed archival quality calligraphy markers, available from manufacturers such as Zigg (sp?). These markers use a pigment based ink, and state on the marker that they are archival, light-fast, and permanent. Because a marker will never give you as crisp of a line as a quill or metal nib, it is not recommended that you use them for the entire scroll text. These markers are ideal for filling in names and dates on scroll blanks, and for lending to the Royalty for them to sign scrolls. All too often the signatures on a scroll will fade because the Crown used poor quality ink when signing the scroll. If we as scribes do our best to provide them with archival quality markers, which are easy to use and transport, hopefully we can prevent this problem in the future.

Brushes

Update with some more current info from Dick Blick, et al

The brushes you use will depend primarily on your own preference and budget, but don't get too cheap, as you will often get what you pay for. Artist's brushes that are marked "watercolor" and/or "acrylics" will be best.; good watercolor brushes are usually made of red sable and are expensive. Nylon brushes, sometimes called "erminette", are nearly as good and not so expensive. Nothing ruins brushes so fast as not taking care of them. Clean them immediately when you are done using them.

Some calligraphers recommend hanging them point down to dry to keep water from collecting in the ferrule. Barring this, they suggest drying them by laying them on their sides. Sometimes the point of a brush will become 'bent'. Mistress Gwyneth Maeve of Falconguard has discovered that if the 'hairs' of a synthetic brush are immersed in scalding water, they can be reshaped. This apparently does not work on natural hair brushes. Another method for reshaping brushes, is to dip them in gum arabic solution, shape the tip with your fingers, and allow it to dry. When you wet the brush, the gum arabic will dissolve, but the brush will (hopefully) retain its new shape.

Pencils

Erasers

Rulers

Compass

Other useful tools:

Templates, French curves, Ames lettering guide, burnishers, X-acto knives, light table

Materials for Scrolls

Please note that the following article on papers, inks, and paints is intended as a guide. It represents its contributors' best advice for doing calligraphy and illumination which is intended to last, and to provide information on which materials and techniques work to the best advantage.

Permanence

Permanence in an artist's pigment means that it will not be altered during the life of the work of art in which it is used, by any condition which it is likely to encounter. Light accelerates the breakdown of some pigments while others are virtually untouched. These latter pigments are called "light-fast". When the term "permanent" is used, it indicates that the material is not only light-fast but also that it will not be altered by other conditions such as heat, humidity, and the normal reactive gases found in air. For example, the ultramarine blue prized by medieval artists is extremely light-fast but may be destroyed by exposure to weak acids which may be found in urban air. Other examples may be found in some of the gold metallic paints and markers which over time will turn green on exposure to air. As artists, scribes and calligraphers are encouraged to be aware of the quality of the materials they use.

Some companies have rated their paints and pigments for permanency and, more recently for light fastness. Winsor & Newton classify their materials as follows: AA is extremely permanent; A is durable; B is moderately durable, and C represents fugitive colors. Holbein gouache is classified for permanence with *** being the most permanent, and no asterisks being the least. The manufacturer of the paint generally will have a materials sheet available, listing the pigments used in their paints, and the permanency and opacity of each one. If this sheet is not on display at the art store, ask to see it, sometimes they are kept behind the counter.

Testing for Light-Fastness

If no information is available on the light-fastness of the paints or inks that you have, it is possible to conduct your own test. This will take some time, but is a good way to find out which of your materials will stand up to the light, and hence will still look good in many years.

Take a piece of paper of the sort you will be making scrolls on, and paint stripes of each color at least a couple of inches long. It is helpful to label each stripe with the brand of paint or ink, and the name of the color. Now cut the paper in half, splitting each stripe about evenly. Take one half, and put it in a dark place such as a drawer. This is the control for your experiment, and will show you what the paints originally looked like. Take the second piece and tape it in a nice sunny window. Leave it in for as long as you wish. Two weeks will reveal any fugitive colors, several months of exposure will reveal those that will fade over a longer period of time (years of normal exposure). Compare your exposed paints to the ones that have been stored in the dark to see the effect.

Health and Safety

Update this info & make it more applicable to our specific needs

Some of the materials artists use can kill or cause illness. Avoid putting them in your mouth, breathing airborne dust such a dry pigments, and avoid skin contact.

Good Working Practice

- Below are a few general tips which you should adopt with all art materials whether hazardous or not. These suggestions should be supplemented by the more detailed instructions which appear on product considered to represent particular risk of adverse effect.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke while painting.

- Wash hands thoroughly after painting.
- Do not “point up” brushes by wetting the hair with your mouth.
- Provide plenty of fresh air ventilation and circulation in the studio or classroom. Whenever possible use an exterior vented exhaust system.
- Keep all materials, and solvents in particular, well out of the reach of small children.
- Keep all materials, and solvents in particular, tightly capped when not in use.
- Do not pour out more solvent than is necessary for a single painting session.
- If paint, or solvents in particular, are splashed onto the skin, thoroughly wash the affected area.
- Refrain from applying paint with your fingers.
- Avoid prolonged inhalation of paint and solvent fumes.
- Never sleep in your studio without first removing painting materials to another room and in particular, be sure to dispose of all unused solvents.
- Clean up all spills.
- Store soiled painting rags and disposable palette sheets in an airtight metal container. Better yet, dispose of them in an appropriate manner.
- Do not expose solvents or paints to open flame or excessive heat sources.
- When using powdered pigments or paint, or when spraying paint (i.e. when airbrushing) take great care to avoid inhalation preferably by the use of NIOSH approved face masks or respirators.

from: *Artist's Materials*(Piscataway, NJ: Windsor & Newton, Inc.), p. 111.

Inks

Calligraphers have many choices of inks. Chinese, Japanese, or India inks are carbon based and light-proof. These come as sticks, which need to be rubbed with water in a shallow mortar, or in bottles already liquefied. Iron gallotannate writing inks also were used during the middle ages. These inks work by the reaction of oxygen from the air on an acid mixture of iron salts and tannin (obtained from nutgalls). Because this reaction takes a day or more to complete, a dye is added so that fresh writing is visible. Iron gallotannate inks are not light-proof.

Colored Ink

Colored inks need to be used with discretion. Many colored inks which are based on soluble dyes are not light-fast. An example of this is Winsor & Newton drawing inks (except black, white, gold, and silver). In a test of light-fastness, blue Higgins drawing ink was noticeably faded in just three days exposure to sunlight (through glass), and it was completely gone within two weeks. Other colored inks, such as FW's, are light-proof. Please consult the Fluids Uses and Properties chart on page ??? for information. Please note that Pelican 4001 is not light-proof.

When using colors in a pen, the preferable way to work is to mix your own colored ink from gouache of known good permanence. To do this, squeeze about a pea-sized bit of gouache from its tube into a mixing tray. Then add 1 or 2 drops of gum Arabic or glair as a binder (note: not all gouaches mix well with glair). Then add water a drop at a time while mixing until the solution is thin enough to flow through the pen. Stir the ink with your mixing brush each time you load the pen as the pigments may tend to settle. Because of the thickness of this ink, it may not flow well with the reservoir attached to the nib. Also, the slope of the writing surface can be reduced to help the ink flow out of the pen and to prevent the ink from pooling in the feet of the letters.

There are some pre-mixed colored inks with a good light-fastness rating, but unless they appear on the chart on page ???, it is highly recommended that you test them yourself for permanency, as explained on page ???. Some inks, even those labeled as “permanent” will fade when exposed to light. Please avoid using ink colors that you don't see used in period manuscripts. Colors of lettering that are fairly common in medieval manuscripts include red, green and blue. Colored lettering is almost

always used only to emphasize certain words or letters, and virtually never makes up a significant part of the body text. Having the body text in a bright color such as pink or turquoise is a sure way to ruin the period look of your scroll.

Paints and Pigments

Add info on working with period pigments

Paints

Paints may be grouped into the following categories:

1. Watercolors. These are composed of pigments finely ground to a nearly transparent consistency in a water solution of gum. Because of the transparent characteristics of this medium, it behaves almost like a stain. They generally include additives such as wetting agents and preservatives.
2. Gouaches. These are opaque colors that use the same pigments as watercolors but have a better ability to cover underlying layers. Because they are opaque, they can be used to paint light over dark (great for highlighting). The paints can be reworked after they have dried, and are not waterproof. Gouache is generally the best type of paint for most scrolls.
3. Acrylics. These paints are made of pigments mixed into an acrylic emulsion. Like watercolors and gouaches, they may be thinned with water. When dry, these paints are waterproof. They tend to have a bit of a plasticity look to them when dried. Because they are waterproof, it is important to keep the paints wet by spritzing them periodically while you are using them.
4. Acryla Gouache. New in the past few years is a type of paint made by Holbein, called Acryla gouache. It uses an acrylic binder which can be thinned with water, but dries to a matte finish much like gouache. It is waterproof, like acrylic paints, once dried.
5. Dry Pigments. These powders are the basis for all of the above paints. They may be ground into various binding agents to make watercolor, gouache, or oil paints. Glair (made from beaten egg white) will also serve as a binder.
6. Oils and Alkyds. Oil paints are made from pigments ground together with drying vegetable oils. Alkyd paints are made from pigments mixed with an oil-modified alkyd resin. Because of the long drying times and the oil-based binders, these are not used for SCA scrolls.

Writing Surfaces

There is a vast array of papers and other writing surfaces available to the scribe today. In period, virtually all manuscripts were produced on vellum or parchment. Paper was used in period, but it was considered inferior in quality to parchment, and so was not generally for manuscripts. In 1494, Trithemius, Abbot of Sponheim wrote: "If writing is inscribed on parchment it will last for a thousand years. But if on paper, how long will it last? Two hundred years would be a lot." Papyrus is another period material that could be used to make a scroll. In the Society, there is no limit to what scrolls can be made from, provided that you use durable materials that look period and will not decay during the lifetime of the recipient. See page ??? for a list of sources for various papers and other writing surfaces.

Parchment and Vellum

Parchment and vellum are made from the specially cured hides of animals. Vellum is made from calfskin, and parchment can be made from any animal, although it is most often sheep or goat skin. The production of parchment or vellum is a time-consuming and laborious process. Parchment has

always been a very expensive material, both in medieval times, and today. A piece large enough to produce a scroll will cost a minimum of \$20 for a small scroll, on up to \$150 or more for a very large one. When it comes to buying parchment, there can be some confusion about the terms "parchment" and "vellum" because both of these terms have been adopted to refer to other types of modern writing surfaces. "Vellum" sold in art stores is most often drafting vellum; a type of mylar sheeting used for drafting with technical pens. Plastic film is obviously not suitable for SCA scrolls. "Parchment" can refer to any of a variety of types of paper, from the mottled parchment-look paper that we see sold for calligraphy, to "parchment paper" used for wrapping food during some types of cooking. While it is fine to use the mottled parchment-look papers, find out if they are archival quality before purchasing them. Many are very acidic, and will yellow and become brittle over the years. If you wish to use genuine parchment or vellum, your best bet is to look for suppliers on-line. It is not carried by art stores in the Rocky Mountain region.

Paper

Paper is the most common of materials used to receive writing. The Chinese were the first to produce paper in about 105 A.D.. In 713, it entered the Arab world carried by Chinese prisoners of war. The secret of its manufacture spread to Baghdad in 793, Egypt in about 900, and Morocco in 1100. Shortly after the Moorish invasion of Spain in 711, paper making began in Europe. Paper was manufactured at the mills in Fabriano, Italy in 1276, in France in 1348, Germany in 1390, Flanders in 1405, Poland in 1491, and in England in 1495. From within the Byzantine Empire, the earliest extant manuscript copied on paper is from 1105 and the earliest surviving paper document is a chrysobull of 1052.

As artists, scribes have a duty to understand that their work may last only as long as the material on which it is written. If this material is paper, its longevity is determined not only by its being handled properly, but also by the effect of environmental factors such as light, temperature, humidity, and atmospheric gases on components of the paper. The primary reason for the deterioration of modern papers is the acidity within the paper. This acidity may be due to the method of manufacture or the presence within the paper of lignin which is composed of organics that break down under light and heat to form acidic compounds. The acids within paper cause it to yellow, become brittle and eventually disintegrate. The pH value is a description of acidity. A low pH value represents an acidic material; a high pH indicates an alkaline material, with pure water being neutral at a pH of 7. A paper that is non-acidic or has a neutral pH is to be preferred for permanent artwork over an acidic paper. Papers may also be described as buffered. This indicates that the paper contains an alkaline additive. Among conservators, the current preference is for buffered papers which can remain non-acidic in the presence of an acidic environment such as polluted air or acidic mat boards as long as the buffering agent has not been neutralized by its surroundings.

It is not simple to measure the acidity of any given paper. Avoid yellowed fake parchments (unless they are sold as archival quality); they are frequently manufactured with acid to make them yellow. A pH indicator marker (available from book arts suppliers in Appendix 4) is useful in determining the approximate pH of a white paper but may not be appropriate for natural cream-colored papers.

The papers listed below are those which are sold as a) 100% rag, b) neutral pH, c) buffered, d) acid free, e) archival, or f) acceptably archival:

1. Arches Text Wove
2. Arches Watercolor, various weights, both hot and cold press (hot press is smooth, and is best for calligraphy, 140 lb. is the best weight, although 90 lb. is also acceptable).
3. Archival Parchment
4. Bodleian
5. Canson Mi-Tientes
6. Coventry Rag
7. Diploma Parchment
8. Fabriano Roma, Artistico
9. Folio
10. Lana Laid, Lanaquarelle
11. Pergamenata (an acid-free parchment look paper from Italy)
12. Stonehenge
13. Strathmore
14. Velazquez
15. Waterford/T.H. Saunders
16. Many hand-made papers are also of good archival quality. Ask the person supplying the paper about its archival characteristics. This would *not* include papers containing large pieces of plant material such as leaves or flowers.

The information contained in this list was compiled from the catalogs of Daniel Smith, PaperSource, and Pendragon. It is not intended as an exhaustive list of acceptable papers.

[Update this listing](#)

FLUIDS USES & PROPERTIES

	DIP PENS	FOUNTAIN PENS	BRUSHES	COPPERPLATE PENS	BLACK	WHITE	COLORS	FADING	NON-FADING	WATERPROOF	NON-WATERPROOF	TRANSPARENT	OPAQUE	HAS VARNISH	CORROSIVE	H I N T S
WINSOR/NEWTON INDIA	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓			<i>ground Chinese Stick Ink</i>
PELIKAN FOUNT	✓	✓	✓		✓						✓	✓	✓			
HIGGINS ETERNAL	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓			<i>Add gum arabic for copperplate</i>
CALLI	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓				
FW ACRYLIC COLORS	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
MARTIN'S TECH INK	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				<i>Add gum arabic for copperplate</i>
BOKU UNDO PENELACK	✓		✓		✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
BOKUJU SUMI	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	<i>Add distilled water</i>
PELIKAN 4001	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓				<i>Add gum arabic for copperplate</i>
BLACK STICK INKS	✓		✓		✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
COLOR STICK INKS	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			
LIQUID VERMILLION	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓			
LUMA PEARLESSENTS	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓			
W/N TUBE GOUACHE	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	A	A		✓		✓			<i>Add 1 drop gum arabic</i>
DRY PIGMENTS	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			<i>Special preparation required</i>
PELIKAN OPAQUE WATERCOLOR	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓			<i>Semi Opaque</i>
KANSAI WATERCOLORS	✓		✓		✓		✓	A	A		✓	✓				
HYDRUS WATERCOLOR	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓			
ZILLER BLACK	✓			✓	✓				✓		✓		✓			
ZILLER WHITE	✓			✓		✓			✓		✓		✓			
YASUTOMO NON-LACQUER SUMI	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓		✓		✓			
PELIKAN GRAPHIC WHITE	✓		✓			✓			✓	✓			✓			<i>Use distilled water for dip pen</i>

A : w/n gouache and watercolors have varying permanence.

NOTE: Keep fluids out of the mouth and eyes

Reprinted courtesy of

Pendragon

PO Box 1995, Arlington Heights, IL 60006-1995
 (800) 775-PENS (7367) - order line, (847) 870-9988 - phone
 (847) 870-9989 - fax, email: drgnlady@pendrgn.com

Achievements of Arms

Achievements of Arms are one of the more complex bits of heraldry that scribes have to deal with when making award scrolls. As such, a number of people find them somewhat confusing, particularly as there are so many rules for how they should be drawn. The first section of this chapter answers a number of basic questions about achievements, and their use on scrolls. The second section covers the specific elements that make up an achievement of arms, and how they are used together in the Outlands.

What is an achievement of arms, and why do we use them?

An Achievement of Arms is the formalized display of an individual's Arms on a scroll, including symbols of rank, which the recipient has earned the right to bear. The achievement of arms shows not only someone's Arms, but also provides some information about the awards that that person has received, at least to those who can read the symbology of the achievement. Without knowing anything about the person, you can tell a number of things about someone's rank in the Society just by their current achievement of arms.

The reason for using an achievement with new Awards, Grants, or Patents of Arms is that these awards include some sort of change to the recipient's armory - even if it is just a change in what it is called. Anyone in the Society can register a device, but only those with an Award of Arms carry "Arms". Our scroll texts reflect this, and since the Crown is awarding or granting the right to bear a specific set of arms, these arms need to be depicted on the scroll as well as blazoned in the scroll text. To distinguish the level of award being given, different elements are included with the full achievement of arms. The styling of the achievements of arms in the Outlands is based on a combination of real world heraldic practice, and SCA tradition going back to our days as a principality.

Which awards show up in an achievement?

The achievement of arms is not intended to show every award that a person has. They'd get pretty complex if they did! What they do is to show the highest level of armigerous award that the recipient of the scroll has attained. Armigerous awards are any that convey an Award, Grant, or Patent of Arms. Generally only the highest such award will be reflected in the achievement, because various elements of the achievement are changed to reflect the highest award. For instance, if a person is both a Duke and a Court Baron, you would use only the ducal coronet as part of the achievement, so that there would be no way to tell from the achievement that the person also had a court barony. When making a scroll, you should use the achievement appropriate to the highest level of award that the recipient has, even if the scroll is for a lower level of award. For example, if you are doing a GoA level scroll, such as a Flower, for someone who is already a Knight, then you would either not have an achievement at all (since the recipient already has a higher level of armigerous award), or you would use an achievement with all of the appropriate symbols of knighthood, such as a chain encircling the shield. Whether or not to use an achievement in this case is up to the scribe. Please consult with the recipient as to their wishes if the award is no longer secret (such as in a Ducal scroll).

When should I include an achievement on my scroll?

Any time a person *with registered arms* receives an award which newly conveys an armigerous rank (Award, Grant or Patent of Arms) that they did not previously possess, an achievement of arms should be used on the scroll. Not every scroll of a given level will require an achievement. Final Award of Arms scrolls must have an achievement, but other awards which convey an Award of Arms, such as the Stag's Heart, are most often given to people who already have received an AoA bearing award. Because they are not getting a new *level* of award, it is not necessary to include an achievement, although you may if you want to. On the other hand, if someone with registered arms receives

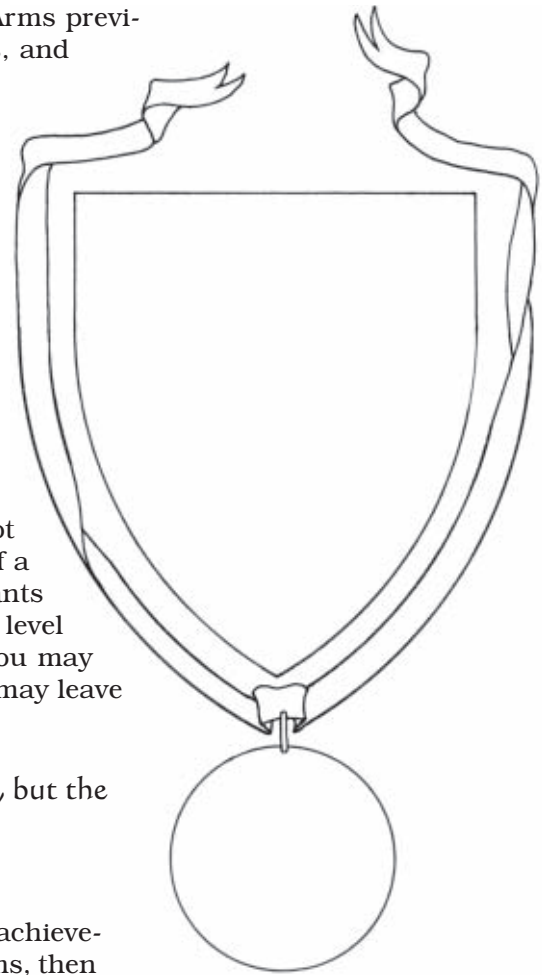
a Stag's Heart, without having ever gotten an Award of Arms previously, then you need to include the blazon of their arms, and the achievement of arms. If a person with an AoA receives a Grant of Arms, then an achievement of arms is required. *The key element here is that the recipient is getting a new level of award.* In the case of certain awards, notably peerages, you should use the achievement even if it is not required.

It is always permissible to include an achievement, even if one is not required. It is also permissible to use a simpler achievement than the recipient may be entitled to, such as using the achievement pictured at the right on a peerage scroll. Only do this at the request of the recipient, otherwise use the standard achievement for that level of award. The preceding presumes that the recipient is being elevated to a new level of award; if this is not the case, there are more options available. In the case of a second peerage scroll, consult the recipient as to how he wants his arms displayed. In the case of a second Grant of Arms level award, you may use the standard Grant achievement, you may use an achievement such as the one at the right, or you may leave out the recipient's arms altogether.

The scroll I'm doing requires an achievement of arms, but the recipient doesn't have registered Arms.
What do I use for the achievement?

If you are doing a scroll which would normally use an achievement of arms, but the recipient doesn't have registered arms, then you have three choices. You can make the scroll a promissory, and include the phrase "We further charge _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to devise suitable and unique Arms" (see the specific scroll texts for more details on this). The second option is to omit all reference to Arms in the scroll text, and to make a final scroll with no personal arms on it. In either of these cases, you must not use an achievement of Arms on the scroll. The final choice is to not give a scroll with the award at all, but to wait for the recipient to register their name and device. This option makes the most sense for peerage scrolls, where the achievement of arms is often an important part of the scroll design.

Which of these you do depends to a large extent on the recipient of the award and the wishes of the Crown. Please consult with the Kingdom Scribe when deciding how to handle this. If the scroll is a back scroll, and therefore not a surprise to the recipient, then ask him or her what they would prefer to do. Some people have no interest in ever registering Arms, so giving them a promissory wouldn't be the best choice. Others are in the process of registering a name or device, and may just be stuck waiting for the heraldic submission process. In this case, if the recipient is reasonably certain that their device will pass, perhaps a final scroll could be made including an achievement with a blank shield, and a space to write in the final blazon. Be very careful of taking this approach however, as the blazon (verbal description) of a device is often changed when it is registered, and it could wind up being much longer or much shorter than you expected. It is very difficult to guess at the amount of space that will be required for the blazon. Do not make the decision on how to handle this situation on your own; please consult with the Kingdom Scribe.



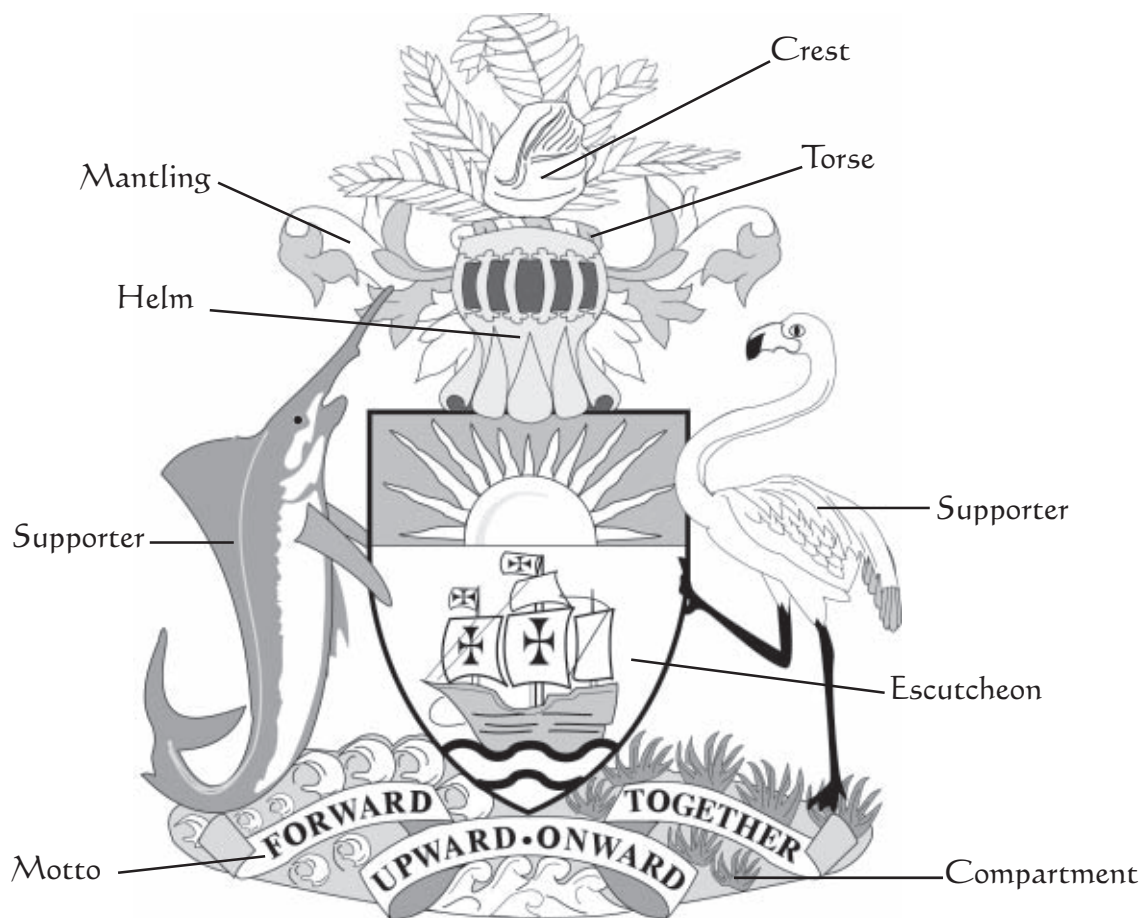
Sample Achievement
for an AoA level award

The achievement doesn't fit in with the style of illumination that I'm using on my scroll. What should I do?

You still must include the recipient's arms on any scroll that would normally require an achievement. If you are doing a Middle-Eastern style scroll, then the western European style of achievement shown here will not fit in with your illumination. Rather than having a glaring inconsistency in your illumination, try to design a way to display the recipient's device in such a way that it fits in with the style of illumination that you are using. You do not need to use all of the elements normally used as part of the achievement, but it is best if you could somehow integrate them. For instance, on a Celtic scroll, you can use zoomorphic animals as supporters, and display the arms on a roundel rather than an escutcheon. You could design a knotwork wreath with laurel leaves to surround the device. This is where your creativity can come into play, so take advantage of the opportunity! Consult with the recipient if the award is for a back scroll, but don't be surprised if they tell you to "just do whatever looks good to you"; after all, you are the scribe.

Important Notes!

Remember that any time an achievement of arms is used, you will need to include the recipient's blazon in the scroll text, and the scroll will need to be signed by the current White Stag Principal Herald. You will also need to include the herald's Confirmation of Arms from page 87. Arms may not be portrayed on a scroll unless they are registered with the College of Heraldry. The Kingdom Scribe will usually check this prior to making an assignment.



Achievement of Arms for the Bahamas

Elements of an Achievement

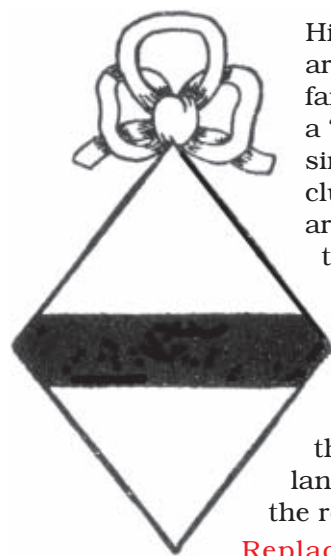
An achievement of arms can consist of the escutcheon (shield) emblazoned with the arms, and any of the following: the helm, mantling, torse, chapeau, coronet, crest, and supporters. There are also several different items that may be drawn encircling the shield, if desired and appropriate for a given award. This may be any one of the following: a belt, chain, ribbon, laurel wreath, or chaplet of roses. These elements may be used under the constraints imposed by the Reserved Charges (see page 5) and the Specific Achievements for each award, listed along with the scroll texts in the Scribe's Handbook. The arms of the recipient of the scroll are always the most important element of the achievement. It is important when designing an achievement of arms that the arms be displayed clearly, and for the various elements to complement each other.

Escutcheon

Arms may be displayed upon an escutcheon (shield-shape), lozenge (diamond-shape), or roundel (circle). Historically the lozenge was reserved for women, but this is no longer the case - anyone may use it. By the same token, a woman may use a shield. The roundel may be more appropriate for non-European or early period personae, as in Japanese mon. The shield may be tipped with the helm atop its upper corner as is often shown in period achievements, as permitted by the award. Be careful of tipping the shield if the device in question has an ordinary such as a bend or saltire. The type of ordinary may be unclear when it is drawn at an angle (a saltire looks like a cross, a bend looks like a fess, etc.)

If the award has been given prior to the scroll being made, and the recipient is aware of the scribe's work, then the scribe should ask if the person wants their arms displayed on an escutcheon, lozenge, or roundel. If you do not know or the person does not care, the escutcheon is to be used. When the word "shield" is used throughout the rest of this guideline, it is a generic term for any of these three. The shape and dimensions of a lozenge, escutcheon, or roundel are left to the artistic discretion of the illuminator. Shield shapes in period achievements vary considerably. Be wary of some of the more fanciful shapes used in Victorian heraldry however. Try to base the shape on what actual shields looked like, and on what shape best suits the device that you are portraying.

Achievements of Arms for Women



Historically, the only time a woman would have had her own achievement of arms would be if she were an unmarried heiress. In this case, the arms of her family would be displayed upon a lozenge (diamond-shape). Instead of a helm, a "true-lover's knot" was drawn over the top of the lozenge. This knot is most similar to the "Hungerford knot" which you can find in heraldry books, including the Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry, a great resource for any heraldic artist. The knot was generally drawn so as to resemble a blue ribbon, although other colors may be used. A married woman would not have had her own separate achievement of arms. Even if she were an heiress in her own right, once she married, a woman's arms would be combined with those of her husband, as part of *his* achievement.

Naturally we follow no such rules in the Society, and women may display their Arms however they prefer, subject to the guidelines followed in the Outlands. Again, you should generally use the escutcheon unless you know that the recipient would prefer to display her arms on a lozenge.

Replace with
non-copyrighted drawing

The Colors

In heraldry all of the colors that are used to make devices are collectively referred to as “tinctures”. The tinctures can be divided into two groups. There are two metals: argent and Or. Argent can be represented by white or by silver. Or can be represented by yellow or gold. There are five heraldic colors: sable (black), azure (blue), vert (green), purpure (purple), and gules (red). Just to confuse the issue, when it comes to achievements of arms, there is a special meaning to the word “colors”, which is used to refer to the colors that items such as the mantling and torse should be painted. The “colors” of a person's arms are the principal color and the principal metal. If the field (the background) is divided into parts with a color and a metal these may be used as “the colors.” If the field is a fur, the base tincture of the fur (i.e. white for ermine, black for counter-ermine, etc.) and the tincture of one of the major charges can be used. If the arms have a strong tertiary color, you can use this in the torse if desired, giving you a three-color torse. Make sure if you do this, that you have at least one color and one metal. Do not use more than three colors in the torse, even if the device has more than three different colors.

A Note on Metals

In heraldry, there are two metals, “argent” and “Or”. Each of these can be represented by either a flat color (white or yellow), or by a metallic color (silver or gold). In the previous version of the handbook, it was mistakenly stated that scribes could choose only one paint color to represent all instances of the metals “argent” and “Or” in a single device. This information was incorrect. You may use both silver and white paint in a device to represent “argent”; for example, a white flower with a silver sword. Likewise, you may use both yellow and gold paint to represent “Or”; i.e. a gold key within a yellow bordure. This is all subject to the artistic interpretation of the illuminator.

Helm Add some drawings of suitable helms

Both men and women may use the helm, as they desire and as permitted by the award. Helms are used only on Grants of Arms and Peerage level scrolls. Regardless of the level of the award, helms are not generally used when the device is portrayed on a lozenge. Instead a “true lover's knot” is drawn over the top of the lozenge. Helms may be in profile, three-quarter view, or full face, whatever looks best with the rest of the achievement. Period types of helms should be used rather than the stylized, more modern versions. They should be drawn seated firmly on the shield, not floating in the air above it. Only a single helm will be used in each achievement. It is traditional to color the lining of the helm red in those places where it can be seen (eye slits, and bottom edge of some designs), but it is not required. If the person for whom the scroll is being made does not specifically ask that it not be used, a helm will be used. When possible, match the helm to one appropriate to the recipient's persona or to their personal helm. The size of the helm should be proportional to that of the shield, as if they were real items to be used by the same person. The color of the helm is restricted by the award level. A GoA level achievement uses a steel helm, which is represented by black or dark grey. Peerage level is indicated by using a silver helm, and Royal Peers are indicated by using a gold helm.

Mantling and Torse

Mantling is a sort of decorative cloth draped over the top of the helm, with numerous folds and artistically dagged edges. Mantling will be used when a helm is used and will not be used when a helm is not. A torse is a headband of twisted cloth, used to hold the mantling in place at the top. In heraldry books you will often find the torse referred to as a “wreath”. We avoid calling it that in order to avoid confusing it with the laurel wreath, which is used as a symbol of the Order of the Laurel. If a crest is used, the torse generally makes a dividing line between the top of the helm and the base of

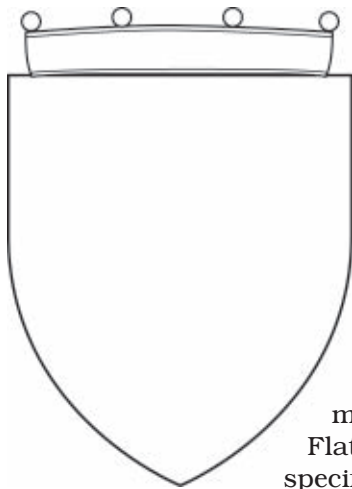
the crest. A torse should always be used with mantling unless there is a coronet or chapeau or chaplet to take the place of the torse. Renaissance and later convention is that the torse consists of six twists of cloth, alternately metal and color. The first twist on the left (dexter) side is metal. Anciently it varied from four to as many as eleven twists. The mantling and torse will be of the "colors" (the principal color and metal of the recipient's Arms), except that peers can line theirs with ermine and a royal peer may use any "species" of ermine (counter-ermine, erminois, etc.).

Mantling goes over the top of the helm; it does not hang from the torse. Therefore the top portion of the helm, when it is visible, should be painted in whichever color is being used to represent the "outside" of the mantling. When drawing the mantling, it is generally folded over itself revealing both the main and lining colors. Where the mantling is drawn right next to the shield, try to have the "color" part of the mantling touching the "metal" part of the arms, and vice versa. While this is not necessary, it helps to provide good contrast.

Coronet, Chapeau, or Chaplet

For certain awards, the torse may be replaced by a coronet, chapeau or chaplet. A coronet must be drawn according to certain conventions based on which award it is for. For a court barony, the coronet is drawn as a band supporting six pearls (only four of which are drawn). For a county, the coronet is drawn with an embattled upper edge. For a duchy, the coronet of strawberry leaves is used. A chaplet is a wreath of roses, used as a symbol of the Order of the Rose. It can either be drawn encircling the top of the helm, to replace the torse, or encircling the shield as part of the achievement. A wreath of laurel leaves may be used to replace the torse, as a sign of the Order of the Laurel. A chapeau is an heraldic "cap of maintenance" - a stylized hat which is red with an ermine lining. It is used to symbolize the Order of the Pelican. Please see the specific scroll texts for each award (beginning on page ???) for sample achievements using these variations.

Achievements without a helm



No crest, mantling, torse or chapeau may be used without a helm. Achievements without a helm will often be shown with a ribbon or chaplet around the shield. As mentioned previously, when using a lozenge, a true-lover's knot may be drawn over the top of the lozenge. Supporters may be used, if allowed. A coronet may be used if appropriate. The coronet should rest firmly on the shield, not float in the air above it. In period, a coronet without a helm was generally drawn as if it were as wide as the shield, which is different from the general practice of making the parts of the achievement all proportional to each other. A coronet sized in proportion to the shield would only be about a third of its width. If using a lozenge, or a tilted shield, the coronet should sit down over the point of the lozenge or tipped shield. Coronets can be represented in either a flat style, which does not show the back portion, or in a more three dimensional style, which has pieces of the back showing through.

Flat styles often show the bottom of the coronet curved up slightly. See the specific achievements for each award for appropriate styles of coronet.

Add one or more examples of achievements with supporters & compartment

Supporters and Compartment

Supporters are allowed, but they are not registered with the College of Heraldry. They will only be used on peerage scrolls. It would be best to consult with the recipient of the scroll, if that is possible, before putting supporters on a scroll, as not everyone will want them. The restricted items on the list on the next page will not be used unless the scroll is for an award that entitles the recipient to one or more of these items. Also, anything visually similar (almost any white bird, for example) must be used with care.

Supporters usually consist of one creature, two similar creatures, or two unlike creatures supporting the shield. Period beasts (this includes monsters) or human figures are usually used. A personal or household badge, or a beast from the arms, would be ideal. No out of period objects are allowed as supporters. When drawing supporters, they should be drawn large enough that they can “see” each other across the top of the shield (well, they might be able to see each other if the helm and mantling weren't in the way!). The supporters need to be drawn so that they stand firmly and seem to hold the shield in place; quadrupeds use their forelimbs, birds tend to use one of their feet, and fish vary quite a bit, but generally have their fins supporting the shield.

The supporters usually need something to stand on so that they don't appear to be floating in the air. The compartment is the term for the little hill of land that is generally drawn for the supporters to stand on. This is not required, and is left strictly to the discretion of the artist. Often the compartment is drawn to resemble an appropriate “medium” for the supporters. For example, if you have birds as supporters, you may draw a compartment that looks like fluffy clouds rather than like a grassy hill. Water may be drawn in for aquatic supporters such as fish or mermaids (see the achievement for the Bahamas on page 40 as an example of a compartment which has been customized for the supporters.)

Crest

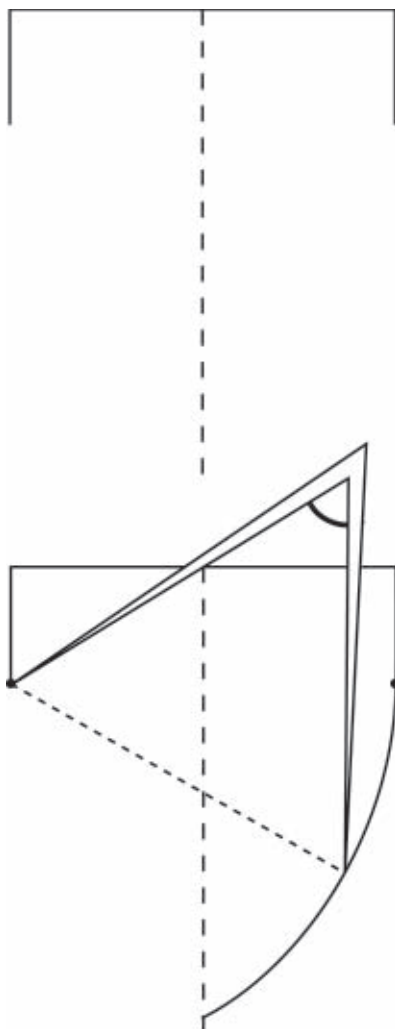
Crests are generally some sort of emblem affixed to the top of the helm. They are usable only by peers. Crests should not be too complex. A single or demi beast, bird, or other charge may be used. No out of period objects are allowed. Any appropriate charge from the arms or registered badge could be used as a crest. Only one crest is allowed per helm; if you are using one of the peerage crests, another will not be added as well. The crest should generally face in the same direction as the helm (i.e. a rampant lion should usually not be shown leaping sideways off of a helm that is facing forward). This is, however, left up to the discrimination of the artist. A crest will not be used without a helm, and will be anchored firmly to the helm, not floating above it. The torse usually hides the joining of the crest to the helm.

Mottos

Mottos will not be used on scrolls of arms as part of the achievement. A person or household may adopt a motto for personal use, but it will not be registered or displayed on official scrolls.

Diapering

Diapering is a painting technique of filling in relatively empty spaces on the shield with a decorative pattern of lines in a *slightly* darker or lighter hue of the same tincture. It is not included in the blazon, and is purely up to the artist's discretion. Uncharged ordinaries (simple shapes like bends, pales, etc.), or fields were sometimes diapered in period portrayals of arms. If you are interested in using this technique, look at some period examples to get an idea of how it was done.



An Easy Method for Drawing a Shield

To draw an escutcheon (shield shape), all you need is a ruler and a compass. First decide how wide you want the shield to be, and pencil in the top line. Find the center, and lightly sketch a center guideline, making it a bit longer than the shield will be tall. Now draw the straight part of the sides, it is usual to make the sides anywhere from $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the width. To draw the rest of the shield, set the point of your compass at the bottom of one side (where the dots are in the diagram), and place the pencil end at the bottom of the other side. Swing the compass around, and draw an arc that just crosses the midline. Now reverse the compass, and draw the second arc in the same manner. You can vary the shape of the shield quite a bit by making the sides different lengths. Try experimenting on some scrap paper to find a shape that you like before making compass holes in your paper!

Reserved Charges

Coronets will only be used if the Specific Achievement mentions that it allows it for that rank. These restrictions apply to all parts of the achievements except the Arms themselves as displayed on the shield, which are regulated by the College of Arms and the Laurel Sovereign of Arms.

Steel (grey or black) Helm (with torse and mantling)	Grant-Level Awards and above
Silver Helm (with torse and mantling)	Peerages
Gold Helm (with torse and mantling)	Royal Peerages
Any crest or supporter	Peerages
Chapeau or pelican as crest or supporter	Pelican
Laurel Wreath- any color	Laurel
White belt or ribbons	Knight or Master at Arms
Chain	Knight
Chaplet of roses	Order of the Rose
White or Silver Dove as crest or supporter	Outlands Royal Peer
White or Silver Stag or Doe as crest or supporter	Outlands Royal Peer

Scroll Texts

What follows are the standard scroll texts for the Kingdom of the Outlands, along with a set of “standard” variations. The pre-approved texts and variations in this Handbook are intended to simplify the process of scroll production, not to limit creativity. Scribes are not restricted to these scroll texts, and are in fact encouraged to develop custom texts, so long as approval is obtained from the Kingdom Scribe prior to the scroll being done. As has been mentioned elsewhere in this handbook, it is not necessary to get prior approval for a text created using the Mix-and-Match section (beginning on page ???), or to substitute greeting phrases from one scroll text to another.

Custom Scroll Texts

The scribe, in consultation with the Kingdom Scribe may make modifications to the standard texts, or develop completely new texts. The creation of such texts may include the translation of the existing text into a foreign language (presumably one in the tongue of the recipient's persona), or the derivation from historical sources. Scribes are encouraged to create new texts to personalize scrolls, and make them more interesting. There are several guidelines that must be followed, however.

Approval of Variance

If you are not using the achievements of arms and scroll text/text combinations listed herein, you should have approval in advance from the Kingdom Scribe to vary from them. The purpose of this requirement is to guarantee that no scribe will spend time in creating a scroll which will be considered unsignable and unpresentable.

This need not be an onerous burden. In general, variations are approved without question, but if there are problems, it is better that they should be settled before the scribe's valuable time is wasted. Also, this gives the Kingdom Scribe a chance to catalog what variants are being created, so that they can be included in this guide in the future, that all may benefit from the scribe's research.

Prohibition of Landed Titles

Awards in the SCA do not convey land. The scroll text must not imply that the award conveys land. Corpora (1995 edition) states in section VII.C - Titles:

1. Prohibition of Landed Titles. “Landedness” in the Society is an attribute of the Crown, the Coronet, and the territorial Barons and Baronesses. Other titles within 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 the SCA, unlike in period, arms and titles are awarded/granted to the recipient, but are not maintained in perpetuity. This means that the the person getting the award is the only bearer of the title and honors conveyed, and these titles and honors are not inherited by the heirs of the recipient. So unlike period practice, the son of a Baron does not become Baron after the death of his father. Thus, scroll texts which imply that the bearer shall receive his award in perpetuity are not allowed.

Religious References in Scrolls

In many period texts, there are liberal uses of religious references. These are to be avoided in Outlands scroll texts. Because those who must sign scrolls are officials of the Society, they must not be placed in a position where they may appear to be prejudiced for or against any particular religion.

This further avoids the occurrence of the signatories refusing to sign a scroll which they feel violates their own personal beliefs.

Mistress Hilary of Serendip, former Steward of the SCA, wrote the following on the subject of religion in scrolls in the Spring 1991 *Tournaments Illuminated*, pp 4-5.

“Here are the guidelines I use to judge the propriety of a given [religious] reference:

1. BUSINESS. Activities that are “real” in the context of the Society (that is, anything with long-term effects on any person or branch) must be strictly secular. Any reference to religious sanction for such proceedings implies Society endorsement of that religious viewpoint, and thus falls afoul of Society policy. (Court may be dramatic, but it is NOT theater; there's no “fourth wall” separating royalty and their attendants from the populace gathered to witness the deeds done there.) Calligraphed scrolls commemorating actions of the Society fall midway between official business and literary and artistic efforts. They may include references to deity, but they must not state or imply general or shared belief in the religious system invoked, or say that the deity has acted or will act on behalf of the Society or anyone involved in the events noted in the scroll.”

Foreign Language Translations

If the textual variation is a translation of the scroll into a foreign language, the scribe is required to provide a translation, so that the Court Herald presenting the scroll can read the translation for the benefit of the populace, and for the Crown to read prior to signing the scroll. Such a translation must be grammatically correct. Base the translation, as much as possible, on the standard texts used in this handbook, or follow the usual procedures for writing your own text (in English) and having it approved prior to translation into another language. Be careful if you are having someone outside of the SCA do a translation of the scroll text. In one instance, the translator chose a word that meant “knight” to translate the phrase “chivalrous man”. This error meant that the translation had to be changed. You must also be careful in translating SCA titles, see the paragraph below for more information. Alternate dating systems can likewise be used, but be certain to include the Anno Societatis date as well.

Foreign language titles for Crown and recipient

The SCA College of Arms maintains an Approved Alternate Titles list (Appendix 3), which shows the approved alternate forms of reference in each foreign language. New titles (those not on that list) can be allowed on a case-by-case basis after approval by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms. If you wish to make reference to the Crown or to the recipient by a foreign (non-English) title, consult with the White Stag Principal Herald, the Crown and the recipient (the recipient is consulted only for previously given awards). An example of a word that is used differently by the SCA than it was in period would be the title “Dame”, which is French for “Lady”. In the Society however, that title is reserved for a female knight, and you would not be permitted to use it on a French Award of Arms scroll.

Other Variants

Queen by Right of Arms

Note that in all the scroll texts the 'default' is that the male is Sovereign and the female is Consort. In the case of a Queen by Right of Arms, the roles should be reversed, with the Queen's name listed first in all documents.

Peerage scrolls when the recipient is already a Peer

In the case of peerage scrolls, it is assumed that the holder was not already a peer. If the holder was already a peer or royal peer, the portion of the text which reads: [We elevate these arms by these Letters Patent] should be changed to: [We affirm these arms, previously granted by Letters Patent].

Grant of Arms level awards, when the recipient already has a Grant

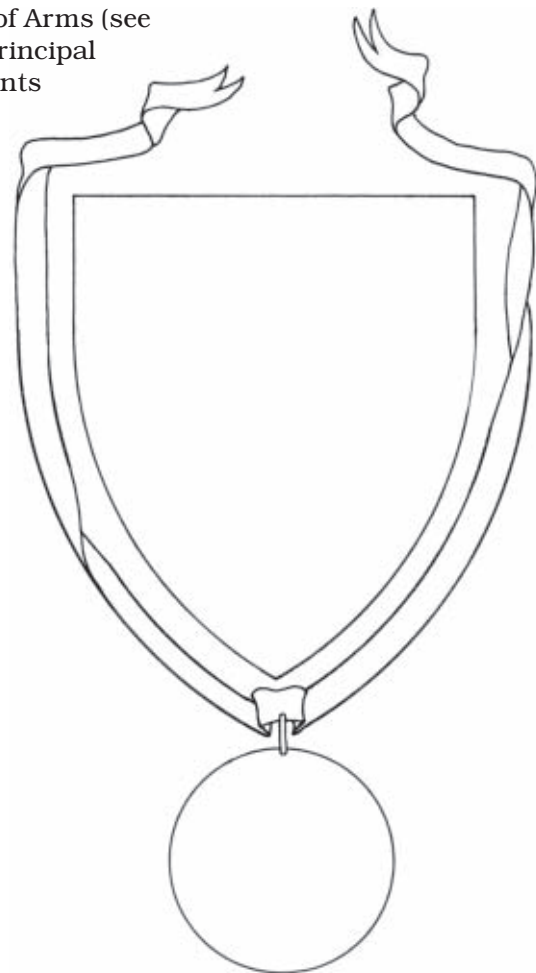
In the Grant of Arms level award texts it is assumed that the recipient does not already have a Grant of Arms or peerage. If the holder does already possess a higher award, replace the word “elevate” in the scroll text, with an appropriate word or phrase such as “prefer and create” or “recognize”. Use your judgement, and examples from other scroll texts as a guideline. In some cases, the word “elevate” is redundant and may simply be removed. You are also free to leave out the recipient’s blazon, and heraldic achievement if he already possesses a Grant of Arms or peerage.

Award of Arms bearing Orders, when the recipient does not yet have an AoA

Many kingdom awards convey an Award of Arms along with the award. If the recipient does not previously have an Award of Arms, but does have a registered device, then the kingdom award scroll may be changed to include the blazon (verbal description) and emblazon (picture) of the arms, and thus requires the confirmation of Arms (see page 87) and White Stag’s signature. The White Stag Principal Herald also signs all final scrolls for first peerages and Grants of Arms.

Use the following text to add the recipient’s Arms to an AoA level scroll. The text should be inserted after section (4) in the AoA level texts: [Furthermore, We Award [Lord/Lady]_____ the right to bear those Arms previously approved by the College of Arms, <BLAZON> throughout the lands of the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit]

Remember that you must also include the Herald’s Confirmation of Arms and either a simple shield bearing the Arms, or a shield encircled by a ribbon from which hangs the badge of the order.



Sample Achievement
for an AoA level award

Specific Scroll Texts and Achievements

The following section lists the 'standard' text for each type of award. The numbers in parentheses ARE NOT to be included in the text, but are for reference, and indicate the type of passage (Intitulation, Greeting, etc.). The scribe may substitute any appropriate phrase in the Mix-and-Match section (starting on page 81) that has the same number. Phrases in square brackets usually indicate that a choice of words or phrases must be made, such as [his/her]. Phrases in curly braces are considered optional, and may be left out of the text at the discretion of the scribe.

Duke / Duchess

Version 1

- (1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular send Greetings.
 (3) Whereas _____ has, [as a result of his/her great valor on the field of honor][through the valor of [his/her] champion], ruled twice as a [King/Queen] in this Realm,
 (4) We do this day acknowledge [him/her] a [Duke/Duchess]. We hereby affirm those Arms granted by Letters Patent by the College of Arms, to wit: <BLAZON> for [Duke/Duchess] _____'s sole and unique use throughout the lands of the Known World as a symbol of his/her high rank.
 (5) By Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1) Let all know that We,
 (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, in rightful succession to <Past King's first name> and <Past Queen's first name>
 (3) do hereby recognize that <Recipient's full name> has twice served as [King/Queen] of this Realm. [He has demonstrated his valorous skills in battle,] [She has offered her grace and courtesy to all] and given of [his/her] wisdom in council and in court.
 (4) It is Our will that [he/she] at this time be invested as [Duke/Duchess]. We hereby affirm those Arms previously granted by Letters Patent, to wit: <BLAZON> for [Duke, Duchess] _____'s sole and unique use throughout the lands of the Known World as a symbol of [his/her] high rank.
 (5) In testimony whereof We set Our hands this ____ day of ____ in the ____ year of the Society, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) I, White Stag Principal Herald do attest by my signature that this document bears true Arms.

Signature of White Stag

Duke / Duchess Achievement of Arms

The helm is gold, with mantling either of the colors or of a principal tincture lined with some species of ermine. A torse of the colors may be used on a helm if the coronet or wreath is not. Crests and supporters are allowed if the recipient so chooses.

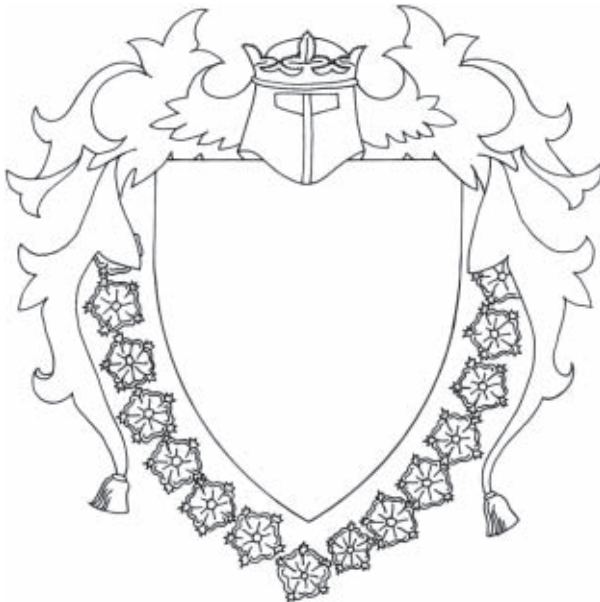
With a helm: A coronet of strawberry leaves. A Duchess may have a chaplet of roses on the helm in place of a torse or may have the coronet alone or rising from the chaplet of roses. If no chaplet is used on the helm, a chaplet of roses may be shown encircling the shield. A Duke or Duchess in his/her own right may use a representation of his/her own helm.

Without a helm: The coronet of strawberry leaves, atop the shield. A Duchess may encircle the shield with a chaplet of roses or a ribbon depending a medallion displaying a rose or chaplet of roses.

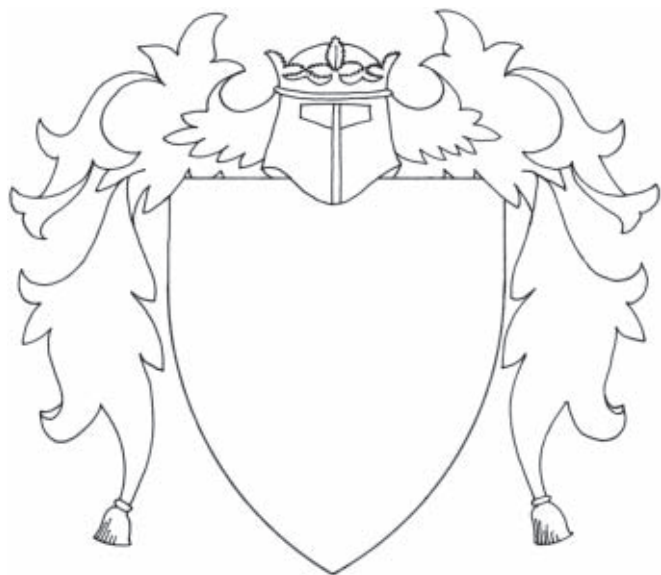


It would be nice to have more sample achievements with supporters and/or crests for all of the peerages.

Achievement with Supporters for a Duke or Duchess



Achievement for a Duchess



Achievement for a Duke or Duchess

Count / Countess

Version 1

- (1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular send Greetings.
 (3) Whereas _____ has, [as a result of [his/her] great valor on the field of honor][through the valor of [his/her] champion], ruled once as a [King/Queen] in this Realm,
 (4) we do this day acknowledge [him/her] a [Count/Countess]. We hereby elevate by these Letters Patent those Arms previously granted by the College of Arms, to wit: <BLAZON> for [Count/Countess] _____'s sole and unique use throughout the lands of the Known World as a symbol of [his/her] high rank. {Furthermore, it is Our will that she be welcomed into the Order of the Rose as an example of those noble virtues embodied by the Queens of the Outlands.}
 (5) By Our hands this ____ day of ___, Anno Societatis ___, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1) Be it known unto all that We
 (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands in rightful succession to <Past King's first name> and <Past Queen's first name> send Greetings.
 (3) In recognition that Our loyal subject _____ has once served as [King/Queen] of this Realm, offering [his valorous skills in battle], [her grace and courtesy to all] and given of [his/her] wisdom in council and in court,
 (4) We are pleased to invest [him/her] as [Count/Countess], to bear all rights and responsibilities of this high rank. We do hereby elevate, by these Letters Patent those arms previously granted by the College of Arms, to wit: <BLAZON> for [Count/Countess] _____'s sole and exclusive use throughout the lands of the Known World. {Furthermore, it is Our will that she be welcomed into the Order of the Rose as an example of those noble virtues embodied by the Queens of the Outlands.}
 (5) Done by Our hands this ____ day of ___, Anno Societatis ___, being ____ Gregorian.

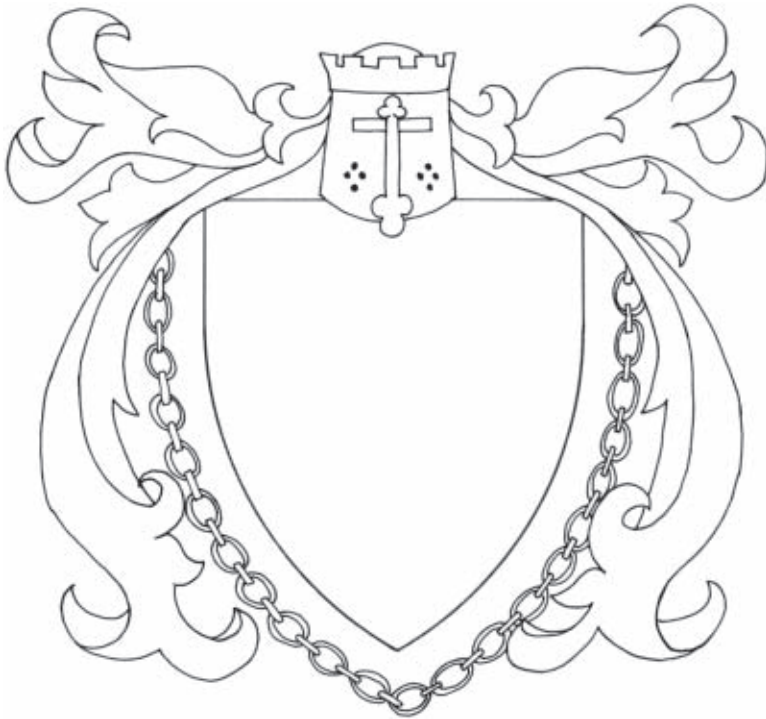
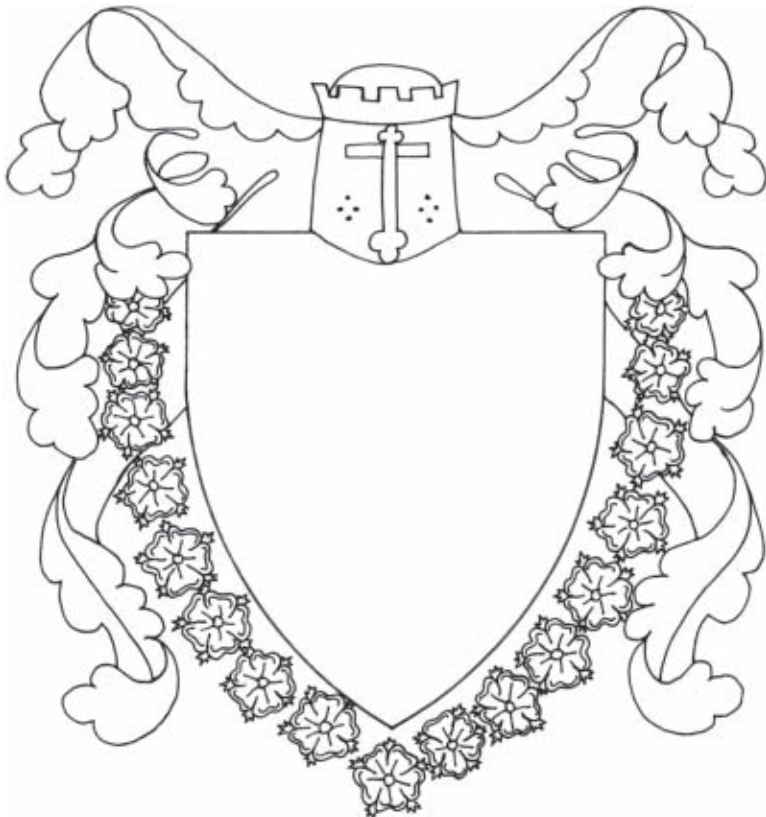
_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.

If recipient is already a peer, change [We hereby elevate , by these Letters Patent those arms previously granted by the College of Arms] to [We hereby affirm those arms previously granted by Letters Patent by the College of Arms]

If the recipient does not have a registered name and device, the award may be treated as a promissory and the following portion may be used. Otherwise, omit all reference to Arms, and treat the scroll as a final. [We further charge [Count/Countess] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our Heralds to devise suitable and unique Arms.]

Count / Countess Achievement of Arms

Achievement for a Count who is
also a Knight

Achievement for a Countess

The helm is gold, with mantling either of the colors or of a principal tincture lined with some species of ermine. A torse of the colors may be used on a helm if a coronet or wreath is not. Crests and supporters are allowed.

With a helm: An embattled coronet on the helm. A Countess may have a chaplet of roses on the helm in place of a torse or may have the coronet alone or rising from the chaplet of roses. If no chaplet is used on the helm, a chaplet of roses may be shown encircling the shield.

Without a helm: The embattled coronet, atop the shield. A countess may encircle the shield with chaplet of roses or a ribbon depending a medallion displaying a rose or chaplet of roses.

Knight/Master-of-Arms

Version 1

- (1) To all nobles and gentles to whom these present letters shall come,
 (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send greetings.
 (3) Whereas, _____ has shown excellence in [his/her] feats on the field of honour, rendering high and noble service to Crown and Kingdom in war and in peace,
 (4) We are minded to elevate [him/her] to the rank of [Knight/Master of Arms/Mistress of Arms] of the Society for Creative Anachronism. We do hereby elevate and affirm those Arms previously granted by the College of Arms by these Letters Patent, to wit: <BLAZON> which [Sir/Dame/Master/Mistress] _____ shall hold for [his/her] sole and unique use throughout the Known World.
 (5) To which We set Our hands this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1) Know all to whom these present letters shall come that
 (2) We, _____, by Right of Arms, King of the Outlands, and _____, Our Queen, send greetings.
 (3) Our loyal subject _____ has demonstrated great chivalry and prowess upon the field of honour, rendering high and noble service to Crown and Kingdom in war and in peace,
 (4) We do hereby elevate [him/her] to the rank and dignity of [Knight/Master of Arms/Mistress of Arms] of the Society for Creative Anachronism. Know ye that We do hereby elevate and affirm those Arms previously granted by the College of Arms by these Letters Patent, to wit: <BLAZON> which [Sir/Dame/Master/Mistress] _____ shall hold for [his/her] sole use as We have commanded it to be described and depicted here.
 (5) In witness whereof We affix Our royal signs manual this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ of the Common Era.

_____, King _____, Queen

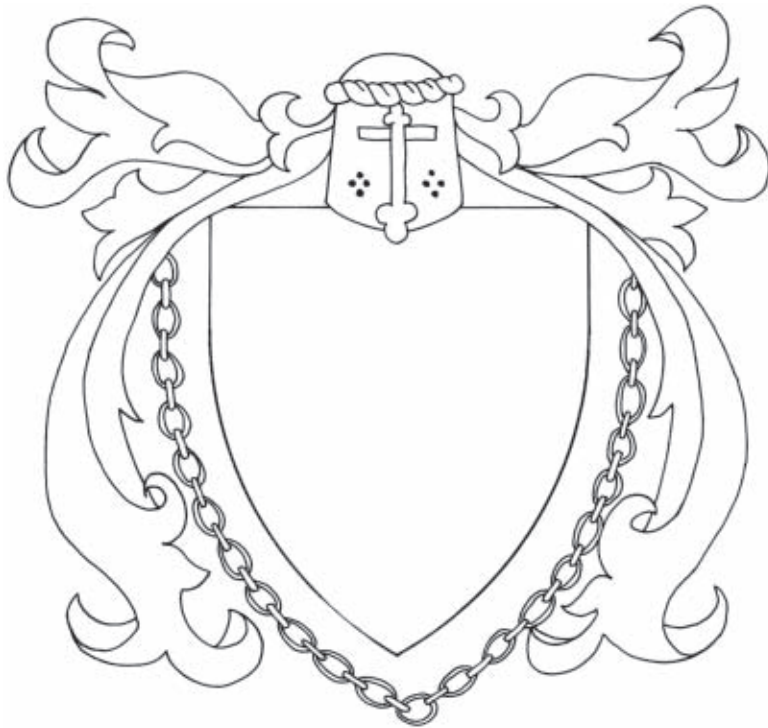
- (6) I, White Stag Principal Herald {of the Outlands}, do attest that the said Arms have been duly registered with the College of Arms.

Signature of White Stag

If not previously armigerous, replace phrase beginning [We do hereby elevate and affirm...] with:
 [Having commanded Our heralds to devise a suitable Blazon, We do hereby grant unto [him/her] <BLAZON> by Letters Patent. Henceforth [he/she] shall have the sole and exclusive right to bear these Arms throughout the Known World.]

If the recipient does not have a registered name and device, the award may be treated as a promissory and the following portion may be used. Otherwise, omit all reference to Arms, and treat the scroll as a final. [We further charge [Sir/Dame/Master/Mistress] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our Heralds to devise suitable and unique Arms.]

Knight / Master of Arms Achievement of Arms



Achievement for a Knight

Knight

The helm is silver, with mantling either of the colors or of the principal color lined with ermine. A torse of the colors may be used with or without a crest on a helm. Crests and supporters are allowed.

With a helm: Gold chain or white belt around the shield

Without a helm: same.

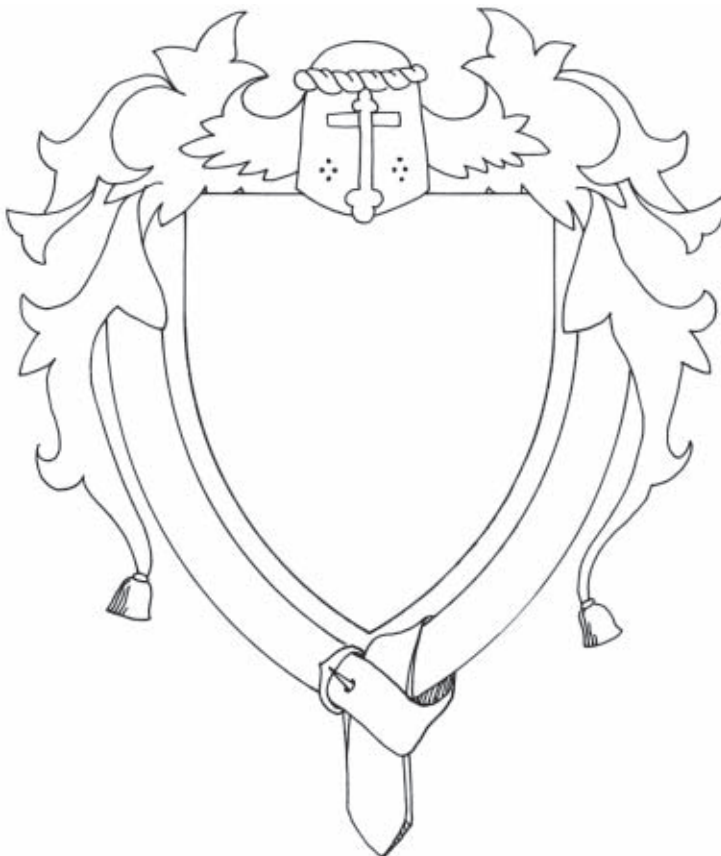
Master of Arms

The helm is silver, with mantling either of the colors or of the principal color lined with ermine. A torse of the colors may be used with or without a crest on a helm. Crests and supporters are allowed.

Note: Nowhere on the scroll should there be anything resembling a chain.

With a helm: White belt around the shield

Without a helm: same.



Achievement for a Knight or Master of Arms

Laurel

Version 1

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (3) having heard good report of Our subject _____ whose divers
 and great talents as a _____ have shone forth to the to the enrich-
 ment of the Common Weal,
 (4) it is our intent to advance [him/her] in honour and admit [him/
 her] to the Order of the Laurel. We do hereby elevate and affirm those
 Arms previously granted by the College of Arms by these Letters Patent,
 to wit: <BLAZON> which [Master/Mistress] _____ shall hold for
 [his/her] sole and unique use throughout the Known World as a sign of the
 high esteem in which [he/she] is held.



(5) To which We set Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

(6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclu-
 sive use to <NAME>.

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

(1 & 2) _____, by Right of Arms King of the Outlands, and _____, Our Queen and Patroness of the
 Arts, to all who come by these presents, give Greetings.

(3) Know ye that We, in consideration of the the singular noble virtues and accomplishments, alike in
 courtesy and honour as in knowledge and artifice, of Our subject _____

(4) do hereby prefer and create [him/her] as a [Master/Mistress] of the right noble Order of the
 Laurel. We are further pleased to elevate and affirm, by these Letters Patent those arms previously
 granted by the College of Arms, to wit: <BLAZON> for [Master/Mistress] _____'s sole and exclusive
 use throughout the lands of the Known World.

(5) In witness whereof, we set Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____
 in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

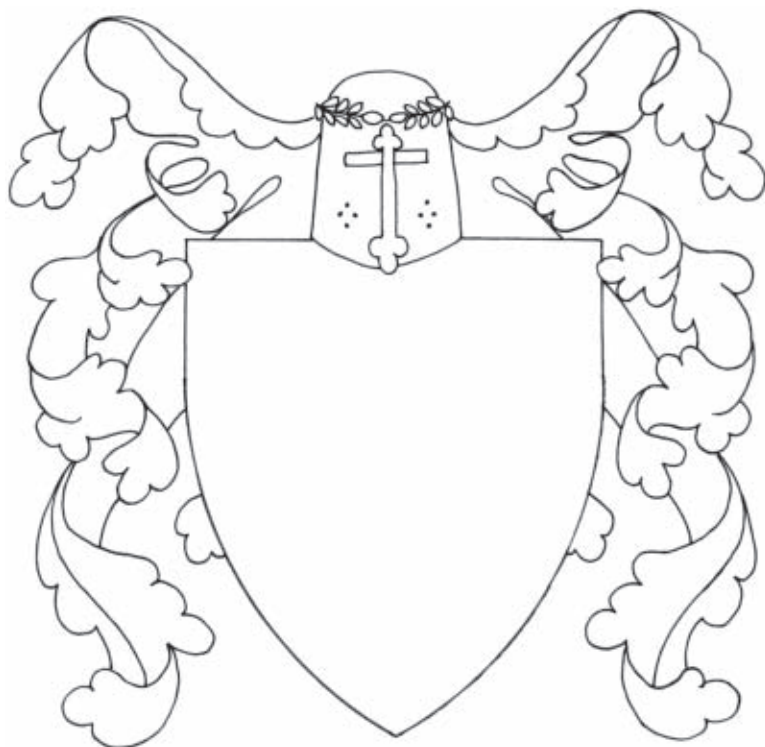
(6) I, White Stag Principal Herald {of the Outlands}, do attest that the said arms have been duly
 registered with the College of Arms

Signature of White Stag

If not previously armigerous, replace phrase beginning [We do hereby elevate and affirm...] with:
 [Having commanded Our heralds to devise a suitable Blazon, We do hereby grant unto (him/her)
 <BLAZON> by Letters Patent. Henceforth [he/she] shall have the sole and exclusive right to bear
 these Arms throughout the Known World.]

If the recipient does not have a registered name and device, the award may be treated as a promissory
 and the following portion may be used. Otherwise, omit all reference to Arms, and treat the scroll as
 a final. [We {further} charge [Master/Mistress] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our Heralds to
 devise suitable and unique Arms.]

Laurel Achievement of Arms



Laurel Achievement
using Laurel Wreath as Torse

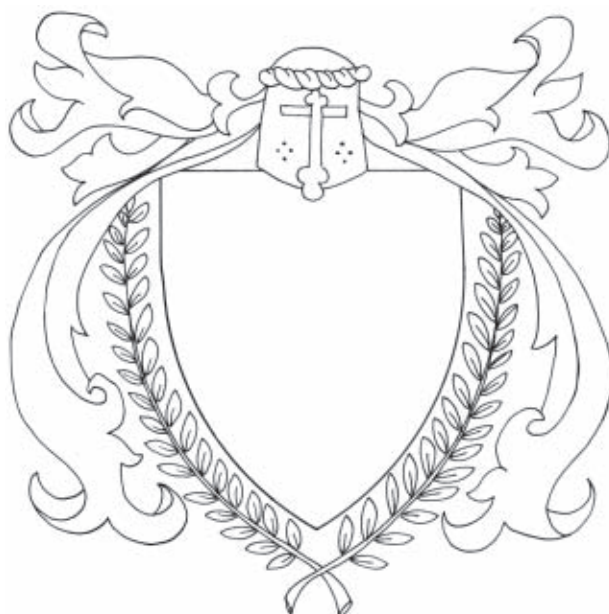
The helm is silver, with mantling either of the colors or of the principal color lined with ermine. A torse of the colors may be used with or without a crest on a helm. Crests and supporters are allowed.

With a helm: Laurel wreath used in place of a torse or as a crest, or green ribbon around the shield with Laurel badge, or a Laurel wreath may surround the shield.

Without a helm: Green ribbon around shield with the Laurel badge, "Or, a laurel wreath vert" depending from it, or a Laurel wreath may surround the shield.



Laurel Achievement
using Laurel Wreath Crest



Laurel Achievement
using Laurel Wreath around shield

Pelican

Version 1



- (1) Unto all who come by these present letters,
 (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send Greetings.
 (3) Whereas, _____ has shown through [his/her] long and steadfast service to Our realm that quality of effort which is the mark of a peer,
 (4) We are minded to advance [him/her] in honour and admit [him/her] to the Order of the Pelican. We do hereby elevate and affirm those Arms previously granted by the College of Arms by these Letters Patent, to wit: <BLAZON> which [Master/Mistress] _____ shall hold for [his/her] sole and unique use throughout the Known World.
 (5) To which We set Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1 & 2) _____, by Right of Arms King of the Outlands, and _____, Our Queen and Patroness of the Courtly Graces, to all who come by these presents give Greetings.
 (3) Know ye that We, in consideration of the the singular noble virtues and accomplishments, alike in courtesy and honour as in distinguished service, of Our subject _____
 (4) do hereby prefer and create [him/her] as a [Master/Mistress] of the right noble Order of the Pelican. We are further pleased to elevate and affirm, by these Letters Patent those arms previously granted by the College of Arms, to wit: <BLAZON>, which [Master/Mistress] _____ shall hold for [his/her] sole and exclusive use as We have commanded it to be described and depicted here.
 (5) In witness whereof, we set Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

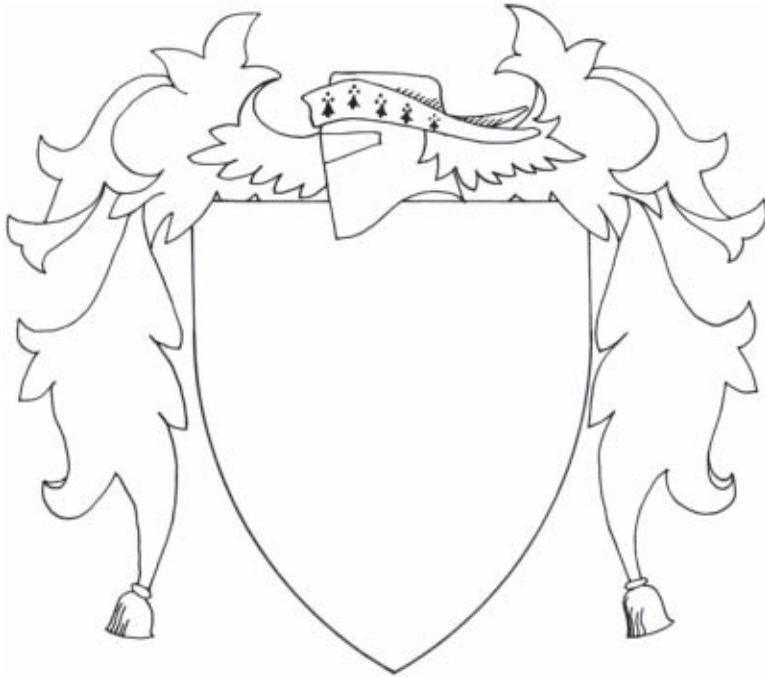
- (6) I, White Stag Principal Herald {of the Outlands}, do attest that the said arms have been duly registered with the College of Arms

Signature of White Stag

If not previously armigerous, replace phrase beginning [We do hereby elevate and affirm...] with: [Having commanded Our heralds to devise a suitable Blazon, We do hereby grant unto (him/her) <BLAZON> by Letters Patent. Henceforth [he/she] shall have the sole and exclusive right to bear these Arms throughout the Known World.]

If the recipient does not have a registered name and device, the award may be treated as a promissory and the following portion may be used. Otherwise, omit all reference to Arms, and treat the scroll as a final. [We {further} charge [Master/Mistress] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our Heralds to devise suitable and unique Arms.]

Pelican Achievement of Arms



Pelican Achievement with a Chapeau

Pelican

The helm is silver, with mantling either of the colors or of the principal color lined with ermine. A torse of the colors may be used with or without a crest on a helm. Crests and supporters are allowed.

With a helm: A crest of a pelican - whole, demi, or in her nest with offspring (vulning herself), or a red chapeau, lined with ermine (white with black ermine spots), or encircle the shield with a green ribbon with Pelican badge, and/or use a pelican as a supporter.

Without a helm: May encircle shield with a green ribbon with Pelican badge, "Vert, a pelican statant and vulning herself argent, beaked and membered Or" depending from it, and/or a pelican as a supporter.



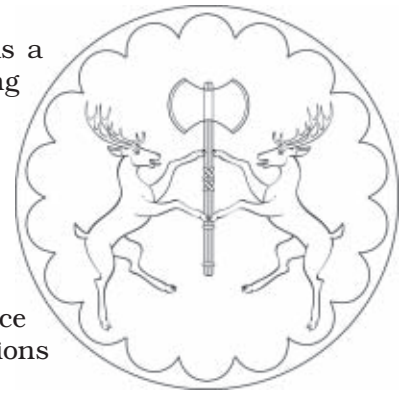
Pelican Achievement with a Crest

Iron Hart

Order of the Iron Hart - (TIH). A member of this order is styled as a "Thegn of the Iron Hart". Awarded for exceptional skill in the fighting arts. Badge: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them an axe argent hafted Or, a bordure engrailed Or. This award carries a Grant of Arms.

Replace
drawing

Version 1



(1 & 2) We, _____, by Right of Arms, King, and _____, by Grace and Courtesy, Queen of these fair Outlands, send due Commendations and Greetings to all gentles and nobles.

(3) Equity wills and reason ordains that [men/women] virtuous and of noble courage, by their merits and good renown, be rewarded and distinguished by certain ensigns and demonstrations of honor, nobleness and courtesy. Thus others may, by their example, endeavor to like feats of arms and works of virtue.

(4) Wherefore We do publicly commend _____ and hereby elevate and create [him/her], by Grant of Arms, a Thegn of the Iron Hart for [his/her] skill at arms and courage in battle. {In recognition of [his/her] achievement.} We grant [him/her] the sole right and title to the following Arms, to wit: <BLAZON> to be borne and displayed by the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ and none other. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the order, to wit: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them an axe argent hafted Or, a bordure engrailed Or.}

(5) Done by Our hand this [date] day of [month], Anno Societatis [Society year], being [year] Gregorian.

_____ King _____ Queen

(6) I, White Stag Principal Herald do attest by my signature that this document bears true Arms.

White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

(1 & 2) Heralds shall proclaim that We, _____, Sovereign of the mighty Outlands, and _____, Our chosen Queen, send greetings unto all.

(3) Right mindful of the exceptional skill at arms and courage in battle shown by Our subject, _____,

(4) We are pleased this day to recognize [him/her] as a Thegn of the Iron Hart. As is in accordance with Our will, [he/she] shall bear, by Grant of Arms sole right and title to the following Arms: <BLAZON>, to be borne and displayed by the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ throughout the lands of the Known World. {Furthermore We grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the order, to wit: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them an axe argent hafted Or, a bordure engrailed Or.}

(5) Done this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ Gregorian.

_____ King _____ Queen

(6) I, White Stag Principal Herald, testify that the armories depicted and blazoned herein have been duly registered with the College of Arms.

Signature of White Stag

If the recipient does not have a registered name or device:

In Version 1, replace the sentence beginning [In recognition of (his/her) achievement...] with [We further charge the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to

determine suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

In Version 2, replace the phrase beginning [As is in accordance with Our will...] with [We hereby bestow upon him a Grant of Arms, to possess all rights and responsibilities pertaining thereunto. We charge the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ to consult with ourselves and Our heralds in the creation of suitable and unique Arms.]

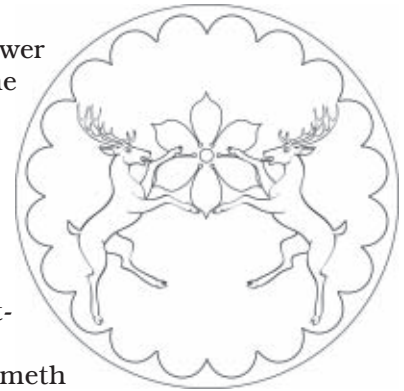
If the recipient already has a Grant of Arms or Peerage, please see page 40 for suggested changes to the text.

Achievement of Arms

If this award confers a Grant of Arms to a recipient who did not already have one, it should have the standard achievement for a GoA - A black helm resting on the shield, with mantling of the main colors of the arms (see page 61 for the standard Grant of Arms achievement). Alternatively, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Flower

Order of the Flower - (OFO) A member of this order is styled as a "Flower of the Outlands". Awarded for exceptional ability and teaching of the arts and sciences. Badge: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them a sexfoil, a bordure engrailed Or. This award carries a Grant of Arms.



Version 1

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of these fair Outlands send greetings to all.

(3) As the gardener labors so grows the flower, thus from great work cometh great beauty. So the Arts of the Outlands grow only by the strong labor, fine skills and dedicated teaching of Our [craftsmen/craftswomen/artisans]. One such is is our trusty _____.

(4) It is meet and fitting We prefer and create [him/her], by Grant of Arms, a Flower of the Outlands. { [He/She] shall receive all honors, duties and privileges as are conveyed with such station.} The College of Arms having approved <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and unique use, the Honorable [Lord/Lady [NAME] shall bear them as a sign of Our high favor. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them a sexfoil, a bordure engrailed Or.}

(5) In witness whereof have We set Our hands {at [EVENT] in Our [Barony/Shire] of [NAME OF CHAPTER],} this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

(6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the Arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to [NAME].

Signature of White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

(1 & 2) We, _____, by Right of Arms, King, and _____, by Grace and Courtesy, Queen of these fair Outlands, send due Commendations and Greetings to all good gentles and nobility to whom these present letters shall come.

(3) It is the great duty and privilege of the Crown to recognize those whose skill, knowledge and teaching of the Arts increases the glory and beauty of the Outlands. By the report and testimony of Our counselors and by Our own certain knowledge, We are truly advised and informed that _____ has long pursued good works and deeds of virtue and enriched Our realm through [his/her] practice of the art(s) of <ART>.

(4) We therefore do publicly commend and elevate [him/her] as a Flower of the Outlands and bestow upon [him/her] these Arms: [BLAZON] to be borne and displayed by the Honorable [Lord/Lady first name] and none other in all the lands of the Known World.

(5) Done by Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____ being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

(6) Being required by Their Majesties to make search in the records of my office for the Arms of the aforementioned gentle, I do find that [he/she] may lawfully bear the Arms herein mentioned.

White Stag Principal Herald

Version 3

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of these fair Outlands send greetings to all.

(3) Just as the flowers of the desert flourish and bloom in their harsh surrounds, so in these rough Outlands do artisans of great skill grace Our Kingdom with their works. It is the privilege of the Crown to recognize those whose skill, knowledge, and teaching of the Arts serves to increase the glory of the Outlands.

(4) As such We are pleased to prefer and create _____, by Grant of Arms, as a Flower of the Outlands. { [He/She] shall receive all honors, duties and privileges as are conveyed with such station.} The College of Arms having approved <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and unique use, the Honorable [Lord/Lady [NAME] shall bear them as a sign of Our high favor. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Vert, two stags combatant argent sustaining between them a sexfoil, a bordure engrailed Or.}

(5) In witness whereof have We set Our hands {at [EVENT] in Our [Barony/Shire] of [NAME OF CHAPTER],} this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____ King _____ Queen

(6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the Arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to [NAME].

Signature of White Stag Principal Herald

If the recipient does not have a registered name or device:

In Versions 1 and 3, replace the sentence beginning [The College of Arms having approved...] with [We charge the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of Our high esteem.]

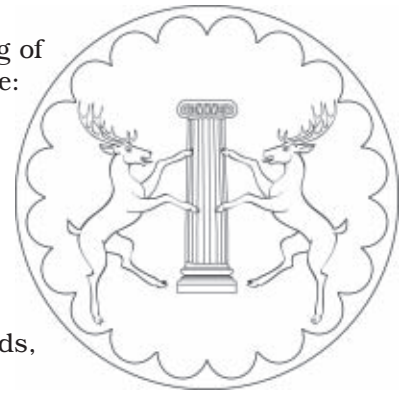
In Version 2, replace the sentence beginning [We therefore do publicly commend and elevate [him/her] as a Companion of the Flower and bestow upon...] with [We therefore do publicly commend and elevate [him/her] as a Companion of the Flower. We hereby charge the Honorable [Lord/Lady] to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds in the creation of suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

Achievement of Arms

If this award confers a Grant of Arms to a recipient who did not already have one, it should have the standard achievement for a GoA - A black helm resting on the shield, with mantling of the main colors of the arms (see page 61 for the standard Grant of Arms achievement). Alternatively, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Stag

Order of the Stag - (OSO) A member of this order is styled as a "Stag of the Outlands". Awarded for exceptional service to the Kingdom. Badge: Vert, two stags combatant sustaining between them a column argent, a bordure engrailed Or. This award carries a Grant of Arms.



Version 1

- (1) Proclaim to all gentles and nobles and let it be known by these present letters that
- (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of these mighty Outlands, send due Commendations and Greetings.
- (3) We hope not only to embellish, but to increase the dignity of the Outlands when We dispense titles of honor among noble, discreet and valiant persons. Wherefore We have directed the regard of Our consideration to _____, who has rendered to us and Our Kingdom not only useful but fruitful and honorable service.
- (4) Hence We do prefer and create [him/her], by Grant of Arms, a Stag of the Outlands. { [He/She] shall receive all honors, duties and privileges as are conveyed by this station. } The College of Arms having approved: <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and unique use, the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ shall bear these Arms as a sign of Our high favor. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the order: Vert, two stags combatant sustaining between them a column argent, a bordure engrailed Or.}
- (5) Done by Our hand this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____ being _____ Gregorian.

____ King ____ Queen

- (6) Being required by Their Majesties to make search in the records of my office for the Arms of the aforementioned gentle, I do find that [he/she] may lawfully bear the Arms herein mentioned.

White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1 & 2) We, _____, by Right of Arms, King, and _____, by Grace and Courtesy, Queen of these fair Outlands, give due Commendations and Greetings to all good gentles and nobles to whom these present letters shall come.
- (3) Finding Ourselves in receipt of many good reports of the fruitful and honorable works and virtuous deeds of Our Subject, _____,
- (4) We are minded to elevate and create [him/her], by Grant of Arms, as a Stag of the Outlands. Know that the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ shall receive all honors, duties and privileges as are conveyed with such station. The College of Arms having approved: <BLAZON>, for [his/her] sole and unique use, [he/she] shall bear these Arms as a sign of Our high favor. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the order: Vert, two stags combatant sustaining between them a column argent, a bordure engrailed Or.}
- (5) We have signed these present letters with Our royal signs manual {in Our Barony/Shire of [NAME OF CHAPTER] at [EVENT],} this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

____ King ____ Queen

I, White Stag Principal Herald, do attest by my signature that this document bears true Arms.

Signature of Herald

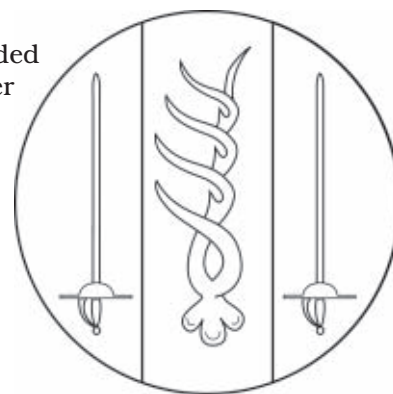
If the recipient does not have a registered name or device, replace the sentence beginning [The College of Arms having approved...] with [It is Our will that [he/she] consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, to be borne throughout the Known World that all might know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.]

Achievement of Arms

If this award confers a Grant of Arms to a recipient who did not already have one, it should have the standard achievement for a GoA - A black helm resting on the shield, with mantling of the main colors of the arms (see page 61 for the standard Grant of Arms achievement). Alternatively, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

White Scarf of the Outlands

Order of the White Scarf of the Outlands -Defender (DWS) - Awarded after consultation with the order, in for excellence in the art of rapier combat. Badge -Order of the White Scarf of the Outlands -Sable, on a pale argent between two rapiers proper, a stag's antler vert. This is a Grant of Arms level award. The Bearer is styled Don or Doña by Outlands custom.



Version 1

- (1) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands
- (2) unto all to whom these present letters shall come, Greetings.
- (3) Being mindful of the great skill with which [he/she] wields the rapier's flashing blade, and also of the exemplary courtesy shown, both on the field and off, by Our subject, _____, and willing that [his/her] person should be honored as required by [his/her] desserts and very valiant deeds,
- (4) We do therefore this day prefer and create [him/her] as a Defender of the White Scarf of the Outlands. From this day forth, [he/she] shall be styled ['Don'/'Doña'] in recognition of [his/her] achievements. We hereby elevate and affirm the following Arms, by Grant of Arms: <BLAZON>, to be borne by [Don/Doña] _____ and none other as a sign of the esteem in which We hold [him/her]. {We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of this rank, to wit: Sable, on a pale argent between two rapiers proper, a stag's antler vert.}
- (5) To which We set Our hands [and seal] this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the Arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>

White Stag Principal Herald

Version 2

- (1) Unto all who come by these present letters,
- (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send due Greetings.
- (3) Know ye that _____ is a fine gentle whose considerable expertise in the Arts of Defense has greatly enriched Our Realm.
- (4) We are minded therefore to elevate [him/her] by Grant of Arms as a Defender of the White Scarf so that all may know of the esteem in which We hold [him/her]. From this day forth, [he/she] shall be styled ['Don'/'Doña'] in recognition of [his/her] achievements. {We grant (him/her) the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Sable, on a pale argent between two rapiers proper, a stag's antler vert.} The College of Arms having approved <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and exclusive use, [Don/Doña] _____ shall bear these Arms as a sign of Our high favor.
- (5) In witness whereof We set Our Hand {in (name of chapter) at (event)}, this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

Being required by Their Majesties to make search in the registers and records of my office, I do find that the aforesaid <NAME> may lawfully bear these Arms.

White Stag Principal Herald

If the recipient does not have a registered name or device:

In Version 1, replace the sentence beginning [We hereby elevate and affirm the following Arms...] with [We bestow upon him/her a Grant of Arms, and charge [Don/Doña] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these arms throughout the Known World as a sign of Our high favor.]

In Version 2, replace the sentence beginning [The College of Arms having approved...] with [It is Our will that [Don/Doña] _____ consult with Ourselves and Our heralds in the creation of suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of Our high favor.]

Achievement of arms

If this award confers a Grant of Arms to a recipient who did not already have one, it should have the standard achievement for a GoA - A black helm resting on the shield, with mantling of the main colors of the arms (see page 61 for the standard Grant of Arms achievement). Alternatively, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Order of Sharparrow

Order of Sharparrow - (AIR) A companion of this order is styled as an "Archer of the Iron Rain". Awarded for exceptional skill in the art of Archery. Badge: Vert, on a pale argent endorsed Or a fire arrow sable fletched vert enflamed gules. This award carries a Grant of Arms.



(1) Heralds shall proclaim unto all that

(2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands send Greetings.

(3) Among the warriors of the Outlands are those whose exceptional skill with the bow can fill the sky with a deadly rain of iron. It is Our will that those of Our subjects who excel in the art of archery be recognized for their achievements and for their contribution to the glory and might of the Outlands.

(4) Thus do we take and admit [NAME], by Grant of Arms, to the Order of Sharparrow, for his/her outstanding ability as an archer. {As an Archer of the Iron Rain,} [he/she] shall have all rights and privileges of this rank, {and is hereby granted the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, on a pale argent endorsed Or a fire arrow sable fletched vert enflamed gules.} The College of Arms having approved: <BLAZON>, for [his/her] sole and unique use, it is Our will that the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ bear these Arms as a sign of Our high favor.

(5) In witness whereof, We set Our hands this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

(6) I, White Stag Principal Herald, do attest that the said Arms have been duly registered with the College of Arms.

Signature of White Stag

If the recipient does not have registered Arms, replace the sentence beginning [The College of Arms having approved...] with [It is Our will that the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms as a sign of high favor.

Achievement of Arms

If this award confers a Grant of Arms to a recipient who did not already have one, it should have the standard achievement for a GoA - A black helm resting on the shield, with mantling of the main colors of the arms (see page [Add info on working with period pigments - and cautions that should be observed](#) for the standard Grant of Arms achievement). Alternatively, the shield may be encircled

with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Grant of Arms

Use these lines for each of the variations listed below.

(1) Unto all who come by these letters do [We]

(2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send Greetings.

Version 1

(3) Being pleased with Our well-loved subject _____ for (his/her) long and steadfast service to Our realm {and Our [Barony/Shire/College] of <RECIPIENT'S HOME GROUP>} {as <OFFICE>},

(4) We are minded this day to reward [him/her] with a Grant of Arms. We grant [him/her] the rights and charge [him/her] with the responsibilities of this rank.

Version 2

(3) Know all men by these presents that _____ has served Our kingdom most outstandingly, and does greatly deserve reward.

(4) It is thus Our pleasure to recognize [him/her] with a Grant of Arms. We grant [him/her] the rights and charge [him/her] with the responsibilities of this rank.

Version 3

(3) Right mindful of the high esteem in which _____ is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves,

(4) We are minded to make unto [him/her] a Grant of Arms in recognition of [his/her] long and steadfast service to Our realm {and Our [Barony/Shire/College] of <RECIPIENT'S HOME GROUP>} {as <OFFICE>}, We grant [him/her] the rights and charge [him/her] with the responsibilities of this rank.

For a promissory Grant of Arms (given when the recipient has no registered Arms), use the following:
[We further charge _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

For the final Grant of Arms, use the following:

[The College of Arms having approved <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and exclusive use, We grant the Honorable [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear these Arms throughout the lands of the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

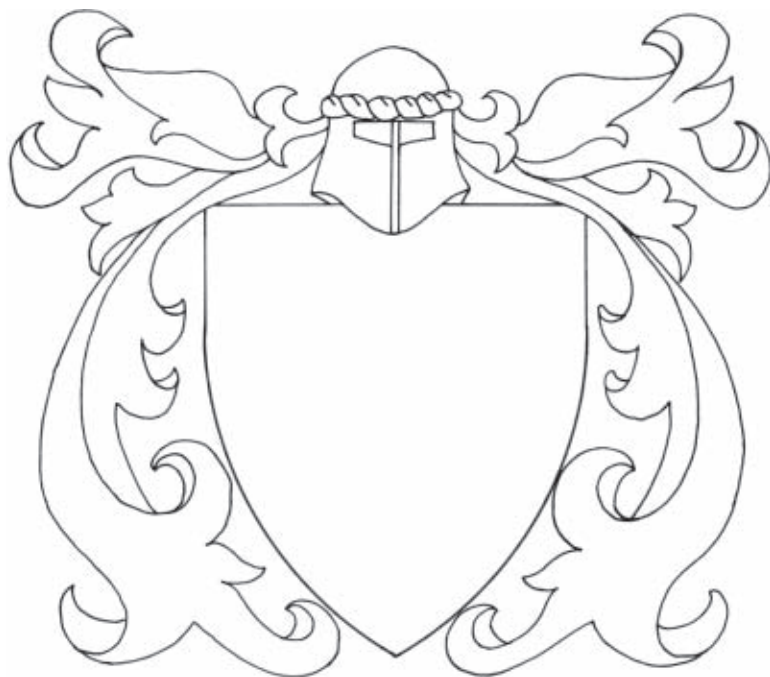
(5) In witness whereof, We set our sign on this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, Being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

Include the following section only on final Grants of Arms.

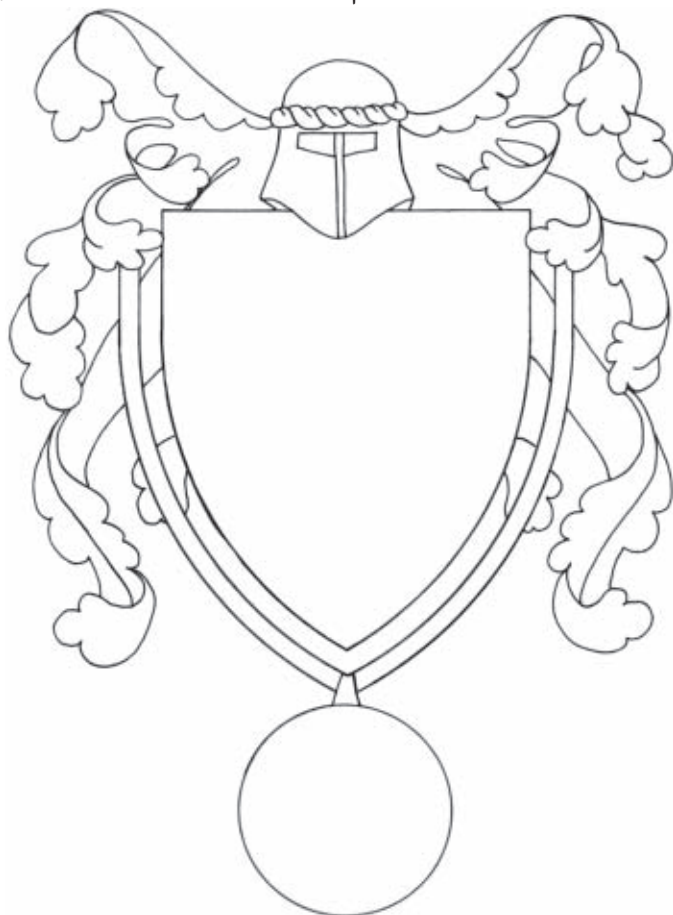
(6) I do attest by my signature that the said Arms have been duly registered with the College of Arms.

White Stag Principal Herald



ible.

Grant of Arms



Grant of Arms with Medallion

Grant of Arms Achievement

The helm is black, with mantling and torse of the colors. The black helm may be delineated with white or silver. If no helm is wished, the emblazoned shield with no other portions of the achievement (as in the simple Award of Arms) will be displayed. If the Grant of Arms accompanies one of the GoA level awards, the shield (with or without the helm and mantling) may be shown encircled by a ribbon from which depends the badge of the order.

If a person is given a Grant at the same time he or she is made a landed Baron/Baroness, he or she may use the coronet of six pearls instead of the torse or atop the shield if no helm is used. Note that only four of the six pearls are vis-

Court Barony

A Court Baron/ess is created by the Crown in recognition of exemplary service to the kingdom, often in recognition of having served as a territorial Baron/Baroness. This award carries an Award of Arms, but is sometimes given in conjunction with a Grant of Arms.

Version 1 - For someone who is stepping down as a landed Baron/ess

- (1) Unto all good people of the Known World
- (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands send Greetings.
- (3) Whereas _____ has served Us and Our beloved lands for many long years {by his/her <deeds>} and has offered good and sage advice,
- (4) We do create [him/her] a [Baron/Baroness] of Our Court and grant [His/Her] Excellency [Baron/Baroness] _____ the acclaim and praise of which [he/she] is so worthy. {We hereby affirm [his/her] right to bear the following Arms: <BLAZON>, previously approved by the College of Arms.} This day, We return unto [him/her] a portion of the great honour which [his/her] works have brought to [his/her] Barony of _____ and the Outlands.
- (5) In witness whereof, We set Our hands this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

- (6) I, White Stag Principal Herald, do attest by my signature that this document bears true Arms.

Signature of White Stag

Version 2 - For everyone else

- (1) Pay heed to the words of
- (2) _____, by Right of Arms King of the Outlands, and _____, by Grace and Courtesy Queen of the Outlands.
- (3) Let it be known unto all that in consideration of the good and faithful services rendered to Our kingdom by Our subject, _____,
- (4) it is Our intent to confer great honor upon [him/her] this day by creating [him/her] as a [Baron/Baroness] of the Court of the Outlands, and in all other lands as well. We grant [His/Her] Excellency [Baron/Baroness] _____ all rights and privileges pertaining thereunto, including the acclaim and praise of which [he/she] is so worthy. {We hereby affirm [his/her] right to bear the following Arms: <BLAZON>, previously approved by the College of Arms.}
- (5) In testimony whereof, We have set Our hands on this _____ day of _____, in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ by the Gregorian calendar.

_____, King _____, Queen

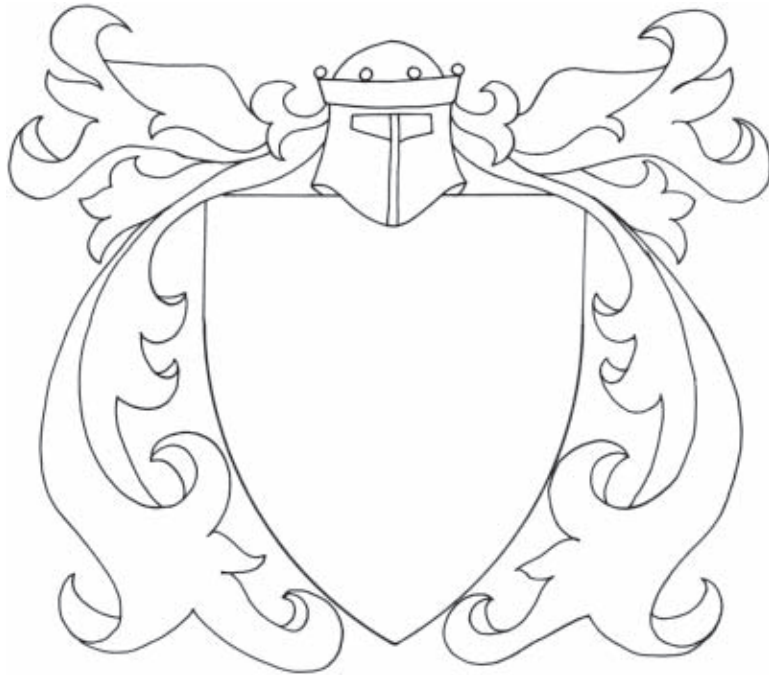
- (6) The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the Arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>

_____, White Stag Principal Herald

If the recipient's blazon is not included in the scroll text, omit the herald's confirmation of Arms (6).

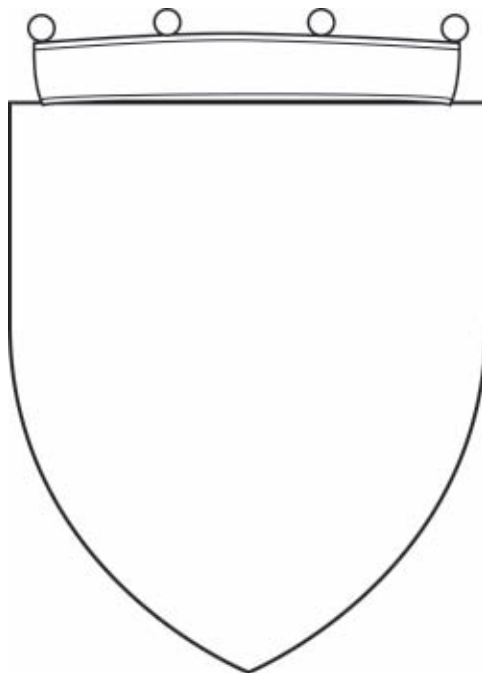
If a Grant of Arms is to be given at the same time, replace the sentence beginning [We hereby affirm [his/her] right to bear...] with [We do this day award [him/her], by Grant of Arms, sole right and title to the following Arms: <BLAZON>, that all might know of the high esteem in which We hold [him/her]].

Court Barony Achievement of Arms



A gold band supporting six white pearls (only four of which are visible). Where the individual has previously been entitled to use a helm in the achievement, this may replace the torse.

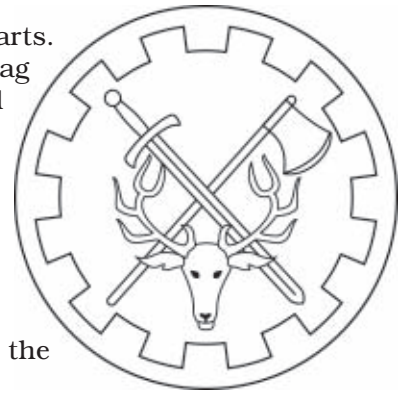
Court Barony with Helm



Court Barony without Helm

Stag's Blood

Order of the Stag's Blood - Defender (DSB) - Awarded for the fighting arts. The insignia of the order is some rendition of the combination of a stag with either an axe or sword or both. Badge: Vert, in saltire a sword inverted proper and an axe argent, hafted Or, surmounted by a stag's head cabossed argent, armed, within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.



Version 1

- (1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the lands of the Outlands,
- (2) to all and singular send Greetings.
- (3) Whereas, _____ has displayed great skill in [his/her] acts on the field of combat,
- (4) it is Our will that [he/she] be admitted to the Order of the Stag's Blood that all may know of [his/her] great merit. {We grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, in saltire a sword inverted proper and an axe argent, hafted Or, surmounted by a stag's head cabossed argent, armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) To which We set Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
_____, King _____, Queen _____

Version 2

- (1) Unto all who come by these present letters,
- (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands send due greetings.
- (3) Know ye that _____ is an excellent [man/woman] whose considerable expertise as a fighter has enriched Our realm.
- (4) It is thus Our pleasure to admit [him/her] to the Order of the Stag's Blood as a sign of [his/her] high worth. {We grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, in saltire a sword inverted proper and an axe argent, hafted Or, surmounted by a stag's head cabossed argent, armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) By Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
_____, King _____, Queen _____

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

Version 3 (non gender-specific)

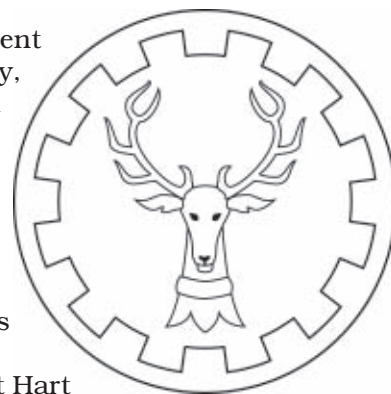
- (1 & 2) We _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular, send Greetings.
- (3) Whereas, _____ has displayed impressive skill upon the field of combat,
- (4) it is Our will that Our good subject be admitted to the Order of the Stag's Blood that all may know of these great acts. {We further grant the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, in saltire a sword inverted proper and an ax argent, hafted Or, surmounted by a stag's head cabossed argent, armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) To which We set Our Hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common era.

Achievement of Arms

The Stag's Blood scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Argent Hart

Order of the Argent Hart - Companion (CAH) - Awarded for achievement in the Arts and Sciences. Badge: Vert, a stag's head, erased and affronty, argent, collared and armed, within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.



Version 1

- (1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
- (2) to all who come by these presents, Greetings.
- (3) It is our prerogative to recognize those persons whose constant excellence in the practice and teaching of the Arts and Sciences has enriched Our realm.
- (4) We do therefore take and admit _____ to the Order of the Argent Hart {for [his/her] outstanding abilities as a _____} that all may know of the esteem in which We hold [him/her]. { We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, a stag's head, erased and affronty, argent, collared and armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) To which We set Our hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
_____, King _____, Queen _____

Version 2

- (1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the lands of the Outlands,
- (2) to all nobles and gentles who come by these present letter, Greetings.
- (3) Whereas, _____ has shown excellence in the Arts and Sciences, {most especially in the areas of/as a _____.}
- (4) We are minded this day to admit [him/her] to the Order of the Argent Hart that all may know of [his/her] worth. { We further grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, a stag's head, erased and affronty, argent, collared and armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) To which We set Our hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
_____, King _____, Queen _____

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

Version 3 (non gender-specific)

- (1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, unto all whom these presents come, send Greetings.
- (3) It is Our prerogative to recognize those persons whose constant excellence in the practice and teaching of the Arts and Sciences has enriched Our Realm.
- (4) We do therefore take and admit _____ to the Order of the Argent Hart. {We grant Our good subject the right to bear the insignia of the order, to wit: Vert, a stag's head erased and affronty, argent, collared and armed, within a bordure embattled Or.}
- To which We set Our Hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

Achievement of Arms

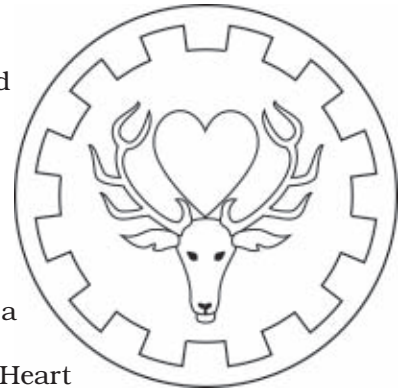
The Argent Hart scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Stag's Heart

Order of the Stag's Heart - Companion (CSH) - Awarded for service.
 Badge: Vert, a heart Or between the attires of a stag's head cabossed argent, attired, within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.

Version 1

(1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (2) to all and singular send Greetings.
 (3) Whereas, _____ is a gentle [man/woman] whose service {as a _____} has shone forth to the enhancement of the Common Weal,
 (4) it is Our pleasure to admit [him/her] to the Order of the Stag's Heart that all may know of the esteem in which We hold [him/her]. { We grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, a heart Or between the attires of a stag's head cabossed argent, attired, within a bordure embattled Or.}
 (5) In witness whereof, We set Our hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
 _____, King _____, Queen



Version 2

(1) Know ye all {who come by these present letters} that
 (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (3) being well pleased with Our Subject _____ and [his/her] constant and excellent service {as _____}
 (4) are minded to take and admit [him/her] into the Order of the Stag's Heart that all may know of [his/her] great worth. { We grant (him/her) the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, a heart Or between the attires of a stag's head cabossed argent, attired, within a bordure embattled Or.}
 (5) To which We set Our hand [and seal] this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
 _____, King _____, Queen

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

Version 3 (non gender-specific)

(1 & 2) We _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular send Greetings. Having heard much good of _____, whose constant service has shown forth to the enhancement of the Common Weal, it is Our pleasure to admit this gentle to the Order of the Stag's Heart. {We grant Our good subject the right to bear the insignia of the order, to wit: Vert, a heart Or between the attires of a stag's head cabossed argent, attired, within a bordure embattled Or.} We have signed these presents with our Royal signs manual this ____ day of ____ Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common era.

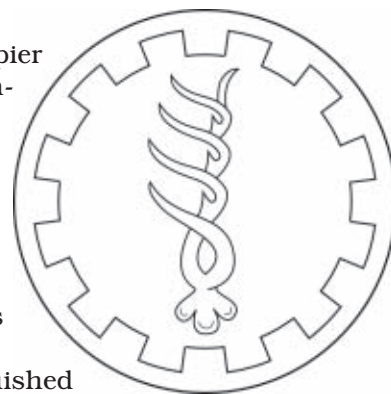
Achievement of arms

The Stag's Heart scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Silver Tyne

Order of the Silver Tyne - Defender (DST) - Awarded for skill in rapier combat. Badge: Vert, a stag's attire palewise argent, a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.

Version 1



- (1) Let it be known unto all to whom these present letters shall come that
- (2) We _____ and _____, King and Queen of the fair and glorious Outlands send greetings.
- (3) Having heard much good of Our servant _____ who has distinguished [himself/herself] by [his/her] great skill with the rapier and divers acts of courtesy,
- (4) We are minded this day to create [him/her] as a Defender of the Silver Tyne as a sign of [his/her] great worth. [He/She] shall receive all honors and privileges as are conveyed by this rank, { including the right to bear the badge of the order: Vert, a stag's attire palewise argent, a bordure embattled Or}.
- (5) In testimony whereof We have set Our hands this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

Version 2 (non gender-specific)

- (1) Let it be known unto all that
- (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands send Greetings.
- (3) We have received many good reports of _____, who is distinguished by great skill with the rapier and by divers acts of courtesy.
- (4) This day, We are minded to create Our subject as a Defender of the Silver Tyne, to possess all honors and privileges as are conveyed by this rank, { including the right to bear the badge of the order: Vert, a stag's attire palewise argent, a bordure embattled Or}.
- (5) In testimony whereof, We set Our Hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, King _____, Queen

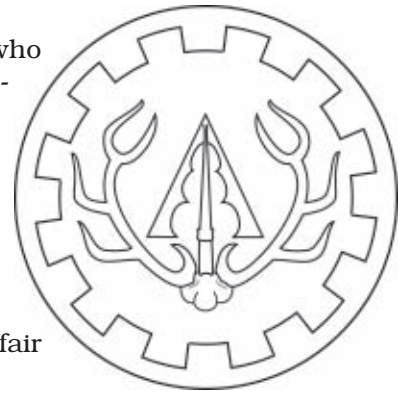
Achievement of Arms

The Silver Tyne scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Golden Pheon

Order of the Golden Pheon - Companion (CGP). Awarded for archers who have given service to the kingdom. Insignia of the order is some rendition of a pheon Or environed of a stag's attires velveteed proper.

Badge: Vert, a pheon inverted environed of a stag's attire, all within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.



Version 1

- (1) To those who come by these letters:
- (2) know ye that We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of this fair Kingdom of the Outlands,
- (3) would fain honor _____ for [his/her] superior skill in Archery.
- (4) Thus We are minded to make [him/her] a Companion of the Golden Pheon. We bestow upon [him/her] all rights and responsibilities attendant upon this rank, { including the right to bear the badge of the Order: Vert, a pheon inverted environed of a stag's attire, all within a bordure embattled Or. }
- (5) Done by Our hands this day of _____, A.S. _____ being ____ in the common era.

_____, King _____, Queen _____

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

Version 2 (non gender-specific)

- (1) Unto all who come to read these present letters do
- (2) We _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send Greetings.
- (3) Know ye that _____ has demonstrated superior skills in Archery,
- (4) and it is Our desire to honor Our subject with admittance to the Order of the Golden Pheon, with all attendant rights and responsibilities. {We further grant the right to bear the badge of the Order to wit: Vert, a pheon inverted environed of a stag's attire, all within a bordure embattled Or. }
- (5) In witness whereof, We set Our Hand this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ in the common era.

_____, King _____, Queen _____

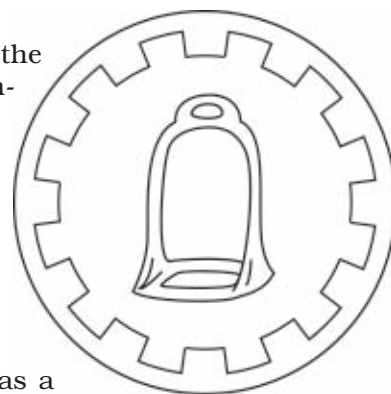
Achievement of Arms

The Golden Pheon scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Silver Stirrup

Order of the Silver Stirrup - Companion (CSS) - Awarded for skill in the equestrian arts. Badge: Vert, a stirrup argent, within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms.

Version 1



- (1) One and all shall know that
- (2) We _____, King, and _____, Queen of the Outlands send Greetings.
- (3) Recognizing the unique contributions of those who excel in the Equestrian Arts,
- (4) We are therefore minded this day to prefer and create _____ as a Companion of the Silver Stirrup. From this day hence, [Lord/Lady] _____ shall be endowed with all rights and responsibilities of this rank, {including the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Vert, a stirrup argent within a bordure embattled Or.}
- (5) In testimony whereof have We set Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ by the Gregorian calendar.

_____, King _____, Queen

Version 2

- (1) To all who come by these letters,
- (2) know ye that We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
- (3) would fain honor _____ for [his/her] superior skill in the Equestrian Arts.
- (4) Thus We are minded to make [him/her] a Companion of the Silver Stirrup. We bestow upon [him/her] all rights and responsibilities attendant upon this rank, { including the right to bear the badge of the Order: Vert, a stirrup argent within a bordure embattled Or. }
- (5) Done by Our hands this day of _____, A.S. _____ being ____ in the common era.

_____, King _____, Queen

Note: If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, see page 40 for the text needed to add the recipient's Arms to the scroll.

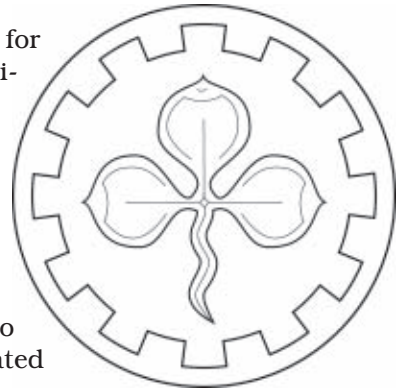
Achievement of Arms

The Silver Stirrup scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Change text - break into separate sections for fighting, arts and service

Trefoil

Order of the Trefoil - Companion (CTO). Awarded to shire members for excellence in the martial arts, service to the shire, or the arts & sciences. Insignia is some rendition of a trefoil. Badge: Vert, a trefoil slipped argent within a bordure embattled Or. This award carries an Award of Arms, and may be presented to an individual multiple times.



- (1) Let the populace hearken to Our words that all may know that
 (2) We, _____ and _____, being by right of arms King and Queen of this fair realm of the Outlands,
 (3) do wish to honour Our subject _____ for [his/her] service to Our [Shire/College] of _____. This gentle [man/woman] has demonstrated

Version for fighting:

[extraordinary dedication to the fighting arts as well as skill at arms, and is held in high esteem by Us and by Our subjects in the Shire of _____.]

Version for service:

[unfailing dedication in serving Our shire of _____, and thus is held in high esteem by Us and by Our subjects in [his/her] shire.]

Version for arts:

[extraordinary talent in the [fine art of _____ / Arts & Sciences], and has freely contributed (his/her) efforts to [his/her] Shire.]

(4) At this time We are pleased to admit [him/her] to the Order of the Trefoil and charge [him/her] to conduct (himself/herself) in a manner befitting a member of this company.
 [We grant [him/her] the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Vert, a trefoil slipped argent within a bordure embattled Or]

(5) Done by Our hands this _____ day of _____, A.S. _____ being ____ in the common era.

_____, King _____, Queen _____

If the recipient has a registered device but does not have a previous armigerous award, then the following may be added after the first sentence in section (4): [We further wish to reward [him/her] with an Award of Arms. We grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear those Arms approved by the College of Arms, <BLAZON> throughout the lands of the Known World as a sign of (his/her) great merit]. The Herald's Confirmation of Arms (see page 87) must be added after the signature of the King and Queen if the scroll is conferring Arms.

If the recipient has no previous armigerous award, and no registered Arms, the following may be added after the first sentence in section (4): [We further wish to reward [him/her] with an Award of Arms, and charge [Lord/Lady] _____ to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms.

Achievement of Arms

The Trefoil scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed (unless it conveyed the Award of Arms). If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Award of Arms

Use these lines for each of the variations listed below.

- (1) Unto all who come by these letters do [We]
 (2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, send Greetings.

Version 1

- (3) Whereas it is Our right to recognize those persons who have contributed greatly to the Society and to Our Realm,
 (4) We are minded this day to bestow upon Our loyal subject, _____ an Award of Arms. We convey to [him/her] all rights of this rank, and charge that its responsibilities continue to be fulfilled.

Version 2

- (3) Whereas it has come to Our notice that through diverse great efforts _____ has considerably enriched our realm,
 (4) it is thus Our pleasure to recognize these achievements with an Award of Arms. At this time We grant all rights and charge that the responsibilities of this rank continue to be met.

For a promissory Award of Arms (given when the recipient has no registered Arms) use the following:
 [It is Our will that [Lord/Lady] _____ consult with Ourselves and Our heralds in the creation of suitable and unique Arms, that [he/she] might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

For the final Award of Arms, use the following:
 [The College of Arms having approved <BLAZON> for [his/her] sole and exclusive use, We award [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear these Arms throughout the lands of the Known World as a sign of [his/her] great merit.]

- (5) In witness whereof, We set our sign [and seal] on this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, Being _____ Gregorian.
 _____, King _____, Queen
 _____, White Stag Principal Herald

Achievement of arms

The shield emblazoned with the arms, only. No helm is used.

Promissory Award of Arms no specific Crown or recipient

Version 1

Full line blank for names of Crown

(1 & 2) King and Queen of these fair Outlands send Greetings.

(3) Whereas it is Our right to recognize those persons who have contributed greatly to the Society and to Our Realm,

(4) We are minded this day to bestow upon Our loyal Subject,

Full line blank for name of Recipient

an Award of Arms. We convey all rights of this rank, and charge that its responsibilities continue to be fulfilled. We further charge Our subject to consult with Ourselves and Our heralds in the creation of suitable and unique Arms.

(5) By Our Hands this ____ day of ____, A.S. ____, being ____ in the Common Era.

____, King ____, Queen

Version 2

Full line blank for names of Crown

(1 & 2) King and Queen of the Outlands send greetings to all who come by these present letters.

Full line blank for name of recipient

(3) Whereas it has come to Our notice that through divers great efforts you have considerably enriched Our realm,

(4) it is thus Our pleasure to recognize these achievements with an Award of Arms. At this time We grant to you all rights and charge that the responsibilities of this rank continue to be met. We further charge you to consult with Ourselves and Our Heralds to determine suitable and unique Arms, { that you might bear these Arms throughout the Known World as a sign of your great merit}.

(5) Done by Our Hands on this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

____, King ____, Queen

Achievement of arms

No achievement is included on blank promissory scrolls.

Walker of the Way

Order of the Walker of the Way - Styled Walkers of the Way (CWW) - Awarded for conduct demonstrating the highest ideals and values of the SCA. Badge: Argent, a palmer robed, hooded and bearing a staff sable. Precedence - none. Only one is created per reign.



Version 1

- (1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 - (2) to all who come by these present letters send Greetings.
 - (3) Know you that _____ is a gentle [man/woman] whose virtues and chivalry shine forth in this realm.
 - (4) We are therefore minded to name [him/her] a Walker of the Way of the Outlands. We charge [him/her] to go, as [he/she] has gone before, and be as a palmer on the path before us to light our way. We further grant <TITLE> _____ the right to bear the insignia of this most noble order, to wit: Argent, a palmer robed, hooded and bearing a staff sable, that all may know of Our high esteem.
 - (5) By Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis ____ being ____ in the common era.
- _____, King _____, Queen _____

Version 2

- (1 & 2) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands, to all who come by these present letters send Greetings.
- (3) For the good and special love We bear for _____ and for the example [his/her] good works set for others,
- (4) We are minded this day to name [him/her] a Walker of the Way of the Outlands. May [he/she] go now before Us as a palmer on the path to light our way. We grant <TITLE> _____ the right to bear the insignia of this most noble order, to wit: Argent, a palmer robed, hooded and bearing a staff sable, that all may know of Our high esteem.
- (5) By Our hands this ____ day of _____, in the ____ year of the Society, being ____ in the common era.

Achievement of Arms

No heraldic achievement is required for the Walker of the Way, but if desired, the scribe may include whichever level of achievement the recipient is entitled to.

Augmentation of Arms

An Augmentation of Arms may be granted by the Crown for sustained an exemplary acts by individuals. This is an addition to the device of the person to whom the augmentation is given. As with Awards, Grants, and Patents of Arms, the form of the augmentation is not specified by the Crown.

Promissory

- (1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (3) of Our special Grace and from Our certain knowledge of the nobility and worth of Our subject _____, and of [his/her] services long and faithfully rendered to Our realm {as _____}, do wish to reward [him/her].
 (4) We do therefore, grant unto [him/her] an Augmentation of Arms, the expression of which is to be determined by <TITLE> _____, after consultation with Ourselves and Our heralds as to the most suitable form.
 (5) Given under Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ Gregorian _____, King _____, Queen _____

Augmentation of Arms - Final

- (1) _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (2) to all and singular who come by these presents, Greetings.
 (3) Inasmuch as We are well pleased with the long and steadfast service of Our subject _____ {as _____}, and that there be greater testimony of Our gratitude to [him/her] for excellent and honorable work well rendered,
 (4) We are minded to grant unto <TITLE> _____ an Augmentation of Arms which, having been approved by the College of Arms in accordance with Our desire, shall be displayed as follows: <COMPLETE BLAZON OF ARMS WITH THE AUGMENTATION>. And this shall stand as a symbol of Our high regard so that all shall know of [his/her] value.
 (5) Given under Our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ Gregorian _____, King _____, Queen _____

Achievement of Arms

No achievement is required for the promissory Augmentation of Arms. For the final scroll, use whichever level of achievement the recipient may be entitled to. Consult with the recipient as to how they would like the achievement to be drawn. The Arms must be displayed with the augmentation.

Queen's Grace

Award of the Queen's Grace - Companion (CQG) - Awarded by the Queen for courtliness and Gentility. Insignia is a lanyard of green and white cords. Precedence - none.

Version 1

- (1) _____, Queen of the Outlands,
- (2) to all and singular sends Greetings and Due Commendations.
- (3) Whereas, _____ has carried [himself/herself] with grace and shown that courtesy which is the mark of a gentle [man/woman],
- (4) I do this day admit [him/her] into the Order of the Queen's Grace that all may know of [his/her] excellence in the Courtly Graces.
- (5) By my hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian
_____, Queen

Version 2

- (1) Know all that
- (2) _____, Queen of the Outlands, to all who come by these present letters sends Greetings.
- (3) Whereas _____ has demonstrated the grace and courtesy which are the mark of a gentle and noble person,
- (4) I do this day admit [him/her] to the Order of the Queen's Grace, that all may know and learn from [his/her] fine example of the Courtly Graces.
- (5) To which I set my hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common era.
_____, Queen

Achievement of Arms

No heraldic achievement is required for the Queen's Grace, but if desired, the scribe may include whichever level of achievement the recipient is entitled to. A green and white cord could be shown encircling the Arms.

Cordon Royale

Award of the Cordon Royal - Bearer (BCR) - Awarded by the King to those whose work has been of service during his reign. The insignia of the order is some rendition of a belt or garter, bearing a rendering of the King's initial. Precedence - none. An individual may receive this award multiple times, but only once per reign.

Version 1

- (1) _____, by right of arms, King of the Outlands and Dread ruler of Argonia,
- (2) to all nobles and gentles unto whom these letters may come, Greetings.
- (3) Know ye that We perceive it to be becoming to Our Royal Majesty that We should exalt with singular honors those who show themselves constant in Our {household} service, { especially in those things which proceed from Our mere prerogative and liberal grace}.
- (4) Hence it is that We name _____ as a bearer of the Cordon Royale, as a sign of Our favor, and in appreciation for [his/her] dedicated labors throughout Our Reign.
- (5) Done by Our hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian _____, King

Version 2

- (1 & 2) _____, by right of arms, King of the Outlands, to all nobles and gentles to whom these letters may come, Greetings.
- (3) Know ye that it is good and just that We should exalt with singular honors those who have shown themselves constant in service, not only to Our Crown, but Our person, throughout this reign. By right of [his/her] noble and generous deeds,
- (4) We therefore name _____ as a bearer of the Cordon Royale, as a sign of Our favor.
- (5) In testimony whereof We set Our hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian _____, King

Achievement of Arms

No heraldic achievement is required for the Cordon Royale, but if desired, the scribe may include whichever level of achievement the recipient is entitled to.

Queen's Cypher

Award of the Queen's Cypher - Bearer (BQC) - Awarded by the Queen to those whose work has been of service during her reign. Insignia is some rendition of the queen's initial. Precedence - none. An individual can receive this award multiple times, but only once per reign.

Version 1

(1 & 2) _____, Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular sends Greetings and Due Commendations.

(3) Whereas, _____ has given me the courtesy of [his/her] special service during this reign,

(4) I am minded to make [him/her] a Bearer of the Queen's Cypher, that all may know of <TITLE> _____'s devotion to [his/her] Queen.

(5) By my hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian _____, Queen

Version 2

(1 & -2) _____, Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular who come by these present letters sends Greetings.

(3) By my Grace, and for good and laudable service _____ has done for me this Reign,

(4) I am minded to make [him/her] a Bearer of the Queen's Cypher that all may know of <TITLE> _____'s devotion to [his/her] Queen and the value in which I hold [him/her].

(5) In witness whereof I set my hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Queen

Version 3 (non gender-specific)

(1 & 2) _____, Queen of the Outlands, to all and singular sends Greetings.

(3) Whereas _____ has given me the courtesy of special service during this reign,

(4) I am minded to create this gentle a Bearer of the Queen's Cypher, that all may know of this great devotion to the Queen.

(5) In witness whereof I set my hand this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____ being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Queen

Version 4 (non gender-specific)

(1 & 2) _____, Queen of the Outlands, unto all who come by these presents sends Greetings.

(3) By my Grace and for the good and laudable service _____ has done for me this Reign,

(4) I am minded to create this gentle a Bearer of the Queen's Cypher that all may know the value I place upon my subject and the good service offered.

(5) Done by my hand this _____ of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common era.

_____, Queen

Achievement of Arms

No heraldic achievement is required for the Queen's Cypher, but if desired, the scribe may include whichever level of achievement the recipient is entitled to.

Legion of Gallantry

The Legion of Gallantry - Companion (CLG) - Awarded for courtesy. Insignia is some rendition of a star. Precedence - none.

Version 1

- (1) Let it be known to all that
- (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of these fair Outlands send greetings.
- (3) Wherefore We, by Our own certain knowledge, are mindful that _____ has long conducted himself in an honourable and courteous fashion, and in all ways has borne himself worthily,
- (4) We are pleased to recognize him as a member of the Legion of Gallantry. May [he/she] continue to conduct himself as befits the members of this order, whose courtesy shines forth as a star in the heavens.
- (5) In witness whereof have We set Our hands this ____ day of _____, A.S. _____, being ____ in the Common Era.

_____, King _____, Queen

Version 2

- (1) Unto all to whom these presents shall come do
- (2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of these fair Outlands send greetings.
- (3) Having observed the honor and courtesy with which Our subject _____ conducts [himself/her-self], and wishing to recognize such exemplary conduct,
- (4) We do hereby recognize [him/her] as a Companion of the Legion of Gallantry. May [he/she] continue to conduct himself as befits the members of this order, whose courtesy shines forth as a star in the heavens.
- (5) In testimony whereof have We set Our hands this ____ day of _____, A.S. _____, being ____ Gregorian.

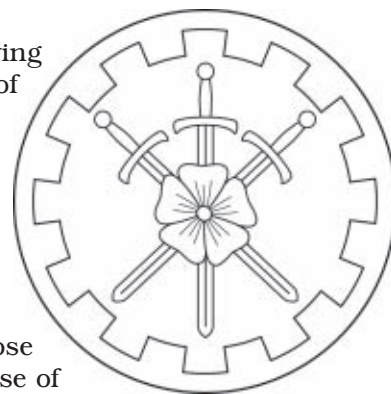
_____, King _____, Queen

Achievement of Arms

No heraldic achievement is required for the Legion of Gallantry, but if desired, the scribe may include whichever level of achievement the recipient is entitled to.

Venerable Guard

Order of the Venerable Guard -Companion (CVG) - Awarded for having been a fighter for not less than fifteen years. Badge: Vert, a sheaf of three swords inverted proper, surmounted by a rose, all within a bordure embattled Or. Precedence - none.



Version 1

- (1) & (2) {We} _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands send greetings unto all to whom these present letters shall come.
- (3) Know ye that whereas We are bound to make satisfaction to those who have spent all the years of their youth in Our services { and those of Our Royal Cousins in distant lands,} and much more are We bound to reward those who have obediently and liberally expended not only years but their very bodies, often bloody with wounds, in the wars of Our predecessors and in Our own, with no small sweat of labor, until their old age, according to their merits.
- (4) We therefore {, weighing with due consideration the assiduous probity of Our very dear and trusty _____, sufficiently proved until his old age in the wars aforesaid in body, not only sweating, but oftentimes red with the shedding of blood, } do ordain, prefer, and create [him/her/NAME] a Companion of the Venerable Guard, together with the style title and honor due to the same.
- (5) To which We set Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
- _____, King _____, Queen _____

Version 2

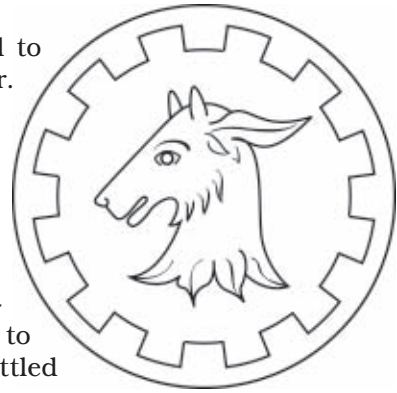
- (1) Hearken to the words of
- (2) _____, King by Right of Arms, and _____, Queen by Grace and Courtesy of the fair Kingdom of the Outlands.
- (3) Know that many are the Outlands warriors who have spent all the years of their youth in Our service, defending Our Realm and preserving Our peace by strength of arms. It is proper that We honor those who have obediently and liberally expended not only years but their very bodies, often bloody with wounds, in the wars of Our predecessors and in Our own, with no small sweat of labor, until their old age, according to their merits.
- (4) We therefore do ordain, prefer, and create _____ a Companion of the Venerable Guard, together with the style title and honor due to the same.
- (5) Done by Our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.
- _____, King _____, Queen _____

Achievement of Arms

The Venerable Guard scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed. If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Promise of the Outlands

Order of the Promise of the Outlands -Companion (CPO) - Awarded to children under the age of 15 for general service and mannerly behavior. Precedence -none. Badge: Vert, a deer's head erased argent, budded, within a bordure embattled Or.



(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, King and Queen of the Outlands,
 (3) do recognize the budding worth of Our young subject _____
 (4) and do before all of Our court admit (him/her) into the Order of the Promise of the Outlands that all may know of (his/her) great promise. { We grant (him/her) the right to bear the symbol of this Order, to wit: Vert, a deer's head erased argent, budded, within a bordure embattled Or.}

(5) In witness whereof, We set our sign on this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, Being _____ Gregorian.

_____, King _____, Queen

Achievement of Arms

The Promise of the Outlands scroll is not required to have the recipient's arms portrayed. If an achievement is used, the shield may be encircled with a ribbon (no chains) from which depends the badge of the Order. The ribbon may be any color but white.

Baronial Award Texts

The current baronial scroll texts assume that there will be both a Baron and Baroness. If this is not the case, modify the text to read: [_____, [Baron/Baroness] of _____] and change everything else to the singular ("I" instead of "We", "my" instead of "our").

Caerthe

Sable Lion of Caerthe

Order of the Sable Lion of Caerthe - Companion (CSLC) - Awarded for exceptional abilities in the fighting arts, both in the teaching and in the use of traditional SCA-style weaponry. Badge: (Fieldless) Two swords crossed in saltire gules surmounted by a lion's head erased sable. This award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, unto all who come to read these present letters, send Greetings.

(3 & 4) Know all that _____ has this day been admitted to the Order of the Sable Lion in recognition of [his/her] contribution to the Martial Arts in the Barony of Caerthe {especially in or as...}. Henceforth [he/she] shall have all of the rights and bear the responsibilities of a Companion of the Order. { We further grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Two swords crossed in saltire gules surmounted by a lion's head erased sable, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Done by our hands, this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Gilded Leaf of Caerthe

Order of the Gilded Leaf of Caerthe - Companion (CGL) - Awarded for excellence and contributions to the Barony in the area of the arts and sciences. Badge: Sable, an aspen leaf inverted Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, unto all who come to read these present letters, send Greetings.

(3) Know all that _____ has this day been admitted to the Order of the Gilded Leaf in recognition of [his/her] contribution to the Arts and Sciences in the Barony of Caerthe {especially in or as...}.

(4) Henceforth [he/she] shall have all of the rights and bear the responsibilities of a Companion of the Order. { We further grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Sable, an aspen leaf inverted Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Done by our hands, this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Aspen of Caerthe

Order of the Aspen of Caerthe - Companion (CAC) - Award given to those persons who have given outstanding service to the Barony. Badge: Sable, on a sun throughout Or an aspen leaf vert. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1 & 2) We, ____ and ____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, unto all who come to read these present letters, send Greetings.

(3 & 4) Know all that ____ has this day been admitted to the Order of the Aspen in recognition of [his/her] service to the Barony of Caerthe {especially in or as...}. Henceforth [he/she] shall have all of the rights and bear the responsibilities of a Companion of the Order. {We further grant [Lord/Lady] ____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Sable, on a sun throughout Or an aspen leaf vert, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Done by our hands, this [date] day of [month], Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness



Dreamer's Cup of Caerthe

Order of the Dreamer's Cup - Companion (CDCC) - Award given to those persons who, being at all times an example of chivalry, gentility, nobility and authenticity, are most exemplary in the conduct of themselves, to the greater credit and worth of Caerthe. Badge: Per bend Or and vert, an aspen leaf and a goblet counter-changed. Precedence - none. A scroll does not ordinarily accompany this award, but if one is desired, use the Mix-and-Match section to create a suitable text.



Paste in text

Cordon of Honor

Award of the Cordon of Honor - Bearer (BCH) Award given to those gentles who have rendered personal service to the Baron and Baroness. Insignia is a lanyard of gold, black and green cords. Precedence - none.

(1 & 2) We, ____ and ____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, unto all nobles and gentles to whom these letters may come, Greetings.

(3) Know ye that whereas we perceive that it is becoming to our station that we should exalt with singular honors those who show themselves constant in our service,

(4) hence it is that we name [name] as a bearer of the Cordon of Honor as a sign of our favor. Thus the merits of these inward virtues may be outwardly confirmed, and may, by example, allure to many virtuous deeds.

(5) Done by our hands, this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness

Evan Mawr Award **Badge in submission**

Evan Mawr Award - Bearer - Award given to those persons who by deed and example inspire all members of the populace of the Barony of Caerthe to pursue the dream and to exemplify the noble spirit and persona of the Middle Ages. Precedence - none.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, unto all nobles and gentles to whom these letters may come, send Greetings.

(3) Know ye that whereas it is becoming that we should exalt with singular honors those who show themselves constant in the display of cultured bearing and personal excellence,

(4) hence it is that we name _____ as a bearer of the Evan Mawr Award. Thus the merits of these inward virtues shall be outwardly confirmed, so that these examples may inspire all to diligence and higher aspirations.

(5) Done by our hands, this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Maid of Caerthe / Page of Caerthe

Maid/Page of Caerthe - Awarded to those members fifteen years of age or less, whose consistent conduct and achievements reflect the ideals of the Society, through their service to the Barony, or by achievements in the Arts & Sciences, and by being exemplars of chivalry and general courtesy. Precedence - none.

(1 & 2) Unto all who come by these letters do we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Caerthe, send Greetings.

(3) Recognizing that the future of our Barony lies in the hands of its young people, it is thus our duty and pleasure to recognize those young men and women whose efforts have enriched our lands.

(4) Therefore do we this day name _____ a [Maid/Page] of Caerthe, and charge [her/him] to continue [her/his] good works.

(5) Done by our hands, this _____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

al-Barran

Scorpion's Sting

Order of the Scorpion's Sting - Companion (CSS) - Awarded to those persons who have demonstrated exceptional abilities in the fighting arts, both in the teaching and in the use of traditional SCA-style weaponry. Badge: (Fieldless) A scorpion statant brandishing a scimitar, within an annulet Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1) To all present and to come, who these letters shall see or hear,
 (2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran in the Kingdom of the Outlands, greetings and all humble commendations.
 (3) Equity wills and reason ordains that fighters, virtuous and of noble courage, be for their merits by renown, rewarded. Whereas _____ has long pursued feats of arms and as well in this and in other matters has carried [himself/herself] valiantly and honorably governed [himself/herself] so that [he/she] has well deserved and is worthy that

(4) henceforth forever be in all places counted, received, acknowledged, and admitted into the Order of the Scorpions Sting. { We hereby grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A scorpion statant brandishing a scimitar, within an annulet Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) In testimony whereof We set Our Hand this ____ day of ____ Anno Societatis ____ being ____ in the Common Era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Russian Thistle

Order of the Russian Thistle of al-Barran - Companion (CRT) - Awarded for excellence and contributions to the Barony in the area of the arts and sciences. Badge: (Fieldless) A Russian thistle (tum-bleweed) bush within an annulet Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran, by the grace of Their Royal Majesties, _____ and _____, send greetings:

(3) Among other notable affairs of state we consider it to be most important to distinguish those whose excellence in the arts and sciences have enriched our barony.

(4) We, therefore, willing that _____ should be honored, admit [him/her] into the Order of the Russian Thistle of al-Barran, that all may know of the esteem in which we hold [him/her]. { We further grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A Russian thistle bush within an annulet Or.}

(5) In witness whereof we set our hands this ____ day of __, A.S. ____ be it ____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Scorpion of al-Barran

Order of the Scorpion of al-Barran - Companion (CSA) - Awarded for outstanding service to the Barony of al-Barran. Badge: (Fieldless) A scorpion bendwise within an annulet Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, by the grace of the King and Queen of the Outlands, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran, send greetings.

(3) We hope not only to embellish but to increase the height of baronial dignity with happy omens when we dispense titles of honor among noble, discreet and valiant persons. Wherefore we have directed the regard of our consideration to _____, who has rendered to us and our barony many, not only useful, but fruitful and honorable services,

(4) We do prefer and create [him/her] a Companion of the Scorpion of al-Barran. { We hereby grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A scorpion bendwise within an annulet Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) In testimony whereof we set our hand this ____ day of _____, A.S. _____, being _____ in the Common Era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Espada de Oro

Order of the Espada de Oro - Companion (CEO) - Awarded for excellence in the art of fencing. Badge: (Fieldless) Two rapiers inverted in saltire surmounted by a scorpion Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(1) To all present, or to come, whom these letters shall see or hear,

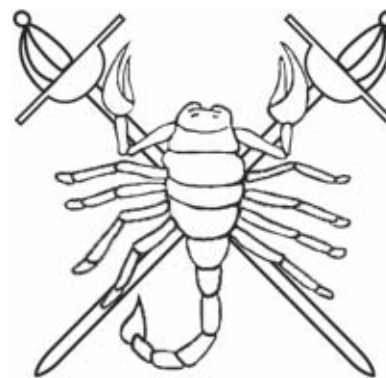
(2) _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran send greetings.

(3) Be it known that the Order of the Espada de Oro exists to recognize and honor those persons who have demonstrated excellence in the art and knowledge of fencing. Whereas _____ has shown such worthiness,

(4) we hereby make [him/her] a Companion of the Espada de Oro and charge [him/her] to evermore uphold the name of this good company. { Furthermore, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Two rapiers inverted in saltire surmounted by a scorpion Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Done by Our hand this ____ day of _____, A.S. _____, being _____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Order of the Watchfire

Order of the Watchfire - Companion - Awarded for excellence in the art of archery. Badge: Sable, a flame environed of ten pheons in annulo points inward Or. This award carries with it an Award of Arms.

(intro) Strong and sure is the marksman's bow. Swift and deadly is his aim. Graceful and true is the flight of his arrow when called forth in times of need.

(1) Let all who read or hear these letters, pay heed.

(2 & 3) Whereas, _____ has shown great knowledge and skill in the discipline of archery, we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran,

(4) are minded to admit [him/her] as a Companion of the Watchfire. We charge [him/her] to continue to hone [his/her] skill in defense and in honor of our great Barony. { Furthermore, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Sable, a flame environed of ten pheons in annulo points inward Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Done by our hand this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Heart of the Scorpion of al-Barran

Order of the Heart of the Scorpion of al-Barran - Companion (CHSA) - Award given to those persons who, being at all times an example of chivalry, gentility, nobility and authenticity, are most exemplary in the conduct of themselves, to the greater credit and worth of al-Barran. Badge: (Fieldless) On a scorpion Or, a compass star gules. The Order carries neither arms nor precedence.

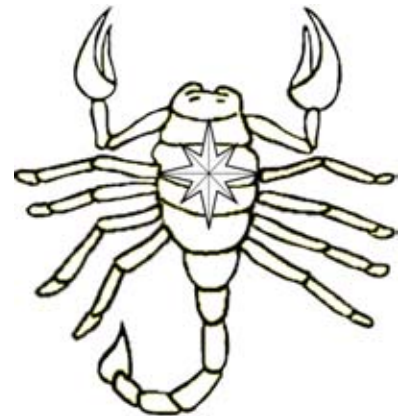
(1) Hear, read, know and understand that,

(3) _____ shines forth like a star in the heavens, forever on [his/her] proper path, reliably blazing so that all may follow safely in [his/her] wake.

(4) It is therefore our duty as Baron and Baroness of al-Barran to reward such worthy nature by admitting [him/her] into the Order of the Heart of the Scorpion of al-Barran, and we command [him/her] to continue to shine as a star in the heavens. { Furthermore, we grant <TITLE> _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: On a scorpion Or, a compass star gules, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) Given this ____ day of ____, AS ____, being ____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Desert Fawn

Order of the Desert Fawn - Companion (CDF) - Award given to those members fifteen years of age and under who have consistently demonstrated the ideals of nobility, virtue, and grace in their behavior. Badge: (Fieldless) A wheel sable charged with a doe lodged guardant Or. The Order carries neither arms nor precedence.

(1 & 2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of al-Barran, by the grace of Their Royal Majesties, _____ and _____, send greetings.

(3) Know ye that for the good and laudable behavior and service which our beloved and trusty _____ has lately rendered to us in our Barony of al-Barran,

(4) we reward [him/her] by recognizing and admitting [him/her] as a Companion of the Desert Fawn. { We hereby grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A wheel sable charged with a doe lodged guardant Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.}

(5) In witness whereof we set our hands this ____ day of __, A.S. ____ be it ____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Dragonsspine

Dragon's Claw

Order of the Dragon's Claw - Companion (CDCD) - Awarded for extraordinary skill in the fighting arts of traditional SCA-style weaponry. Badge: Azure, a dragon's gambe bendwise and couped at the thigh Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

Version 1

(1 & 2) We, ____ & ____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send Greetings unto all to whom these presents shall come.

(3) Whereas, by advice and counsel, ____ has been found worthy of great renown, and whereas it is right and proper for those who have shown excellence in the Arts of War to be recognized and honored,

(4) we do hereby install [him/her] as a Companion of the Dragon's Claw, to fulfill all duties and possess all rights pertaining thereunto, including the right to bear the badge of the order, to wit: Azure, a dragon's gambe bendwise and couped at the thigh, Or.

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness



Version 2

(1) Unto all to whom these present letters shall come do

(2) we, ____ and ____, Baron and Baroness of mighty Dragonsspine, send Greetings.

(3) It has long been the custom of the Barony of Dragonsspine to commend and honor those who have shown excellence in the Arts of War. Whereas ____ has distinguished [himself/herself] both on the field of honour, and in defense of our Barony,

(4) it is our will that [he/she] be admitted to the Order of the Dragon's Claw, that all may know of the high esteem in which [he/she] is held. We hereby bestow upon [Lord/Lady] ____ all rights and responsibilities pertaining thereunto, { including the right to bear the badge of this Order: Azure, a dragon's gambe bendwise and couped at the thigh, Or}.

(5) In witness whereof have we set our hands this ____ day of ____ in the ____ year of the Society, being the ____ year of the Gregorian calendar.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness

Dragon's Blood

Order of the Dragon's Blood - Companion (CDB) - Awarded for extraordinary skill in the arts and/or sciences. Badge: Azure, goutty d'Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

- (1) Come forth and hearken to the words of
- (2) _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine.
- (3) It is our prerogative to recognize those who have enriched our Barony through their excellence in the practice and teaching of the Arts and Sciences.
- (4) Know this day that we do create _____ as a Companion of the Dragon's Blood in recognition of [his/her] contribution to the Arts in Dragonsspine. Henceforth [he/she] shall have the right to bear the insignia of the Order, to wit: Azure, goutty d'Or, that all may know of the esteem in which [he/she] is held.
- (5) In testimony whereof we set our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being the _____ year of the Gregorian calendar.



_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Scales of Dragonsspine

Order of the Scales of Dragonsspine - Companion (CSD) - Award given for service to the Barony of Dragonsspine. Badge: Azure, five dragon's scales in annulo, points outward, Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

- (1) Every gentle and noble shall know that
- (2) we _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send greetings.
- (3) Having found our subject _____ worthy of recognition for [his/her] { years of } service to the Barony of Dragonsspine,
- (4) we do hereby create [him/her] a Companion of the Scales of Dragonsspine. [Lord/Lady] _____ shall be granted all rights and responsibilities of this rank, including the right to bear the badge of the Order: Azure, five dragon's scales in annulo, points outward, Or, that all may know of the high esteem in which [he/she] is held by our Barony and ourselves.
- (5) Done this ____ day of _____ in the _____ year of the Society, being _____ Gregorian.



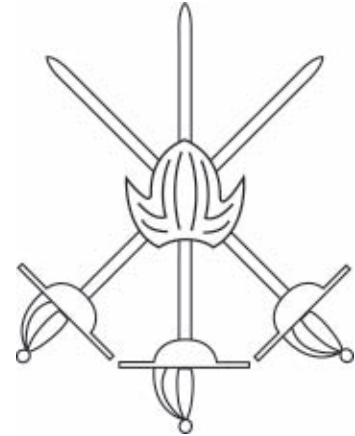
_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Dragon's Grace

Order of the Dragon's Grace - Companion (CDG) - Awarded for excellence in the art of rapier combat. Badge: (Fieldless) A sheaf of three rapiers sable surmounted by a dragon's scale argent. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

- (1) To all and singular do
 (2) we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send greetings.
 (3) Know all that _____ has distinguished [himself/herself] by exemplary chivalry, and dedication to the furtherance of the art and skill of the rapier.
 (4) We are minded this day to take and admit [him/her] into the Order of the Dragon's Grace, so that [he/she] shall be honored as is befitting these valiant deeds. Henceforth [Lord/Lady] _____ shall bear all rights and responsibilities of a Companion of the Order, and shall be entitled to bear the badge: A sheaf of three rapiers sable, surmounted by a dragon's scale argent.
 (5) Witnessed in court, this ____ day of _____ A.S. ____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

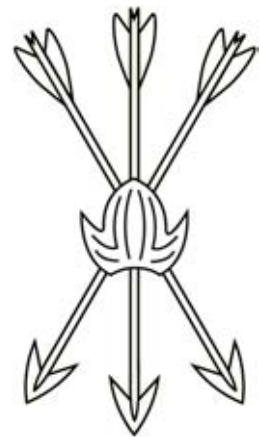


Dragon's Fire

Order of the Dragon's Fire - Defender (DDF) - Award given to those persons who have demonstrated excellence in the art of archery. Badge: (Fieldless) A sheaf of arrows Or surmounted by a dragon's scale purpure. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

- (1 & 2) We, _____ & _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send Greetings unto all to whom these present letters shall come.
 (3) Whereas, by advice and counsel, _____ has been found a steadfast and loyal companion, and whereas it is right and proper for those who have shown excellence in the Arts of Archery to be recognized,
 (4) we do hereby install [him/her] as a Companion of the Dragon Vanguard. [Lord/Lady] _____ shall fulfill all duties and possess all rights pertaining thereunto, including the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A sheaf of arrows Or surmounted by a dragon's scale purpure.
 (5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Guardian of the Golden Flame

Order of the Guardians of the Golden Flame - Companions are styled as "a Guardian of the Golden Flame" (GTF) - Award given to those persons who by deed and example inspire all members of the populace of the Barony of Dragonsspine to pursue the dream and to exemplify the noble spirit and persona of the Middle Ages. Badge: Purpure, a flame, in annulo five dragon's scales points inward Or. The award confers neither arms nor precedence.

- (1) Pray attend and hearken to Our words.
- (2) We, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine send greetings to all who come by these presents.
- (3) For the good and special love We bear for _____ and for the example [his/her] good works set for others,
- (4) we are minded this day to prefer and create [him/her] a Guardian of the Golden Flame. [He/She] shall be granted all rights and responsibilities of this rank, including the right to bear the badge of the Order: Purpure, a flame, in annulo five dragon's scales points inward, Or, that all may know of the esteem in which we hold him.
- (5) By our hands this ____ day of _____, in the ____ year of the Society, being _____ in the common era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



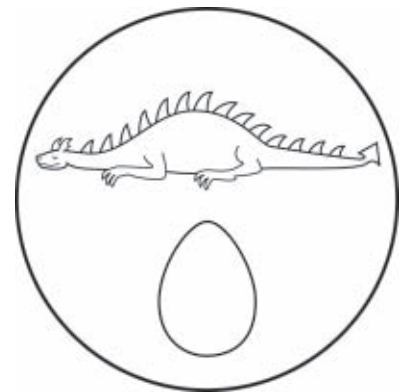
Pride of Dragonsspine

Order of the Pride of Dragonsspine - Companion (CPD) - Awarded to those members fifteen years of age or less, whose consistent conduct and achievements reflect the ideals of the Society, through their service to the Barony, or by achievements in the Arts & Sciences, and by being exemplars of chivalry and general courtesy. Badge: Or, in pale a wingless dragon dormant purpure and an egg azure. Precedence - none.

- (1) Unto all who come by these letters
- (2) do we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send greetings.
- (3) Know all that it is right and proper for those young persons whose good work has strengthened the Barony of Dragonsspine, and whose chivalrous conduct has contributed to our Society to be recognized according to their merits. Whereas _____ continues to meet these high standards,
- (4) it is thus our pleasure to admit [him/her] into the Order of the Pride of Dragonsspine. We charge [him/her] to continue throughout life in the spirit of this Order and of the Society { and grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: Or, in pale a wingless dragon dormant purpure and an egg azure }.
- (5) Witnessed this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

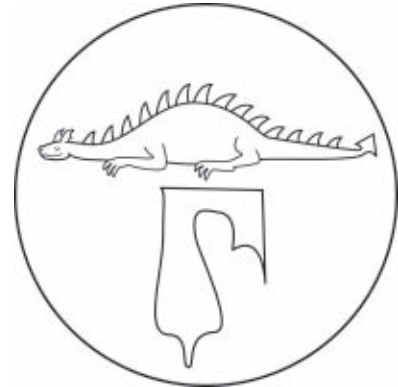
Replace drawing



Gentle Dragon

Order of the Gentle Dragon - Companion (CGD) - Award given to those persons who have demonstrated excellence in courtesy and chivalry. Badge: Or, in pale a wingless dragon dormant purpure and a maunche azure. The award confers neither arms nor precedence.

- (1) Be it known unto all who come by these presents that
- (2) _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Dragonsspine, send Greetings.
- (3) Having observed the honor and courtesy with which Our subject _____ conducts [himself/herself], and wishing to recognize such exemplary conduct,
- (4) we do hereby prefer and create [him/her] as a Companion of the Gentle Dragon. [He/She] shall be granted all rights and responsibilities of this rank, including the right to bear the badge of the order, to wit: Or, in pale a wingless dragon dormant purpure, and a maunche azure, that all may know his great worth.
- (5) Done by our hands this ____ day of _____ Anno Societatis _____, being _____ in the common reckoning of years.



Replace drawing

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Baron's Chalice of Merit

Baron's Chalice of Merit of Dragonsspine - Companion (BCM) - Award given to those gentles who have rendered personal service to the Baron. Precedence - none.

- (1) Unto all to whom these letters come,
- (2) greetings and salutations from _____, Baron of mighty Dragonsspine.
- (3) Let it be known that good service and strength of character never should go unrecognized, and that it is the prerogative of the Baron to reward such conduct.
- (4) Bearing this in mind, it is His Excellency's great pleasure to raise a glass in toast to _____, and to reward [him/her] with the Baron's Chalice of Merit.
- (5) Done by my hand this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron

Baroness' Degree of Elegence

Baroness' Degree of Elegance of Dragonsspine - Award given to those gentles who have rendered personal service to the Baroness. Precedence - none.

- (1 & 2) Warmest greetings to all to whom these letters may come, from _____, Baroness of Dragonsspine.
- (3) It is the right and pleasure of the Baroness to reward those gentles who embody the values of courtesy and of graciousness, and whose kind service has been of great benefit to the Barony and to herself. Let all know that the good works and demeanor of _____ have not gone unnoticed.
- (4) It is thus Her Excellency's great pleasure to award [him/her] with the Baroness' Degree of Elegence, that all may know of the great worth of [his/her] gracious conduct.
- (5) Done by my hand this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

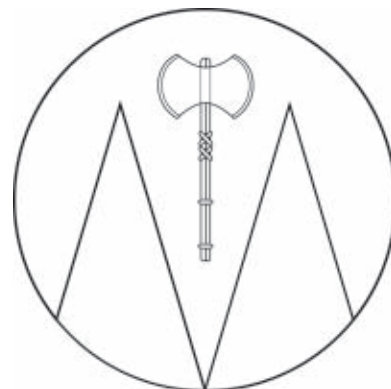
_____, Baroness

Citadel of the Southern Pass

Rather than having specific scroll texts for each award, Citadel of the Southern Pass uses a set of phrases that can be put together in different ways to form texts. These have been numbered to match the phrases in the Mix-and-Match section. The scroll text phrases are listed after this description of the Citadel awards and their badges.

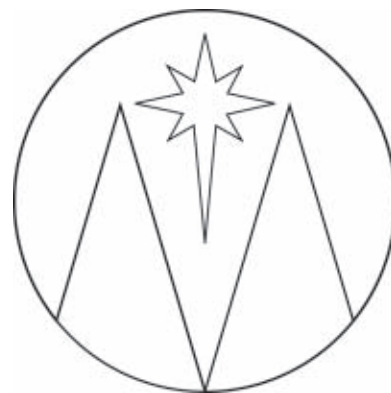
Order of Thermopylae

Order of Thermopylae - Defender (DOT) - Award given to those persons who have demonstrated exceptional abilities in the fighting arts, both in the teaching and in the use of traditional SCA-style weaponry. Badge: Azure, a double-bitted axe argent between two piles inverted Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.



Astrum Australis

Order of the Astrum Australis - Companion (CAA) - Awarded for outstanding service to the Barony, above and beyond that service normally expected of subjects of the Crown. Badge: Azure, two piles inverted Or, in chief a compass-star elongated to base argent. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.



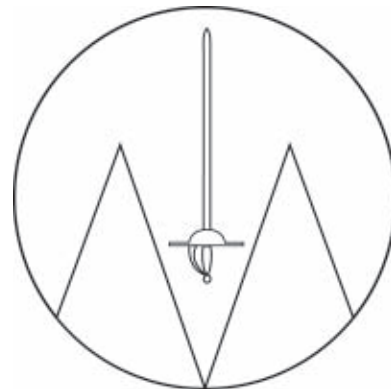
Flos Australis

Order of the Flos Australis - Companion (CFA) - Awarded to those who have demonstrated excellence in the Arts and Sciences, giving freely of their talents to enrich the Barony. Badge: Azure, a sunflower slipped and leaved argent between two piles inverted Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.



Ensis Honoris

Order of the Ensis Honoris - Companion (CEH) - Award given to those persons who have shown skill in the art of the rapier, and demonstrated the highest ideals of chivalry and honor on the field of combat. Badge: Azure, a rapier argent between two piles inverted Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

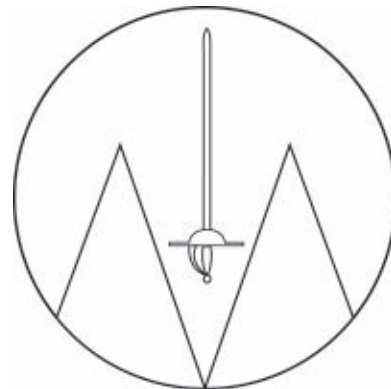


Calyx Honoris

Order of the Calyx Honoris - Companion (CCH) - Award given to those persons who have demonstrated chivalry and honor in the medieval ideals of the society. Badge: Azure, a chalice argent between two piles inverted Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

Lux Australis

Order of the Lux Australis - Companion (CLAC) - Award given to those persons under 16 years of age who have demonstrated their chivalry, excellence in the arts, or service to the Barony. Badge: Azure, a torch enflamed argent between two piles inverted Or. The award carries neither arms nor precedence.



Openings for Citadel Awards Texts

(1 & 2) _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass send most courteous greetings.

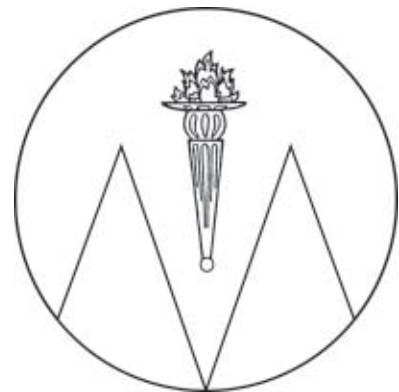
(1) To all nobles and gentles to whom these present letters come,
(2) do _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass send greetings.

(1 & 2) Greetings to all and singular from the Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass, _____ and _____.

(1) Unto all who come by these present letters
(2) do we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass send greetings.

(1) Let all who come by these present letters
(2) be greeted by _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass.

(1) Proclaim to all gentles and nobles and let it be known by these present letters that
(2) we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of the Citadel of the Southern Pass, send due commendations and greetings.



Bodies for Citadel Awards Texts

(3) Whereas _____ [has/is] <description of skills, service or deeds>
(4) we are minded to admit [him/her] to the Order of the _____ that all may know of the esteem in which we hold [him/her]. { We hereby grant <TITLE> _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: <BLAZON OF BADGE>.}

(3) Whereas _____ [has/is] <description of skills, service or deeds>
(4) it is thus our pleasure to admit [him/her] to the Order of the _____ that all may know of the esteem in which we hold [him/her]. { We hereby grant <TITLE> _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: <BLAZON OF BADGE>.}

Closings for Citadel Awards Texts

(5) In witness whereof we set our sign this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatus ____, being ____ by the common calendar.

(5) Done this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatus ____, being ____ Gregorian.

(5) By our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatus ____, being ____ Gregorian.

(5) All this we do confirm by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatus ____, being ____ in the Gregorian.

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatus ____, being ____ in the Gregorian.

Unser Hafen

Keepers of the Portcullis

Order of the Keepers of the Portcullis - Companion (CKP) - Awarded to those persons who have enriched the Fighting Arts of the Barony of Unser Hafen through service, teaching, and skills. Badge: (fieldless) A portcullis vert debruised by a pair of spears in saltire Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms

Version 1 (long)

Replace drawing

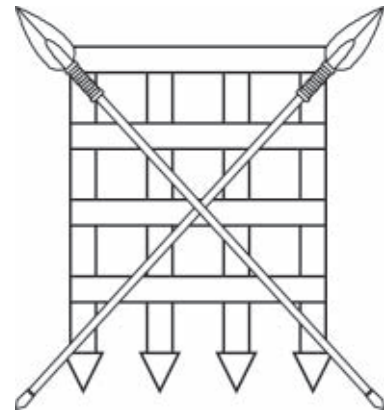
(intro) The warriors of a Barony wield their swords in defence of their Barony and its honor. These nobles, squires, and militia form an impassible barrier guarding Unser Hafen, defending the portcullis of the castle 'gainst any who would force entry. For a warrior to gain favor, [he/she] must be possessed of more than mere skill at arms; [he/she] must also be courteous and willing to share of [his/her] own hard-won knowledge.

(3) Such a warrior is our good subject, _____, who has demonstrated mightiness on the field and given much time in the training of Our Barony's forces.

(4) Therefore do We, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Right Noble Order of the Keepers of the Portcullis. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by a pair of spears in saltire Or.} Let all to whom these presents come know of [his/her] worthiness and valor.

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Version 2 (short)

(intro) The warriors of Unser Hafen are the guardians of Our fair Barony. To gain favor, a fighter must display mightiness upon the field, be always courteous, and be willing to share [his/her] wealth of skill and knowledge.

(3) Such a warrior is Our good subject [Name of Name], who has demonstrated merit in all these endeavors.

(4) Therefore do We, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Keepers of the Portcullis. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by a pair of spears in saltire Or.} Let all hail [his/her] merit and worth!

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ of the Common Era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Builders of the Portcullis

Order of the Builders of the Portcullis - Companion (CBP) - Awarded to those persons who have enriched the Arts and Sciences of the Barony of Unser Hafen through service, teaching, and skills. The insignia of the Order shall consist of a medallion pendant from a green ribbon bearing the registered badge of the Order: (Fieldless) A portcullis vert debruised by a candle in its holder Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

Version 1 (long)

Replace drawing

(intro) The foundations of a Barony rest upon the skills of its craftsmen, artisans, and scholars. These loyal subjects do clothe Our nobles, arm Our fighters, entertain Our populace, and lay great feasts upon the boards. The Barony of Unser Hafen is well blessed with many good gentles skilled in Arts and Letters, who brighten Our fair Barony with works of beauty and renown.

(3) Among these pearls of the Barony is the good _____, whose mastery of <art or science> pleases us well. In recognition of the worth of [his/her] skills,

(4) We, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Right Noble Order of the Builders of the Portcullis. Further, we do charge [Lord/Lady] _____ to continue to grace Unser Hafen as [he/she] has done in the past, giving unto Our fair Barony a wealth of experience and beauty. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by a candle in its holder Or.}

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness



Version 2 (short)

(intro) A Barony may not flourish without gifted artists, craftsmen and scholars. Works of beauty and renown are their daily [wares/measure (use "wares" when the recipient's primary skill is in making a tangible product, use "measure" when the skill is in performance, archery, or a similar field that does not have a tangible end product)].

(3) Among these pearls of the Barony is the good _____, whose great skill and talent in the art of <art or science> gain the admiration of all. In recognition of the worth of [his/her] skills,

(4) We, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Builders of the Portcullis. May [he/she] always grace our fair Barony as [he/she] has done in the past. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by a candle in its holder Or.}

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ of the Common Era.

____, Baron ____ , Baroness

Golden Ring

Order of the Golden Ring - Companion (CGR) - Awarded to those persons who have enriched the Barony of Unser Hafen through service, teaching, and similar skills. The insignia of the Order shall consist of a medallion pendant from a green and gold ribbon bearing the registered badge of the Order: (Fieldless) A portcullis vert debruised by an annulet Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

Version 1 (long)

Replace drawing

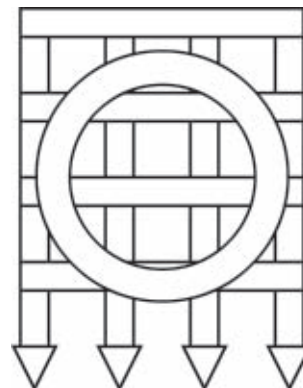
(intro) A Barony is strong only when the Coronets may rely upon the aid of their subjects to help them administer the great fief granted to them by the Crown. Service is expected of all gentles of Unser Hafen, yet there are those who pour forth their talents unstintingly, beyond what is expected. It is meet then that the Coronets reward such loyal and steadfast retainers.

(3) Such a one is _____, who has served us well, and helped nurture that flower of the Outlands that is Unser Hafen.

(4) Therefore do we, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Right Noble Order of the Golden Ring. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by an annulet Or.} Further, we do charge [Lord/Lady] _____ to continue as [he/she] has done in the past, giving unto Our fair Barony a wealth of experience and service.

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Heraldically Correct
Version

Version 2 (short)

Replace drawing

(intro) A Barony can only be strong when it may rely upon the efforts of its subjects to administer to its daily needs. All good gentles share in the burden, but there are those who willingly give of themselves more than a Coronet may ask.

(3) One such loyal and steadfast subject is [Name of Name], whose service to Us pleases Us well.

(4) Therefore do we, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim [him/her] a Companion of the Golden Ring. Let all praise [his/her] worth and talents! { In token of our high esteem, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: A portcullis vert debruised by an annulet Or.}

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being ____ of the Common Era.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Artistic License
Version

Golden Columbine

Order of the Golden Columbine - Companion (CGC) - Awarded to those persons who by deed and example inspire all members of the populace of the Barony of Unser Hafen to pursue the dream and to exemplify the noble spirit and persona of the Middle Ages. The insignia of the Order shall consist of a medallion pendant from a golden ribbon bearing the registered badge of the Order: (Fieldless) On a portcullis vert a columbine flower contourny Or. The award carries with it an Award of Arms.

Version 1 (long)

(intro) The subjects of the Barony of Unser Hafen have mastered many arts. Our populace is well versed in the courtly arts and in the arts of war. Our artisans and scholars are renowned throughout the Kingdom for their skills, and Our fighters for their might. All of Our subjects are courteous and truly noble. Yet amongst us are those who inspire us all with their courtesy and manner, those whose personae and demeanors capture the noble spirit of the dream and who serve as shining examples to us all.

(3) Such a noble is _____, whom

(4) we, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, are thus pleased to proclaim as a Companion of the Right Noble Order of the Golden Columbine. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [him/her] the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: On a portcullis vert a columbine flower contourny Or.} Further, we do charge [Lord/Lady] _____ to continue to grace Unser Hafen as [he/she] has done in the past, giving unto our fair Barony a wealth of experience and kindness.

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Replace drawing



Version 2 (short)

(intro) In The Barony of Unser Hafen, we have chosen to recognize those fine gentles whose courtesy and manner are impeccable and whose personae and demeanors exemplify the aims of the Society and fire the noble spirit in us all.

(3) Such a one is the good _____, who serves as a shining beacon in our time.

(4) Therefore do we, _____, Baron of Unser Hafen, and _____, Baroness of Unser Hafen, proclaim and announce [him/her] a Companion of the Golden Columbine. { In token of our high esteem, we grant [Lord/Lady] _____ the right to bear the badge of the Order, to wit: On a portcullis vert a columbine flower contourny Or.} Let this gentle serve as an inspiration to us all!

(5) Done by our hands this ____ day of ____, Anno Societatis ____, being ____ of the Common Era.

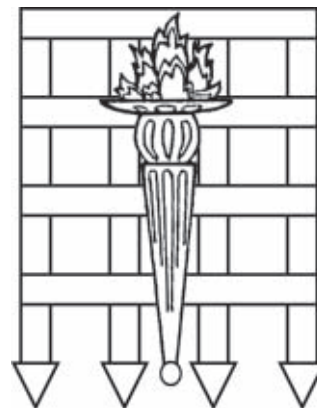
_____, Baron _____, Baroness

Lux Cataractae Order Name?

Order of the Lux Cataractae (*note: this name and badge are not yet registered*) - Companion (CLC) - Awarded to those members fifteen years of age or less, for service to the Barony or by achievements in the Arts & Sciences, and for chivalry and general courtesy. The insignia of the Order shall consist of a medallion bearing the badge of the Order: A portcullis vert debruised by a torch enflamed Or, pending approval of the College of Arms. This order conveys neither arms nor precedence.

- (1) Unto all who come by these letters
 (2) do we, _____ and _____, Baron and Baroness of Unser Hafen, send greetings.
 (3) Know all that it is right and proper for those young persons whose good work has strengthened the Barony of Unser Hafen, and whose chivalrous conduct has contributed to our Society to be recognized according to their merits. Whereas _____ continues to meet these high standards,
 (4) it is thus our pleasure to admit [him/her] into the Order of the Lux Cataractae. We charge [him/her] to continue throughout life in the spirit of this Order and of the Society.
 (5) Witnessed this ____ day of _____, Anno Societatis _____, being _____ Gregorian.

_____, Baron _____, Baroness



Replace drawing

New Unser Hafen awards -
 Keepers of the Salt Cellar
 Corona Graminea

The Mix-and-Match Scroll Text

This section lists phrases which can be used to create your own scroll text, or which may be substituted for same type of phrase in the standard scroll texts in the Specific Scroll Texts and Achievements section. Any other substitutions should be approved in advance. The standard variations fall into the following categories: (1) Address, (2) Intitulation and Greeting, (3) Exposition and Notification, (4) Disposition (5) Corroboration (date and signatures), (6) Herald's Confirmation of Arms. You will note, wherever scroll texts are listed in this handbook, that the various sections have numbers that correspond to the categories listed above. Feel free to substitute phrases from this section into any of the standard texts provided that the substitution is grammatically correct, and that the phrases are of the same "type" (they have the same number). Because these phrases have been pre-approved, you do not need to obtain approval for a scroll text created using the phrases in this section. Please make sure that any text you create includes all of the required sections, and that the pieces fit well together to make a logical and coherent text.

Standard Parts of the Text

The intention of the following discussion is to describe how unique scroll texts may be created from a given set of phrases. Obviously not all of these parts fit well together as they are presented; their use requires a degree of common sense.

As stated earlier, scroll texts tend to be composed of six basic sections. The first is the address which indicates the audience for whom the scroll is intended. The second section is the intitulation and greeting. This portion describes the Crown and its attributes and extends a greeting to those addressed. The third section comprises exposition and notification- who is receiving the award and what they have done to deserve it. The fourth section is the disposition- the name of the award and whatever honors accompany it. The fifth section is the corroboration. This gives the date on which the award was given and the signatures of the Crown. The sixth section, used only on armigerous awards, is the Herald's Confirmation of Arms. Here the Herald attests to the correctness of the Arms or their description.

In practice the distinctions between these parts merge. With some options, the greeting and the address disappear and the intitulation is absorbed into to exposition and notification, e.g.: 'Know that We N. and N., King and Queen of these Outlands...'.

A text may be generated in this way:

(1) Address:

Unto all who come by these presents

(2) Intitulation and Greetings:

We, <First name of sovereign>, by right of arms, King[Queen] of the Outlands and, <first name of consort>, Queen[King] of the Outlands send Greetings.

(3) Exposition and Notification:

Having observed the many good works and labours of [name],

(4) Disposition:

We do publicly commend (him/her) and do hereby elevate (him/her / <name of recipient>) to the Order of...

(5) Corroboration:

In testimony whereof We have set Our Hand(s)... in the ____ Year of the Society, being ____ in the common reckoning of years.

The phrases in each of the following sections may be substituted for the same numbered phrase in any standard text, if you are careful to make sure that they are grammatically correct and “fit” well together.

Address (I)

- A Acknowledge now the rightful words of
All nobility, know ye by these presents that
All shall know {by these presents} that
All persons being in receipt of these letters shall know that
Attend now to the words of
- B Be it known unto all that
Be it known to all gentles and nobles that
Behold the might of
- C Come forward all and know that
Come forth and hear the words of
- D Do ye all hear and tell others that
Due Commendations and Greetings unto all who come by these presents
Draw nigh, and hear the words of
- E Every gentle shall know that
Exultation and joy mark this day
- F Far and wide are carried the words of
Forasmuch as
Fondest greetings to all who come by these letters
- G Good gentles, hearken to the words of
Greetings unto all to whom these presents come.
- H Hear now the words of
Heralds shall proclaim that
- I It shall be known unto all that
- J Joyful greetings to
Just and wise are
Justice demands that
- K Know that
Know all that
Know all by these presents that
- L Let it be known to all that
Let it be known unto all to whom these presents shall come that
Let all hearken to the words of
Let now the will of Their Majesties be known
- M May it be known unto all that
May it be known to one and all that
May it be known to all throughout the land that
May it be proclaimed throughout Our Realm, and to the very corners of the Known World that
- N Now let it be known to all that
Now let it be known unto all to whom these presents shall come that
- O One and all shall know that
Open wide the gates and proclaim to all
- Q Quiet that all may hear the words of
- P Proclaim to all gentles and nobles that
Proclaim unto all that
Proclaim our words so that the people will know
Pray attend to the words of

- R Receive now the words of
Reason wills that all good gentles attend now to the words of
- S Salutations unto all to whom these presents come
- T Tell one and all that
To all to whom these presents come
To all to whom these {present} letters shall come
- U Unto all who come by these presents
Unto all who come by these present letters
United under the Stag
- V Verily
- W Whereas
We,
Witness all here present
- Y Ye all shall know that
- Z Zephyrs blow gently over the Outlands, carrying the words of
Zealous has been the service with which [NAME of RECIPIENT] has served Our land

Intitulation (2)

For Queen by Right of Arms, see page 39.

- a. We, <FIRST NAMES OF KING AND QUEEN>, King and Queen of the Outlands [send greetings]
- b. We, <FIRST NAMES ONLY>, Rex and Regina Outlandis [send greetings]
- c. We, <FIRST NAMES ONLY>, King and Queen of these [fair] Outlands [send greetings]
- d. We, <FIRST NAMES ONLY>, King and Queen of the glorious and mighty Outlands [send greetings]
- e. We, <FIRST NAME OF KING>, by right of arms, King of the Outlands and, <FIRST NAME OF QUEEN>, Queen of the Outlands [send greetings]
- f. We, <FIRST NAME OF KING>, King of the Outlands, and <FIRST NAME OF QUEEN>, Our [Chosen] Queen [send greetings]
- g. We, <FIRST NAME OF KING>, Sovereign of the mighty Outlands, and <FIRST NAME OF QUEEN>, Our [Chosen] Queen [send greetings]
- h. We, <FIRST NAMES ONLY>, King and Queen of the mighty Outlands, and Dread Lord and Lady of Argonia [send greetings]

A Note Regarding Argonia

Argonia is the region directly south of the Outlands (Mexico, and points south) and is lawfully claimed by our kingdom. In recent years it has been the custom to use the title "Dread Lord and Lady of Argonia" for the Crown Prince and Princess. Since we only have a Crown Prince and Princess for two months of each reign, that title may be used by the Crown during the other four months of their reign.

- or -

Combination address and intitulation (can be used instead of (1) and (2)).

e.g. We, <FIRST NAMES OF KING AND QUEEN>, King and Queen of the Outlands to all gentles and nobles send greetings.

or [NAME OF KING], the mighty King of the Outlands, and [NAME OF QUEEN], his wise and gentle Queen, send Greetings [to all who come by these presents]

Exposition and Notification {3}

After choices of (1) and (2) which form a sentence such as {Unto all to whom these presents shall come, X and Y send greetings.} choose one from each of the sections (A and B) of the options below:

Section A.

Finding Ourselves in receipt of many good reports of <NAME>,
Having heard much good of <NAME>,
Having observed the many good works and labours of <NAME>,
Having weighed well the works and labors of <NAME>,
Right mindful of the high esteem in which <NAME> is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves,

Section B.

who has distinguished [himself/herself] by <DEEDS>,
who has laboured long and hard in Our Lands,
who has made [himself/herself] worthy of advancement by <DEEDS>,
who has distinguished [himself/herself] by <DEEDS>,
having greatly improved the lot of Our subjects by <DEEDS>,
having given greatly and unstintingly of [his/her] skills and energies for <DEEDS>,

Or, after choices of (1) and (2) above, which form a sentence such as: {Know that We, X and Y, King and Queen, ... send greetings.}, choose appropriate words [options shown in square brackets] to form one complete sentence.

Wherefore We not only by the common renown but also

[by the report and testimony of our counsellors]

[by our own certain knowledge]

are [plainly][truly]

[advised][certified]

and informed that <NAME OF RECIPIENT>

[has long used himself in feats of arms and good works]

[has long pursued feats of arms and deeds of virtue]

[has long pursued good works and deeds of virtue]

and [in all his affairs] has borne himself worthily

[and governed himself honorably][and discreetly]

We find he is

[well deserved][is worthy]

to be

[admitted][accepted][renowned][numbered]

and received into the [number and] company of gentles.

Disposition (4)

Options for Award/Grant of Arms

Note: Award of Arms and Grants of Arms are different levels of Awards. Do NOT use the word 'Grant' anywhere on the scroll if the award is for an AoA *and* the actual name of the award is not specified.

After choices of (1), (2), and (3) above form a text such as: {We, X and Y send greetings. Right mindful of the high esteem in which <NAME> [who has distinguished himself/herself by <DEEDS>] is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves,}, form a complete sentence using the following phrase [shown in square brackets]:

We are minded to make unto <NAME OF RECIPIENT> an Award / Grant of Arms in recognition of his/her service to the Outlands. {specifically <DEEDS>}

and choose one from sections A and B below:

Section A.

We bestow upon [him/her] these Arms <BLAZON>

We bestow upon [him/her] the right to bear <BLAZON>

[he/she] shall bear: <BLAZON>

Section B.

as Arms

within the Society for Creative Anachronism

without let or hindrance from any person.

We further [award/grant] [The Honorable] Lord/Lady <FIRST NAME> all rights and responsibilities conveyed by [his/her] elevation to this rank from this day onward.

Or after choices of (1) (2) and (3) above, form a text such as: {We, X and Y send greetings. Right mindful of the high esteem in which <NAME> who has distinguished himself/herself by <DEEDS> is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves,}, form a complete sentence using the following phrases [shown in square brackets] below:

Section A:

[In recognition of his/her achievement, do We award/grant him/her the sole right and title to the following Arms]

[We are moved to award/grant, advance and commend him/her with these Arms]

[... and wishing to show what rewards are earned by such service do We award/grant him/her the sole and exclusive right to bear these Arms]

[We do award/grant the following Arms]

[We award/grant him/her the sole and exclusive right to bear these Arms throughout the Known World]

[We award/grant unto him/her the following Arms that all may know his/her worth]

Section B:

[<BLAZON>]

[to wit: <BLAZON>]

[blazoned: <BLAZON>]

Section C:

[to be borne by him/her and no other throughout the Known World.]

[to be borne and displayed by Lord/Lady <NAME> and none other in all the lands of the Known World]

Section D:

[without let or hindrance from any person and the rights and responsibilities conveyed by his/her elevation to this rank from this day onward.]

Options for other awards

After choices of (1) (2) and (3) above, form a text such as: {"We, X and Y send greetings. Right mindful of the high esteem in which <NAME> who has distinguished himself/herself by <DEEDS> is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves, We..."}, form a complete sentence using the following phrases [shown in square brackets] below:

[... are minded to make (him/her) a (Companion/Member) of < name of order>...]

[... are minded to create (him/her) a...]

[... are pleased to bestow upon (him/her/<name of recipient>) ...]

[... wish to recognize (him/her/<name>) as a (Companion/Member) of...]

[... are pleased to bestow upon <name of recipient> the right to style (himself/herself) a (Companion/Member) of...]

[... do publicly commend (him/her) and do hereby elevate (him/her/<name of recipient>) to the Order of ...] }

Corroboration (5)

After forming a text from (1), (2), (3), and (4) above such as {"We, X and Y send greetings. Right mindful of the high esteem in which <NAME> who has distinguished himself/herself by <DEEDS> is held by Our Kingdom and Ourselves, We are minded to make (him/her) a Companion of < name of order>"}, choose one each from sections A and B for the Corroboration (you may also choose options from sections A1 and B1):

Section A:

[Given...]

[Awarded...]

[Given by Us...]

[Given under/by Our Hand(s)...]

[Done under/by Our Hand(s)...]

[Awarded by Us...]

[By Our Hand(s)...]

[All this we do confirm by Our hands...]

[In witness whereof have We set Our Hand(s)...]

[In testimony whereof We have set Our Hand(s)...]

[In witness of the same, We have set Our Hand(s)...]

[We have signed these presents with Our royal signs manual...]

Section A1:

[and set hereunto Our seal]

[in Our [Shire/Barony/College] of <GROUP NAME>] { at the <EVENT NAME> }

Section B:

on this _____ day of _____

[in the ____ Year of the Society...]

[Anno Societatis ____...]

[A.S. ____...]

Section B1: (NOTE: The mundane era is optional.)

being

[____ Gregorian.]

[____ in the Common Era.]

[____ in the common reckoning of years.]

[____ of the Common Era.]

[the <two thousandth> year of the Gregorian calendar.]

The space for the signatures of the Crown follow. Please consult with the Kingdom Scribe or the Outlandish Herald for the Crown's preference to 'King' or 'Queen', 'Rex', 'Regina' or other variations of Their titles.

Herald's Confirmation of Arms (6)

If the scroll is for either an armigerous award (one that newly conveys an Award, Grant or Patent of Arms) or an Augmentation of Arms and includes a blazon of the recipient's Arms, the following must be included below the signature lines for the King and Queen, otherwise, this section must be omitted. If included, choose one of the following:

[I, White Stag Principal Herald of the Outlands, do attest that the said arms have been duly registered with the College of Arms.]

[I, White Stag Principal Herald, do attest by my signature that this document bears true arms.]

[Being required by Their Majesties to make search in the records of my office for the arms of the aforementioned gentle, I do find that [he/she] may lawfully bear the arms herein mentioned. In witness whereof I, White Stag Principal Herald, set my hand.]

[The College of Arms, finding no impediment to the arms here blazoned, has assigned their exclusive use to <NAME>.]

[The White Stag Principal Herald testifies that the armories depicted and blazoned herein belong unto the said <NAME> to use, bear, and show forth at all times.]

[In obedience to the command of Their Majesties I have made search in the registers and records of my office and do find that the aforesaid <NAME> may lawfully bear these arms. In witness whereof I, White Stag Principal Herald, set my hand.]

Or, if this section is to be included, choose one from each section (A and B)

Section A:

[Their Majesties requiring of me]

[Being required by Their Majesties]

to make search in the registers and records of my office, I do find that the aforesaid <NAME> may lawfully bear these arms.

Section B:

In witness whereof and by virtue of the office of White Stag Principal Herald I have

[signed these presents [and thereunto set the seal of my office]]

[signed with my hand [and sealed with my seal]]

[hereunto set the seal of my office]

[hereunto subscribed my name [and likewise set the seal of my office]].

Because this section is placed after the signature lines for the Crown, it can sometimes create an unbalanced look to the scroll. Some solutions to this are to use a smaller nib size and/or a different ink color for the confirmation of arms. It is also permissible for those scrolls which require the signature of White Stag to leave out the confirmation of arms, and include just a signature line labelled "White Stag", "White Stag Principal Herald" or "White Stag Principal Herald of the Outlands".

Non-Award Scroll Texts

Scrolls are often given in the SCA for many reasons other than awards. They can be given to those who have won a tournament or competition, as a thank-you from an autocrat or the Royalty, or to commemorate some significant event, such as a group attaining official status. Included here are some ideas for the more common of these scrolls. These are not official in any way, but are suggestions for how you might construct such a text. Prior to lettering the text, please check with whoever will be signing your scroll to make certain that they approve of the wording of your text.

Add suggested texts

Appendix I : Rulers of the Outlands

Here follows a listing of all the past rulers of the geographic area that became the Kingdom of the Outlands. This information may be useful in doing a back scroll, and otherwise just makes interesting trivia.

Kings and Queens of the West who ruled the Outlands

Name	Ascension Date
Caradoc and Amie	April 4 1969 (AS 3)
Siegfried and Sumer	May 17 1969 (AS 4)
Henrik and Leanne	August 17 1969 (AS 4)
Stefan and Luise	January 3 1970 (AS 4)
Stephan and Astrid	April 25 1970 (AS 4)
Henrik and Leanne	August 1 1970 (AS 5)
Jean and Ellen	January 8 1971 (AS 5)

Kings and Queens of Atenveldt who ruled the Outlands

Name	Ascension Date
Richard and Felicia	January 16 1971 (AS 5)
Arthur and Irving	June 22 1971 (AS 6)
Joseph and Kathleen	December 3 1971 (AS 6)
Stephen and Shannon	June 18 1972 (AS 7)
Arthur and Lorelei	December 2 1972 (AS 7)
Reynard and Kathleen	April 14 1973 (AS 7)
Robert and Sequora	September 29 1973 (AS 8)
Reynard II and Kathleen	June 22 1974 (AS 9)
Robert II and Sequora	January 12 1975 (AS 9)
Pontius and Sharazon	June 22 1975 (AS 10)
Denis and Samantha	December 13 1975 (AS 10)
Deaton and Care-Cheri	June 6 1976 (AS 11)
Jonathon and Lyn	December 18 1976 (AS 11)
Deaton (regent)	February 1977 (AS 11)
Deaton II and Care-Cheri	March 13 1977 (AS 11)
Ton and Elizabeth	August 13 1977 (AS 12)
Koris and Leah	December 17 1977 (AS 12)
Johann and Malinda	May 6 1978 (AS 13)
Jonathan and Willow	September 9 1978 (AS 13)
Theo and Selene	March 3 1979 (AS 13)
Koris II and Leah	July 21 1979 (AS 14)
Heinrich and Sara	January 5 1980 (AS 14)
Einrich and Shaleaya	June 7 1980 (AS 15)
Johann II and Malinda	December 6 1980 (AS 15)
Albert and Selene	June 20 1981 (AS 16)
Amayot and Kerensa	December 5 1981 (AS AS 16)
Einrich II and Myrby	May 30 1982 (AS 17)
Dafydd and Lyn	December 4 1982 (AS 17)

Kings and Queens of Atenveldt who ruled the Outlands (continued)

Name	Ascension Date
Einrich (regent)	June 3 1983 (AS 18)
Christopher and Constance	June 4 1983 (AS 18)
Trelon and Trude	December 3 1983 (AS 18)
Freana and Richenda	June 2 1984 (AS 19)
Micah and Thamzine	December 1 1984 (AS 19)
Brion and Adriana	June 1 1985 (AS 20)
Trelon and Daphne	December 7 1985 (AS 20)
Brion II and Anna	June 7 1986 (AS 21)

Lords and Ladies of the Outlands

Name	Ascension Date
Ton and Elizabeth	May 26 1974 (AS 9)
Ton and Elizabeth (2)	May 25 1975 (AS 10)
Bren and Simonetta	February 14 1976 (AS 10)
Ulrich and Roxanne	May 31 1976 (AS 11)
Stephan and Penelope	November 14 1976 (AS 11)

Princes and Princesses of the Outlands

Name	Ascension Date
Gunwaldt and Aislinn	May 29 1977 (AS 12)
Heinrich and Lorene	December 17 1977 (AS 12)
Wielhelm and Megan	July 8 1978 (AS 13)
Heinrich and Irminsul	December 30 1978 (AS 13)
Robin and Beau	June 30 1979 (AS 14)
Ronald and Andreah	January 19 1980 (AS 14)
Gunwaldt and AEIflaed	July 5 1980 (AS 15)
Kveldulf and Katlin	January 17 1981 (AS 15)
Stefan and Beau	July 5 1981 (AS 16)
Robert and Leah	January 23 1982 (AS 16)
William and Caryn	July 25 1982 (AS 17)
Montegar and Irminsul	January 15 1983 (AS 17)
Eldr and Angelica	August 20 1983 (AS 18)
Michael and Keridwen	January 21 1984 (AS 18)
Eldr and Angelica (regents)	March 11 1984 (AS 18)
Aelfgar and Bronwyn	April 28 1984 (AS 18)
Michael and Keridwen	November 17 1984 (AS 19)
Beryld and Allocen	May 4 1985 (AS 20)
Johann and Andreah	December 14 1985 (AS 20)

Kings and Queens of the Outlands

	Name	Ascension Date
1	Gunwaldt and Ælflæd	June 14 1986 (AS 21)
2	Johann and Kathryn	November 1 1986 (AS 21)
3	Artan and Tara	May 30 1987 (AS 22)
4	Hagan and Beatrix	November 7 1987 (AS 22)
5	Christopher and Cymber	April 9 1988 (AS 22)
6	Artan II and Tara	November 5 1988 (AS 23)
7	Johann II and Layla	May 6 1989 (AS 24)
8	Leif and Ishtar	November 4 1989 (AS 24)
9	Artan III and Aziza	May 3 1990 (AS 25)
10	Johann III and Monika	November 4 1990 (AS 25)
11	Irel and Tess	May 4 1991 (AS 26)
12	Olaf and Jeanne	November 3 1991 (AS 26)
13	Cyrred and Morgana	May 2 1992 (AS 27)
14	Olaf II and Jeanne	November 7 1992 (AS 27)
15	Leif II and Elisheva	May 1 1993 (AS 28)
16	Cyrred II and Morgana	November 1993 (AS 28)
17	Artan IIII and Aziza	May 7 1994 (AS 29)
18	Vagn and Thora	November 5 1994 (AS 29)
19	Hrothgar and Madigan	May 13 1995 (AS 30)
20	Artan V and Aziza	November 11 1995 (AS 30)
21	Irel and Ileana	May 11 1996 (AS 31)
22	Torn and Elisheva	November 9 1996 (AS 31)
23	Lycurgus and Mikulina	May 10 1997 (AS 32)
24	Cameron and AnneAliz	November 8 1997 (AS 32)
25	Hrothgar and Madigan	May 9, 1998 (AS 33)
26	Maelgwn and Lillian	November 14, 1998 (AS 33)
27	Lycurgus and Mikulina	May 8, 1999 (AS 34)
28	Martino and Aindrea	November 13, 1999 (AS 34)
29	Kynan and Eleanor	May 13, 2000 (AS 35)
30	Cesan and Vanna	November 11, 2000 (AS 35)
31	Kynan and Eleanor	May 12, 2001, (AS 36)
32	Maelgwn and Cainnleach	November 10, 2001 (AS 36)
33	Bela and Elizabeth	May 11, 2002 (AS 37)

Crown Prince and Princess of the Outlands

Name	Coronation Date
------	-----------------

Appendix 2 : Latin Titles and Epithets, etc.

For those scribes who end up having to do a scroll for someone who's a real stickler for using Latin titles and epithets on official items, the following is a list and brief guide to using Latin forms.

Latin, unlike English, requires that words change their form depending on their grammatical case. If a word (or name) is the subject (of a sentence or phrase) , then it is in the nominative case. If a word (or name) is in a possessive form (such as John's or of the King), then it is in the genitive form. Words and names in the genitive form take on a suffix (the ones required for SCA use are "-is" for masculine words, "-ae" for feminine words, and words/names ending in "-us" change to "-i").

Nominative Forms

Title	Nominative (subject) Form
King	Rex
Queen	Regina
Prince	Princeps
Princess	Principissa
Duke	Dux
Duchess	Duxissa, Ducissa*
Count, Earl	Comes
Countess	Comitissa
Viscount	Viccomes
Viscountess	Viccomitissa
Baron	Baro
Baroness	Baronissa
Knight	Miles**
Master of the Laurel	Laureatus or Magister Laurae
Mistress of the Laurel	Laureata or Magistra Laurae
Master of the Pelican	Magister Pelicani
Mistress of the Pelican	Magistra Pelicani
Master/Mistress at arms	Magister / Magistra armibus
Singer, poet, actor	Cantor
Writer (scribe)	Scriptor
Painter	Pictor

Genitive Forms

Title	Genitive (possessive) Form
Of a King, of the King	Regis
Of a/the Queen	Reginae
Of a/the Prince	Principis
Of a/the Princess	Principissae
Of a/the Duke	Ducis
Of a/the Duchess	Duxissae, Ducissae
Of a/the Count, Earl	Comitis
Of a/the Countess	Comitissae
Of a/the Viscount	Viccomitis
Of a/the Viscountess	Viccomitissae

Of a/the Baron	Baronis
Of a/the Baroness	Baronissae
Of a/the Knight	Militis
Of a/the Laurel (male)	Laureati or Magisteris Laurae
Of a/the Laurel (female)	Laureatae or Magistrae Laurae
Of a/the Pelican (male)	Magisteris Pelicani
Of a/the Pelican (female)	Magistrae Pelicani
Of the Outlands	Outlandis
Of Atenveldt	Atenveldtis
Of Ansteorra	Ansteorrae
Of Calontir	Calontiris
Of Artemisia	Artemisiae

Nominative forms are used after names. Examples:

Ricardus Rex (Richard, King)
 Maria Comitissa (Mary, countess)
 Cynewulf miles (Cynewulf, knight)
 Renata Magistra Laurae (Renee, Mistress of the Laurel)
 Audelius scriptor (Audelius, writer)

Note that one's name may or may not be converted to its Latin counterpart (some SCA names don't have a Latin counterpart!).

Genitive forms are used when the word or name is in a possessive role.

Examples

Rex Outlandis (King of the Outlands)
 Princeps Artemisiae (Prince of Artemesia)
 Sigillum Audelii (Seal of Audelius)
 Castellum baronis (the baron's castle)
 Castellum Mariae (Mary's castle)

When one has multiple possessives or a name followed by its title in the possessive position, then everything except the subject takes on genitive forms.

Sigillum Regis Outlandis (Seal of the King of the Outlands)
 Castellum Cynewulfis militis (Castle of Cynewulf, knight)
 Sigillum Renatae Magistrae Laurae (Seal of Renee, Mistress of the Laurel)

Hopefully this isn't too confusing. If you are unsure of a Latin form and don't know any Latin scholars who could help, then don't take of doing it incorrectly -- stick with English!

* both forms are found in medieval texts

** "miles" is the medieval Latin (not modern Latin) form for knight

Most of the information for this section is from the article "Parum claris lucem dare (To throw light on an obscure subject)" by Nige of the Cleftlands, in *Tournaments Illuminated* #74.

Update this listing

Appendix 3 : Alternate Titles

The following is the list of alternate titles which have been approved by the SCA College of Arms.

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>
King	Rege	Rex	Re	Roi	Rey	Rei
Queen	Reginâ	Regina	Regina	Reine	Reina	Raihna
Prince	Principe	Princeps	Principe	Prince	Principe	Principe
Princess	Principesâ	Princepissa	Principessa	Princesse	Princesa	Princesa
Duke	Duce	Dux	Duca	Duc	Duque	Duque
Duchess	Ducesâ	Ducessa	Duchessa	Duchesse	Duquesa	Duquesa
Count	Conte	Comes	Conte	Comte	Conde	Conde
Countess	Contesâ	Comitessa	Contessa	Comtesse	Condesa	Condessa
Viscount	Viconte	Viscomes	Visconte	Vicomte	Visconde	Visconde
Viscountess	Viscontesâ	Viscomitessa	Viscontessa	Vicomtesse	Viscondesa	Viscondessa
Master	Stâpan	Magister	Maestro	Maitre	Maestro	Mestre
Mistress	Stâpanâ	Magistra	Maestra	Maîtresse	Dueña	Mestra
Knight	Cavaler	Miles	Cavaliere	Chevalier	Caballero	Cavaleiro
Sir	Domnule	Eques	Sir	Sieur	Don [Doña]	Cavaleiro
Baron	Baron	Bâro	Barone	Baron	Baron	Barão
Baroness	Baroneasâ	Bâronessa	Baronessa	Baronne	Baronesa	Baronesa
Lord	Domn	Dominus	Signore	Seigneur	Señor/Don	Senhor
Lady	Doamnă	Domina	Signora	Madame	Señora/Doña	Senhora

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Catalan</u>	<u>Greek</u>	<u>Irish Gaelic</u>	<u>Scots Gaelic</u>
King	Rei	Basiléus	Ri/Righ	Righ
Queen	Reina	Basilissa	Banrion/Bean-righ	Bannrigh/Banrinn
Prince	Princep	Pringkepas	Prionsa/Flaith	Prionnsa
Princess	Princesa	Pringképissa	Beanphrionsa/Banfhlait	Bannaphrionnsa
Duke	Duc	Kómes tou stáblou	Diuc/Righ-cuicidh	Diuc
Duchess	Duquessa	Komitissa tou stáblou	Bandiuc	Bandiuc
Count	Comte	Komes	Cunta/Iarla	Iarla
Countess	Comtessa	Komitissa	Cuntaois	Baniarla
Viscount	Vescomte	—	Biocunta	Biocas
Viscountess	Vescomtessa	—	Biocuntaois	Bana bhiocas
Master	Mestre	Despotes	Maistir	Maighstir
Mistress	Mestressa	Despôtissa	Maistreas	Banamhaighstir
Knight	Cavaller	Strâtiotes	Ridire	Ridire
Sir	Senyor	Hippôtes/Kûrios	Sior/An ridire	a Shir/Shair
Baron	Barô	Barônos	Barun/Righ-tuatha	Thegn
Baroness	Baronessa	Baronôssa	Banbharun	Bannthegn
Lord	Senyor	Kûrios	Tiarna	Tighearn(a)
Lady	Senyora	Kuria	Bantiarna	Baintighearn(a)

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Old English</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Welsh</u>
King	Cyning/Kyng	König	Koning	Brenin/Teyrn
Queen	Cwene	Königin	Koningin	Brenhines/Teyrn
Prince	Ætheling	Prinz	Prins	Tywyfog/Teyrn/Edling/Gwrthrychiad
Princess	Hlaefdige	Prinzessin	Prenses	Tywyfoges/Teyrn/Edling/Gwrthrychiad
Duke	Eorl	Herzog	Hertog	Dug/Gwledig
Duchess	Hlaefdige	Herzogin	Hertogin	Duges/Gwledig
Count	Eorl	Graf	Graaf	Iarl/Gwledig
Countess	Hlaefdige	Gräfin	Gravin	Iarlles/Gwledig
Viscount	Thegn	Landgraf	Burggraaf	Isiarl/Gwledig
Viscountess	Hlaefdige	Landgräfin	Burggravin	Isiarlles/Gwledig
Master	Magister	Meister	Meester	Meistr/Cyfurdd/Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Mistress	Hlaefdige	Meisterin	Meesteres	Meistres/Cyfurdd/Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Knight	Cniht/Ridda	Ritter	Ridder	Marchog[es]/Cyfurdd/Dyl(y)edog/Pendefig
Sir	—	Sir	Mijnheer	Syr

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Old English</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Dutch</u>	<u>Welsh</u>
Baron	Thegn	Barun/Freiherr	Baron	Barwn/Bre(h)yr
Baroness	Hlaefdige	Barunin/Freiherrin	Barones	Barwnes/Bre(h)yres
Lord	Hlaford	Herr	Gebieder	Arglwydd/Boneddig/Bonheddwr
Lady	Hlaefdige	Herrin	Gebiedster	Arglwyddes/Bonesig/Boneddiges

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Danish</u>	<u>Mid. Norwegian</u>	<u>Swedish</u>	<u>Icelandic</u>	<u>Old Norse</u>
King	Konge	Konung	Konung	Konungur	Konungr
Queen	Dronning	Drottning	Drottning	Drotning	Drottning
Prince	Prins	Prinz	Prins	Prinz	—
Princess	Prinsesse	Prinzessa	Prinsessa	Prinzessa	—
Duke	Hertug	Hertogi	Hertig	Hertogi	Hertogi
Duchess	Hertuginde	Hertogafru	Hertiginna	Hertogafru	—
Count	Greve/Jarl	Greifi	Greve	Greifi	“Jarl, Greifi”
Countess	Grevinde	Greifafru	Grevinna	Greifafru	Greifynja
Viscount	—	—	Vicomte	—	—
Viscountess	—	—	Vicomtesa	—	—
Master	Hersker	Mester	Mästare	Meistari	Meistari
Mistress	Herskerinde	Mesterinde	Mästarinna	—	—
Knight	Ridder	Riddari	Riddare	Riddari	Riddari
Sir	Herre	Herre	Herr	Herra	Riddari
Baron	Baron	Baron	Baron	Baron	Hersir
Baroness	Baronesse	Baronsfru	Baronessa	Baronfru	—
Lord	Heere	Heera	Herre	Drottinn	—
Lady	Fru	Fru	Fru	Hefdharfru/Hefdharkona	—

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Polish</u>	<u>Czech</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Estonian</u>	<u>Finnish</u>
King	Król	Kral	Koroli	Kuningas	Kuningas
Queen	Krōlowa	Kralovna	Korolyeva	Kuninganna	Kuningatar
Prince	Ksiaz *	Knize/Princ *	Knyazi	—	Ruhtinas/Prinssi
Princess	Ksiezna *	Knezna/Princezna *	Knyaginya	—	Ruhtinatar/Prinsessa
Duke	Ksiaz *	Vévoda	Gertsog	—	Herttua
Duchess	Ksiezna *	Vévodkyn	Gertsoginya	—	Herttuatar
Count	Hrabia	Hrab	Graf	Krahv	“Kreivi, Jaarli”
Countess	Hrabina	Hrab nka	Grafinya	—	Kreivitär
Viscount	Wicehrabia	Vikomt	—	—	Varakreivi
Viscountess	Wicehrabina	Vikomta	—	—	Varakreivitär
Master	Majster	Pan	Mastyer	Meister	Mestari/Maisteri
Mistress	Metressa	Pani	Mastyeritsa	Naismeister	Mestari/Maisteri
Knight	Rycerz	Ryti	Ritsar	Rüütel	Ritari
Sir	Pan[i]	Lord	Ser	Söör	Ritari
Baron	Baron	Baron	Baron	—	Vapaaherra/Paroni
Baroness	Baronowa	Baronka	Baronyessa	—	Vapaaherratar/Paronitar
Lord	Pan	Lord	Gospodin	Lord	Herra
Lady	Pani	Dáma	Gospozha	Leedi	Rouva

Notes: * Some of the Polish and Czech titles contained characters that couldn't be recreated

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>Albanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>
King	Kiraly	Mbret	Krall	Melech
Queen	Kiralynö	Mbretëshë	Kralice	Malchah
Prince	Fejedelem	Princ/Bir Mbreti	Prens/Emir	Nasi
Princess	Fejedelemlő	Princshë/Bijë Mreti	Prenses	Nasichah
Duke	Ban/Herceg	Dukë	Dük/Serdar	Alluf
Duchess	Banno/Hercegnő	Dukeshë	Dü es	Allufah
Count	Foispan/Grof	Kont	Kont/Beylerbey	Shilton
Countess	Föispanno/Grofnő	Konteshë	Kontess	Shiltanah
Viscount	Vicomte	—	Vikont/Pasha	—
Viscountess	Vicomte felesége	—	Vikontess	—

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>Albanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>	<u>Hebrew</u>
Master	Mester / Tanár	Kryetar	Üstat	*
Mistress	Mesternö / Tanárnö	Kryetare	Hanim	*
Knight	Lovag	Kreshnik	Sövalye	Parash[a]
Sir	Úr [Uram]	Zotni	Sör	Sair[ah]
Baron	Baro	—	Baron/Bey	Nagid
Baroness	Baronö	—	Barones	Nagidah
Lord	Gyula	Zoti/Bujar	Efendi	Reb
Lady	Asszony	Zönjë/Bujare	Hanimefendi	Rebbah

Notes: * Master [Mistress] of Arms: Ba'al[ah] Nshek
 Master [Mistress] of the Laurel: Ba'al[ah] Dafneh/Ba'al[ah] Meekzoh-ah
 Master [Mistress] of the Pelican: Ba'al[ah] Shaknah-ee/ Ba'al[ah] Chasidah/Nadiv[ah]

<u>SCA</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Sanskrit</u>	<u>Mongol</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
King	Malik / Sultan	Rajan	—	—	Ô
Queen	Malika / Sultana	Rajni	—	—	Jo-Ô
Prince	Amir	Kumarah	—	Wang	Denka / Ô-ji
Princess	Amira	Raja-putri	—	Kuêi Chu	Hi-denka / Ô-jo
Duke	Mushir / Musaitir	—	—	Kung Chüeh	Kô-shaku
Duchess	Mushira / Musaitira	—	—	Nü Kung	Kô-shaku-fujin
Count	Qadi	—	—	T'a Hôu	Haku-shaku
Countess	Qadiya	—	—	Nu T'a Pó	Haku-shaku-fujin
Viscount	Naquib / Naqib	—	—	T'a Pó	Shi-shaku
Viscountess	Naquiba / Naqiba	—	—	Nu T'a Pó	Shi-shaku-fujin
Master	Mu'allim / Maulan	Svamin	—	Tzê	Sensei
Mistress	Mu'allima / Maulana	Svamini	—	Nü Tzê	Sensei
Knight	Faris[a]	Ksatriyah	Bahadur	Chi-sh h	Sensei
Sir	—	—	—	—chi-sh h	—
Baron	Shayk / Sheik	—	—	Nanchüeh	Dan-shaku
Baroness	Shayka / Sheika	—	—	Nü Nan	Dan-shaku-fujin
Lord	Sayyid	Arya	—	Chu	—san
Lady	Sayyida	Adhipati	—	Chu Fu	—san

Appendix 4 : Scribal Suppliers

Calligraphic and Book Arts Supplies [Update this listing](#)

Pendragon

PO Box 1995, Arlington Heights, IL 60006-1995

(800) 775-PENS (7367) - order line, (847) 870-9988 - phone, (847) 870-9989 - fax

drgnlady@pendrgn.com

A wide variety of calligraphic supplies, including pens, inks, paints, papers and gilding supplies. Catalog is available by request (may be a \$2.00 charge).

John Neal Booksellers

1833 Spring Garden St., Greensboro, NC 27403

(800) 369-9598 - phone, (910) 272-9015 - fax

JNealBooks@aol.com

<http://www.johnnealbooks.com>

Wide range of calligraphy books and artists materials, pens, and inks. Supplier for over 15 years. Catalog is available by request.

Paper & Ink Arts

[PO Box 35, 3 North Second Street, Woodsboro, MD 21798](#)

[\(800\) PEN-7772 - phone, \(800\) PEN-7773 - fax](#)

paperinkbk@aol.com

<http://www.paperinkarts.com>

A variety of books and materials for calligraphy and the book arts

Colophon Book Arts Supply

3611 Ryan Road, SE; Lacey, WA 98503-3860

(360) 459-2940 - phone, (360) 459 2945 - fax

<http://home.earthlink.net/~colophon>

Complete line of supplies for marbling, suminagashi and hand bookbinding. Catalog \$2.00

Talas

213 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001-1996

(212) 736-7744

Book arts supplies, catalogue available for \$5 prepaid.

The Gabriel Guild

6 North Pearl Street, Suite 404 E, Port Chester, NY 10573

(914) 835-7386 or (914) 939-7269

gabrielgld@aol.com

Traditional artist's supplies

Master John the Artificer (John Rose)

250 Emerson Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15206

jartificer@aol.com

<http://www.icubed.com/users/jrose/jartindx.html>

Period pigments

Sinopia Pigments and Materials

3385 22nd Street, San Francisco, CA 94110

(415) 824-3180 - phone, (415) 824-3280 - fax

pigments@sinopia.com

<http://www.sinopia.com>

Powdered pigments, binders, and other materials

Thompson Conservation Laboratory
 Jack C. Thompson
 7549 N. Fenwick, Portland, OR 97217
 tcl@teleport.com
<http://www.teleport.com/~tcl>
 Iron Gall Inks

General Art Supplies

Daniel Smith
 4130 First Ave. South, Seattle, WA 98134-2302
 (800) 426-6740
 General art supplies, papers, paints, brushes.

Dick Blick Art Materials
 P.O. Box 1267, Galesburg IL 61402-1267
 (800) 447-8192 - phone, (800) 621-8290 - fax
<http://www.dickblick.com>
 General art supplies, papers, paints brushes, gold leaf. Catalog available on request.

Papers and Parchment

Rick Cavasin
 68 Lightfoot Place, Kanata, Ontario, K2L 3L9, Canada
 613-591-8612
 cav@storm.ca
<http://www.niagara.com/~acavasin/rick/rcav.htm>
 Handmade parchment and vellum of various thicknesses, made from goat, sheep, calf. Dyed parchment in various colors, and sample packs are available. Check out his very informative web site.

Twinrocker
 P.O. Box 143, Brookston, IN 47923
 (800) 757-TWIN (8946) or (765) 563-3119 - phone, (765) 563-TWIN (8946) - fax
<http://www.twinrocker.com>
 Handmade papers and papermaking supplies. Can provide gelatine sized paper (more period than modern internally sized paper), and will make custom paper to your specifications.

Paper Source
 232 W. Chicago Ave, Chicago IL 60610 - (312) 337-0798
 and 1810 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge MA 02140 - (617) 497-1077
 Over 1000 kinds of papers, and bookbinding supplies. Also mail order with swatches available.

Dolphin Papers
 1125 Brookside Ave. G-900, Indianapolis, IN 46202
 (800) 346-2770
 Good prices on acid-free papers for printmaking, drawing and painting. Arches, Rives, Fabriano, Richard de Bas, Larroque, Lenox, others. Free catalogue and price list on request.

Paper Connection International
 208 Pawtuxet Avenue, Cranston RI 02905
 (401) 461-2135 - phone, (401) 454-1436 - fax
 Wholesale, mail-order distributors of mainly Japanese handmade papers. also Nepalese, Indian handmades.

Appendix 5 : Recommended Books [Update this listing](#)

The following list is not intended to be exhaustive; every scribe and illuminator has his own favorites.

Techniques of Calligraphy and Illumination

Bain, George. *Celtic Art, the Methods of Construction*. New York: Dover, 1973.
Standard how-to book on Celtic knotwork.

Society of Scribes and Illuminators. *The Calligrapher's Handbook*. Ed. Heather Child. New York: Taplinger, 1985.

Discussions on everything from papers & pens to quills and gold leaf.

Douglas, Ralph. *Calligraphic Lettering with Wide Pen and Brush*. New York: Watson-Guptill, 1980.

This is a good book for calligraphy instruction, particularly because it is spiral-bound and opens flat. Good for letter forms.

Drogin, Marc. *Medieval Calligraphy, Its History and Technique*. Montclair, NJ: Allanheld & Schram, 1980.

Excellent for lettering techniques and history, this has since been reprinted by Dover.

Grafe, Joyce. *Secreta, Three Methods of Laying Gold Leaf*. New York: Taplinger, 1985.

This includes gilding on Acrylic, Ammoniac, and traditional slaked plaster/white lead gesso.

Johnston, Edward. *Writing & Illuminating, & Lettering*. New York: Taplinger, 1977.

Pen cutting, working techniques, versals, gilding.

Johnston, Edward. *Formal Penmanship and Other Papers*. Ed. Heather Child. New York: Taplinger, 1971.

Lynskey, Marie. *Illumination for Calligraphers: The Complete Guide for the Ambitious Calligrapher*. Wellingborough, Northhamptonshire, England: Thorsons Publishers, 1990.

An excellent guide to illumination, covering many aspects from simple to complex. Covers lettering, painting, gold leaf, preparation of vellum, etc.

Nesbitt, Alexander. *The History and Technique of Lettering*. New York: Dover, 1957.

A good history of letter forms with examples.

Noad, Timothy & Patricia Seligman. *The Illuminated Alphabet: An Inspirational Guide to Creating Decorative Calligraphy*. Philadelphia: Running Press Book Publishers, 1994.

A very useful book combining calligraphy and illuminations into different projects based on different historical styles. Covers many techniques of calligraphy, painting, and gold leaf. Photographs of projects in various stages of completion are very helpful. Great for all levels.

Trudgill, Anne. *Traditional Penmanship*. New York: Watson-Guptill, 1988.

This book includes topics from setting up your work area to gilding. It includes traditional letter forms and modern variants.

"Crossed Quills". Ed. Julie Watkins. Urbana, IL: Folump Ent..

This periodical is published several times a year. Collected, it is a great resource for border ideas, scroll layout, versals, and scripts.

History of Calligraphy and Illumination

Anfuso, Linda (Megan ni Laine de Belle Rive). *A Palette of Period Pigments*, Compleat Anachronist series, #43. Milpitas, California: Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., 1989.

Written by an illuminator, this pamphlet is packed with information on what pigments were used in the Middle Ages, where to get them today, and how to use them.

Cennino d'Andrea Cennini. *The Craftsman's Handbook (Il Libro dell'Arte)*. Translated by Daniel V. Thompson, Jr. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1960.

A translation of a period treatise on several different arts, including varnishing, working with cloth, mosaics, and casting, as well as illumination. Good information on pigments.

de Hamel, Christopher. *Scribes and Illuminators*. (Medieval Craftsmen series). Toronto, Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 1992.

Many colored photos, some of unusual subjects. Thoroughly covers materials used in period, an excellent reference, despite its small size.

Lehmann-Haupt, Hellmut. *The Gottingen Model Book*. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri Press, 1978.

This facsimile of a fifteenth century German model book gives us a medieval master's instructions for illumination and making inks and paints. [out of print]

Thompson, Daniel V. *The Materials and Techniques of Medieval Painting*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1956.

Includes instructions for using many pigments, for panel painting as well as illumination.

Thompson, Jack C. *Manuscript Inks, being a personal exploration of the materials and modes of production*. Portland, Oregon: The Caber Press, 1996.

In addition to personal experiences, the author includes recipes and instructions for making ink, as well as a transcription of an artist's manual written in 1596.

Trump, Robert W. *A Brief Encyclopedia of the Materials and Techniques of Manuscript Illumination in Europe before 1650 AD*. The Potboiler Press, 1989.

With its alphabetically-arranged entries, this pamphlet is especially helpful when you come across in another book an unfamiliar term that the author doesn't bother defining. [paper pamphlet]

Weaver, Pat (Merewyn Sigrudsdottir). *A Critical History of Illumination in Gaul and France*, Compleat Anachronist series, #10. Milpitas, California: Society for Creative Anachronism, Inc., 1984.

The main article is rather dry. The final article, on Parisian workshops, is unusual and interesting; it describes the working environment of medieval scribes and illuminators, which is mirrored by Society scribes today.

Medieval Manuscripts Available in Facsimilies

The Book of Kells; Reproductions from the Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin.

With a Study of the Manuscript by Francoise Henry. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1988

The Hours of Catherine of Cleves.

Introduction and Commentaries by John Plummer. New York: George Braziller, 1966.

The Isabella Breviary.

Text by Janet Backhouse. London: The British Library Board, 1993.

The Lindisfarne Gospels.

Text by Janet Backhouse. London: Phaidon Press Limited, 1981. \$14.95.

The Luttrell Psalter.

Text by Janet Backhouse. New York: New Amsterdam Books, 1990.

The Manessa Codex: Die Minnesinger in Bildern der Manessischen Handschrift. Germany.*The Master of Mary of Burgundy.*

Introduction and Legends by J.J.G. Alexander. New York: George Braziller, 1970. \$25.00

Medieval Health Handbook (Tacuinum Sanitatis).

Text by Luisa Cogliati Arano. Translated and adapted by Oscar Ratti and Adele Westbrook. New York: George Braziller, 1976.

Old Testament Miniatures, A Medieval Picture Book with 283 Paintings from The Creation to The Story of David. (Manuscript known as The Maciejowski Bible.) Introduction and Legends by Sydney C. Cockerell. New York: George Braziller, 1975.*Prayerbook of Michelino da Besozzo.*

Legends by Patricia Corbett and Colin Eisler. New York: George Braziller, 1981.

The Sforza Hours.

Text by Mark Evans. New York: New Amsterdam Books, 1992.

The Tres Riches Heures of Jean, Duke of Berry.

Introduction and Legends by Jean Longnon and Raymond Cazelles. Secaucus, NJ: The Wellfleet Press.

Collections of Illuminated Manuscripts

Backhouse, Janet. *The Illuminated Page: Ten Centuries of Manuscript Painting in the British Library.* London: The British Library, 1997.

A book sure to inspire, it has many photos of manuscripts from all over the world dating from the seventh through the sixteenth centuries.

Bologna, Giulia. *Illuminated Manuscripts: The Book Before Gutenberg.* Avenel, New Jersey: Crescent Books, 1995.

A nice collection with many color plates covering manuscripts from the fifth century through the sixteenth.

The J. Paul Getty Museum. *Masterpieces of the J. Paul Getty Museum: Illuminated Manuscripts.* Los Angeles: The J. Paul Getty Museum, 1997.

Beautiful photos of the museum's manuscripts. From the tenth through sixteenth centuries.

Wilson, Elizabeth B. *Bibles and Bestiaries; A Guide to Illuminated Manuscripts.* New York: Pierpont Morgan Library, 1994.

The color plates are beautiful. The text is informative, thorough, and very readable.

Other Useful Books

Mayer, Ralph. *The Artist's Handbook of Materials and Techniques.* New York: Viking, 1981.

This is an excellent reference for techniques, their history, permanence of materials, etc.. It is aimed primarily at painters.

Appendix 6 : On-Line Resources

There are far more resources available through the internet than can be listed here, and of course sometimes useful sites will cease to exist. Still, it is hoped that these sites can get you started. There are many good manuscripts which can be viewed on-line, and other sites providing a wealth of information to scribes.

Outlands Award Badges

Replace drawing



Iron Hart



Flower



Stag



White Scarf



Sharparrow



Stag's Blood



Argent Hart



Stag's Heart



Silver Tyne



Golden Pheon



Silver Scirrup



Trefoil



Walker of the Way



Venerable Guard



Promise of the Outlands



Outlands ensign
(This is not an award)