

HERALDIC DISPLAY

Armory, Regalia and Modes of Address in the Adrian Empire Inc.

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I. ARMIGEROUS RIGHTS

- A. The right to display heraldic Arms in The Adrian Empire Inc. is reserved to Armigers except as noted.
- B. Any member of Adria may register Arms against the day they shall be permitted to display them. “Registrants” are those who have registered Arms with the Adrian College of Heralds.
- C. “Armigers” are those who have either been granted the right to bear Arms by the Crown or the Estates, such as by being granted the title of Lord/Lady, Baron/Baroness, Viscount/Viscountess, Count/Countess, and Prince/Princess, or those who have earned the right to bear Arms by virtue of being Knighted.
- D. Heraldic display by registrants and non-knightly armigers is restricted at different levels. See sections II and III.
- E. Heraldic display by knightly armigers and estates is regulated by rank and station. See sections II and III. Estate armory ownership is further defined in the bylaws of The Adrian Empire inc.
- F. Any registrant may display armory on period implements as approved by the College of Arms. (This means you can put your registered heraldry on your mug, plates, packing boxes etc. regardless of your status as an armiger so long as you follow the size regulations. See sections II and III.)
- G. Non-Armigers may not display registered Arms without the written consent of the owner, except as described in sections II and III.

II. PERSONAL ADORNMENT

All members may wear a badge affiliating them with an Estate or their personal Liege. The most common size is a 4" diameter circle but 4" by 6" rectangles and 6" by 6" square/lozenge shapes are not unknown. Badges may be worn anywhere, the most common placement is on the belt or chest. Registrants may use a badge to show ownership of objects.



Non-Knightly armigers may display their arms on their person in any shape so long as it is no more than six inches on its longest edge.
(Image is not to scale.)



K1: Blue belt, sword worn at the waist, silver or black spurs and a tabard displaying personal arms. May badge vassals and register an achievement with helm and crest only.



It is the sumptuary tradition of the knight combatant to belt his combat sword. All others should respect this sumptuary though there is no law behind it. If you wear a belted combat sword and you are not a knightly combatant or the squire of one, you may find yourself or your champion called to the field of honor in challenge. A combat sword is defined as "Any sword of appropriate size and/or appearance which gives the impression that it may be used in armored combat under the rules of The Adrian Empire Inc. Non-combat swords that are obviously worn as pieces of jewelry are exempt from this notion."

Bachelor: Unadorned blue belt, belted sword and silver spurs. (Traditional for combatants)

Minister: A red capelet, usually shoulder length.

Robe: A blue robe, hence the name of the rank.

Huntsman: Unadorned green quiver.

Variations: Allowing a squire to wear black spurs and a belted sword. (traditional Combat Knights prerogative)



K2: Silver spurs.

May register and display an achievement of arms as above with the addition of a torse and mantling.

Right of livery – Second level knights may display personal arms on all things including vassals.



Banneret: Silver spurs with gold rowels and/or jingle-bobs.

(Traditional for combatants)

Civil: Red capelet trimmed in silver

Master: Blue robe trimmed in silver.

Forester: Green quiver adorned in silver.

Variations: Blue belt adorned with silver trim (Subdivision specific)



K3: Gold spurs.

May add supporters to their achievement of arms.

Right of livery. - May require their non-armigerous vassals to dress using the registered arms of the K3. Vassal knights of equal or lesser rank may wear the badge of their Liege if they so desire but are not required to do so.

Third level knights are allowed a "Knight's chain" of silver. (See Chain of State)

Champion: Gold spurs with gold rowels and/or jingle-bobs. (Traditional for combatants)

Premier: Red capelet trimmed in gold

Doctor: Blue robe trimmed in gold.

Warden: Green quiver adorned in gold.

Variations: Blue belt adorned with gold trim (Subdivision specific).

III. FLAGS

All sizes are the maximum allowed and may be used as the standard size for each type.

Anyone may hang, hold or fly a *pennant* of 9" x 24" in any number, to show support of their subdivision, estate or chosen competitor. String a hundred of these along the border of your camp for a striking display!



A pennant may bear any registered device measuring not more than 6" by 6".

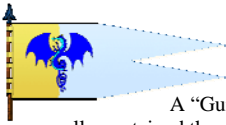


Registrants (Anyone who has registered heraldry with the Adrian College of Arms) may display a vertical *Gonfalon* measuring 18" by 24" with the hoist at the top 18". The fly may be of any style. (Yes, the tails count towards the total height.)

Combatants of all ranks may choose to adorn poll weapons with a *pensil* (a long narrow ribbon-like streamer) or two, or a triangular *pennant* as described above.

Unpainted shields are not allowed on the field of honor. Non-knightly combatants (even those with registered arms) must display the heraldry of the worthies or that of their house or chartered subdivision upon their shield until such time as they are armigerous and may legally display their own device.

All Knights combatant may display their personal arms upon a shield and adorn personal poll weapons with a triangular *Pennon* measuring 12" by 36" bearing their registered device or badge.



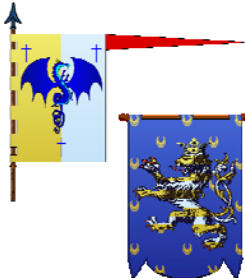
K1 Bachelor may display a horizontal *Pennoncelle* (shown) or *Guidon* of 24" by 48" with the hoist side measuring 24". The fly may be of any style and the tails count towards the total length.

A "Guidon" is a kind of precursor to the standard. It is a type of Pennoncelle that is similar to a standard in that it usually contained the colors of the bearers native land at the hoist and then the badge or device of the bearer towards the fly.



K1 Minister, Huntsman, Robe, Lord/Lady of (Royal) Court, Domain/Ship etc. may display a horizontal *Gonfannon* of 36" by 24" with the hoist along the top 36". The fly may be of any style.

A second level combat knight in Adria is known as a "Banneret". In history, a knight's flag (usually a swallow-tailed Pennoncelle of some sort) had its tails cut off during a ceremony turning the flag into a banner rendering the knight a "Banneret", a great honor.



K2 Banneret may display a vertical rectangular *Banner* measuring 48" by 36" with the hoist along the 48" side. Ethnic embellishments such as the *Schwenkel* (A triangular pensil attached to the fly) are allowable and encouraged. Embellishments do not count towards total length.

K2 Civil, Forrester, Master, Estates Minor, Lord/Lady of the (Imperial) Court (Formerly Lord/Lady Baronet/ess), Baron/ess of the Court may display a vertical rectangular *Gonfalon* of 48" by 36", (commonly called a "Hall Banner") the hoist along the top 36".



Estates Minor may display a single tailed *Standard* measuring 24" by 96" (2' x 8')
(A K2 is an estate minor and may display a personal standard.)



K3 and Estates Major may display a swallow-tailed *Standard* measuring 36" by 148". (3' x 12')

IV. REGALIA AND MODES OF ADDRESS

- All Adrians are considered to be of noble birth.

A. THEORY

1. CHAIN OF STATE

- a. A necklace is not a chain of state. A necklace is worn about the neck. Necklaces of all types are considered jewelry. They are not currently regulated by law and are not recognized in The Adrian Empire.
- b. Knightly Chains, Chainmaille Collars and the so called "Chain of State", hereafter called "Collars", are not necklaces in that they are attached to the wearers outer garment at each shoulder. "S" style collars, Cross-crosslet collars or Jeweled collars are recommended. Collars must be of a period style. The minimum style allowable is the unadorned woven chainmaille collar.
- c. A collar MAY NOT be made from the "Lampshade" chain commonly found at home improvement stores.
- d. Collars may be jeweled at the wearers discretion so long as the structural metal does not violate the following rules:
 - Collars must be made of or coated with a metal that will retain its true and represented color over time.
 - Brass is allowable in lieu of Gold.
 - Aluminum is allowable in lieu of Silver.
 - May not obviously be made of plastic.
- e. Third level knights are permitted a silver collar.
- f. Seated Estates Major as well as those who have received an Estate Major vote bearing retirement title are granted a gold collar.

2. CORONETS AND CROWNS

- a. All non-Chivalric nobility are entitled to regalia headgear;
 - i. Ranks of Baron and above are permitted a coronet or crown,
 - ii. Noble non-Chivalric ranks below Baron are permitted a circlet.
- b. The difference between a coronet and a crown is the rank of the person wearing it: Emperors, Empresses, Kings, Queens, Archdukes, Archduchesses, Dukes, and Duchesses all are entitled to a crown; all others so entitled wear a coronet. There is no stylistic difference; it is merely a matter of terminology.
- c. The difference between a coronet/crown and a circlet is that the former may have points, while the latter never does.
- d. There is no minimum or maximum size restriction on crowns and coronets.

3. RESTRICTIONS

- a. No one may employ heraldic display that is higher than their rank or station, yet all may make such display in a form that is equal to or less than their rank or station.
- b. Addressing someone with a form different from that listed for that member's station is neither prohibited nor discouraged, since forms of address are merely a way of showing respect.
- c. The Estates of a Kingdom may choose to further restrict or augment regalia as listed, so long as such restriction or augmentation does not conflict with this list nor prevent any member from making display as described herein.

B. PRACTICE

What follows are the regalia and modes of address for each rank in the Order of Precedence which has been registered by the Imperial College of Arms. Titles are listed in descending order of precedence, with Landed Estates listed by the name of the Estate rather than its rulers.

1. EMPIRE

Estate Major. Ruler may wear a crown. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Imperial Majesty*", "*Your Majesty*", "*Your Highness*", or "*Your Grace*". Ruler may be styled "*Emperor <name>*" or "*Empress <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation. May wear a gold collar.

2. IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE/IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCESS

The Heirs to the Empire. May wear a coronet.

May be addressed as "*Your Imperial Highness*" or "*Your Highness*". May be styled "*Crown Prince <name>*" or "*Crown Princess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

3. PRINCE/PRINCESS

Imperial Peer and Estate Major in own right. Retirement title granted by the Estates to former rulers of the Empire. May wear a coronet and/or a gold collar.

May be addressed as "*Your Imperial Highness*" or "*Your Highness*". May be styled "*Prince <name>*" or "*Princess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

4. FOUNDING VISCOUNT/VISCOUNTESS

Imperial Peer and Estate Major in own right. Title and Rank granted to the Founding Members of the Adrian Empire by the bylaws. May wear a coronet. May be addressed as "*Your Imperial Grace*" or simply "*Your Grace*". May be styled "*Viscount <name>*" or "*Viscountess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

5. COUNT/COUNTESS IMPERIAL (KINGDOM OF ADRIA EARL/COMTESS)

Imperial Peer and Estate Major in own right. Title and Rank granted by the imperial estates circa 1994 to those who wore the crown just after the creation of Adria. May wear a coronet. May be addressed as "*Your Imperial Grace*" or simply "*Your Grace*". May be styled "*Count Imperial <name>*" or "*Countess Imperial <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

6. ORDER OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS

Imperial Peer. Non-voting order granted by vote of the Imperial Estates. May wear a coronet and the silver-metal cord of the Order. May be addressed as "*Your Imperial Highness*" or "*Your Highness*". May be styled "*Prince <name>*" or "*Princess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

7. KINGDOM

Geographic Chartered Subdivision and Estate Major. Ruler may wear a crown and/or a gold collar. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Royal Majesty*", "*Your Majesty*", "*Your Highness*", or "*Your Grace*". Ruler may be styled "*King <name>*" or "*Queen <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

8. CROWN PRINCE/CROWN PRINCESS

The Heirs to a Kingdom. May wear a coronet and any other regalia as local tradition demands. May be addressed as "*Your Royal Highness*" or "*Your Highness*". May be styled "*Crown Prince <name>*" or "*Crown Princess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

9. ARCHDUCHY

Geographic Chartered Subdivision and Estate Major, ruled by an Archduke and/or Archduchess. Ruler may wear a crown and/or a gold collar. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Royal Grace*" or "*Your Grace*". Ruler may be styled "*Archduke <name>*", "*Duke <name>*", "*Archduchess <name>*", or "*Duchess <name>*" according to gender and preference, or may use a non-English translation.

10. DUCHY

Geographic Chartered Subdivision and Estate Major, ruled by a Duke and/or a Duchess. Ruler may wear a crown and/or a gold collar. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Royal Grace*" or "*Your Grace*". Ruler may be styled "*Duke <name>*" or "*Duchess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation such as "*Duc*".

11. KNIGHT THIRD LEVEL

Imperial Peer, Landed Knight and Estate Major in own right. May be styled "*Sir <name>*" or "*Dame <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation. Includes Knights Champion (combat), Doctor (arts), Premier (ministry), and Warden (archery). May wear a gold collar as an Estate Major. May wear a silver collar commonly called a "Knights chain".

12. COUNT/COUNTESS ROYAL

Royal Peer and Estate Major in own right. Retirement title granted by the Estates to former rulers of a Kingdom. May wear a coronet and/or a gold collar. May be addressed as "*Your Grace*". May be styled "*Count <name>*" or "*Countess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a translation such as "*Earl*" or "*Comtessa*".

13. MARCH

Estate Major, ruled by a Marquess and/or Marchioness. Ruler may wear a coronet and/or a gold collar. Rulers may also be styled Marquis/Marquessa. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". Ruler may be styled "*Marquess <name>*" or "*Marchioness <name>*" according to gender, or may use a translation such as "*Marquis*" or "*Marquessa*".

14. SHIRE

Geographic Chartered Subdivision and Estate Minor, ruled by a Viceroy and/or Vicereine on behalf of the Imperial Crown. Ruler may wear a circlet. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". Ruler may be styled "*Viceroy <name>*" or "*Vicereine <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

15. COUNTY

Estate Minor, ruled by a Count and/or Countess. Ruler may wear a coronet. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". Ruler may be styled "*Count <name>*" or "*Countess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

16. VISCOUNT/VISCOUNTESS

Non-voting retirement title granted by the Estates to former rulers of an Archduchy. May wear a coronet. May be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". May be styled "*Viscount <name>*" or "*Viscountess <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

17. BARONY

Estate Minor, ruled by a Baron and/or Baroness. Ruler may wear a coronet. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". Ruler may be styled "*Baron <name>*" or "*Baroness <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

18. KNIGHT SECOND LEVEL

Landed Knight and Estate Minor in own right. May be styled "*Sir <name>*" or "*Dame <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation. Includes Knights Banneret (combat), Master (arts), Civil (ministry), and Forester (archery).

19. BARON/BARONESS ROYAL

Non-voting retirement title granted by the Estates to former rulers of an Archduchy or duchy. May wear a coronet. May be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". May be styled "*Baron <name>*" or "*Baroness <name>*" of *<subdivision name>* according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

20. BARON/BARONESS OF THE COURT

Non-voting armigerous title awarded by any Imperial or Kingdom Crown. May wear a coronet. May be addressed as "*Your Excellency*". May use the style "*Baron/Baroness of the <crowns> Court*" after their name, where *<crowns>* is the name of the granting Crown, e.g. "*Baron of the Umbrian Court*" or "*Baroness of the Imperial Court*".

21. HOUSE

Estate Minor, ruled by a Lord or Lady. Ruler may wear a circlet. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Lordship*" or "*Your Ladyship*" according to gender. Ruler may be styled "*Lord <name>*" or "*Lady <name>*", or may use a non-English translation. Ruler may use the style "*Lord/Lady of House <name>*" after their name. May also use the style "*Sire <name>*" according to prior practice.

22. KNIGHT FIRST LEVEL

May be styled "*Sir <name>*" or "*Dame <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation. Includes Knights Bachelor (combat), Robe, (arts), Minister (ministry), and Archer (archery). Only a knight can make a knight.

23. LORD/LADY

Non-voting armigerous title awarded by any Imperial or Kingdom Crown. May wear a circlet. May be addressed as "*Your Lordship*" or "*Your Ladyship*" according to gender. May be styled "*Lord <name>*" or "*Lady <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation. May use the style "*Lord/Lady of the <crowns> Court*" after their name, where *<crowns>* is the name of the granting Crown, e.g. "*Lord of the Yorkish Court*" or "*Lady of the Court of Esperance*".

24. LORD/LADY PROTECTOR

Temporary position, acting as the Crown of a Geographic Chartered Subdivision for a period of less than 1 year. Carries precedent with the rank of their Subdivision, but should not wear the Subdivision's Crown. May be addressed as "*Your Grace*". Holders may append "*Lord/Lady Protector of <subdivision name>*" to their existing style while in office. (Example: "*Earl XXX, Lord Protector of YYY*".)

25. CANTON

Geographic subdivision of a Kingdom, Archduchy, or Duchy, ruled by a non-voting Viceroy and/or Vicerine on behalf of the Crown. Ruler may be addressed as "*Your Lordship*" or "*Your Ladyship*" according to gender. Ruler may be styled "*Viceroy <name>*" or "*Vicerine <name>*" according to gender, or may use a non-English translation.

26. MAN-AT-ARMS/LADY-IN-WAITING/PAGE

Job titles used for those who have exchanged pledges of fealty or service with any individual. Any individual may have a Lady-in-Waiting, Man-at-Arms, or Page.

- a. Man-at-Arms traditionally wears a green belt.
- b. Lady-in-Waiting traditionally wears a personal favor but green belts are not uncommon.
- c. Page traditionally wears a yellow or gold belt.

27. SQUIRE

Someone who exchanges pledges of fealty or service with a member or members of the Chivalry for special training. The title holds no official precedence and is not a requirement for advancement to Knighthood. May be styled "*Squire <name>*", or may use a non-English translation. Squires traditionally wear red belts. Only a Knight may have a Squire.

V. ORDERS AND MINISTRIES

A. ORDERS AND AWARDS

The following are Imperial-level Orders and Awards including regalia, badges, and criteria for admission.

Imperial Orders and Awards (except the Orders of the Fleur-de-lis, Table Round, St. Joan and Croix Fleuris which are Imperial Only) may have a local counterpart, meaning they may be awarded by the Crown of a Chartered Subdivision (any size), subject to prior approval by the Imperial Crown. In some cases, local orders have been adopted by the Imperial Crown. These Orders function at the Imperial level exactly as they do at the local level except as noted.

Those upon whom these honors are bestowed are styled as a “Companion of the Order of <Name of Order>” or “Recipient of the <Name of Award>”. Honorees may display the regalia and/or badge(s) as described. The badges of Adrian Orders are usually displayed as augmentations to registered arms and/or on the standard of a high ranking individual or estate. Badges of these orders may also be worn as belt or other favors by companions of the order.

Listed in descending order of precedence:

1. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS

[Fieldless], a Fleur-de-lis Or. (A gold fleur-de-lis.)

Admission is granted by vote of the Imperial Estates. Companions may wear regalia as described for Prince/Princesses but do not gain an Estate Vote per se, although individual members of this Order may hold Estates Votes in their own right.

Members of this Order have the following rights and privileges:

- a. Nominate for the titles of Lord/Lady and Baron/Baroness. If approved by the Local or Imperial Crown, the nominating member of the Order shall bestow the title;
- b. Nominate for Imperial and Royal awards. If approved by the Local or Imperial Crown, the nominating member of the Order shall bestow the award;
- c. In keeping with the Spirit of the Order and the Law, mindful of the Standards of the Imperial College of Arms, and respecting those functions traditionally performed by the Church of Adria: nominate for any other distinction, perform ceremonies and other functions, administer oaths, create and confer non-precedence-bearing distinctions and awards, and create non-precedence bearing orders and induct members thereto;
- d. Sit with Imperial Crowns as Peers and approach them without bowing; have Imperial precedence as members of the Imperial Family;
- e. Be addressed as "*Imperial Highness*"; New members may be nominated from within the Order. Members are appointed by the Imperial Estates General.

2. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE TABLE ROUND

Argent, a chalice Or. (White background with a gold goblet.)

This Order grants precedence equal to that of Viscount and Viscountess (non-Founding). Candidates may petition for membership or may be approached by a Companion of the Order. Candidates must hold Knighthoods in at least three different disciplines, and be approved by unanimous consent of the current membership of the Order.

3. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF SAINT JOAN

Argent, on a saltire Gules a lily Argent. (White background with a red X extending to the corners, at the intersection of the X, a white lily.)

This Order grants precedence equal to that of Viscount and Viscountess (non-Founding).

Candidates may petition for membership or may be approached by a Companion of the Order.

Candidates must be female and hold at least one Knighthood in any discipline, and be approved by unanimous consent of the current membership of the Order.

4. CROIX FLEURIS

Or, a cross fleury voided Azure between four roses Proper. (Gold background with a gold cross fleury outlined in blue between four red roses with green barbs and gold seeds.)

Established under Karl Kaiser and Elizabeth Empress

Recognized by the Imperial Crown when any member of Adria attains knighthood in all four disciplines. This order grants precedence equal to Baron of the Court. Companions of this order may augment their arms with a badge of the order.

5. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE COMET

Sable, a comet palewise Argent. (Black background with a vertical comet, with the head at the top and the tail streaming down behind it.)

This order is given by the Imperial Crown at most once per reign, and grants precedence equal to that of Baron of the Court. It is given to individuals who through their enthusiasm and dedication contribute outstandingly to the betterment of the Adrian Empire and its populace.

6. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE NEBULA

Sable, a semy of estoiles in gorges Argent. (Black background with a spiral of white estoiles.)

Estoiles are six-pointed stars whose points are elongated and wavy.

This order is given by the Imperial Crown at most once per reign, and grants precedence equal to that of Baron of the Court. It is given to individuals who through their enthusiasm and dedication contribute significantly to the betterment of the Adrian Empire and its populace.

7. IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE ESCALLOP

[Fieldless] an Escallop inverted Argent. (A white seashell, hinge down.)

This order grants precedence equal to Baron of the Court. The Order of the Escallop was created to acknowledge those members of Adria who mundanely served in the armed forces in the Middle East during a time of conflict while holding a current membership in Adria. The escallop was chosen for similar reasons as used in period; as a sign of pilgrimage.

When not displayed as a badge, the symbol of the inverted escallop is reserved via the grandfather clause. Only members of the Order of the Escallop are allowed to augment their personal arms with the symbol in dexter chief when an escallop inverted Argent is not a part of the main charge group or theme of the device. This does not preclude members from including inverted escallops of other tinctures in dexter chief nor does it preclude members from including inverted escallops of Argent on their arms when the charge is a part of a greater charge group or theme.

8. THE IMPERIAL ORDERS OF THE LION, HARP, QUILL, AND TALBOT

These are the four non-Knightly non-armigerous orders created to reward prowess in the fields of Combat, Arts, Ministry, and Archery, respectively. The badge for each Order has a red background, with the symbol of the Order in gold. These Orders are given by the Imperial Crown only once per reign to as many individuals as the Crown sees fit at the time. This non-armigerous order grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady.

9. THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CELESTIAL RAVEN

Gules, a raven close and in chief three estoiles in chevron Or..

Established under Stefan Imperator and Katayana Imperatrix

This order is given by the Imperial Crown at most once per reign, and grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady. It is given to ministers who through their enthusiasm and dedication contribute significantly to the betterment of the Adrian Empire and its populace.

10. THE ROYAL STAR

Argent, a mullet Or. (White background with a gold five-pointed star.)

Also known as the Star of Adria. This order grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady and is given annually by any Imperial, Kingdom, or Ducal Crown to individuals new to medieval recreation who through their enthusiasm and dedication contribute to the betterment of the chartered subdivision or the Empire and its populace.

11. THE ROYAL ORDER OF THE CROWN COMPANIONS

Wears a garter around the upper arm in a color determined by the wearer's rank. If the wearer is eligible for more than one color, only one garter is worn, traditionally the highest or oldest Knightly rank held, but it is generally up to the issuing Crown. This award is given annually by any Imperial, Kingdom, or Ducal Crown to individuals who display high standards of chivalry and good fellowship who by their period activities and demeanor contribute to the enjoyment and realism of events. This non-armigerous order grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady.

The garter colors are as follows:

- a. Non-Knight - White
- b. Knight Combatant - Black
- c. Knight Artisan - Blue
- d. Knight Minister - Red
- e. Knight Archer – Green

12. THE ROYAL ORDER OF THE QUEEN'S GUARD

Azure, a fleur-de-lis Or. (Blue background with a gold fleur-de-lis.)

These are the ancient Arms of the Empire, which have been retained to honor the most noble and chivalrous of our Combatants. This order grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady. This award is given annually by any Imperial, Kingdom, or Ducal Crown to individuals who display extraordinary skill, chivalry, and style on the battlefield.

13. THE NOBLE ORDER OF THE CROWN GUARDS

Sable, two spears in saltire Or. (Black background with two crossed gold spears.)

This order grants precedence equal to that of Lord or Lady. This award is given by any Great Estate (Knight Third Level, Founding Viscount, March, or Count/ess Royal) to individuals who display extraordinary examples of courage, chivalry and grace on the battlefield.

14. THE CROWN SEAL OF EXCELLENCE

[Fieldless], a fleur-de-lis Or. (A gold fleur-de-lis.)

Given once per reign at most by the Imperial Crown to guilds and other non-Estate groups for achieving excellence in their field of work. This order bears no precedence, but groups so honored may augment their registered arms with a gold fleur-de-lis.

15. THE RISING STAR OF ADRIA

Argent, a mullet Or. (White background with a gold star.)

Given no more than once per reign by the Imperial Crown to young Estates within the Empire for exceeding all expectations with recruitment, enthusiasm, or excellence. This non-armigerous order bears no precedence, but Estates so honored may augment their registered arms with a gold star.

16. ORDER OF THE ROSE

Established by HIH Katayana Imperatrix and is predominantly a Terre Neuvian Order [Fieldless], a rose of varying tinctures. This heraldry is not registered or protected.

This order bears no precedence. The purpose of the order of the rose is to promote the gentler acts of chivalry in the form of dress and behavior and to foster romance and courtly love. To encourage gentlemen to perform acts of chivalry off the field as well as on. Members may be female 18 yrs and older. The order may give awards as favors to any gentleman who performs an extraordinary act in any of the following areas:

- **Red rose:** for romantic acts
romance was a big part of the era we play in, courtly love was a crucial aspect in the relationship between the gentlemen and the ladies of the land. Actions such as giving out roses to the women, bringing the ladies little gifts, or writing prose to honor them could all be considered romantic acts.
- **Yellow rose:** for courage and friendship
courage and friendship are two aspects in the relationship between the gentlemen and the ladies that need to be straightened. To receive a yellow rose, a gentleman should be a friend to all the ladies of the order. He should be courageous and go out of his way to assist the ladies in any way.
- **White rose:** for honorable actions
honor is an important characteristic that the ladies of our game strive to obtain. A cloak laid across a puddle, a lady receiving an escort when she is alone, or a wrap being offered when a lady is chilled. These are all actions that can be considered honorable, and that we would like to promote.
- **Lavender Rose:** For acts of Selflessness. (or Helpfulness) Often a gentleman will help a lady of our group out of goodness and kindness. Just outright selflessness, To carry our packages or help us into a Carriage. These acts are beautiful and wonderful and should be recognized.
- **Silver Rose:** for romantic acts, courage, friendship, honorable actions and selflessness through out the entire year. This Rose is given but once a year and only one is given per year. The Silver Rose is intended to be given at the subdivisions annual war or high feast. This is to be given by unanimous vote by the order to the Man who exemplifies the ideas of romance, courage, friendship, honor and selflessness through out the entire year.
- **Multi Colored Rose:** This is a Lifetime Achievement award. This rose has a pedal of each of the colors of the above roses including silver. Once a man has received all the other roses, he will be awarded a Multi colored rose. This is intended to save room on his belt and make a large statement that he is highly beloved and respected by the women of the group. All the older roses must be turned in to the order when he receives the Multi Colored Rose.

Only one award is to be given out each month, at the monthly crown event. This means that only one gentleman will be honored for his actions, every month in each kingdom. At the imp war, the women will meet to award a few more fun awards but only 12 roses can be given out each year, per kingdom.

The awards will be given out by a vote of all members of the order that are present at the monthly crown event of the kingdom. A noble woman will oversee the meeting; she will be called the matron. The members of the order will choose the matron at the beginning of each new reign. The members of the order must meet before closing court to nominate candidates to receive the rose for the month. The gentleman who finally receives the award will be chosen by a majority vote of the ladies present. A gentleman may be nominated and may receive no more than one rose of each color; the idea is to encourage all the gentlemen, not just a select few. This is to be the structure used in each kingdom.

Rules

first: the ladies of the order have the right to take away any favor they award. This is done only if the man wearing the favor offends a member of the order. An offence can be any action that insults a lady of the order, or the order as a whole. The offence must be filed with the matron and she will notify the gentleman, and he will have a chance to present his case at the next meeting of the ladies. The favor can only be taken away by a 2/3 vote of the women present at the meeting he presents his case at.

Second: the men who wear the favors given by the order can be asked to fight for any member of the order as their champion if they are offended or insulted. This gives a crucial link between the gentlemen who wear the order's favor and the ladies of the order. The gentleman has the right to refuse, if it would create a conflict he does not wish to be a part of.

Third: to be a member, you must fill out a membership form and turn it into the matron. A woman cannot vote until she has turned in her membership form. The membership form will be used to set up a phone list, which the ladies of the order can use to keep in contact with the other members.

Note: many of the young women in the kingdom of TN would be interested in creating a Jr. order of the roses, with the same structure but overseen by a noble woman who is a member of the Sr. order of the roses.

17. ORDER OF THE EMPRESS' GUARDS

[Fieldless], two spears in saltire Sable and over all a fleur-de-lis Or. (Two black spears making an "X" with a yellow fleur-de-lis on top of them.)

Documentation is being researched and will be included after confirmation.

18. ORDER OF ST. BRIDGET

Sable, a flame Gules and in base a stag's attire Vert. (Black background with a red fire over a set of green deer antlers.)

Documentation is being researched and will be included after confirmation.

19. ORDER OF ST. GABRIEL

Vert, a Maltese cross within a bordure Or. (Green background with a yellow Maltese cross within a yellow border.)

Documentation is being researched and will be included after confirmation.

B. MINISTRY BADGES

Ministers may wear these badges on their person, or fly an appropriate banner so their presence may be easily ascertained at an event, especially a large one. Imperial Ministers operating at Imperial Events may augment these banners with the gold fleur-de-lis of the Empire. Local Ministers may augment these banners with their local area's badge. All other Ministers not listed here may wear the badge of their local area, augmented by whatever design their local customs dictate, subject to registration by the Imperial College of Arms.

1. ARTS & SCIENCES

Purpure, an oil lamp Or (Purple background with a gold Aladdin's lamp).

2. MARSHAL

Sable, two swords in saltire Argent (Black background with two silver crossed swords).

3. PHYSIKER

Argent, a caduceus Gules (White background with a red caduceus). A caduceus is the medical symbol which consists of a winged staff entwined with two snakes, also known as the Staff of Mercury.

4. ROLLS

Azure, an open scroll Argent (Blue background with a white scroll).

Had been erroneously recorded as "Sable, an open scroll Argent."

5. MINISTER OF ARMS AND HERALD

Vert, a cross Or (Green background with a gold horizontal end-to-end stripe overlaying a gold vertical end-to-end stripe). During Court, the Court Herald should wear a tabard with the Arms of the Estate or Subdivision, not the green-and-gold, since the Court Herald is acting as the Voice of the Crown.

6. STEWARD

Azure, three Bezants (Blue background, three gold circles arranged in a "V" formation).

7. HOSPITALER

Azure, a chest Or (Blue background with a gold "Treasure" chest).

8. EDUCATION

Azure, an owl Or (Blue background with a gold owl standing face front with wings closed.)

9. JOUSTS AND WAR

Gules, two pollaxes in saltire and over all a sword Or. (Red background with two yellow pollaxes making an "X" and on top of that a yellow sword.).

Education	Documentation is being researched.
Information	Documentation is being researched.
Chancery	Documentation is being researched.
Justice	Documentation is being researched.

VI. THE GRANDFATHER CLAUSE

All physically-existing and previously-allowed items in conflict with this document shall be allowed so long as such items were in existence prior to the effective date of this Document (30 days after publication).

VII. POLICY and PROCEDURE

A consolidation of the various documents describing current policy and procedure for the College of Arms of The Adrian Empire Inc.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS:

*An Achievement of Arms is the display that has all the frou-frou stuff *AROUND* your shield.*

- First level knights are allowed a helm and crest
 - Second level knights are allowed a torse and mantling in addition to the helm and crest.
 - Third level knights are allowed supporters in addition to helm, crest, torse and mantling.
Supporters are the animals/monsters that look like they are holding up the shield on each side.
1. Showing your membership in an Order is appropriate on your Achievement of Arms. The badge(s) of the order(s) to which you belong may be placed anywhere around the shield on your achievement of arms so long as they do not obscure the main device.
 2. If you receive an award, that has a badge of its own you include that badge on your achievement of arms. You DO NOT augment your arms to show a badge unless it is specifically allowed for that award. **See *Augmentations*.**
 3. If you hold the favor of a person (Royal, Noble or Gentle) or group (Church, Estate: Major/Minor or Domain, Ship or other Group), you DO NOT augment your arms with the favor.

ARRANGEMENT:

1. Unless in some recognizable arrangement such as “in saltire”, different orientations of the crescent should not appear on the same shield.
2. In our Period there existed the concept of the creature being known by its posture: a bird displayed is almost invariably an eagle, an owl is recognizable only when close guardant, etc. The College of Arms shall follow this concept by default.
3. Creatures must be at a true diagonal, vertical or horizontal in order to be registered. Likewise creatures will be either fully facing front, back or to the side. Postures in partial profile are not allowed. Proposals which do not follow this rule shall be returned for a re-draw.
4. True period style must be used.
 - a. Two different types of the same category of charge may not be used on the same piece of armory. This includes combinations of sword, dagger, rapier, lion, Bengal Tiger, Catamount, Domestic cat and so forth.
 - b. Two swords in fess or Two rapiers in fess are both acceptable, while A sword and a rapier in fess is not.
 - c. Lions, English Panthers, Domestic Cats, and Bengal Tigers all conflict against each other. Cat is cat.
 - d. A cup and a tankard are in the same category.
 - e. All charges of the same type must be of equal weight.

ATTITUDE, see ARRANGEMENT

AUGMENTATIONS:

1. Charged cantons are a form of augmentation granted by the Crown and as such are not permitted to be registered by individuals unless sufficient proof is supplied to show that such augmentation has been granted (such as a copy of the Herald's Report showing the grant of augmentation).
2. There are a number of charges that only certain people in Adria can use. **See *RESTRICTED CHARGES***

CHARGES – MISCELLANEOUS:

1. All mullets of eight or more points are checked against suns.
2. Period "Knight" chess pieces are double-headed horses, not single-headed unicornate horses.
3. The "Nebuly" line of division is not unknown in our period, being used in the depiction of heraldic clouds ("Nebula" is defined by the Merriam-Webster dictionary as "...from Latin, mist, cloud; akin to Old High German *nebul* fog").
4. Paw prints of any kind, being completely unknown heraldically in our period are hereby disallowed.
5. The restriction on fleurs-de-lis is limited to the tinctures of Argent and Or. Fleurs-de-lis of any other tincture or fur, including Ermine and Erminois, are not restricted.
6. Suns may not be charged with anything besides roundels (the so-called "sun eclipsed").
7. Oriental-style charges including Mon, Dragons, armor and such being out of or scope are disallowed.

CHARGES ON CHARGES:

1. Any charge may be placed on any other charge so long as each is identifiable and separate and the result does not cause a conflict with any other rule contained herein.
2. A charge placed upon another charge **MUST** be of a contrasting tincture and must be placed **COMPLETELY** within the outline of the underlying charge or conjoined to it in such a way as to maintain the identifiability of each.
3. The addition or subtraction of foliage to a flower, plant, or tree is a form of placing a charge upon a charge and counts as a significant difference. This acknowledges the difference between "a rose" which has no stem nor leaves and "a rose slipped and leaved" which does. Note that this rule only allows for 1 CD to be granted regardless of the applied tinctures. Example: (1) "a rose Gules", (2) "a rose Gules barbed Vert, seeded Or", (3) "a rose Proper", (4) "a rose Gules slipped and leaved Vert", (5) "a rose slipped Proper". Items 1, 2 and 3 are heraldically identical as are items 4 and 5. Items 4 or 5 are granted a CD against any of the first three. This rule may also be used to describe 1 CD between "a tree" and "a tree blasted" or "a tree" and "a tree eradicated".

CHARGES - OVER ALL:

A charge placed on top of everything else on the device. Usually extending all the way to the edges of the device or, of significantly greater weight than all other charges or charge groups. So much so that the device is dominated by the "Over all" charge. An example: "Vert, a cross between four fleurs-de-lis Argent and over all a lion Or." In this case, the lion is the predominant charge, the cross is visible beneath it and the fleurs-de-lis' are visible at each corner.

While previous precedent does allow for the practice of placing an overall charge that has poor contrast with the background over an ordinary with good contrast, this does not extend to subordinaries such as roundels.

CHESS PIECES, see CHARGES – MISCELLANEOUS

CLEAR DIFFERENCE:

When checking for conflicts, a "Clear Difference" means a clearly identifiable and significant difference between two pieces of armory.

CLOUDS, see CHARGES - MISCELLANEOUS

COLORS, see RULE OF TINCTURE

CONFLICT:

Conflict exists when two pieces of armory have no more than one point of “Clear Difference” between them. No conflict is called with armory a registrant already possesses. The system of conflict checking is in place to prevent two individuals from having armory that is too similar. It does not apply to individuals who are registering badges with the same motif as their registered arms. In other words, you cannot conflict with yourself. **See CLEAR DIFFERENCE**

CROSS

1. No difference is counted between the various types of Celtic Crosses.
2. Any treatment acceptable for the Cross is acceptable for the Saltire.
3. Crosses must be of a distinct and recognized type. (You may not refer to a cross with each arm in a different style.)

DIFFERENCES

1. Head position is not significant enough to count for a difference.
2. No difference is counted for maintained charges.
3. No CD is granted for “Queue-fourchy”, “Nowing” or “Crowning”. Multiple tails, knotting a tail and/or the addition of a crown to a charge is not significant enough to count for a difference.
4. The difference between the “Trippant” and “Statant” postures is insignificant and does NOT grant a CD.
5. Changing the tincture of the various body parts known as “Arming” (Claws and/or teeth), “Languing” (Tongues), “Crining” (Hair/Mane), “Ungling” (Hooves), “Queueing”(Tails) and “Attiring” (Horns/Antlers) and so forth are not significant and do not count towards differencing.

DIMIDIATION

1. The practice of splitting the left side of a husband’s arms and the right side of a wife’s arms and combining the result per pale. Not allowed in Adria.
See Marshaling

DIMINUTIVES

1. Diminutives of ordinaries are always to be used in multiple numbers. (A single bendlet, barrulet or saltorel is not allowable for example.)

DOLPHIN

1. The heraldic Dolphin is a monstrous fish-like beast with spiny fins and tusks. There is no evidence that either the mammalian dolphin or dolphin fish (“Mahi Mahi”) were ever used in period armory.

ENGLISH PANTHER, see PANTHER

ESTATE ARMORY:

See By-Laws writ B, 25 “Ownership” of estates armory.

FIMBRIATION see OUTLINES

FISH

The heraldic fish looks much like a natural salmon.

FLOWERS

ROSES:

1. Roses must be drawn in the heraldic style. Garden or “Tea” Roses are disallowed.
2. A rose counterchanged, when not counterchanged of the field is the same as a “Double Rose”.
 - a. A “Double-Rose” is a single large rose surmounted by a single smaller rose of a contrasting tincture.
3. The addition or subtraction of foliage to a flower, plant or tree counts as a significant difference. **See CHARGES ON CHARGES**
4. Roses of any tincture may be charged with smaller roses of any other tincture, EXCEPT in the red and white “Tudor Rose” combinations.
5. **TUDOR ROSE:** The College of Arms protects the Tudor Rose in its most identifiable and common forms.
 - a. The Tudor Rose is a protected charge, being only used by the mundane British Crown.
 - b. The Tudor Rose as defined in Adria: *“A red or white rose impaling, surmounting, quartering or otherwise combined with a rose of the other tincture when not a part of an over all scheme.”*
 - c. Acceptable examples of red and white rose usage include but are not necessarily limited to:
 - i. “Quarterly Gules and Argent, in cross four roses Counterchanged.”
 - ii. “Per pale Argent and Gules, in pale three roses Counterchanged.”
 - d. Unacceptable uses include but are not limited to:
 - i. “Azure, three roses per pale Argent and Gules.”
 - ii. “Per saltire Vert and Or, in saltire four roses Counterchanged Argent and Gules.”
6. **FLEUR-DE-LIS:** The Fleur-de-lis is a restricted charge in Adria only in the following tinctures.
 - a. OR (Gold/Yellow), limited to Chartered Subdivisions and Imperial Peers.
 - b. ARGENT (Silver/White), limited to the church of Adria and its assigns.

This restriction also applies to a partitioned fleur-de-lis, “per pale” or “per fess” for example. “Azure, semy-de-lis Or” is not registerable in Adria as it is reserved for use by France.

FURS:

There is no restriction on the use of fur in Adrian heraldry.

There are two basic types of furs: "Ermine" and "Vair".

"Ermine" and its variants are really nothing more than charged fields (a tincture strewn with charges of a contrasting tincture) while "Vair" is a field comprised of equal parts color and metal in alternating bell shapes. When checking for conflict, furs are treated as if they are only comprised of the base tincture.

For example, "Ermine" is white with little black "Tails" strewn about. It is checked and conflicts against "Argent". "Vair" is normally white and blue bell shapes which suggest the skins of squirrels laid out and sewn together in rows and columns. "Vair" is checked and conflicts with "Argent" and "Azure".

The Ermines:



Ermine: "Argent, semy of Ermine tails Sable"



Counter-Ermine or Ermines (err-meens): "Sable, semy of Ermine tails Argent"



Erminois (ermine-wah): "Or, semy of Ermine tails Sable"



Peau (pay-un): "Sable, semy of Ermine tails Or"



Erminites (err-min-eye-ts): "Argent, semy of Ermine tails Sable exclaimed Gules"

It is possible to create an ermine. For example, "Gules, ermined Argent" appears in period. A "Constructed" ermine is produced using any pairing of color and metal not described above.

What makes ermine different from other strewn-charge fields is the way that it is treated in the emblazon. Unlike other strewn-charge fields, emblazons with ermined fields are depicted as if the field itself was cut out of a fabric with an overall ermine pattern. This creates the look where some of the tails are cut off at the edges. The only other strewn-charge field where this occurs is the French-only "Azure semy-de-lis Or". It does not occur with "Semy" or "Semy-de-lis" fields of any other tincture combination.

The Vairs:



Vair: "Alternating Argent and Azure bell shapes, each row inverted and beginning with the alternating tincture."



Counter-Vair: "Argent and Azure bell shapes in alternating rows conjoined base to base and point to point."



Vair-in-Pale: "Alternating Argent and Azure bell shapes in columns."



Vair-en-Point: "Argent and Azure bell shapes with the points placed opposite to the base of the one below."

Change the bells to T-shapes and you have "Potent"

It is possible to create variants of Vair and Potent. The phrases "Potenty" or "Vairy" are used when describing a non-default tintured Vair or Potent fur. For example "Per pale Vert and Or, a lion Vairy Counterchanged" would give you a lion with alternating gold and green bell shapes on a green and gold

field, all of it being split down the middle and the colors flip-flopped. Likewise, “Argent, a lion Potent Sable and Or” yields a lion colored with black and gold T-shapes on a white field. The Vairs, Potents and variants are all 1 CD away from each other.

FURTHER TYPES OF DISPLAY

Those who are not Armigerous may not display arms on their person except as noted. See **PERSONAL ADORNMENT** and **FLAGS**

HEADS:

1. Must be couped straight across or erased.
2. Must face full front or profile.
3. Are either single or multiple, meaning that there is no significant difference between two heads and forty heads. There is no CD granted for the use of multiple heads. For example “Azure an eagle Or” is counted identical to both “Azure, a double-headed eagle Or” and “Azure, a forty-headed eagle Or”.
4. No CD is granted for adornment. “a lion crowned” is the same as “a lion”.

LAYERING:

Each item or item group is considered to be a “Layer” on an emblazon.

1. Arms may not be excessively layered (more than four layers is excessive).
Augmentations may employ up to 4 or 5; pursuant to review by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms.

MARSHALING:

“Any design wherein the field is divided Per Bend, Per Bend Sinister, Per Fess, Per Pale, Per Cross or “Quarterly”, Per Saltire, Per Pall or Per Pall Inverted and wherein the charges on either side of the line of division are of different types or configuration.”

Marshaling is a way of showing relationships. It is different than dimidiation or the “Impaling” of arms in that marshaling is done with an entire piece of armory used in each section of the marshaled device and “Impaled arms” are split quarterly or down the middle either in per pale, per fess, per bend or per bend sinister and combined together to form a new piece of armory. The “Impaling of arms” was quickly abandoned by period heralds and is not done in Adria. Since the marshaling of arms does not create a new unique piece of armory, you do not have to re-register them.

Registered Adrian arms may be marshaled in the following cases and only using these field partitions: Per Pale, Per Fess, Per Saltire or Per Cross (“Quarterly”).

1. Husband and Wife (both armigers)
2. Armiger and Ministry Office
3. Armiger and Subdivision
4. Armiger and Estate

It is not permissible to marshal your arms with those of a Domain, Ship, Order or any other armigerous entity that is not a part of a chartered subdivision.

Restrictions:

It is not permissible to register a field divided “Per Pale”, “Per Fess”, “Per Bend” or “Per Bend Sinister” with different charges in each half of the field. The same rule holds true for “Quarterly” and “Per Saltire”. Unless the same charge is in each half or quarter, it is a form of marshaling and is not allowed. The only “Exception” is in the case of a quartered partition where two of the quarters are a simple uncharged tinctures. For instance “Quarterly Sable and Argent, in bend two eagles displayed Or” is allowable while “Quarterly Sable and Argent, in bend an eagle and a candle Or” is not.

Arms quartered with different charges is also marshaling and is not allowed.

MATRICULATION:

In order to import registered heraldry from any other recognized organization, a conflict check needs to be done and the registration paperwork from the other organization must be presented to the Imperial Sovereign of Arms for review. If the armory is indeed registered by the recognized organization, there are no conflicts with registered Adrian or mundane armory and the importing armory does not violate any major Adrian rules in effect at the time matriculation is attempted, the item may be registered in Adria. The determination will be made by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms. In cases where a conflict exists, Adrian registered arms trump imported arms.

METAL ON METAL:

Metal on metal is reserved specifically to the Imperial Crown and its agents.
See *RULE OF TINCTURE*

MONSTERS:

1. Monsters must appear in period style. **See *PERIOD STYLE***
2. English Panther **See *PANTHER***
3. German Panther **See *PANTHER***
4. Unicornate horses (horses with Unicorn's horns stuck on them) are not a Period motif; please use an actual Unicorn's head instead (which includes a beard and fierce gaze).
5. Heraldic Tygers are sufficiently different from regular members of the cat family that they are checked against Monsters and German Panthers.
6. It is permissible to construct a monster so long as period references are provided and period style is used.

MULLETS:

1. All mullets of eight or more points are checked against suns.
2. Mullets and estoiles of greater than six points are 1 CD away from mullets and estoiles of four or five points. Mullets and estoiles of four, five, and six points conflict with each other. Mullets and estoiles of greater than six points conflict with each other and with suns. **See *CHARGES – MISCELLANEOUS***
3. Inverted mullets are not found in period heraldry and are therefore not allowed in Adria. This includes the “inverted mullet voided and interlaced within an annulet” and variants upon that theme.

OFFENSIVE ARMORY

The Imperial Sovereign of Arms, at his or her discretion, may disqualify any piece of armory if it is found to be in violation of this policy.

Offensive armory falls into four categories:

1. **VULGARISMS**
 - a. Armory suggesting pornographic or scatological themes would offend a significant portion of the populace of the Empire and will not be permitted.
2. **OFFENSIVE USE OF RELIGION**
 - a. Armory with either excessive or derogatory use of religious symbolism will not be permitted. This applies to all religions equally, and applies whether the offense is explicit or implied, or whether the presenter intended it or not.
 - b. Derogatory use of religious symbolism is defined as any element specifically degrading a particular religion.
3. **STEREOTYPES**
 - a. Armory suggesting derogatory ethnic, racial, or sexual stereotypes will not be permitted. This applies whether the stereotype is explicit or implied.

4. **OFFENSIVE POLITICAL THEMES**

- a. Armory suggesting social or political movements or events that may be offensive to a particular ethnic, racial, or religious group will not be permitted.
- b. Swastikas in any form or variation, even though they are documentable as period charges, are not permitted due to their mundane association with the Nazi political party.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

Registration in the SCA, ECS or other recognized organization means that there's a good chance that registration in Adria will follow but this is not always the case. See *MATRICULATION*

ORDINARIES

1. Ordinaries should be between 1/5 to 1/3 of the total width of the shield (measured across the top edge). If there are charges around the ordinary, it will of necessity be drawn closer to 1/5, if the ordinary is itself charged, it will be drawn closer to 1/3. If it is both surrounded by charges and charged, a balance between the two must be struck.
2. Diminutives of ordinaries are always to be used in multiple numbers.
3. Any treatment acceptable for crosses is acceptable for saltires.

ORIENTATION, see ARRANGEMENT

OUTLINES:

1. **“Fimbration”**: Outlining a charge with a thin line of contrasting tincture.
 - a. Metal is fimbrated with color.
 - b. Color is fimbrated with metal.
 - Complex charges may not be fimbrated.
 - Complex lines of division may not be fimbrated.
 - Peripheral ordinaries may not be fimbrated.
2. **“Voiding”**: Erasing the inside of a charge so that only a thick outline remains. Voiding is different from fimbration in that the ‘line’ is much thicker and the hollowed-out area must be the same tincture as the field.
 - Complex charges may not be voided.
 - Ordinaries or field partitions with complex lines of division may not be voided.
 - Peripheral ordinaries may not be voided.

The rule of thumb for fimbration and voiding is that the item in question is either a non-peripheral ordinary, or a simple geometric charge. Items with a complex line of division may not be fimbrated or voided.

The following ordinaries may be fimbrated or voided:

Pale, Fess, Bend, Bend Sinister, Cross, Saltire, Pile, Pall

Diminutives of these ordinaries may also be fimbrated, but not voided. This includes Pallets, Bars, Bendlets, and Bendlets Sinister.

Cotises of a Pale, Fess, Bend, or Bend sinister may be fimbrated but not voided.

This does not include field treatments based on these ordinaries, such as Paly, Barry, and Bendy which may not be fimbrated nor voided.

The following charges may be fimbrated or voided:

Roundel, Delf, Billet, Lozenge, Regular polygon, Mullet, Heart etc.

A roundel voided is termed an Annulet.

A lozenge voided is termed a Mascle.

OVER ALL, see CHARGES-OVERALL

OWNERSHIP OF ARMORY

Ownership of intellectual properties are described elsewhere and are out of the scope of this document. The College of Arms deals with the registration of armory. There are two types of heraldic registration in Adria. Personal and Estate. Estate armory is registered to the estate. **See *ESTATE ARMORY*** Personal heraldry is registered to the person who presents it to the College of Arms for registration. Once a piece of armory is passed, registration is in effect until the arms are stricken by judicial action, the armiger chooses to release it, or the armiger leaves Adria (for whatever reason). After a member leaves Adria, his or her registered arms are "Held" for three years before being released, upon which time someone else may use them. Once a persons arms have been released, it is as if they never existed in Adria, with the following exception: The personal heraldry of Ducal and greater crowns is protected for posterity regardless of the status of the member. This means that the personal arms of Ducal and higher crowns will not be released when and if a member leaves Adria and the allotted time passes. In such cases, the heraldry reverts to the College of Arms and placed in "Protected" status. If the member left Adria in disgrace, even protected arms may be rebated.

PANTHER:

A "Panther" is defined as any period representation of a mane-less big cat or other large "Cat-like" beast with or without flames issuing from its mouth and ears. When including a panther on an emblazon, the type of panther (Germanic or English) must be noted and if there are flames the term "Incensed" is used. There are two types of panthers recognized in Adria:

1. A "Lioness-like" mane-less big cat with or without spots, issuing flames from mouth and ears commonly called the "English" panther and classified under "Cat" for conflict checking. English panthers are almost always incensed. Multicolored spots are common and are the default but are not required.
2. A quasi-monster beast of different body parts (eagle claws, different heads etc.) known as the "Germanic" panther and classified under "Monster". Germanic panthers are never spotted.

Panthers of either type may be of any tincture. If spotted, the spotting must be of a contrasting tincture whether single or multicolor. Spots cannot be of the same tincture as the panther. (No sable panthers with sable spots). Spots by themselves are not significant and do not count towards difference. Panthers without spots and Panthers with spots will conflict against each other. The tincture of the flames by themselves is also insignificant and does not warrant a CD. "Argent, a panther Sable incensed of flames Proper", will conflict with "Argent, a panther Sable spotted Argent and Or incensed of flames Proper". However, the combination of flame and spots IS significant and is worth a clear difference. "Argent, a panther Sable incensed of flames Proper", will NOT conflict with "Argent, a panther Sable spotted Argent and Or incensed Purpure".

English Panthers will be checked against all other members of the Cat family, due to the fact that they have only the issuing flames which physically sets them apart from the rest of the feline world. The Germanic Panther will conflict against other Germanic Panthers and similar monsters.

PERIOD STYLE:

1. Monsters should appear in the same or a similar style to those found in period heraldry.
2. If a given piece of armory is difficult for an experienced herald to blazon, it's probably not period style.
3. "Life story" heraldry is a concept unknown in our Period and is therefore not allowed.
4. Having one charge between two other charges in this matter is reminiscent of "slot machine" heraldry and is not good style. **See *SLOT MACHINE***
5. Crescent moons with faces is a non-period heraldic motif and is not permitted.
6. Lightning flashes (also known as "Shazams") are 20th century in design and as such are prohibited in Adrian heraldry.
7. The motif of a roundel between an Increscent and a Decrescent is not a period heraldic style and is disallowed.
8. Celtic knotwork while certainly a period art form, is not a period heraldic style and is disallowed.
9. Pictorial heraldry is to be avoided.
10. Unicornate horses (horses with Unicorn's horns stuck on them) are not a period motif and are not allowed. Period unicorns always have cloven hooves, a goat-like beard and a fierce gaze. **See *MONSTER***
11. The placement of three dissimilar charges of equal weight in fess, pale, bend or bend sinister is what is referred to as "slot machine" heraldry and is disallowed in Adria as being poor style.
12. Having two different types of the same category of charge is not a period practice. **See *RULE OF SWORD AND DAGGER***
13. Medieval lines of division were drawn big and bold. Slim and elegant is not period for heraldry. In medieval heraldry charges were drawn to fill the space and be clearly identifiable from far off. Remember, the purpose of heraldry is identification from a distance.
14. We register period not modern heraldry. We use a quill pen, not a fountain pen. A cart, not an automobile etc. All charges used must be identifiable as being in existence prior to the year 1603.

PLANTS see flowers

POSTURE, see ARRANGEMENT

PROPER, see also TINCTURE, RULE OF

PRESUMPTION:

1. Charged cantons are a form of augmentation granted by the Crown and as such are not permitted to be registered by individuals unless sufficient proof is supplied to show that such augmentation has been granted (such as a copy of the Herald's Report).
2. There are a number of charges that no one can use. They are either presumptuous (claiming a mundane rank), or offensive. Examples of presumptuous charges include: Tudor rose, crowned shamrock, crowned rose. Examples of offensive charges include the swastika, flaming crosses etc.

Note: this list is not all inclusive.

PRESENTATION:

All armory must be presented in a period heraldic style. Overly modern design or allusion to modern insignia, trademarks, or other designs is not permitted.

See ***PERIOD STYLE***

RESTRICTED TITLES CHARGES AND TINCTURES:

1. Armory containing or alluding to titles, ranks, territorial claims, or restricted charges will not be permitted. "Azure, semé-de-lis Or" is reserved for the mundane French court and is not registerable in Adria.
2. The double tressure flory counter-flory is a distinctive feature limited to the Crown of Scotland. Its use in Adria is restricted to the currently registered armory of the Kingdom of Umbria since it is protected under the grandfather clause.
3. Both Gold fleurs-de-lis and Silver fleurs-de-lis are specifically restricted. See **CHARGES MISCELLANEOUS and FLOWERS**

SIMPLE ARMORY GUIDE FOR CONFLICT CHECKING:

The way that simple armory is checked for conflict is different than non-simple armory in that if the primary charge is substantially different, they are not in conflict even if only 1 point of difference may be counted. Simple armory is armory that only has one primary charge or group of charges.

Compare the following simple armory:

"Vert, a stag rampant Or", and "Gules, a stag rampant Or". These are in conflict.

"Vert, a stag rampant Or" and "Vert, a lion rampant Or". These are not in conflict.

The first set is in conflict because the primary charge is unchanged. The second set is not in conflict because the primary charge is substantially different.

Compare "Vert, three escallops Argent" and "Vert, three annulets Argent". These are not in conflict because the primary charge group is substantially changed.

Compare "Vert, in pale three crowns Or" and "Vert, in fess three crowns Or". These are in conflict because the primary charge group is not changed and change of arrangement only counts for 1 CD.

Compare "Vert, a pale Or" and "Vert, a fess Or". These are not in conflict because the primary charge is substantially changed (every Ordinary is substantially different from every other Ordinary).

Compare "Vert, a cross Or" and "Vert, a cross Argent". These are in conflict because the primary charge is unchanged and change of tincture only counts for 1 CD.

Compare "Vert, a lion rampant Or" and "Vert, a lion passant Or". These are in conflict because the primary charge is unchanged and change of posture only counts for 1 CD. Likewise, "Vert, a lion Or" and "Vert, a lion passant guardant Or" is in conflict since the change in posture is only 1 CD and the change in attitude of the cat's head is insignificant.

TINCTURE, RULE OF:

“Thou shalt not place color upon color, nor metal upon metal”

These are the acceptable tinctures in The Adrian Empire:

1. Metals
 - a. Argent (Silver or White)
 - b. Or (Gold or Yellow)
2. Colors
 - a. Gules (Red)
 - b. Azure (Blue)
 - c. Purpure (Purple)
 - d. Vert (Green)
 - e. Sable (Black)
3. Proper
 - a. The term "Proper" has been terribly abused in Adrian Heraldry in the past. Simply terming something "Proper" is not a way to get around the Rule of Tincture. "Proper" does not necessarily mean the real color of an item. It is generally used by beginning or less able heralds to mean simply "As found in nature" however, it more accurately means "The default heraldic tincture of the item" which is not necessarily its color in real life, if it even exists in real life. For example an heraldic dragon does not –really- exist. (as far as we can confirm anyway... Personally I think Santa Claus took them all up North and is using them to heat the toy factory) Yet, a "Dragon Proper" is universally accepted in heraldry as being green with a red belly. "A tree Proper" has a Brown trunk and Green leaves. "A Brown bear Proper" has brown fur black claws and a red tongue. "A rose Proper" is red with green barbs and yellow seeds. If it is also blazoned as "Slipped" it has a brown stem and green leaves and so forth. Proposal(s) containing things like: "Gules, a tree Proper" will be returned for violation of the Rule of Tincture. So will "Azure, a dragon Proper". For the purposes of determining if any item blazoned as "Proper" is in violation of the Rule of Tincture use the following formula: "If it is not a metal (Gold/Yellow or Silver/White) it is a color." Period. Good-bye, The End.
 - b. Blazoning a charge as "Proper" does not eliminate the need to conform to the Rule of Tincture.
4. The 50% rule
 - a. If at least half of a charge is laying on a tincture of the opposite type (for example, a color charge on top of a metal ordinary), then it's clear of the Rule of Tincture and may be registered if it is drawn in period style and **-ONLY-** if the first two affected tinctures do not violate the RoT. For example: "Per pale Gules and Or a pomegranate Proper" is in violation of the RoT but "Per pale Or and Gules a pomegranate Proper" is not in violation. (The "Proper" tincture of a pomegranate is green with red seeds.)

Another abuse in Adrian Heraldry has been the misunderstanding of the nature of heraldic furs. An heraldic fur is comprised of a field treatment using both color and metal and there are two main types of Heraldic Furs; "Ermine" and "Vair". **See FURS**

"Sable" was briefly considered an heraldic fur in ancient Adrian Heraldry but this is incorrect. Sable is obviously NOT comprised of metal and color. It is a single tincture.

The confusion probably results from the existence of the animal commonly called a "Sable" which is a type of weasel (*Martes zibellina*) a native of Russia, the fur of which ranges from dark brown (nearly black) to blonde and is used in the manufacture of fine apparel.

Non-standard or out of period tinctures may be found in pre-1999 Adrian Heraldry and/or in fairly modern examples of mundane heraldry. The following tinctures, being out of period, **will not** be registered in Adria:

1. Bleu Celeste (Sky Blue)
2. Brunâtre (Brown)
3. Cendré (Ash Grey)
4. Iron (Dark Grey)
5. Murrey (Purplish-Red)
6. Sanguine (Reddish Brown) – the color of dried blood
7. Teal (bright Blue-Green)
8. Tenné (Orange)

btw – Grey and Gray are the same thing. Grey is a “Colour” and Gray is a “Color” Get it? One is English and one is American.

ROSES, see FLOWERS

“SLOT MACHINE” HERALDRY, also see PERIOD STYLE

The placement of three {different or unrelated} charges of equal weight in fess, pale, bend or bend sinister is what is referred to as "slot machine" heraldry and is disallowed.

- Armory is “Slot machine” when there are three or more different types of charges (not counting ordinaries) on the same shield that are not interacting with each other. For instance “Or, a bell, book, and candle Sable” is slot machine. “Argent, on a bend between a bell and a book Azure, a candle Or” is also slot machine. So is “Per pall Gules, Azure and Argent, a bell and a book Argent and a candle Azure”. However, “Argent, on a bend between two crosses Azure, an open bible Or” is not slot machine. Neither is “Argent, a cross Azure between two goblets Gules” although having one charge between two other charges in this matter is reminiscent of “Slot machine” heraldry and is not good style.

SWORD AND DAGGER, RULE OF

Two different types of the same category of charge may not be used on the same piece of armory. This includes combinations of sword/dagger/rapier, lion/Bengal tiger/catamount/domestic cat and so forth. Two swords in fess or Two rapiers in fess are both acceptable while a sword and a rapier in fess is not. All charges of the same type must be of equal weight.

THIN LINE HERALDRY, also see ORDINARIES

Ordinaries should be between 1/5 to 1/3 of the total width of the shield (measured across the top edge). If there are charges around the ordinary, it will of necessity be drawn closer to 1/5, if the ordinary is itself charged, it will be drawn closer to 1/3. If it is both surrounded by charges and charged, a balance between the two must be struck.

TREES

The addition or subtraction of foliage to a flower, plant, or tree counts as a significant difference.

UNICORN, see MONSTER

VAIR, See FURS

VOIDING, see OUTLINES

RESTRICTED CHARGES:

Note: this list is not all-inclusive.

1. Crowns

- a. To have a crown or coronet in any number on your device you must first have sat the throne of a Geographically Chartered Subdivision or actually BE a Geographically Chartered Subdivision. This means you must hold one or more of the following: Prince/ss, Count/ess Royal, Viscount/ess, or be a voting Geographically Chartered Subdivision Estate (House, Barony, County, Shire, March, Duchy, Kingdom or The Empire of Adria).

2. Fleur-de-lis

- a. To have one or more gold fleur-de-lis on your device, you must be a Geographic Chartered Subdivision (Shire, Duchy, Kingdom), a Prince/ss, 3rd level Knight or be granted the right via The Imperial Crown through the Imperial Sovereign of Arms.
- b. Only sees and bishoprics of the church of Adria may display the silver fleurs-de-lis.

3. Blue Belt

- a. Only Knights may wear blue belts.

4. Silver Collar

- a. Only third level knights may wear a silver collar or “Knights Chain”.

5. Gold Collar

- a. Only seated Crowns and those retired crowns who have been granted a retirement title which carries an Estate Major vote may wear a gold collar.

DOCUMENTATION

1. QUESTIONABLE ELEMENTS OR STYLE

- Any questionable element or style must be documented with the same standards as are applied to Masterwork entries in Arts Competitions.
- At least three (3) references citing three different examples are necessary.
- Necessary for each piece of documentation is a photocopy of the title page of each reference, and a highlighted photocopy of the pages of the reference.

2. LIST OF SOURCES

- A list of sources of documentation shall be provided to each member of the Imperial College of Arms for the benefit of the populace. This list shall not be considered “All inclusive”.
- This list will be distributed freely to anyone who wishes it.
- Any reference not on this list shall not be considered invalid solely on the lack of inclusion but shall be judged fairly on its own merits.

3. LOCAL LIBRARIES

1. Local Sovereigns of Arms are encouraged to build up libraries of the references suggested by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms to aid presenters in the creation of period armory.

4. DOCUMENTABLE ELEMENTS

2. If an armorial element not registerable under the rules at the time of presentation is proven documentably to fall within the scope of the Empire, it shall be considered available to all presenters, not just the person who documented it.

REGISTRATION FORMS

1. FORMS

The approved form is available from the Imperial Sovereign of Arms, Regional Imperial Deputy, Local Minister of Arms, or online at:

<http://www.adrianempire.collegeofarms.net/Library.html>

- All presentations must be on the registration forms issued by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms.
- Incomplete forms will be rejected as if it was not received.
- The Imperial Sovereign of Arms, Regional Imperial Deputies and Local Ministers of Arms must publish a statement describing the number of copies required for each proposal upon taking office. (The Imperial Sovereign of Arms currently requires only one color copy.)
- Variants to the official form must be pre-approved by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms on a case-by-case basis.
- Electronic proposals will be accepted via the College of Arms website. Paper forms must follow all electronic proposals.
- Registration may not take place without a properly filled out paper proposal form even when an electronic proposal has been completed. It is the responsibility of the local minister of arms to forward properly filled out paper proposal forms to either their regional Imperial Deputy Sovereigns of Arms or to the Imperial Sovereign of Arms.
- Computer-generated images may be substituted for the outlines on the official form. If a custom image is used, it must completely overlay the outline image on the current proposal form.

2. SHAPES

- The heater shape on the registration form is there for the convenience of the heralds of the College of Arms. Individuals and groups may display devices and badges on any shape that was used in the “Adrian Period” for displaying armory and is allowed by the individual or group’s sumptuary right. Note that while the shape of the emblazon on the form is that of a squared off heater, the shape of a actual device is for the armiger and the herald creating the proposal to decide. Badges are usually round or lozenge shaped. Personal arms are usually depicted on a heater or other more stylized tournament shield. Whatever is correct for the period of your persona is fine. Keep it period. Baroque shield shapes are not be allowed as they are WAY OoP. “Flags” can be shaped like a flag, gonfalon, gonfanon, banner, standard etc. according you the sumptuary right of the bearer.

3. COLORS

Registration forms must be colored in clear **primary colors only**.

- Computer generated colors on forms will be accepted so long as the colors are clear and discernable. Color photocopies will not be accepted.
- Because of the impermanence of the media, forms colored with crayons, colored pencils, or pastels **will not be accepted**.
- Colored markers may be used but they must be only the clear primary colors. **The preferred brand of markers is *Crayola Classic Colors*.**

GLOSSARY

Armiger - An individual who has been granted the right to bear arms, either by being created a Lord or Lady, or by attaining Knighthood. Such individuals are said to be armigerous.

Armorial - (noun) (usually capitalized): The listing of blazons for each heraldic device registered in the Empire, alphabetically by the first name of the registrant. (adjective): of or pertaining to armory.

Armory - The art of visual heraldry. This includes shield designs, banners, and sumptuary rights.

Augmentation - Any addition to a registered device that is not specifically registered. Usually, the badges of awards and orders one may have can be used as augmentations. Crowns may grant augmentations to their subjects for whom no other award may seem appropriate.

Award - A title bestowed by decision of the Crown or vote of the Estates; these can include Lord and Lady, and also retirement titles such as Count or Countess Royal, or Prince or Princess etc.

Badge - The armorial device assigned to an individual, domain, or estate for use as the holder sees fit (usually used for marking members of an estate or domain, or for one's vassals). While a device or coat of arms says, "So-and so is here", a badge says, "this belongs to So-and-so".

Blazon - The specialized heraldic jargon for describing armory in such a way that a device or badge can be reproduced merely from the description.

Cabochon - A way of cutting a gemstone into a rounded half-dome shape. Because faceting of gems only appears very late in the Adrian period, use of cabochons is the easiest way to approximate a period look. There is no restriction on the color or clarity of cabochons used in Adria.

Canton - In heraldry, a canton is classified as a sub-ordinary, which takes the shape of the dexter chief (upper left) corner of the shield. Describing something as "in canton" means that it is in that quadrant of the shield.

Cartoon - See [line drawing](#).

Charge - Any item appearing on a device.

Coat of Arms - The armorial device assigned to an individual for their personal use, or assigned to an estate for its exclusive use.

College of Arms - Collectively, all of the heralds of the entire Empire. Also known as the College of Heralds. See [Imperial College of Arms](#).

College of Heralds - See [College of Arms](#).

Color Copy - A copy of the presenter's form which has the emblazon of their arms completely colored in. Crayola washable markers in the classic colors (get the fat ones) are a preferred brand.

Coronet - A crown worn by anyone other than a monarch (Emperor, Empress, King, Queen, Duke, or Duchess).

Coronet of Rank - A specific style of coronet or crown for use in armorial display. While the forms for actual crowns and coronets worn on the head may vary considerably, the style for armorial crowns, by definition, is fixed.

Crown -

1. The decorative metal band worn by the nobility during the Adrian Period. Specifically, such a headband worn only by Dukes, Duchesses, Kings, Queens, and the Emperor and Empress. The term for this headgear worn by any other rank is coronet.
2. Estate Holders may sometimes be referred to as "crowns", and the heads of Duchies, Kingdoms and the Empire may be referred to individually or collectively as "the Crown".

Device - A coat of arms that has been registered by a non-armiger; or any coat of arms in general.

Dimidiation - One way of marshaling arms, by joining the left half of one shield with the right half of another.

Emblazon - The drawn-out picture of a device. (Antonym: see [Blazon](#).)

Escutcheon - The "shield" shape. Also known by the Victorian word "heater".

Estate Holder - For the purposes of these rules: House Sires, Barons, Counts, Marquesses, Dukes, Kings, and Emperors (and their female counterparts) are all Estate Holders. While they hold their estates, they should not use their own arms, but display the arms of the estate they hold. If they have to act as an individual (for instance, while getting knighted), they may display their personal arms augmented with the appropriate coronet of rank to the estate they hold. The exception to this rule is the personal estate of second and third level knights. A knightly estate may register arms but it is not a requirement.

Fieldless - Refers to badges which have no background. Fieldless badges are useful for households to be made into pins or other jewelry to show a famous example of a fieldless badge belongs to the Prince of Wales: *Three ostrich feathers issuant from behind a scroll with the words "Ich Dien" (I Serve).*

Fleur-de-Lis - The primary emblem of the Empire of Adria. Fleurs-de-lis take many forms: for modern examples, see the emblem of the NFL football team New Orleans Saints or the emblem of the Boy Scouts.

Chartered Subdivision - A subdivision of the Empire directly beholden to the Imperial Crown; a Kingdom, Archduchy, Duchy, or Shire.

Goutte - A droplet shape. Gouttes have specific names in the heraldic language depending on their tincture:

Goutte de larmes (tear drops) = Argent

Goutte d'or (gold) = Or

Goutte de sang (blood) = Gules

Goutte d'eau (water) = Azure

Goutte d'huile (olive oil) = Vert

Goutte de poix (pitch) = Sable

Goutte de vin (wine) = Purpure

Hatching - A way of emblazoning a device using patterns of lines for use in engraving and other non-colored representations first used in England about 1623. **No longer used in Adria.**

Hatchment - Specialized display of an individual's coat of arms after their death.

Heater - A 19th Century term for escutcheon. So called because the medieval shield resembled a "heater" or iron.

Herald - One who practices heraldry. With a lower-case "h", it is a generic term meaning anyone from the most junior pursuivant to the Imperial Sovereign of Arms. With an upper-case "H", it is a specific rank in the College of Arms, denoting the herald serving a Duchy or a herald who has been raised in permanent rank from pursuivant.

Heraldry - What heralds do. This includes such things as voice-heraldry (doing court and town cryer) and book heraldry (designing coats of arms).

Impaling - A way of marshaling arms, by squeezing one coat of arms onto the left half of the shield to make room for another for example. This is the currently acceptable method of marshaling arms in Adria. **See Marshaling**

Imperial College of Arms - The Imperial Sovereign of Arms, Imperial Deputies, and the heralds, Sovereigns and Ministers of Arms for each geographic chartered subdivision.

Label - A horizontal stripe with dags, used to represent the heir to a coat of arms. Married couples may marshal their arms and place a label across the whole for their children to wear for example.

Landscape Heraldry - An invention of the late Elizabethan period and popularized in the 18th and 19th Centuries, it is more pictorial than medieval heraldry, and is characterized by the depiction of natural scenes rather than the medieval stylization. Also called "pictorial" or "album cover" heraldry. It is not permitted in Adrian heraldry.

Line Drawing - A copy of the presenter's form which is not colored in, just like a Monday – Saturday newspaper comic strip. In heraldic terms, this is called a **cartoon**.

Lozenge - The diamond shape found in common decks of playing cards. In the 19th Century, it was thought that women should bear their arms on this shape because they didn't use weapons. In Adrian practice, anyone may display their arms on this shape if they so choose.

Marshaling - The practice of combining two or more individual devices on one banner or shield. Couples, married or not, may marshal their arms together, and Estate Holders and Ministers may marshal their arms with that of the Estate or Office they hold. **See Marshaling**
Related terms, see [Dimidiation](#), [Impaling](#), and [Quartering](#).

Order –

1. Bestowed by decision of the Crown or, in some cases, vote of the estates, to individuals. Orders are always bestowed for specific reasons. Persons inducted into an order may call themselves a "companion" or that order.

2. A group of individuals banded together for some stated purpose, after the manner of medieval knightly orders. The Order of St. Bela is one such example.

Ordinary –

1. Any of various heraldic charges, usually broad geometric stripes such as pale, fess, and bend.

2. (usually capitalized) A listing of blazons for each heraldic device registered in the Empire, grouped by the type of charges in the armory.

Period - The Adrian period, defined as being from 1066 to 1603. Defining something as "period" means that it was known in Western Europe during that time.

Points – When used in reference to crowns and coronets, refers to the parts that stick up over the headband. Placement of points, while fixed for armorial coronets and crowns, is left up to the individual or Estate when creating crowns and coronets for actual use.

Precedent – A ruling by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms on a particular presentation that will affect future presentations and registrations.

Presence Banner – A custom once practiced in Adria, but now generally extinct. Once only registered by kingdoms and duchies, these were variants of the estate's arms to mark whether one or both of its rulers are present at an event. For example, a kingdom may have had a separate presence banner for its king and another for its queen, especially if the monarchs attended different events. Such a banner would say "The King (or whatever) is here". Some presence banners still remain listed in the Armorial. Today, the kingdom or ducal arms are preferred, whether one or both of the Crowns are present.

Presentation – This consists of all of the heraldic paperwork, including documentation, that is given to the College of Arms for registration. Usually a simple proposal form is all that is contained in a presentation.

Proper – A heraldic term used when a particular charge appears in its default tincture, which is not necessarily its color as it appears in nature. A *lion proper*, for instance, is by default tinctured *or*, while real lions are light brown with darker brown manes. This term may be used for any heraldic charge which has a defined default tincture: a *sword proper* is by default tinctured *argent hafted or*.

Pursuivant – A junior herald or a herald serving a shire or non-geographic estate. Pronounced *purse-WEAVE-ent*.

Quartering – One way of marshaling arms, by dividing the shield into four (4) pieces and arranging the two sets of arms in a checkerboard fashion. Some quarterings have more than four (4) pieces, especially when one (1) or more of the arms involved are themselves quartered or marshalled.

Registrant – What a person is called once they have proposed arms to the College of Heralds and the proposal has passed the registration process.

Registration – What a presentation is called once it has been approved and registered by the Imperial Sovereign of Arms.

Roll of Arms – Essentially a pictorial Armorial. Devices are emblazoned, whereas in an armorial, they are merely blazoned.

Roundel – A circle. Roundels have specific names in Blazon depending on their tincture and are usually capitalized:

Plate (silver plate) = *Argent*

Bezant (Byzantine coin) = *Or*

Torteau (cinammon cake) = *Gules*

Hurt (bruise) = *Azure*

Pomme (apple) = *Vert*

Pellet, Ogress or Gunstone (cannonball) = *Sable*

Golpe (wine in a cup) = *Purpure*

Sovereign of Arms – The Heraldic Minister in charge of the registration of armory in a kingdom. Individual Sovereigns of Arms may choose to use the gender-specific King of Arms or Queen of Arms at their own discretion or as local custom may dictate.

Submission – See [proposal](#).

Sumptuary Laws – The laws and customs which govern armorial display and regalia for various ranks. For example, the blue belt is the sumptuary right of Knights.

Tinctures – The heraldic colors. Tinctures are divided into two groups, the Metals: Or (yellow or gold) and Argent (white or silver); and the Colors: Gules (red), Azure (blue), Vert (green), Sable (black), and Purpure (purple).

SAMPLE LETTERS

○ RIGHT TO USE A RESTRICTED CHARGE

▪ SAMPLE 1

This letter is to certify that Charles the New has attained the rank of Court Baron and is entitled to all the Heraldic rights associated thereunto.

(signed)

Bruce the Robert

Minister of Rolls, Duchy of Utopia

• SAMPLE 2

This letter is to certify that the former Shire of Utopia has been raised to the level of Duchy as of the March 2004 Imperial Estates Meeting and is entitled to all of the Heraldic rights associated thereunto.

(signed)

Sir Richard the Chickenhearted

Duke of Utopia

PERMISSION TO CONFLICT

I, Baron Charles the New, mundanely known as Chuck Nuevo, do hereby give permission to conflict against my arms, *Per pale purpure and argent, a bend counterchanged*, to Hyde de Rhyneaux, mundanely known as Bob Viejo, for his device *Per pale purpure and argent, a bend sinister counterchanged*.

(signed)

MONTHLY REPORT

1. SAMPLE WITH ACTIVITY

Duchy of Utopia Sovereign of Arms Report - April 2004

Sir Merowald the Myopic, Dystopic Herald

Enclosed are the following presentations:

Utopia, Duchy of. Device: *Or, a pale gules*.

Charles the New. Device: *Per pale purpure and argent, a bend counterchanged, overall a baronital coronet or*. He wishes to retain his previously-registered arms, *Per pale purpure and argent, a bend counterchanged*, as a badge. See attached letter from the Minister of Rolls certifying that he has the right to the coronet.

Bruce the Robert. Device: *Vert, a fleur-de-lis or*. I told him he couldn't have a gold fleur-de-lis, but he doesn't believe me, so I'm sending this up anyway.

Hyde de Rhyneaux. Device: *Per pale purpure and argent, a bend sinister counterchanged*. See attached Letter of Permission to Conflict from Charles the New.

I taught a class in Basic Heraldic design at this month's tourney, with 12 people attending.

My email address has changed: It is now merowald@utopiaduchy.org

2. SAMPLE WITH NO ACTIVITY

Duchy of Utopia Herald's Report - April 2004

Sir Merowald the Myopic, Dystopic Herald

We had no heraldic activity this month.

Heralds may instead use the automated reporting mechanism built into the college of arms website.

HERALDIC WILLS

1. SAMPLE 1

I, John doe, mundanely known as John doe, do hereby will all of my registered armory to Jane Smith, mundanely known as Jane Smith, to hold in perpetuity. (*sign, date*)

2. SAMPLE 2

I, John Doe, mundanely known as John Doe, do hereby will my registered armory, "Purpure, two lions or" to Jane Smith, mundanely known as Jane Smith, to hold in perpetuity. I do hereby will all of my remaining armory to the Duchy of Brandenburg, to hold in perpetuity (*sign, date*)

3. SAMPLE 3 (IN THE ABSENCE OF A HERALDIC WILL)

(*in the absence of a heraldic will*) I, Jane Smith, mundanely known as Jane Smith, do hereby state my claim to the arms left by John Doe, mundanely known as John Doe, on the occasion of his passing on (*date*).

“INSTA-BOING” CHECKLIST

This list is from Argent Snail's Armory Insta-Boing Check List, by Dame Jaelle of Armida, Argent Snail Herald of the SCA College of Arms, Copyright 1993 by Judith Gerjuoy. It has been edited for Adrian use. You may see the original at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/boing.html>.

1. Is the submission dark on dark, or light on light? This is commonly known as the color on color, metal on metal rule. You cannot put color on color, or metal on metal.

For instance, you cannot have a sable (black) charge on an azure (blue) field. However, even items that are not in true heraldic tinctures must follow this rule. For instance a chipmunk "proper" is brown. Brown is dark. Therefore, it must be on a metal (light) field. Caucasians "proper" are considered metal, and must be on a dark field.

2. Is the submission slot machine? Armory is "slot machine" when there are three or more different types of charges (not counting ordinaries) on the same shield that are not interacting with each other. For instance "Or, a bell, book, and candle sable" is slot machine. "Argent, on a bend between a bell and a book azure, a candle or". is also slot machine. So is "Per pall gules, azure, and argent, a bell and a book argent and a candle azure". However, "Argent, on a bend between two bells azure, a candle or" is not slot machine. Neither is "Argent, a candle between two bells azure".

3. Is it marshaled armory? Marshaling is a way of showing familial relationships. It was done in the middle ages, but we don't register it in Adria. Therefore, the following arrangements are not allowed. First: you cannot have a field divided Per Pale with different charges in each half of the field. The same rule holds true for Quarterly: Unless the same charge is in each quarter, it's marshaling. The only exception is in the case of quarterly where quarters that are only a solid metal or color are also acceptable. For instance, "Quarterly sable and argent, in bend two eagles displayed or", would not be considered marshalled arms. This also holds true for Per Bend, Per Bend Sinister, Per Saltire, and Per Fess divisions. "Per bend sable and argent, two eagles counterchanged" is OK. "Per bend sable and argent, an eagle and a candle counterchanged" is not.

4. Does it use a forbidden charge or group of charges? There are a number of charges that no one can use. They are either presumptuous (claiming a mundane rank), or offensive. Examples of presumptuous charges include: Tudor rose, crowned shamrock, crowned rose. Examples of offensive charges include the swastika. Note: this list is not all-inclusive.

5. Does it use a restricted charge that the submitter is not entitled to use? There are a number

of charges that only some people in Adria can use. To have a crown or coronet on your device you must be a Count/ess Royal, Viscount/ess, or Prince/ss, or be a Subdivision or Estate (House, Barony, County, Shire, March, Duchy, Kingdom). To have a gold fleurs-de-lis on your device, you must be a Geographic Chartered Subdivision (Shire, Duchy, Kingdom), or a, Prince/ss, or 3rd level Knight. Only sees and bishoprics of the Church of Adria may have silver fleurs-de-lis. Only Knights may use blue belts. Note: this list is not all-inclusive.

6. Is the submission too complex? Our rule of thumb is that if the number of different types of charges plus the number of different tinctures used add up to more than eight, the submission is too complex. For instance, "Per bend sinister ermine and gules, a tiger rampant azure and a horse passant erminois, a bordure purpure semy of roundels argent ermined vert" would be too complex with four different charges (tiger, horse, bend and roundels) and 6 tinctures (argent, sable (the tinctures in the ermine), azure, Or, purpure and vert).

7. Are the bumpity lines drawn big and bold and butch? Medieval lines of division were drawn big and bold. Slim and elegant is not period for heraldry. In medieval heraldry charges were drawn to fill the space. Remember, the purpose of heraldry is identification from a distance.

8. Are the charges drawn in their medieval form? We register medieval, not modern, heraldry. We use a quill pen, not a fountain pen; a cart, not an automobile. All charges used must be items used in that form prior to the year 1603.