

LETTER OF REGISTRATION AND

RETURN

MARCH - APRIL 2016

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

This is the Official Letter of Registration and Return for the months of March and April, 2016.

Reports were received from the following chapters:

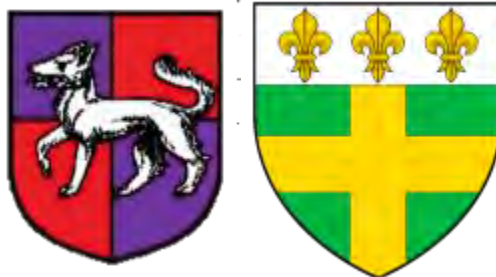
Alhambra, Cashel, Cathair na Caille, Gloucester, Glynmore, Konigsburg,  
Lancaster, Murrisk, Stirling

The following chapters did not send in reports:

Albion-Rayonne, Auroch's Fjord, Brandenburg, Brunico,  
Burgundy, Chesapeake, Connacht, Constantinople, Drachetor, Esperance,  
Malta, Monaco, Pembroke, Raven's Fjord, Roanoke, Somerset, Terre Neuve,  
Thinaria, Umbria, VarHeim, Wolfendorf, York

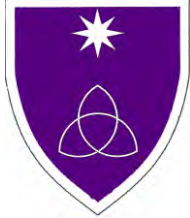
In Service to the Empire,

**DAMA ANTONIA LOPEZ-HAWK**  
**IMPERIAL SOVEREIGN OF ARMS**



## REGISTERED:

### ALHAMBRA:



Kress Fanning

Device 9000

Purpure, a triquetra and in chief a mullet of eight points all within a bordure Argent



Rose Fanning

Device 9001

Azure, a rose Argent barbed slipped and leaved Vert, in chief a mullet of eight points all within a bordure Argent

#### PERMISSION TO CONFLICT:

Permission from Sir Mangus Northhammer was given to conflict with: Azure, two battle axes crossed in saltire, in chief a mullet of eight points all within a border Argent.

### GLYNMORE:



Deputy Minister of Arms

Device 77-02

Or, a cockatrice Gules



Iollan McKenna

Device 8371

Gules, a bend Azure fimbriated Argent, overall a baronial coronet Proper

## LANCASTER:



Per fess Or and Azure

badge

38-00

## CORRECTIONS:

### STIRLING:



Barony of Try N' Aill

30-02

Azure, on a pomme fimbriated, a tree eradicated Argent, fructed Gules, and in chief a crescent Argent



Barony of Try N' Aill

30-02

Azure, on a pomme fimbriated, a tree eradicated, and fructed, and in chief a crescent Argent

## RETURNED:

None

## TRANSFERRED:

From: Kent

To: College of Arms – Historical  
Flag

From: Carn Mor Dearg

To: College of Arms – Historical  
Flag

Per chevron Or and Gules a bordure Sable

From: Mid'aen

To: College of Arms – Historical

Argent, on a pile inverted Azure between in chief two horses rampant addorsed , an axe Or.

From: Mann Abhainn

To: Collage of Arms – Historical

Flag

Or three lymphads Sable and on a chief Azure two mullets Argent

## REINSTATE:

None

## RELEASE:

### **ADRIA:**

Hippolyta                      Worthy  
Or, a horse forcene Gules.

Deborah                      Worthy  
Vert, a standing scale Argent

### **CATALONIA:**

Flag  
Per fess wavy Argent and Purpure, a dragon's head coupé contourné Purpure

### **BISQAIA:**

Eiliagh d'Aitzarra                      Device  
Vert, a bend sinister cotised Argent, overall a wolf courant Sable

### **KENT:**

House of Kent                      Device  
Gules, on a fess Argent a spider tergiant Sable

## HELD OVER:

None

## **Greetings unto the College of Arms of the Adrian Empire and all other interested persons.**

The topic this month is part one of a series on the subject of birds in heraldry. Typically, in Adria we divide birds into three types:

1. Raptors, ie eagles, falcons, ospreys and the like
2. Birds with unique postures, ie pelicans in their piety, peacocks in their pride, herons
3. All other birds, ie the several kinds of blackbirds, choughs, martlets, swallows, etc.

This article will be about Raptors, including how they were drawn in period.

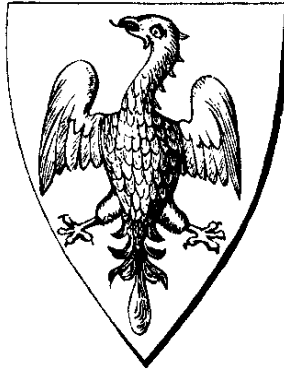
We will begin with the eagle, a very common bird in heraldry, particularly continental heraldry. The most common posture for eagles was displayed. Arthur Charles Fox-Davies, a famous figure in heraldic research circles that many of you are familiar with, notes in his *Complete Guide to Heraldry* that “Though the earliest rolls of arms give us instances of various other birds, the bird which makes the most prominent appearance is the *Eagle*, and in all early representations this will invariably be found "displayed.”



([https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AHeraldic\\_Eagle\\_06.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AHeraldic_Eagle_06.svg))

Displayed eagles can also be double or even triple headed. While there are theories that the double headed eagle may have come from marshalled arms originally, it actually predates the use of heraldry by a good bit.

The details of how eagles are drawn in heraldry changes with time period in country – earlier depictions include curled sections on the top of the wings, for example. The tail feathers change, the tongue may or may not stick out, the claws typically will be red for some times and match the bird for others. Some are shown with their wings elevated, the classic image of a displayed eagle, as in our example, while others have their wings “inverted”.



Eagle displayed, wings inverted, James Parker's A Glossary of Heraldry

It should be noted that wing position is considered cosmetic in Adrian Heraldry, much like the head position of a lion. While they are important to describing the bird, a change in wing position is not enough for a CD for conflict checking.



circa 1250



circa 1304



circa 1540



1848



German Emperor 1871-1917

1919-1933, 1950-present



German double headed eagles across several time periods. Note the differences in the tail feathers in particular. (source: <http://knights-of-the-northern-realm.wikia.com/wiki/Heraldry>)



The German *[Hyghalmen Roll](#)*  
*Fifteenth Century*



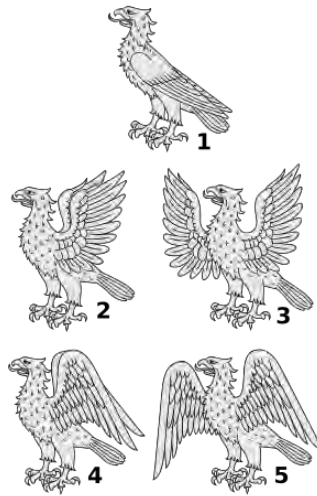
Segar's Roll late  
13th-century English



Die von Wosshaimb/xc.  
Multicolored eagle,  
Zacharias Bartsch, 1567

The other possible postures for eagles are close, volant and rising. While we allow eagles in the close posture, typically in period, eagles were displayed or rising, while falcons and hawks were close. (There is some disagreement about this point. Since eagles and falcons are the same bird for most heraldic purposes, it is largely immaterial which one is chosen.)

There are a variety of wing positions for rising, but again, all rising eagles are in the same posture for conflict checking.



1. Eagle close.
  2. Eagle rising, wings elevated and addorsed.
  3. Eagle rising, wings elevated and displayed.
  4. Eagle rising, wings addorsed and inverted.
  5. Eagle rising, wings displayed and inverted.
- Wikimedia - [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Eagles\\_in\\_heraldry#/media/File:Eagles\\_-\\_Heraldry.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Eagles_in_heraldry#/media/File:Eagles_-_Heraldry.svg)





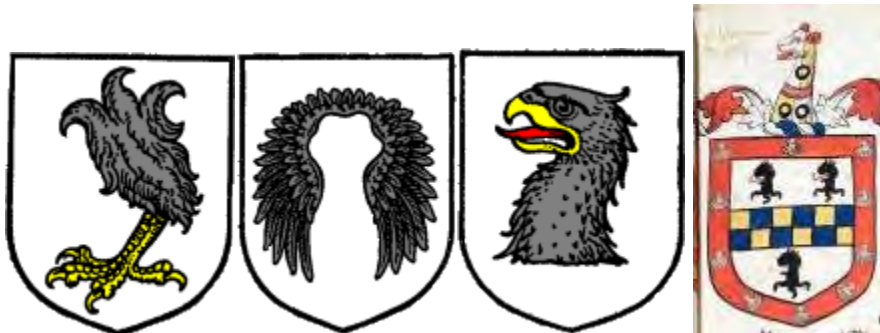
Some type of bird close, probably falcons: Matthew Paris, mid-13th century (<https://scaheraldry.wikispaces.com/Bird#Illustrations:-Period%20sources:-Eagles>.)

Volant means the bird is in flight. It is an uncommon posture for eagles in medieval heraldry:



From <http://myblazon.com/heraldry/glossary/v> (best I could find...)

Parts of an eagle may also be used, including the head, wings (single or double), and leg with claw.



From Fox Davies, A Complete Guide to Heraldry, plus perhaps an eagle's leg from a 15<sup>th</sup> century English roll of arms. That's my own identification, so it could always be a tree or something completely different, but I think it's a leg.

What other raptors are there? There are falcons and hawks (primarily called hawks only for purpose of canting), ospreys (white eagles), vultures (rare) and alerions. The last are legless and sometimes beakless eagles, primarily shown in the arms of the Duchy and House of Lorraine – alerion is an anagram of Lorraine:



Achievement of the House of Lorraine, 1890. Also shows some lovely diapering. The crest is a white eagle, versus the white alerion on the arms themselves.

What is the difference between a falcon/hawk and eagle besides the typical posture? Falcons are also frequently shown as “belled” or jessed, on one or both legs. They may also be shown as hooded.



Belled falcon from Fox Davies, Hooded falcon from the Royal Heraldry Society of Canada

Thank you for your attention and I hope to join you again for Part Two, non-raptors.

# Beltazure Herald

(Dame Constance Rosewall of Somerset)

