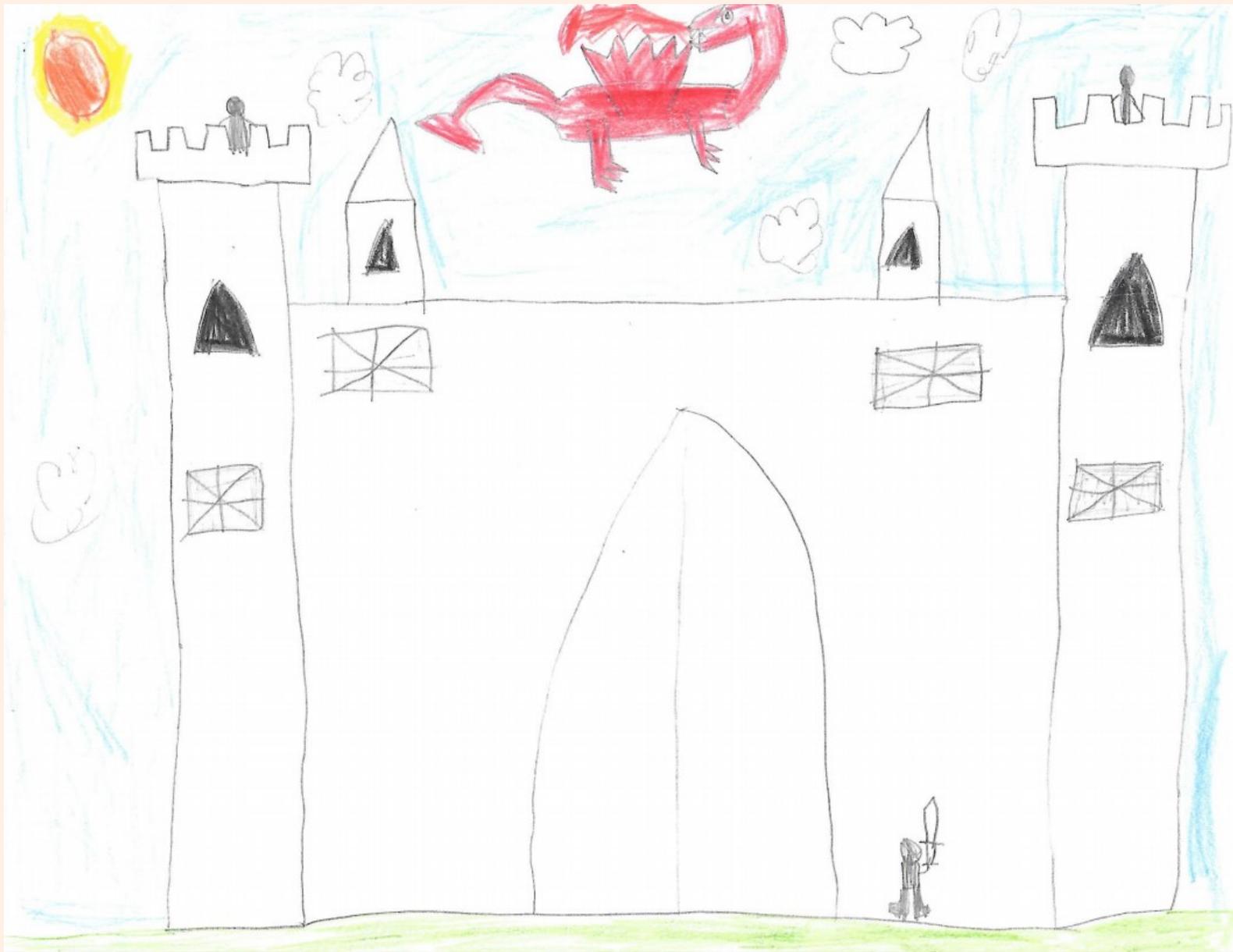


# FLAMMENS



# ALLES



Cover by Jonathan Fairchild

November 2016

Anno Societatis LI



# The Barony of Fenix



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Submissions for the next quarterly issue are due by November 20th, 2016. Please send officer letters, educational or entertaining articles, artwork, calendar updates, etc. Please include a signed release form with your submission.

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# Baronial Officers Page



## Baron and Baroness

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### Marshal of Fence

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### Minister of Arts & Sciences

Melissa di Constantino



### Thrown Weapons Marshal

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# Letter from the Baron & Baroness

Great things are happening in the Midrealm and in Fenix!

We have seen the Coronation of TRM Edmund and Kateryn, and certainly we are all especially excited by the selection of Their Heirs, TRH William and Isolde. The List was full of aspirants that we personally adore, but not all reside quite so close to home. We know that the Kingdom remains in good hands, and we expect many of us will have the opportunity to travel with our new Royal Family and assist where we can.

In Fenix we have several new officers, and we wish to sincerely thank all of you, both retired and new, for your service. We have been blessed with an excellent officer corps in Fenix, and for that we are very grateful. Thanks also to those stepping up as stewards and staff for our next three events in Fenix, bids for which we should be able to vote on at the November business meeting: Twelfth Night, Winter's End, and May Day. We still need a bid for our fall event next year – yes, coming right on the heels of the ambitious and successful Horses and Hounds. In addition, we still need to fill in more staff and volunteer positions – in advance, please – for each of these bids.

As most of you know, it is at Twelfth Night in Fenix that our Champions of the peaceful arts (Arts and Sciences, Bardic, and Games) are traditionally chosen. So that our artisans have some time to prepare, we will mention that a body of work including a “useful object” theme has been discussed, with more detail to follow.

Yours in Service,

*Wlf*  
Baron

*Sárnal*  
Baroness

## Baronial Calendar

Populace Gathering & Fight Practice: Every Tuesday from 7:00-10:00pm\*

Baronial Court & Potential Tournament: 1st Tuesday of each month at 8:00pm\*

Business Meeting: 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7:30pm\*

A&S Night: 1st and 3rd Monday of each month at 7:00pm\*

\*Held at Evendale Cultural Arts Center, 10500 Reading Rd, Cincinnati, OH 45241

Equestrian: November 20th and December 18th at Mane Gate Farm, 8676 East Bend Road, Burlington, KY 41005

Archery: The Archery Schedule is still being created. Check back next month or online!

# Letter from the Chatelaine

Unto the members of our great Barony do I, Coleta Rose, send greetings! I would like to welcome all the new people who have been joining us at our gatherings. I know that a group such as ours, with our different tenets and traditions, can seem overwhelming at first. The best advice I can give you is to not be afraid to ask questions and to consider getting involved. Our officers of state are always looking for deputies. There's our seneschal, who is the equivalent of the president of our local "chapter" and who runs our meetings. We also have a treasurer, whom we call the exchequer, and a secretary, whom we call the chronicler. In addition to these we have two other officers who don't have mundane equivalents: the herald, who calls the meetings to order, makes announcements, and can help you with choosing a name for your persona, and the chatelaine, who is here to make you feel welcome and help you learn the rules of our game. Along with these administrative personnel we have officers who help keep our gatherings safe and interesting: the marshals, who oversee the martial activities, the minister of arts & sciences, who presents different things for us to learn, and the signet, who is in charge of procuring the beautiful scrolls presented to members for various achievements. This is a very basic overview of some of the activities in which you could get involved. I strongly urge you to consider doing so, as our organization is completely run by volunteers and is only as strong as the number of people who are engaged in its growth.

I, personally, am the Chatelaine and am here as a resource for new members. I can help you sort out all these new words you hear, to learn the protocols of this new hobby you're exploring, and to provide loaner clothing for you to use at events. Please feel free to search me out at meetings and events! I can also host new member gatherings at my home at which we can sew garb, research personas, or just get to know one another. I look forward to working with all of you and making you feel at home in our group!

Yours in Service to the Dream,  
Lady Mary Coleta Rose, called Coleta  
coleta.rose.fenix@gmail.com  
513-324-4252

# Letter from the Chronicler

My Beautiful Barony,

It is with great pleasure that I give you this first issue of many! I have many hopes and dreams for what this newsletter can become, but I can't do any of it without you!

If you have something to contribute, please let me know! Art, articles, or even a little idea of something to bring life to the newsletter are all welcome. I am looking forward to the next two years and what they will bring!

Yours in Service,  
Lady Ernín

# How to Make Simple Sack Mead

By: Baron Hengist Hawardessune, C.G.M., C.S.O., A.P.F., C.R.C., A.O.A.

To put it in basic terms, mead is a wine fermented using honey. The earliest known record of honey being used as a fermentable, the Hymn to Ninkasi, dates back to the nineteenth century B.C., but we are not here today to talk about the history of mead. We don't need to know that, until recently, honey was considered one of the most valuable substances known to mankind. We don't need to know that there are cave paintings in Africa which depict honey gathering, or that the Egyptians were using honey as a sweetener as early as the fortieth century B.C., or that bee hives were one of the assets specifically counted in the Domesday Book. We don't need to know that fermented honey beverages are one of the most prolific and popular beverages the world has ever seen. We just need to know how to make it.

This article will walk you, step by step, through my process of making a Sack Mead, or just Sack, which is a strong, sweet honey wine. Before we begin, there are a few things I feel you do need to know. This is not what is commonly referred to as quick mead. While there is plenty of historic precedent for quick, or "green", mead, the process described in this article will take eight months to complete. Because we will want plenty of mead to enjoy while we are waiting for the next batch to finish, this recipe will make five gallons. With that being said, let's get started by taking a look at the equipment you will need:

- Bleach (or sanitation powder)
- Brewing bucket
- 5 or 6 gallon fermenter, with cork
- Auto siphon
- 4' of rubber hose (for the auto siphon)
- Airlock
- Bottle filler
- Bottle corker
- 2 cases of 750ml wine bottles (I prefer green)
- corks
- Large pot (at least 3 gallons)
- Large spoon
- Whisk
- Thermometer
- 17 pounds of honey
- 5 gallons of spring water
- 1 packet Lalvin D47 white wine yeast

Most of what you need can be found at your local brewing supply store. Some of what you need can be found at your local grocery store, and some of it is probably already in your kitchen. A quick note on honey: It is okay to use store bought honey, just make sure what you are buying is 100% pure honey. Some companies sell "honey product", which is not pure honey. I use honey from Deer Creek Honey Farms, which is a local honey farm and is available at local grocery stores.

Now, let's get started....

**Step 1:** Use the bleach, or sanitation powder, to sanitize all of your equipment. I have a bathtub in my house that I use for this. To sanitize, wash everything with the bleach once, then rinse twice. Wear old clothes, because accidents happen.

**Step 2:** In the large pot, bring 2 gallons of water to a rolling boil.

**Step 3:** Remove the pot from heat. Add the 17 pounds of honey. Using the large spoon, stir the solution until the honey is completely dissolved.

**Step 4:** Allow the honey and water solution to rest for 10 minutes.

**Step 5:** Pour the honey and water solution into the brewing bucket.

**Step 6:** Add the additional water, up to the 5 gallon point, and stir the solution together. You now have "must" (and unfermented wine).

**Step 7:** Wait for the temperature of the must to drop to between 80 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit, then use the whisk to pitch (vigorously mix) in your yeast. If you add the yeast when the must is too warm, it will kill your yeast. Using the whisk to vigorously mix the must as you are adding the yeast not only mixes in the yeast, but also aerates the must, which is important when you want your yeast to make alcohol. (Tip: chilling the extra water in your refrigerator, prior to adding it to the must, will help to cool the must quicker.)

**Step 8:** Using the auto siphon and the rubber hose, transfer the must from the brewing bucket to the fermenter. Then seal the fermenter with the cork and airlock. The fermentation should start to be noticeable in a few hours, up to a few days. You will know that fermentation has started when you see bubbles in your airlock.

**Step 9:** Every 30 days, for 8 months, rack the mead. Racking simply means transferring the mead back into the brewing bucket, cleaning out the fermenter, and then transferring back into the fermenter. Be sure to sanitize all of your equipment, including the fermenter, each time you do this. As you are racking, try not to disturb the yeast cake. The "yeast cake" is the sediment that you will see at the bottom of the fermenter. One of the reasons we rack mead is to get rid of the yeast cake, or sediment. Leaving the must sitting on an old yeast cake for too long will produce bad flavors. Another reason we rack our mead is, over time all of the dead yeast and such will precipitate out of the solution. This is why we should rack mead several times. As this happens the mead will become less and less cloudy, causing the flavor to be more clean and crisp.

**Step 10:** Transfer the mead into the brewing bucket (sanitize everything), then using the auto siphon, rubber hose, and bottle filler, bottle your new mead. Seal all of the bottles using the corks and bottle corker.

The only thing left is to enjoy and share your mead. Cheers!

# Resources for In-Period (Documentable!) Names

Written by Muirenn ingen Dunadaig (EK)

For the most up to date version of this article please be sure to check online at  
<https://sites.google.com/site/muirennruad/project-updates/resourcesforinperioddocumentablenames>

## Introduction

Not yet chosen an SCA name? Don't know where to look for ideas? Online resources are available to help you research an in-period, documentable name.

The SCA does not require you to have a persona name, so why bother? Best reason is that you get to control your own name when you take the time to choose it yourself. You don't have to rush your decision – try one on for size at an event, and if you don't like it, look further for a name that you're comfortable answering to. Are you the kind of person who is prone to multiple-culture or multiple-time period activities? Choose a name that bridges cultures or persisted over a long time period.

It's better to have flexibility when searching for your period persona name – decide on a culture and time period, and then look at articles that cover that area in those centuries. It's a lot harder when you come at the search with a name firmly in mind, only to find that it did not exist in the culture that you are interested in! It's important to realize that spelling has changed over time – the in-period spelling of a name can be quite different than the modern version, so try not to be too attached to a specific spelling.

The way that a culture formed a person's name followed some well-documented rules, and the way that those rules changed over time is also well-documented. Building a period-plausible or accurate name requires more than just picking a few historical name parts and putting them together – you also need to understand how names were put together in-period.

Different cultures had different beliefs about the combination of names with animal or color elements – Old Norse culture commonly considered being called something horse-related to be an insult, so you won't find a name like Snorri the Horse Rider among historical documents!

## Historically accurate versus historically plausible, what is that?

A historically accurate name will contain elements that are in-period for the same time period, location, and culture, and be constructed in the same way that an in-period name would have been. These are referred to historically accurate names.

A historically plausible name will contain elements that are compatible in location and general time period, but not be as exactly matched as an absolutely accurate name would be. Often a plausible name will mix cultures (English and Irish or Scottish) or combine elements from a few centuries apart.

Standards for Evaluation of Names and Armory (SENA) Appendices A and C have excellent tables on what name elements can be combined within what range of centuries to produce a period plausible name.

## Common requests: I want...

### a name that means \_\_\_\_\_.

Name meanings are actually a more modern thing, popularized by the baby name books and sites. In-period, names just didn't usually have meaning that way. Bynames were often descriptive or occupational, so you could look for a byname that has some of the meaning you are searching for - but your first name is just a name.

### the name I've been using in my (LARP, RPG, online gaming, etc.).

Here's the thing with fantasy and sci fi names - they are usually completely fictional. Or sometimes based on a fictional language (elvish, orcish, etc.) The chances that the fictional name you've been using can be documented are extremely slim. Sometimes heralds can find a name that sounds something like it, or comes close... But fictional things generally can't be documented. Why not take the chance to chose a truly medieval name, and develop a persona around it?

### a name that reflects my persona story (often combining different cultures, languages, or regions).

Persona stories are a lot of fun to create. Sometimes, you base it on your own family history, so there's a lot of personal meaning. However, names in medieval times did not mix and match from different cultures to try to demonstrate a zeitgeist of an individual's life. A person would be known by a name entirely from the culture that they were living in. That doesn't mean that you can't show off some heritage in your persona name. Catalina of Aragon became Catherine of Aragon while she was in England – that locative byname gives a nod to her family origin.

## What makes a good source?

- Primary sources are better than secondary or further removed.
- Scans of actual, original period documents are the best resource, bar none. Transcriptions can introduce errors in spelling, so always try to compare the transcription to the original scans.
- Spelling must not be normalized or modernized - most history texts modernize or standardize names.
- Most scholarly works will have an introduction that discusses whether the names were normalized or not, how the data was gathered and analyzed, etc.
- Look for a source with multiple spellings of the same name, and specifically for dated spellings. Without dates, that is not a reliable source.
- Speaking of dates, all resources must be dated before 1650, and 1600 is preferred.

## Generally reliable sources

- Scholarly or academic books or articles – more and more show up on Google Books all the time
- Articles found on the SCA-related sites listed below

## What sources should be avoided?

Online baby name sites, or anything that offers a “meaning” to a name are generally unreliable. Anything that does not tell you if the names are normalized or not, does not provide actual years for the name references, or does not include the name of the original source material.

Wiki sites, including Wikipedia – user submitted/curated data is not considered reliable.

Online geneology sites – user submitted/curated data is not considered reliable.

One exception is the Records Search on FamilySearch.org, which is based on historical documents. However, not all of the information in the Records has been verified as reliable, so even that has

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- Wiki sites, including Wikipedia – user submitted/curated data is not considered reliable.
- Online genealogy sites – user submitted/curated data is not considered reliable.
  - ◊ One exception is the Records Search on FamilySearch.org, which is based on historical documents. However, not all of the information in the Records has been verified as reliable, so even that has somewhat limited uses.

## How do I write up my documentation?

(From Alys's Guide to Picking and Documenting an SCA Name– See References for link.)

Whether sending in your name on your own or working with a herald (rules vary by kingdom), when you send a name in for registration, you need to be sure to provide the heralds with full and complete documentation, and a summary of what the documentation says.

At a minimum, documentation summary must include:

- The name of the article or book where you find the name;
- The author of the article or book;
- The url for any on-line source;
- The date given for the name in the source; and
- Proof of the name formation pattern, particularly if it is in a language other than English. Common name formation patterns can be found in Appendix A of SENA. Any patterns not found in Appendix A must be documented.

Example summary:

Mergery is found in “English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records” by Ary-anhwy merch Catmael (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>) s.n. Margery dated to 1583.

Potticary appears in Bardsley, A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, p. 617 s.n. Potticary, with this spelling dated to 1591. This naming pattern for English names is found in Appendix A of SENA.

If documenting a name from the Family Search Historical Records ([www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org)), at a minimum, you must include the name, gender, type of record, date of record, country of record, batch number, and URL.

Example summary:

Meliana Lopez; Female; Marriage; 12 Nov 1599; Nuestra Señora De La Consolación, Ballesteros De Calatrava, Ciudad Real, Spain; Batch: M86466-1 (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:FFHY-DT1>)

## Online Resources Listing

### General browsing with no culture or time period in mind

- Database of Medieval Names alphabetical listing - <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/database/alphalist.php>
- Dictionary of Medieval Names from European Sources – [www.dmnes.org](http://www.dmnes.org)

## Browsing by culture/location

- SCA Names articles found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names.html>
- Names articles found on the sites of SCA onomastic researchers
  - ◊ Aryanhwy merch Catmael - <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/names.html>
  - ◊ Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada - <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/>
- FamilySearch Records - <https://familysearch.org/search>
  - ◊ But use these guidelines to help you search, and stick to the approved batches -<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/familysearch.html>
- Numbered name reports and articles found on <http://s-gabriel.org/names/> (although use caution with the older numbered reports)

## References

- Alys's Guide to Picking and Documenting an SCA Name - <http://alysprojects.blogspot.com/2014/01/alyss-guide-to-picking-and-documenting.html>
- Choosing a Society Name: Hints for Newcomers - <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/dietmar/hints.html>
- SENA PN – the rules for registration of a personal name, <http://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#PN>
- SENA Appendix A – Patterns of name formation in various cultures/language groups, <http://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixA>
- SENA Appendix C – Patterns of mixing name elements among various cultures/language groups, <http://heraldry.sca.org/sena.html#AppendixC>

**Acknowledgement: I am grateful for the many classes and lessons I have taken from Yehuda Blue Tyger and Alys Ogress, East Kingdom submissions heralds past and present. As always, we see further when we stand on the shoulders of giants.**

**This class was first presented at Pennsic 44 (2015.)**

# The Awards of the Midrealm

Every issue I will be publishing the information for a few of the Midrealm Awards! If you would like to see all of the Midrealm Awards please visit: <http://www.midrealm.org/heraldry/awards.htm>. If you would like to recommend someone for an award you can do so at: <http://www.midrealm.org/op/recommend/login.php?from=/op/recommend/>

## Award of the Dragons Treasure

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ADT
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	This is the youth award and is given for exemplary service to the kingdom.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-2700
<b>Blazon</b>	(Fieldless) A dragon's gamb couped erect maintaining a roundel argent charged with a pale gules.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Jacob ben Solomon - Aug 13, 1987 by the hands of TRM Talymar and Eislinn
<b>Notes</b>	As an award, it may be granted to the same gentle more than once. The badge of the Award is frequently, but inaccurately, emblazoned with a green (vert) gamb.



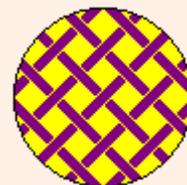
## Award of The Baton

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	AB
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	This award is given to the youth of the kingdom who have displayed chivalry and enthusiasm in the martial arts.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-2800
<b>Blazon</b>	Or, a flanged mace bendwise sinister sable.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Belle of Flaming Gryphon - Apr 7, 2001 by the hands of TRM Edmund and Kateryn
<b>Notes</b>	As an award, it may be granted to the same gentle more than once.

## Award of The Silver Acorn

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ASA
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	This award is given to the youth of the kingdom who have displayed enthusiasm and effort in the arts and sciences.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-2900
<b>Blazon</b>	Argent, on a pale gules three acorns argent.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Shavana Leigh O'Dell - Apr 7, 2001 by the hands of TRM Edmund and Kateryn
<b>Notes</b>	As an award, it may be granted to the same gentle more than once.

## Award of the Purple Fretty



<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	APFy
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Granted to a branch, guild, or other organized group of the Society for excellent service.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-308
<b>Blazon</b>	Or, fretty purpure.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Barony of Flame - Dec 15, 1973 by TRM Merowald and Gwendolyn
<b>Notes</b>	As a group award, this badge cannot be worn by an individual. It should be displayed on or with the group's banner or in some other manner when the group is assembled.

## Award of the Dragon's Teeth



<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ATH
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Granted to a branch, guild, or other organized group of the Society for excellence in group fighting.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-209
<b>Blazon</b>	Argent, on a dance between two broken dragon's teeth vert another argent.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Moonwulf's Rangers and Fighters of the Principality of Ealdormere - Aug 17, 1990 by TRM Comar and Lisa
<b>Notes</b>	As a group award, this badge cannot be worn by an individual. It should be displayed on or with the group's banner or in some other manner when the group is assembled.

## Award of the Dragon's Flight



<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ADF
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Granted to a branch, guild, or other organized group of the Society for excellence in group archery.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-809
<b>Blazon</b>	Argent, a pale vert scaly argent between four pheons vert.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Gwyntarian Archers' Guild and House Darkyard - Aug 17, 1990 by TRM Comar and Lisa
<b>Notes</b>	As a group award, this badge cannot be worn by an individual. It should be displayed on or with the group's banner or in some other manner when the group is assembled.

## Award of the Grove



<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	AG
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Given to groups who have shown proficiency in the arts and/or sciences or exemplary service in furthering such field.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-1200
<b>Blazon</b>	Per pale Or and argent, a hurst purpure.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Jaravellir Music Guild - Dec 11, 1993 by TRM Jafar and Catherine
<b>Notes</b>	As a group award, this badge cannot be worn by an individual. It should be displayed on or with the group's banner or in some other manner when the group is assembled

## Order of the Royal Vanguard



<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ORV
<b>Letters</b>	C.R.V.
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	Companions of the Order of the Royal Vanguard
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no Precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Those who have served the Crown as King's Champions or Queen's Champions.
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-1100
<b>Blazon</b>	(Fieldless) A demi-dragon rampant argent.
<b>First Recipient</b>	The Order was created on Oct 2, 1993. Fifty of the known previous King's and Queen's champions were inducted at that time by TRM Dag and Ilsa.
<b>Notes</b>	Induction into this order has been given to other champions, at the discretion of the Crown.

## Award of the Sapphire

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	ASL
<b>Letters</b>	R.S.L.
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no Precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Those who exhibit courtesy, grace, and honor to people of all ranks and exemplify what it means to be the embodiment of the dream..
<b>Law</b>	Midrealm Law XVII-1800
<b>Blazon</b>	(Fieldless) A step-cut gemstone fesswise azure.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Osmundus Thorkelsson - September 11, 1999 by TRM Ragnvaldr and Arabella.
<b>Notes</b>	This award was originally known as the Award of the Sapphire's Light.

## Order of The Rose

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	OR
<b>Letters</b>	O.R.
<b>Title</b>	None by virtue of this Order. However, the recipient will be of County or Duchy rank.
<b>Form of Address</b>	None by virtue of this Order. However, the recipient will be of County or Duchy rank.
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no Precedence (See notes) Conveys no Precedence (See notes)
<b>Reason Given</b>	Automatic to Consort upon descending from the throne after one full reign.
<b>Law</b>	Corpora VII.A.4.e and Midrealm Law IX-106
<b>Blazon</b>	(Tinctureless) A wreath of roses.
<b>First Recipient</b>	Diane Alene - Oct 10, 1970
<b>Notes</b>	The Order of the Rose is a Society-wide Order, though the governance and precedence varies from kingdom to kingdom. In the Middle Kingdom, the Order of the Rose has undergone several changes throughout its history. At one point, it was a polling order and conveyed a Patent of Arms to the recipient. During this time, it ranked equal with the rest of the bestowed peerages.

### Royal Augmentation of Arms

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	RAug
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Typically for service to the Crown above and beyond the call of duty.
<b>Law</b>	None
<b>Blazon</b>	At the Crown's discretionAt the Crown's discretion
<b>First Recipient</b>	The OP is missing data on this award
<b>Notes</b>	This is the lesser of the two augmentations. To be registered with the College of

### Kingdom Augmentation of Arms

<b>OP Abbreviation</b>	KAug
<b>Letters</b>	None
<b>Title</b>	None
<b>Form of Address</b>	None
<b>Precedence</b>	Conveys no precedence
<b>Reason Given</b>	Given for long and dedicated service to the kingdom above and beyond the call of duty, and when no other award would adequately convey the esteem in which the recipient is held by Crown and Kingdom.
<b>Law</b>	None
<b>Blazon</b>	At the Crown's discretion
<b>First Recipient</b>	Barony of Northwoods - Oct 4, 1975
<b>Notes</b>	This is the greater of the two augmentations. Though it conveys no precedence or rank, this is perhaps the highest honor that the Crown can bestow upon a subject, due to its rarity of use. To be registered with the College of Arms, the augmentation must follow most rules for submission.

