

ALTA STUDIA HERALDICA

Editorial Policies and (English) Conventions

1. General editorial policy and goals

This new academic journal is devoted exclusively to articles that are based on intensive research using current scientific techniques, and have been composed and presented in keeping with the practices and standards normal in academic journals in such related fields as history, art history, archaeology, anthropology, and linguistics — including the use of footnotes to indicate sources, bibliography, and the like, in keeping with the formal conventions indicated below. The principal goals of the journal are to raise the study of heraldic matters generally to a level of rigour, precision, thoroughness, and breadth that is at least comparable to the levels maintained in those and similar fields, and to connect our field as fully as possible to all of the other fields with which it shares themes, material, or approaches. To assure the highest standards possible, all submissions will be read and criticized by at least two established scholars knowledgeable in the field, normally including at least one member of the Editorial Board.

Those who submit articles are urged to employ a scientific approach to both conceptualization and terminology, and when possible to conform to or extrapolate from the systematic terminology proposed at the end of the journal. The Editor would appreciate any effort made by authors to follow these and the other conventions described below and exhibited in the journal. Submissions will not be rejected because of failure to comply; but it saves much time and labour if submitted articles are already more or less compliant with the norms that will be applied.

In recognition of the bilingual nature of Canadian culture at all levels, and to encourage collaboration among scholars of both language communities, articles will be published in both English and French, and in both cases a summary of the argument will be given in the other language. Contributors are urged to provide their own summary if they are sufficiently comfortable in the other language. (A version of this statement on policies and conventions in French for Francophone authors will be set on the website of the journal early in 2009.)

2. Thematic, Temporal, and Geographical Scope

The members of the Editorial Board of *ASH* welcome submissions on any subject within the broad multi-disciplinary field we shall call **heraldic studies**. By this we shall mean the systematic and historical study of what we shall call **heraldica**: a term we have adopted to designate the whole range of phenomena that have been of professional interest to the heralds of arms, at some time or other, and at least in one country. Such heraldica include the history and current state of the heraldic profession itself (to which we shall restrict the term **heraldry**), the history of its concern with the chivalric nobility and its distinctive activities, institutions, statuses, and lineages, and the history of its concern with the initially nobiliary **signs** of the four **heraldic families** we shall recognize, and the **codes** that govern their design, description, acquisition, transmission, alteration, combination, and use. A more extensive discussion of all of these matters, and of the novel distinctions we shall make among both the bodies of subject matter to be studied, and the disciplines and sub-disciplines concerned with studying them, is presented in the Introduction to the present issue.

For reasons of convenience, we shall continue to use the adjective **heraldic** to describe all forms of heraldica, including the signs and codes of the four families in question collectively, and to characterize the fields devoted to their study. Nevertheless, we wish to emphasize that this usage will often be inappropriate in particular historical contexts, and often exaggerates the importance of the role played by the heralds in the history of these emblems even when it did exist. Recent scholarship has made it clear that most of the emblems in question came within the professional sphere of the heralds (and thus became truly 'heraldic') only partially, and in many countries quite late in their development, if at all. It has also revealed that, like the codes that governed their use — especially the armorial code, traditionally misnamed the 'art or science of heraldry' — most of these emblems were in reality both *individually* and *collectively* created by their users. In addition, it has long been clear that the use of 'heraldic' emblems has persisted not only in colonial regions (like those of British North America and Canada before 1988) with only a very remote access to heralds with legal jurisdiction, but also countries (like the United States, Mexico, and most of the countries of Europe) where such jurisdictions have been abolished by secession, revolution, or both.

For these reasons, we shall regard as falling within the purview of heraldic studies the relevant aspects of the history both of the *chivalric nobilities* of Latin Christendom — which the heralds long served in all of their activities, and whose military equipment was always represented as the immediate context for the emblems of the armorial family, regardless of the status of the user — and of the other categories of person and body who eventually adopted the emblems in question: all of whom may be referred to as 'armigers'. We shall also insist on maintaining a sharp distinction between the history of *heralds* and their profession of *heraldry* — which has had no legal existence in the United States since 1783 — and that of *armigers* and what we shall call **armigery**: the possession, ownership, and actual use of arms and other armorial bearings or **armories**, with or without the advice or assistance of heralds. Most of what is written in the field of heraldic studies has in fact been concerned with some aspect of armigery rather than of heraldry, and there is every reason to expect that this will continue to be the case. We are merely concerned that authors acknowledge this in the presentation of their material.

For similarly reasons, we shall also distinguish sharply between true heralds — who use that title and retain at least some of the traditional attributes and public functions of the heraldic profession that first emerged in northern France in the decades around 1100 — and those officials who — in countries where that profession either has never existed or has been abolished for some reason — have been appointed to new offices to oversee the use of emblems by certain categories of armigers: most commonly governmental jurisdictions and their agencies. To the latter type of functionary, and to those private individuals who have performed similar services in the complete absence of any officer with legal jurisdiction, we shall give the new name **pro-herald**, as he or she serves in place of a herald. We shall welcome contributions on the activities of both public and private proheralds, and the institutions with which many of them have been associated.

Recent research has also revealed that much of the development of the regnal armorial codes and almost all of the technical language of generalization associated with armorial emblems (including terms like 'armory', 'armorial', 'heraldry', 'heraldic', and their partial equivalents in other languages) were products of the activities of the (mainly) amateur authors of treatises on armory called 'armorists' from c. 1520 and 'heraldists' from 1814. We shall therefore

welcome articles on the lives, ideas, and works of these treatise-writers, on the didactic tradition they created and developed after about 1350, and on the history of the terms and concepts they employed, in any and all countries, languages, and periods. We shall similarly welcome submissions on the closely related theme of heraldic erudition, which down to about 1850 was almost entirely the province of 'antiquaries' with more general interests in material culture, but has since become a specialized field of scientific historical scholarship, widely regarded as a science 'ancillary' or 'auxiliary' to the general study of social or political history.

Because many aspects of heraldic and armiger practice came to be embodied in or regulated by laws of various kinds, incorporated in the more general Law of Arms that dealt with all matters pertaining to war and warriors on land, we shall also welcome articles dealing with the history of these laws, the principles that underlay them, and the courts and officers who administered them. We shall also accept articles proposing changes in current laws, regulations, and regulatory institutions, provided that the proposals are firmly grounded in a knowledge of the current laws and of the relevant legal principles and practices.

Moreover, because heraldic emblems were represented in a variety of contexts and media, and in a variety of styles, by a variety of different types and ranks of artisan and artist, we shall welcome articles dealing with the history of all of these matters, not only from a narrowly heraldic perspective, but from the perspective of sigillographers, numismatists, epigraphers, archaeologists, and historians of the arts. We shall also publish articles of learned criticism on the oeuvres of particular heraldic artists and groups or schools of artists.

Finally, to promote fundamental research in the field, we shall welcome the submission of critical editions of relevant texts preserved in early manuscripts, including both armorials and treatises on armory and other heraldic subjects.

In keeping with our goal of promoting an understanding of these matters that is not only deep but broad, and in recognition of the immense variation in laws, customs, and heraldic usages that has always existed from one century and one country to the next, we shall welcome articles on these subjects in any period of their history, and in any country or region. Indeed, we shall particularly welcome those that deal with general or comparative themes, or can be combined with articles on different aspects of the same theme in the same issue. Nevertheless, in recognition of our cultural and geographical base, and of the relative neglect of heraldic subjects in the scholarship of our continent, we shall give preference to articles that have some relationship to the history of heraldica in North America — both before and after the War of 1775-83 that resulted in the current Partition of the British and former French empires.

3. Method of submitting the text of articles

Any article submitted for publication in *ASH* should be sent to the Editor as a computer file, either in **Rich Text Format** or **Microsoft Word**, preferably by email transmitted to dboulton@nd.edu, but if this is not possible, on a disk mailed to the editor at **The Medieval Institute, 715 Hesburgh Library, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, USA**. The disk may be accompanied by a hard copy, printed in double-spaced lines. Notes should if possible be embedded in the text file, preferably in the form of footnotes (which is how they will appear online and in print).

4. Acceptable lengths for articles submitted to *ASH*

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Articles as short as 3500 words and as long as 35,000 may be accepted for publication in a single issue of *ASH*, and even longer articles may be published in a serialized manner. Nevertheless, lengths between these limits are preferable, and it is expected that most articles will include between 7000 and 20,000 words — including footnotes and other elements of the *apparatus criticus*.

5. General Presentation: Fonts, Footnotes, Margins, Divisions, Titles, Headings, etc.

The articles in AHS will be published in **Palatino** font (used here), and while this may be imposed at any point in the editing process, it would simplify formatting if it were used in the original version. The font-size for the **text entries** will be **11-point**, and that for **footnotes 10-point**, and once again it would be appreciated if these sizes were used in the initially-submitted version. The **margins** of the text and will be set at one-and-a-half inches to left and right, and one inch top and bottom, excluding the header and footer material.

If it is less than 7000 words in length, the text may be treated as a single unit. Otherwise, it should normally be divided into sections, and possibly into subsections, and infrasections, depending on its length and general structure. These should all be provided with appropriate titles, which in the final version, at least, will be represented in the following hierarchy of font-sizes and formats:

Main Title: 16-point bold, unnumbered, main words capitalized, centred
 Subtitle (if any): 14-point bold, main words capitalized, centred

1. Section Title: 12-point bold, single-numbered, main words capitalized, centred, followed by a twelve-point space before the text or the subsection title

1.1. Subsection Title: 11-point bold, double-numbered, main words capitalized, set flush-left, followed by a six-point space before the text or infrasection title

1.1.1. Infrasection title: 11-point bold-italic, triple-numbered, first word capitalized, set flush-left, followed by a four-point space before the text

All pages of an article except the first will include in the header a **running title** including at the outer margin the number of the page, at the inner margin of the even pages the name of the author, set flush-right, and at the inner margin of the odd pages a short version of the title of the article, set flush-left. Examples of this can be seen in this issue of the journal. Authors are requested to provide such a header in the original version submitted to the journal.

All but the first paragraph of a division should be indented, and spaces should be set between paragraphs within a division only to mark a major transition. The main text within all divisions will be justified on both sides, and may be submitted set in this manner.

Footnotes should be numbered continuously throughout in Arabic numerals, and no spaces should be left between them. They will be justified only on the left margin.

6. Illustrations, Maps, and Tables

Authors are encouraged to include illustrations, maps, tables, and charts that support and supplement their text, though all of these should be used in moderation unless they are in effect facsimiles of the pages of a work that is otherwise represented in the form of a critical edition.

Images used for illustrations may either be embedded in the text, or sent as separate files, photographic prints, or line drawings — but the latter modes are often preferable. Whatever medium is used, they should be as clear and sharp as possible.

The authors of articles are responsible for obtaining and providing the images they wish to use as illustrations, and for obtaining permission for them to be published in *ASH*. They are asked to have particular regard to subsisting copyright in any images they wish to use, whether that of the artist, the photographer or the library, archive or repository where the image in question is held.

When an article includes maps, histograms, genealogical tables, or other tables not generated by the computer in Microsoft Word, it is particularly important that accurate hard copy be provided. The digital version need make no attempt at final formatting unless the layout of the table is extremely simple; however the Editor would welcome inclusion of all table text in a simplified format in the digital files.

All figures, tables, maps, and the like should be identified by a caption, beginning with a word indicative of the type of illustration it is, followed by a number indicative of its place in the succession of such illustrations: **Figure 1**, **Table 12**, **Map 3**, and the like. This should be followed by a short text indicating as clearly as desired the identity of the illustration, and when necessary, identifying any elements marked by internal letters: **a**, **b**, **c**, and so on. These captions will be set below the illustrations they identify, in **10-point bold** letters.

7. Non-technical Vocabulary, Orthography, Punctuation, and Grammar (in English)

In the areas of non-technical vocabulary, orthography, punctuation, and grammar, *ASH* will employ in articles written in English a conservative version of **Formal Standard Canadian** usage, which differs from Formal Standard British usage only in a few minor ways, mainly shared with Formal Standard US usage.

In the area of **vocabulary**, Canadian usage differs in preferring Standard North American 'while' over 'whilst', 'period' to 'full stop', and a few other such words of little importance here. It also differs in using a different set of words for a wide variety of strictly modern phenomena, primarily pertaining to transportation ('truck' for 'lorry', 'windshield' for 'windscreen', 'hood' for 'bonnet', 'sidewalk' for 'pavement', and so forth), few of which will be of relevance in the context of the journal, and can be substituted when necessary by the Editor.

In the area of **geographical terminology**, of particular relevance here, both Canadian usage and precision require the restriction of the use of the unmodified words 'America' and 'American' to the supercontinent of the Western Hemisphere, whose two constituent continents are commonly referred to as 'the Americas'. (Christopher Columbus discovered 'America' as such, but never laid eyes on its northern continent.) The continent now occupied by Canada, the United States, and Mexico should be referred to as 'North America', and their current territories (conceived geographically) as 'Northern', 'Central', and 'Southern North America'. In political terms, the former colonial empires that preceded the three modern states should be referred to as 'French', 'British', and 'Spanish North America' for as long as they lasted (i.e., in what is now Canada to 1931/49), and the simple names 'the United States (of America)' and 'Canada' should be restricted to the entities that were created in 1776/83 and 1867 respectively, after those dates, and within their boundaries during the relevant period.

Comparable conventions will be maintained for a number of **related phenomena**. As there is no convenient and acceptable adjective indicating a relationship to the Central North American republic as such, the phrase 'United States' or its abbreviation 'U.S.' should be employed in preference to 'American', and the expressions 'citizen(s)/people of the United States' or 'U.S. citizen(s)/people/population' should be employed whenever possible in preference to 'American(s)' used as a noun; Canadians and Chileans are no less 'Americans' than the people of the United States. The war that preceded the Partition of 1783 should similarly be designated by the accurate and politically neutral name the 'British North American (Civil and) Revolutionary War (of 1775-83)', or some variant thereof, not 'the War of American Independence' or the like. To designate and describe the linguistic-cultural communities that survived the Partition of 1783 and comparable changes in political boundaries, the terms 'Francoamerica' and 'Francoamerican', 'Angloamerica' and 'Angloamerican', and 'Hispanoamerica' and 'Hispanoamerican' should be used.

In the area of **orthography** or **spelling**, Canadian usage generally follows the British model, except in preferring the spelling -ize to -ise in almost all words where either can be used (a feature shared with U.S. usage). Otherwise, the spellings 'honour', 'centre', 'programme', 'travelled', 'marshalling', and their analogues will be imposed in *ASH* — rather than the Standard U.S. 'honor', 'center', 'program', 'traveled', 'marshaling', and their analogues. The British distinction between the noun 'practice' and the corresponding verb 'practise' will also be maintained.

With respect to **capitalization**, *ASH* will impose a conservative version of the normal modern conventions, differing from current standard usage only in capitalizing the titles of persons, jurisdictions, and institutions whenever they are directly attached to a proper name (Duke William, Duke of Normandy, Duchy of Lancaster, Province (or State) of Virginia, Governor of Virginia, City of Toronto, Mayor of Toronto), and permitting the capitalization of the names of such emblems as the Canadian Regal and Regnal Achievement when they are among the principal concerns of an article.

In the text of articles, **italicization** will be required for the titles of books and unassimilated foreign words, and permitted for emphasis in the usual way. It will also be used for the definitions of terms, and for the blazon of armorial emblems of all types. **Boldface** will be permitted (and encouraged) for the purpose of marking new topics (as here) and words to be defined. Both italicization and boldface should nevertheless be used sparingly.

In the area of **punctuation**, Canadian usage varies, but we shall employ the following conservative conventions: (1) commas should follow all but the last word or phrase in a series of three or more (Arms, crests, and badges); (2) periods, commas, and other comparable punctuation marks should normally be set outside quotation marks unless they are part of a quoted phrase (e.g., The English heraldist said: ' "Arms", "coat of arms", and "coat armour" are all equivalent terms'; 'So is *blason!*' replied the French heraldist.) As in this paragraph, single quotation-marks should be used for primary quotations, and double quotation-marks reserved for use within passages already set off by single marks.

In the area of **grammar**, Standard North American usage generally differs from British in retaining the subjunctive mood both in untrue conditional clauses and in clauses expressing importance and necessity: thus 'If that *were* true, we should not be here today', and 'It is essential that he *be* invited to participate', or 'The king thought it important that the duke *be* honoured'. North American usage also tends to retain the past participle of the verb 'to get' — thus,

'gotten' rather than Standard British 'got' — though that is optional (as the Editor himself has always used 'got'). Otherwise, Standard Canadian usage generally follows Standard British, which differs from Standard US usage primarily in treating the indefinite pronoun 'one' as incapable of being represented by a definite pronoun (so that one says 'One does what *one* can', not 'One does what *he* can'.

A desire to avoid offending women has recently led to the use of the plural pronouns 'they' and 'them', and the corresponding pronominal adjective 'their', when the sense and structure of the clause calls for the paired singular words 'he or she', 'him or her', 'his or her(s)'. We shall insist in this journal on the latter constructions, which are both respectful and grammatically correct.

8. Acknowledgements

General acknowledgements and thanks should appear in the first footnote of the article, normally appended either to the last word of the title or to the last word of the first sentence. Individuals may be thanked for specific points, such as provision of references, in footnotes at the relevant points in the article.

9. The Citation of Printed Books

Books cited or referred to in the main text of an article should be designated briefly, in the form: 'Swan's *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty*', or 'Wagner's *Heralds of England*'. When introduced in footnotes, however, they should be cited formally (with indications of the particular page, plate, table, map, or figure when appropriate) in the following manners:

Sir Anthony WAGNER, *Heralds of England* (London 1967)

Thomas WOODCOCK and John Martin ROBINSON, *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry* (Oxford, 1988)

Charles BURNETT and Mark D. DENNIS, *Scotland's Heraldic Heritage: The Lion Rejoicing* (Edinburgh, 1997)

Gunnar BOALT, Robert ERICSON, Harry GLÜCK, and Herman LANTZ, *The European Orders of Chivalry* (Stockholm, 1971)

Sir Thomas INNES OF LEARNEY. *Scots Heraldry* (Edinburgh, 1934, 2nd edn. 1956; rev. by Sir Malcolm INNES OF EDINGIGHT, Edinburgh, 1978)

Alan BEDDOE (rev. by Strome GALLOWAY), *Beddoe's Canadian Heraldry* (Belleville, Ont., 1981)

James E. DOYLE, *The Official Baronage of England, showing the Succession, Dignities, and Offices of every Peer from 1066 to 1885 with Sixteen Hundred Illustrations* (3 vols., London, 1886)

Patrick VAN KERREBROUCK, collab. Christophe BRUN and Christian DE MÉRINDOL, *Les Valois (Nouvelle histoire généalogique de l'auguste Maison de France, P. Van Kerrebrouck, ed., Vol. III)* (Villeneuve d'Ascq, 1990)

Claire BOUDREAU, *L'Héritage symbolique des hérauts d'armes: Dictionnaire encyclopédique de l'enseignement du blason ancien (XVIe – XVIIe siècles)* (2 vols., Paris, 2006), I, pp. 155-56, figs. (1), (1a), (4) – (6a)

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Stephen FRIAR (ed.), *A Dictionary of Heraldry* (Sherborne, Dorset, and New York, 1987)

Carla BOZZOLO and H el ene LOYAU (eds.), *La Cour amoureuse dite de Charles VI* (2 vols., Paris, 1982, 1992), II. * dition critique des sources manuscrites; Armoiries et notices biographiques*, Fig. 317, p. 21

David B. APPLETON (ed.), *The Gore Roll: An Early American Roll of Arms* (Duncanville, Texas, 2006), p. 99, fig.

Where the name of an anonymous author is known, it may be inserted in square brackets:

[Le P ere Claude MAROIS,] *Le gentilhomme parfait ; ou tableav des excellences de la vraye noblesse ... Auec ... un trait  de armes, armoiries, leur origine...* (Troyes and Paris, 1631)

Long titles may be silently shortened at first citation, if there is no risk of confusion in doing so, and nothing of relevance about the nature of the work is lost. Thus, the work whose full title is:

Marc WULSON DE LA COLOMBI ERE, *La science h eroique, traitant de la noblesse, de l'origine des armes, de leur blazon e symbols, tymbres, bourlets, couronnes, cimiers, lambrequins, supports, tenans et autres ornements de l'escu de la devise du cry de guerre, de l'escu pendant; des pas et emprises des anciens cheualiers, des formes diff erentes de leurs tombeaux, et des marques ext erieurs de l'escu de nos roys, des reynes et enfants de France, et officiers de la couronne et de la Maison du Roy ...* (Paris, S. et G. Cramoisy, 1644)

could be cited more briefly as:

Marc WULSON DE LA COLOMBI ERE, *La science h eroique, ...* (Paris, 1644)

However, in the case of works published before c.1700, and especially those with several different editions, it may be appropriate for bibliographic reasons to give full titles even when very lengthy, as well as full publication details as they appear on the title page.

Note that authors' forenames may be reduced to initials if that is how they appear on the title page, but should when possible be given in the fullest form known, through the insertion of the missing letters in square brackets, in the following manner:

A[rthur] C[harles] FOX-DAVIES, *Complete Guide to Heraldry* (London, 1909)

A nobiliary title by which an author is commonly known may be included, even if it is not given on the title page — though if it is not given, it should be set in square brackets in the appropriate place in relationship to the personal name. Similarly, personal names omitted from the title page may (when known) be set in square brackets before the title.

Alfonso DE CABALLOS-ESCALERA Y GILA, Marquis of La Floresta

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Faustino MENÉNDEZ PIDAL DE NAVASCUÉS [Count of Casa Dávalos]
Hervé [baron] PINOTEAU

Heraldic titles given on the title page should normally be included, and both these and comparable titles not listed on the title page (both then current and future) may also be indicated in square brackets, when they seem useful for indicating the nature of the authority or occupation of the author that is of particular relevance to the context. Thus:

Sir Thomas INNES OF LEARNEY, Lyon King of Arms, *Scots Heraldry* (Edinburgh, 1934, 2nd edn. 1956; rev. by Sir Malcolm INNES OF EDINGIGHT, Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, 1978)

Conrad [Michael John Fisher] SWAN, York Herald [later Garter King of Arms], *Canada: Symbols of Sovereignty: An Investigation of the arms and seals borne and used from the earliest times to the present in connection with public authority in an over Canada, along with consideration of some connected flags* (Toronto and Buffalo, 1977)

Works published exclusively in manuscript may be cited in the following manners:

[ANON.] *The Petition of 1407 of the French Heralds of France to the King*, pres. in London, British Library, Add. Ms. 28,549, ff. 43r – 48v; and Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Ms. Fr. 1983, ff. 92r – 96v

Jean LE FÉRON [advocate in the Parlement, and antiquary] *Grand blason d'armoiries* (3 Mss., 1520 – c. 1530)

Jacques LE BOUCQ [herald of Emp. Karl V], *Le noble blason des armes* (Mss., 1543-1572)

When a book is cited immediately after another by the same author it can be ascribed to 'ID.' (for *IDEM*) in the case of a male author, or 'EAD.' (for *EADEM*) in the case of a female author.

When a book re-appears in a specific page or other reference, a recognizable short title should be used, and is preferable to the traditional *op. cit.* or *loc. cit.* 'Ibid.' or 'in *ibid.*' may be used in place of both author and title when the same work is cited immediately after a fuller citation.

STEPHENSON, *Heraldry in Scotland*, p. 37 / *Ibid.*, ch. 4, pp. 61-101

DOYLE, *Baronage of England*, vol. II, p. 341, fig. / *Ibid.*, vol. III, p. 469, fig.

When a book has gone through many editions, a standard one should be introduced and referred to thereafter. When citing works of literature and works published before the introduction of printing, a well-established internal system of reference is to be used, with minor modifications for clarity:

TACITUS, *Annals*, xiv, 22.
CHAUCER, *House of Fame*, ll. 1320-40
SHAKESPEARE, 2 *Henry VI*, III. ii. 14

10. The Citation of Articles in Journals and Proceedings, and Chapters in Collective Works

These should appear in the following form:

Christiane VAN DEN BERGEN-PANTENS, 'L'Armorial dit de Gorrevod: deux compilations, deux méthodes', *Revue du Nord* 88 (2006), pp. 805-824 {An annual journal}

Jonathan GOOD, 'Crockford's Clerical Directory and the Arms of St Andrews', *Heraldry in Canada*, 38.4 (Winter, 2004), pp. 34-41, at p. 35 {A quarterly paginated by issue}

D'A. J. D. BOULTON, 'The Origins of a *Damnosa Haereditas*: The Degeneration of Heraldic Emblematics in the future and current United States and the Origins of the Sigilloid Display-emblem, 1608-1798', *Genealogica & Heraldica: Proceedings of the XXVI International Congress for Genealogical and Heraldic Sciences*, ed. André VANDEWALLE, Lieve Viaene AWOUTERS, and Luc DUERLOO (Brussels, 2006), pp. 121-147 {A volume of proceedings}

D'Arcy [J. D.] BOULTON, 'The Curial Orders of Knighthood of the Confraternal Type: Their Changing Forms, Functions, and Values in the Eyes of their Contemporaries, 1325- 2006', *World Orders of Knighthood and Merit*, ed. Guy Sainty and Rafal Heydel Mankoo, (Buckingham, England, and Wilmington, Delaware, 2006), pp. 205-239 {A collective work}

When cited a second or subsequent time, an article may be referred to by author's surname and title (or a short version thereof). Thus:

BERGEN-PANTENS, 'Armorial dit de Gorrevod', p. 807
BOULTON, 'Curial Orders', pp. 237-29
Id., 'Damnosa Haereditas', p. 130

The use of '*Id.*', '*EAD.*', and '*Ibid.*' should conform to the rules established above for book citation; '*op. cit.*' should be avoided.

11. The Citation of Legal Cases

Legal conventions should be used for citing law cases but not articles on legal topics, even when they appear in professional journals. Nevertheless, the abbreviations employed should be set out at the earliest convenient place, to assist those unfamiliar with legal citation. Thus:

Bromley v Tyron [1952] AC 265

Stjerna v Finland (1994) 24 EHRR 195

For citing legal publications in a Canadian context, contributors should follow the conventions established in the *Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation (Cite Guide)*, 6th edition, published by Thomson/ Carswell for the McGill University Law Journal, Montreal, 2006.

12. The Citation of Manuscripts

Manuscript citations should state first the name of the city in which the archive or library is located, next the name of the repository itself, then the name of the collection, then the number of the manuscript (preceded at the appropriate point by Ms.), the folio and page number, using the abbreviation 'f.' and 'ff.' for the former and 'r' (for 'recto') and 'v' (for 'verso') for the latter. The names of the repository and the collection may also be abbreviated if they are cited frequently, but the author must then indicated in an appropriate footnote or table of abbreviations what each abbreviation represents. Standard abbreviations should normally be used for major repositories: BL for 'British Library', BodL for 'Bodleian Library', CA for 'College of Arms', BnF for 'Bibliothèque nationale de France', ANF for 'Archives Nationales de France, and so on. If the manuscript contains a single text or definable collection of texts, a name or descriptive designation may be inserted after the manuscript number in square brackets.

London, British Library, {or BL} Ms. Harley 594 [Latin charters and statutes of the Order of the Garter], f. 221.

BL, Additional {or Add.} Ms. 12,036 [statutes of the 'Constantinian' O. of St. George], f. 5r

Oxford, Bodleian Library {or BodL} Ms. Eng. Top. 121, ff. 44-56

London, College of Arms, {or CA} Ms. Vincent 126, ff. 21v-23r

Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France, {or BnF} Ms. 14,356 [French blazoned armorial, 15C]

Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Library {or UPL}, Ms. French 83

However in the case of entries in the official records of the College of Arms (grants of arms, visitations, record pedigrees, Earl Marshal's books and funeral certificates, as well as chapter books and partition books), the manuscript should be described as such, and the reference given in the following form:

London, CA, record Ms. Grants 142/29.

Documents held in the Public Record Office (now the National Archives) and local record offices should be cited as follows:

Kew, National Archives, W. Suffolk RO E2/22/2: Michael Lort to George Ashby, 29 Jan. 1778

NA (PRO): WO97/2312

13. The Citation of the Heralds' Visitations in England

Contributors citing entries in the Heralds' Visitations should make it absolutely plain to readers whether they are relying on a record or other manuscript in the College of Arms, some other manuscript, or a printed version. If the latter, it should be cited as a printed work in accordance with the conventions above.

14. The Quotation and Use of the Language of Blazon

When blazons are quoted directly from some other source, such as a grant of arms or a secondary writer, the source's spelling and punctuation should of course be preserved, as in any other instance of quotation. In such cases the fact that the blazon is a quotation should be clearly indicated in the text.

a. **Spelling of generalizing terms.** The words of the whole blazon family are to be spelled with a z rather than an s: 'blazon' rather than 'blason', 'blazoned' rather than 'blasoned', etc. (They should also be pronounced with the same *a* as that in 'blaze'.)

b. **Citation of the elements of an achievement.** The major elements of an armorial achievement should be blazoned separately, introduced simply by their name followed by a colon: Arms, Crest, Supporters, Compartment, etc. The names of the particular forms to be used are given under the relevant heading in the Table of Technical Terms that follows these guidelines. When appropriate, the crest may be described after its helm and mantling, as 'arising from' or 'on' its crest-base.

c. **Italicization, abbreviations, and punctuation in blazons.** Blazons should be set in italics, without abbreviations except in footnotes — where the tinctures may be abbreviated in keeping with the conventions given immediately below. Commas may be used after tincture names, especially when the fall at the end of the description of a major charge or set of charges.

Standard abbreviations of tincture-names.

Ar. = Argent, Az. = Azure, Er. = Ermine, Gu. = Gules, Pur. = Purpure,
Prop. = Proper, Sa. = Sable, Va. = Vair, Vt. = Vert

d. **Repetition of tincture names.** Tincture names should be repeated when they occur again, rather than referred to by numbers. One should say *Azure, on a fess Argent, three billets Azure* rather than *Azure, on a fess Argent, three billets of the first*. However, where appropriate and natural, words such as **all** and **also** may be used: *Azure, a fess between in chief a billet between two mullets, and in base a cross crosslet, all Argent; Gules, three lion's gambes Ermine armed Azure, each grasping a staff Or, flying therefrom a banner also Ermine*.

d. **Spelling of descriptive terms.** Terms of blazon words deriving from French past participles should terminate in *-y* rather than *-ee* or *-ée*: thus *fitchy* rather than *fitchée*. Other blazon words with alternative spellings should be spelled as follows:

caboshed rather than *cabossed*. *chequy* rather than *checky*. *chevron* rather than *cheveron*.

fess rather than *fesse*. *fleur-de-lys* rather than *fleur-de-lis*. (The plural is *fleurs-de-lys*.)

griffin rather than *gryphon*.

guardant and *reguardant* rather than *gardant* and *regardant*.

mullet rather than *molet*. *pall* rather than *pairle*. *sejant* rather than *sejeant*.

tiger rather than *tyger* when the natural animal is intended, and vice versa.

wyvern rather than *wivern*.

e. **Preferred descriptive terms.** Describe roundels as such, giving their tincture, rather than as *hurt*, *pomeis* and the like. Similarly, use *goutty azure* rather than *goutty* (or *goutté*) *de larmes* and the like. The form of crest-base frequently referred to as a 'ducal coronet' should be blazoned and referred to as a 'standard crest-coronet'. Finally, the following words and phrases should be preferred to the stated alternatives: *mill rind* rather than *ink moline*. *mullet pierced* rather than *spur rowel*. *party per fess*, *party per pale* etc., rather than *per fess*, *per pale* etc.