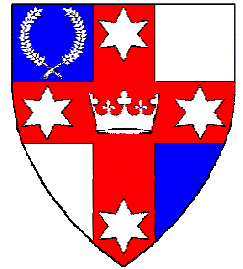# Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter

Unto the Lochac College of Heralds, and all others who may read this missive, from Tamsyn Northover Crux Australis Principal Herald, Greetings!

Crux Australis Principal Herald: Tamsyn Northover Email: herald@lochac.sca.org	**Baryl Herald (Emergency Deputy):** Massaria da Cortona Email: baryl@lochac.sca.org
Rocket Herald (Submissions): Domhnall na Moicheirghe Email : rocket@lochac.sca.org 2 Kelvinside St Hughesdale Victoria Australia 3166	**Canon Herald (OP and Gentry list):** Teffania de Tuckerton Email: canon@lochac.sca.org P.O. Box 8029, Monash University LPO, Clayton, Victoria Australia 3800
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News from Laurel:

From Pelican: **Kepe** *in placenames*

One element that has been popular in SCA submissions but had not been documented in placenames is the Middle English *Kepe* and the Early Modern English *Keep*. Current precedent says that *Keep* and its Middle English form *Kepe* are registerable in contexts suitable for surnames, but not as placename elements (see the November 2001 and May 2011 LoARs for more details).

The complete lack of it in placenames or as a word was somewhat odd, as it is found in personal bynames as a generic toponymic through much of the Middle English period. Well, we've found it. *Studies on Middle English local surnames* by Mattias Teodor Löfvenberg dates *le Kepe* as a placename to 1425 (along with *Kepeland* 1204 and *Kepe mede* 1530).

Therefore we can overturn the precedent disallowing the element *Kepe* or *Keep* in placenames; *Kepe* is found both as a standalone placename and as a protheme (first element) in English placenames and can be used as such. It is not clear that the element here is in fact the word meaning "castle," as that word is not otherwise attested before the 16th century. But it is registerable in contexts where a placename can be registered. This does not allow the registration of *Keep* as a deuterotheme (second element) in placenames; it remains unattested and will not be allowed without further evidence. We are also giving it the benefit of the doubt regarding the meaning and allowing the use of *keep* as a designator in the same contexts that we would allow a word like *Castle*.

From Pelican: New Names Resources

As many of you may have noticed, thanks to Edelweiss, we have a new resource that allows us to search parish records that have been transcribed as part of the IGI (International Genealogical Index) project. Most data in this project is not useful for us, as it is submitted by modern researchers doing genealogical research. However, this project also includes a large number of names transcribed by researchers directly from parish records; these names are reasonable documentation. The program can be found at http://homepage.ntlworld.com/nmfadams/Edelweiss/IGI_Deliverable.zip.

People have asked how to cite these items as documentation. A simple printout, which you may have to produce by cutting and pasting the results into a word processing program, is sufficient documentation. Be sure to include all the information generated by the program, not just a summary of what you found.

I'd also note that we have been finding a variety of names in this data that I'd have never guessed were period names, including *Erin*, *Jade*, and *Marci*. So, I'd encourage submissions heralds to check this resource for undocumented names. If you can't do it yourself, ask for help. Or even send it up, and we'll give it a shot at the Laurel level.

We have checked several of the old SCA-compatible names, like *Bronwyn*, *Rhiannon*, and *Keridwen*; unfortunately the only two that we have found are *Ian* and *Kathleen* (both in English in the late 16th century).

From Pelican: Some Name Resources (a series)

This month I celebrate a year writing this series. In honor of that, I'm going to open a new set of issues: the articles and books I most frequently use to document names from a given time and place. I've already talked about Old English sources (in August 2010), so now let's talk about Middle English.

Middle English is the term we use for medieval English, from the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 until aroud the middle of the 15th century. It is followed by Early Modern English, which lasts until well after the end of our period.

For Middle English, the print resources are superb. For surnames, Reaney and Wilson's *A Dictionary of English Surnames* is still in print, and Bardsley's *A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames* is downloadable from Google Books (though some other books by him are mislabeled as this book; one copy is at http://books.google.com/books?id=RbkEAAAAIAAJ). For given names, Withycombe's *The Oxford Dictionary of English Christian names* is unfortunately out of print, but copies of it are readily available on the used book market. For placenames, Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place - Names* is out of print, but easy to find, and Mill's *Dictionary of British Place-Names* has replaced the earlier *Dictionary of English Place-Names* (the former is in print, the latter readily available as a used book).

Given these easily accessible and not very expensive print resources, it's not surprising that the online resources are not used as much. However, there are some good articles. One I use a great deal is Talan Gwynek's "Feminine Given Names in *A Dictionary of English Surnames*" (at http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyintro.html among other places). Another is Jeanne Marie Lacroix's "'Misplaced'" Names in Reaney & Wilson" (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/misplacednames.htm), both of which take data from Reaney and Wilson, one of these important print resources, and make it easier to find.

At this time, there's also a lot of regional variability in names and even in the language itself. If you're aiming for a particular time and place, Aryanhwy merch Catmael and others have collected data from particular parts of England. These can be found at the Academy of Saint Gabriel Library (under http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/eng1066to1300.shtml and http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/eng1300to1450.shtml, depending on whether you want 1066 to 1300 or after 1300).

In Middle English, then, we have an embarrassment of resources. Curiously Early Modern English data is somewhat harder to come by; we'll talk about that next month.

From Wreath Emeritus: Lamps

Commentary on a submission this month raised the question of the depiction of our default lamp in the SCA. Lamps in medieval times appear to have been short, flared cups, similar to the bowl area of a Champagne cup, but not as wide. They can be seen in the arms of Witwang, c.1520, in *Heraldry* by Bedingfeld & Gwynn-Jones. In contrast, the Society has uniformly not blazoned the type of lamp solely when the emblazon uses an Arabic lamp.

Since there does not seem to be a way to blazon the default real-world lamps with a qualifier, this month, we have reblazoned all the 'default' lamps in the Ordinary as 'Arabic lamps' and declare that the SCA-default lamp will match the real-world default. At least, it will once someone registers one.

From Wreath Emeritus: Mullets and Estoiles

Commenters this month raised the question of whether or not we should grant difference between mullets and estoiles in Society armory. In some times, in some places, they were considered interchangeable. Under our current standards regarding interchangeability, no difference should be granted. The cover letter to the June 1991 LOAR cites some evidence of their interchangeability, and we feel that it is time to once again discuss difference in these charges more thoroughly.

Therefore, commenters are asked to discuss, and to provide period evidence of, whether or not these charges should be considered equivalent for purposes of conflict, or we should continue to treat them as significantly different.

There is also evidence that the number of points on a mullet is interchangeable in period, while we grant difference in some cases. Commenters are asked to address the subject of whether or not a mullet should be a mullet and we should discontinue granting difference for the number of points on the mullet in all cases.

From Wreath Emeritus: So Long, and Thanks (For All The ... Fish?)

"We have reached the part of this evening's performance where we must advise those with weak constitutions to leave our audience" - Daffy Duck

Not that I intend to do anything remotely like Daffy did. I learned to duck. So to speak.

Folks, it's been an amazingly fun time. Traveling during my tenure to five kingdoms I've never been to, meeting tons and tons of people, and you've all been so patient with me. Thanks for all the support while I did this job.

Immense thanks to the heralds and non-heralds who attended the Wreath meetings: Brunissende Dragonette, Lillia de Vaux, Kolosvari Arpadne Julia, Palotzi Marti, Marie de Blois, Ailis Linne, Evan da Collaureo, Ellesbeth Donofrey, Astrid Olafsdottir, Thomas Ouswood, Gisela vom Kreuzbach, Alys of Foxdale, Kolosovar Arpad, Jeanne Marie Lacroix, Shauna of Carrick Point, and all those who participated in the online versions of the meetings as well as the proofreaders and commenters, and anyone who I might have missed: you weren't slighted intentionally, it's been three years, my memory isn't that good!

I hope you're not sick of me, since I'll be sticking around, commenting, doing things with OSCAR, and the like. I also have all sorts of ideas to make being a herald somewhat easier, and to make more CoA expenditures go away.

From Rocket:

Submissions

Copies required:
NAMES: Two (2) copies of both the form, any permissions to conflict and ALL documentation, including title page of each book **NB: The title page is not the same as the book cover!** Persona essays may be entertaining, but do NOT constitute documentation. When citing web sites as documentation, you must include a printout of the relevant pages.
DEVICES AND BADGES**:** Four (4) colour copies and one (1) black & white OUTLINE copy. Three (3) copies of any additional documentation or permissions to conflict. The colour copies should be accurately coloured, preferably in texta. Unacceptable methods of colouring include colour printing or photocopying, crayon, faint pencil, and gel pen.

Please include **ALL** necessary documentation to support each submission. It is the responsibility of the submitter to present their submission in a way that makes registration easy. Name documentation should be as accurate as possible. Failure to provide sufficient documentation is a cause for return. If you are having trouble with your documentation speak to your local herald. If they can't answer your specific question, consider writing to Blazons, posting in the Basilisk forums or contacting me. Please don't staple your forms; paperclips are fine and loose is better.

Forwarded to Laurel:

Aachenfeld, Canton of - Resub Appeal of Laurel Return of Branch Name

No changes.

Our Canton would like the name Aachenfeld. We believe this follows the common period German naming practice which is basically a two part description of the location.

Various versions of Aach and Aachen, derived from the Old High German "aha" meaning "water", appear in period German place names combined with a variety of geographical suffixes.

The name "Aachen", of the city famous for its water, also comes from Old High German "aha" meaning "water" according to Adrian Room, Placenames of the World. The name Aachen has been variously spelt Aachen, Aaken, Aken, and Acken according to Bahlow (s.n. Aachen and Aaken). The spelling Achen can be found on the copper-engraving of the view on Aachen by Matthäus Merian published in "Topographia Germaniae" edition: "Topographia Westphaliae" in 1647 - http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Aachen-Kupferstich-Merian.png from 1647. The spelling Aich can be found on this map from Civitates Orbis Terrarum, Part 1 - http://www.sanderusmaps.com/en/our-catalogue/detail/162355/%20antique-map-of-aachen-by-braun-&-hogen berg/ from 1582. Aach (different place) is listed in Arynanwy merch Catmael "German Place names in a 16th Century Czech Register".[Academy of St Gabriel] The terms "ache", "aach" and "aa" are all still used today in the names for rivers and streams in German-speaking parts of the world, sometimes interchangeably for the same waterway. In Deutsches Namenlexicom, Bahlow lists Aa, Ahe (south German Ach) as a very old term for running water to be found in many place and creek names and dates the surname Achleyter (from the location of Achleiten related to middle high German lite "slope" and ach "water, stream") to 1485. In Deutschlands Geographische Namenwelt, under the entry for Echzel, Bahlow lists Achalm, Achenberge ("water mountain"), Achensee ("water lake"), Achenbach ("water creek"), Achenbrok, Archenstede ("water town"), Achenheim ("water home"), Achistide (which he dates to the 12 century), and Achizwila (dated to 951) as arising from "Ach" meaning "water". Brechenmacher dates the surnames arising from these place names: Achberg (meaning "water mountain", s.n. Achberger) to 1552 and 1592, Achenbach ("water creek") to 1698, Achenheim ("water home") to 1336. The Hambergen website http://www.hambergen.de/inhalt.php?id=120&sprache=extern dates the spelling "Achenstedi" ("water town") to 1105 and "Achensted" to 1110. The Achenkirch website http://www.achenkirch.tirol.gv.at/system/web/zusatzseite.aspx?menuonr=219164595&detailonr=100848 dates the first mention of "Achental" ("water valley") to the fishing book of Maximillian I c1500. These websites are less authoritative than Bahlow and Brechenmacher but I see no reason to dispute their claims that they have found the spellings they list in documents of the dates they list.

There are several examples of compound German place names with the ending "feld" meaning "field", including Ettelßfeldt, Frickenfeld, Henffafeldt, and Wolfsfeldt, in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497".[Academy of St Gabriel] Bahlow lists Bielefeld (s.n. Biehl), Eisfeld, Huckfeld (s.n. Huck), Mansfeld (s.n. Mansfeld(t)) and Wahl(en)feld (s.n. Wahl). The OED s.n. field gives OHG feld. Brechenmacher dates a number of surnames arising from these place names: Anefeld to 1502, Binsfeld ("rush field") to 1540-98, Blankenfelde (s.n. Blankenfeld(t), "white or bare field") to 1453, Blumenfeld ("flower field") to 1416, Brachfeld (old high german prachfeld, middle high german brachvelt, "fallow field") to 1590, Buchfeld (s.n. Buchfeld (er), "beech field") to 1436, Sommerfeldt ("summer field") to 1649, Eichsfeld ("oak field") to 1548.

Not all prefixes can go with all suffixes. However Brechenmacher lists the surnames arising from these place names - Eisenbach (1313), Eisenberg (1250, 1331), Plankenbach (s.n. Blankenbach, the p and b seem interchangeable at this time as with Brachfeld, Blankenberg and Buchheim, 1140), Blankenberg (spelt Plankenberg, 1423), Blankenheim (1353), Blum(en)berg (s.n. Blumenberg, 1371), Brachbach (1436), Buchheim (s.n. Buchheimer, also spelt Puchheim, 1331, 1407), Buchleytten (s.n. Buchleitner, 1570), Eichheim (s.n. Eichheimer, 1285), Eichenberg (Eychinberg 1370, Eichiberg 1411). Bahlow adds Eisenberg, Huckstadt, Huckenbach (s.n. Huck), Wahlstedt and Wahlenbach (both s.n. Wahl), Bielenberg and Bileheim (both s.n. Biehl), albeit without dates. Since so many of the Aach(en) suffixes can go with so many of the -feld prefixes, it seems reasonable that Aach(en) can go with -feld.

Given all of this, we think Aachenfeld ("water field", the field with the water running through it) is a plausible period place name.

Appendix H References:

Bahlow, Hans. Trans. By Edda Gentry Dictionary of German Names.

Bahlow, Hans. Deutschland Geographiche Namenwelt.

Brechenmacher, Josef Karlmann. EtymologischesWörterbuch der Deutschen Familiennamen.

Other Books:

Room, Adrian (2006) Placenames of the world: origins and meanings of the names for 6,600 countries, cities, territories, natural features, and historic sites, McFarland, Jefferson

Google Books - http://books.google.com/books?id=M1JIPAN-eJ4C&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=on epage&q&f=false

P17. Aachen. City, western Germany. The name of the city and spa refers to its springs, deriving ultimately from Old High German aha, "water." The French name of Aachen is Aix-la-Chapelle. The first word of this is of identical meaning, but evolved from related Latin aquis, the ablative plural form of aqua. The second part of the name, differentiating this town from Aix-en-Provence and Aix-les-Bains, refers to the church here in which Emperor Charlemagne is buried.

Websites:

Hambergen website:

Die Gemeindechronik gibt Aufschluß über zwei Erklärungsmöglichkeiten für den Ortsnamen. Zum einen wird vermutet, daß das Dorf nach einem bedeutenden Mann namens „Ake" benannt wurde. Er soll an der Billerbeck bei der heutigen Schmiede gewohnt haben. Dieser Ort hieß zunächst „Akes Stätte", woraus sich der Name Axstedt entwickelt haben könnte. Eine andere Erklärung deutet den Namen als Ableitung aus dem Althochdeutschen, in dem „a", „aha" und „ak" die Bezeichnung für Wasser waren. Axstedt wäre also in diesem Sinne die „Stätte am Wasser". In den Dokumenten finden sich verschiedene Schreibweisen des Namens. Erstmals erwähnt wird es 1105 unter dem Namen „Achenstedi", im Jahre 1110 als „Achensted" geschrieben, 1418 dann als „Axstede". Im 16. Jahrhundert wird von acht Axstedter Höfen berichtet, 1718 zählte man bereits 24 und 1791 37 Feuerstellen

Google translate of the above:

The town history provides information on two possible explanations for place names. On the one suspected that the village was named after a great man named Ake. "He should have stayed at the Billerbeck in today's forge. This place was first called" Akes site ", from which could have developed the name Axstedt. Another explanation suggests the name as derived from the Old High German, where "a", "aha" and "active" designation for the waters were. Axstedt would be in this sense, the "home of the water." In the documents, there are various spellings of the name. The first mention of it in 1105 under the name "Achenstedi" in 1110 as "Achensted" written, 1418 will as "Axstede ". In the 16th century is reported from eight yards Axstedt, 1718, there were already 24 and 1791 37 fireplaces

Achenkirch website:

Um 1112 schenkten die Herren von Schlitters, die um 1275 ausgestorbenen sind, dem Stift Georgenberg, heute Kloster St. Georgenberg-Fiecht bei Schwaz, den Achensee und das Achental, in der Schenkungsurkunde heißt es: „Locus et lacus, qui Emaus appellatur". Dies heißt: „Gegend und See, die Emaus genannt werden". Es sind darunter das Achental und der Achensee zu verstehen. Der Name „Emaus" ist eine Erfindung der Mönche in Erinnerung an die Hl. Schrift. Der tatsächliche Name Achental kommt in den früheren Urkunden zuerst in der Form „Achene" und „Vallis Achen", also Achental, vor. Im 14. Jahrhundert scheint auch einmal der Name „Sant Jörgental" auf. Der Name Achental selbst wird erstmals im Fischereibuch Kaiser Maximilians I. um 1500 verwendet.

Google translate of the above:

About 1112 gave the lords of sleighs in 1275, extinct, the pin George Berg, today the monastery of St. George-Fiecht near Schwaz, the Achensee and the Achen, in the deed of gift states that "locus et lacus, qui Emaus appellatur. This is called "area and the lake, which are called Emmaus. There are among them to understand the Achen and the Achensee. The name "Emmaus" is an invention of the monks in memory of the Scriptures. The actual name Achental comes in the earlier documents, first in the form "Achene" and "Vallis Achen, Achen so ago. In the 14th Century seems even the name "Sant Jörgental" on. The name itself is used Achental first time in the fisheries of Emperor Maximilian I in 1500

Bosenberg, Shire of - New Device

Or, a ship sailed vert issuant from a base wavy azure, on the base a laurel wreath Or

A petition from the Shire was included with the submission.

Brighid Gwynedd - Resub Device

Per fess argent and azure, two hands purpure and a cat sejant erect argent

This is a resubmission of a Laurel return in March 2011 via Lochac:

This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Jordre Pargon of Windhover's Reach, Azure, a snow leopard sejant argent spotted sable. There is a CD for the addition of the chief, but nothing for the markings, which are artistic details.

This is a complete redesign.

**Chunegund Screivogelin** - New Name & New Device

Azure, on an annulet argent five roundels purpure

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Language (German) most important.

Chunegund - the Latinised Chunegundis is found 4 times in "German Given Names 1200-1250" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/germ13.html). Per the introductory paragraphs of this article, the Latinised form can have the -is ending removed to from a plausible German vernacular Chunegund.

Screivogel - Screivogel is dated 1095×1143 in "Some Early Middle High German Bynames with Emphasis on Names from the Bavarian Dialect Area" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Early_German_Bynames.html).

-in - This feminine ending for High and Middle German Bynames is discussed in St Gabriel's report 3108 (http://s-gabriel.org/3108) "more often [a woman's byname] contained a feminizing suffix, most commonly <-in>." and "Women's Surnames in 15th- and 16th-Century Germany" by Sara L. Uckelman (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/womenssurnames.html) where it is found in 28.7% of feminine bynames.
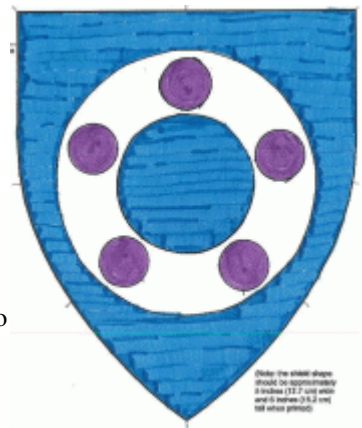
Faelan mac Flainn - New Name & New Device

Argent, a sword inverted sable between two wyverns combatant, a chief embattled vert

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.

Faelan - Old Irish masculine given name in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Fáelán / Faolán"
by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan
(http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Faelan.shtml)

mac Flainn - Patronymic from Old Irish name Flann in "Index of Names in Irish Annals: Flann"
by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan
(http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Masculine/Flann.shtml)

Fíne ingen uí Scolaighe - New Name Change & New Device Change

Per saltire Or and gules, on a roundel counterchanged, a wooden stick shuttle proper.

Old Item: *Fína ingen uí Scolaighe*, to be retained.
Old Item: *Or, an arrow inverted bendwise sable flighted purpure entwined with a vine vert flowered all within an orle purpure*, to be retained.
Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture (late 12th century Irish) most important.

The change to the given name is taken from a precedent in the April 2000 LoAR:

Submitted as Fína ingen Áeda, the given name is only documented as Fíne. The example cited from the Academy of Saint Gabriel letter was a misreading of the listing for this name in Ó Corráin and Maguire, Irish Names. [Fíne ingen Áeda, Middle-A]

The byname is grandfathered to the submitter.

Fíne ingen uí Scolaighe - New Blanket Permission to Conflict

Blanket Permission to Conflict: Name and Device

Isolde van Walraversijde - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Language (Flemish (Dutch)) most important.

Rocket note: The submitter included a several page academic style essay complete with pictures and references. I have summarised the useful information below. Unfortunately the sources provided within did not document the submitted spelling.

Isold is found 21 times in "Vlaamse Vrouwennamen - Flemish Feminine Names 1259 - 1530" by Guntram von Wolkenstein (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/vlaamse.htm). The submitter states that Isolde is a valid spelling variant in Flemish without further evidence.

The submitter gives evidence that Walraversijde was a village in 13th-15th century Flanders, but not that this was the spelling used in period. The most relevant documentation supplied was a 1680 map (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1680_Flandri%C3%A6_de_Witt.jpg) which appears to use the spelling Walravesyde.

Mery of Ellersly - Resub Device

Per chevron engrailed azure and argent, three elder flowers argent barbed and seeded Or and an elder tree proper

This is a resubmission of a Laurel return in December 2010:

This device is returned because the charges in chief are neither in fess or in chevron, by precedent:
This badge is returned for redraw as the castles are neither in fess nor in chevron [Cecilia Lightfoot, July 2007, R-Caid]

Cecilia's castles are in the same arrangement as the flowers in this submission. On resubmission, they should be aligned in fess or clearly in a per chevron arrangement.

This resubmission aligns the flowers in fess as instructed.
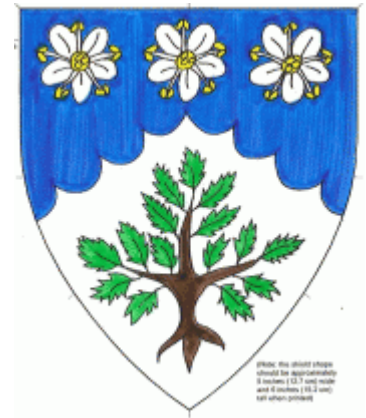
Osric of Lindisfarne - New Device

Per bend sinister azure and vert, an anchor and a tower Or

Osric's name was registered in the January 2011 LoAR via Lochac.

Osric of Lindisfarne - New Blanket Permission to Conflict

Blanket Permission to Conflict: Device

Siban ingen Robartaig - New Name Change & Resub Device

Purpure, a dragonfly within a bordure wavy argent.

Old Item: *Siban inghean Ui Robhartaigh*, to be released.
Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.

Siban - Academy of St Gabriel report 1761 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/1761) shows Siban as the Gaelic adaptation of the Anglo-Norman name "Jehanne" around 1200 AD.

Robartaig - Academy of St Gabriel report 2747 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2747) shows Robartach as a 12th century Irish given name.

The Old Irish genitive can be spelled Robartaig, per Chronicon Scotorum (http://www.ucc.ie/celt/published/G100016/text105.html):

CS954.3 Celecair mac Robartaig do Íbh Mac Uais Mide comorba Finnain ...
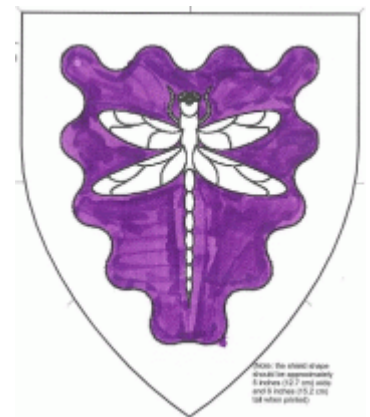
It is not lenited following ingen as it starts with R.

This is a redrawn resubmission of a Laurel return in March 2009 via Lochac:

This device is returned for a redraw. Due to the shallowness and the unevenness of the wavy line of partition on the bordure, commenters had difficulty in identifying it. This problem causes the device to violate section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submission which requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance."

This redraw has a deeper and more even wavy bordure.

Theophilus Balsamon - New Name & New Device

Per fess sable and vert, an eagle rising Or between seven mullets of six points argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.

Theophilus - Latinised spelling of <Θεόφιλος>. <Θεόφιλος> is found 23 times in Prosopography of the Byzantine World (http://www.pbw.kcl.ac.uk/)

Balsamon - dated 1190 in "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era" by Bardas Xiphias (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/byzantine/family_names.html)

Veronica Bellini - New Name & New Device

Vert, on a chevron between three conies couchant to sinister argent, three escallops azure

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture (Italian around 1570) most important.

Veronica - found in "Italian Renaissance Women's Names" by Rhian Lyth of Blackmoor Vale (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/italian.html)

Bellini - found 3 times in "A Listing of Family names from the Condado Section of the Florence Catasto of 1427" by Juliana de Luna (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/familyalpha.html)

Kingdom level returns:
None

From the most recent LoAR:
Aoife inghean Uí Chonchobhair. Name.

Francesco di Falco di Pietro Aviati vinattiere. Device. Per pale and per chevron argent and azure, three bees counterchanged.

Returned
Leonor de Alcocer. Device. Per pale gules and azure, a pine tree Or between in chief two lilies inverted and on a chief triangular argent a mullet azure.

> This device is returned because commenters and those at the meeting were unable to identify the charges in chief. This is a violation of Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be

identifiable solely from their appearance." Inverting charges has long been known to hinder identifiability; there is a complete ban in SCA heraldry on inverting animals not found in inverted postures in period heraldry for exactly this reason.

On resubmission, please inform the submitter that the charges on the field should be drawn unmistakably as either a single co-primary charge group, or as a primary charge with two secondary charges in chief. Commenters were divided on this issue, since the basemost charge of charges in a three-and-one arrangement was frequently drawn larger than the two in chief, since it fills more space.

Crux Australis

Tamsyn Northover