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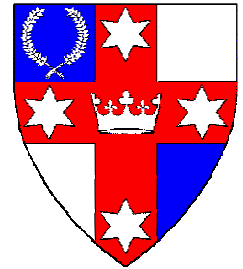
Unto the Lochac College of Heralds, and all others who may read this missive, from Tamsyn Northover Crux Australis Principal Herald, Greetings!

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From Crux:

Rules, rules, rules, and a guideline or eight:

A greatly revised Lochac Heraldic Policy document has now been published. It substantially enlarges upon previous versions, incorporating many decisions made in prior years, published in CAMeL or on Blazons, and a number of additions deemed necessary by some apparent failures of common sense in recent months.

Please make sure you all read this document and understand any changes as they apply to you or your office. Hopefully all is clear, but if in any doubt, please ask me for clarification either directly or via Blazons.

I would like to express my gratitude for their assistance over many months to: Massaria Baryl, Teffania Canon, Giles Bombarde, Karl Mortar, Domhnall Rocket, and also to Master Gilchrist Morgan for the technical edit. Thank you all, you are gentle-beings of great patience!

Royal Progress Events:

Group heralds are reminded that one of their duties is to contact Their Majesties Chamberlain before Progress events to ascertain Their heraldic requirements for the occasion. If Court is to be held you will need to make arrangements to provide at minimum:

A Kingdom ceremony book
A tabard
A Court herald

Their Majesties may choose to select the herald from a list of those available, or to trust your judgment. On some occasions

They may travel with a personal herald in Their retinue. Whatever the case, who the Court herald is to be should be known well ahead of time so that they can prepare. Stunt heralding Court is not advised for beginners without nerves of steel and flame retardant undergarments.

If you can, acquiring some experience as a Court second before attempting it yourself is extremely helpful. Festival will likely provide a number of opportunities to do this, please contact Padraig to volunteer!

Roster changes:

Kazimira has joined Crux Staff as coordinator for the Privy Posters Project aka Education by Elimination and possibly some number of less delicate phrases. Heraldic education is a very important part of what we do, both in terms of customer service for submitters, and in recruitment of new heralds. Please offer her any assistance you can.

Lowry ferch Gwynwynwyn ap Llewelyn is now Rostered as Bordescros Pursuivant.

From Canon:

When you first thought about becoming a herald, you probably never thought about the scope of the job. You probably just thought "I want to shout like that guy" or "I want to know how to design devices". Herald is one of the broadest job descriptions you'll find in an office. And as with other offices it has paperwork, and we expect heralds to be as picky as a treasurer when completing it. It's not fair, but that's life.

One of those pieces of paperwork that heralds often forget about is keeping track of which awards have been given to the populace of your group. This is one of the places where I'll do most of the work, keeping track of kingdom awards to make your life easier. But just because I do most of the work, doesn't mean there isn't any left for you to do. Baronial heralds need to keep an up to date list of which baronial awards have been given. All group heralds should check Canon Lore regularly and send Canon Herald updates when people change names, and help correct wrong details - I don't know everyone in Lochac, but you probably do know most of the people in your local group. I'll also be asking group heralds to help me audit old records (please let me know if you'd like to be first), checking details with your group. If you are a herald at large, you might be thinking that leaves no paperwork for you to do. Not true. I'd really appreciate you telling me of updates in your local group too - you are the people who are consulting on people's new names, or shouting them out.

If you herald a court, there is even more paperwork to do. After the court, you need to record who received which awards, and get the record signed by the rulers. If it's a baronial court, send a record to the baronial herald. If it's a Royal court, you need to know if the current rulers are going to report the awards to the Canon Herald or you are expected to. Don't assume, ask Their Majesties! If in doubt, assume it's your responsibility.

News from Laurel:

LoAR RSS Feed

For those who use some form of RSS reader and want to be notified when the LoARs are placed on the archive on the Laurel web site, an RSS feed has been created. It is located at http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/loar.rss

Note that the archive contains the same documents, but is updated after the LoARs are sent to the mailing lists on scadian.net

From Laurel: Magen David Adom

In May of 2010, Laurel protected the motif *A single gules Star of David on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background (such as a fieldless badge)*, saying "By treaty, the symbol of the Magen David Adom has the same protection as the symbols of the Red Cross, of the Red Crescent, and of the Red Crystal."

Normally, we only protect the exact form of a badge or logo we consider important non-SCA armory (in this case, *Argent, a Star of David gules*). One exception to this principle is the motifs protected by treaty as the symbols of International Committee of the Red Cross. We protect these motifs more broadly, restricting the use of any design with the motif *A single gules <charge> (cross couped, decrescent, mascle) on any argent background or in any way that could be displayed on an argent background*. The similar restriction of a *gules Star of David* was based on the understanding that it too was protected by these treaties. Daniel de Lincoln presented clear evidence that the symbol of the Magen David Adom is not so protected, and that in fact, the International Committee of the Red Cross has explicitly declined to give it that protection. Therefore, we

have no justification for giving the *gules Star of David* the same protection as the motifs protected by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The badge of the Magen David Adom is important enough to protect and will continue to be protected; it is listed under the LAUREL section of this LoAR.

From Laurel: Non Scriptum, Non Est

In the last six months, the Laurel office has received submissions with an unacceptable problem twice, from two different kingdoms. In each, the Letter of Intent reported that kingdom had changed a name submission, but the submissions form included no sign of that originally submitted form. We are not sure whether the kingdom submissions heralds prepared new forms because of the change, the submitter was talked out of an original submission and filled out paperwork with the name recommended by the kingdom consultation, or something completely different. This cannot be tolerated. We are required by long policy to only consider the information the submitter includes in writing. So, please, don't prepare new name forms. Please, do make sure that all relevant information about modifications and the submitter's intent is included on the submissions form itself. Otherwise, we're going to have to start making administrative returns.

Armory is a different matter. Here, new forms may be prepared, with the submitter's approval of the artwork. This is because a piece of armory cannot be modified on the old forms. Be sure that all information the submitter provided, including their attempted blazon, is transferred to the new form. The fact that the provided emblazon is a redraw with submitter approval should be mentioned on the LoI.

From Pelican: Transliteration and Old Norse

In June of 2010, we asked for commentary on the question of what forms of Old Norse names we should register. Commentary was interesting and insightful; my thanks to all who weighed in. At the moment, we allow the registration of documentary forms found in the Latin alphabet as well as "standardized" Old Norse, a 19th century scholarly construction that attempts to clearly indicate the pronunciation of Old Norse. We asked whether we should add two additional forms: a non-scholarly version of standardized Old Norse that includes some but not all of the special characters and some transcriptions of runic forms that were not recorded in the Latin alphabet.

Commentary regarding the first point was resoundingly positive. We will allow the registration of Old Norse names in simplified versions of standardized Old Norse; for example, a simplification that uses *o* for both *o* and *{o,}* or one that uses *th* for both *þ* and *ð*. Therefore spellings like *Bjorn* will be registerable as Old Norse spellings. This does not allow the use of Anglicized forms, such *Erik* for *Eiríkr*.

On the second point, things are a bit more complicated. While we encourage submitters to use runic forms of their names, we cannot register forms written in runes, as that would make it essentially impossible to conflict check. Even direct one to one transcriptions of runes are problematic, as the same rune is often used to represent multiple sounds. Therefore, we require a transliteration that represents the pronunciation of the name, just as we require transliterations of Arabic to include vowels, even though the words as written in medieval Arabic generally only record the consonants.

On the other hand, runic spellings, such as those recorded in Lena Peterson's *Nordiskt runnamslexikon*, preserve pronunciations that were never recorded in the Latin alphabet. This is especially true for forms from Old East Norse, which is poorly represented in Latin alphabet documents compared to Old West Norse. Therefore, we will register forms of runic names that have been transcribed following a standard scholarly system, such as the header forms in Lena Peterson's work. We will not, however, accept "invented" transcriptions based on a submitter's proposal of how to transcribe runic names.

From Pelican: Talking about (my) Documentation

This ongoing series about sources and problems in documentation is getting hijacked this month to discuss how we talk about documentation. The term *documented* is used for two independent ideas. First, it refers to the broad idea of demonstrating that the submitter may use a particular element: one may, for example, speak of documenting that *Lilie* is a submitter's legal name. Second, it refers to the idea that a particular element is dated to before 1650. In the draft rules, we are trying to separate these two ideas by using *documented* for the broad idea and *attested* to refer to the idea that an element is found in period. We encourage you to do the same.

Things get more complicated as we move from clearly attested elements to elements that are created in various ways. Again, we have vocabulary to discuss that creation, depending on how closely the submitted element matches attested forms. One common pattern for submissions is to create a spelling variant of an attested name by using either multiple attested forms or information about spelling variation in other attested forms. For example, in this month's acceptances, we registered *Kirsten* on the basis of *Kristen* and *Kyrstin*, two forms of the same name attested in the 15th century according to Lind. We call this creation of spelling variants *interpolation*.

Finally, we come to constructed names. We say that a name is *constructed* if it takes elements that are attested to period, but puts them together to make a name that is not attested. These include bynames that are constructed from attested given names (so taking an attested *Bjartmarr* to construct a patronymic byname *Bjartmarsson*), while others take two elements (from a dithemic name like *Ælfmund* - made up of *Ælf-* and *-mund* or a placename like *Sheepford*, made up of *Sheep-* and *-ford*).

From Wreath: Tudor Roses

A submission pended from the May 2010 LoAR asked whether or not we wanted to reduce the protection on Tudor roses. The protection, as it has been stated until now, is as follows:

The combination of a rose argent and a rose gules, whether as a double rose (on a rose, a rose) or in some other manner which creates a half-white, half-red rose. [Glossary of Terms, http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html]

Research done as part of this submission indicates that half-white, half-red roses were also used by many other families. The badge of the Tudors seems to appear in only six forms, all of which were used by other families:

- A double rose *gules and argent* or *argent and gules*
- A rose quarterly either in *argent and gules* or *gules and argent*.
- A rose per pale either in *argent and gules* or *gules and argent*.

We are, therefore, removing the restriction on using half-white and half-red roses as part of a larger armorial design. We are registering those six badges to the Tudors, as they are important period badges, but we will no longer restrict their use entirely.

Note that this does not remove the issue of presumption. The combination of the surname *Tudor* with armory which incorporates half white and half red roses may be considered to violate our rules on presumption and pretense, but we will not decide that issue at this time.

From Wreath: Chevrons, Per Chevron, and Their Inversions

For many years now, depictions of chevrons and the per chevron line of division have gotten progressively more problematic in our perceptions as we examine period depictions of chevrons. We frequently see submissions for per chevron which are the bottom quarter of a per saltire field, rising no further than the center of the field. This issue is exacerbated by the fact that the bend/saltire tickmarks on the field are being mis-interpreted as being guidelines for drawing per chevron fields.

We would like to discuss putting limitations on the depiction of chevrons and per chevron fields in armory. The following proposal is intended to serve as a starting point for the conversation. If we adopt any revised standard, we do not expect to adopt it as written here:

In period, per chevron divisions and chevrons frequently extend nearly to the top of the field. There should not be room for a primary or large secondary charges above the tip of a chevron or per chevron field. Submmissions including these items will not be registered. This also holds for large charges below the tip of chevrons inverted and per chevron inverted. If the charge is alone on that side of division, it probably falls under this rule. Exceptions will be made for narrow charges placed fesswise in chief.

The chevron, chevron inverted, per chevron line of division, or per chevron inverted line of division, measured from the point to the furthest extent against the field, should be more than one third of the height of the field. It may slide up or (less frequently) down on the field in period, to make room for any surrounding charges.

From Wreath: Color-Correcting Scans

This month, we considered submissions where the color 'scan' on OSCAR had obviously been colorized: both of the paper forms we received had been colored with markers and the scanned image had smooth, uniform colors bordered by a fringe of anti-aliasing from a paint program fill. We remind submissions heralds that computer-correcting the color scan has been cause for return since March 2009. Fortunately, all the submissions which exhibited this issue were returned for other reasons, and we did not have to penalize submitters for the mistakes of their kingdom submissions herald. Please, for your submitter's sake, do not do this.

From Wreath: Emblazons and Crayons

We have repeatedly asked kingdom submissions heralds not to send submissions forms colored with crayon for many years, and we keep receiving them. Submissions colored with wax-based color such as crayon will be returned administratively starting with the May 2011 Laurel meetings, and the forms will be discarded. We are taking this step because the wax will melt and bond many pages together, which destroys the archives. While efforts will be made to get a new set of forms from Kingdom, please replace them before this step must be taken.

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:

Burghardt von der Brandenburg -

Blanket Permission to Conflict with Name

Elinor Clifford - New Name & New Device

Gules, a cross flory disjointed between four roses Or

No major changes.
Culture (1520 England) most important.

Both name elements are taken from "16th Century Gloucestershire Names" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/late16.html)

Engelin Teufel - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No changes.

Engelin - Found twice in "German Names from 1495" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html)

Teufel - Found twice in "German Names from 1495" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael
(http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnames1495t-z.html)

Francesco di Falco di Pietro Aviati vinattiere - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.

The name structure **<Given> di <Father's given> di <Grandfather's given> <Family name> <occupation>** and the occupational byname **vinattiere** is documented in "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1386-1528" by Sara L. Friedemann (http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/arezzo.html) .

Francesco - Found twice in "15th Century Italian Men's Names" by Brian Scott (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/italian15m.html)

Falco - Found five times as a patronym in "Italian Names from Florence, 1427" by Ferrante LaVolpe (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ferrante/catasto/pater.txt)

Pietro - Found in "Names of Jews in Rome In the 1550's, Names of Christians" compiled by Yehoshua ben Haim haYerushalmi (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Jewish/rome_christians.html)

Aviati - Found once in "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" edited by David Herlihy, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho (http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/doc/SURNAM1.html)

Ginevra Lucia di Namoraza - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Culture (16th century Florentine) most important.

All name elements are found in "Names in 15th Century Florence and her Dominions: the Condado" by Juliana de Luna (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juliana/condado/).

To save printing/postage, references to Ginevra and Lucia in the Castato of Florence of 1427 can also be found in Academy of St Gabriel reports 3365 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/3365) and 1214 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/1214).

The Academy of St Gabriel report 3010 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/3010) notes that double given names were used in late-period Italy:

"Double given names (or middle names) were used by at least some people in your period; we don't have a clear picture of how common they were, but we believe that only a relatively small number of people used them in the 15th century. In the cases we've seen, the middle name is most often a saint's name."

The second submitted given name is a saint's name, Saint Lucia.

Honoré Corbaut - New Name & New Device

Per saltire sable and argent, on a chief argent three ravens to sinister sable.

No major changes.

Honoré - Found in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html)

Corbaut - Morlet Picardie, s.n. Corbaut, dates this byname to 1389 and 1422.

Josseline de la Cour - Resub Device

Purpure, an urchin rampant and a chief indented flory at the points argent

This is a resubmission of a return on the May 2007 LoAR of *Purpure, a wildcat rampant guardant and a chief indented flory at the lower points argent.*:

This device is returned for redraw of the line of division. A chief indented flory at the lower points would be an acceptable line of division; however, as drawn here, this emblazon of the line is not acceptable. On resubmission there should be fewer points - about half as many - and larger fleurs-de-lys.

The submitter has followed the instructions regarding the line of division, changed the primary charge and added fleurs-de-lys to the top as well as bottom points.

The discolouration of the colour image is due to rain damage and Rocket's repair attempt with a felt-tip pen of similar colour.

Lochac, Kingdom of - New Order Name

Order of Taillefer

The Order of Taillefer is intended to be given to those who by way of performance consistently entertain the populace of the Kingdom.

The August 2005 Cover Letter listed a number of meta-patterns which SCA order names must follow. This order name follows the meta-pattern of orders "whose name contains the given name of their founder or the secular person for whom the order is named".

Taillefer was a Norman ioglere (juggler or jester). He travelled to England during the Norman conquest of England of 1066, in the train of William the Conqueror. At the Battle of Hastings Taillefer recited the Chanson de Roland to the Norman troops while juggling with his sword. An English soldier ran out to challenge him and was killed by Taillefer, who then charged the English lines and was engulfed.

Wace mentions Taillefer in the Roman de Rou which was written c.1160-1170.

(paraphrased from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taillefer)

Lochac, Kingdom of - New Order Name

Order of the Star and Lily

The Order of the Star and Lily is intended to be given for achievement in the arts and sciences.

The August 2005 Cover Letter listed a number of meta-patterns which SCA order names must follow. This order name follows the meta-pattern of orders named for heraldic charges:

Orders named for heraldic charges [...]. In comparing a list of Order named for creatures and objects, every Order so named uses the creature or object whose name it bears as a badge or as part of its regalia. These include the Order of the Garter, Order of the Toison d'Or (Golden Fleece), Order of the Unicorn, Order of the Dragon, and Order of the Ermine and the Ears of Corn. These names may contain the ordinary color names of any heraldic tincture. [...]

"Medieval Secular Order Names" by Juliana de Luna (http://medievalscotland.org/jes/OrderNames/) specifically mentions the "Two Charges" pattern, with examples *Camail and Porcupine, Fish and Falcon, Hound and Wreath, and Unicorn and Maiden*. This article also includes several *Orders of the Star* and one *Order of the Lily*, indicating that these elements were names of charges used in order names.

Rosalind Beaufort - New Badge

Azure, three cogwheels and a bordure embattled Or
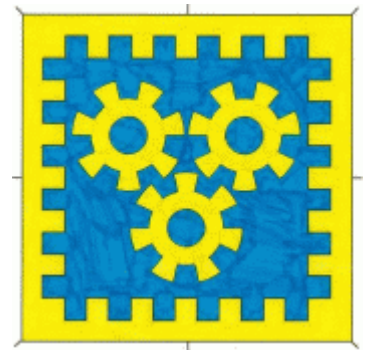
Rosalind Beaufort

Blanket Permission to Conflict with Badge

Rose Pennyngton - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Culture (16th century English) most important.
Meaning (Rose as given name) most important.

Rose - found twice in "Late Sixteenth Century English Given Names" by Talan Gwynek
(http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/eng16/eng16ffreq.html)

Pennyngton - found in "Bynames Found in the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty" by Karen Larsdatter
(http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/york16/bynamesalphabetically.htm)

Sigrith Vigdisardaater - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Sound (As spelled) most important.

This submission was documented with untranslated and unsummarised printouts from the Diplomatarium Norvegicum - a repository of period, unnormalised documents from Norway. The following summary was kindly supplied at Kingdom by Brian Goutte d'Eau:

The first (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=4192&s=n&str=) is a document dated 8 July 1401 from Systrand, which refers to "Sigrith ok Gunilder" ('Sigrith and Gunhilde'), indicating that the spelling with "th" was period, as elsewhere in the same document it refers to "[Knut] Þorgilsson".

The second document (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=1663&s=n&str=) is dated 7 July 1392 from Finnen, and mentions "Vigdisu Hakonar dottur" (note that the context is not nominative: "... ok ollu barna sinna Olafui Biarna syne ok Vigdisu Hakonar dottur konu hans ..." which my Norse makes as something like `and all the children of Olaf Bjarnason and of Vigdis Hakonardatter his wife' ... corrections welcome.)

The third (http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=17044&s=n&str=) is dated 25 November 1400, and it documents <-daater>! "Thoren Taralds daater".

Kingdom level returns:

Rose Pennyngton - New Device - Checky sable and argent, on a chief sable three roses Or seeded argent
Returned for style

The chief cannot share a tincture with the field as it gives zero contrast with some portions, making the plain chief indistinguishable from a large chief embattled.
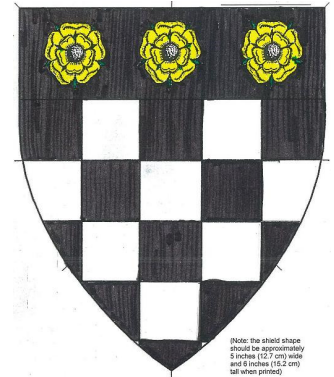

Sigrith Vigdisardaater - New Device - Per chevron urdy argent and sable, a pard salient argent spotted sable
Returned for conflict

This submission conflicts with the following registered devices:

Robert Scheller der Lasterhaft
    The following device associated with this name was registered in
    March of 1981 (via the West):
    Gules, a tiger rampant argent, striped sable.

Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk
    The following device associated with this name was registered in
    December of 1994 (via Laurel):
    Gules, a lion rampant argent.
    Important non-SCA arms

Wallace
    The following device associated with this name was registered in
    August of 1999 (via Caid):
    Gules, a lion rampant argent.
    Important non-SCA arms
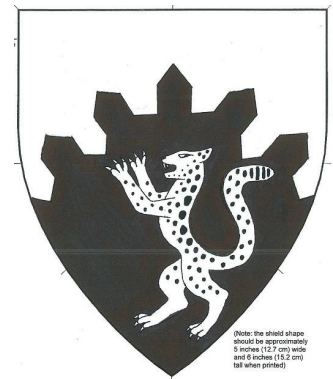
A pard is not significantly different from a lion or other cat, nor do the spots give any difference. Therefore, there is only one CD from each of the above for the changes to the field.

The submitter is advised that if a resubmission contains the same line division, the per chevron urdy should be drawn steeper to ensure it is clearly per chevron.

From the latest LoAR

Registrations

Celestria Ashwood. Device. Per fess azure and vert, two dolphins naiant in annulo and a bordure engrailed argent.

Elizabeth Beaumont of Worcester. Name and device. Gules, a chevron between two roses argent barbed and seeded proper and a Latin cross argent.
Elizabeth has permission to conflict with the device of Cuhelyn Cam vap Morcant, *Gules, a chevron between three crosses crosslet argent*.
The device is clear of the device of Isabella Beatrice della Rosa, *Per chevron vert and gules, a chevron between two roses and a swan naiant argent*, and the device of Rosalind Delamere, *Per pale azure and sable, a chevron between three roses*

argent barbed vert seeded Or. In each case, there is a CD for the field and a CD for changing the type of the basemost charge in a two-and-one arrangement. The Glossary of Terms (http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html) under the definition of 'half', says "The bottommost of three charges arranged two and one, either alone on the field or surrounding a central ordinary such as a fess or chevron, is defined as half of that charge group."

Geoffrey de Barde. Device. Sable, a drum argent.
The submitter has permission to conflict with the device of Theresea die Tanzerin, *Azure, a tambourine argent, framed of wood proper, cymballed Or.*
Nice device!

Ginevra Isabella di Serafino Visconti. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Azure, a unicorn couchant within a bordure embattled argent.
Ginevra gives permission for any armory which is one countable step (CD) from her device.

Iuliana Morosini. Name and device. Argent, a panpipe azure.

Iuliana Morosini. Badge. (Fieldless) A panpipe azure.

Iuliana Morosini. Blanket permission to conflict with device. Argent, a panpipe azure.
Iuliana gives permission for any armory which is at least a countable step (CD) from her device.

John Longschankes the Grey. Name.
This name was submitted in one form and was changed considerably at kingdom in consultation with the submitter. However, a variety of forms closer to the submission are registerable. The form that appeared on the Letter of Intent, *John Longschankes de Grey* is registerable. The form *John Longschankes the Grey*, which we understand to be the form the submitter prefers, is registerable. We have made that change in order to meet the submitter's wishes. In addition, something closer to the submitted *Trevor Longschankes dictus the Grey* is registerable: *Trevor* is documented as a 16th century English surname and there is a pattern in 16th century England of using surnames as given names. Therefore this would also be registerable as *Trevor Longschankes the Grey* or *Trevor Longschankes dictus le Grey*. No evidence was found for the use of both *dictus* and the vernacular *the* in a single phrase, and so the submitted form is not registerable.

Kathrine Asbjørnsdatter. Name change from holding name Kathrine of Darton.
This was pended to discuss whether the spelling of the byname could be registered; Aryanhwy merch Catmael was able to provide evidence that it was a reasonable late period Norwegian byname. This name mixes Danish and Norwegian, which is a step from period practice.
This was pended from the June 2010 LoAR.

Kotek Torzhokskoi. Badge. (Fieldless) A kraken inverted purpure.

Raphael d'Avallon. Name and device. Per pale sable and vert, a butterfly argent between flaunches ermine.

Rastis Radoslavov. Name (see RETURNS for device).
Submitted as *Rastis Radoslavov*, the name was changed at kingdom to *Rastis' Radoslavov* in order to match the transliteration system used by Paul Wickenden. The *'* represents a 'soft sign.' This letter is omitted in some transliteration schemes (including the Revised English System described by Paul Wickenden). Therefore, the given name may be changed back to the submitted form; the form with the soft sign is correct as well.

Sara van den Hove. Name and device. Gules, a bend between six escallops Or.
Nice 15th century Dutch name!
Nice device!
Sara has permission to conflict with the device of Catalina Doro, *Gules, a bend between six mullets Or.*

Svala harðfari. Name and device. Azure, an open scroll Or surmounted by a quill pen bendwise sinister all between three martlets argent.
Submitted as *Svala harþfari*, this spelling reflects a typographical error in the source article; the documented spelling is *harðfari* (i.e., with a hard *th*, as in 'then,' rather than a soft one). We have therefore made that change in order to register the name. While the forms say that the submitter allowed no changes, she was contacted and authorized this change.
The submitter requested authenticity for Viking c. 900 AD. Both names are found in the Viking era, but we cannot be sure that they are found c. 900, as opposed to somewhat later.
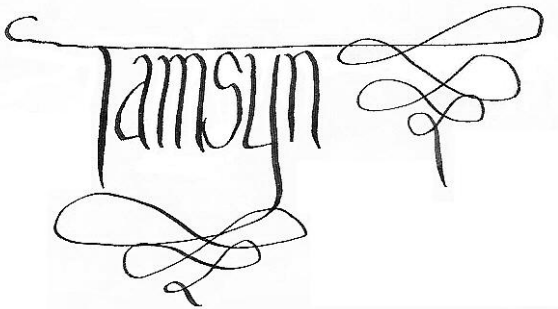
Valentina de la Croix. Name.

Waldo Turner. Name and device. Azure, ten bears statant erect affronty argent.

Returns

Marcel de Dijon. Device. Sable, a pall and a bordure Or. This device is returned for conflict with the badge of Bertrand de Flammepoing, *Sable, a pall Or fimbriated of flame proper*. There is a single CD for the addition of the bordure. Fimbriation, even of flame, does not count for difference.

Mery of Ellersly. Device. Per chevron engrailed azure and argent, three elderflower blossoms one and two argent barbed and seeded Or and an elder tree proper. 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.

Rastis Radoslavov. Device. Per chevron gules and sable, three chevronels braced and in chief two carpenter's squares bendwise Or. This device is returned because it is not drawn as having a per chevron field. The line of division is drawn as the lower quarter of a per saltire field, and the point of the line does not rise above the per fess line of division. Such a line of division has been consistently returned for several Laurel tenures. In addition, the device is returned for identifiability problems. The Rules for Submission, VIII.3 Armorial Identifiability says "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability". From any distance, this appears to be three chevronels braced and in chief two chevrons couped. While chevronels and carpenter's squares are considered different types heraldically, placing the carpenter's squares bendwise makes them visually equivalent to chevronels couped. Having chevronels also in the design only compounds this visual confusion, further reducing identifiability. We note that the identifiability issue would not be a problem if the carpenter's square was drawn in a period orientation: with one horizontal arm and one vertical arm.

Tamsyn Northover
Crux Australis