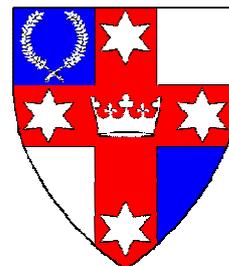


# Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter



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

<b>Crux Australis Principal Herald:</b> Tamsyn Northover Email: <a href="mailto:herald@lochac.sca.org">herald@lochac.sca.org</a>	<b>Baryl Herald (Emergency Deputy):</b> Massaria da Cortona Email: <a href="mailto:baryl@lochac.sca.org">baryl@lochac.sca.org</a>
<b>Rocket Herald (Submissions):</b> Domhnall na Moicheirghe Email : <a href="mailto:rocket@lochac.sca.org">rocket@lochac.sca.org</a>  2 Kelvinside St Hughesdale Victoria Australia 3166	<b>Canon Herald (OP and Gentry list):</b> Teffania de Tuckerton Email: <a href="mailto:canon@lochac.sca.org">canon@lochac.sca.org</a>  P.O. Box 8029, Monash University LPO, Clayton, Victoria Australia 3800
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## From Crux:

### *Website:*

Well... we don't seem to have broken anything this month. *Avante!*

May I please have a volunteer, or even better, several, to compile items for the myths page?

We're looking for concise explanations of common heraldic myths. E.g. 'The King Knighted me with this name, it has a registration free-pass', or, 'Everything with a lion on it will have a conflict'. What others have you heard? Please send these to myself or Mortar for addition to the site.

### *A non-trivial pursuit:*

There shall be no question this month, everyone has holiday-brain. Congratulations to Alexander a la Fontayne for the most complete answer last month. Canon will be delivering a spiffy pouch to you shortly.

### *Roster changes*

Tour d'Or is currently being advertised, please send applications to me, the Southron Gaard Seneschal, and B&B by December 31<sup>st</sup>.

Alexander a la Fontayne will step up as Cordon Rouge during the festivities of Twelfth Night. The College thanks Catherine of Glastonbury for her service in the office, and given the occasion we ought be able to discharge her in good style.

### *On that note...*

I will be attending Twelfth Night, but Cordon Rouge remains herald-in-charge for the event. If you have any business for either of the Royal Courts, please let her know as soon as possible so she may pass the information to the relevant Chancellor, or TRM personal heralds as may be appropriate.

## News from Laurel:

### *From Laurel: Deadline Reminder*

We would like to remind all interested parties that the deadline for applications for the position of Laurel, Pelican, and Wreath Sovereign of Arms is March 1, 2011. All interested parties should see the August 2010 Cover Letter for details on how to apply.

We would also like to remind everyone that Laurel is accepting applications for a replacement Ragged Staff Herald. Details are also on the August 2010 Cover Letter.

### *From Pelican: Some Name Resources (a series)*

This series discusses the enormous (and growing) number of resources online that can be useful to heralds and to submitters. Each month, I'm going to post information about some that I think might be useful. If I miss some interesting ones, let me know, because I don't know everything.

There are some great sources for French placenames in Google Books. The standard source that we've most frequently used in the College of Arms is Albert Dauzat and Charles Rostaing's *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France*. However, there are other books with listings of period placenames, which include many additional citations. They're especially useful because Dauzat and Rostaing has a bias toward earliest citations, which are often not typical of later medieval citations.

The book I use most is Ernest Nègre's *Toponymie Générale de la France*. It's a two-volume work, both of which are searchable on Google Books in a preview format. Additionally, there is a series of volumes produced in the 19th century titled *Dictionnaire Topographique du Département de X* (where X is the name of a department in France). These have substantial numbers of dated citations. I follow different strategies for searching in these two types of sources. For the first, I bring up the Nègre volumes by searching on the title and name. Then I search within the volumes for the name I'm looking for. For the second, I search on "Dictionnaire Topographique" and the spelling I'm looking for. That's to allow me to search within the large number of volumes at once.

If that doesn't work, another approach is to search on multiple spellings of a placename. Start with one that you know is dated to before 1600 (identified from the sources I've already mentioned) and add the one that you're trying to date. If you try this, make sure that the source(s) you find give a clear date for the form.

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This month, I'm going to focus on issues around Gaelic and Anglicized Irish names. Irish names, both in Gaelic and in Anglicized Irish, cause a great deal of fear and confusion for submitters and heralds alike. To start, we need to review the kinds of names that we see in these languages.

Gaelic is the language spoken in Ireland since at least the 4th century AD; it goes through a series of stages we call Oghamic Irish, (roughly 400 AD to 700 AD), Old Irish or Old Gaelic (roughly 700 AD to 900 AD), Middle Irish or Middle Gaelic (roughly 900 AD to 1200 AD), and Early Modern Irish or Early Modern Gaelic (roughly 1200 AD to after 1600 AD).

Anglicized Irish is defined by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (in "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents") as "Irish Gaelic words rendered in a phonetic or pseudo-phonetic form in historical documents written by an English speaker." In other words, they're the names of Gaelic speakers written down by English speakers using the rules for English writing (we often refer to this as "orthography" which is a fancy term for the rules a language follows in writing down sounds).

Examples of names in Gaelic include: *Toirdhealbhadh Ó Néill*, *Cormac mac Taidhg Mhic Cárthaigh*, *Doireann inghean uí Bhírn*, and *Fionnghuala inghean Fhínghin Uí Mhathghamhna*.

The same names in 16th century Anglicized Irish are: *Tirlogh O'Neale*, *Cormack m'Teigh M'Carthie*, *Dorren ny Birne*, and *Finolla nyn Fynine Y Mahowny*.

For Gaelic names, the main source that I use is Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, "Index of Names in Irish Annals" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/>). It includes the standardized forms of a variety of names and the years the names were used, as well as documentary forms. In general, it's better to use the standardized spellings, because each set of Annals, which were written in late period from earlier sources, uses an individual orthographic system that combines early and late spellings (sometimes inconsistently using early and late spellings). While we'd register a documentary form consistent with a single set of Annals, it would have to be consistent with the orthographic system used in that set of annals. I also use Donnchadh Ó Corráin and Fidelma Maguire, *Irish Names*, and Patrick Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames* (see the next section for notes on how to use Woulfe).

There are a couple of things about Gaelic grammar that you need to know to construct a name (this is all summarized in Sharon Krossa, "Quick and Easy Gaelic Names," <http://www.medievalscotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/>). First, the form that a name takes is different when it's used as a given name than when it's used as your father's name (in a patronymic byname) or another ancestor's name (in a clan byname or second generation patronymic byname). The given name form is the *nominative* form, while the form used in bynames is the *genitive* (possessive) form. Both are listed in Mari's article, while in books like *Irish Names*, we only have nominative forms. The next thing about Gaelic grammar is that bynames are literal, so that the bynames are different for men than they are for women. The byname *mac Fearghusa* can only be used by a man, as it means "son of Fergus;" the feminine form meaning "daughter of Fergus" is *inghean Fhearghusa*. Similarly, the byname *Ó Conchobhair* means "male descendant of Connor;" the feminine form is *inghean Uí Chonchobhair*.

For Anglicized Irish forms, we have a new source. For given names, I start with Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada, "Names Found in Anglicized Irish Documents" (<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnglicizedIrish/>). For bynames, I generally use Patrick Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames*; those forms that are given in italics are dated to the time of Elizabeth I or James I (1559-1625). Mari's article also includes bynames, but they are not indexed (yet).

Anglicized Irish bynames are less literal, so that women are sometimes identified using the masculine *Mac* and *O* instead of the feminine forms like *ni*. Women are also sometimes identified in these records using their husband's byname instead of their own byname, so that a woman with the byname *M'Geoghegan* is identified as her husband's widow.

### ***From Pelican: On Using Woulfe***

Patrick Woulfe, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames*, is a source that some have found difficult to use. The given names section is completely modern, listing only 20th century forms. An entry in this section does not show that the name in any form was in use before 1600; even if notes characterize a name as being used before 1600, the pre-1600 form is likely to be quite different than the listed spelling. Multiple submissions this month used the given name section for documentation. Instead, some of the sources listed in the previous section should be used.

The surnames section is rather more useful. Only some of the names in that section are dated, and only the Anglicized forms are dated. Those forms which are italicized are Anglicized Irish forms dated to the time of Elizabeth I or James I (1559-1625); there is no way to distinguish which are before 1600 and which after 1600, but all are within the grey period. Other Anglicized spellings are modern and cannot be registered without further evidence that they were in use before 1600.

While the Gaelic forms are not pre-1600 forms, they are generally compatible with forms for around 1600. Early Modern Gaelic takes form by around 1200, and spelling will change relatively little until the 20th century (though in the 20th century, a substantial spelling reform will radically change spellings). As a book published in the early 20th century, *Sloinnte Gaedheal is Gall: Irish Names and Surnames* uses the earlier spellings, which are generally typical of the 16th century as well. So, for those bynames that have dated forms, the Gaelic forms are generally appropriate. Rarely, more recent scholarship will demonstrate that Woulfe was mistaken in his guess about the Gaelic form represented by the dated Anglicized forms. In those cases, the Gaelic form identified by Woulfe will not be registerable. These have been determined on a case by case basis.

Woulfe did lightly standardize the Anglicized names, replacing a variety of forms with *M'* and *O*. In general, *M'* will not be registered (as it is a scribal abbreviation), but must be replaced with *Mac* or another similar form. When Woulfe gives dated Anglicized forms derived from a single Gaelic root with both *M'* and *O*, in general those spellings can be used with either *Mac* or *O*.

### ***From Pelican: The Problems with MacLysaght***

Multiple submissions this month were documented from MacLysaght, *The Surnames of Ireland*. In July 2007, Laurel ruled:

A submission this month raised the issue of the quality of documentation available from MacLysaght, Irish Surnames. This book is about modern names and provides modern forms of both Gaelic and Anglicized spellings. At one time, this book was the best reference we had for Irish names, but this is no longer the case. Because MacLysaght provides few if any dates, and because the forms given in this work are explicitly modern, it is no longer acceptable as sole documentation for Irish names.

This situation has not changed. The spellings in MacLysaght, both Gaelic and Anglicized, are modern. Relatively few dates are given, so that many of the names in the book are not clearly dated to period. Therefore, even when dates are provided, MacLysaght is only sufficient to demonstrate that the name in some form was used in period. Other sources must be used to demonstrate which form(s) are period. Therefore, those forms which are documented only from MacLysaght cannot be registered.

### ***From Wreath: A Many-Headed Reblazon Party***

This month, a submission brought up the issue of hydras, and how many heads a default hydra has. The *Pictorial Dictionary*, under the header *dragon*, notes that the number of heads of a hydra must be blazoned. While the number of heads does not grant difference, explicitly blazoning the number will be an aid to artists in reproducing some submitter's intent. In keeping with this, we have reblazoned all prior armory containing hydras to indicate the number of heads, and will continue this practice in the future.

## **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:**

**Astrina de Rosonet** - New Name & New Device

*Per saltire vert and argent, a mullet of four points counterchanged within a bordure gules*

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

**Astrina** - Found once in "Occitan names from Saint Flour, France, 1380-1385" by Sara L. Uckelman (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/saintflour.html>)

**de Rosonet** - Found twice in "Occitan names from Saint Flour, France, 1380-1385: Surnames" by Sara L. Uckelman (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/saintfloursurnames.html>)



**Brighid Gwynedd - New Device**

*Azure, a cat sejant argent and a chief ermine*



**Clare Fletcher of Maldon - New Name**

Submitter desires a feminine name.

**Clare** - Found dated 1379 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyAG.html>)

**Fletcher** - Bardsley, s.n. Fletcher, dates this spelling to 1379

**Maldon** - Town in Essex. The submitted spelling is the modern spelling and is found in period as shown in *Britannia sive florentissimorum regnorum, Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, et insularum adiacentium ex intima antiquitate chorographica descriptio* by William Camden published in 1590 (<http://books.google.com/books?id=PzsVAAAAQAAJ&q=maldon>)

**Conán Mór Ó Cúáin - New Device.**

*Per pale vert and sable, a chevron counterchanged fimbriated, overall a dragon argent*



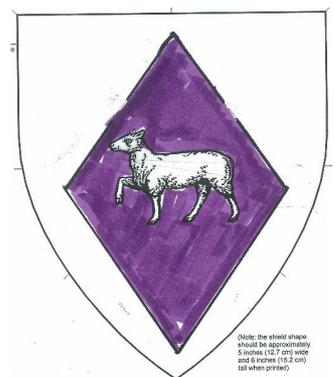
**Elisabet von Tecklenburg - Resub Device**

*Argent, on a lozenge purpure a ewe passant argent*

This is a resubmission of a return from the November 2010 LoAR:

**Elisabet von Tecklenburg.** Device. *Argent, on a lozenge palewise throughout purpure an ewe passant argent.*

This device is returned for a redraw and for re-design, since both possible redraw options have conflicts. Lozenges, mediievally, do not have their relative width or height specified. We have not registered lozenges throughout in only one axis for many years, by



precedent...

[snip precedent from Aline Blakwode, LoAR 11/2007, An Tir-R]

[snip commentary on alternate redraw choice not chosen by submitter]

Properly drawn as a lozenge which is not throughout, the device would be a conflict with the badge of the Shire of Crystal Mynes, *Argent, on a lozenge purpure a pickaxe argent*, with a single CD for the change of type of the tertiary charge group. Elisabet has permission to conflict from the Shire of Crystal Mynes.

Elisabet has permission to conflict with George Emerson True, *Argent, on a lozenge palewise throughout purpure, a winged lion rampant guardant to sinister, wings elevated and addorsed, argent*. There is a single CD for the changes to the tertiary charge group. While we are aware that George's blazon uses the exact practice that we are returning as non-period, this badge was registered in 1988 and the precedent forbidding that blazon is from 2002. Once items are registered they remain so, even if the standards for registration change after their registration, but it has long been our practice to change policies based on new knowledge, a principle oft stated as "We are not bound by the mistakes of our predecessors."

This resubmission has redrawn the device with a lozenge that is not throughout as instructed by the previous return.

As stated by the LoAR, the submitter already has permission to conflict from the Shire of Crystal Mynes and Baron George Emerson True.

### **Gabriel von Ziegler** - New Blanket Permission to Conflict

*Blanket Permission to Conflict: Name and Device*

### **Isabel de Beaumont of Belasis** - New Device

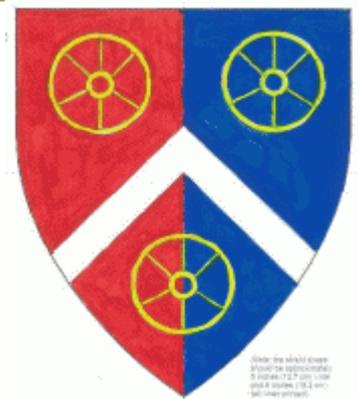
*Per bend sinister vert and argent, a fleur-de-lys counterchanged*



### **John Makeblise** - New Device

*Per pale gules and azure, a chevron argent between three wheels Or*

Kingdom commentary noted that the chevron could be broader, steeper and reach further up the field and the wheels could also be butcher but felt that this only warranted an artist's note.



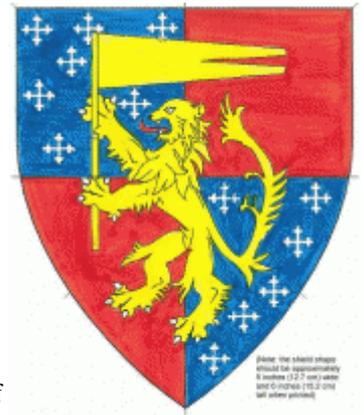
**Lachlann Dunbar** - New Name & New Device

*Quarterly azure crusilly bottony argent and gules, a lion sustaining a standard Or*

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
No changes.

**Lachlann** - Black, s.n. Mackinnon cites <Lachlann Makfingane> in 1409 and <Lachlann M'Fynwyn de Myschenys> in 1467.

**Dunbar** - Black, s.n. Dunbar cites <James Dunbar> in 1425 amongst dates for this spelling of the locative byname from 1250 to 1451.



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**Michael Deth** - New Name & New Device

*Per pale sable and azure, two chevronels inverted argent*

Submitter desires a masculine name.  
Meaning (Death) most important.

**Michael** - Withycombe, s.n. Michael, dates Michael to 1195-1215, 1218, 1303 and 1346.

**Deth** - R&W, s.n. Death, dates this spelling to 1196, 1221 and 1327.

Kingdom commentary noted that the chevronels are drawn quite high but we hope that this requires at most an artist's note.



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**Susanna Marshall** - New Name & New Device

*Purpure, an open book and on a chief argent three cinquefoils purpure*

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
No major changes.

**Susanna** - Withycombe, s.n. Susan(nah), cites the submitted spelling of the given name from 1200, 1201, 1203, 1205 and 1213.

**Marshall** - found 12 times in "An Index to the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty, England" by Karen Larsdatter (<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york16/index.htm>).



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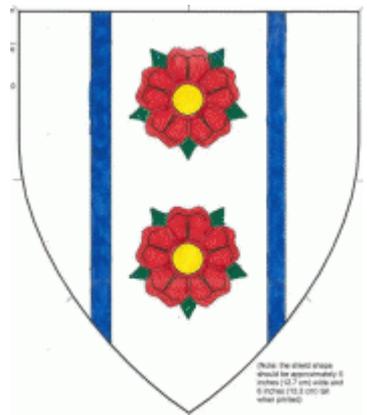
**William Montrose** - New Name & New Device

*Argent, in pale two roses proper between two pallets azure*

No major changes.  
Culture (Early 16th century Lowland Scotland) most important.

**William** - DOST, s.v. Complice, dates this name to 1494-5:

*Ane remissione to William Montros ... and his complices for the slachter of William Gowane; 1494-5 Treas. Acc. I. 210.*



**Montrose** - DOST, s.v. Crove, dates this spelling to 1492:

*A breif of inquest ... apoun a fisching of the crovis of Montrose in the watter of the Northesk; 1492 Acta Conc. 243/2. Ib. 278/1;*

DOST can be found online at <http://www.dsl.ac.uk/dsl/>

### **Yfame de Sermisy** - New Name & New Device

*Vert, an alhyn passant argent and a chief embattled paly gules and argent*

Submitter desires a feminine name.  
No major changes.  
Sound (Beginning with Y) most important.  
Language (French) most important.  
Meaning (byname of Renaissance composer) most important.

**Yfame** - 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>)

**de Sermisy** - Found as the byname of the 16th century composer, Claudin de Sermisy (1490-1562). His nephew, Gilles de Sermisy, who published a poetic epistle in 1539, also used this byname. References: <http://musicologicus.blogspot.com/2010/01/claudin-de-sermisy.html> and <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1356103/Claudin-de-Sermisy>

Biographies of Claudin de Sermisy indicate this is probably a locative byname, most likely from Picardy. It may be an alternative spelling of the modern town of Sermoise. Dauzat, s.n. Sermesse has the header spelling dated to 1223.

The submitter acknowledges and accepts that an artist might not emblazon this with the pallets exactly lining up with the embattlements.



### **Kingdom level returns:**

**Aldrich Montbard de Blanchefort** - New Name - Inadequate name documentation

The documentation for the first two name elements only stated that they had been registered before. Previous registration is neither adequate documentation nor a guarantee of future registration.

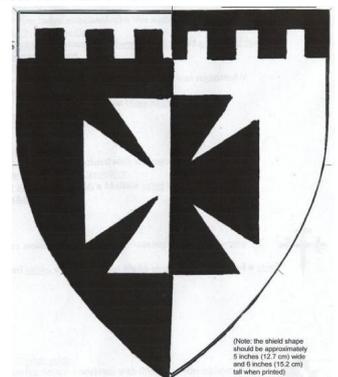
Neither of the websites cited for the final name element indicate the names are given in period spellings.

**Aldrich Montbard de Blanchefort** - New Device - Per pale sable and argent, a cross formy and a chief embattled counterchanged - Return for redraw

The chief is much too narrow. A good rule-of-thumb for chiefs is that they should take up one-fifth to one quarter of the total area of the device.

Enclosed with the submission was a printout of an email from Lodewicus von Furstenwalde granting permission to conflict with his device, Per pale sable and argent, a Maltese cross counterchanged. Per the Admin Handbook IV.C.3: "The physical signature (or a facsimile thereof) of the owner is required; electronic permission does not remove this requirement."

In this case, permission to conflict is not required. Per the May 2009 cover letter, crosses formy and Maltese crosses are substantially (X.2) different and so there is no conflict between this submission and Lodewicus's device.



(Note: the shield shape should be approximately 6 inches (15.2 cm) wide and 8 inches (20.3 cm) tall when printed)

[Both these submissions were exceptionally poorly prepared. The person listed as consulting herald is entreated to cease offering consultation services until after meeting the requirements for Rostering and undertaking a refresher course in the RfS and AH. -- Crux]

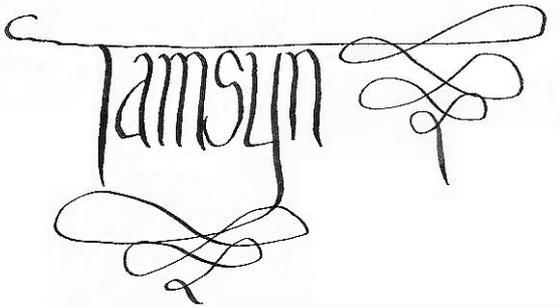
**Andrew Blac** - Alternate name for Drogo von Konigsberg - Return for conflict

This name conflicts with Andrew the Black (registered March 1980 via the West). By precedent, articles such as "the" and "de" are not considered when checking for conflict.

**Clare Fletcher of Maldon** - New Device - Purpure, a ship and on a chief Or three garbs of lavender proper - Return for redraw

The consensus of the Kingdom commenters was that the garbs of lavender were not recognisable as garbs or as lavender. On the colour copy, there was significant white space left around each garb giving them the appearance of fimbriation. There was also some confusion regarding whether the ship was sailing to dexter (the default for heraldic ships) or sinister.

A resubmission should ensure that all charges are clearly recognizable and the forms represent correctly the device intended to be registered.



Tamsyn Northover  
Crux Australis