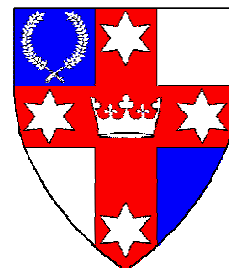# Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter

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
Bombarde Herald (Ceremonies and Protocol): Giles Leabrooke Email: bombarde@lochac.sca.org	**Mortar Herald (Software & Webmaster):** Karl Faustus von Aachen Email: mortar@lochac.sca.org
Coffyn Herald (Privy Posters Project): Kazimira Suchenko Email: coffyn@lochac.sca.org	

From Crux:

From Canon:

Dear Group Heralds and extra-ordinary Heralds,
I need YOUR help! Each reign dozens of people receive their first award. And first get entered into canon lore. Dozen's of people I've never met, nor even heard of until I get a listing of their names. I need your help to get these details entered in canon lore correctly. So please, stay aware of what names people in your area are using, and what their group and mundane names are, especially when a royal visit is due, so that you can help the court herald fill out the court herald award form correctly.

And please, please, please, explore the options available in canon lore to view different listings of people in your group (see for example the scribes report), and review those lists and send corrections!

And finally, don't forget to fill in court herald award forms and send them back to me promptly.

News from Laurel:

From Laurel: KWHSS 2011 and 2012

Many thanks to Barunin Gisela and her talented crew for making this year's KWHSS most enjoyable. The class selection was very good and the arrangements made for hospitality and airport transfers were particularly appreciated. For my part, this was my first trip to Atlantia and I an already looking forward to the next.

As already announced at the roadshow, next year's KWHSS will be in the Barony of the Bridge (Warwick, RI) in the Kingdom of the East on June 22-24, 2012. The complete text of the bid can be seen on OSCAR. I hope to see you there.

From Laurel: New Scanning Policy. Submissions Heralds, Please Note

As of August 1, all material in the submissions packets must be scanned by the kingdom submissions heralds and the scans sent to Ragged Staff.

For some time now, scanning armory for OSCAR has been required. To enter the black and white outline and color pictures, you have to 'crop' or take away all personal information. This will not change.

Scanning the entire packet to send to Ragged Staff prior to mailing the paper is actually easier - simply scan all the paper as it will go into the envelope, no cropping or trimming necessary. Only one color copy of armory is scanned. The settings are the same as the archive scanning project, so that we can transfer the scans over at any time - scan at 300 dpi and save as jpg. The naming conventions for the individual pages are also simple - first name of the individual followed by an underscore and then the type of form. Capitalize the first letter and make sure that there are underscores between each part of the file label. The lack of spaces is necessary for some of the automated sorting and renaming processes.

Sample naming:

John_name.jpg
John_name0001.jpg (first page of doc, if any)
John_name0002.jpg (second page of doc, etc)
John_device.jpg

If there is something specific like a change of holding name or heraldic will, spell that out enough to make it clear what it is:

Jane_holding_name_change.jpg
Jane_will.jpg
Jane_letter.jpg (this can be any of a variety of letters - be specific if you feel it necessary)

If you have any questions, please direct them to Ragged Staff or to me as appropriate.

From Laurel: Turning Over a New Wreath

After a successful and extremely hard working tenure, Istvan Wreath has stepped down to enjoy a probably even harder working retirement. I am very pleased to welcome the new Wreath Queen of Arms, Magistra Emma de Fetherstan of the Kingdom of Ansteorra. She has already shown herself to be a valuable member of the Laurel team, and we are glad to have her with us.

From Pelican: Some Name Resources (A Series)

Latin plays a curious role in the way we talk about names (and in terms of what combinations we allow for registration). That's because Latin and how it is used changes across our period. You'll often see terms like "Latinized" that will, I hope, make a little more sense when this is done.

In Roman times, a language we call Latin or Classical Latin, was the everyday language people spoke. You can find dictionaries of it online, such as Lewis and Short's dictionary found at http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus:text:1999.04.0059. Over time, different dialects and less learned forms developed; we call them as a group Vulgar Latin. As the Roman Empire fell apart in the 5th century, the kinds of Vulgar Latin became more different, until finally we start calling them Romance and then French, Italian, Spanish, and the like. But that's a story for another day.

While Latin fell out of use as an everyday spoken language, it remained a language of the government and the church. Thus, names continued to be recorded in Latin, although the names were not themselves Latin in content (remembering that Latin has given way to Romance languages). Even in areas that had never been Latin-speaking, Latin became the language of record for much of the Middle Ages (though this is not true of Russia and parts of Eastern Europe).

Therefore, we can talk about names being recorded in vernacular forms, which render the names in the way they would have been spoken in the everyday language (English, French, etc.) spoken in a region, and in Latinized forms, which render the names in Latin. The relationship between vernacular and Latinized forms is complicated: some vernacular names are derived from old Latin names (or by names originally from Greek, Hebrew, etc., that are transmitted through Latin), while others never appeared in classical Latin. Some Latinized forms are quite similar to the vernacular forms: *Robert* is recorded in Latin as *Robertus* and *Edith* is recorded as *Editha*. Others are more distant from their vernacular forms: *Giles* is recorded in Latin as *Egidius*, *John* is recorded as *Iohannes*, and *Denis* is recorded as *Dionysius*. In some cases, these names are etymologically linked; in other cases, the associations between the vernacular and Latinized forms are unclear. Some names are even treated as strange undeclinable forms (a declension is just a fancy word for the changes to a word as it does different things in a sentence, like they/them/their), and are used in Latin contexts with no changes to the root name. That means that it can be hard for a submitter to determine from a Latinized form what the vernacular should be (and vice versa).

We will register Latin names from the classical period, but most of the "Latin" names we register are Latinized forms of names in some language. These names can be registered in completely vernacular forms, completely Latinized forms, or in mixes of vernacular and Latinized forms. That's because we can find records for most places that have completely Latinized forms, mostly vernacular forms, or some mix (most commonly Latinized given names and vernacular bynames, but other mixes are found too). We can often construct a Latinized form from a vernacular form of a name, or vice versa. But we can only do that when we have enough information about both vernacular and Latinized names in that language; thus we often cannot do that for the cultures that did not continue after Roman times.

For purposes of lingual mixes, Latin is its own language when we're talking about the classical stuff. But by the Middle Ages, that's not true. Latinized English is English: records written down in Latin by English speakers recording everyday information are considered linguistically English for purposes of determining possible lingual mixes. This is true even when the elements are identical to those used in classical Latin. Similarly, Latinized Italian is considered Italian, Latinized German is considered German, etc. Of course, some Latinized elements will be the same across time and space: for example, *Iulianus* first appears as a Latin cognomen, but will be used to render medieval English *Julian*, French *Julien*, Italian *Giuliano* and other names across Europe. But you cannot take a Latinized example from French and assume without documentation that a similar form is justifiable in German, for example.

From Wreath: Chevrons, Per Chevron, and Their Inversions

On the Cover Letter for the December 2010 LoAR, published in February 2011, we asked commenters for their opinions on a proposal regarding more proper depictions of *chevrons*, the *per chevron* line of division, and their inversions. We proposed putting strong limitations on charges above the tip of a *chevron* or a *per chevron* line of division, or below the tip of a *chevron inverted* or a *per chevron inverted* line of division.

Many examples were presented of charges above a chevron or per chevron line of division, or below the point of a chevron inverted or per chevron inverted line of division in period heraldry, so we will not be limiting that practice.

Examples provided in commentary did present evidence that in period, *chevrons* and the *per chevron* line of division were typically drawn to take up as much space as possible; this generally meant that the line was fairly steep, throughout, or nearly so. However, in some heraldic jurisdictions, the *chevron* was much shallower. Therefore, we will not regulate the steepness of chevrons or the per chevron or per chevron inverted lines of division at this time.

What was found, however, was that in every case, the chevron or per chevron line was vertically centered in the area available to it, taking the placement of any secondaries present into account. The notional mid-line of the charge or line of division would nearly always line up with a per fess line drawn centered on the available space.

Pictures help: Notice that on the escutcheon attached as figure 1, the dashed line *X* is the per fess line of the entire escutcheon. However, in the presence of the chief, the available space has a notional mid-point line marked by the dashed line labeled *Y*. Similarly, both chevrons (figures 2 and 3) have a notional mid-point line at *c*, and the distance above the mid-line (*a*) and below it (*b*) should be the same.
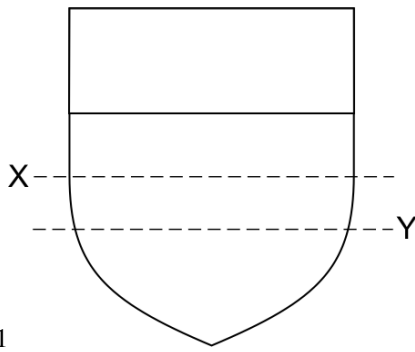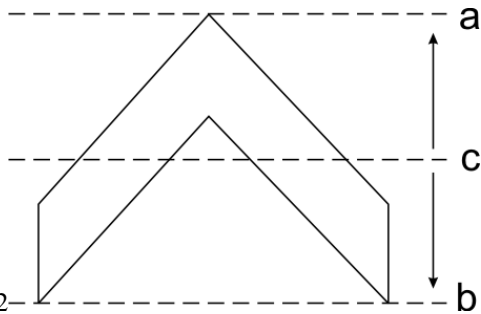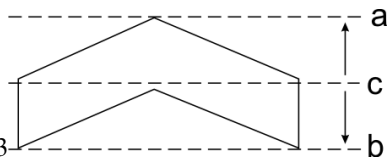
Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

The following guidelines on chevrons and per chevron field divisions, and their inversions, will be enforced starting at the November 2011 Laurel meetings:

- *Per chevron* lines of division, *chevrons* as a primary charge, and their inversions should have their mid-line placed roughly on the notional mid-line of the space available to them.
- If substantially more of the charge or line appears to be on one side of the field's notional mid-line as compared to the amount on the other side, the submission will be returned for a redraw or re-design.
- Chevrons etc. move based on the position of secondaries: allowances will be made for times when the charges around or above and below interfere with the placement. A chevron etc. between three charges should be in the same place on the field as a chevron with no charges on the field, but a chevron below a single charge fesswise, or a chevron below a group of charges in fess, may be further down the field. A chevron etc. placed above a single charge or group of charges in base may be further up on the field.

The end result is that per chevron lines of division alone on the field, or between three charges, should not be entirely, or even mostly, below where a per fess line would be. Chevrons which are shallow enough to be confused with a fess remain unregisterable.

More information on the research that led to this decision, including a large number of period exemplars, can be found in the article "A Visual Survey of the Chevron and Friends: Fun with Triangular Field Divisions" by Emma de Fetherstan in the *Proceedings of the 2011 Known World Heraldic and Scribal Symposium*.

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:

Angus Dai - New Name & New Device

Gyronny Or and purpure, a wolf statant vert

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Sound ("Ang-gus Die") most important.

Angus - dated to 1204-1211 in Black, s.n. Angus

Dai - dated 1196 in R&W, s.n. Day

Anna Felice Tavestoche - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Client requests authenticity for English.
Culture (English - unconcerned with temporal differences) most important.

Anna - Withycombe (third edition) p. 25

Felice - Withycombe (third edition) p. 116

Tavestoche - appears twice in the division of properties as given in the Doomsday Book list compiled from the original Daniel and Samuel Lysons on pages 49-82, published in 1822, where it is cited in the original spelling with the modern variant "Tavistock". (http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=50548)

I have provided the documentation as provided on the submission form. I note that the Withycombe citations do not include details - I do not have a copy available to provide more information. I also note that the name forms give the byname as <Tavistoche> but the documentation, the accompanying device forms (returned at Kingdom for conflict), the Lochac OP and various branch websites give the byname as <Tavestoche>, so I have assumed that <Tavestoche> is the desired spelling. Attempts to contact the submitter for confirmation have had no response as yet.

As the submitter allows all changes and has requested authenticity, I did not think these issues warranted a return at Kingdom.

Annais Makefare - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Annais - Withycombe, s.n. Agnes dates this spelling to 1218

Makefare - R&W, s.n. Makefair dates this spelling to 1221 and 1327

Anne of Gyllingeham - New Name & New Device

Vert, on a pile cotised argent a poppy gules seeded sable slipped and leaved vert

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No changes.

Anne - found dated 1578 in "Names found in Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1538-1600" by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/kings.html) and dated from 1361 in "English Names found in Brass Enscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/women.html)

Gyllingeham - dated 1321 in Ekwall (s.n. not provided)

Edmund of Shotley - Resub Device

Azure, on a chevron argent three mullets of eight points azure and a chief argent

This is a resubmission of a return in the November 2010 LoAR, Azure, a chevron and a chief argent.

This lovely device sadly must be returned for conflict against the device of Genevieve l'Etoile Brilliante, Azure, a chevronel enhanced above a compass-star, one ray extended to nombril point, all argent.

There is a single CD, for changing the compass star to a chief.

This resubmission resolves the above conflict by adding the tertiary mullets for a second CD.

Edmund's name was registered on the November 2010 LoAR.

Iglesia Delamere - New Name & New Device

Argent, a bend sinister cotised gules between two seeblatter purpure

No major changes.
Sound most important.

Iglesia - Appears in a list of female given names from Lincolnshire in 1377/1381 in "Christian Names in Local and Family History" by George Redmonds, 2004, Cromwell Press. Spellings in the list may have been normalised but do not appear to be modernised.

Delamere - Dated from 1370 in "English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions" by Julian Goodwyn (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/lastnameCD.html)

Johne Honey of the Forest - New Name & New Device

Argent, a cross sable, overall on an oak leaf vert, a heart argent

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No changes.

Johne - Feminine given name found dated 1459 in Withycombe, as referred to in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html)

Honey - Dated 1273 in Bardsley, s.n. Honey and 1279 in R&W, s.n. Honey.

of the Forest - Lingua Anglica translation of <del Forest> found dated 1379 in Bardsley, s.n. Forrest

---

Katheryne Chattan - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Culture (English/Scottish) most important.

Katheryne - dated to 1509 as a lowland Scottish feminine name in St Gabriel report 2782 (http://www.s-gabriel.org/2782)

Chattan - found as Clan Chattan in DSL-DOST, s.n. Murdriss (1559) and s.n. Unreconcilit (1572)

Correction (2011-Aug-01 02:08:55): Submissions forms also include the comment: "Note: Submitter will accept Quhettane/Chatain/Catan for Chattan."

Kitagawa Natsutarou Tsubasa - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Sound most important.
Meaning most important.

Kitagawa (北川) - Constructed surname formed from *kita* (North) and *gawa* (River). These characters are found in surnames from NCMJ (p. 105 and p.150), such as *Kitabakate* (North + Dry Field) in 1392, *Nakagawa* (Middle + River) in 1568 and *Tokugawa*(Righteous + River) in 1600.

While this name is not found in NCMJ itself, it is used as a modern Japanese surname, which indicates that this reading and combination of kanji is consistent with modern Japanese onomastic rules.

Natsutarou (夏太郎) - Constructed yobina from *natsu* (Summer) and *tarou* (First Son). NCMJ has many yobina ending in *Tarou* (p. 211) including *Kentarou* (Build + First Son) in 1600, *Yatarou* (Nostalgic + First Son) in 1438 and *Yo'ichitarou* (Team Up + One + First Son) in 1138. The kanji *Natsu* (p.127) is only attested in nanori in NCMJ, not yobinas, but we believe this is still an appropriate construction. Examples of natsu in names include *Moro'natsu* and *Sane'natsu* in 1392 and *Yoshi'natsu* in 1572.

Again, Natsutarou is a modern given name in Japan which indicates that this reading and combination of kanji is at least consistent with modern onomastic rules.

Tsubasa (翼) - Nanori using the kanji for Wing. While Tsubasa is not an attested name in NCMJ, it is a modern given name in Japan.

Similar anatomical kanji are found in NCMJ, such as Tail (p. 176), found in surnames dated to 1183, 1332, 1568 and 1572, Eye found in a nanori in 1593 (and other names) and also Feather (feminine nanori 784 and surnames in 1575 and 1600) and Claw (surname 1183).

Single kanji masculine nanori are also attested in NCMJ such as *Hikaru* (Bright), *Hitoshi* (Rank/Level) in 1600, *Kisoi* (Emulate/Compete) in 1234, *Kotau* (Answer/Reply) in 1332, *Makoto* in 1600 (Faith/Belief). While these are uncommon, they are all three syllable readings of a single kanji, consistent with Tsubasa.

Malesius de Hellam - Resub Device

Or, a wyvern statant gules and a bordure rayonny per fess azure and vert

This is a resubmission of a return on the February 2011 LoAR:

This device is returned for a redraw because the bordure is not drawn as rayonny. Rayonny does not tend to look as flat as this division, nor does it tend to be mirrored about the per pale axis. The device is, however, clear of the device of Tobyn Kembold, Or, a dragon sejant gules, with a CD for the posture of the monster and a CD for the addition of the bordure.

The resubmission has redrawn the bordure as requested in the return.

The submitter's name was registered in the February 2011 LoAR.

Osric gædeling - New Name & New Device

Sable, a horse passant and a chief enarched argent

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Culture (Anglo-Saxon) most important.
Meaning (Osric the vagabond) most important.

Osric - found in "Anglo-Saxon Names," Ælfwyn æt Gyrwum (http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/aelfwyn/bede.html), dated to 731.

Also in a PASE database search dated to 633-634 and 676-782 (http://eagle.cch.kcl.ac.uk:8080/pase/persons/index.html)

gædeling - R&W, s.n. Gadling, p 1261, "from the Old English gædeling meaning 'companion' but also in a derogatory sense 'a low fellow'."

Submitted as *Osric gaedeling*, we have changed the spelling to match the documentation.

A Kingdom commenter noted that <wóriend> (http://bosworth.ff.cuni.cz/036504) would be a better translation of vagabond in Anglo-Saxon than <gædeling>. While the submitter has marked "no major changes", if the College of Arms agrees that <wóriend> is a better translation of vagabond into Anglo-Saxon, then the submitter is happy for this change to be made.

Yves de Lyle - New Badge

Per fess wavy argent and sable, a dolphin naiant contourny sable and in saltire two swords argent

This submission is to be associated with *Company of the Black Dolphin*

Kingdom level returns:

Anne Felice Tavestoche - New Device - Argent, a nautilus shell gules - Return for conflict

By precedent, this submission must be checked against all shells:

"Batonvert has demonstrated, through multiple examples, that escallops and whelks were interchangable in period armory. Therefore, unless future evidence to the contrary is presented, all shells will be considered to conflict with all other shells." [Theodosia Ouranos of Constantinople, May 2010, Meridies-R]

Therefore, this submission conflicts with:

Emma de Fetherstan
The following badge associated with this name was registered in April of 2002 (via Ansteorra):
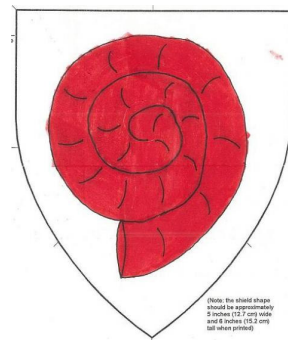(Fieldless) An escallop gules.

Caitilín inghean Diarmada
The following badge associated with this name was registered in July of 2007 (via Atenveldt):
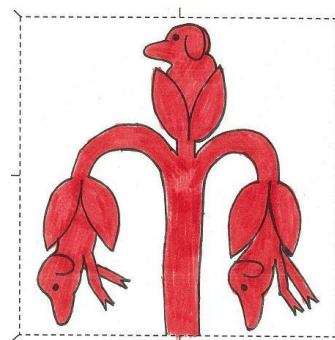(Fieldless) An escallop inverted gules.

Against both, there is only one CD for fieldless vs. fielded. As nautilus shells do not have a significant orientation, there is not a second CD for orientation against Caitilín inghean Diarmada.

Ásfríðr Ulfvíðardóttir - New Badge - (Fieldless) A vegetable lamb gules - Return for redraw

Per Rule VIII.5, fieldless designs must not rely on the edges of the field to define their shape. This submission is returned for a redraw that defines the bottom edge of the vegetable lamb.
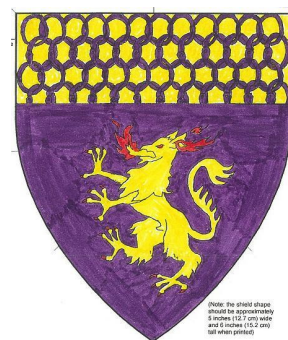
Some commenters noted that vegetable lambs were typically woolier in period heraldry. The submitter is advised to draw the lambs woolier or provide documentation that the current emblazon is consistent with period heraldry.

Annais Makefare - New Device - Purpure, a continental panther Or and a chief Or mailed purpure - Return for style

This submission is returned for the use of the field treatment mailly. The September 2002 Cover Letter ruled this was not registrable:

Mailly is a field treatment which covers the treated area with a pattern of linked rings representing chain mail. It is a modern invention. The SCA's original May 1982 registration stated that mailly is "a new type of treatment of the field, so we named it for SCA usage." A similar design was apparently invented in England some time after 1954. J.P. Brooke-Little's annotations on A. C. Fox-Davies' A Complete Guide to Heraldry (1969 edition) p. 77, note 35, state that "Another new and curious design is a field which is blazoned 'vert, a network of annulets interlaced Or'."

As a 20th C field treatment, mailly is not compatible with period heraldic style per the general discussion of field treatments above. Mailly has been registered infrequently since its introduction, for a total of 13

registrations, the most recent in 1998. This registration history is not large enough to require that we continue to register it due to the design's popularity.

One might consider whether mailly could be considered something other than a field treatment, such as a charge or group of charges. Chains are period armorial charges, and mailly depicts a mesh of interlinked chain. Some period armory does use chains which are interlinked at some points. The most famous, and apparently most complicated, period example of such armory is the arms of Navarre (important non-SCA armory): Gules, an escarbuncle of chain within and conjoined to an orle of chain Or. In the arms of Navarre, the chains maintain their individual identifiability as chains. Such individual identifiability is lost when the chains are interwoven into the mailly design, just as knots (which are period charges) lose their individual identifiability when woven together into knotwork. Because mailly cannot reasonably be viewed as anything other than a "field treatment", and because SCA-invented "field treatments" are too far from period practice to be acceptable, mailly will no longer be accepted after the LoAR of April 2003.

Commenters noted that the standard artistic variant of a continental panther was drawn with a horse or bull's head, bull horns and cloven hind hooves. However, the wingless griffin variant was also found in period heraldry. Either is registrable, but no difference is given between the variants.

Katheryne Chattan - New Device - Per pale vert and sable, three quatrefoils argent - Return for conflict
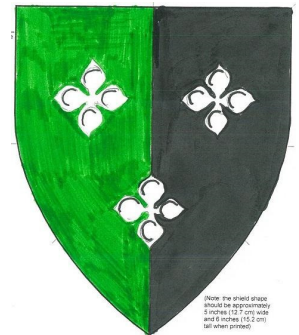
This lovely simple device unfortunately conflicts with:

Hannah of Hanecnolle
The following device associated with this name was registered in November of 1998 (via Drachenwald):
Per fess urdy azure and argent, in chief three quatrefoils argent.

One CD for the field, but no CD for the forced move to chief.

(Note: the shield shape should be approximately 5 inches (12.7 cm) wide and 6 inches (15.2 cm) tall when printed)

From the most recent LoAR:

Burghardt von der Brandenburg. Blanket permission to conflict with name.

He allows all names that are not identical to his registered name.

Elinor Clifford. Name and device. Gules, a cross flory disjointed between four roses Or.

Nice late period English name!

Commenters asked about the registerability of crosses flory disjointed. Crosses moline disjointed are period charges. Therefore, the cross flory disjointed is no more than a single step from period practice. Since that is the only step present in this submission, it is registerable.

Crosses 'disjointed' are split along the long axis of the arms. Crosses 'dismembered' have their arms separated from the center of the cross (across the long axis). Crosses disjointed are not considered equivalent to "on a cross, a cross", since the ends of the cross disjointed are open, not closed.

Engelin Teufel. Name.
Francesco di Falco di Pietro Aviati vinattiere. Name.

While such a structure is unusual in Italian, examples can be found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael's "Names from Arezzo, Italy, 1386-1528."

Ginevra Lucia di Namoraza. Name.
Honoré Corbaut. Name and device. Per saltire sable and argent, on a chief argent three corbies contourny sable.

While the accents in the 1292 Paris census appear to be editorial, the name *Honoré* is also found in other sources (like Morlet *Étude d'anthroponymie picarde*) with accents. By the 15th century, accents are frequently, though not systematically, found. Thus, this can be registered as submitted. The spelling may even be plausible as early as the 13th century, but the citation from the 1292 Paris census is not sufficient to demonstrate it (given the editorial addition of accents).

Josseline de la Cour. Device. Purpure, an urchin sejant erect and a chief indented flory at the points argent.

Commenters asked if the chief flory at the points was a period practice. Precedent says:

> [registering a chief indented crusilly long at the upper points] Pelican has found support for the unusual line of division on the chief in a somewhat similar design element in Randle Holme's Book (15th c.): a coat blazonable as Ermine, a chief indented flory at the upper points sable is attributed to Adame Dovynt of Sowthereychyre (Surrey). We find the line of division of the chief here to be a reasonable extension of that period line. [Paul de Gorey, May 1996, A-Drachenwald]

Adding fleurs-de-lys at the lower, as well as upper, points is consistent with period practice.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Order name Order of Taillefer.

Noir Licorne observed that Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Telfer) date *Taillefer* as a given name to period. A given name can be used to create an order name (one named after a founder or inspiration).

Lochac, Kingdom of. Order name Order of the Star and Lily.
Rosalind Beaufort. Badge. Azure, three cogwheels and a bordure embattled Or.
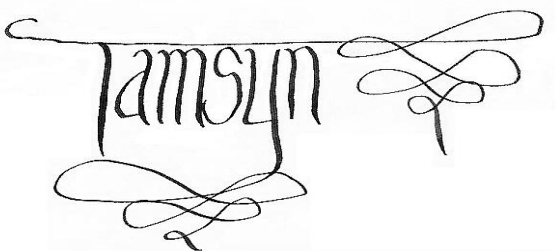**Rosalind Beaufort.** Blanket permission to conflict with badge.

Rosalind grants permission to conflict for designs which are similar but not identical to (blazonable difference) her badge, *Azure, three cogwheels and a bordure embattled Or.*

Rose Pennyngton. Name.

Nice 16th century English name!

Returned
None.

Crux Australis

Tamsyn Northover