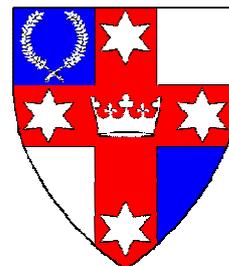


Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter



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

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:

This month a device was submitted to Kingdom having been produced with a colour printer. Had there not been other issues with the submission, the use of this printer would have been grounds by itself for an administrative return. Lochac has a longstanding ban on the use of both colour printers and photocopiers due to the instability of the inks they use. Tinctures have been known to change beyond recognition in extremely short periods of time, even before being subjected to the vagaries of temperature, humidity, light, intercontinental Post and long term storage. As it is the emblazon, not the blazon that we register, it is vital the artwork on a submission form be as stable as possible -- without demanding submitters bear the cost and hassle of obtaining archival grade papers and inks. Crayola markers, along with several other brands of felt tip pen (see the website FAQ for these), have been found highly suitable for this purpose. Please remind submitters that there are sound reasons for the ban on printer/copiers, it is not an attempt to inconvenience them!

Here we go 'round the mulberry bush...

A seemingly simple post by Master William to the Shambles about the Lochac Roll of Arms recently generated a great deal of discussion. Much of this dealt with what we might call Repeating Heraldic Topics Nos. 1 through... 15 or so. Questions about why heraldic processes are the way they are that are asked again, and again. The answers to many are also included in the various FAQ pages on the CoH website, and a summary is below. Warning: heralds whose postings on these topics display no evidence of having read the FAQ run the risk of looking rather foolish...

- The Lochac Roll of Arms

The Roll is a site created after a great deal of hard work by Master William Castille. It is a tool that many groups; scribes, embroiderers, and yes, heralds, use with great frequency. He is to be commended for creating such an extremely useful resource! However, despite the fact that it is hosted on a Kingdom server, it is a private project and not under the control of the Lochac College of Heraldry, or the College of Arms. I have declined to supply Master William with scans of submissions

as they reach Kingdom, and have requested he not copy them from CoH or CoA submission sites for use on the Roll. I do not believe the *internal usage* release on the form permits either action.

- Copyright of submission artwork

If a submission has been produced using public domain clipart, copyright is probably irrelevant. In all other cases, copyright applies to the specific depiction of armory on the submission forms. This copyright belongs to the artist, not the submitter, which is why we require both signatures on the submission form release. The question then is what does that release cover? Certainly distribution of the image for registration purposes. Publication on a website outside this process? Doubtful. Which is why copies are not provided for the Roll. However, Master William has always been more than happy to use an individual's preferred depiction on the Roll. Just contact him and supply a copy of the art yourself, or give him explicit permission to download your submission scans.

- Just adding a tick box to the forms to allow Roll usage of art

Firstly, the content of the submission forms is not controlled by Kingdom, but by the Laurel Sovereign of Arms. Near uniformity across the forms used by all Kingdoms assists various processes at Society level. Yes, we could ask Laurel for permission to add such a tick box. However, the Roll of Arms is a private project and is not part of the submission process. I do not believe it appropriate for official paperwork to include items designed for private use, and do not intend to request such a modification.

- Submitting one copy only

Without a reliable means of reproducing colour copies, and a significant increase in the costs and time of both CoH and CoA, this isn't feasible. We need at minimum a colour copy for Kingdom records, a copy for Laurel records, and a copy for scribal use. The outline version is required for purposes of clarity and backup; scans can have colour registration issues, colour copies may have been done in a way that obscures details, and if something goes missing before reaching Laurel, Kingdom can reproduce the submission without requiring the submitter to provide more forms themselves. For the same reason local heralds are encouraged to keep extra copies in case something goes awry before the paperwork reaches Kingdom.

- Why isn't there a magic database with all the artwork?

To some extent there is, there is a major archive scanning project underway at Society level. The raw scans, that is the full forms, are available to a very limited set of people by Board decree. Both privacy and copyright concerns are the reason for this. Early versions of the forms did not include a usage release of any type, and obtaining permissions many years after the fact is a mammoth, if not impossible task. Also, consider the information included on the forms – Legal name, birthdate, address, contact details, legal signature. A potential goldmine for identity theft. All of this information must be cropped, by hand, from the scans of nearly 50 years of accumulated records. Scanning of all new submissions has been recommended for the past 5 or so years, and will shortly become mandatory. Completing the archive will take significant time. It is highly unlikely that the full archive will ever be publicly accessible. Those with genuine need to view the original artwork for internal purposes can request individual images from Ragged Staff.

- Why isn't all submission online?

One day it might be. But not just yet. Do you have the programming skills, project management experience, free time, development server, legal knowledge and/or anything else needed to assist this to happen? If so, the Electronic Heraldry Google group would love to hear from you. Please head on over to http://groups.google.com/group/electronic_heraldry?lnk=srg&hl=en and volunteer.

For now, the archives remain paper based as this is the most stable form available. Commentary processes in both Lochac and at Society level have moved almost entirely online. This has allowed significant decrease in the time it takes to register a submission e.g. a month was dropped from the Laurel commentary period in 2010.

- Heralds are innately conservative creatures.

Really? This one puzzles me. Does any other SCA institution publish updates on the state of it's knowledge every month? And celebrate with such glee the overturning of a negative precedent? Despite the mandate from Corpora to pursue historic style heraldry, the submission rules are deliberately written to give benefit of doubt, and allow less stringent interpretation. The registration of things known to be non authentic as a Step From Period Practice is a good example. But perhaps I'm a rubbish judge of what's conservative, so I'll take this as a good point to stop babbling, and go shoot some zombies and re-tint my hair blue instead.

Roster Changes:

Gwynhavyr of River Haven rejoins the roster in an extra-ordinary capacity at her previous rank of Herald.

Wilfrid of Summersæte will be rostered for Willoughby Vale as soon as I receive a note from his seneschal...

From Coffyn:

COFFYN NEEDS BODIES!

And brains. Your brains. Some of you may have seen the Heraldic Broadside on the back of a door or two at Festival. Take a moment to saunter over to the Broadside project workspace at:

<http://www.lochac.sca.org/heritage/broadsides>

As you can see, there's a pile of possibilities waiting to be done up as one-sheet educational works of art. Also, I have no doubt that from your delicious brains will yet spring forth (like Zeus and Athena!) even more ideas for nifty one-page pearls of heraldic wisdom.

If you are capable of one or more of following (and I know you are, because you are AWESOME):

- stringing together a coherent couple of paragraphs and/or a tidy bullet point list on a heraldic topic of interest
- taking someone else's (or your own) paragraphs/bullet list and arranging it in an attractive, readable layout with some decorative clip art
- hunting down and saving appropriate period woodcuts or engravings with compatible designs or subjects
- transforming representative artwork from period rolls of arms or other sources into B&W line drawings which, with a little charitable squinting, could be taken as something like a period-style woodcut or engraving.

...then the Broadside project needs you! Email coffyn@lochac.sca.org, go to <http://www.lochac.sca.org/heritage/broadsides> and get stuck in!

From Canon:

For the reign of Cornelius and Elizabeth, kingdom award reporting will be via the Court Herald Award Form system. This means it is **the court herald's responsibility to ensure awards are correctly reported.**

You can find the form at: http://lochac.sca.org/heritage/docs/award_form.pdf which in the fine print contains many tips regarding how to report awards. Even more are available in the guide designed to inform royals about award reporting: <http://lochac.sca.org/heritage/docs/royalguidev4.1redacted.pdf>

Some common questions you might have about the CHAF system answered:

What should I do before a royal event?

- *If you are the branch herald of a group expecting a royal visit, find out which heralds will be attending the event and liaise with Their Majesties chamberlain to select who will be on duty.
- *Branch herald or extra-ordinary heralds can review the names of locals who are likely to receive awards and make sure Canon Herald and Their Majesties know the people's preferred spellings.
- *Check your heralds kit contains the latest ceremonies and the latest version of the CHAF form.

What should I do after court at an event?

- *Court heralds should fill out the Court Herald Award Form.
- *Follow up details for the form such as mundane names and groups.
- *Get the CHAF signed by Their Majesties.
- *Make a copy of the awards list and give this to Their Majesties to keep (always have a backup!).

What should I do when I get home from the event?

- *send the CHAF to all the people listed on the form in one of the manners described on the form. **PROMPTLY.**
- *If there are some details missing from the form, but all sca names and awards are listed, consider sending the form immediately and following up details at your leisure and sending them in a later missive.

But, I'm not scheduled to be court herald at the event!

- *You never know when the scheduled court herald will catch the plague, be carted off to hospital, or have a simple malady like sunstroke or loss of voice. Bring your heralds kit to the event, just in case.

News from Laurel:

From Pelican: Clarification on the Use of Adjectives within the Designators of Order Names

In February, I was asked to rule whether *Meridian Order of the Blade* could be registered with a letter of permission to conflict with the registered *Brotherhood of the Blade*. I ruled that it could - that the addition of the adjective *Meridian* in the designator of an order name could be a sufficient difference to allow the registration of the item with a letter of permission to conflict. This is the same situation as the addition of the same adjective (or other forms of a branch name) in the substantive part of the order name.

I was probably not as careful in my wording as I might have been, as apparently the decision is being read by some as a more sweeping ruling that would allow the addition of adjectival forms of SCA branch names in the designator to allow the registration of a new submission without a letter of permission to conflict. This would be different than the current treatment of the same adjectival forms in the substantive portion of the name (which are registerable only with permission to conflict). I assure all that such a reading of the decision was not my intent and will not be upheld. In point of fact, the precedent says "Therefore, we rule the use of a kingdom name (here in an adjectival form) in the designator is sufficient to allow the registration of an item with permission to conflict, **just as the addition of it to the substantive element is**" (emphasis editorial).

Branch names, whether used in the substantive portion of an order name or in the designator, only contribute enough to difference to allow the registration of an item with a letter of permission to conflict. Let me apologize for any confusion that may have arisen because of the phrasing.

From Pelican: Regarding Requests for Reconsideration

This month, commentary on the request for reconsideration of the names *Og the Red* and *Dagmar Halvdan* made it clear that there are misunderstandings about the process.

Requests for reconsideration give submitters the right to appeal Laurel decisions when a submission was registered with changes. Before this policy was established, submitters whose names were changed in ways they did not like were forced to pay to fix the problems, while submitters whose names were returned were given the right to appeal those decisions without charge. In January 2003, submitters whose names were changed as the result of an authenticity request were given the right to request reconsideration. Often, this entailed dropping the authenticity request, but the policy also allowed for the presentation of data showing that a change was made in error.

In the 2009 rewrite of the Administrative Handbook, the decision was made to extend this privilege to all submissions. The goal is to allow submitters whose names are registered the same right to question Laurel's decisions as those submitters whose names are returned. The hope was that it makes it easier for submitters to allow changes, knowing that if they get a result they're unhappy with, they have recourse.

The language in the Administrative Handbook regarding requests for reconsideration explicitly parallels the language for appeals, with a few minor alterations. One important aspect of this policy is that there is no time limit to requests for reconsideration; the request does not need to be timely. New evidence that a change was made in error may be presented years or decades later (though we do not encourage waiting that long). However, requests to change a name to a form suggested by Laurel or by kingdom will not be honored if the request for reconsideration is not made in a timely manner. The one major difference between appeals and requests for reconsideration is that requests for reconsideration are treated like resubmissions for money purposes. That means that kingdoms may charge for them (after a year), but Laurel does not.

As with appeals, requests for reconsideration based on evidence that a change was made in error require the submitter to supply evidence that the decision should be changed (whether it's by citing a Laurel decision that says the name is registerable, by dropping an authenticity request, or by providing new documentation). However, as with appeals, we do not allow kingdoms to return requests for reconsideration: they must be forwarded in a timely manner with or without recommendation to Laurel. So even if the evidence seems flimsy, kingdoms are required to send them up to Laurel and let the College of Arms sort them out.

From Pelican: Some Name Resources (a series)

Documenting order names and heraldic titles is one of the frustrating jobs which falls to every kingdom and many baronial heralds. The standards for these non-personal names at this time are tighter than they historically were, but we also have better resources available.

Let's start with the resources. This is going to sound a little self-absorbed, but I got annoyed with the available resources a few years ago (all right, a decade ago) and started researching herald's titles and order names. It took a while, but finally came to fruition as two articles that substantially improved our knowledge of period practice.

For order names, we have "Medieval Secular Order Names" at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/order/new/> or at <http://www.medievalscotland.org/jes/OrderNames/> (they're identical in content, but formatted differently). Someday I'll get the religious order names done; for the moment I'll note that most were named for places. This article gives an analysis of patterns (noting that "other" isn't a pattern; it simply groups items that don't fit neatly in larger categories), standardized forms, and documentary forms.

For herald's titles, we have "Heraldic Titles from the Middle Ages and Renaissance" at <http://www.medievalscotland.org/jes/HeraldicTitlesSCA/index.shtml>. It again gives an analysis of patterns (noting that "other" isn't a pattern), standardized forms, and documentary forms.

So, what do you do with them? For any submission, you have to argue that the submission follows a particular pattern for creating that kind of name. Patterns are somewhat limited in time and space: a pattern documented for 16th century England is not automatically justifiable in Russia, or for 11th century England. However, there are patterns that were used broadly over Europe from the 14th to 16th century, and those are justifiable for more times and places.

Unfortunately, that means that some times and places are just out of luck for the creation of herald's titles and order names. We have no evidence that either were in use before the 12th century, and only a few patterns were in use before 1300. That means that languages that fell out of use before that time (Old Norse, Old English, Frankish, etc.) cannot be used to create heraldic titles or order names, as there are no patterns for them to follow. Herald's titles and orders were used broadly in Europe, even eastern Europe, but they did not spread further. Therefore, the registration of either a heraldic title or an order name in Russian, Arabic and other Middle Eastern languages, and Asiatic languages is not allowed. I know that it creates a difficult situation for those whose personas are from outside the main European powers, but those European powers are the home of the heraldic/chivalric game we play.

Patterns must be closely followed: evidence of the use of a vernacular color term is not evidence of the use of a heraldic color term, and "other adjective" doesn't mean "any adjective" (it just means that there are some that are hard to classify). Similarly, just because you joke about venerating some item doesn't make it a religious object of veneration for our purposes. Instead you must demonstrate that the object was venerated in period (or that it matches a pattern of objects venerated in period).

Having demonstrated that the submission follows a pattern, you have to demonstrate that the words within it are period and spelled in a period way (or justified as the *lingua Anglica* version of a foreign language name). Using the *lingua Anglica* allowance is a way to get modern spellings if you don't like the period spellings; just construct the order name or title in another language (French often does the trick). However, you still must justify the terms as period; the *lingua Anglica* allowance doesn't get you out of that hard work.

Finally, don't be afraid to get outsiders to help; and **please** do it before you get attached to an unregistrable name. Too many times, I've seen groups heartbroken when the name they want is ruled to not follow a period pattern.

From Wreath: A Four-Pointed Problem

The following precedent appeared on the December 2010 LoAR:

Lacking evidence that a mullet of four points was used in period heraldry, we are declaring the use of a mullet of four points a step from period practice. [Nasir ibn al-Khazzaz ibn Qadir, A-Atlantia]

A discussion on the SCAHRLDS mailing list provided several pieces of documentation for the mullet of four points in period heraldry. Raneke, in *Svenska medeltidsvapen*, has examples:

- Volume II, p. 739, has "per pale (no tinctures), in the sinister half seven mullets of four points 2, 2, 2, and 1". (It is not the main blazon: it is further down in that section's text)
- Volume II, p. 809 has "a chevron and in base a mullet of four points"

Other documentation includes the arms of Richard Slacke, Windsor Herald in the 15th Century: *Azure a cross formy throughout per bend sinister ermine & or charged in the center with a mullet of four points counterchanged*, which is on page 233 of Joseph Foster's *Two Tudor Books of Arms* (available through Google Books).

Therefore, the use of a mullet of four points has been shown to be period practice. All precedents saying that it is a 'weirdness' or a 'step from period practice' are overturned.

Even were all of the citations from Raneke, this would not be a regional style exception. The last paragraph of the July 2010 Documented Exceptions ruling reads: "This does not change standards for documenting charges new to SCA heraldry: a single example of the charge used in a period heraldic jurisdiction remains sufficient." All medieval heraldic jurisdictions are treated equally; preference is not granted to any jurisdiction, Anglo-Norman or otherwise.

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:

Catherine of Cheshire - New Name & New Device

Per fess sable and vert, in chief three mullets Or

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Catherine - R&W, s.n. Townson dates the given name Catherine to 1591.

Cheshire - Bardsley, p. 39, s.n. Chesher, Cheshire, Cheshyre, Chesshire has *Alice Cheshire of Warrington, 1615, Wills at Chester, (1545-1620)*

Some Kingdom commenters thought this was possibly an aural conflict with:

Cathryn of Chester

This name was registered in August of 1994 (via Drachenwald)

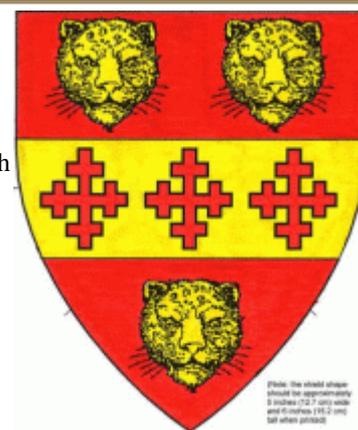


David de Derlington - Resub Device

Gules, on a fess between three leopard's faces Or three crosses crosslet gules

The previous device submission was returned on the September 2006 LoAR for conflict with Heinrich Alaric Friedrich von Kreissmann, *Gules, on a fess between three lion's heads cabossed Or an iguana statant vert.*

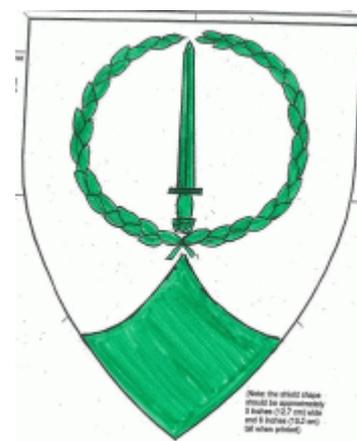
The submitter now has a letter of permission to conflict from Heinrich.



Dragons Bay, Shire of - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in June of 2010, via Lochac.

Argent, a sword within a laurel wreath and a point pointed vert



Líadan ingen Chein - New Name & New Device

Vert, a book between three geese, a base argent

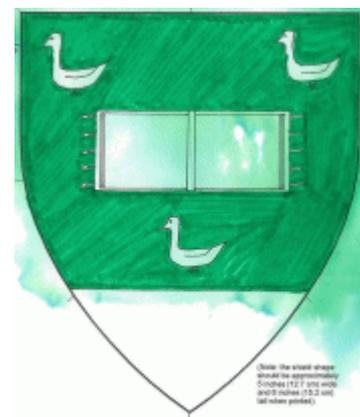
Submitter desires a feminine name.
Client requests authenticity for Irish Gaelic.
Language (Irish Gaelic) most important.

Líadan - dated to the 9th century or earlier in St Gabriel's reports 1665 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1665>) and 3112 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/3112>)

Cian - dated to 867, 1012, 1014, and 1090 in St Gabriel's report 3184 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/3184>)

Submitted as *Líadan inghean Cian*, we have used the correct marker for Old Irish and used the lenited genitive of the patronymic as required by Gaelic grammar.

Apologies for the colour image - I have recoloured the submission form after rain damage. Thanks to Cordon Rouge for sending me a scan of his undamaged file copy for the outline image.



Marie de Beaugency - New Name & New Device

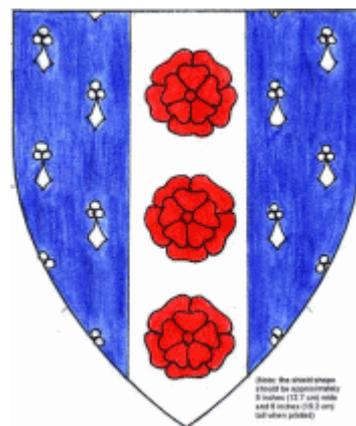
Azure ermined, upon a pale argent three double roses gules

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No major changes.
Language most important.
Culture most important.

Marie - "Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Scott Catledge (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>) cites *Marie la noire*.

Beaugency - appears in this French book published in 1543, apparently referring to a "Brother Guillaume of Berry, abbot of Our Lady of Beaugency":
<http://books.google.com/books?id=CGc8AAAACAAJ>

Also, in this one, published in 1580, page 303, referring to some Gascons staying at Beaugency:
<http://books.google.com/books?id=PfM7AAAACAAJ>

**Paidin McLorkan** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
Language (Irish) most important.

Both name elements are found in "Names and Naming Practices in the Red Book of Ormond (Ireland 14th Century)" by Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond.html>) in the given names section (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond-given.html>) and the glossary of byname elements respectively (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/lateirish/ormond-glossary.html>).

Ranif Pallesser - New Device

Argent, a swan rousant to sinister sable and a bordure quarterly gules and sable

**Ranif Pallesser** - New Badge

(Fieldless) A swan rousant to sinister sable



Ringwar Northwood - New Name & New Device

Per pale vert and Or, a hind rampant counterchanged

Submitter desires a feminine name.
No changes.
Sound most important.

Ringwar - Dated 1346 in "Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/reaneyHZ.html>). The original source is noted as The Anglo-Saxon Heritage in Middle English Personal Names: East Anglia, 1100-1399 (MEPN) by Bo Seltén.



Northwood - Ekwall s.n. Northwood gives Northwode in 1287-90, 1316 and 1438

While I have not found a -wood spelling in a placename in Ekwall, I note that the OED s.v. wood gives:

1557 Lanc. Wills (1884) 58 Towe hundreth Acres of Pasture xxta acres of woodde.

1598 J. MANWOOD Lawes Forest viii. 41 Where the trees do grow scattering here and there one, so that those trees do not one of them touch an other, such places are called woods, but they are not properly to be called couerts.

showing that the spelling -wood is entirely plausible by the end of our period.

Rose Truelove - New Name

Submitter desires a feminine name.
Client requests authenticity for Unspecified.
Language (Unspecified) most important.
Culture (Unspecified) most important.

Rose - Withycombe, s.n. Rose dates this spelling to 1316

Truelove - The submission supplied R&W s.n. Truelove, but this does not include a date for the modern spelling, only citing Trewelove 1275, Treuweloue 1296 and Truloue 1384.

We ask the College's assistance in documenting the spelling <Truelove> to period.

Stegby, Canton of - New Name & New Device

Sable, a cross formy fitchy within a laurel wreath and on a chief Or three mullets of six points sable

Stegby is a German placename dated to 1479 in Ortsnamenbuch des Mittelteil begebietes, Inge Bily (<http://books.google.com/books?id=uMPJ7iscKDoC&pg=PA357>)



Thomasina Coke - New Name Change & New Device

Argent, a wyvern sejant within an orle purpure

Old Item: *Thomasina Freborn*, to be released.
Submitter desires a feminine name.
No holding name.

Thomasina - Found as a feminine given name dated to 1346 in R&W, s.n. Thomazin

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

The submission forms give the name being submitted as *Thomasina Coke of Rye*. However, the documentation notes that the additional locative byname <of Rye> can be added **if necessary** to clear conflict. As the additional locative is not necessary to clear conflict, we have removed it.



Tosti Vikhorovich Bogolyubski - New Name & New Device

Or, a chevron rompu between three ermine spots azure

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.
Client requests authenticity for 14th-16th century Russian-Viking.
Sound (Cadence) most important.
Culture (Russian Viking parentage) most important.

The Nordiskt Runnamnslexicon (Lena Peterson, translation by C.L. Ward) includes: Tosti (masculine name). O.Dan. Tosti, O.Swed. Toste, OW.Norse Tósti.

Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Period Russian Names (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/>) includes:

Vikhor (m) --

Dims: Vikhorko (Vikhorko Stepanov, peasant of the Iur'ev district). c1620. [Tup 86]

Vars: Wicher. 1440. [Mor 40]

Pat Vars: Vikhrovskii. 1611-2. [RIB II 257]

from which we can form Vikhorovich using the pattern found in the Grammar section of the same work (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zgrammar.html>).

Bogoliub (m) -- "lover of God."

Pat Vars: Bogoliubskii (Andrei Bogoliubskii). 1157. [Tup 4]

Bogolyubski is an alternate transcription of this patronymic under the Revised English System listed in the Preface (<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zpreface.html>)



The mixture of Norse and Russian is an SFPP.

Wilfrid of Sumersæte - New Name Change

Old Item: *Wilfrid Scrivener*, to be released.
 Submitter desires a masculine name.
 Client requests authenticity for Pre-Norman Conquest.
 Culture (Pre-Norman Conquest) most important.

Wilfrid - Withycombe, s.n. Wilfred, Wilfrid dates this name to prior to the Norman Conquest and from the late 16th century.

Originally submitted as *Wilfrid of Somerset* with unspecified request for authenticity, Brian Goutte d'Eau suggested the following for authenticity:

It's disturbingly hard to find out what case is governed by *of*. After investigation, and a look at the Chronicle, (<http://www.wmich.edu/medieval/resources/IOE/advconprep.html>) it looks like dative earlier on, which would make it <*Wilfrid of Sumorsætum*>, but the cases were already starting to become diffuse before the invasion, so around Conquest ±100 years, you'd be just as likely, if not more likely, to see *of* governing the accusative, thus <*Wilfrid of Sumorsæte*>.

Note also that spelling was not always that definitive, even when taking into account dialects, and the Online Bosworth-Toller (<http://bosworth.ff.cuni.cz/029322>) gives:

Sumer-sæte, -sætān; *pl. The people or district of Somerset* :-- Sumursætna se dæl se ðær niéhst wæs ... Sumorsæte alle and Wilsætān, Chr. 878; Erl. 80, 6-10. Mid Sumursætum, 845; Erl. 66, 21. On Dorsætum and on Sumærsætton (Sumersætum, MS. C.), 1015; Erl. 152, 12. Ofer Sumersætton and ofer Wealas, 1048; Erl. 180, 27. [He nom Sumersete, Laym. 21013. Dorsete and Wiltshire and Somersete also, R. Glouc. 3, 23.]

So there are pre-Conquest examples of (after putting back into acc.) <Sumursæte>, <Sumorsæte>, <Sumærsæte>, <Sumersæte>.

The submitter was contacted and indicated he wanted authenticity for pre-Norman conquest. Of the more authentic Old English choices given (those above plus some dative case endings as well), the submitter chose <of Sumersæte>.

Yves de Lyle - New Household Name

Company of the Black Dolphin

Submitter has no desire as to gender.
 Meaning most important.

This household name follows the pattern Company of the <Colour + Charge> found in "Medieval Secular Order Names" by Juliana de Luna (<http://medievalscotland.org/jes/OrderNames/>)

Kingdom level returns:

Elizabeth de Bohun de Caldecot - Resub Device - Quarterly azure and purpure, a cross crosslet fitchy within an orle argent - Return for conflict

This is a resubmission of an October 2007 Kingdom return of Quarterly, purpure three crosses crosslet fitchy argent, and azure, which was returned for the appearance of marshalling. This redesign resolves this issue.

However, this submission conflicts with:

Owain ap Howell
 The following device associated with this name was registered in January of 1994 (via the Middle):
 Per pale azure and sable, a cross crosslet fitchy within an orle argent.



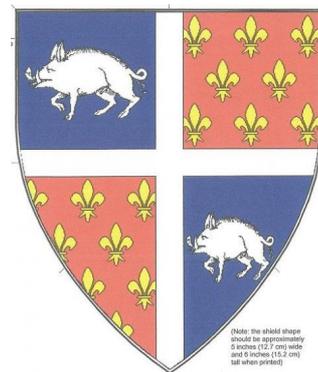
Notes: The shield above should be approximately 5 inches (12.7 cm) wide and 8 inches (20.3 cm) tall when printed.

Only one CD for changes to the field.

Guillaume d'Oze - New Device - Quarterly azure and gules semy-de-lys Or, a cross throughout between two boars in bend argent - Returned for presumption and administrative issues

This device has the appearance of marshalling two devices, Azure, a boar passant argent and Gules semy-de-lys Or. By precedent, the addition of a cross throughout does not remove the appearance of marshalling and so this submission must be returned under Rule XI.3.

The device submission forms were printed on colour printer, instead of coloured in felt tip pen. Per the Lochac Heraldic Policy 8.3.1(i): "The use of crayon, gel pen, metallic pen, faint coloured pencil, colour printer, or colour photocopier is unacceptable."



Paidin McLorkan - New Device - Quarterly vert and azure, a legless wyvern displayed, maintaining in its tail an arrow argent - Return for conflict

This submission conflicts with the following devices:

Artus Falconieri

The following device associated with this name was registered in December of 1992 (via Atlantia):

Quarterly pean and purpure, a wyvern displayed argent.

One CD for the change in field tinctures, no CD for the maintained charge or the loss of legs.

Reynald il Bianco

The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 1991 (via Calontir):

Per chevron inverted sable and gules, overall a winged serpent erect displayed argent.

Precedent gives no difference between wyverns and winged serpents: "The overwhelming visual similarities between this winged serpent and a wyvern (removing the legs and changing the wings from 'bat-like' to feathered), in the same position, are too much to grant another [CVD]." (LoAR 8/90 p.15).

One CD for the change in field tinctures, no CD for the maintained charge.



Rose Truelove - New Device - Azure, on a cushion Or, a rose gules bendwise sinister slipped and leaved vert - Returned for conflict

This submission conflicts with the following devices:

Arianna Maria di Marchesi

The following device associated with this name was registered in April of 1994 (via the East):

Azure, on a billet Or a rose gules, barbed and seeded proper, a bordure argent.

One CD for removing the bordure, but no CD for slipped and leaved and so no CD for orientation

William James Foxworthy

The following badge associated with this name was registered in February of 1992 (via the East):

Azure, on a billet Or a tree blasted and eradicated sable. for House Blackwood

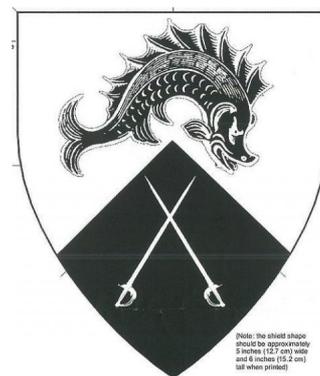
No difference is given between billets and pillows, so there is only one CD for changes to the tertiary charge.



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

Yves de Lyle - Badge - Per chevron argent and sable, a dolphin contourney sable and two swords in saltire argent - Return for administrative reasons

This submission was intended to be a badge but was submitted on a device form. It is returned to allow the submitter to resubmit the correct forms.



From the most recent LoAR:

Registered

Blethyn ap Gryffyd. Name and device. Quarterly azure and vert, a stag trippant between four mullets argent.

Burghardt von der Brandenburg. Name (see RETURNS for device).

The construction *von der Brandenburg* requires the existence of a place, in this case a castle, called *Die Brandenburg*. There was a castle of that name, destroyed in 1165. This is sufficient to give the benefit of the doubt; another castle of that name could clearly have been constructed and maintained until a later date, when such a byname would be plausible.

Lochac, Kingdom of. Badge association with the populace. Quarterly azure and argent, on a cross gules four mullets of six points argent.

Ragnarr Olafsson. Name and device. Sable, a fess between three Norse sun crosses argent.

Theophrastus von Oberstockstall. Name.

Tomas Askelson. Device. Per saltire gules and sable, a stag's head cabossed and a bordure embattled argent.

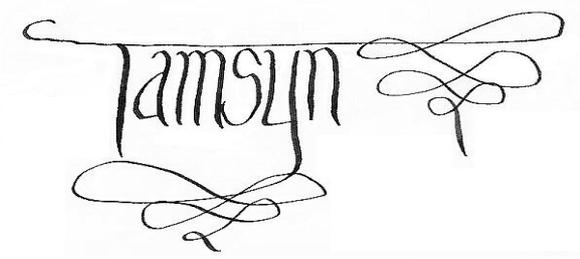
Tomas has permission to conflict with Fearghus MacCulloch, *Per pale gules and azure, a stag's head erased affronty within a bordure embattled argent.*

Returned

Burghardt von der Brandenburg. Device. Per fess argent and azure, between in pale a cross fleury gules and a dog statant coward argent, in fess two acorns inverted azure each conjoined to an oak leaf inverted argent.

This device is returned for violating section VII.7.b of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon." Commenters were unable to derive a blazon which specified the relative position of the acorn-and-leaf group which both specifies that those are a secondary charge group and positioned them correctly on the field. These charges are not actually between the cross and dog, nor are the cross and dog between them.

The cross as drawn has both fesswise arms much longer than the palewise arms, and a single example was provided in commentary. Commenters asked if this was sufficient, given the recent revision in the rules for documented exceptions. While the submitted cross is not identical to the documented cross, we remind commenters that the same precedent ruled that a single example of a charge is sufficient for documentation purposes.



Crux Australis



Tamsyn Northover