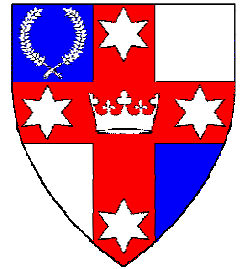




Crux Australis Monthly e-Letter



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

From Crux:

New Heirs:

The new Crown Prince and Princess are Gabriel de Beaumont and Constanzia Moralez y de Zamora. Please remember to include Their Highnesses in cheers and toasts at events held before Twelfth Night.

The Provost of Scribes is seeking exemplars of Early C15th Spanish documents upon which to base the award writs for the reign. Please see <http://lochacscribes.blogspot.com/2010/11/writs-for-their-royal-highnesses.html> for more details.

Website:

There appears to be some confusion about the new website, so I'll reiterate the answers to a few of the questions:

No, you do not need to seek permission from anyone before creating a login. If you are already on the Roster you will be given access to the heralds only sections of the site immediately. If you are not yet Rostered and wish to be, contact Crux.

Yes, please do post submissions to the commentary forum at the same time you mail them to Rocket.

No, negative comments on a submission at Kingdom level are not a 'Return'. Only a notice signed by Crux or Rocket is an official return.

Yes, complete beginners can comment on submissions. Please do! If you don't yet feel confident commenting on style or conflict checking there are a number of other ways you can contribute; such as confirming documentation, and checking for typos. <http://www.antirheralds.org/IL/2005/0905/sep05il.html#ART2> includes a list of other ways you might be able to help.

The CHAF has also been updated with Canon's new mailing address. Please discard any old copies in your ceremonial and replace with the current version.

On the wearing of Tabards:

I recently encountered someone who had been told most emphatically that any person wearing a Baronial tabard who was not the current Baronial Herald must wear the tabard sideways. This is not correct! Wearing your tabard sideways (Colleyestonward, Athwartships, etc.) is an indication that you hold a personal rank of Pursuivant, regardless of any office currently held. To have a bystander enlisted to aid heralding a tourney wearing regalia in this fashion would give an incorrect impression of their experience as a herald. Some years ago such volunteers would have been expected to wear either a sleeveless tabard or a baldric, but this has fallen out of fashion. In part this is good, we don't have historic basis for heralds dressing these ways, but a visual indication of heraldic experience is useful -- Royalty or Landed gentry may gauge their instructions suitably, and it assists other heralds in offering appropriate levels of advice or constructive criticism.

Some cultures in our game-period distinguished Heralds and Pursuivants by both manner of wearing the tabard, and the type of cloth it was made from. I am aware of no period method of distinguishing a more junior herald, what we term a Macer. I invite comment from members of the College on possibly appropriate methods of doing so.

A non-trivial pursuit:

It has been suggested a pop quiz question be posed to the College every so often. This seems a splendid idea. Canon has offered chocolate frogs as a prize for questions within the scope of her office, so the first shall come from her:

Who should a Court Herald Award Form be sent to, and which of the following items should be reported on it? Kingdom Awards, Baronial Awards, Royal Appointments, Ascensions of Barons & Baronesses, Law changes proclaimed, awarding of the knotted sword, wreaths of chivalry & valor, awarding of counties/duchies and Order of the Rose, group status changes, ambassadors appointed, Royal guards made, gifts given in a Royal Court, Crowning of Monarchs.

Please send responses to Blazons with subject 'Pop quiz answer' to stake your claim to the tasty amphibian treasure.

Roster changes:

The office of Coffyn Herald has been disbanded. This short lived attempt to distribute the filing workload associated with submissions was unfortunately not a success. All submission paperwork related duties will revert to the Rocket office.

Catherine of Glastonbury is to retire as Cordon Rouge at Twelfth Night. Applications for the office close December 7th.

The heraldic office for the Shire of Bacchus Wood is now vacant. Should any be interested in taking up the position, please contact Crux.

From Canon:

I'd like to thank Snorri Blóðdrekkr ór Óðinslundi, Hrolf Herjolfssen and Drusticc inigena Eddarrnonn of Ynys Fawr and Nathan Blacktower of Aneala for painstakingly checking the Canon Lore records of their groups. A few other groups and areas are currently being checked and hopefully you'll see records looking more up to date soon. If you are a group herald who would like to see your groups records look more up to date, please contact me so that you or any willing volunteer in your group can talk about easier ways of reporting bulk corrections to Canon Lore.

Speaking of the groups people are listed under in Canon Lore - this can get quite out of date. If you know someone who has changed group recently, please ask them to let the Canon Herald know.

Finally, I am slowly dredging my way through old records, correcting Canon Lore. One of the old records I am looking at is old Court Herald Award Forms. My collection is quite patchy in places, which means quite a few people don't have awards recorded that they should. If you've ever been a Court herald or a baronial herald, please take a look through the old piles of paper that accumulate in corners and see if you have any old CHAF's (or any other court records). If you find any, please contact me with the dates and event name of the forms you have, and I'll tell you if any of the ones you have are the records I am desperately seeking.

News from Laurel:

From Pelican: Some Name Resources (a series)

There are an 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.

This month's topic is documenting Anglo-Saxon names. The traditional main source for Anglo-Saxon names was Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*. However, in August 2008, Searle was ruled unreliable, making three main criticisms:

First, all of the headwords that Searle uses have been standardized to a normalized Old English form... Second, and connected to the first issue, Searle included many non-Old English names, including Continental Germanic and Old Norse names that were found in the English documents that he was using as sources, even when the bearer is known not to have been English... Third, Searle gives many variant spellings of the individual names, and these variant spellings should be used with care. Some of the variants that he lists are very rare, perhaps even scribal errors... Given these issues, Searle in general should not be relied upon as the sole source of documentation for an Old English name.

So, given this ruling, what should you use? First, note that while the spellings of the names in Searle aren't necessarily appropriate, the people really did exist. So sending a name up to Laurel with documentation from Searle is not cause for return; it just means we have to search to determine if the spelling is appropriate. Here's how I do it.

I start with PASE, the Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England (<http://www.pase.ac.uk/index.html>). It's recently been revamped, which has added all the data I'd been missing (like names from the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*). But it's just a little harder to use. Click on "Database" and then click on the little plus sign on the "Persons" bar at the left. That will give you a list of options; click on the plus next to "Name." This will bring up a list of the names starting with A. You can select another letter or search for a name. The standardized names are registerable, as are documentary forms. To find documentary forms, as well as determine the dates associated with the individuals, click on the name of the individual. In the central window, all individuals with that name are listed. Click on one to open a window to the right with more data about that individual. The documentary forms are listed under "Recorded Name." To look at another individual with the same name, just click on their name. To bring up another name, close the center window by clicking on the X or on "Reset Constraints."

Tengvik's *Old English Bynames* has significant numbers of given names and bynames. Ekwall's *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names* has some Anglo-Saxon placenames as well as later placenames. A few additional articles are found at the Academy of Saint Gabriel library (the relevant page is <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/engoldenglish.shtml>).

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:

Columb mac Diarmata - New Name Change & New Device

Vert, a fess between two chevrons argent

Old Item: *Columb Finn mac Diarmata*, to be released.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Meaning (Colm, son of Dermot) most important.

The submitter's name was originally submitted (and registered) as *Columb Finn mac Diarmata* in order to avoid a perceived conflict with *Colin mac Dermott* (registered in August of 1989 via the Middle).

The submitter now does not believe that Columb and Colin are similar enough names to conflict, so would like to drop the "Finn" descriptive byname.

Columb derives from Columbcille, "dove of the church", and is Anglicised as Malcolm and in recent times, Callum or Colm, while Colin derives from "Nicolas" in Scotland or is an Anglicisation of a different Gaelic name; Cailin.

Saint Gabriel report 1098 (<http://s-gabriel.org/1098>) discusses the Nicolas -> Colin connection and report 1378 (<http://s-gabriel.org/1378>) discusses how Cailin is a Gaelic name anglicised as Colin. Report 1058 (<http://s-gabriel.org/1058>) discusses Gaelic names derived from Saint Columbcille.

All name elements in the new submission are grandfathered to the submitter.

Columb mac Diarmata - New Blanket Permission to Conflict *Name and Device*

Fagan the Butcher - New Device

Or, a turtle tergiant gules finned and headed sable charged with a sword inverted Or.



Gabriel von Ziegler - New Name & New Device

Sable, a fleur-de-lys Or and a chief indented ermine

Submitter desires a masculine name.

Language most important.

Culture (Late 16th century Saxony) most important.

The submitter is aiming for a name suitable for the region of Saxony (German: Sachsen), in the late 1500s.

Gabriel - Found once in "German Names from Nürnberg, 1497" by Sara L. Uckelman (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/german/nurnberg1497.html>)

von Ziegler is based on the historic family name *von Ziegler und Kliphausen*. The name is unusual in that "von" is usually a locative prefix, and "Ziegler" ("brickmaker") does not appear to have been the name of a place - however, the submitter provided documentation of this form.

In the sources below, the family is sometimes referred to as "Ziegler" and sometimes "von Ziegler" - after the building of the castle of Klip(p)hausen, the usage settles down to "von Ziegler und Kliphausen".

1. "**Grundherrschaft Helfenberg**" http://www.archiv.sachsen.de/archive/dresden/4494_3130323736.htm

An article from the State Archives of the German Federal State of Sachsen (Saxony), summarising the history of the fief of Helfenberg. Quote:

"Im 14. Jahrhundert gehörte Helfenberg den Herren von Ziegler."

English: "In the 14th century, Helfenberg belonged to the lords von Ziegler."

2. "**Grundherrschaft Taubenheim bei Meißen**" http://www.archiv.sachsen.de/archive/dresden/4494_3130353930.htm

Another article from the above archive, summarising the history of the lands around Taubenheim. Quote: "Von 1457 bis 1612 war Taubenheim im Besitz der Familie von Miltitz, nur unterbrochen durch die Jahre 1514/1515, in denen Caspar von Ziegler als Besitzer nachweisbar ist."

English: "From 1457 until 1612, Taubenheim was in the possession of the von Miltitz family, only interrupted in the years 1514/1515, when Caspar von Ziegler is documented as the owner."

3. "**Der Name Kliphausen**" http://www.kliphausen.de/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=59&Itemid=130



A web page of the community of Klipphausen, documenting the building of a castle, by Hieronymus, nephew of the above Caspar. Quote: "Das Schloss Klipphausen wurde wahrscheinlich um 1528 von Hieronymus v. Ziegler erbaut. ... Die Familie v. Ziegler war seit 1329 im Besitz der Herrschaft Gauernitz."

English: "Castle Klipphausen was probably built around 1528 by Hieronymus von Ziegler. ... The family von Ziegler had owned Gauernitz since 1329."

4. "Beyträge zur Historie derer Chur- und Fürstlichen Sächsischen Lande", Volume 1 by Georg Christoph Kreysig

A scan of the entire book (1754 edition) is at:

<http://books.google.com.au/books?id=YnAAAAAAcAAJ&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>

This book, "Contributions to the History of the Electoral and Princely Lands of Saxony", contains a chapter on the "von Ziegler und Klipphausen" family, starting on page 35, written by Wilhelm Ernst Tentzel, in 1737. It presents their family history starting in the 1300s, and the building of castle Klipphausen by Hieronymus. Hieronymus died in 1554, and his son Cristoph inherited Klipphausen. Cristoph's son Wolfgang (or Wolf), who died in 1623, was the first apparently to be called "von Ziegler und Klipphausen", based on this quote from page 49: "Bey Wolffen von Ziegler und Klipphausen, einem gelehrten, stattlichen Mann, fieng an des Geschlechts bisher etliche Jahr verdunkeltes Glück wieder herfür zu strahlen."

English: "With Wolf(gang) von Ziegler und Klipphausen, an educated, stately man, the fortunes of the House, which had been dark for several years, began to shine again."

5. "Täglicher Schau-Platz der Zeit" <http://diglib.hab.de/wdb.php?dir=drucke/gb-20-2f>

This is the 1695 edition of a book by Heinrich Anshelm von Ziegler und Klipphausen, great-grandson of the above Wolfgang. He published the book at his own cost, so he evidently considered himself a "von" Ziegler (as his name is shown on the title page).

Wolfgang von Ziegler und Klipphausen's year of death is given as 1623 (in source 4 above). His father Cristoph Ziegler inherited from Hieronymus in 1554, so it would seem reasonable to assume that the "von Ziegler und Klipphausen" usage started prior to 1600.

Failing that, the submitter's second preference is **Gabriel von Zigelstain**. (see below for documentation)

The submitter's third choice is **Gabriel Ziegler** documented by the above sources.

"von Zigelstain" is a byname formed from the common German "von" + location pattern. Zigelstain is a reference to the Nuremberg suburb of Ziegelstein; the spelling is taken from a city council document quoted in:

"Mitteilungen des Vereins für Geschichte der Stadt Nürnberg" ("Communications of the Society for the History of the city of Nuremberg") Volume 43, page 487 (published 1952), available online at:

http://periodika.digitale-sammlungen.de/mvgn/Blatt_bsb00000963_00499.html?prozent=1

The article (written in German) quotes the original (period) text of four council resolutions recorded relating to a chapel at Ziegelstein, which the Haller family had constructed. The attached image (Zigelstain.png) shows one of these. Text:

Tercia post Palmarum 1513. den ganerben zu Zigelstain Vicenzen Haller und sein verbanten ist vergunt aus der aufgerichteten capelln ein stadel und stal zu machen, doch das solchs nach pffingsten wider besichtigt werd. St. Volkmer

Translation:

Third day after Palm Sunday, 1513. To the heirs-in-common at Ziegelstein, Vincenz Haller and his relations, it is permitted to convert the chapel which has been constructed to a stable, though this will be inspected again after Pentecost. Stephan Volkmer

Leonor de Alcocer - New Name

No major changes.

Leonor - 15th century Castillian name found in Academy of Saint Gabriel report 1042 (<http://s-gabriel.org/1042>) -

"...<Leonor> is a late 15th century Castillian spelling of the name [9]..." Footnote [9] is De la Torre, Antonio, and E.A. de la Torre, *Cuentas de Gonzalo de Baeza, Tesorero de Isabel la Cato/lica* (Madrid: Biblioteca Reyes Catolicos, 1956).

de Alcocer - Alcocer is a town in Spain mentioned in the Poem of El Cid.

Transcriptions and scans of the oldest extant El Cid manuscript can be found at the University of Texas, a 14th century copy of a 1207 manuscript which may itself have been a copy:

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cid/main/folio.php?f=12v&v=pal>

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/cid/mo/frames.php?f=12v&r=25&b=mz1&p=win&ln=0561-0582>

These show that the actual manuscript spells the town alcoçer. The locative would be capitalised, so it becomes Alcoçer.

However, in *Diálogo de la lengua* in 1535, Juan de Valdés (per translation in

<http://books.google.com.au/books?id=F2tzNFCp2ZAC&pg=PA131>) notes that in good Spanish of his time, the cedilla can be dropped when preceding an e or i. So for a 15th or 16th century Spanish locative, Alcocer seems like the most appropriate spelling.

Malasens de Hellam - New Name & New Device

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

Submitter desires a masculine name.



The submission included photocopies are from "Ellem Tree and Branches" by Lewis Ellem, 1988, which appears to be self-published amateur genealogical research. It says "Records[2] show..., while Henricus de Hellam 1431 and Malasens Ellem in 1463 receive mentions of various kinds." Footnote [2] is "Acts of Scottish Parliament Vol. II p. 125". Kingdom commenters were not able to verify the cite from the "Acts of Scottish Parliament Vol. II". We did find a cite for <Thomas de Hellam> dated 1361 in the Archbishops of Canterbury Archives (http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/A2A/records.aspx?cat=109-aa_1-1_2&cid=1-1-2-1#1-1-2-1). We also found a British History Online document (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=105102>) containing the name <Malesius de Ellem> dated 1472 in Moray (NE Scotland) which could refer to the same person as the submitted cite above. Malesius appears to be the Latin transcription of the Gaelic name Máel Ísu/Maol Íosa. If the submitted <Malasens de Hellam> is unable to be registered with the assistance of the College of Arms, the submitter has indicated he would be happy with <Malesius>.

Richard Arrowe - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister gules and vert, in canton a sheaf of arrows Or.

No major changes.

Richard - R&W s.n. Clarence dates <Richard Clarence> to 1451.

Arrowe - appears in "Wills relating to Grey Friars, London 1483-1512" (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=51569>):

1489. John Arrowe. To be buried "in the holy sepulture atte the Gray fferes within Newgate of London. Also I bequeth to the same fferes for my leistowe, dirige, masse, and burying ther, xx s." Will dated 16 May, 1489. Proved 1 June, 1489. 32 Milles. His tomb was in the centre of the Nave at the east end. Grey Friars, p. 111.



Rosalind Beaufort - New Blanket Permission to Conflict *Name and Device*

Scott de Gloucester - New Name & New Device

Quarterly vert and azure, three chevrons throughout and on a chief Or, three chalices azure
No changes.

Scott is the submitter's legal given name (photocopy of driver's licence attached). Black, s.n. Scott, cites <Uchtred filius Scot> c.1120 and c.1124.

The spelling **Gloucester** is dated 1399 as "duchess of Gloucester" in the Brass Enscription Index by Julian Goodwyn

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/brasses/lastnameAH.html>).



Scott de Gloucester - New Badge

(Fieldless) A chalice azure within and conjoined to a mascle Or.



William Castille - New Badge

Per pale vert and azure, an owl displayed and in base a crescent argent.



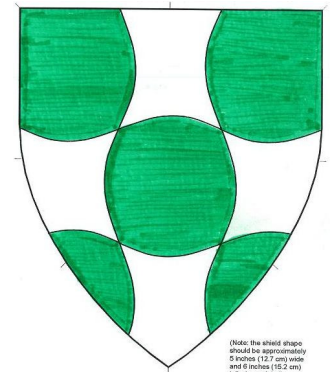
Kingdom level returns:

Edmund Kerr - New device

Checky of nine wavy vert and argent

Returned for lack of documentation

This would be the first registration of checky with a complex line of division. No documentation was provided that this motif was found in period and so it must be returned until such documentation is provided.



Leonor de Alcocer - New device

Per pale gules and azure, a pine tree Or between in chief two lilies inverted and on a chief triangular argent a mullet azure

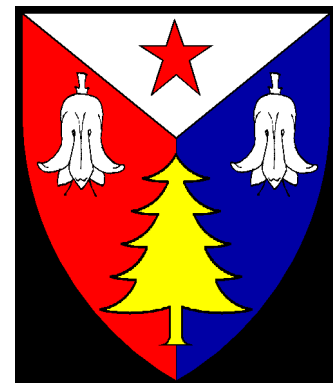
Returned for redraw

The chief triangular almost reaches the fess line and blurs the line between a chief triangular and a per pall division.

Commenters noted that if this were a per pall division, the similar visual weight of the pine tree, lilies and mullet would be at risk of being "slot machine" (Rule VIII.1.a).

Therefore this is returned for a redraw to make the chief smaller. It should only reach 1/4 to 1/5 of the way down the shield.

This submission has a complexity count of 8 (gules, azure, Or, argent, pine tree, lilies, chief, mullet), the guideline maximum under RfS VIII.1.a.



Rosalind Beaumont - New badge

Azure, three annulets embattled Or

Returned for conflict

This could be reblazoned as Azure, three cogwheels Or. Precedent grants "no difference between a cogwheel and a Catherine wheel...we do not grant difference between wheels" [Katheryne Winterbourne, December 2009, Calontir-R]

Therefore, this submission conflicts with:

Faoiltigherna ní Bhraoin registered in January of 1997 (via the Middle):

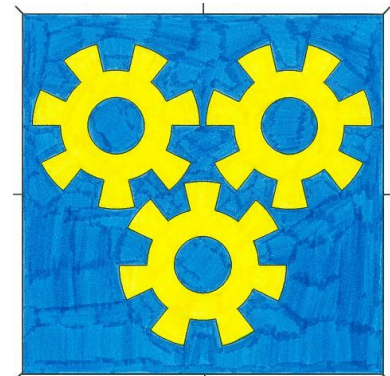
Azure, semy of wagon wheels Or.

Only one CD for changing the number of wheels.

Katharine Swynford registered in May of 1998 (via Laurel):

Gules, three Catherine wheels Or.

Only one CD for changing the field tincture.



Tamsyn Northover
Crux Australis

