

*Please find herein the results of the decision meeting for the September ILoI held on November 21, 2009.*

*Alasdair, Bordure*

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Lady Katrine la Esclopiera, send Greetings.

I would like to thank all you who commented this month. The new online commentary system for the Ansteorra College of Heraldry has, I believe, been a great success. If you are interested in participating all you need to do is register at this web site:

<http://hcs.randomcasts.com/>. HCS is a Ruby on Rails application written and maintained by Lord Reis ap Tudor of Mooneschadowe

You can still send commentary directly to me at [Retiarius@ansteorra.org](mailto:Retiarius@ansteorra.org).

For information on commentary submission formats or to receive a copy of the collated commentary, you can contact me at:

Irena Fridenberg  
114 West Husband Court  
Stillwater OK 74075  
405-788-0042 (before 9:30 pm please)  
[Retiarius@ansteorra.org](mailto:Retiarius@ansteorra.org)

---

Commenters for this issue:

**Emma de Fetherstan (Star)**  
**Tostig Logiosophia**  
**Magnus**  
**Coblaith Muimnech (Orbis Herald)**  
**Daniel de Lincoln**  
**Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Rowel)**  
**Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure)**  
**Maridonna Benvenuti**  
**Giovanni di Firenze (Oakenwald Pursuivant)**  
**Alric Morgannwgg**  
**Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald)**  
**Wihtric Wihtmunding**

**1. Aldric de Kerr. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Badge.**

*Gules, a cross potent between and surrounding four mullets of six points Or.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 17:58:03:**

Name registered October 1995.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 15:33:15:**

Highly reminiscent but clear of Jerusalem "Argent, a cross potent between four crosses coupé Or." (Important non-SCA arms, Device, Dec 1994). X2 clear versus Counts of Toulouse "Gules, a cross of Toulouse Or." (Important non-SCA arms, Device, Dec 1994) "Given the widespread support for the proposal, we are implementing Batonvert's proposal on crosses that appeared on the Cover Letter for the August 2008 LoAR. Substantial difference under X.2 will henceforth be granted between crosses appearing below that do not belong to the same family. The families are:

"... The cross potent/billey.

"... The cross of Toulouse.... " ('From Wreath: Crosses and Substantial Difference' Cover Letter, May 2009)

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/09 22:55:57:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 04:27:19*

[Badge] This is a resubmission at kingdom. The badge was in ILoI 12/04. Kingdom returned (Fieldless) "On a sun Or a demihorse sable" for at least 4 conflicts, (at least that's how many I found). This new design doesn't appear to have conflicts but there are other issues.

Rfs.VII.1. Period Charges. - "Ordinaries and other charges used in period armory may be registered."

Rfs.VII.2. Period Armorial Elements. "Lines of division, lines of partition, field treatments, and other elements used in period armory may be registered. Use of an element in period art does not guarantee its acceptability for armory."

A cross of Jerusalem is certainly period but this construction of it isn't. This is at least one step removed. Laurel hasn't permitted any new non-period crosses to be named and new designs may also have issues. We haven't registered any crosses blazoned as surrounding other charges so I'm not sure this arrangement can be blazoned. The elements of a cross potent and a mullet of six points are period charges, as far as I know, but no documentation is given they can be combined like this into what has the appearance of a single charge.

Rfs.IX.2. Offensive Religious Symbolism. "Magical or religious symbolism that is excessive or mocks the beliefs of others will not be registered."

The cross of Jerusalem, also known as the Crusaders' cross, is certainly a very religious symbol. A mullet of six points drawn as two voided or solid triangles is fine as a normal charge or as a star of David in heraldry. In addition this form of the 6 pointed mullet was used as a badge for Jews in concentration camps and as Solomon's Seal in Jewish, Islamic, and occult practices. It is the context of its use as part of a variant of a cross of Jerusalem that creates potential offense.

Luckily for kingdom, these are problems for Laurel to fret over.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/20 10:22:09:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/20 10:25:26*

I don't see a variant of a Cross of Jerusalem. I see five charges in a standard period arrangement (a cross between four). It's common enough to be unexceptional, in my opinion. Even the use of central crosses potent isn't restricted, in period, to the Cross of Jerusalem, as the first of the images I've uploaded shows. And mullets of six are very common charges (more often drawn with long, slender points than those made of roughly equilateral triangles seen here, but not exclusively so).

As for the fact that the arms of the cross extend further from the center than the surrounding charges are placed, I think it's an artistic detail not worth blazoning. It seems to be a fairly common choice in crosses in such arrangements in period emblazons.

The only unusual thing about this device, really, is the "potenting" on the cross--the extensions are a little longer than I'm used to seeing. But there is some variation in potent arms in period, and, again, I'd consider it a question of artistic license, not worth mentioning in the blazon.

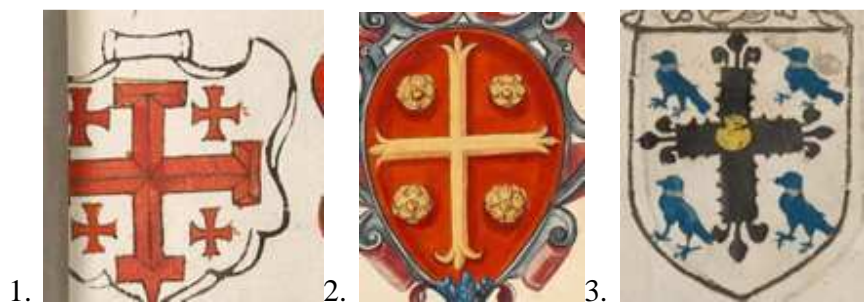
Image sources:

[http://daten.digital-](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/~db/0001/bsb00018706/images/index.html?seite=157)

[sammlungen.de/~db/0001/bsb00018706/images/index.html?seite=157](http://sammlungen.de/~db/0001/bsb00018706/images/index.html?seite=157)

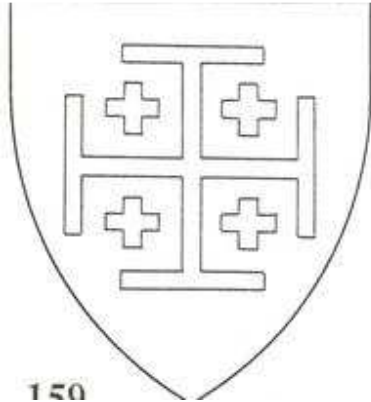
<http://mdz10.bib-bvb.de/~db/bsb00001647/images/index.html?seite=87>

<http://mdz10.bib-bvb.de/~db/bsb00001424/images/index.html?seite=73>



**Comment by Magnus on 2009/10/08 05:08:09:**

This is what the SCA registers for a Cross of Jerusalem. A Comparison of the two pieces of armory leaves me no doubt the submitter used the SCA cross of Jerusalem and inserted the six point mullets over the crosses. The dimensions of both are the same.



1. 150

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:00:22:**

To be precise, that appears to be the Pict Dict illo of a cross of Jerusalem (item 186 in the 2nd ed). A Pict Dict pict depiction (say that three times fast) of any given charge is highly likely to be registerable, but a submission need not be identical to the precise drawing.

And, to be precise, the submission is not a copy of the Pict Dict pict, but rather a redraw: this submission's cross potent is more butch.

Not that this matters. Both the Pict Dict and this pict are well within the range of acceptable depictions.

(I know, I'm being picty.)

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 03:52:28:**

("I" means "the Bryn Gwlad group didn't consider the issue at the meeting, so I'm opining on my own".)

I see it as a cross potent between four charges. That is a standard heraldic arrangement: a primary charge between a group of 4 secondary charges. So I don't consider it to be a non-period invented charge.

I don't see it as offensive religious symbolism or excessive religious symbolism. Six-pointed stars are common enough in period heraldry, I believe more on the Continent than in England.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 03:48:10:**

I'm entering commentary for Bryn Gwlad: Star (not Star Principal Herald: Sorcha whose nickname for some years has been Star), Gwenllian ferch Maredudd, Elena (wife of Stefan of Florilegium fame), me.

We think "and surrounding" need not be blazoned.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:22:59:**

Woulfe, p. 313, has "Mac an Ghabhann, v. Mac an Ghobhann", full stop. Does that help in

getting the submitted "Gha-" spelling?

As with Magnus: comma after "Or", drop the first "vert" (after "engrailed").

**College Action:**

**Badge:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

## **2. Bridget Rede of Dunvegan. (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) Resubmitted Device.**

*Or, a horse rampant, in chief three horseshoes gules.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 15:41:57:**

The issues of the Kingdom return have been addressed. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Rowel) on 2009/09/08 16:12:44:**

The ILoI text was not clear that this was a return at Kingdom (rather than a return at Laurel).

Since it was a return at Kingdom, it becomes a "New Device" when (if) it appears on an LoI - because it is new to the Laurel level.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/10/08 03:32:18:**

If it is checked as a Resubmission I always try and verify where it was returned as I add it to OSCAR. You may or not be surprised that the vast majority of those marked as resubmission fail to state if they are resubmitting to Laurel or kingdom.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 00:53:09:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/10 00:57:34*

[Device] Blazon as: "Or, a horse rampant and in chief three horseshoes inverted gules."

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:03:19:**

The CoA Glossary of Terms, Table 4, "Conventional S.C.A. Default Postures", <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/coagloss.html#default>, says "Horseshoe: Opening to base". So we agree with Magnus that these are indeed "horseshoes inverted".

**College Action:**

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Or, a horse rampant and in chief three horseshoes inverted gules" and forwarded to Laurel.

---

## **3. Castellana de Andalusia. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per pale argent and sable, a unicorn rampant and a bordure gules.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:00:40:**

Case matters, apparently. Correct URL is

<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/WomensGivenAlpha.html>

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 20:32:51:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/03 20:44:01*

The byname combines in a single name phrase the Spanish article “de” and the modern English-language place name “Andalusia”. We might be able to fix it, could we find an appropriate period spelling for “Andalucía” (the Spanish name of the region [http://www.andalucia.org/index\\_es.html](http://www.andalucia.org/index_es.html)) and did the submitter revoke the indicated ban on major changes. Otherwise, it’s an instant return under RfS III.1.a.

That aside, no evidence is offered by the submitter (1) that “Andalusia” (in any form) is a period place name or (2) that “de Andalusia” is a properly-constructed toponymic byname for the period and language to which the submitted name is meant to belong.

That toponymic bynames of the form “de [Spanish name for a region]” were used in the linguistic context from which the submitted given name is drawn is evidenced by the appearance of “de Aragon”, “de Castilla”, “de Leon”, and “de Navarra” in the locative surnames list in the article with which it is documented (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/isabella/locative.html>). But we still don’t know what the 15th-century Spanish name was for the region known in Arabic as “al-Andalus”.

I found on the website of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress scans of maps from Abraham Ortelius’ 1570 “Theatrum Orbis Terrarum” (<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gnrkort.html>). They include a detailed map of Spain on which “Andalvzia” appears. (See image 1, below.) The language of the atlas is Latin, however, not Spanish. Some of the place names are identical to those represented in the bynames from the above-cited article (like “Navarra”), but most differ to one degree or another (“Castilia” from “Castilla” and “Aragonia” from “Aragon”, for instance). I haven’t the expertise to say what the Spanish version of the Latin “Andalvzia” is likely to have been.

There is another map of the Iberian peninsula, alleged to be from a 1600 edition of Sebastian Münster’s “Cosmographia”, at [http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/munster/maps/aa\\_maps.html](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00generallinks/munster/maps/aa_maps.html). Its southwest quarter shows “Andalvcia”. (See image 2, below.) I think the language is again Latin, and again most of the names vary somewhat from the ones in the surnames list. (“Navarra” is still the same, but we have “Castillia” rather than “Castilla” and “Aragona” rather than “Aragon”.) It’s also on the personal homepage of someone whose credentials and reputation I don’t know, rather than one associated with a scholarly institution, and the exact provenance of the image isn’t given in detail. I’d personally be more inclined to use the Ortelius map as a source.



1. 2.

**Comment by Maridonna Benvenuti on 2009/09/22 21:44:49:**

The 1554 Mercator map of Hispania doesn't list Andalusia only Portugal, and regions Leon, Castilla, Nauarra [u=v], and Aragon.

**Comment by Maridonna Benvenuti on 2009/10/07 15:19:05:**

Another period map of 1606 at

[http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/bibliotecavirtualandalucia/catalogo\\_imagenes/grupo.cmd?path=28&posicion=1&presentacion=pagina](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/bibliotecavirtualandalucia/catalogo_imagenes/grupo.cmd?path=28&posicion=1&presentacion=pagina)

shows the label spelling as Andaluzae, but on the map it is spelled Andalusia.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 15:50:29:**

[Device] No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Giovanni di Firenze (Oakenwald Pursuivant) on 2009/09/08 19:02:15:**

Device: Is the bordure a violation of tincture rules due to the sable half of the divided field? The gules/sable makes good contrast, but clearly the ordinary is a color, placed on top of a (partly) colored field. The same case could be made for the primary charge, but having seen enough of these online and on the field I am pretty sure that the unicorn is OK.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/09 00:28:12:**

[Device] Being evenly divided between a metal and a color, the field is considered "neutral". As a result, a charge which rests on both halves equally can usually be any tincture per RfS VIII.2a(ii), but there is an additional consideration -- identifiability. <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#8.2>

In a field evenly parted argent and sable, for example, you cannot have an argent or sable bordure (or a fur which is primarily argent or sable). There wouldn't be just poor contrast with half the field, there'd be no contrast at all. Any other tincture, fur or treatment is fair game since a bordure is a very simple figure. Poor contrast is OK with one half of it as long as there is good contrast with the other.

The same is not true of the unicorn, however. In this submission the unicorn can not be a metal or a light colored fur. Why? Because the things which distinguishes it as a unicorn rather than a horse mostly lie on the metal portion of the field -- horn, beard and tufted hooves. If the unicorn were Or, for example, these details would have poor contrast with the field and the only thing with good contrast would be the horse-like body.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 10:53:44:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 06:37:21*

[Name] There is no documentation for the time period or language of this spelling of Andalusia. We would change 's' to 'c' or 'z' to fix this but the submitter checked no major changes so the language can't be changed. My advice to submitters is don't check any boxes.

Here are docs for Andalusia.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1875 It was not uncommon for later-period Spanish family names to include a locative--that is, a name based on a place. We did notice that the majority of locative surnames were based on towns and cities (such as Valencia, Granada, or Toledo) rather than a region (like Andalucia or Castile). (4) However, there are enough examples of regional names used in this way that <Pizarro de Andalucia> is a plausible surname.

(4) De Atienza, Julio, *\_Nobilario Espan~ol\_* (Madrid: Aguilar SA de Ediciones, 1954), passim

And for Andaluzia:

[May 2008 LoAR, A-Trimaris] "Maria de Andaluzia. Name and device. Or, two horses salient addorsed and in base a mullet of eight points sable, all within a bordure pean.

Submitted as Maria de Andalucía, the only documentation provided for the byname was from Encyclopedia Britannica. Encyclopedias are not acceptable as sole sources of documentation because, unless they explicitly say otherwise, they generally uniformize and modernize their name forms. The entry for Andalucia in the Encyclopedia Britannica shows that the place existed in our period but tells us nothing about how the name was spelled. The submitter indicated that if the name had to be changed, she cared most about 12th century Spanish culture. Siren notes that the CORDE has the form Andaluzia starting in 1270. We have change the name to Maria de Andaluzia in order to match the available documentation."

We can't get by with use of de with the English form of a foreign place any more.

[February 2009 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] "Vyolante de Oporto. Name. This is returned for lack of documentation for the byname. Both the LoI and the commenters provided evidence that the Portuguese capital Porto is known as both Porto and Oporto in modern English (see, e.g., National Geographic Atlas of the World and Merriam Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 3rd ed., s.n. Porto), but no evidence was provided and none found that Oporto is a period name of the city. The Portuguese name of the city is Porto, and the byname do Porto 'of Porto' occurs in both Juliana de Luna, "Portuguese Names 1350-1450", and Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Portuguese Names from Lisbon, 1565". Since Porto is commonly found in modern English contexts as Oporto, the byname of Oporto would be registerable as the lingua anglica translation of do Porto (for more information on this use of the lingua anglica allowance, see the January 2009 Cover Letter). We would change the name to either Vyolante do Porto or Vyolante of Oporto in order to register it, but the submitter does not allow any changes, so we must return it."

[Device] Blazon as: "Per pale argent and sable, a unicorn and a bordure gules." Unicorns are rampant by default.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/12 16:52:10:**

Regarding the spelling/language of the surname versus the "no major changes", I am fairly certain the submitter DID want the surname changed as appropriate for the rest of the name. We didn't have sufficient sources at the consultation table to come up with the correct form of the surname on the spot. If something appropriate can be found during commentary, I am sure a quick email to the submitter will get approval for the change before putting it on an LoI.



**Comment by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Rowel) on 2009/10/17 03:36:37:**

While chatting with Juliana de Luna, I asked her if the spelling <Andalusia> was plausible for Spanish in period. Here's what she replied with:

-----

Date: Sun, 27 Sep 2009 22:28:40 +0000 (UTC)

In the *Historia documentada de Ciudad Real (la Juder{i}/a, la Inquisici{o}/n y la Santa Hermandad)*, by Luis Delgado Merch{a/n} (http://books.google.com/books?id=9Y1iM91FtZMC), on p. 460, from a 1494 document says "los que viven en los cibdades e villas e lugares de andalusia e del Reyno de granada ..."  
Yes, the spelling and capitalization are original, and clearly not normalized.

Juliana

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:16:15:**

"Castellana – Is found" as what? I prefer to be completely explicit. I'd word it as "Castellana – a given name in that spelling in "Spanish Names from the Late 15th Century" by Juliana de Luna, http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/isabella/WomensGivenAlpha.html, accessed 19 October 2009." Since it's heraldry.sca.org, it's a no-photocopy source.

For documenting the surname, I'd suggest quoting Academy of Saint Gabriel report 1875 as cited by Magnus (for the construction of the surname and a use of the place in a surname), and then the paragraph from Juliana de Luna (for the exact spelling dated to period). Juliana is using S. Gabriel notation for the accented characters; Da'ud notation is {i'}, {o'}, {a'}; entering the real characters works fine too.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel with additional documentation provided by commenters.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**4. Ceara inghean mhic an Ghabhann. (Loch Ruadh, Shire of) New Name and Device.**

*Or a bend sinister engrailed vert between two oak leaves vert.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 16:02:46:**

[Device] Seems 2 CD clear verus "Argent, a bend sinister engrailed between two towers vert." (Richard Talbot of Blackmere, Device, Mar 2002) [Change to field tincture and type of secondary] and "Or, a bend sinister wavy vert, between two weeping willows proper." (Donna of Willowood, Device, Feb 1975 [Change to line of division of primary and type of secondary])

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 01:15:36:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/17 03:00:18*

[Name] Cera is given in OC&M as a saint's name. This is clearly registrable as Cera as an Old/Middle Irish saint name. We may be able to get the Ceara spelling for her but that will probably take the resources of OSCAR. Another correction is post 1200 spelling NOT post 1260

spelling listed for Cera. Dates are one area where there is no tolerance for typos.

[January 2009 LoAR, A-Caid] "Cera MacClanachan. Name. Because Cera is the name of a saint, there is no temporal disparity between the two elements."

[May 2009 LoAR, A-Outlands] "Cáelainn ingen Cháemgein hui Thaidc. Name. Submitted as Caoilinn ingen Chaoimhin Ó Taidc, there were numerous problems with the name.

First, the given name Caoilinn was documented only as a modern Gaelic form. Modern spellings of Gaelic names are only registerable if it is demonstrated that they are also appropriate for the end of our period. Since Gaelic underwent two substantial spelling changes after 1600, once around the early 18th century and again in the middle of the 19th century, modern spellings of Gaelic names are very rarely also appropriate for before 1600. Earlier forms of Caoilinn are Cáelfind or Cáelainn; these are both early Irish forms. The only examples of Cáelfind or Cáelainn that we could find are of a saint who lived in the 6th or 7th C; she had a place named after her in the 13th C, so we know that the saint was known throughout the Old and Middle Irish era (c. 700-c.1200). This means that Cáelfind or Cáelainn is registerable as a saint's name in Old or Middle Irish contexts. Of these two spellings Cáelainn is closer to the submitted Caoilinn than Cáelfind is."

MacLysaght is modern and no longer an acceptable source. Note to Star: Please pull this book from consulting tables.

[July 2007 Cover Letter] From Pelican: On MacLysaght, "Irish Surnames" A submission this month raised the issue of the quality of documentation available from MacLysaght, Irish Surnames. This book is about modern names and provides modern forms of both Gaelic and Anglicized spellings. At one time, this book was the best reference we had for Irish names, but this is no longer the case. Because MacLysaght provides few if any dates, and because the forms given in this work are explicitly modern, it is no longer acceptable as sole documentation for Irish names."

inghean mhic an Ghabhann -

Index of Names in Irish Annals: Descriptive Bynames: Gobha  
by Mari Elspeth nic Bryan

<http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/DescriptiveBynames/Gobha.shtml>

Gobha is dated to 1559 and Gobhann is given as the likely 16th century genitive.

Woulfe page 314 s.n. Mac an Ghobhann has some Elizabeth I era forms M'Agowne, M'Egowne, M'Igoine, M'Igone. Modern form is MacGowan for 'son of the smith'.

-The structure for inghean Mhic from 1530.

CELT Annals of the Four Masters Volume 5:

M1530.3 Caitilin inghen Mic Suibhne ben I Dhochartaigh, & Róis inghen I Catháin ben Fheilim I Dochartaigh d'écc. (M1530.3 Catherine, the daughter of Mac Sweeny, and wife of O'Doherty, and Rose, the daughter of O'Kane, and wife of Felim O'Doherty, died.)

Evidence for Mac an Ghobhann at the end of period.

Woulfe, Irish Names & Surnames page 314 s.n. Mac an Ghobhann has the English form M'Agowne from the time of Elizabeth I. This means there was a Gaelic form still in use at the end of the 16th century.

-More evidence for Mac an Ghobhann. For you silly English types who don't read Gaelic a translation is provided:

CELT Annals of the Four Masters Volume 3

M1341.1 Muirchertach Mac an Gobhann abb Clochair d' écc. (M1341.1 Murtough Macan-Gowan, Abbot of Clogher, died.)

CELT Annals of the Four Masters Volume 4

M1423.8 Faolán Mac an Gobhann saoi senchadha do écc. (M1423.8 Faelan Mac-an- Gowan, a learned historian, died.)

M1425.12 Mac A Ghobhann na Sccél ollamh Uí Lochlainn Chorcu Mruadh le seanchus, .i.

Tomas mac Giolla na Naomh Mic A Gobhann do écc. (M1425.12 Mac Gowan of the Stories, i.e. Thomas, son of Gilla-na-naev Mac Gowan, Ollav to O'Loughlin of Corcomroe in history, died.)

M1426.13 Cian mac Giolla Oilbhe Mhicc A Gabhann saoi shenchadha, & fear tighe naoítheadh coitcinn do marbadh do preip eich. (M1426.13 Kian, son of Gilla-Oilbhe Mac Gowan, a learned Historian, and a man who had kept a house of general hospitality, was killed by a kick from a horse.)

[Device] Blazon as: "Or, a bend sinister engrailed between two oak leaves vert."

**Comment by Alric Morgannwgg on 2009/10/06 08:36:20:**

concerning the spelling of "Ceara" From Meridies:

"Submitted as Ceara filia Drusti, the submitter requested the Latinized form of this name appropriate for 500-600 A.D. Ceara is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) form of a name which was Cera in Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900). Our best guess is that Cera would have retained that spelling in a Latin form. Therefore, we have changed the given name to this form to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. [Cera filia Drusti, 09/2002 LoAR, A-Meridies]"

Submitter's period is 1200 - 1300.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel after bolstering the documentation.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Or, a bend sinister engrailed between two oak leaves vert" and forwarded to Laurel.

---

**5. Elizabeta Maria dei Medici. (Gate's Edge, Shire of) New Device.**

*Or, a domestic cat and an elephant respectant sable within a bordure gules.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/04 17:59:06:**

[Device] Consider identifiability and reproducibility. The left charge is identifiable as a feline, but the sable tincture with lack of details makes the type of cat hard to identify -- domestic cat, catamount ... The right charge is probably an elephant, but what I think are supposed to be tusks I mistook for a forked tongue. Further, the postures are hard to identify -- the cat's is almost rampant while the elephant's is closer to salient.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/04 22:28:58:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/04 22:29:28*

They both seem clearly salient to me. I did have to take a slow second look to identify the elephant as such. And I agree that the cat could be just about any sort without a mane.

Both critters could be significantly bigger, were they drawn in more typical proportions for this sort of arrangement--taller, and more attenuated. (Thinning the bordure a touch would help, too, of course.) As it is, "Or, in chief a domestic cat and an elephant respectant. . ." fits better than the submitted blazon. The beasts scarcely cross into the lower half of the field at all.



1.



2.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/09/07 13:27:35:**

While I agree with both your call on the postures and on your opinion of the emblazon, it needs to be pointed out that two salient critters facing one another need to be blazoned as "salient respectant", since salient is not the default posture for either of them, much less for both.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 15:11:12:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/07 15:13:49*

I stand corrected by Orbis -- the elephant is clearly salient. As expressed in Parker "both the hind paws are resting on the ground, and both the fore-paws are drawn as if level with each other" <http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglosss.htm#salient>. The fore-paws of the cat, however, are in a rampant posture while the hind paws are resting on the ground (a mis-rendering of rampant occasionally found in such sites as Heraldic Clip Art <http://www.heraldicclipart.com/catalog/index40.html>). Were the posture of the limbs the same for both charges I would concur with Green Anchor's reblazon of "salient respectant". Orbis' point on the enhanced placement is also well taken -- it obscures the line between in fess and in chief.

If properly drawn, the submission should be 2 CD clear versus numerous registrations (Multiple instances of "Or, a lion rampant ... sable" not cited), including "Or, a cat statant herissonee sable, langued gules, orbéd Or, within a bordure gules." (Alexandra of Armageddon, Device, Aug 1979) [Change to number and posture of primary charge], "Or, two natural panthers combattant sable and a bordure vert." (Gregory Morgan, Device, Aug 2001) [Change to 1/2 of type of primary charge and tincture of peripheral], "Or, a lion rampant contourny sable within a bordure gules semy of acorns inverted Or." (Helmut zu Jülich, Device, Sep 1993) [Change to number of primary charge and removal of tertiary] and "Or, a lion rampant to sinister sable, a bordure inverted gules." (Roderick of Sutton in the Elms, Device, Apr 1993) [Change to number of primary charge and line of division of peripheral].

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 01:45:07:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/10 01:54:13*

[Device] Blazon as: "Or, a cat and an elephant salient respectant sable within a bordure gules." This is a resubmission from a kingdom return.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:32:59:**

We agree with "salient respectant".

I was unhappy with the depiction of the cat. It's about to fall over backwards, and I'd like the front paws together to be more clearly salient as opposed to rampant. But everyone else thought I was being too strict and believes that it's not returnable.

Star, at least, didn't see an elephant until after reading the blazon. She too saw a forked tongue.

Nobody at our meeting mentioned "in chief". Blurring a distinction for which we give a CD is cause for return: Brennan Halfhand, Lochac returns, 5/98 LoAR, but implicit in many later returns that include "blurs" for various types of objects, or for fields (e.g., R{a'}nulf {TH}orfinnsson, Caid returns, 1/09 LoAR).

Since the beasties extend down a little below the per fess hash marks on the side, I wonder whether this blurs the distinction between "in chief" and just plain "in fess", causing a return.

**College Action:**

**Device:** Returned for redraw. The placement of the charges is blurring the line between in chief and their standard in fess placement. This has caused a return at Laurel in the past. Also the posture of the cat is unclear with the positioning of the hands and the elephant is a little hard to identify. No one of these issues would have required a redraw (except perhaps the positioning) but taken as a whole the device is being sent back for a redraw. If this is quickly resubmitted I would have no issue fast tracking it to Laurel.

---

**6. Gerhard Pfister. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) Resubmitted Device.**

*Azure, two chevronels Or between three bear's head erased argent.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 16:51:42:**

As blazoned, this seems 2 CD clear versus "Purpure, two chevronels Or between three crosses crosslet fitchy argent." (Angus mac Dhomhnuill, Device, Oct 1992) [Change to field and type of secondary] and "Quarterly gules and sable, two chevronels Or." (Henri Guiscard, Device, Mar 2005) [Change to field and addition of secondary].

The submission is also blazonable as "Azure, on a chevron Or, between three bear's heads erased argent a chevron azure."

As reblazoned this seems 2 CD clear versus "Azure, on a chevron Or between three axes argent three hurts." (Giles Chinaud, Device, Jan 2003), "Azure, on a chevron Or between three roses argent, six mullets azure." (Matthias Rosenstern, Device, Feb 1997) and "Azure, on a chevron Or between three stags trippant argent, five fir trees proper." (Lidia O'Ceirin, Device, Mar 1990) [Changes to tertiary and type of secondary] and also versus "Azure, on a chevron Or three crosses coupé vert." (Hieronyma Holvoet van Dadizele, Device, May 1997) [Changes to tertiary and addition of secondary].

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 02:15:42:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/10 02:57:11*

[Device] Both returns were at kingdom.

February 2006 Gazette

"Azure, two artist's paint brushes in pile and in chief a bear's head erased argent, overall a chevron Or."

Device: Returned for redraw. The chevron needs to be larger and steeper, and thus either needs to clearly overlay the bear's head, or the bear's head needs to be redrawn much smaller (probably the former).

September 2006 Gazette

"Azure, two chevronels Or between three bear's heads erased argent."

Device: Returned for redraw. While the artwork is beautiful, the colored forms were done with a color photocopier, and the azure field has darkened to look like a sable field instead. While Laurel registers the emblazon (picture) and not the blazon (words), I hesitate to change the blazon of the field from azure to sable without hearing from the submitter first.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:07:18:**

[Device] Looks fine now.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 04:42:21:**

We vote this "Best of Show" this month.

**College Action:**

**Device: Forwarded to Laurel.**

---

**7. Gerhart Wolfgang der Rote. (Elfsea, Barony of) Resubmitted Device.**

*Gules, a pile wavy between two caltrops Or.*

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/09/07 13:36:15:**

Once more I must whine that piles were represented as pointed pales until Henry VIII had to bloat one to fit the lions of England that he gave to one of his wives. If this were redrawn with the pile no more than half the width of the chief at its top, it would be much more appropriate, and would look just as much like a tornado as this one. They don't need to reach the bottom of the escutcheon, just far enough that there's no room for a charge underneath.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/09 00:35:16:**

[Device] Both returns were from Kingdom per the Heraldic tracker: ILoI 7/06 #14 - Kingdom returned 9/06 (AG 10/06). Fast-track returned 3/08 #1 (AG 4/08).

The reasons for both returns have been addressed. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 02:43:30:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/10 02:57:48*

[Device] These are the two kingdom returns:

October 2006 Gazette

“Gules, a pile wavy between two caltrops Or.”

“Device: Returned for redraw of the pile. The point needs to come down a bit lower on the field, and the waves need to be more substantial.”

April 2008 Gazette

Same device

“Kingdom Action: Returned because of old forms.”

This one actually had a better narrower and more wavy pile than the first one. Now we are back with the wide and less wavy one but not as bad as the first one.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 21:46:31:**

Has no one mentioned that the secondary charges aren't really "caltraps", but more like "straight-armed triskelions"? Caltraps always have a fourth point showing between the two to base; it's based on the physical object, which had four points so that three were always on the ground and one always pointed up (the better to pierce horses' hooves and men-at-arms feet).

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/09/29 20:50:15:**

I agree that this looks more like a "mullet" of 3 points which I am not aware of being used.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 05:16:43:**

We believe that the pile could extend a bit further down, but it's fine as is.

As for the secondaries: we believe that they're not caltrops (lacking the fourth point aimed at base), they're not triskeles (no curved arms), and they're not tricunes (they're not three skinny lozenges conjoined).

I can see them only as mullets of three points. Outlands returns, 3/92 LoAR:

"Ian of Nightsgate. Badge. [Fieldless] On a mullet of three points Or a sun sable.

"The identifiability of the primary charge here is at best marginal. A number of commenters questioned the acceptability of a 'mullet of three points', noting that it is in outline much nearer to a caltrap with a 'leg' missing than it is to any kind of mullet. That it has only been registered once before lends weight to this argument. It is Laurel's opinion that the 'mullet of three points' should be added to those charges no longer registered by the College. ... "

Confirmed in the 11/94 LoAR, Brianna Ashinagh. (That is, Da'ud returned both.)

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/10/21 03:08:28:**

Ah. Thank you. I looked and was unable to find anything specific about a mullet of three points.

**College Action:**

**Device: Returned as the images shown are not drawn as caltrops, but rather mullets of three points which are not allowable charges.**

---

#### **8. Honour du Bois. (Lindenwood, Canton of) Resubmitted Device.**

*Vert, an eagle, in chief a crescent, all within a bordure argent.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 17:37:50:**

Consider versus "Vert, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, within a laurel wreath and a base, all argent." (Shire of Adlersruhe, Device, Sep 1988). There's a CD for changing the type of secundaries, but none for the inversion of the wings. Is there a 2nd CD for independent change of arrangement? (I'm inclined to say yes, but would have said no if the crescent were in base).

Seems 2 CD clear versus "Checky azure and Or, an eagle displayed within a bordure argent." (Miles Blackmoor, Device, Jul 2001) [Change to field and addition of secondary], "Vert, an eagle displayed maintaining a longbow and a sheaf of arrows inverted argent within a bordure erminois." (Cadolen ferch Angharad the Farwanderer, Badge, Oct 2002)[Change to tincture of bordure and addition of secondary], and "Vert, an eagle displayed, wings inverted and a base argent." (Shire of Adlersruhe, Badge, Sep 1988) [Change to type and number of secondary].

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 05:40:22:**

CoA Glossary of Terms, <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/coagloss.html>:

"Charge Group. A set of charges used together in a design as a single unit. The charges in groups in heraldry usually fall into standard arrangements depending on their number and what other items are involved in the design. A collection of charges that are arranged in such a standard arrangement are considered a single group, even if they are of different types and/or tinctures. ..."

"Peripheral Charge Group. A charge or group of charges that are placed on the field near the edge of a piece of armory without affecting the rest of the design. Peripheral charges



include (but are not limited to): the chief, the bordure, the base (including the point pointed), the quarter, the canton, the gyron, the orle, the double tressure, and flaunches. Gores and gussets are not peripheral charges (because they extend so far into the center of the field). Peripheral charges are never primary charges, even if they are the only charges on the field. ..."

For "Vert, an eagle, in chief a crescent, all within a bordure argent." The definition above is "a standard arrangement ... as a single unit". Basically, I cannot see a peripheral ordinary being in the same charge group, a single unit, as a secondary that's not a peripheral charge, especially when one is in the field and the other surrounds it + a primary. So I see two different secondary charge groups.

As an analogy, could you see someone in period saying "I need cadency from my brother, so I'll put on three mullets two and one"? Of course. Can you see "I'll add a unit of a crescent and a bordure - that's a single cadency step"? I think not.

In "Vert, an eagle displayed, wings inverted, within a laurel wreath and a base, all argent." Certainly "one charge surrounding another charge closely and a peripheral charge off in another part of the field" is not "a standard arrangement" of a single group. I certainly see two charge groups here too.

So I count 1 CD for a significant type change to every charge of a charge group (laurel wreath -> crescent), and a second CD for a significant type change to every charge of a different charge group (base -> bordure).

If you agree that one design has two secondary charges but aver that the other doesn't, then they're clear by 3 CDs (addition/removal of a charge group, and both type change and number change for the group that remains).

But if you instead go by Tostig's group theory: a base must be in base and a bordure must live as a bordure, so they're forced. But the locations of the crescent and laurel wreath are not forced, and that's half the charge group, so I'd see the needed second CD as arrangement.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 02:56:36:**

[Device] Return by Laurel.

[January 2008 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] "Honour du Bois. Device. Vert, on an eagle argent a crescent inverted vert, a bordure argent. This device is returned for conflict with the device for Shane Patrick, Vert, a wyvern displayed argent charged with a quatrefoil slipped vert, a bordure argent. While there is usually a substantial difference between a wyvern and an eagle, when a wyvern is displayed - which is a posture for which we have no period evidence - much of the visual distinction is lost. Therefore, there is but a significant difference (a CD) between an eagle displayed and a wyvern displayed. This is the only CD between the devices, as there is no difference granted for changing the type only of a tertiary charge when the primary charge has a complex outline. If the submitter retains this general motif, she should be advised to draw the crescent significantly larger so that it is clearly present as a tertiary charge; there was some

question whether the crescent in this submission was large enough to be visible (and to count for difference).”

Return by kingdom.

August 2007 Gazette

"Vert, on an eagle argent a crescent pendant vert."

Device: Returned for conflict with John of Ean Airgead, called the Mad Celt, registered 10/79: "Vert, a chimney swift migrant pale wise argent. [Chaetura pelagica]" There is on CD for adding the crescent, but none per precedent between an eagle displayed and migrant palewise.

**College Action:**

**Device: Forwarded to Laurel.**

**9. Karl bogsveiger Thorgeirsson. (Northkeep, Barony of) Resubmitted Name and Device.**

*Per pale engrailed argent and gules, a pole-cannon azure hafted sable enflamed gules and a quarrel Or.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 20:22:55:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/07 20:26:31*

[Device] The only Society registration of a pole-cannon is "Per fess vert and argent, in saltire two pole-cannons Or, hafted sable, inflamed proper." (Ioseph of Locksley, the Rhymer, Badge, Jan 1973) with the PicDic noting "... The defining instance is a design used at Crecy, 1350; similar weapons were used on the tudor warship Mary Rose c. 1350 ..." (PicDic 2nd ed under 'Pole-Cannon'). This should mean its use is a Step from Period Heraldic Practice. Similarly, there are only four Society registrations of a quarrel, the latest in 1991. Although arrows are period charges, a quarrel is noted as one of "the variant types of arrows from society armory" (PicDic 2nd ed, under 'Arrow'). The term is used undated for BAGGSHAM in Parker, but Papworth (p 9) cites "Gules, three quarrels argent." as the correct blazon from Glover's Ordinary, Cotton MS. Tiberius D, 10; Harl. MSS. 1392, and 1459 and incorrectly blazoned as arrows in "Coats, incorrectly given in the printed Glover's Ordinary, which have been copied into books of reference and probably used as actual coats."

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/08 09:05:24:**

"The use of artifacts that, though not found in period armory, follow a pattern of charges found in period armory, will not be considered a step from period practice." (RfS VII.3)

Are you arguing that a pole-cannon is for some reason not to be considered to follow the "familiar weapons of war" pattern established by period emblazons featuring swords, spears, crossbows, longbows, etc.?

Paul J. Gans' "Medieval Technology Pages"

(<http://scholar.chem.nyu.edu/tekpages/cannon.html>) quote Petrarch as saying, in 1350, "these instruments which discharge balls of metal with most tremendous noise and flashes of fire...were a few years ago very rare and were viewed with greatest

astonishment and admiration, but now they are become as common and familiar as any other kinds of arms."

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/08 18:46:21:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/09 18:54:53*

[Device] The less a charge is used in Society armory (particularly if the registrations were early in our history), the more likely the possibility of a return based on today's standards -- we were registering bog-beasts, etc.

IMO the documentation found by Orbis should be added to the submission. A period source stating something was common is never a bad thing to note. It seems especially helpful in this submission given the isolated references, one of which was close to the Grey Area, supporting the defining instance of a pole-cannon.

(Added 9/09) I was wrong to give a blanket endorsement to the article supplied by Orbis before reading it. The article is about cannon as a class rather than the specific weapon pole-cannon. In particular, the quote is missing the essential noun to know what the author was referring to. The only useable sentence is "Cannon underwent rapid evolution in both size and construction. They quickly became large and almost as quickly became small, evolving into hand weapons as well." and that doesn't have a footnote citing a source.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 06:13:01:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/20 06:14:25*

<< The less a charge is used in Society armory (particularly if the registrations were early in our history), the more likely the possibility of a return based on today's standards -- we were registering bog-beasts, etc.  
>>

Yes, but that was an SCA invention. The Pict Dict, 2nd ed, s.n. "Pole Cannon", #578, says "The defining instance is cited as a design used at Crecy, 1350; similar weapons were used on the Tudor warship Mary Rose, c. 1530." I've not read an LoAR in a few years, but I would be astonished if an artifact that the Pict Dict dated to period were returned.

If you really insist on a source, see Horace Mann, "War (continued)", <http://www.sfusd.edu/schwww/sch618/War/Cannon.html>, accessed 20 October 2009. It shows what looks like a photo of a period manuscript illustrating something much like this gun (but longer), captioned "'Handgonne being fired from a stand - Belli Fortis', manuscript, by Konrad Kyeser, is a remarkable manual of strategy and military engineering, 1400."

On the LoI, I would not bother documenting the charges.

**Comment by Giovanni di Firenze (Oakenwald Pursuivant) on 2009/09/08 18:50:40:**

Not so much a comment, but a question from a new herald pertaining to these arms:

If this were a simple per pale, straight line division, everything else being the same, would this then qualify as marshalling (and therefore not eligible to be registered under normal rules in SCA heraldry)?

If so, then in this specific case, the engrailed line of division makes this acceptable, non-marshalled, arms, correct?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/09 00:41:55:**

[Device] Oakenwald is correct. Since there are (1) different charges on either side of the per pale field division but (2) there are no charges lying on the line of division itself, then a complex line is necessary to avoid the appearance of marshalled arms.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 04:53:58:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 11:17:03*

[Name] Karl - Geirr Bassi page 12 masculine given name.

bogsveigir - page 20, under Nicknames, meaning "bow-swayer, archer."

Thorgeirr or actually Þorgeirr - page 16 masculine given name. Page 17 gives the patronymic as Þorgeirsson since he expresses an interest in Norse culture.

[Device] Laurel had a chance in 2002 to speak on pole-cannons and didn't find them non-period. [September 2002 LoAR, A-Calontir] "Calontir, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Culuerene Herald. Submitted as Culverin Herald, a culverin was documented as an early firearm dating to the 15th C and a type of cannon dating to the 16th and 17th C. The OED dates the submitted spelling culverin to the 19th C. Some period forms listed are the Latin Colubrinus (1466), and the English Culuerene (1515), and Culuerene (1549). No evidence was provided and none was found of a culverin as a period heraldic charge. However, among the armory registered to SCA members (as opposed to important non-SCA armory), there are five pieces of armory with cannons, one with a pole-cannon, and one with cannon barrels. Given these registrations, combined with the documentation of the term in English in period, it seems reasonable to give the submitter the benefit of the doubt and register this title.

As the submitted spelling was a post-period form, we have changed the spelling to Culuerene, dated to 1549, in order to register this name."

-----

Laurel was quite prolific in writing the two returns of the name and device at Laurel.

First Laurel Return

[December 2006 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] Karl Thorgeirsson. Name and device. Argent, on a bend sable, between two wooden drums proper, four paw prints Or. Aural conflict with Karl

Thorirsson, registered February 1988. The only difference in the sound is the g in the bynames, and this does not provide a substantial difference in sound. This device is returned for lack of documentation of the style of drum depicted; they are not the standard drums in heraldry, which also led to many commenters being unable to identify them. The drums appear to be Mambo drums. Mambo drums may - or may not - be period, but no documentation was provided so that their acceptability as a charge could be evaluated. The use of pawprints is a step from period practice.”

### Second Laurel Return

[April 2008 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] “Karl Thorgeirsson of Wolfstar. Name and device. Argent, on a bend sable between two wooden doubeks proper, four wolf's paw prints Or.

No documentation was submitted and none found to suggest that Wolfstar is registerable. Wolfstar is a household name registered in December 1986. Its use here is in the form of a locative byname, but no documentation was submitted and none supplied by the commenters to suggest that it is a reasonable place name in any language compatible with the other parts of the name. If the submitter was a close legal relation (marriage, blood, or adoption) to someone who had this element registered as a byname, then it would be registerable to him via the grandfather clause. However, no documentation was submitted showing that he is eligible for the grandfather clause in this case. Barring documentation that Wolfstar is registerable as part of a name under the current rules for submission (such as via the grandfather clause or through new documentation showing it is a documented byname), it is not registerable. Elements that are not registerable must be dropped; but this means the name would still conflict with Karl Thorirsson, registered February 1988. Therefore, we are forced to return it.

If the submitter is interested in a byname meaning "wolf", we suggest gylðir, "howler, wolf". This byname appears in Haraldson, *The Old Norse Name*, p 22. This would give Karl gylðir Thorgeirsson, which is both registerable at this time and clear of the cited conflict.

This device is returned for a redraw of the secondary charges: the doubeks are drawn so small and in such a manner that it is not possible to identify them as drums.

The use of paw prints is a step from period practice. There was some discussion whether or not the use of a doubek was also a step from period practice. As revised on the June 2007 Cover Letter, section VII.3. of the Rules for Submission states:

Period Artifacts. - Artifacts that were known in the period and domain of the Society may be registered in armory, provided they are depicted in their period forms ... The use of artifacts that, though not found in period armory, follow a pattern of charges found in period armory, will not be considered a step from period practice.

The use of musical instruments is a pattern of charges found in period armory, so the issue is whether or not the doubek is a period artifact. Batonvert provided the following research:

Doubeks, per se, don't seem to be period artifacts. I could find very little about the periodness

of doumbeks (probably because it can be spelled so many ways), but the most authoritative source, the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians (vol.25, p.564) defines the tombak or dombak thus: "Goblet drum of Iran, known since the early 19th century. It is commonly known as zarb ('beat')." However, if one broadens one's search to all types of goblet drum in the Muslim world, collectively known as darabukka, we find an example in the Cantigas de Santa Maria by Alfonso X of Castile, late 13th Century. It shows an earthenware goblet drum, played not between the legs or by the side, but over the shoulder... which is how some play the drum in modern Turkey, evidently. The image can be seen at

<http://hortulus.net/jan05amoenus/sinenomine.html> for those who want to compare.

Thus, this form of drum -- which, for continuity's sake, we will continue to blazon as a doumbek or dumbeg -- was definitely known to period Europeans. As a period artifact, and with the known pattern of using musical instruments as charges, the use of a doumbek is not a step from period practice.

According to the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians (vol.25, p. 564, s.n. tombak, and vol.7, p.12, s.n. darabukka) the Arabic and Persian goblet drum -- known variously as the darabukka, darbuk, doumbec, tombak, zarb, and deblek, among others -- could be made from wood, or metal, but was most frequently made of ceramic or earthenware. Given that doumbeks could be made of wood, we will register a wooden doumbek proper; such a doumbek would be brown (as are any wooden charges proper). This overturns the precedent set during Karina's tenure as Laurel "A dumbec is a drum used in Middle Eastern music; it can be made of all kinds of materials and cannot be 'proper'." (KFW, 17 Aug 78). Note that when not explicitly blazoned, the drumhead of a "wooden doumbek proper" is argent; the drumhead cannot be brown (as in this submission) as that is not a heraldic tincture."

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:09:54:**

[Device] Fox-Davies discusses the partition line on p.91 of CGH, in the section called "Partition Lines". He says that he knows of but one use of this partition line (per pale engrailed), that of Baird of Ury, and says: "In this instance the points are turned towards the sinister side of the shield, which would seem to be correct, as, there being no ordinary, they must be outwards from the most important position affected, which in this case undoubtedly is the dexter side of the shield." According to his reasoning, Karl's device is "per pale invected".

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 05:54:51:**

"From Wreath: Invected and Engrailed", 3/07 LoAR Cover Letter, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2007/03/07-03cl.html>, noted a lot of real-world and SCA confusion (including that passage from Fox-Davies). The operative part:

"It would therefore seem that, in period, heralds defined the engrailed/invected in the same manner as we do in the Society - with the same confusion. Given the difficulties in remembering exceptions to the rule, we intend to bring our perennial problem child Per pale into line with the other field divisions. We therefore confirm and expand our current definition: A field division engrailed has the points to the 'honorable' part of the shield: Per fess, per chevron, per bend and per bend sinister engrailed have the points to chief, while Per pale engrailed now has the points to dexter. A field division invected has the points to the less honorable part of the shield: Per fess, per chevron,

per bend\_ and \_per bend sinister invected\_ have the points to base, and \_Per pale invected\_ has the points to sinister. This will require only a handful of blazon corrections, all of \_Per pale\_ fields.

"And what of \_Quarterly, per saltire\_, and \_per pall engrailed/invected\_? I was afraid you'd ask..." followed by that ruling.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 06:20:39:**

"Karl bogsveiger Thorgeirsson ...  
bogsveīgēr – Geir bassi ..."

What Geirr Bassi (note spelling) has is actually "bogsveigir". Ending in "-ir", no macrons (horizontal bars over letters).

Thorgeirsson: as Magnus notes, Geirr Bassi has Þorgeirr on p. 16, and p. 17 has the patronymic construction. Is he allowed to change "Þ" to "Th"? I'm not familiar with Norse to be able to say.

Interestingly, the pictures are NOT photocopies of the Pict Dict, but instead very close redraws.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/10/21 18:08:11:**

I don't know how strict Laurel is about use of Th for thorns but it is still being registered in 2008. The submitter has a history of submitting Th so let's see if Laurel will let it pass or at least make a ruling.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded as "Karl bogsveigir Thorgeirsson".

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

**10. Karl Ludolf. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) New Name and Device.**

*Or, a bend gules cortised between two trefoils vert.*

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/04 22:51:42:**

The cites from Withycombe establish "Karolus", "Carle", and "Charles" as 13th-century English names, but they don't offer dates for "Karl" or any German variant.

Fortunately, Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 3092 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/3092>) says, "The name <Karl> is a fine choice. It became popular in the 11th and 12th century. . .and remained in use throughout our period, at least in some parts of Germany." It's even a no-photocopy source.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 20:37:28:**

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 13:38:32:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 12:42:43*

[Name] Karl - Socin, Adolf, Mittelhochdeutsches Namenbuch. Nach oberrheinischen Quellen des 12. und 13. Jahrhunderts,

page 568 has Karl as a German given name from 1152. It needs no photocopy for Laurel.

Ludolf - Socin page 26 has Ludolfus de Regensberc in the Latin form in 1135.

[Device] It is a bend gules cotised.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:11:33:**

[Device] Typo alert: "cotised"

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 06:25:48:**

"Ludolf – (header Ludolf) Bahlow, Hans & Gentry, Edda, Dictionary of German Names, pg. 346. 1278." No, "1278" occurs nowhere in that entry in Bahlow, nor any other date. Coblaith and Magnus's docs cover this problem. If you want to flog the dead horse, Brechenmacher p. 213 s.n. Ludolf dates Ludolf v. Rotzenburg 1280, Heinricus Ludolfi 1300, Joh. Ludolfi 1314. (I may have inserted the scribal abbrevs. thru carelessness; my apologies.)

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Or, a bend gules cotised between two trefoils vert" and forwarded to laurel.

---

**11. Katherine le Stolere. (Steppes, Barony of the) New Name and Device.**

*Argent, in bend two butterflies gules.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 20:44:39:**

[Device] No conflicts observed. Hopefully, there is a better colored copy of the submission available for the LoI.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/08 10:37:02:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/08 11:10:17*

It looks to me like "le Stolere" is an occupational byname built by adding the suffix "-ere" to the word "stol" ('stool'; <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED43047>) and then prefacing it with a French definite article. I found in the electronic Middle English Dictionary (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/med/>) a number of occupationals built in the same way that appear coupled with feminine given names in documents from the 13th and 14th centuries. Full names include the following:

Emma le Hattere ('the hat maker'), 1316  
Emma le Baggere ('the bag-maker'), 1297  
Cristiania le Ceynturere ('the belt- or girdle-maker') 1293  
Ada le hattere ('the hat maker'), c. 1225

Isolda la Mostardere ('the mustard-maker'), 1327  
Benedicta la Potyere ('the pot-maker'), 1327  
Lucia la Ropere ('the rope-maker'), 1313  
Alice la Bagere ('the bag-maker'), 1308



Matilde la Potagere ('the pottage-maker'), 1286  
Eva la Seckere ('the sack-maker'), 1277  
Muriell' la Matterede ('the mat-maker'), 1263

As you can see, there's a more-or-less even split in the 13th-century names between those using the masculine article "le" and those using the feminine article "la". There are more names from the 14th century (to which the submitter documented both phrases of the proposed name) using "la", but the sample is so small that it isn't possible to generalize in any meaningful way from that fact.

It is worth noting that the dictionary also records at least one instance in which an explicitly feminine occupational designator was coupled with the masculine article--the case of Matilda le Gloveres ('the [female] glove-maker'), in 1327.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/14 12:53:23:**

[Device] Compare with Lessa of the Wierde Beasties October of 1979 (via the Middle): "Argent, a monarch butterfly displayed proper. [Monarchus monarchus]" There is one CD for number of butterflies and none for the field. If the Monarch is a true orange it is clear but if it shades too close to gules there is a conflict.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/18 10:04:12:**

I'd expect a Monarch proper to be only about half orange, with the other half black and white. (Consider the photos at [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Monarch\\_butterfly](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Monarch_butterfly).) If the one in the registered device follows that pattern, there's a CD for change of tincture of the primary charge group whether the orange parts of the Monarch are truly orange or not.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/18 10:54:50:**

[Device] To expect anything normal from 1979 SCA heraldry is not logical. Lessa's monarch was registered 30 years ago, right after Heraldicon. The twinkly name is enough by itself to warn to be careful assuming anything about the device. It also uses Linnaean heraldry, which the SCA abandoned decades ago. We can tell Lessa's butterfly doesn't have a great deal of sable in it by the following ruling that it got a CD for color from a butterfly sable. This makes me believe the Monarch has minimal internal sable markings.

[July 1997 LoAR, R-Atenveldt] "Viviana Eucheria l'Indòmabile. Device. Argent, a butterfly sable. This conflicts with Constance von Messer (SCA), Argent, a butterfly azure marked proper., and with Lessa of the Wierde Beasties, Argent, a monarch butterfly (monarchus monarchus) displayed proper., with one CD in each case for the color of the butterfly."

It will have to be compared with the original submissions. Hopefully that is still in the files at Laurel and someone at OSCAR can post it. If the Monarch is a good shade of orange the devices are clear of each other. If it

is a red-orange or too close to red then there is only one CD for number. If Lessa's Monarch is half sable then it would be clear by tincture. Her device would also need to be reblazoned. The 1997 ruling makes me doubt this is the case.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/20 06:53:22:**

<< We can tell Lessa's butterfly doesn't have a great deal of sable in it by the following ruling that it got a CD for color from a butterfly sable. >>

Doesn't follow: if it were even as much as half black, it would still get a CD for tincture from a butterfly sable.

It was scanned in the first set of Laurel file archivings, and I have that on disk. It is a stunningly excellent naturalistic depiction of a monarch butterfly, almost identical to [http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Danaus\\_plexippus\\_001.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Danaus_plexippus_001.jpg), except that the orange areas on Lessa's depiction are a fine gules (except that the mostly-sable wingtip areas have Or as the background). Unfortunately, while the black and yellow are immediately obvious and it's hard to tell the exact proportion of tinctures, I'm inclined to think that it's more than half red, and getting it to half red or less would be needed for a tincture CD.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/10/21 18:19:24:**

This isn't the type of conflict call I would ask kingdom to make. Lessa's armory may need a change in blazon or a note about it in a ruling. And we can be very happy that it can be sent to Laurel where it can vex Wreath with its conundrums.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:13:17:**

[Name] It should probably be mentioned that the surname means "maker of stoles".

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel with a note regarding the potential conflict and needing a visual compare.

---

**12. Magge MacPherson. (Steppes, Barony of the) New Name and Device.**

*Vert, on a bend sinister between two seahorses contourny Or three lotus blossoms in profile vert.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 21:14:45:**

[Device] With only identical charges around it, the bend sinister qualifies under RfS X4.j(ii) -- only a change to type for the tertiaries is necessary for a CD. 2 CD clear versus "Vert, on a bend sinister between two estoiles Or five decrescents palewise azure." (Rhiannon of Seareach, Device, Jan 1995), "Vert, on a bend sinister between two spired towers Or, three arrows palewise inverted sable." (Teamhair Gleann Dá Loch, Device, Oct 1992) and "Vert, on a bend sinister cotissed Or, three goutes de sang palewise." (Éadaoin Chuain na Greine, Device, Dec 1991) [Changes to secondary and tertiary types]

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/13 03:13:39:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/13 03:16:34*

[Name] Magge - lady's English given name, Withycombe s.n. Margaret has Magge from 1273 as a diminutive of Margaret.

MacPherson - Black, Surnames of Scotland. s.n. MacPherson has Donald Macpherson from 1420.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 21:51:50:**

Since the lotus blossoms are not in the default orientation for their placement on a bend sinister (that would be "bendwise sinister"), their orientation must be specified. They appear to be "bendwise".

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 03:28:41:**

Magge: for Withycombe and other sources with header names, give the header name. (Different editions have different page numbering.) It's s.n. Margaret. Also say what it says: it dates the exact spelling Magge as a given name in 1273.

MacPherson: the header name for Black should be provided. Reaney and Wilson 3rd ed, at least, don't have that exact spelling except as a header name (p. 293). Robert Bain, *The Clans and Tartans of Scotland*, p. 222, says that this spelling is in "a roll of broken clans in the Act of Parliament of 1594".

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as "Vert, on a bend sinister between two seahorses contourny Or three lotus blossoms in profile bendwise vert." and forwarded to Laurel.

---

**13. Margo la pataiere. (Crown lands – coastal) New Name and Device.**

*Azure, a willow tree between two stags lopbed Or.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:13:35:**

Typo in the first URL. Should be <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/perigueux.html>.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 20:40:24:**

The article cited for the given name establishes it only in an Occitan context, while the byname is documented as French. On the other hand, Colm Dubh's "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>), the companion article to that with which the byname was documented, lists a Margot la gantière, supporting "Margot la pataiere" as a very nice late-13th-century Parisian name.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:50:00:**

We should probably be aware (and make the submitter aware) that combining French and Occitan is a step from period practice. The ruling isn't in the lingual weirdness tables, but can be found in the November, 2008 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2008/11/08-111ar.html#68>).

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/04 18:03:44:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/07 21:33:22*

[Device] Consider the reblazon "Azure, a weeping willow tree between two stags lodged Or." The consultation blazon was "Azure, a willow tree between two stags lodged Or." The correct term for the tree should have been weeping willow. The stags have been drawn both lodged and respectant (The Brooke-Little note was to the Consultation Table artist on where to find an example of a stag lodged) -- a change harmonious (better, actually) with the heraldic style asked for, but the submitter should be contacted to verify this.

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 03:34:33:**

Yes, it indeed has to be blazoned as a "weeping willow" specifically. "The period heraldic willow tree was the white willow", which does not have the branches droop and does not get a CD from an oak tree or generic tree. See "From Wreath: On Willows and Weeping Willow", June 2005 LoAR Cover Letter, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2005/06/05-06cl.html>.

**Comment by Giovanni di Firenze (Oakenwald Pursuivant) on 2009/09/10 03:29:09:**

Device: The willow tree as drawn may look considerably like the T-shaped cross of St. Francis of Assisi (sometimes also called a Tau cross). Clearly, up close, the arms of the willow tree are visible. On a shield, at distance? If the tree looks like a Franciscan cross does this merit a conflict check on that basis? If so, I see only one CD for the addition of the stags vs. Timothy Brother: Azure, a tau cross Or.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/11 01:50:00:**

[Device] The tinctured version does not match the line drawing. The artist mistakenly colored in between the upper branches and between the limbs. The resemblance to a tau cross would totally disappear if properly tinctured from the line drawing. (To be honest, I didn't see a similarity with a tau cross until Oakenwald pointed it out -- and I have one on my device)

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/13 03:45:33:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 13:10:16*

Names from Périgueux, 1339-1340 by Aryanhwy merch Catmael

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/perigueux.html>

Margo 1366-1367

Occitan and French are registrable without problems. There is no reason to change the name since the submitter didn't request authenticity. Indeed, the submitter doesn't allow a change of language to French.

[May 2009 LoAR, A-Trimaris] "Desirée Juliana de Agincourt. Name This name combines French, English, and Occitan. This combination has previously been ruled registrable: As documented, this name mixes English, French, and Occitan. This combination is registrable. [Katherine la Petite d'Avignon, LoAR 07/2005, Caid-A]"

[Device] The improper coloring of the willow may cause this to get returned. It is very easily noticed in the enlarged emblazon. If it was noticed here the commenters in OSCAR will surely catch this.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/22 13:40:11:**

As this was a XXX Year submission, I would hate to penalize the submitter for a random colorist's mistake. It \*might\* be possible to color blue over the yellow without it turning green, but then again might just be easier to color a fresh set of forms... Bordure? :)

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/10/05 19:37:12:**

Looking at it I would say it is better to color new forms. Though I will say looking at the depiction I am unsure exactly how it would be colored. Looking at the line art version it seems to me that the trunk splits to a Y and that the branches all come to a middle point at the top and attach to nothing.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/10/07 19:31:08:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/08 04:40:47*

The more I look at this the less I know how to fix it. Alasdair, you could just send it to Laurel and see what OSCAR has to comment on it.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/10/08 04:07:39:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/09 23:30:35*

Definitely a thought. In this instance it is (at least to me) clearly identifiable as a willow tree. It may well be registerable with a note to the submitter that they really need to draw it better.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:14:52:**

[Device] "...two stags lodged respectant Or."

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 03:36:18:**

We agree with "respectant".

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Reblazoned as “, a weeping willow tree between two stags lodged Or” and forwarded to Laurel.

---

**14. Rayhana bint Yakub al-Najjar. (Adlersruhe, Shire of) Resubmitted Name.**

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:15:42:**

Case matters. Correct URL: <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 20:53:41:**

The cited article lists “Rayhana” as a feminine ism, “Yakub” as a masculine ism, and “al-Najjar” as a masculine nisba meaning ‘the carpenter’ which is also found used as a masculine ism. All three spellings are presented as commonly-used transliterations of pre-1600 Arabic name

elements.

The article states that the proper way to form a feminine nasab is by prefacing a parent's ism with "bint". The submitted construction "bint Yakub" is consistent with this.

The article also lists "ism son of ism [one generation nasab] + nisba" among the common forms for period Arabic names. But it doesn't comment on whether in such a construction the nisba reflects the named person's characteristics or those of the parent whose ism is used in the nasab. That is to say, it isn't clear to me whether "Rayhana bint Yakub al-Najjar" would mean 'Rayhana, the daughter of Yakub the carpenter' or 'Rayhana, the carpenter who's father is Yakub'. If it is the latter, we may have a gender-consistency problem. I have no idea how one would feminize "al-Najjar", or whether, indeed, one could. But we need to know whether it's necessary and, if so, how it should be done if we're to evaluate the name properly.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:03:59:**

As a general rule, unless the submitter tells us that she is looking for a specific meaning, if a name can be legitimately interpreted in two different ways, one of which is registrable as is and one of which would require modification before registration, we generally go with the interpretation that is registrable. Here, Rayhana the daughter of Yakub the carpenter is entirely acceptable as is; unless the submitter specifically says that she wants to be the carpenter and not her father, we don't need to change it.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:55:02:**

I wasn't looking to change the meaning. I just wasn't sure whether "Rayhana the daughter of Yakub the carpenter" *was* a legitimate form (i.e., consistent with naming practices in the language, period, and culture represented). Thanks for clarifying.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 10:01:14:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 13:12:56*

[Name] Morrighan Nic Labhran was returned at kingdom along with a device, which has numerous issues.

We need the full citation to show it is the updated article and the current tenure is getting rather nasty when a complete citation isn't included in the LoI. Since documentation of Arabic isn't required training for writing the LoI, I will lay out as much as I know and let al-Jamal finish the task.

Rayhana - feminine ism (given name). PERIOD ARABIC NAMES AND NAMING PRACTICES by Da'ud ibn Auda  
<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/arabic-naming2.htm>

Yakub - masculine ism in Da'ud's treatise. It is also found as Ya'qub in the same list and in the Fihrist of al-Nadim. Dodge, Bayard, transl., Fihrist of al-Nadim: A Tenth-Century Survey of Muslim Culture, two volumes, Columbia Univ. Press, New York, 1970. page 1126: Ya'qub ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ali lived in the late 10th century. There may or may not be transcription issues

here. This is why you allow all changes with Arabic submissions.

al-Najjar - Da'ud's article contains

MASCULINE COGNOMENS USED AS ISMS including both laqabs and nisbas

al-Najjar + [the carpenter]

+Found in the sources reviewed both as a laquab/nisba and as a laqab/nisba used as an ism.

Fihrist of al-Nadim page 1068 has examples of Abu ‘Abd Allah al-Husayn ibn ‘Abd Allah al-Najjar from 840 and al-Najjar ibn Aws al-Adwani from the early 8th century. From what I can find the occupation byname is masculine because it refers to her father.

[July 2008 LoAR, R-Adenveldt] "Ni`ma al-'Aliyya. Name. The name Ni`ma is properly transliterated Ni`ma. In Arabic, ` and ' represent different letters, and the two symbols cannot be used interchangeably. Ni`ma was used in our period as a masculine name; Loyall found an eleventh-century Sicilian `Al{i-} b. Ni`ma Ibn al-Haww{a-}s `Al{i-} son of Ni`ma son of al-Haww{a-}s'. However, Ni`ma would not be registerable with the byname al-'Aliyya, because al-'Aliyya is feminine and Arabic bynames must agree in gender with the given name. As the submitter desires a feminine name and does not allow major changes (such as changing the gender of an element), we are returning this. The submitter may be interested in the similarly pronounced feminine name Najma, which appears in Juliana de Luna, "Arabic Names from al-Andalus"."

[October 2008 LoAR, A-Meridies] "Ruqayah al-Zarqa. Name. Submitted as Rukiyah al-Zarqa, this used two different transcription systems in the same name: the k in Rukiyah and the q in Zarqa represent the same Arabic letter, an emphatic k. The more standard transcription system is the one that uses q for this letter; in this system, Rukiyah is transcribed as Ruqayah. We have changed the name to Ruqayah al-Zarqa so that it uses a uniform transcription system, which is required for registration."

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:00:53:**

Rayhana is found in Ahmed, "A Dictionary of Muslim Names", p. 312, as the name of one of the wives of Muhammad.

bint is, of course, the standard Arabic feminine patronymic particle, "daughter of".

Yakub is an alternate transliteration of Ya'qub, which (Ya'qub) is found in Dodge, "The Fihrist of al-Nadim", vol. 2, pp. 1126-1127, in the names of some eighteen different individuals.

al-Najjar is found in Dodge, "The Fihrist of al-Nadim", vol. 2, p. 1068, in the name of Abu ‘Abd Allah al-Husayn ibn ‘Abd Allah al-Najjar.

The name looks fine to me.

**College Action:**

**Name: Forwarded to Laurel after adding additional documentation provided by the commenters.**

---

**15. Rikarðr Sveinsson. (Elfsea, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per saltire azure and vert, a monkey rampant to sinister guardant attired of a stag's antlers argent.*

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/09/07 13:37:51:**

The monkey is REguardant.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 21:50:10:**

[Device] Consider the reblazon "Per saltire azure and vert, a monkey rampant contourny regardant attired of a stag's antlers argent." As Green Anchor noted, looking back over the shoulder is regardant. Beasts facing to sinister are usually blazoned contourny.

Monkeys have been registered as recently as 2008 with wings, so why not one with a horned helm (Although I don't think the Norse knew of them, even in Sicily)? Toyota.

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/13 08:50:50:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 13:31:48*

[Name] Rikarðr is the form Geirr Bassi gives on page 14 as a man's name.

Sveinn is a man's name on page 15. The final n goes to s to form the patronymic.

[Device] The only close one found was Shait ben Mikha'el March of 2004 (via AEthelmearc): (Fieldless) "A gorilla statant contourny argent." There is one CD for fieldless and should be a second CD for statant versus rampant.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 04:07:53:**

We want to amplify Magnus's remarks.

"Rikarðr" is not in Geirr Bassi. d with a slash thru it is a Croatian letter. It's a different letter entirely from edh. As Magnus notes, Geirr Bassi has "Ríkarðr": accented i, letter edh (ð). Please change it to edh before the LoI: d-slash causes errors in some Laurel LoI processing tools.

In Old Norse submissions, you can either omit all accents or keep all accents, as long as it's consistent in the whole name. So "Rikarðr", no accent on the i, is fine too.

Please also note Magnus's comment on Sveinsson. It is not on p. 15, Sveinn is. You can say "Sveinsson: 'son of Sveinn', Geirr Bassi, p. 17.", as this name is one of the examples.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 04:01:13:**

We agree with "reguardant".

We thought "attired of stag's antlers", no "a". But I find these registered blazons since the 1990s:

- \* 199408: attired of stag's attires
- \* 199207: attired of stag's antlers
- \* 200811: attired with a stag's antlers



\* 200502: attired of a stag's horns

It's a registerable motif, so it doesn't matter: Laurel will probably just register whatever wording is sent up.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded as Ríkarðr Sveinsson. The ILoI has a typo and the name was changed to match the documentation and the forms.

**Device:** reblazoned as “Per saltire azure and vert, a monkey rampant contourny regardant attired of a stag's antlers argent” and forwarded to Laurel.

---

**16. Robin Swift Arrow. (Northkeep, Barony of) New Name.**

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 20:55:53:**

We have one name phrase dated no later than 1222, one (in the submitted spelling) no earlier than 1542. That's a gap of 320 years--enough for a temporal-inconsistency step from period practice. The documentation also describes “Swift” as an Old English personal name. Assuming “Arrow” is Early Modern English (and since it's dated only to the 16th century, I think we must), there is presumably a lingual step as well. (Of course, evidence may exist to suggest the two phrases might've met in the middle, but none has been presented.)

It looks like the construction here is “[given name] [unmarked patronymic] [unmarked locative]”. That should have been made explicit in the summary, and the documentation needs to include evidence that such a construction is plausible for the period to which the name is meant to belong (whatever that is).

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 06:59:28:**

I am far more forgiving with a submission from a large consulting table at a large event than a submission in OSCAR. You get 5 books and a fighter in armor who wants a name. You have 10 minutes to find the name because the submitter has to be back for the next round of melees. Items get recorded in haste.

You claim there is both a temporal and language step from period here. That would require a return. Please be more careful when advocating the return of a submission.

Would you please explain why you conclude unmarked patronymic and locative name elements need special documentation for English names? In reality, they are common enough in period to be considered unremarkable.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/13 08:30:20:**

Pointing out a possible problem with the documentation that could cause the sovereigns at arms to return a submission is not the same thing as advocating for one. Perhaps I misunderstand the way this works. I am still fairly new to this. But I thought one goal of in-kingdom commentary was to identify and, where possible, rectify such problems. I had available the means to identify this one (those means being a familiarity with the issues of temporal and lingual incompatibility and the citations the submitter used for the name), so I did. I

assumed if other members of the College of Heraldry had the means to rectify it, they would. Should it have been helpful in some way for me to see a problem and say nothing about it, or to notice that the problem was big enough potentially to cause a return if it weren't rectified and not make sure those who might be able to address it were aware of that fact? (I could assume that anyone with the sources to do so would notice the problem her- or himself, but at least one herald presumably read the summary before the documentation was submitted, and apparently didn't.)

As for my "claim" that there is a temporal step from period practice here, it is solely and firmly based on Laurel precedents. I'm not asserting the two elements in question are dated more than 300 years apart; the submitter did that. The potential lingual conflict is less clearly established in the documentation. But one element \*is\* described as Old English in the summary and the other \*is\* dated only to a period in which Early Modern English was spoken. Since the combination of Old English and Middle English has been judged to be one step from period practice (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/loar/2001/10/01-10lar.html#168>), I think it highly unlikely that Old English and Early Modern English would be considered to be less. Might additional research place the elements closer together? Perhaps. But I cannot be expected to base my comments on information not in evidence at the time I make them, any more than I would expect others to offer solutions to problems I see but don't point out to them.

Additionally, I did not say that unmarked patronymics and/or locatives need "special documentation". I mentioned two issues with the information (or lack thereof) presented in the summary on the overall construction of the name. We're supposed to be able to tell \*just from reading the submitted documentation summary\* whether any submitted name complies with all the Rules for Submissions. We're not supposed to have to guess whether the submitter is suggesting a double given name and a locative, a given name, an unmarked patronymic, and a locative, or something else altogether. And we're not supposed to have to spend an hour researching patterns in three different centuries of English names in order to determine whether the submitted construction and the individual name phrases are all compatible with some single time within them (as required by Part III of the RfS). I urge every branch herald in my region and anybody who expresses to me an interest in becoming a consulting herald to read commentary as part of their self-education. The purpose in that is to expose them to good, bad, and indifferent efforts at documentation \*and experienced heralds' discussions of the differences between them\*, so that they can learn to avoid the bad and the indifferent. If we allow incomplete and incoherent summaries to pass without comment, we can hardly be surprised if we see them outnumber well-phrased, fully realized arguments on future LoI (or, for that matter, if we continue to find few members of the College of Heraldry can make time to offer commentary, preceded as it must be in so many cases by new research on their parts).

In regards to the particular construction used in this case, "[given name] [unmarked patronymic] [unmarked locative]" (assuming my guess as to that is correct), I found no examples of anything resembling it in the 1292 subsidy roll of London (where the few names incorporating two bynames invariably seem to be of the form "[given name] de [place name] [occupational byname]") or in the handful of 16th-century marriage registers I scanned (where single surnames are ubiquitous). It is therefore unclear to me to what "culture of a single time and place" a name of this form with the submitted elements might belong. If you can identify it, please do. I truly enjoy expanding my knowledge.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 06:21:13:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 14:02:23*

Robin – English given name Reaney & Wilson s.n. Robins has Robin or Robertus 1206, Robin and Robert are interchangeable. Scotland has later examples of the name than Withycombe and Reaney&Wilson

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2950 Some early examples recorded in Scots language documents include [3]:

Patric McRobin 1489

[3] Black, George F., *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History*, (New York: The New York Public Library, 1986) s.nn. <Roberton>, <Robb>, <Robbie>, <Robert>, <Robertson>, <Robeson>, <Robin>.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1257 <Robin> is a masculine name in our period, an English or Scots diminutive of <Robert>. We found these masculine examples in period Scotland [1]:

Roben 1278

Robyn 1471

Robyne 1483

Robene 1567

[1] Black, George F., *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origin, Meaning and History*, (New York: The New York Public Library, 1986), s.nn. Stenhouse, Petty, Robinson, Weatherhead, Maclaren.

Swift – English descriptive byname s.n. Swift has William Swift from 1167 Old English: swift 'swift, fleet'.

Hitching and Hitching, *References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602* has Swift as a surname from 1602.

Arrow – English locative byname s.n. Arrow has Ralf Arrow from 1542 from Arrow in Warwickshire. Mills, *Dictionary of English Place-Names* s.n. Arrow has Arue from the Domesday Book of 1086. Speed's *Tudor Atlas*, page 178 map of Warwickshire has Arow from 1611.

Here are some other dated examples of the spellings from various time periods.

Middle English Dictionary s.n. Arwe – arrow.  
(1315) in G. Otto Handwerkernamen 30: Arrowsmyth.

Jonsjo, Jan. Studies on Middle English Nicknames, v.1 Compounds. s.n. Wyndswift has Will.  
Windswift 1319-1320.

Hitching, F. K., and S. Hitching, References to English Surnames in 1601 and 1602. (Walton-on-Thames, 1910-11; Baltimore: republished for the Clearfield Company, Inc. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., 1998.)  
Swift and Robins from 1602.

So the is unremarkable as a Given, Descriptive, and Locative formation from the earlier documented periods or as a Given, Inherited Surname, Locative from late in period. The entire name likely would only be used on very formal occasions.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/13 09:53:32:**

The submitter's original citations support "Robin Swift" and "Robin de Areue" as plausible names from the late-12th- to early-13th-century. Add to them the fact that the 1296 lay subsidy rolls for Rutland, England include a couple of complex patronymics that incorporate locatives ("filius Radulphi by Westoun" and "filius Thome de Rippele" <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/Rutland/patronymics.htm>), and you could argue that "Robin filius Swift de Areue" is a reasonable 13th-century option. (Since he's disallowed major changes, of course, this information is only useful if he ends up needing to re-submit.)

"Robin" appears as a masculine given name in a 1592 marriage record from Durham St Oswald (<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>) and "Swifte" as a surname in marriage records from Durham St Mary South Bailey dated to 1581 and 1589 ([http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames\\_s.html](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/juetta/parish/surnames_s.html)). With this information added to the submitter's original citation for "Arrow", it is possible to establish "Robin Swifte" and "Robin Arrow" as plausible 16th-century names. And Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 1568 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1568>) says in part:

This brings us to the question of how a 16th century English name was constructed. The almost universal custom was to have a single given name and a surname. There are very rare examples of men with two given names, but we have not seen an example of a person with two surnames.

so I suppose if we could find evidence that "Swift" or some close variant was used as a 16th-century masculine given name we could argue for "Robin Swift Arrow" using the rare but attested construction "[given name] [given name] [surname]".

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/22 14:05:23:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/21 04:56:00*

Or, as Magnus points out, later in period there still the pattern of 'given, descriptive

(inherited surname), locative'. S. Gabriel report #2933 <http://www.s-gabriel.org/2933> says in part:

Through roughly the 14th century bynames were still generally used literally in most parts of England. While a man might be identified with different bynames in different circumstances, it would be uncommon for him to be identified with two bynames at the same time. If you were to use two bynames at the same time, we recommend that they be of different types (e.g., a descriptive and a locative, indicating where you are from, rather than two locatives). In the list above, only <Ingle> and <Mallet> are not originally locatives. If you want to use two bynames, we recommend that you pick one of the earlier spellings of <Ingle> or <Mallet>, such as <Malet> or <Ingel>. For example, a 14th century Yorkshireman might have been identified in some circumstances as his father's son, <Hugh Ingel>, and in others by his place of residence, <Hugh de Lacokke>. Occasionally, he might have been identified by both together, <Hugh Ingel de Lacokke>.

By the time that inherited surnames were the norm, when both <Ingle> and <Mallet> are more appropriate spellings, an additional locative byname might have been used in formal circumstances as a sort of address, not strictly part of the person's name. <Hugh Mallet of Keyllwaye>, for example, would be a very careful 16th century way to identify <Hugh Mallet> who lived in Keyllwaye.

*fixed mistake in html*

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 04:32:50:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/21 05:31:00*

Was it HTML that zorched some of the last paragraph? However, in other tests, less-than and ampersand worked fine for me.

I typed &lt; when entering this, which looks fine to me:

By the time that inherited surnames were the norm, when both <Ingle> and <Mallet> are more appropriate spellings, an additional locative byname might have been used in formal circumstances as a sort of address, not strictly part of the person's name. <Hugh Mallet of Keyllwaye>, for example, would be a very careful 16th century way to identify <Hugh Mallet> who lived in Keyllwaye.

To get an ampersand, I can type &amp;

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel after adding additional documentation as cited by the commenters.

---

**17. Siobhán inghean Donnagáin. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) Resubmitted Device.**

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:18:17:**

Name registered October 2003.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 22:01:07:**

Blazon should be *Purpure, in pale three cinquefoils argent.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 21:56:26:**

Consider versus "Purpure, a cinquefoil slipped and singly leaved argent." (Titus of Wormwood, Device, Feb 1985). The only CD I see is for change of number.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 10:20:42:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/10 10:51:28*

[Device] The device was returned at kingdom.

Titus of Wormwood device can be viewed at

<http://rolls.westkingdom.org/rolls/wctitusofwormwood1585.html>. That is a conflict.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:19:16:**

[Device] In the Ordinary, under "Flower - Rose - 3 - Argent", I find Ceara MacTagan, reg. 2/07 via Atenveldt: "Purpure, three plumeria blossoms in pale between flanches argent." There's a CD for the flanches, but is there anything for cinquefoils vs. plumeria blossoms?

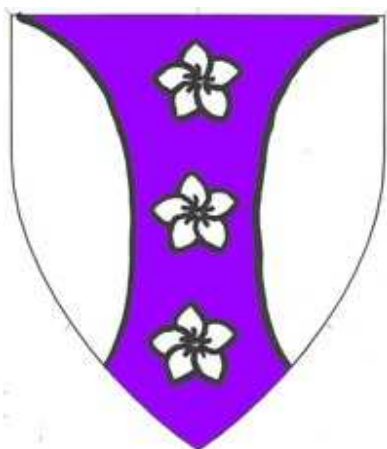
**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/10/08 04:23:45:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/08 04:24:25*

Having shamelessly stole the image out of OSCAR I am posting it here. Looking at the two I don't see how there could possibly be a CD between them. Fortunately this particular question was addressed in the February 2007 LoAR when the device was registered so we do not have to guess.

**Ceara MacTagan.** Device. Purpure, three plumeria blossoms in pale between flanches argent.

Blazoned on the LoI as frangipani blossoms, according to Brachet there is no conclusive evidence as to the source of that name. We have reblazoned the flowers as plumeria blossoms to aid in their reproducibility. Plumeria blossoms will conflict with cinquefoils, roses, and other similar flowers.



1.

**College Action:**

**Device:** Returned for conflicts with Titus of Wormwood, "Purpure, a cinquefoil slipped and singly leaved argent" and Ceara MacTagan. "Purpure, three plumeria blossoms in pale between flaunches argent."

---

**18. Skorragadr, Canton of. (Skorragadr, Canton of) Resubmitted Badge.**

*Purpure, wings argent.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/09/03 16:56:27:**

Unfortunately there still seems to be the same potential conflicts that were cited during the original return.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:24:54:**

I hate wings.

What we have here is a pair of wings conjoined, although not quite drawn in the manner expected for "wings conjoined in lure". Parker (at <http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossw.htm#wings>) is fairly handy.

There is certainly a CD for number with Matill of Windkeep. There MAY be an additional CD for arrangement/orientation, but some digging would be required to prove there's a difference given for separate wings versus conjoined in lure. Typically we don't give a CD for conjoining, but as this form requires the orientation of one wing to be opposite of the other...

There is certainly a CD for the field with Jehanne du May. No CD is granted for the maintained charge, but there MAY be a CD for posture between wings conjoined in lure (wingtips down) and a vol (wingtips up), but again there will have to be some precedent digging done.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 22:09:40:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/07 22:37:47*

"Wings in lure" vs "A vol" -- it's old, but it's a Precedent:

"Peter Francis Christopher Michaels. Name and device. Gules, three pairs of wings conjoined in lure Or within a bordure compony Or and sable. Again, the determination of the precise relation to the arms of Walter de la Baud ("Gules, three pairs of wings Or.", cited in Papworth, p. 1124) was very tricky. There were two distinct questions: what was the orientation of the wings in the de la Baud arms and, if they were different from that here, what was the weight that should be granted to the difference? The manuscript tradition as to defaults is somewhat mixed and the confusion between a "vol" and a "lure" in many rolls where coats without emblazons have been copied from foreign armoury suggests that the default differed between Britain and the Continent in accordance with the differing defaults for the eagles displayed whence the wings were derived. After examining the evidence, we are compelled to agree with Master Bruce that the prevalent default for England, where Sir Walter de la Baud apparently resided, was wings displayed "in lure". The issue then becomes the amount of visual difference between wings "in lure" and wings "in lure". A simpler approach than the "comparative mathematics" used in Master Bruce's letter of response appealed to the Laurel staff. This is to look at the visual weight of the change in "posture" and "orientation" of the charge in each case, rather than try to judge them qualitatively as separate, albeit related, charges as some commentators did. Under both the old rules and the new rules, there is a clear difference between a hammer and a hammer inverted, between a pheon and a pheon inverted, etc. By the simple expedient of taking several standard depictions of wings in lure and wings in vol and inverting them, we came to the conclusion that the difference between the lure and the vol is essentially an inversion of the other charge. Therefore, it is our feeling that a clear difference exists between a wing and a vol and this armoury is clear of the cited arms of de la Baud under both rules. (LoAR Nov 1989)

"A sinister wing" vs "Wings in lure". No specific Precedent found, but there should be a CD for changing the orientation for half the charges:

"Herman Mandel. Badge. Bendy azure and argent, a sinister wing terminating in a hand sable sustaining an axe bendwise gules.

"This is clear of Roger Fitzlyon's badge, Argent, a dexter wing conjoined at the base with a sinister gauntlet sable maintaining a sword gules, with a CD for the field and another for adding the sustained axe. There is a third CD for changing the dexter wing to a sinister wing." (LoAR, Aug 2005)

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07**

**22:20:58:**

[Badge] This seems to be a reasonable emblazon of a pair of wings in lure, based on the emblazon in Brooke-Little.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 04:46:54:**

<< There MAY be an additional CD for arrangement/orientation, but some digging would be required to prove there's a difference given for separate wings versus conjoined in lure. >>

Francois draft precedent s.v. WINGS and VOLS: "There would be ... nothing for the difference between a pair of wings conjoined into a vol, and a pair of wings which are in



the same posture but separated. [Margaret MacDuff, 09/01, R-Ansteorra]"

While I'm here: the same precedents section covers wings attached to birds, and I presume that it would apply to vols as well:

An examination of the development of the various heraldic eagles shows that the direction of the wingtips of a displayed eagle is entirely a matter of artistic license. To avoid incorrectly limiting the submitter's ability to display the arms in reasonable period variants, we will no longer specify 'elevated' and 'inverted' when blazoning displayed birds. (LoAR August 2001)"

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:26:03:**

Oh, and the group name is more properly spelled Skorragarðr (eth, not cross-d or whatever that other thing is called), and was registered in December 2004.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/10 10:57:22:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/13 13:01:41*

[Badge] The "ð" is called an edh and is certainly a pain in the keyboard. The return was at kingdom. This drawing is at least identifiable. Matill of Windkeep can be seen here [http://wharrow.outlandsheralds.org/individual\\_record.php?PersonID=1825](http://wharrow.outlandsheralds.org/individual_record.php?PersonID=1825)

I still only find a change in number of primary. Otherwise I don't know.

Mistress Jehanne is now deceased so no permission to conflict from there. The Margaret MacDuff ruling may over turn the 1989 ruling. Both rulings are rather rambling so it will take some reading to figure them out. There was another ruling September 2008 on wing changes giving a CD but that involves birds which can be seen below. I suspect both of these still conflict but like Star I now hate wings. If there is still confusion after reviewing these precedents and you want to give the Canton the benefit of doubt, it can be sent to Laurel for a ruling.

[September 2001 LoAR, R-Ansteorra] "Margaret MacDuff. Device. Per saltire ermine and azure, a dexter pair of wings addorsed and a sinister pair of wings addorsed argent. Each side of the field here has, not one wing, but two. It shows two wings elevated and addorsed couped. This is visually confusing, especially as drawn here, and blurs the distinction between a single wing and a pair of wings. We also are not aware of examples, outside of crests with a helm shown in profile, showing a pair of wings elevated and addorsed like this. On a crest, the wings are separated by the width of the helmet, which helps with identifiability. Without documentation for these visually confusing "double wings" as period style, this must be returned.

A question was also raised concerning the badge of Jehanne du May, (Fieldless) A vol argent, between and conjoined to its wingtips a mullet of eight points Or. Jehanne's form shows that the mullet is not co-primary with the wings, but is significantly smaller in size. This would make the mullet a maintained charge and not worth difference. Jehanne's badge is reblazoned elsewhere in this letter.

Thus, the submitter should not try to resubmit just using single wings, as there would be a technical conflict with Jehanne du May. There would be one CD for the field, but nothing for the removal of the maintained mullet, and nothing for the difference between a pair of wings conjoined into a vol, and a pair of wings which are in the same posture but separated."

[September 2008 LoAR] "Emelot la Mirgesse. Name and device. Quarterly purpure and vert, a bird volant wings addorsed argent maintaining in its beak a mullet of eight points Or. This is not in conflict with the device of Laurencia of Carlisle, Per chevron ermine and gules, a swallow volant argent. There is one CD for changes to the field and one CD for the changes to the wing position. It is similarly clear of Christall Gordon, Azure, a dove volant wings elevated and addorsed argent sustaining in its beak a ladle palewise Or, since under current rules, Christall's ladle is a co-primary charge, which gives us a CD for the addition of the co-primary charge and another for the change of field."

**College Action:**

**Badge:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

**19. Stephen Crowley. (Shadowlands, Shire of ) New Name and Device.**

*Argent, a chevron embattled counterembattled between three crosses potent sable and overall a boar azure.*

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/04 22:56:48:**

With no dates for either name phrase, how are we expected to judge temporal and lingual compatibility?

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/09/07 13:40:18:**

Is anyone else getting a "hog roast" vibe here, or is it just me? Don't think it's unregistrable, even though the nature of the chevron is somewhat obscured.

**Comment by Giovanni di Firenze (Oakenwald Pursuivant) on 2009/09/10 03:36:37:**

Not feeling the "hog roast" (yum), but I do have difficulty differentiating the sable of the chevron to the azure of the hog, especially with that complex line of division.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:01:33:**

We agree: we thought that, not only was the piggie unidentifiable at any distance, its position makes the underlying complex-line ordinary hard to identify. (Obviously, the three hunters agree. Note that none of them can see the hog well enough to center their cross-hairs on him.)

Red would work ever so much better in fixing the first problem.

As for the second: I'm too rusty to know whether it's forbidden or not. After about 15 minutes of searching, I can't find a ruling against it, which is some evidence in its favor. I \*do\* find plenty of rulings like "This is being returned for having charges overlying a low contrast field with a complex line of division." If it were a comprehensive ban, I

think Laurel wouldn't keep including "low contrast" -- it would just be a ban on charges overlying a complex line of division, period.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 22:59:20:**

[Device] No conflicts observed. Cudos to the heraldic artist who managed to draw the overall charge so that it was both identifiable and didn't obscure the complex line of division.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 06:33:28:**

<< Cudos >>

Kudos. Greek, meaning "honor; glory; acclaim". Despite the "-s" on the end, it was a mass noun (uncounted noun) in Greek, so please don't say you're giving one kudo to someone.

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/kudos>

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 02:29:44:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 14:07:02*

[Name] Stephen - Black, Surnames of Scotland, s.n. Murray - Stephen Murreff, 1496.  
Crowley - Bardsley s.n. Crowley Richard Crowley 1615. Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames s.n. Ó Cruadhlaich page 485 has O Crowly from the time of Elizabeth I.

[Device] No conflicts found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/10/07 22:22:33:**

[Name] I agree that we need a summary of what the sources say about the names. Withycombe has "Stephanus" from 1273, though she says Stevyn was the usual Middle English form. Reaney & Wilson have "Stephen" as a surname from 1260. Their entry for "Crawley" cites "de Crowele" from 1289 and they say it's a toponymic from several places called "Crawley".

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel afte fleshing out the documentation.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

**20. Tessa de Firenze. (Loch Soilleir, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per saltire argent and vert, a saltire between four roses all counterchanged.*

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/09/03 17:00:04:**

[Device] I believe the roses are inverted.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 23:10:35:**

[Device] The roses are as depicted in the 2nd edition of the PicDic. (The barbs make it feel inverted, but if you look at the petals you'll see they're the same orientation as a cinquefoil). Regardless, there's no CD between a rose and a rose inverted.

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2009/09/08 01:54:46:**

You are of course correct. I was mistaken.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/05 00:01:06:**

There's a gratuitous space in the URL for the article cited for the given name. It should be <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/italian.html>.

The article cited for the byname gives "da Firenze", not "de Firenze" as a locative meaning 'from Florence'. If the submitter wishes to replace one preposition with another, she needs to offer some evidence that doing so is appropriate to the time and culture in question.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/09 19:46:55:**

The Italian locative is da and the Latin one is de.

**Comment by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Rowel) on 2009/09/10 17:54:03:**

<de> is also transitional. There's a precedent about it from the last couple of years, but I'm not finding it right now.

Anyway, for a transitional example, see: <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Studium/BynAlphaExamples.html>

which lists:

Bartolomeo de Ballioniibus 30 May (25 Apr) 1482  
Bartolomeo de Baglioni 28 Jan (02 Oct) 1483

Santo de Caprarola 10 Oct (15 Apr) 1482  
Santi da Caprarola 28 Jan (22 Dec) 1483

Pietro da Chapomaestri 22 Mar (23 Dec) 1484  
Pietro de Chapomaestri 22 Mar (25 Mar) 1484

...

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/13 10:09:54:**

[Lorita de Siena, 05/04, A-East] "The submitter requested authenticity for 13th C Italy. Because da is the usual Italian preposition used in a locative byname, the commentors questioned whether the preposition de was correct. However, as Kraken notes, "In the 13th century (the desired time frame), the transition from medieval Latin to Italian was in its early stages, and the Latin preposition de would still be in use ..."

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/12 01:35:38:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/13 10:43:20*

[Name] Italian Renaissance Women's Names by Rhian Lyth of Blackmoor Vale - Below is a list

of Italian feminine names from Florence in the 14th and 15th centuries. - Tessa

Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names by Arval Benicoeur <http://s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/venice14sur.html>  
da Firenze locative, 'from Florence'.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2550

"The other byname you asked about, <de Florenza>, is not quite correct. The Italian name for Florence is <Firenze>. Latin forms of the name preserved the original <Flor-> spelling, but not Italian forms. Similarly, <de> is Latin rather than Italian. A woman from Florence might have been identified as <da Firenze> or, more often, <la Fiorentina> "the Florentine [woman]". [2,4]"

[2] De Felice, Emidio, *\_Dizionario dei cognomi italiani\_* (Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, 1978). s.nn. Belli, Firenze, Orlando

[4] Herlihy, David, R. Burr Litchfield, and Anthony Molho, "Florentine Renaissance Resources: Online Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532" (WWW: Brown University, Providence, RI, 2000) <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/>.

Mercator's Place Names of Italy in 1554 - Central Italy by Maridonna Benvenuti <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/maridonna/mercator/center.html>  
Firenze

This appears to be the Latin form de Florenza as opposed to of Florence or the Italian da Firenze. From Lorita de Siena the 1200s were still a time of transition from Latin to Italian that would allow de Firenze. Rowel has given some examples up to the 1400s.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:17:38:**

I'm glad that Magnus fleshed out Tessa with dates and "used as" information. I'm not experienced with names and with the sources, and I'm picky about precision.

**Comment by Maridonna Benvenuti on 2009/09/22 21:22:00:**

I didn't find conflicts with the name.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel after adding additional documentation.

**Device:** Forwarded to laurel.

---

**21. Thomas Gordon. (Seawinds, Shire of) New Name and Device.**

*Vert, conjoined in pale a crescent and a roundel Or, in chief in fess a roundel conjoined between an increscent and a decrescent argent, all within a bordure Or.*

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 20:56:59:**

The March, 1992 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/loar/1992/03/lar.html>) says, "...the use of two different sizes of the same charge (the primary and the tertiary) has been grounds for return in the past, as they make it harder to identify just what is going on on the field, belonging

as they do to two different charge groups.” I couldn’t actually find the mentioned return(s). But I also didn’t find a precedent stating it’s become O.K. to use “X” and “x” on the same field. Conjunction aside, we’ve got two roundels and three crescents, here.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 22:51:51:**

[Device] Thank you, Green Anchor, who looked up the following Precedent for #28 of the Feb 2009:

“In addition, the difference in size between the two lymphads in chief and the one in base is so great that there was too much confusion as to how the bird and ships should be grouped together. As a result this violates the ‘Sword and Dagger’ principle as applied to charges of the same type but of different size: one cannot use the same charge as both a primary and a secondary charge on the field in the same piece of armory. [Kate Wrenn, LoAR 12/2004, East-R]”

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/11 14:18:02:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/12 01:20:40*

[Name] Thomas - English men's given name. Men's Given Names from Early 13th Century England by Talan Gwynek

<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng13/eng13m.html>

Thomas

Gordon - Reaney & Wilson s.n. Gordon has Adam Gordon from 1279.

[Device] "Kate Wrenn. Device. Azure, in pale a martlet "volant wings displayed" and a lymphad, in chief two lymphads Or.

In addition, the difference in size between the two lymphads in chief and the one in base is so great that there was too much confusion as to how the bird and ships should be grouped together. As a result this violates the "Sword and Dagger" principle as applied to charges of the same type but of different size: one cannot use the same charge as both a primary and a secondary charge on the field in the same piece of armory."

I would send this to Laurel anyway. This submission has charges of different tincture, orientation, and conjoining for the two groups. It wouldn't hurt to get the College of Arms to look at this.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:10:52:**

Oh, no! The large stag beetle is going to eat the much smaller one.

**Comment by Wihtric Wihtmunding on 2009/09/30 23:54:37:**

[Device] New to this process but isn't there something about using charges to depict other artistic displays, like happy faces and such? This one is expressing a non-period religious belief in a cluttered and not-so-coy way. I certainly have no problem with said belief, being a "bit" off of mainstream in that manner myself, but beyond the number of charges, is this more pictorial really? If that even makes sense..... Time to sit back and learn more.

Wihtric

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Returned for violation of the “sword and dagger” principal which states one cannot use the same charge as both a primary and a secondary charge on the field in the same piece of armory.”

---

**22. Thomas Peregrine. (Bordermarch, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per fess azure and gules, a phoenix and issuant from base a flame Or.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:30:18:**

That first URL has a no-photocopy version at

<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng13/eng13m.html>. Correct form of the second URL: <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/misplacednames.htm>

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 23:29:16:**

[Device] Normally it's the phoenix which is issuant. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/11 11:04:13:**

[Name] It doesn't mean pilgrim but that it is found in Reaney & Wilson under the heading Pilgrim.

[Device] Bordure may wish to compare the flame issuant from base vs. base of flames with this device in OSCAR. I don't know how you draw this without it looking like the banned base of flames. No conflicts found.

[December 2008 LoAR, R Ansteorra] “Brand-Eirikr Bjarnarson. Device. Sable, two bearded axes in saltire Or, a base of flame proper. This is returned for using an ordinary of flame, which is a violation of precedent: [February 1994 LoAR, R-Middle] "Désirée Gabriel de Laval. Device. Sable, a cross of flames proper between in bend sinister two goblets Or. The cross of flames is a modern innovation which has only been registered in the SCA once, and that in 1979. Without evidence that ordinaries of flame were used in period armory, or that such are compatible with period armory, we will not register ordinaries of flames." While blazoned on the LoI as issuant from base flames proper, overwhelming consensus in commentary was that the emblazon depicted a base of flame. Since we register the emblazon, not the blazon, we are forced to return this device.”

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/12 17:18:32:**

Brand-Eirikr Bjarnarson's returned device is attached. It's definitely a base of flame -- all flames the same height, straight across the bottom as expected. The flame on Thomas' device here at least is smaller, and has enough of a per-chevron top to it, with some empty space on the sides, that it doesn't look like a point pointed to me either.



**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/13 02:43:11:**

It is enough of a borderline case that Laurel will have to make the decision. Items that require policy rulings should be sent up to Laurel.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:24:50:**

Keep an eye on your phoenix when the county has a burn ban.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:28:38:**

*Last edited on 2009/10/21 05:29:28*

Instead of citing the derived source, "'Misplaced' Names in Reaney and Wilson", would it be better to cite the original source, Reaney and Wilson?

Peregrine: Reaney and Wilson, 3rd ed., p. 351, s.n. Pilgrim, dates Robert Peregrine to 1243.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forwarded to Laurel.

**Device:** Forwarded to Laurel.

---

**23. Thomas von Bernhart. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Gules and argent per bend sinister overall a bear rampant regardant counterchanged.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:32:29:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/03 18:33:14*

Current URLs for this article (from the S. Gabriel website) are  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/german1495.html> and  
<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/german/surnames1495.html>.

**Comment by Coblath Muimnech (Orbis Herald) on 2009/09/03 21:04:50:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/06 21:38:05*

The submitted evidence supports "Thomas Bernhart". Nothing indicating "von Bernhart" is a properly-constructed byname appears in the cited sources. If he wants to use a "von X" locative,



he needs not only to support that construction, generally, but to provide evidence that "Bernhart" is a place name appropriate to it.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/09 20:48:33:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/14 15:28:19*

[Name] Some submitters don't read the introduction instructions when using name articles. The results aren't as dire as doing that with, say, medications, but it can still cause discomfort. This article states these are mostly inherited surnames. To find the locatives you look under V and there are van and von names that were once true locatives. You can use von in a name if it is put with a place-name or if it is found as an inherited surname in a period source. The article documents Bernhart not von Bernhart.

Bernhart looks like it comes from the given name. It is possible a village in period with that name might be found but nothing in this documentation supports it. The submitter has checked no major changes to stop von from being dropped. Unless evidence for a period place named Bernhart is found this get returned and, unhappily, takes the device with it for lack of name.

[Device] Compare with Duncan Douglas MacPherson February of 1994 (via Calontir): "Per bend sinister gules and argent, in bend three bears rampant counterchanged." There is one CD for the number of bears but I don't see a second one to clear the conflict.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:46:02:**

I agree with the conflict with Duncan Douglas MacPherson. Head position alone on a complete animal is not granted a CD. The tongue is an unblazoned artistic detail.

Someone might argue that, with the three bears, two of them differ in tincture from Thomas's bear -- and since over half Duncan's charge group differs in tincture from Thomas's, there's a second CD. However, there's a long-standing precedent that you can't get a difference for something that's not in one of the designs.

For example, my first device submission "Azure, four coney's rampant in cross heads to centre ..." was returned for conflict with "Azure, a hare salient argent ...". The appeal return included "One cannot get a CD for adding charges, then another CD for changing the charges just added. This has been an underlying principle of the last three sets of Rules". My submission was viewed as just slapping on three new bunnies for one CD only. (7/92 LoAR, Middle returns) In a similar way, Thomas's design can be viewed as chiseling off two bears for one CD only.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 23:19:53:**

[Device] Reblazon as "Per bend sinister gules and argent, a bear rampant regardant counterchanged." The line of division is mentioned first when describing the field.

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:37:58:**

We agreed with Tostig's blazon.

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 05:51:34:**

Thomas can also be found via Talan Gwynek, "Medieval German Given Names from Silesia: Men's Names", <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/bahlow/bahlowMasc.html> , revised 2004, accessed 21 October 2009. Dates: 1313, 1348, 1372, 1397, 1417, 1434 (2), 1506-24, 1546

Brechenmacher, p. 107, s.n. Bernhard, ates Albertus Bernhardus to 1290, and s.n. Bernhardi, Cuonr. filius Berhardi in 1223.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Returned for lack of documentation for <von Bernhart>. No evidence was provided that Bernhart is a place name to utilize the construction <von Bernhart>. Thomas Bernhart would have been acceptable but since the submitter does not allow for major changes, we are unable to drop the name element <von>.

**Device:** Returned for lack of a name and conflict with Duncan Douglas MacPherson February of 1994 (via Calontir): "Per bend sinister gules and argent, in bend three bears rampant counterchanged." There is only one CD for the number of bears.

---

**24. William Dover. (Unknown) New Name and Device.**

*Sable, a bow and arrow in saltire Or, and on a chief argent three Sweet William flowers gules.*

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/03 18:35:01:**

I believe he falls into Crown Lands - Southern.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/07 23:49:05:**

[Device] Minor reblazon -- this is a bow and <an> arrow in saltire.

I'm not a botanist, but the flowers seem to be allowable but a Step from Period Heraldic Practice. Wikipedia notes "It was introduced to northern Europe in the sixteenth century ..."

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dianthus\\_barbatus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dianthus_barbatus) with the following as a foot-noted reference: Blamey, M. & Grey-Wilson, C. (1989). *Flora of Britain and Northern Europe*. ISBN 0-340-40170-2. Can anyone verify the source?

No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/11 03:42:36:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/11 08:18:08*

[Name] This conflicts with William of Dover - This name was registered in March of 1988 (via Ansteorra). The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 1988 (via Ansteorra): "Sable, a chevron inverted gules, fimbriated, between three goblets argent."

[Eleanor Ashling, 07/2003 LoAR, R-An Tir] "This name conflicts with Eleanor of Ashley (registered September 1983). The preposition of does not contribute to difference

between the bynames Ashling and of Ashley."

[Device] If you look at the enlargement of the graphic it looks identical to a gillyflower. This isn't surprising since they are in the same genus.

I would blazon it conservatively as: "Sable, in saltire a bow and an arrow Or on a chief argent three gillyflowers gules." This avoids the need to document Sweet William flowers as a new period heraldic charge.

Closest found was Ragnar Thorbergsson March of 1991 (via the Middle): "Sable, a drawn bow fesswise, arrow nocked, and on a chief argent three trees eradicated proper." There is one CD for the change of type and tincture to the tertiary and a second CD for change of arrangement of the primary charges.

Unfortunately the name conflict returns the device as well.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2009/09/12 16:49:20:**

I have confirmed that <William of Dover> and this <William Dover> are indeed two different people, thus this name does conflict.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2009/09/08 13:33:17:**

There's nothing wrong with this, but I don't want to stand next to him on the firing line!

**Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2009/10/21 06:25:12:**

Reaney and Wilson 3rd ed does not have William as a header name on p. 354 as stated. It's on p. 493, and dates Henry Fitz William to 1300. Mind you, most any page of R&W will have Williams on it. For example, the cited p. 354 s.n. Place shows William as a given name in that spelling in 1190, 1276, 1346.

William of Dover was indeed reg. 3/88. RfS V.1.a.ii says "In general the addition or deletion of prepositions and articles is not significant.", and (b) has an explicit example saying "'York' is equivalent to 'of York', 'Muenstermann' is equivalent to 'von Muenster', and 'Undertheclyf' is equivalent to 'del Clif' and 'Cliff'."

The charges, in particular the arrow, should be beefed up. For heraldic recognizability, the fletching and head have to be drawn so large that, if they were that big in real life, it would be impractical.

We had a big problem with the blazon, believing it to be returnable.

April 1999 LoAR, <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/loar/1999/04/lar.html>,

"Innogen Mac Leod. Name and device. Per bend gules and azure, a rose argent and a strung bow and arrow bendwise reversed Or.

"The question was raised as to whether or not this is considered slot machine since it has three dissimilar charges in one group. While it is true that it has three charges, when a bow and arrow

are in their standard, expected position they are considered one charge, just like a sword in a scabbard is considered one charge. It is only when they are separated, or put into non standard positions for their normal use, such as being crossed in saltire, that they become two separate charges."

But I don't see a registration for a bow and {an} arrow in saltire since the 1980s. A bow-and-arrow as a unit has the arrow in the normal firing direction. If we saw the blazon "a bow and an arrow in saltire", we'd consider the "an" intrusive and still assume it was a bow-and-arrow unit that was tilted X-wise, and we'd likely assume the bow was bendwise sinister (shooting an arrow at dexter chief). So strong is this association that, to get this emblazon, I was advocating no less than "an arrow {point to base} bendwise and a bow bendwise sinister string to base fretted in saltire", and cue the usual "difficulty in blazon is an indication of non-period style".

Were I consulting, I'd strongly press the submitter to do a standard bow-and-arrow.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Returned for conflict with William of Dover registered in March of 1988 (via Ansteorra).

**Device:** Returned for lack of a name, though it is recommended that the submitter review the commentary as there were some potential issues raised with the design.

---

**25. William Gordon. (Crown Lands – Southern region) New Badge.**

*(Fieldless) On a mullet of four points Or, a sinister hand coupé sable.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2009/09/08 00:07:13:**

Simple enough to be voided, this badge should only need a change of type to the tertiary for a CD per RfS X4.j(ii).

Being fieldless and no charged mullets of four, there were at least 3 CD's versus all charged mullets/suns except one. Seems 2 CD clear versus "(Tinctureless) On a mullet a cross crosslet." (Astra Christiana Benedict, Badge, Jun 1982). [Field difference and change of tertiary, but nothing between a mullet of four versus five points].

**Comment by Magnus on 2009/09/11 05:07:58:**

*Last edited on 2009/09/13 10:17:25*

[Badge] Mullets were also checked. [Chirhart Blackstar, 05/00, R-Atlantia] "[Fieldless) A mullet sable] Conflict with ... (Tinctureless) A mullet of four points distilling a goutte.. Although the LoI indicated that the submitter had permission to conflict, such a letter was not included with the submission. [implying no CD between a mullet and a mullet of four points]"

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2009/09/22 22:13:18:**

As hands are "coupé and appaumpy" by default, we can safely drop "coupé" from the blazon.

**College Action:**

**Badge:** Forwarded to Laurel.