



The

Ansteorran Gazette



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Ridgway's Publishing House

JUNE, A.S. XXXIV (1999 A.D.)

1 DOLLAR

A LETTER FROM THE OBELISK HERALD

Greetings one and all!

I need a deputy. Star Principal and I have spoken about this and it is time for me to post this need to the College. Although I will have been Obelisk Herald for two years come this August, I am not a Lesser Officer of State and can hold this office longer than two years. I do not have any immediate plans to step down or pass on to another office.

Also, the production of the Gazette has not weighted me down such that it is necessarily a more than one person job. The Gazette workload is fine. (Real life is occasionally another story but there is nothing new about that.)

I need a deputy for two of the most practical reasons. First, emergencies happen. To wait until an emergency forces me to miss a month would be a disservice to the subscribers and heralds who receive this if I can prevent it by taking on a deputy. Secondly, I am a great believer in training replacements. (As a Baronial Pursuivant, I have no less than six people in various levels of training.)

The deputy for this office does not have a title as yet. Whether it does and what that might be will be decided in the future with Star Principal.

Duties of the office will include: the ability to produce a Gazette from materials electronically transmitted to the office holder. (In truth, email capability is a necessity.) Materials transmitted will arrive in a variety of formats (Word, Word Perfect, raw ASCII text, PDF, etc.) and from several different sources. The format of such a Gazette does not have to match the format which I publish (publishing has some perks) but must clearly offer the required content. The office holder should be prepared to format sections of the Gazette monthly to ease the workload of Obelisk, Asterisk, Retiarius, and any other kingdom Herald as needed.

Contact me with any questions about specifics. My info is in both last month's roster and the back of the *Black Star*. Application can be made with a letter, a copy of your current membership card is required. Applications will be due by Aug. 31, 1999.

Etienne, Obelisk

THE MATTER OF BRITAIN

by Master Daniel de Lincolia

These are trivia questions concerning English royalania. Some are period, some not. Questions will be posted one per month with answers following in the next month's Gazette.

Answer 2: The most recent Queen Regnant of England is Queen Anne, *not* the current Queen Elizabeth II. In 1707 the Act of Union with Scotland abolished England into the unified Great Britain, so there have been no more "Kings (or Queens) of England" since then.

Question 3: So who is the most recent Queen Regnant of Great Britain?

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ANSTEORRAN COLLEGE OF HERALDS CALENDAR

EVERY MONTH

15 Deadline for submissions due at ASTERISK.

20 Comments on ILoI of previous month due to RETIARIUS.

Items for Ansteorran Gazette due to OBELISK.

19 JUNE - MOONESCHADOWE

King's College -- CoH meeting
re: ILoI 0499

9-11 JULY - ANSTEORRA

20th Year -- CoH meeting
re: ILoI 0599

(Exact Time to be Set.)

? AUGUST - TO BE SET

TBD -- CoH meeting
re: ILoI 0699

4 SEPTEMBER - WESTERN

Gothic Wars -- CoH meeting
re: ILoI 0799

9 OCTOBER - MIDDLEFORD

Cavalier o/t Bridge -- CoH meeting
re: ILoI 0899

Please remember that the "magic numbers" (costs of submission and numbers of copies) are always included under Who Sends What to Whom on the back cover.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Obelisk's Letter	1
"The Matter of Britain"	1
CoH Calendar	1
ILoI 0699	2-6
Laurel LoAR (ILoI 1198)	7
Status of ILoIs	8
AICC 0399	8-19
Who Sends What to Whom	Back Cover
Submission Costs/Copies	Back Cover

INTERNAL LETTER OF INTENT 0699

1) Adelia Brabent of Twyce Holey Wood (Gates Edge)

New name. New device.



Azure two brushes in saltire proper, overall on a pallette Or a brown roadrunner proper.

Documentation provided:

The branch herald has formally requested the help of the college in documenting this name for a 72-year-old member of the Court of Ansteorra, as his resources have proven inadequate and the submitter provided personal reasons and genealogical data.

Adelia Feminine given name. Undated reference with no source to Adelia, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Lower Lorraine d. 1140.

Brabent unattested alternate spelling for Brabant, a duchy in period now divided between the Netherlands and Belgium. Reaney & Wilson (3rd ed) p 58 under "Braban, Brabant" lists Richard Braban 1260, Richard Brabyn 1349, and others.

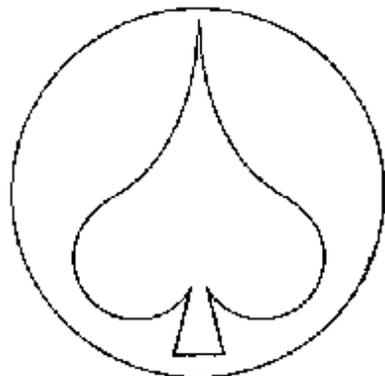
of Twyce Holey Wood locative referring to company owned by submitter, "Second Knothole."

Photocopies: Business card and SCA membership card

Changes: None, except locative can be dropped. Desired gender is female.

2) Aislynn Crystyn (Steppes)

New badge. Name registered 7/91.



(Fieldless) A card pique Or.

3) Annes Clotilde von Bamburg (Gates Edge)

Change of device. Name registered 9/90.



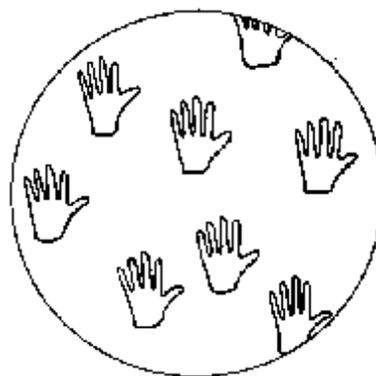
Per bend vert and gules, overall a frog rampant Or

Changes: If registered, release old device.

4) Ansteorra, Kingdom of

Resubmitted badge for Ministry of Children.

Or semy of hands sable



Submission history:

Several previous submissions were returned in kingdom for various reasons. This is a complete redesign.

4) Ansteorra, Kingdom of

New badge for Ministry of Children / Children's Champion.

Or semy of hands sable, on a lozenge gules a rapier Or.



5) Ansteorra, Kingdom of

New badge for Ministry of Children / Children's Defender.



Or semy of hands sable, on a lozenge gules a broadsword Or

6) Cecilie die Ärtztinn

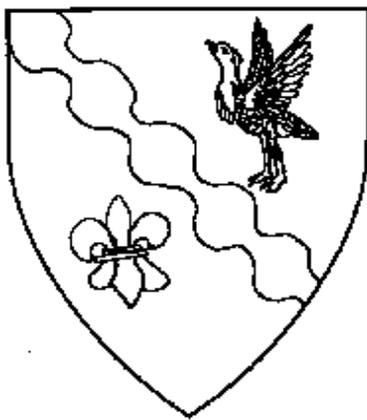
New badge. Name registered 2/98.



(Fieldless) A bat-winged dolphin haurient contourny sable

7) Celeste Courtenay de Montmorency (Eldern Hills)

Resubmitted device. Name registered 4/98.



Per bend purpure and vert, a bend wavy counter-wavy between a bustard rising and a fleur-de-lis Or

Submission history:

“Per bend purpure and vert, a bend wavy between a bird rising and a fleur-de-lis Or” was returned in kingdom 12/97 for redrawing. The fleur-de-lis was not identifiable, the waves on the bend needed to be deeper, and many commenters felt that the bird was not in a heraldic posture. Also the bird was originally blazoned a “bustard”.

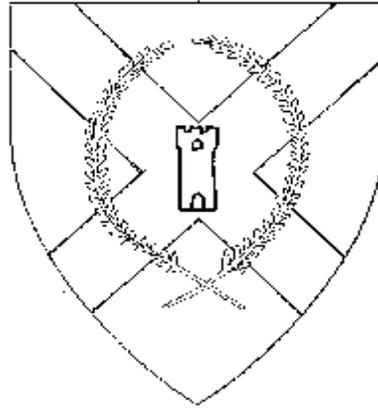
The submitter has redrawn the fleur-de-lis and changed the bend to wavy counter-wavy. She has enclosed photocopies from [An Encyclopaedic Dictionary of](#)

Heraldry by J. Franklyn and J. Tanner (Pergamon Press, 1970). Page 56 has “bustard: a large strong-flying bird, *Otis tarda*, also called the seapie. Not of very common occurrence. (121).” Page 85 shows the referenced device, which has three of these birds in exactly this position.

8) Crossrode Keep, Incipient Shire

Resubmitted name. Resubmitted device.

Argent on a saltire gules a tower Or, overall a laurel wreath vert.



Documentation provided:

Crossrode Created locative following the form *Cross* + *<a toponymic element>*. Period examples, all from Ekwall, include *Crossby* “by with crosses”, dated to c1190 on p. 126 under Crosby, and *Crosland* “land by a cross” dated to c1200 on p. 126. The toponymic element *-rode* appears in period locations *Blakerode* “black clearing” dated to 1201 on p.45 and *de Okenrode* “dweller at the clearing in the oaks” dated to 1323 on p. 372. Multiple other examples from Ekwall, Reaney & Wilson, and Mills are available from Asterisk, Bordure, and the submitters.

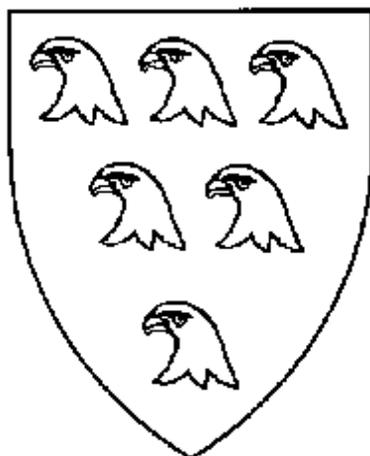
Keep Modern spelling of period “ate Kepe” (1327) and “de Kepe” (1332) dated on p. 261 of Reaney & Wilson under “Keep”. Other examples are available. The combination of “Keep” or “Castle” with a word of general meaning is shown in Mills p. 68 under Castlemorton defines “mortun” as “farmstead in the marshy ground” and dates “Castell Morton” to 1346. The construction “<locative> Keep” was registered as recently as 1/99.

On Letters of Intention to Protect taken from Laurel's Letter of 5/21/99.

The issue of the administrative requirements for letters of intent to protect has been raised, with some commenters arguing that mini-emblazons are required with them. While we agree that it would have been nice to have mini-emblazons, we have agreed to protect mundane heraldry in the past based on its existence in standard sources.

9) Geoffrey Sparhawk (Steppes)

New name. New device.



Argent, six hawks' heads erased azure.

Documentation provided:

Geoffrey English masculine given dated to 12th to 15th century in Withycombe (3rd ed) p. 128 under Geoffrey.

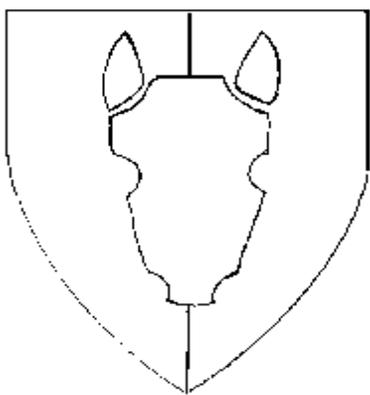
Sparhawk Reaney & Wilson (3rd ed) p. 420 under "Sparrowhawk" date Thomas Sparhawk and William Sparhawk to 1327 (SRSf).

Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Minor changes only. English language/culture is most important. Desired gender is male.

10) Gisselle Mariah Overtin (Wastelands)

New device. Name in ILoI 0599. [*Asterisk apologizes to the submitter for failing to put the device with the name last month.*]



Per pale vert and purple a chamfron Or.

New Laurel & New Forms

adapted from Laurel's Letter of 5/21/99.

The new Laurel Queen of Arms (takes office this month) is: Dame Elsbeth Anne Roth (Kathryn Van Stone, 1194 Firwood Drive, Pittsburgh, PA 15243 (412) 306-0416 kvs@cs.cmu.edu). The new Laurel has stated that effective with the May, 1999 LoIs any submissions not on the new forms will be returned for that reason. All submissions **must** be on the new forms.

11) Margaret MacDuff (Adlersruhe)

New name. New device.



Per saltire ermine and azure, in fess two wings argent.

Documentation provided:

Margaret Withycome (2nd ed) p. 196-197 dates this spelling to 1093. Talan Gwynek (Brian Scott) dates this spelling to 1340 [from RUSKIE, 704] in his "List of Feminine Personal Names Found in Scottish Records" at <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/scottishfemearly.html>.

MacDuff Reaney & Wilson (2nd ed) p. 226 under "Macduff" date Roger Macedugh 1264 and Malisius mc Duf 1284, derived from Gaelic *Mac Dhuibh* 'Son of Dubh' (black). Multiple sources of the spelling "MacDuff" are given, including "Dictionary of Scottish History" p. 134, (Donaldson and Morpeth, John Donald Publishers Edinburgh) and "Clans and Tartans of Scotland" p. 170-1 (MacDougall and Stewart-Blackler, Collins) and two Web sites: www.electricscotland.com/webclans/mmacduff2.html accessed 12/6/98. Also www.tartans.com/official/MacDuff/usa/history.htm accessed 1/31/99.

Photocopies: All listed.

Changes: None. Gaelic language/culture is most important. Doesn't care about gender. Changes requested for authenticity to 13th to 14th century Scottish.

12) Melek of Ancyra (Stargate)

Unpended device. Name in ILoI0599. [*Asterisk apologizes to the submitter for failing to reactivate the device when the name was submitted last month.*]



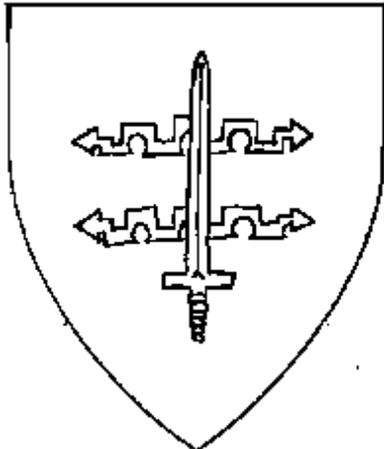
Argent a catamount rampant sable winged gules enflamed proper, a bordure gules.

Submission history:

This device was originally submitted 5/98 without a name submission, and was administratively pended/returned.

13) Murdoc of the Wastlands (Wastelands)

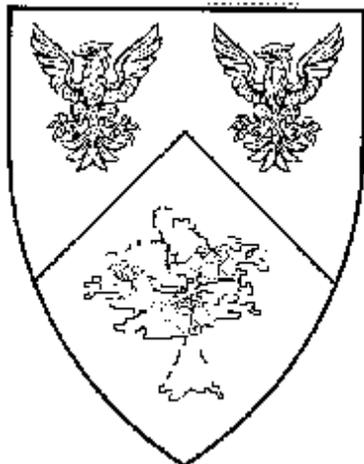
New device. Name in ILoI 0599. [*Asterisk apologizes to the submitter for failing to put the device with the name last month.*]



Azure, in pale two thunderbolts fesswise, overall a sword Or.

14) Pádraig Ó Duinn

New name. New device.



Per chevron azure and argent, two eagles displayed Or and an oak tree proper fructed Or.

Documentation provided:

Pádraig Ó Corráin & Maguire (2nd ed) p 153 under Pátraic: “Patrick came into use as a personal name among the colonists in Ireland before it became common among the native Irish. When used by the Anglo-Normans, it was rendered Pádraigín by the Irish.”

Ó Duinn Wolfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, p. 517 under Ó Duinn: Regarding one Ó Duinn family, Woulfe say that the Ó Duinn of Tara family was disposed soon after the Anglo-Norman invasion.

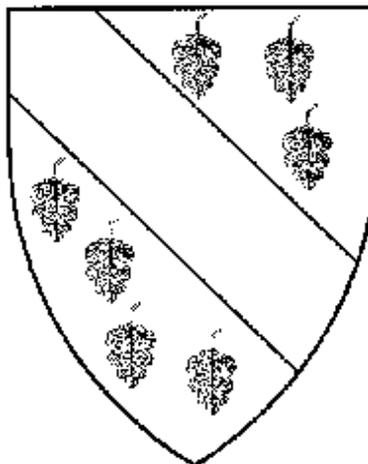
Photocopies: None needed.

Changes: Minor changes only. No other preferences.

15) Philip White (Steppes)

New device. Name registered 1/99.

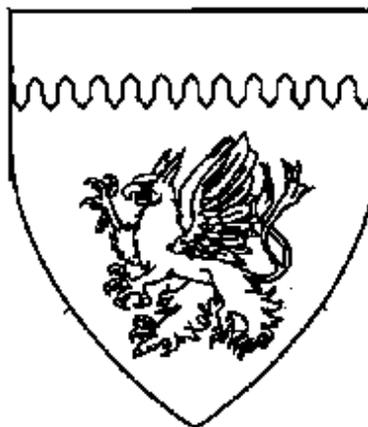
Azure semy of oak leaves inverted Or, a bend argent.



16) Sean McConnel Duncan (Gates Edge)

Resubmitted device. Name registered 3/91.

Argent, a griffin salient and a chief urydy azure.



Submission history:

“Argent, a griffin segreant and a chief clovetty azure” was withdrawn by the submitter from ILoI 0299 (item 9).

17) Sean McConnel Duncan (Gates Edge)

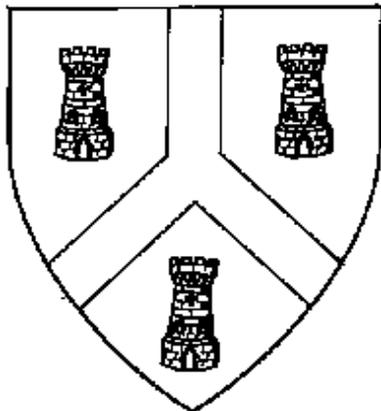
New badge. Name registered 3/91.

(Fieldless) A griffin salient azure on a saltire coupé argent.



18) Steafan mac Thamhais (Gates Edge)

Resubmitted device. Name registered 2/98. Name change to Stephen MacThomas in LoI 27 Apr 99.



Azure, a pall inverted between three towers argent.

Submission history:

“Per bend rayonny azure and Or, in sinister chief a talbot’s head erased argent” was returned in kingdom 4/99 for multiple conflicts.

19) Talmon Wilbanks of Twyce Holey Wood (Gates Edge)

New name. New device.



Azure a tree proper the crown pierced by two swords saltirewise points to base argent.

Documentation provided:

The branch herald has formally requested the help of the college in documenting this name for a 72-year-old member of the Court of Ansteorra, as his resources have proven inadequate and the submitter provided personal reasons and genealogical data.

Talmon Biblical, I Chron 9:17, Ezra 2:42, Nehemiah 7:45. Also the submitter’s modern given name.

Wilbanks Constructed locative. Reany & Wilson (3rd ed) p. 493 under “Wiles” lists three locations and says: “all of which Ekwall (DEPN) derives from late OE *wil* “trick”, used of some mechanical device as a windmill or a trap. Löfvenberg (MELS) notes ME *wyle* ‘a wicker trap for catching fish, especially eels’ (1256 NED), and the frequency of the name suggests that this may have been a common meaning.” Ibid p. 26 under

“Banks” references ME *banke* “Dweller by a slope, bank, hillside.”

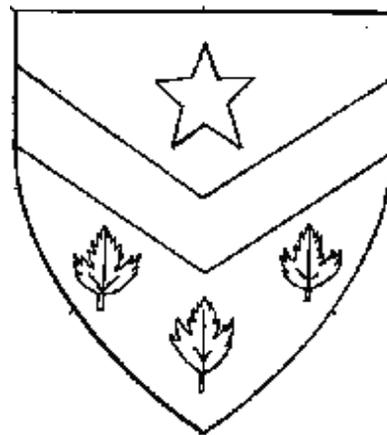
of Twyce Holey Wood locative referring to company owned by submitter, “Second Knothole.”

Photocopies: Holy Bible Revised Standard Version (Nelson, 1952), listed references. Business card and SCA membership card

Changes: None, except locative can be dropped. Desired gender is male.

20) Talon of Blackoak (Middleford)

New name. New device.



Per chevron inverted azure and vert, a chevron inverted between a mullet and three oak leaves argent.

Documentation provided:

Talon Norman/French masculine given name that migrated to England. Woulfe p. 676 under “Talon” gives Tallon as son of Talon a Norman name.

MacLysaght p 282 gives Tallon as a Hiberno-Norman name. The spelling *Talon* is dated to c1160 as a byname in Reaney & Wilson (p. 439 s.n. Tallon). Also Dauzet, Noms de Famille, p. 561 under “Talabert” lists Talon as “représente généralement le n. simple Talo, au cas régime”.(a common general representation of the simple name Talo) but gives no date or reference to Normandy.

of Blackoak English constructed locative byname. Reaney & Wilson (3rd ed) list: p. 47 under “Blackhall” Ralph de Blackhale 1332 ‘Dweller by the dark nook’; under “Blackhurst” Roberdt de Blakehurst 1296 ‘Dweller by the black wooded hill’; Ibid. p. 327 under “Oaker” Walter Oaker 1279 ‘Dweller by the oak’. A parallel location *Wihtenassh* (white ash) is dated to 1236 in Ekwall (4th ed, p. 514, s.n. Whitnash).

Photocopies: None needed.

Submission history: This gentleman submitted his device at the Gulf War consultation table in the belief that his name had been registered from Drachenwald several years ago, after he had submitted it several times from at least 2 kingdoms. However, it is not in the O&A. The Star Principal Herald has declared this name submission a hardship case due to the submitter's multiple problems getting his name registered.

Changes: Minor changes after consultation with the submitter only. Desired gender is male.

**ANSTEORRAN EXCERPTS FOR ILOI 1198 TAKEN FROM THE LAUREL LETTER OF
ACCEPTANCES AND RETURNS DATED 05/21/99**

ANSTEORRAN ACCEPTANCES

Alexander Peregrine. Device. Argent, a pile gules and overall a chevron counterchanged, in chief a fleur-de-lys argent.

Beorhtic Folcwinesone. Name and device. Per pale azure and argent, three cubit arms conjoined in pall each sustaining a smith's hammer and a bordure counterchanged.

Found on the LoI as *Beorhtlic Folcwines sunu*, it was submitted as *Beorhtlic Folcwineson*. *Beorhtlic* was glossed as a constructed name from the OE protheme *Beorht-*, and *lic*, which, based on Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, the submitter thought was a OE deuterotherme. Unfortunately, in this case Searle is incorrect and *lic* is not a deuterotherme. Therefore, we have substituted the closest documentable name. We have changed the byname to a form closer to what was originally submitted, based on exemplars found in Tengvik's *Old English Bynames*.

Brian Aaron Cameron. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Ceinwen ferch Rhuel. Device. Sable, a fess argent fretty azure between three swans naiant argent.

Eleanor d'Eresby. Name.

Emilie Penrose Blackwell. Name.

Fergus Stout. Name change from Gwydion ap Dafydd.
His former name *Gwydion ap Dafydd* is hereby released.

Faoiltighearna MacEanruig. Name (see RETURNS for device).

Fridemunt von Kostenz. Name and device. Barry wavy argent and vert, a cow couchant guardant Or and a chief sable.

Gerold von Drachenhöle. Name and device. Per bend azure and sable, a dragon segreant Or and a wolf rampant contourny argent.

Johann von Sternberg. Device. Sable, semy of compass stars elongated palewise, a chevron Or.

This is clear of Tadg mac Aodháin úi Chonchbhair, *Per chevron sable semy of compass stars Or; and purple, a chevron and in base an Irish harp Or*. A semy is a separate group of secondaries from the harp, giving one CD for the difference in the fields,

and one for the addition of the harp.

Katarzyna Szare Oczy. Name and device. Per pale purple and argent, in pale a chevronel coupé counterchanged and two Catherine's wheels Or.

Krzysztof Kopernik. Name.

Lisette de Meyeners. Device. Argent, in fess two annulets interlaced and on a chief gules a quill pen bendwise sinister argent.

Marcus Blackwell. Name.

Morgan MacAlpin. Name.

Niklas Vasilevich. Name and device. Sable, a double-headed eagle, a bordure engrailed Or.
Nice armory!

ANSTEORRAN RETURNS

Brian Aaron Cameron. Device. Per bend sinister rayonny vert and ermine, in dexter chief a sheaf of arrows inverted argent.

This conflicts with Rannulf of Arrow's Keep *Azure vetu, a sheaf of three arrows inverted argent*. There is a CD for the change of field, but nothing for position since it is a forced moved since argent arrows cannot overlie ermine.

Faoiltighearna MacEanruig. Device. Azure, on a plate a wolf's face sable, a bordure rayonny argent.

This is being returned for a redraw. The "rayonny" is not rayonny, or clearly any other line of division.

Robert Carmichael. Device. Argent, a fess wreathed Or and azure.

This conflicts with the arms of Carmichell of that ilk, *Argent, a fess wreathed azure and gules.*, with one CD for the tincture of the wreathing, which we have decided are important enough to protect.
This was pended from the December 1998 LoAR.

Suzanne de la Ferté. Device. Argent, three artist's brushes in pale and a pair of flaunches azure each charged with a feather argent.

This is being returned for a redraw. The flaunches are drawn so largely that there is little room for the paint brushes. From any distance they are unrecognizable.

ANNOTATED INTERNAL COLLATED COMMENTARY - FOR ILOI 0399

Here are the decisions for ILOI 0399 as decided at the Kingdom meeting held in the Shire of Rosenfeld on May 8, 1999, along with such other notes as may seem to me useful. This month we are trying a slightly different sequence of editing and email, so my comments can be scattered throughout the commentary *in italics like this*.

Nathri, Asterisk

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Perronnelle Charrette de La Tour du Pin, Retiarius Pursuivant, make most courteous greetings.

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

Charlene Charette
15910 Valverde Drive, Houston, TX 77083
281/277-4055 (11am-10pm)
charlene@flash.net

Perronnelle, Retiarius

Commenters for this issue:

Gawain of Miskbridge – Green Anchor Herald, Calontir

Da'ud ibn Auda – al-Jamal Herald

Bryn Gwlad – Commenters this month were Mari Elspeth nic Bryan, Diarmuid mac Ruis, and Gwenllian ferch Maredudd. Items for which we had no comments and found no conflicts have been omitted. Conflicts were checked against the on-line Ordinary. References used include Bardsley; Black, *The Surnames of Scotland*; O Corrain & Maguire; Reaney & Wilson; Withycombe (3rd ed); Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*; Brooke-Little, *An Heraldic Alphabet; A Pictorial Dictionary of Heraldry as Used in the SCA*; the *Rules for Submission*, and various Laurel precedents.

Magnus von Lubeck – Shadowlands

Talan Gwynek – Fause Lozenge Herald, Midrealm

Aryanhwy merch Catmael – Opinicus Pursuivant, Midrealm

1. Alexandros Kaloethes (Wastelands)

Resub name -- returned 02/98, Reactivated pended device
Proposed Blazon: Paly azure and argent, on a delf sable a griffin Or.

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] Close to, but clear of, Vittorio Maria del Fabbro, "Lozengy azure and argent, a delf sable," with a CD for changes to the field and another for adding the tertiary. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/byzantine/introduction.html> "Personal Names of the Aristocracy in the Roman Empire During the Later Byzantine Era." Under Family Names: Kaloethes ("of good character") in Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium. Under Masculine Given Names: Alexandros dated from 1322 in Demetrios Polemis, The Doukai.

[Device] Blazon as "Paly azure and argent on a delf sable a griffin segreant or."

Talan Gwynek

[Name] I have no idea whether the surname was still in use in the 15th c., but the name itself seems to be just fine now.

[Device] While it's true that griffins are *segreant* by default, it probably wouldn't be a bad idea to blazon the posture.

1. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as submitted.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel reblazoned as "...a griffon segreant Or."

STATUS OF ILOIs

ILOI1298: Discussed 2/20/99. Results AG 03/99.
LoI 2/27/99. Laurel meeting est. 5/29/99.

ILOI0199: Discussed 3/21/99. Results AG 04/99.
LoI 3/30/99. Laurel meeting 7/17/99.

ILOI0299: Discussed 4/17/99. Results AG 05/99.
LoI 4/27/99. Laurel meeting 8/8/99.

ILOI0399: Discussed 5/8/99. Results this Gazette.
LoI 5/22/99. Laurel meeting est. 9/5/99.

ILOI0499: Discussion Scheduled 6/19/99 - King's College.

ILOI0599: Comments due to Retiarius 6/20/99.
Discussion Scheduled 7/9-11/99 - 20th Year (exact day not yet set.)

ILOI0699: This Gazette. Comments due to Retiarius 7/20/99.
Discussion to be Scheduled.

ILOI0799: Next Gazette. Comments due to Retiarius 8/20/99.
Discussion Scheduled 9/4/99 - Gothic Wars.

2. **Bice di Pietro** (Loch Ruadh)

New device; Name reg 12/96 [typo in Gazette: 12/98]

Proposed Blazon: Gules, a cross or, overall on a lozenge sable fimbriated an estoile all within a bordure or.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] The lozenge is not overall as it deburises only the cross. Reblazon as “Gules, a cross Or surmounted by on a lozenge sable fimbriated an estoile all within a bordure Or.” [SCA usage does not require a charge to be superimposed on all underlying charges in order to be blazoned “overall”. A quick look at several books and dictionaries of heraldry reveals that an interesting article could be written about the uses of “deburised”, “surmounted”, “superimposed”, “overall”, and their variations. I did not have time to find such an article, if it exists.]

Da’ud ibn Auda

[Device] Though this may appear to be an unregistrable four layers, “Charges overall are considered to lie directly on the field although not entirely on the field for purposes of style and conflict. The wording of the section on layering was specifically worded to allow charging of charges overall.” (Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, LoAR 21 January 1990, p. 12)

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] Reblazon: “Gules, a cross and a bordure Or, overall on a lozenge sable fimbriated an estoile Or.” The SCA does allow tertiaries on overall charges as in, for example, Edward de Horncastel, “Argent, a bend sinister sable, overall on a double-headed eagle gules a cross of Cleves Or,” registered 3/98. However, this device does have a problem in that the Or fimbriation on the lozenge intersects the Or arms of the cross, hindering identifiability. On the other hand, it is quite similar in design to Elgil Mirdil of Dor-Mallos, “Per fess azure and vert, a barrulet argent, overall on a plate voided sable a mullet of seven points argent,” registered 9/81, and so may be registrable. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Device] The cross is so obscured by the lozenge that it is very difficult to tell what it is.

2. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel as submitted. There is a question of identifiability between the Or fimbriation and the Or cross, particularly if one remembers that the black line that separates them in the line drawing should disappear completely when the device is colored. However, the majority of those at the meeting thought it was either registrable, or a legitimate question for the CoA to consider and Laurel to decide.

3. **Bice di Pietro** (Loch Ruadh)

New badge; Name reg 12/96 [typo in Gazette: 12/98]

Proposed Blazon: Gules, on a lozenge sable fimbriated an estoile Or.

Da’ud ibn Auda

[Badge] Conflict with Honor of Restormel, *Argent, on a lozenge sable a mullet Or*. There is a CD for the field, but the fimbriation here counts for nothing, and since there is not a substantial change in type between an estoile and a mullet, nothing for the change to type only of the tertiary per X.4.j.ii.

3. COLLEGE ACTION:

Badge: Returned for conflict. See **Da’ud ibn Auda**.

4. **Caitlin nan Cnoc Airgead** (Gate’s Edge) [typo in Gazette: *Croc*]

New device; Name reg 03/90

Proposed Blazon: Sable, on a pile argent a horse rampant sable.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] The pile is drawn so broad as to look like *chaussé*. Either draw it narrower or take it right out to the corners of the escutcheon and reblazon the device.

Da’ud ibn Auda

The name was registered as Caitlin nan Cnoc Airgead.

[Device] Since the pile touches the basemost point of the shield, it should be blazoned as *throughout*. (It would look more like a pile, and less like *chaussé*, were it drawn just a little narrower, though I understand that the size of the horse makes this a little difficult. “Chaussé is the reason we have to draw our piles carefully. It’s a Continental term for a treatment of the field formed by drawing two lines from the corners of the chief and uniting them in base. The blazon describes the outlying parts of the field – a field “vert, chausé argent” has a green center and white sides. (*Chaussé* means ‘shod’; the white parts are the field’s “shoes”.) [Baldwin of Erebor, Cover Letter, 10 October 1984, p. 2])

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] The pile is throughout. No conflicts found.

Talan Gwynek

[Device] The pile is *throughout*, a fact that we have often (usually?) blazoned.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

I didn’t find any conflicts on the on-line Oanda.

4. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Returned for conflict with “Sable, on a pile argent a sword inverted gules, the hilt between three crescents, one and two, azure” (Morgan MacNeil of Clan Fergus, 08/82, Caid)

with one CD for various changes to tertiaries. At the meeting this device was pended for up to one month for consultation with the submitter, who originally drew *chaussé* but called it a pile. Further research reveals that both *chaussé* and pile have SCA conflicts. The submitter knew there was a conflict and submitted the device to get the information she needed to pursue permission to conflict, which she has now.

5. Cathlin Sommerfield (Bjornsborg)

Resub badge; Name reg 02/89

Proposed Blazon: (Fieldless) A pomegranate sable slipped, leaved and seeded Or.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Badge] I see no heraldic difference between this emblazon and the last one. What am I missing here? [*A look at the previous submission, probably. Its stem, leaves, and seeds are much larger. There is no heraldic difference between the two, only a visual one. But that's enough to clear a visual conflict.*]

Talan Gwynek

[Badge] The sable portion is clearly at least half of the charge; as drawn here this cannot legitimately conflict with Allorac's badge.

5. COLLEGE ACTION:

Badge: Forwarded to Laurel as submitted.

6. Conal Alexandria O'Riordáin (Lindenwood)

New name; New device

Proposed Blazon: Azure, on a pile inverted between in chief two crescents argent, a leopard sable.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Name] With Laurel's recent lifting of the ban on mixed orthography in Gaelic names, this is OK on that score. One can also assume that the Anglicized surname doesn't inflect for gender, but the fact that the Irish didn't use double given name still stands, as well as the fact that the first one here is masculine and the second feminine. The closest feminine name in sound to "Conal" that I can find is "Conna", O'C&M p. 58.

[Device] The emblazon shows a pretty typical partition of the field per chevron, not a pile inverted. Properly reblazoned as "Per chevron azure and argent, two crescents argent and a leopard rampant sable", this has no problem save possible conflict.

Da'ud ibn Auda

[Name] Is the given name listed as masculine or feminine? It will make a big difference here. Additionally, even with Laurel's recent ruling regarding mixed English/Gaelic orthography, the fact that the patronymic is definitely Gaelic (hence the accent marks) means that she needs to use the

feminine patronymic form; the one here is the masculine.

Further, "The Gaelic-speaking cultures do not seem to have used double given names." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR July 1997, p. 16)

[Device] "A pile should extend most if not all the way to the base; properly drawn, there would not be enough room for a charge ... to fit between the pile and the base." [Baldwin of Erebor, LoAR 16 December 1984, p. 18] The submitted device is nothing so much as *Per chevron azure and argent, two crescents argent and a natural leopard rampant sable*. ("To avoid confusion, SCA blazonry doesn't use the unmodified term "leopard": instead, the term "natural leopard" denotes the beast found in nature, and lions passant guardant are explicitly blazoned as such." *Pictorial Dictionary*, 2nd ed., #472) Unfortunately, under this blazon I believe it conflicts with Meadhbh Fionnghuala nic Mhatha, *Per chevron azure and argent, two increscents argent and a cat couchant sable*. There is certainly a CD for the difference in orientation/posture of all the charges in the primary charge group, but I do not believe that there is anything else as a countable difference.

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] The first problem with this name is that it is constructed as: <masculine given name><feminine given name><patronymic byname>. The society will usually register two given names, but they must match in gender – which this name does not. Since the submitter has stated that she will accept Alexandria Conal O'Riordáin, we need to make this change in the order of the given names. In this order, this name could be seen as: <feminine given name><patronymic byname> <patronymic byname>. This construction form is period and registerable. However, *Conal* is not an Anglicized spelling of the patronymic form of the Irish name *Conall*. Our best choice for an Anglicized spelling is *Connell*. The next problem is that the spelling *O'Riordáin* is half Anglicized and half Gaelic. The common Anglicized spelling is *O'Riordan*. The Gaelic spelling is *Ó Riordáin*. The best way to pass this name would be as: Alexandria Connell O'Riordan.

The spelling *Alexandria* is dated to 1218 on p. 14 of Withycombe (3rd). The Gaelic masculine name *Conall* is listed on pp. 56-7 of Ó Corráin and Maguire and says that this name was a "very old, common Celtic name borne by many of the legendary kings and warriors of Ireland." In addition to legendary bearers of this name, Ó Corráin and Maguire lists two saints of this name and says that this name, "could be anglicised Conall or Connell". The Anglicized spellings *O'Connell* and *Connell* are listed under Ó Conaill on p. 474 of Woulfe. The spelling *Connell* is dated to 1513 as a byname on p. 168 of Black under *Connal*. In the same entry, the spelling *Connall* is dated to 1647. Given the late date of the only example of this byname using an "a", the name would be better spelled *Connell*. *Ó Riordáin* is a

header name in Woulfe on p. 632. In that entry, Woulfe lists an Anglicized form of *O'Riordan* and dates *Maurice O'Riordan* to 1597.

[Device] This looks more like a per chevron division than a pile inverted. A better blazon might be “Per chevron azure and argent, two crescents argent and a leopard sable.” Very close to, but probably clear of, Meadhbh Fionnghuala nic Mhatha, “Per chevron azure and argent, two increscents argent and a cat couchant sable,” with a CD for changing the type of half the primary charge group and another for changing the posture of the cat (since the bottom charge of three charges 2 & 1 has been defined by precedent as half the charge group). No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames* page 632 entry O Riordain dates O Riordan from 1597. Withycombe further states that Conal is a male name. Alexandria is English and O Riordain is Gaelic. Thus Conal O Riordain would be a man named Conal who was a descendent of Riordain. In Gaelic “ingen Riordain” or “ni Rhiordain” would mean the daughter of Riordan but Alexandria is not English not Gaelic. As a female name Alexandria O Riordan is probably registerable as an anglicized form of the name although some objections could probably still be made.

[Device] Blazon as “Azure on a pile inverted between in chief two crescents argent a natural leopard rampant sable.”

Talan Gwynek

[Name] Ye gods and little fishes; where to begin? There's nothing right with this name.

As Ó Corráin & Maguire note, *Conall* is an old and common Irish masculine name. *Alexandria* is a name that we have found once in England in period, in 1218. That's during the period of perhaps a century in which there was a bit of a fashion for fanciful names, most of which quickly disappeared from use. There is no evidence of later English use of this name in period, and there is no evidence that it was ever used in Ireland, let alone borrowed into Irish in some form. Woulfe does give *Alastriona* as an Irish feminine form of *Alastar*, the masculine borrowing of *Alexander*, but there's no indication that it's a period borrowing. Adding *-iona* isn't a native Irish method of feminizing names, so *Alastriona* is likely to be a borrowing of *Alexandrina*, not an independent feminization of *Alasdar*. We have just one period English example of *Alexandrina*, from 1375 (Bardsley s.n. *Archer*). Whatever the source, it's unlikely that a name that was very uncommon in England would have been borrowed into Irish. It certainly has no place in a Gaelic name, and by extension it has no place in an Englished spelling of a Gaelic name. *O'Riordáin* is a mixture of modern Irish and English spelling, as can immediately be seen from the combination of English apostrophe and Irish accent. The underlying forename is *Ríghbarddán* (before c.1200) or *Ríoghghardán* (subsequently until the 20th c.

spelling reform that made it *Riordán*); the corresponding family name is *ua Ríghbarddáin* (early), *Ó Ríoghghardáin* (later), and *Ó Riordáin* (modern and therefore irrelevant). (Not that it matters, but *Conall ua Ríghbarddáin* would be a fine early man's name, of which *Conall Ó Ríoghghardáin* would be a more or less standard spelling for the last four centuries or so of our period.) To top it all off, the Gaelic-speaking cultures didn't use double given names, and even in England we have just one period example of a feminine double given name.

If she were to substitute for *Alexandria* an Irish name, say the borrowing *Ailis* (from Norman *Aliz*), she could be *Ailis inghean Chonaill uí Ríoghghardáin* ‘Alice daughter of Conall Ó Ríoghghardáin’, but of course this changes the sound considerably. Woulfe gives *O Riverdan*, *O Riourdane*, *O Reerdan* as Englishings of *Ó Ríoghghardáin* c.1600. (The first shows a conservative pronunciation.) An English document of the time might have recorded the Irish name as *Alice nein Conal O Riourdane*, but that probably isn't much more acceptable to her than the Irish version. If she insists on keeping *Alexandria*, her best bet is simply to drop *Conal* altogether and make it *Alexandria O Reerdan* or the like. It's absurd, but it's probably registerable.

[Device] The arms are misblazoned; the emblazon clearly shows *Per chevron azure and argent, two crescents argent and a leopard rampant sable*. (Actually, it's not entirely clear that the leopard really is sable: what's the tincture of the spots?) One does not assume an uncommon design (a charged *pile inverted*) unnecessarily. Meadhbh Fionnghuala nic Mhatha bears *Per chevron azure and argent, two increscents argent and a cat couchant sable*; arguably there is just one CD here for assorted orientation and posture changes.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Name] The name has serious problems. <Conall> (with two <I>'s) is an Irish masculine name; this spelling is both Gaelic and anglicized. If the submitter truly wants a feminine name, she should drop the <Conal>. However, since she accepts no major changes, she's really put a damper on her possibilities.

[Device] This could probably be better blazoned as “Per chevron azure and argent, two crescents argent and a leopard sable.”

6. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: After careful consultation with the submitter, who was at the Kingdom meeting that considered this submission, the name is being forwarded to Laurel as “Conall Ó Ríoghghardáin”. The LoI will note that the submitter authorized this change, and that she doesn't care that it would have been exclusively masculine in period.

Device: Withdrawn by the submitter upon being shown the similarity to Meadhbh Fionnghuala nic Mhartha and being told that the device she originally wanted was not prohibited

by the Rules for Submission, thus neatly relieving the meeting from deciding on conflict. [(*Da'ud* = *conflict*) + (*Bryn Gwlad* = *clear*) = (*meeting* = *leery*)].

7. Connor Makinzie (Wastelands)

Resub device; Name in LoI 12/98

Proposed Blazon: Per pale engrailed azure and argent, a dolphin and three escallops counterchanged.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] The escallops are not in their default arrangement here, which would probably be in pale. This could be blazoned as “one and two”, but arranging them in pale would be far more attractive.

Da'ud ibn Auda

[Device] The dolphin must be blazoned as a *natural* or *bottlenose* dolphin; the default is the heraldic one. Additionally, its posture must be noted; it is *urinant*. Further, the arrangement of the escallops needs to be specifically noted; they are *one and two*. Blazon fu: *Per pale engrailed azure and argent, a natural dolphin urinant and three escallops one and two counterchanged.*

The only thing at all that keeps this from being considered marshalled arms is the complex line of division. Given the arrangement of the charges, this does nothing to dispel the appearance of marshalling.

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] The dolphin is urinant, and the line of division is inverted rather than engrailed. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Device] Blazon as “Per pale engrailed azure and argent a natural dolphin urinant embowed and three escallops one and two counterchanged.” The engrailed line of partition needs fewer and larger copies of the basic unit.

Talan Gwynek

[Device] If he was trying to make it as unheraldic as possible, he forgot to invert the escallops. There were much better ways to avoid the previous conflict. The blazon is incomplete: this is *Per pale engrailed azure and argent, a natural [or bottle-nosed] dolphin urinant and three escallops one and two counterchanged.*

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Device] The dolphin is urinant, or, perhaps, urinant embowed. It would be nice if the engrailing was drawn larger and more pronounced.

7. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Pended for submission of an acceptable name, since “Connor Makinzie” was returned by Laurel 04/99 for conflict with *Connor MacKenzie* (10/98, West). Reblazoned as “Per

pale engrailed azure and argent, a natural dolphin urinant argent and three escallops one and two azure.” There are several ways to place and counterchange these charges, so specific tinctures were used to eliminate confusion.

8. Devin Quinn (Wastelands)

New name

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] OCorrain & Maguire page 68 entry Daimine gives Davin as anglicized form of Daimhin. Reaney and Wilson page 133 dates middle English devin, divin and old French devin “divine, used of persons of more than ordinary excellence” from 1374. Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames page 498 entry O Doimin dates from 1278 and is anglicized as Devin. MacLysaght, Surnames of Ireland 6th ed., page 308 gives O Devine dated from the 15th century. Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames page 489 entry O Cuinn dates that name from the 10th century and anglicized it as Quinn.

Talan Gwynek

[Name] *Devin* isn't Gaelic, *Quinn* isn't French, and the two languages can't be combined in a single period name anyway. There is an Irish Gaelic name *Daimhín* (Ó Corráin & Maguire s.n. *Daimíne*; *Daimhín* is the spelling that one is likely to encounter after c.1200), pronounced something like \DAHV-eeen\, but I can find no indication that it was used in historical times. If it actually was in real use, *Daimhín Ó Cuinn* or *Daimhín mac Cuinn* would be reasonable, and in the late 16th c. they might have been Englished *Davine O Quyn* or *Davine M'Quyn*. (I doubt that the forename was in use that late, however, if it even made it into this millennium.)

If he simply wants the name, I suggest a different tack altogether. Dauzat s.n. *David* notes *Davin* as a surname derived from a pet form of *David*; given Old French *quin* ‘monkey’, which according to Dauzat produced the modern French surname *Quin*, *Davin Quin* is surely a reasonably late medieval French name, probably with inherited surname; it would be a pet form of *David Quin*.

8. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as Davin Quinn.

9. Duncan MacDougall (Mendersham)

New name; New device

Proposed Blazon: Azure a winged cat-a-mountain sejant guardant argent.

Da'ud ibn Auda

[Device] The default heraldic wings are bird wings; that the cat here is *bat-winged* must be specifically noted in the blazon. Conflict with Jordre Pargon of Windhover's Reach, *Azure, a snow leopard sejant argent, spotted sable*. There is one CD, for the addition of the wings. (The addition of

spots to natural leopards has generally been treated like artistic license rather than the addition of a tertiary charge group; much like the stripes on the submission at hand.)

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] The spelling *Duncan* is dated to c1230 on p. 487 of Black under MacDougal. The spelling *Macdowylle* is dated to 1374 on p. 487 of Black under MacDougal. On p. 217 of Black under Dougal, the spelling *Dugall* is dated to 1261 as a given name, *Dougale* is dated to 1415 as a byname and *Dougall* is dated to c1552 as a byname. Given these spellings, *MacDougal* seems a reasonable late period variant.

[Device] Conflicts with Jordre Pargon of Windhover's Reach, "Azure, a snow leopard sejant argent, spotted sable," with only one CD for the wings and nothing for the spots or the head position. In fact, given the fact that these wings carry very little visual weight in the device, even that one CD seems iffy.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] Conflict with Duncan MacDougal registered June 1998 (via Aethelmearec).

[Device] The cat as drawn looks closer to a domestic cat rather than a catamount. It could be blazoned as "Azure a bat-winged domestic cat sejant guardant argent." Compare with Kiara Aelwold registered June 1995: "Sable goutty, a winged lion sejant guardant argent". The wings are probably eagle's wings in this case. One would question if there is enough difference between the type of wings and this cat vs a lion to grant a CD. Consider these two precedents: [A cat's head coupé sable as only charge] "Conflicts with... <different field> a lion's head erased sable ... there is only one CVD, for the changes to the field." [implies no difference for cat to lion, or for coupé vs. erasing] (LoAR 8/90 p.17). [Lion sejant vs. house cat sejant] The posture of the two beasts is essentially identical (the posture of the tail is not generally heraldically significant) and the distinction between a lion and a domestic cat under the current rules can be no more than a minor point of difference. (LoAR 19 Dec 87, p. 19) LoAR June 1996 Returns for West kingdom - Edmund the Lame also notes "we grant no difference between lions and cats". Also compare Cateline Margoteau de Carcassonne registered August 1998: "Sable estencely, a bat-winged domestic cat sejant contourny regardant wings elevated argent." This would prevent fixing the problem by changing the facing of the kitty.

Talan Gwynek

[name] Very little Scots Gaelic survives from the 12th - 14th c., though we do have the 12th c. Book of Deer and the Gaelic language 1467 MS. The Gaelic source of *Duncan* actually appears in the former, as *Dunchad* (Black s.n. *Duncan*). *Dougall* comes from early Irish *Dubgall*; the patronymic is *mac Dubgaill*, an early form that appears as late as the 1467 MS (Macbain, *Etymological Dictionary of Scottish-Gaelic*, 399). *Dunchad mac Dubgaill* is a very likely Scots Gaelic

form at least in the early part of the submitter's period. In the 13th and 14th c. it would have been written *Dunchadh mac Dubghaill* in the orthography then current in Ireland; this orthography would probably also be found in Scotland if we had more than a tiny handful of written Scots Gaelic from that period.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Device] Versus the Barony of Windmaster's Hill, (reg. 8-79), "[Fieldless] A winged cat sejant affronty facing to sinister, wings displayed, argent," there is one CD for the field, and, if I read the rather convoluted posture right, one for that as well. Versus the device of Jordre Pargon of Windhover's Reach, (reg. 12-82), "Azure, a snow leopard sejant argent, spotted sable," there is one CD for the addition of the wings, but I would doubt one for the spots.

9. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Returned for conflict with Duncan MacDougal registered June 1998 (via Aethelmearec).

Device: Returned for conflict with Jordre Pargon of Windhover's Reach (12/92 via Atlantia), "Azure, a snow leopard sejant argent, spotted sable" with one CD for the wings and nothing for the spots or the head position. See also **Magnus von Lubeck**.

10. Elfsea, Barony of

New badge

Proposed Blazon: Per pale azure and argent a base embattled overall a jester's cap in pale overall counterchanged.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Badge] This blazon is not right (what's the cap in pale with?), but I can scarcely devise one less awkward. "Per pale azure and argent, a base embattled surmounted by a jester's cap counterchanged"? Still isn't very satisfactory in my opinion.

Da'ud ibn Auda

[Badge] "The use of the charge overall here, overlying a base does appear to be non-period style." (Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, LoAR 28 November 1987, p. 10) (Reblazoning this so that the cap is the primary charge and the base overall does not help: "There is serious doubt as to whether peripheral charges (e.g., bordures, chiefs, gores, etc.) may be used as an overall charge in this manner. Certainly we would much prefer to see some evidence of its acceptability in Period before registering it in the SCA." (Da'ud ibn Auda, LoAR 2/92 p. 18).)

Further, there is the problem of complex counterchanging. "There are a few period examples of overall charges counterchanged: e.g. Alwell, c.1586, Argent, a pile sable, overall a chevron counterchanged. These examples all seem to use ordinaries surmounting ordinaries. I am perfectly willing to permit overall charges in the SCA to be counterchanged, so long as they too are ordinaries (or

charges of similar simplicity, such as roundels.” (Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, LoAR July 1992, p. 13) [See also Aaron de Hameldene, July 1992 LoAR, p. 20] Even if the jester’s cap were permitted to be an overall charge, counterchanging it is not. The outline is too badly broken up over the complex line of the bend, and identifiability, of any of the elements, becomes difficult without recourse to the blazon. (See RfS VII.7.a. for identifiability requirements.)

Bryn Gwlad

[Badge] This badge violates RfS VIII.3 which states that “identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by...excessive counterchanging.” In a precedent from 5/92, Master Da’ud ibn Auda said, “The opinion of the commenting heralds was unanimous that a maunche is too complex a charge to be counterchanged over an ordinary.” If a maunche is too complex to counterchange across an ordinary, a jester’s cap would seem to be a problem as well, especially since the ordinary in question uses a complex line of division.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Badge] The two overall charges are drawn to be transparent on the badge. When filled in they block each other to make one charge or the other unidentifiable. The counterchanging makes it uncertain what tincture different parts of the badge should be.

Talan Gwynek

[Badge] (The cap is a mere ghost of itself in the ILoI!) The phrase *in pale* in the blazon appears to serve no purpose. This appears to be *Per pale azure and argent, a base embattled and overall a jester’s cap all counterchanged*. I do not believe that we have allowed overall charges to surmount peripheral charges. It should be redrawn either as *Per pale azure and argent, a jester’s cap and a base embattled counterchanged* or, departing a little from the baronial motif, as *Quarterly per fess embattled [or Per pale and per fess embattled] azure and argent, a jester’s cap counterchanged*.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Badge] Unless the actual mini is better than the one in the Gazette, I’d return this for unidentifiability of the charges.

10. COLLEGE ACTION:

Badge: Returned because excessive counterchanging renders the charges unidentifiable.

11. Ivor MacFergus (Loch Ruadh)

New Name; New Device

Proposed Blazon: Gules, a vol and between its wings a claymore Or.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] This could be quite striking if the emblazon were redrawn to match the blazon. This one is more like “Gules, in pale a claymore and a vol Or”. Extend those wings all the way to the top, and you’ll have something.

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] Under Ímar on p. 117 of Ó Corráin and Maguire, it states that Ivar is from the Old Norse Ívarr and that “there was an *Ímar* who was king of Northumbria and of Dublin and that the name was born by a number of Viking leaders in Ireland.” The entry says that the “forms *Ivor* and *Ifor* occur in Britain”. The spelling *Fergus* is dated to 1251 as a byname on p. 166 of Reaney & Wilson. The spelling *M’Fargus* is dated to 1575 on p. 493 of Black under MacFergus. The spelling *McFeries* is dated to 1527-39 on p. 493 of Black under MacFerries which Black gives as meaning “son of Fergus”. Given these spellings, *MacFergus* seems a reasonable late period variant.

[Device] To follow SCA usage, reblazon: “Gules, in pale a sword and a vol Or.” The problem then becomes the fact that the blazon doesn’t do a good job of indicating the exact positions of the two charges with respect to one another thus hindering the possibility of an accurate reproduction from the blazon. Consider: Brand Armand of Lancaster, “Gules, a winged sword Or,” and Gerold Bright Angel, “Gules, a double cameo bust within two wings conjoined Or.” While both devices may be technically clear, they are also very visually similar especially because of the placement of the sword within the wings of the vol.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Device] This appears to conflict with Brand Armand of Lancaster registered August 1995: “Gules, a winged sword Or.”

Talan Gwynek

[Name] According to Black s.n. *Ivar*, the forename is recorded in Scotland as *Euar* 1349, *Ever* 1478, *Iwur* 1326, *Ywar* 1359, and *Evar*, *Euer*, *Evir*, *Ewar*, *Iver*, *Ure*, *Urie*, *Yvar*, and *Yvir* in the first half of the 16th c. Ibid. s.n. *Maciver* adds *Eware* 1479 and *Euar* 1529. The absence of forms in *-or* is very noticeable. (Note that Scottish usage cannot be assumed to follow English usage.) The Gaelic patronymic was usually lenited from *mac Fearghuis* to *mac Fhearghuis*, with silent *Fh*, and as a result the written Scots form is usually something like *M’Keras* or *McKerwyss* (ibid. s.n. *Mackerras*). *Iver McKerwyss* would be an excellent 16th c. Scots version of the underlying Gaelic, which is *Íomhar mac Fhearghuis*.

[Device] The charges are of roughly equal weight, so I’d make this *Gules, in pale a claymore and a vol or*.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Device] I would blazon this as “Gules, in pale a claymore and a vol Or.”

11. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as submitted, with dated spellings noted as possible.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel as “Gules, a claymore, its hilt between the wings of a vol Or.

12. Jadwiga Palangis (Mendersham)

New name; New device

Proposed Blazon: Gules, on a bend between six crosses Lorraine Or, a bow vert.

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] Jadwiga is found in the “Feminine Names” section of Walraven van Nijmegen (mka Brian R. Speer) and Arval Benicoeur (mka Josh Mittleman), “Polish Given Names in Nazwiska Polaków” (<http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/walraven/polish.html>, 1998) under “Slavic”.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] Please don’t use Hanks and Hodges as anything other than a paperweight. Jadwiga is listed as a Slavic feminine given name in Polish Given Names in Nazwiska Polaków by Walraven van Nijmegen (Brian R. Speer) and Arval Benicoeur (Josh Mittleman) URL <http://www.panix.com/~mittle/names/walraven/polish/> The Palangis URLs were all dead links.

Talan Gwynek

[Name] *Jadwiga* was a rather common Polish name, with many citations in Taszycki. The first URL in the documentation for *Palangis* is notably incorrect: it should be http://daugenis.mch.mii.lt/Samogitia/LANKYTINOS_VIETOS/palanga.en.htm. This doesn’t really matter, however, since there’s nothing there that’s relevant. The second is slightly incorrect and should be <http://neris.mii.lt/heritage/lfcc/thelt/node9.html>. The information given there is not sufficient to justify *Palangis* as a surname derived from the place-name *Palanga*. It is sufficient to suggest strongly that even if *Palangis* is correct as a man’s surname, it’s wrong for a woman. A married woman would apparently use something like *Palangiene*, while an unmarried woman would use something like ending in *-te*. (I don’t give a specific form, because there isn’t enough information at the site to determine what the right form would be.) This probably needs to be returned for more documentation of the surname.

[Device] The secondary charges are *crosses of Lorraine*, and the comma after *Or* is superfluous.

12. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Pended for up to one month to determine which form of the surname she wants.

Device: Pended for up to one month to be forwarded with name, reblazoned as “...crosses of Lorraine...”

Submitter will be advised to draw the bend wider in the future,

to better accommodate the bow.

13. James Parker (Wastelands)

Resub device

Proposed Blazon: Ermines, a bend sinister between a caravel and a sea lion Or.

Da’ud ibn Auda

[Device] The SCA does not use the term *ermine* as being too easily confused with *ermine*. The SCA blazons a black field with white ermine tails as *counter-ermine*.

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] The SCA generally uses counter-ermine rather than ermines. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Device] Blazon as “Counter-ermine a bend sinister between a caravel and a sea lion rampant or”.

Talan Gwynek

[Device] We blazon this field *counter-ermine*.

Aryanhwy merch Catmael

[Device] I suppose it’s passable, but the bend is still quite narrow.

13. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel as “Counter-ermine,”.

14. Lionardo Acquistapace (Bjornsborg)

Resub device with request for regional style exception under RfS VII.b.

Proposed Blazon: Argent, two lions sejant respectant Or langued and clawed gules.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] Thank you for sending the documentation packet. This is an important case and should almost certainly be forwarded to Laurel with a summary of the commenters’ views. I’m not convinced myself that accepting this, even with the weight of historical information, outweighs the vast abuse of good design that will certainly follow. My other criticism is unrelated to the tincture issue: the lions in this posture cannot fill the field without serious distortion. Something like combattant would be much preferable and certainly more in accord with period design. My congratulations to the client (and his herald?) for doing an exemplary job of documenting his case.

Da’ud ibn Auda

[Device] (1) Okay, he’s specifically requested a “regional style” exception. He meets part (1) of the criteria.

(2) Oooh, now we get into the very subjective area

of what is “not uncommon” for the regional style in question. Archbishop Heim found, according to the LoI, eleven instances of metal on metal. Out of how many coats of arms in all? Even taking his number of “more than 200” from the *Armoriale Trivulziano*, then deducting almost half because the Archbishop counts metal next to metal in his numbers, then we have just over 100 metal on metal. Again, out of how many coats of arms in all? How many thousands? Tens? Hundreds? This number matters, because it helps us to determine what is, or is not, “not uncommon” for the exception we are being requested to make.

Now, no one here is arguing (I hope!) that the rule of contrast (or rule of tincture) is an absolute rule. “The rule of tinctures ... is not followed absolutely at any time, anywhere; but in most times and places the exceptions are rare and follow certain definable patterns.” (Josh Mittelman (Arval Benicoeur), *in a posting on the “Rialto” internet newsgroup, 2 Aug 1996 15:23:17 -0400, message number <4ttkj5\$qa9@panix.com>*)

In fact, as Arval notes, the percentage of “violations” of the tincture rule are very small. “Pastoureau studied a database of about 10,000 arms from 13th-15th c. armorials, which covered only Western Europe. He claims that only in Castille and the kingdom of Grenada does the frequency of violations rise above 2%.” (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/tinctrul.htm>) [*Asterisk Note: Because the submitter appears not to have done so, I have taken the liberty of saving the full file from <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/tinctrul.htm> and attached it to this LoI for the benefit of those without web access, so that the quotes used by the submitter and by myself may be seen in context.*] “And some apparent exceptions are in fact merely errors.” (Talan Gwynek, in an e-mail responding to Michael Wozzak in article 46gqjg\$ift@news.missouri.edu in 1998, based on information contained in <http://www.heraldica.org/topics/tinctrul.htm>.) This percentage includes all tinctures, color on color as well as metal on metal, and color on color is far more common than metal on metal. “Bruno Heim ... claims to have found 1500 violations of the metal-on-metal rule in Rietstap’s General Armory (which contains 120,000 arms). That’s a rate of about 1.2%. Heim’s violations, however, can often be classified as standard exceptions to the rule. [For example, he includes metal next to metal; e.g., *Per pale argent and Or* is included, as well as examples of a “neutral” charge on a metal field.] Moreover, it is often hard to say if the examples he collected are not the result of errors.” (<http://www.heraldica.org/topics/tinctrul.htm>) If we use the same percentage of approximately half for “true” metal on metal (as opposed to instances of the “standard exceptions”, including metal next to metal or “neutral” charges which do not share a tincture with the field) (and if we ignore the possibility of errors), then that number drops to 0.6%. When more than 99% of arms conform to a pattern, I think the remainder must be considered to be “uncommon”.

Remember, too, that coats of arms in Italy, which was not a single nation in period, but a confused and ever-changing amalgam of states and powers, were never regulated. There was never an “heraldic authority” which granted or regulated arms. Coats of arms were self-assumed, with the occasional grant from a monarch or prince. Under such circumstances, one would expect to see more exceptions to the “heraldic rules”, not fewer. I think that this historical fact makes the incidence of metal on metal even less common. When so many arms follow a “rule” which no one promulgates or enforces, I do not understand how exceptions amounting to little more than one-half of one percent of all armory for the area in question can be considered to be “not uncommon”.

(3) Finally, even if we were to admit, for argument’s sake, that a 0.6% occurrence was “not uncommon”, there is another difficulty in the requirement of RfS VIII.6.b. quoted in the ILoI: “Documentation is adduced to show that all elements of the submitted armory can be found in the regional style in question.” (*emphasis in original*)

I know of no instances of *lions sejant* in Italian armory, in period or since. Rampant and passant (or passant guardant, in Venice’s Lion of St. Mark) seem to be the postures used. In a review of the *Armolario Rivolese*, an Italian regional armorial, there are only four lions, all rampant. A review of *Blu Rosso & Oro*, the catalogue of an exhibition of Italian heraldry through the centuries, I found in the examples shown 56 lions *rampant* and 8 lions *passant*. The only example of the *sejant* posture I found was that of a *dog* in a roll of arms from the year 1741, too far from period to be of any support here.

An article in *Coat of Arms*, Summer 1995, by Leslie Schweitzer (known in the SCA as Zenobia Naphtali), discusses the development of the *sejant erect* posture, and notes only a few instances in period of *sejant* in English and German armory. “An analysis of Medieval and Renaissance heraldry suggests that *sejant* was never a common posture and was particularly uncommon before the 15th c. ... The *Armorial de Gelre* was compiled between 1370 and 1414, and covers armory from most of Europe.... It shows no examples of *sejant* in arms, and only three examples of *sejant* in a crest.” (p. 63) “The *Dictionary of British Arms* ... shows three examples of *sejant* from 1292-1399, seven from 1400-1499, and four examples from 1500-1599 (exclusive of armory using squirrels which is a somewhat special case.)” (p. 63) She cites no instances of the *sejant* posture in Italian armory. Neither does the submitter. Aside from the one post-period example of a *dog sejant*, either can I. And the *sejant* posture is one of the “elements of the submitted armory” which must “be found in the regional style in question” in order to register this. It is not found there, so we cannot register here, even if we were to allow metal on metal as “not uncommon”.

Bryn Gwlad

[Device] This resubmission is extremely well-documented and stands as an excellent example of the type of regional style argument we ought to be making in the hopes of registering more period armory. Unfortunately, it conflicts with Jerimia von Braun, “Azure, two domestic cats sejant respectant, tails sufflexed and crossed in saltire, Or,” with only the CD for the field (unless Laurel would grant a CD for the cats’ tails which must be unusually long).

Magnus von Lubeck

[Device] A very beautiful piece of research.

Talan Gwynek

[Device] I’ll comment first on the submission and then on the documentation. The arms of de Cernisio (*Argent, a wolf rampant and on a chief Or an eagle displayed sable*), de Mola (*Argent, two lions combattant Or holding a mill-stone argent*), de Nava (*Argent, a bark Or flotant on a bluish sea*), de Pontremolo (*Argent, a wing inverted Or pierced by an arrow fesswise argent flighted gules*), de Brentanis (*Argent, a back-basket Or within a bordure compony argent and gules*), and perhaps de Palazzolo (*Or, issuant from a window of a tower of two levels argent a dexter arm vested gules holding an oar argent and a chief of the Empire*) are in the same general style as the submission and are for the most part slightly more complex by virtue of having chiefs, borders, or held charges. (These coats are from the submitter’s documentation.) The arms of de Mola are a particularly good match. In my opinion he’s met the requirements for a documented exception on the basis of regional style.

That said, I note that much of the armory in Heim’s book *Or and Argent* is not what we’d call metal-on-metal; as I recall, Heim includes field divisions (e.g., *per pale Or and argent*) and metal charges on technically neutral backgrounds. Thus, many of the figures in the quotations on the page of documentation that begins ‘Fellow historians’ are misleading if one is trying to determine the incidence of metal-on-metal in the strict sense.

The oldest heraldic treatise written in England is not Bado Aureo’s *Tractatus de Armis*, but *De Heraudie*, also known as the Dean Tract; Gerard J. Brault dated it to 1341-45, and Rodney Dennys was inclined to date it between 1280 and 1300. After giving the arms of the King of Jerusalem, the author comments that putting gold on argent was ill-done (Dennys, *The Heraldic Imagination*, pp. 60-1). One could also argue that the tincture rule is absent from some early treatises because it didn’t occur to the authors that anyone would question it; after all, empirically we find that from the very earliest days of armory the rule was observed 98-99% of the time in most of Europe. I suspect that this has something to do with the matter, but we should also remember that many of the early heraldists (notably Sassoferato) were clearly much more concerned with legal

matters – literally the laws of arms – than with matters of style, while others were most interested in ‘significations’. E.g., according to the Argentaye Tract gules signifies: (of human qualities) knighthood; (of virtues) honor, valiance, and charity; (of the planets) Saturn; (of the twelve signs) the Lamb, the Lion, and the Sagittary; (of the elements) fire; (of the temperaments) the choleric; (of gems) the ruby; (of metals) copper; (of the days of the week) Saturday. I don’t think it safe to read too much into the silence of some early heraldists on this subject.

Imprese aren’t really relevant: their composition is clearly very different from normal armorial composition.

I point out these comments not to argue against the submission, which I think is fine, but to help Bordure sort the wheat from the chaff if, as I hope, this goes to Laurel. (By the way, at least one authority apparently does argue that metal should not be placed on fur: Guillim (1689), who argues against it, attributes this assertion to Boswell.)

14. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Returned for conflict with Jerimia von Braun (11/81 via Atenveldt), “Azure, two domestic cats sejant respectant, tails sufflexed and crossed in saltire Or,” with CD for the field and nothing for the tails, whatever they may be doing. Submitter is pursuing permission to conflict.

15. Mincloth ingen Laclainn (Steppes)

New name.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Name] The O’C&M entry spells it “Minchloth” in the header and “Mincloth” in the text with no explanation of the discrepancy.

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] Mincloth appears in Tangwystyl’s “Feminine Names from the Index to O’Brien’s ‘Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae’” as cited. The construction <given name> ingen <father’s name in genitive and lenited> is also documented in Tangwystyl’s article above. There is a typo in the ILoI: the header name for this submission is spelled *Lachlainn*, but the text under that item is *Lochlainn*, with an “o” instead of an “a” after the “L”. The proper spelling is *Lochlainn*. The genitive spelling *Lochlainn* is found in the name *Muirchertach Mac Lochlainn* which is dated to 1166 on p. 140 of Ó Corráin and Maguire under Muirchertach.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] Woulfe, *Irish Names and Surnames*, page 387 entry mac Lochlainn dates the name to before the 13th century as son of Lochlainn and page 386 gives a variant spelling mac Lachlainn. Black’s *Surnames of Scotland*, page 410 entry Lachlan dates the spelling Lachlann to 1436.

Talan Gwynek

[Name] Her documentation supports *Lochlainn*, not *Lachlainn*, which is a later form. Indeed, given how early *Mincloth* appears to be, it would probably be even better to use the yet older *Lochlaind* (as seen, for instance, in the index to O'Brien).

15. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as "Mincloth ingen Lochlainn."

16. Raimond George De Mora (Elfsea)

New name; New device

Proposed Blazon: Per bend sinister embattled Or and gules a mullet and a key counterchanged.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] The PicDic says that the key here is in its SCA default, but that since this seems to differ from mundane default, it's best to blazon the key (as "palewise, wards to base"). The mullet should be drawn about twice as large.

Da'ud ibn Auda

[Device] "Keys are palewise, wards to chief by mundane default [419]; the SCA default seems to be palewise, wards to base, but since this is unclear, it is best to explicitly blazon the posture." (*Pictorial Dictionary*, 2nd ed.) We should blazon the key here as *a key wards to base*.

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] The spelling *Reimond* is dated to 29 Henry III as a given name on p. 638 of Bardsley under Rayment. The spelling *Raymond* is dated to 1260 as a given name on p. 33 of Reaney & Wilson under Bede. Withycombe (3rd) dates the spelling *Raimundus* to 1086 and *Raymundus* to 1346 on p. 250 under Raymond and says that it, "was introduced into England by the Normans in the form *Raimund* or *Reimund*." Given these spellings, *Raimond* would seem to be a reasonable variant. The spelling *George* is dated to 1412 as a byname on p. 188 of Reaney & Wilson under George. The spelling *de Mora* is dated to 1086 on p. 313 of Reaney & Wilson under Moor. In the same entry, the spelling *de la Mora* is dated to 1169. We could find no examples of this name with *De* capitalized. It should be lowercased.

[Device] The mullet should be larger. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] Withycombe page 250 entry Raymond gives Raimund or Reimund as being used by the Normans. Reaney & Wilson (3rd ed.) page 373 entry Raymond gives Raimond as being old French. Withycombe page 128 entry George gives Georges as a French name and the name of a patron saint of the Normans under Robert, son of William the Conqueror.

[Device] Blazon as "Per bend sinister embattled Or and gules a mullet and a key palewise wards to base counterchanged."

Talan Gwynek

[Name] Dauzat s.n. *Mora* says that the surname is Corsican, an abbreviation of *Moracchini* or *Moraccini*, which in turn are ultimately derived from *moro* 'a Moor'. The preposition is clearly out of place here, and it's not clear that the French forenames are appropriate with the Corsican surname, since Corsican generally resembles Italian rather more than French. Dauzat s.n. *George* gives *Georgi* as an Italian and Corsican form, though perhaps only for the patronymic and not for the forename. *Raimond George More* can probably be registered as a 16th c. French name, however. If he really likes the preposition, he could use *de Mory* (Dauzat s.n. *Demory*), a locative referring to at least two places.

16. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as "Raimond George de Mora."

Device: Forwarded to Laurel reblazoned as "...a key palewise wards in base to dexter counterchanged." Submitter will be advised to drawer the mullet bigger in the future.

17. Rathad Le An Caisteal, Incipient Shire

Resub branch name; resub device

Proposed Blazon: Argent, on a saltire gules a tower Or, overall a laurel wreath vert.

Gawain of Miskbridge

[Device] The wreath is not overall, as it overlies only the saltire. "Argent, on a saltire gules surmounted by a laurel wreath vert a tower Or."

Bryn Gwlad

[Name] "Rathad" appears to be Scottish Gaelic, meaning "road" or "highway." "Caiseal" is "castle," or, alternatively, "a ford." The formation, however, doesn't look right. (It looks like a literal translation: "road with the ford [or castle].")

[Device] Close to, but clear of, Alban St. Albans, "Argent, on a saltire gules between four crosses potent vert, a tower Or," with a CD for the removal of the secondaries and another for the addition of the charge overall. No conflicts found.

Magnus von Lubeck

[Name] The Gaelic looks OK from Alexander MacBain – An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language.

[Device] The tower becomes small enough to look like a billet at any distance when placed on the saltire. This would seem to be a forced solution to clear this design of conflicts with Fitzgerald and overall charge rules.

Talan Gwynek

[Name] There is a modern Scots Gaelic *rathad* 'a road, method, highway'; according to MacLennan's dictionary, it's from Early Irish *ramut*. In modern Irish Gaelic this has become *ramhad* 'a major public road or highway'. The Dictionary of the Irish Language (DIL) gives the early Irish as *rámata* (sometimes *rámúta*), and glosses it 'a high-road, main route'.

This is the form appropriate for their period (8th - 12th c.) in either Scotland or Ireland – the written language was the same in both places – but it’s an extremely unlikely place-name element: a high-road is not a place of human habitation. (I note also that the DIL, which frequently mentions toponymic use of words, makes no mention of such use in its article on *rámat*.) They need to find evidence for use of this word in period place-naming.

They’ve misunderstood the preposition *le*. Its basic meaning is ‘with’. Specific senses include ‘in company with’, ‘in possession of’, ‘in favor of’, and – probably the source of their misunderstanding – ‘by means of’. It does not now appear to mean ‘by’ in the sense of ‘beside’. It comes from Old Irish *la*, which did have as one of its meanings ‘along by’; judging from some examples in the DIL s.v. *la*, it may have been possible to say of a road that it ran *lasin caistéil* ‘along by the castle’, but again there’s absolutely no indication that such a locution could have been part of a place-name. I’ve not seen a Gaelic place-name containing a preposition.

An and *caisteal* are spellings that are a bit too late for their period, when ‘the castle’ would have been *in caistéil* (with several known variants). However, *caistéil* may not be what they really want anyway: it appears as a rule to refer to an Anglo-Norman castle. For their period *dún* ‘fort’ is a better choice, or perhaps *caisel* ‘breastwork, stone fort’ or *caislén* ‘castle’, both earlier borrowings of Latin *castellum* than *caistéil*.

After much searching I did manage to *belach* ‘gap, pass (between hills), defile, (narrow) passage; road, path, way’. According to the DIL it was the name of various early roadways in Ireland and is common in Irish place-names. Adrian Room, *A Dictionary of Irish Place-Names*, says that *Ballyclare* in Antrim is *Bealach Cláir* ‘road of the plain’, *Ballykeeran* in Westmeath is *Bealach Caorthainn* ‘road of the rowan trees’, *Baltinglass* in Wicklow is *Bealach Conglais* ‘Cúglas’s road’, and *Roadford* in Clare is *Áth an Bhealaigh* ‘ford of the road’. (Note that these are all later spellings.) *Belach in Dúin* (or even *in Chaislén*) ‘road of the castle’ might actually be a possible early Irish place-name. The word also occurs in Scottish place-name usage, but apparently only in the sense of ‘pass’ (W.J. Watson, *The History of the Celtic Placenames of Scotland*, pp.482-3).

It may be that reversing the relationship to get ‘stronghold of the road’ would allow a more plausible construction. If they really want a Gaelic place-name, I suggest putting them in contact with Tangwystyl; they’ll get nowhere mining dictionaries.

17. COLLEGE ACTION:

Name: Withdrawn by submitters. The meeting pended this name for receipt of a new populace poll, but personal consultation by Bordure resulted in a different submission. (See

ILoI 0699 elsewhere in this issue.)

Device: Pended for an acceptable name. Those at the meeting were concerned about the identifiability of the tower because it has to be so small to fit on the conjunction of the saltire.

18. Tessa di Rimini (Wastelands)

Resub device; Name in LoI 12/98

Proposed Blazon: Per bend azure and argent, two keys in saltire, wards to base, counterchanged and a chief embattled argent.

Talan Gwynek

[Device] Either there’s a typo somewhere, or this coat is identical to the one previously returned. [*The previous submission was drawn with the line of division starting from the upper corner instead of from the bottom of the chief. That put the argent part of the field adjacent to the argent chief. The reason for return should have been “for a redrawing,” which has now been done.*] In both coats (as blazoned here) the argent chief is adjacent to the azure part of the field, a perfectly acceptable arrangement. Siebmacher has Taching, *Per bend sinister argent and gules, a chief gules*.

18. COLLEGE ACTION:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel as submitted. (Name was registered by Laurel 4/99.)

ASTERISK NOTE:

ILoI 0599 Item 1 – Ailithia of the Wastelands. The submitter has withdrawn this name.

ANSTEORRAN GAZETTE
JUNE 1999
DARIN K HERNDON
1314 S ATLANTA PLACE
TULSA OK 74104-4313

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