

Internal Letter Of Intent 2004-04

Greetings unto the College of Heraldry from Medb Liath, Asterisk. Herein find items for your consideration and commentary.

I want to once again encourage new commenters by once again appealing for commentary that simply verifies the spellings of names that have already been registered, checking out the submissions histories, and looking up websites, both to verify that they are still there and by providing summaries when none are given. When looking at the websites, please indicate if there are any primary or secondary sources for the information cited.

In service to our Crown and Kingdom,
Medb Liath
Asterisk Herald

1) Edmund Bakere of York. (Brad Leah)
New Name.

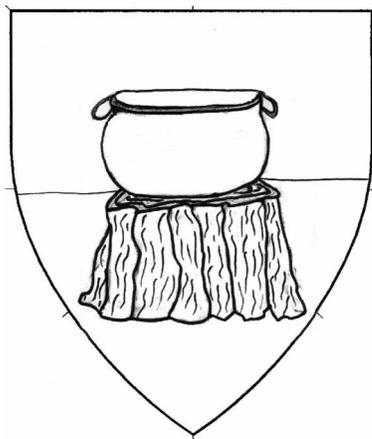
Major Changes: No. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Male.
Change for: None specified.
Authenticity: No request.
Documentation Provided: Edmund – A Statistical Survey of Given Names in Essex Co., England 1182-1272. http://members.xoom.com/_xmcm/nicolaa/men.html.

Bakere – *Dictionary of English Surnames*, revised edition. p24
Bakher – Balderston. Baker, Baiker, Backer, William le Bakere, 1177 and Robert Bakere 1246.

York – *History of Britain* by Simon Schama Talkmi(?)ma Books, p. 83 map of the British Isles and Normandy c 105-66. ISBN 0-7868-6675-6.

Asterisk Note: The handwriting on this submission is extremely hard to read. The k's look much more like h's.

2) Ian MacEwan. (Weisenfeuer)
Name forwarded to Laurel November 2003. New Device.



Per fess purple and Or, a pot Or a top a tree stump natural.

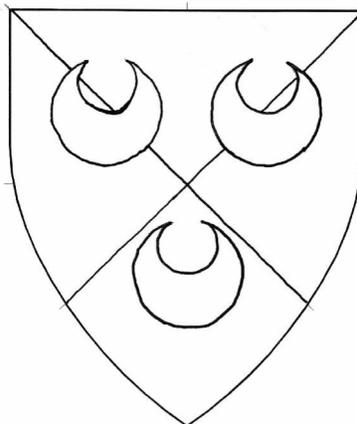
3) Lachlan MacLeod. (Bryn Gwlad)
Name forwarded to Laurel July 2003. Resubmitted Device.



No blazon given. Plain English description: Field is colored in gray, border is blue, bull's head is red, and sword is black.

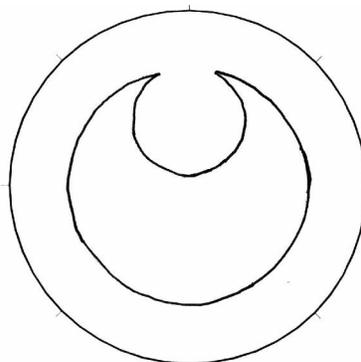
Submission History: Argent, within a bordure dancetty, two swords inverted saltirewise azure and a bull's head caboshed and gules overall was returned for redraw at Kingdom July 2003. The swords were unrecognizable as such.

4) Malcolm Maclein. (Bordermarch)
Registered via Ansteorra January 2003. New Device.



Per saltire sable and vert, three crescents argent.

5) Malcolm Maclein. (Bordermarch)
Registered via Ansteorra January 2003. New Badge.



[Fieldless] A crescent argent.

6) **Pegasus Devona. (Bryn Gwlad)**

Registered November 1986 via An Tir. Resubmitted
Change of Device.



Sable, a pegasus rampant to sinister a bordure argent.

Submission History: *Sable, a pegasus rampant within a bordure argent* was returned from Kingdom July 2003 for multiple conflicts. Aelfwyn of Caer Leol - November of 1983 (via Meridies): *Sable, a pegasus salient and in dexter chief a mullet*

argent. Elspeth Charissa aus Reinwald - July of 1990 (via Caid): *Purple, a pegasus rampant, wings inverted and addorsed, within a bordure argent.*

7) **Tara of Dragonwood. (Bryn Gwlad)**

New Name. New Device.



Argent, a unicorn coped at the breast sable, lanued gules, orle per pale, very and purple.

Major Changes: Yes. **Minor Changes:** Yes. **Gender:** Female.

Change for: Meaning: Irish.

Authenticity: Language/culture: Irish

Documentation Provided:

Dakelow, 1174 A.D. 'the dragon's mound' Evidently a myth about a dragon was

applied to the place. Ekwall, Eilert. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-names*. 4th edition, p150.

Dragoun, sb., O Fr dragon *A Middle English Dictionary* by Francis Henry Stratmann page 173.

Asterisk Note: Submitter has provided identification and is using her mundane first name.

ANSTEORRAN COLLEGE OF HERALDS

Annotated Internal Collated Commentary

on ILoI 2004-01

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Estrill Swet, Retiarius Pursuivant, make greetings.

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

Deborah Sweet

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Commenters for this issue:

Gawain of Miskbridge - Green Anchor Herald

Da'ud ibn Auda - al-Jamal Herald

Maridonna – Sources used: Bahlow/Gentry; R&W; Black; OC&M; Quick and Easy Gaelic Names at <http://www.MedievalScotland.org/scotnames/quickgaelicbyname/#simplepatronymicbyname> ; On-line armorial <http://heraldry.ansteorra.org/OandA/> accessed 1/27/2004

Aryanhwy merch Catmael – Boke Herawde, Northshield

Knute

Ekaterina Stepanova doch' Novgorodskaja

Magnus von Lübeck – Orle Herald

Collated Commentary on ILoI 0401

1. Afanasiia Ambrosiia Ivasko (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] It seems that double given names were only used in period Russia when one was "pagan" and thus not suitable for baptism (Wickenden, ver 1.3, p.6). Both of those here are Christian names. See Wickenden, p.11, under "Afanasiia", and Tumanova, *The Compleat Russian Name Book*, 2nd ed., p.10, under "Ambrosii". I have nothing in my sources for "Ivasko", though Wickenden does list "Ivashko" as a diminutive of "Ioann" (p.77). I have nothing that tells how to make either one into a patronymic form.

Aryanhwy

[Name] <Ambrosiia> is not found in Paul's article, only the masculine <Ambrosii>, which is dated to 1356 as cited on the LoI. <Ivasko> is documented as a diminutive of <Ioann>, the Russianization of <John>. This means the name is of the form <feminine given name> + <masculine given name> + <masculine given name>, which is not a documentable construction. There are a few ways to fix this: Drop <Afanasiia>, and send this forward as <Ambrosii Ivasko>, which has one weirdness for using two Christian names, instead of a Christian name and a Russian name. Drop <Ambrosii>, and make <Ivasko> into a patronymic. While Paul's article doesn't have any explicit examples of patronymics formed from <Ivasko>, he does have ones from <Ivashko>, including <Ivashkov> 1498, <Ivashkovich> 1512, and <Ivashkovich'> 1552. Based on these, <Ivaskova> and <Ivaskovicha> are reasonable feminine patronymics based on <Ivasko>, so <Afanasiia Ivaskova> or <Afanasiia Ivaskovicha> are likely registerable. The one other way I can think to make this name registerable is to use the masculine form <Afanasiia>, which is dated to 1476 in the article <Afanasiia Ambrosii Ivaskov> or <Afanasiia Ambrosii Ivaskovich> is registerable, and has the fewest changes from the submitted form. However, it would be a masculine name, not a feminine name.

Ekaterina

[Name] We can use a patronymic Ivaskova and drop Ambrosiia to fix the problem and register Afanasiia Ivaskova. This is a large change though but likely the one Laurel would make. As submitted, there is one weirdness for two Christian given names in Russian. There is no documentation Ambrosiia is a period feminine construction, which is cause for return. This uses three given names

in Russian which is a return.

I personally wouldn't expect Ivaskova as a patronymic, although there is an Ivan' kovaia from "no later than the 14th century" in Wickenden that she might be interested in. If she is really wedded to the Ambrosii element, though, she could go with Ambrosimova, from Ambrosimov, one of the patronymic variations under Ambrosii.

What really worries me about this is that there are many citations for Afanasii as a male Christian name, but no citations for a feminine name after the actual female saint herself. I would personally be a little worried about the almost 1000 year temporal disparity here. My suggestion would be to get her to go with one of the more common given names, and either <Ambrosimova> or <Ivan' kovaia> as a byname. Since her groups consulting herald is on this list, maybe he could talk to her about this? Because otherwise I would suggest <Afanasii Ivan' kovaia>, although it does appear to have a weirdness for temporal disparity.

Magnus

[Name] As submitted, there is one weirdness for two Christian given names in Russian. There is no documentation Ambrosii is a period feminine construction, which is cause for return. This uses three given names in Russian which is a return.

Afanasii: Russian female given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Afanasii page 1 has the feminine of Afanasii. The date of 311 indicates the person was a saint. It derives from saint Athanasia. This makes it a Christian not a native Russian name.

Ambrosii: Russian female given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Ambrosii page 6. Only the masculine form of the name is documented. This is a Christian name derived from Saint Ambrose. NO feminine form of this name is listed in Wickenden. On page xxi Wickenden points out that Christian names are even more gender specific than the native names. Women were given the names of female saints. Saint Ambrose was a man. When a female form of the name exists an example is given. The lack of any examples indicates this name cannot be made into a feminine form.

Ivasko: Russian male given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. page 120 under Ivan diminutives Ivasko Skorpan, peasant 1565. This is a man's given name not a patronymic.

Related precedents: "Having two given Christian names in a Russian name was ruled a weirdness in the June 1997 LoAR. As both Aleksandra and Ekaterina are Christian names, this submission has one weirdness and is registerable." [Aleksandra Ekaterina Romanova, 08/01, A-An Tir]

"[Tatiana Ariadna Kalisfena Kazimierova] This is being returned for using a triple given name in Russian, for which there is no evidence of any usage any time in our period. Even double Christian given names in Russian are considered a weirdness, since the documentation for them is virtually non-existent." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR January 1999, p. 12)

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel as Afanasii Ivaskova.

2. Anastasiia Ivanova Petrashalova (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] I'm assuming that this is intended to be a two-generation patronymic. Wickenden has nothing on how to form these, but Unbegaun, *Russian Surnames*, discusses this on pp. 12-13. My best guess as to the correct grammar here would be "Anastasiia Ivan doch' Petrashala".

Aryanhwy

[Name] This isn't formed correctly. Anastasiia can't be the daughter of both Ivan and Petrashal, and Ivan can't be the daughter of Petrashal. The second patronymic should be masculine, e.g. <Petrashalov>. I'm not sure if as a whole needs to be put into the genitive case as it's the second patronymic in a sequence.

Magnus

[Name] This is Anastasiia, daughter of Ivan Petreshalov. The last name is spelled petre not petra.

Anastasiia: Russian female given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Anastasiia page 7 meaning "arisen, resurrected." Feminine of Anastasii. Anastasiia from 1547. This is a Christian given name from a 4th century saint.

Ivanova: Russian female patronymic - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Ioann page 120 Natal'ia Ivanova zhena Korina 1498 as a female patronymic.

Petrashalova: Russian female patronymic - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Petreshal page 266 gives Gridia Molva Petreshalov serf 1491. An a is added to the end to make the genders agree and the spelling should be changed to Petreshalova.

College Action:

Name: Forward to Laurel as Anastasiia Ivanova Petreshalov.

3. Báethán Mac Dhuibh (Tempio)

New Name.

Maridonna

[Name] <Mac Dhuibh> is most likely a late period Scottish Gaelic spelling. No conflicts found even with variant given name spellings from OC&M.

Aryanhwy

[Name] This combines early and late orthography in the same name, which is a weirdness. It would be better as the fully early <Báethán mac Duib>. Also, spellings where <D> lenites after <mac> are specific to a Scottish Gaelic dialect. Since the given name is documented as Irish, the Scottish Gaelic form of the byname is not the best choice.

Magnus

[Name] Báethán: Gaelic given name - Báethán is a pre-1200 form and is given as a common name in very early pedigrees. It isn't in the Irish Annals. In Farmer, *Oxford Dictionary of Saints* page 43 under Bathán there is a saint Baithán from 640 in Scotland. This looks like a very early saint's name in Scotland but not Ireland.

Mac Dhuibh: Gaelic patronymic - The mac should be lower case. Keep in mind that Black gives modern Gaelic spellings in italics. The pre-1200 would be Duib in the genitive. Black under Duff gives Dub as the older form of the name. Under MacDuff it gives Gillemichel mac duf from David I reign (1124-1153). Dubh (962-966) is listed as king of Scotland at www.scotlandroyalty.org/scotland.html.

Báethán mac Duib should put the name in a pre-1200 spelling to match the early date of the given name.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

4. Dante lo Rosso (Bjornsborg)

New Name. New Device. *Per saltire vert and azure, four trefoil knots Or.*

Gawain

[Name] DeFelice's *Cognomi*, pp. 216-7 under "Rossi", seems to say that forms with the article are Southern, while a typically Northern formation would be simply "Rosso".

[Device] A very nice design, well adapting the charges to their allotted spaces, but the position of the knots needs to be blazoned.

Da'ud

[Device] The varying orientations of the knots needs to be blazoned somehow.

Maridonna

[Name] <lo Rosso> would be a Tuscan spelling. No conflicts found.

<Cola Firarchi alias lo Russo>, 1532, 'rosso' translated red. My source Gerhard Rohlfs' *Dizionario dei Cognomi e Soprannomi in Calabria*, A. Longo, editor, Ravenna, IT, 1978, (Soprannomi section) p.429, s.n. <Russo>. I think Pelican has a copy of this source.

The Calabrese dialect, similar in some ways to the Sicilian dialect, replaced 'o' with 'u'. Take into consideration that the Italian language was still being formed in period.

Note: *Modern Italian* uses the definite article <lo> before words starting with [s + consonant] or [z]. The definite article <il> is used before words starting with all other consonants.

Aryanhwy

[Device] The blazon does not specify the orientation of the trefoils, which is "one point to center".

Knute

[Device] Clear, including triquetras.

Magnus

[Name] Dante: Italian given name and certainly a famous period one.

lo Rosso: Italian descriptive - www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/ Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names by Arval Benicoeur and Talan Gwynek Table of Surnames gives Rosso - patronymic form the given name Rosso, or descriptive from rosso 'red'.

[Device] This orientation is very difficult to blazon, which indicates non-period style. My best attempt is *Per saltire vert and azure, in pale a trefoil knot inverted and a trefoil knot and in fess a trefoil knot bendwise and a trefoil knot bendwise sinister Or*. This really needs to be redrawn using a blazonable orientation of the knots.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

Device: Forward to Laurel with the following blazon. *Per saltire vert and azure, four trefoil knots one point to center Or*.

5. Dmitrii Rostislavich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name. New Device. *Per chevron inverted vert and sable a chevron inverted argent between a sickle reversed and two sinister wings ending in claws Or*.

Gawain

[Device] The chevron should terminate well below the upper corners of the escutcheon. The lower charges appear to me to be dexter wings conjoined to (eagle's?) legs. See the PicDic entry for "leg".

Da'ud

[Device] Chevrons (even inverted chevrons) should issue from the sides of the shield, and not the corners. "This is being returned for a redraw. A chevron inverted does not issue from the upper corners of the shield, but from the sides." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR March 1999, p. 14).

The wings do not end in "claws", but in bird's legs.

Aryanhwy

[Device] There needs to be a comma after the field tincture: *Per chevron inverted vert and sable,...*

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Per chevron inverted argent and sable, in base two sinister wings ending in claws Or and on a chief triangular vert a sickle reversed Or*. A chevron inverted issues from the sides. It does not touch the top of the shield. Clear.

Magnus

[Name] The submitter needs to make clear which name he wants registered. If he wants number 6 as his registered name then there are no problems. If Dmitrii Rostislavich stays in the system it will cause presumption issues with the other submitters.

Dmitrii: Russian male given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Prince Dmitrii 1262.

Rostislavich: Russian male patronymic - son of Rostislav Wickenden 3rd ed. page 299 under Rostislav gives Riurik Rostislavich from 1198.

College Action

Name: This name is a double submission and is withdrawn. The device needs to be associated with item #6.

Device: Forward to Laurel.

6. Dmitrii Syn Dmitrii Rostislavich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] Wickenden's discussion of patronymics, p.6, indicates that "syn" should not be capitalized. If this is intended to mean Dmitrii, son of Dmitrii, son of Rostislav, the grandfather's name should be simply in the genitive: "Rostislava". See Unbegaun, pp.12-13.

Aryanhwy

[Name] Please summarize what Paul says about the use of <syn>. Does the name following <syn> have to be put into a different case or anything?

Magnus

[Name] This is Dmitrii son of Dmitrii Rostislavich.

Dmitrii: Russian male given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Prince Dmitrii 1262.

Syn: syn is son of Wickenden page xxii.

Dmitrii: Russian male patronymic. This should be Dmitr'ev according to the rules of forming patronymics. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Ivan Dmitr'ev syn Velitskii 1594.

Rostislavich: Russian male patronymic - son of Rostislav Wickenden 3rd ed. page 299 under Rostislav gives Riurik Rostislavich from 1198.

Dmitrii syn Dmitr'ev Rostislavich would be the final form.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel. Include Doc from Magnus as needed.

7. Ekaterina Stepnova doch' Novaodskaiia (Northkeep)

New Name. New Device. *Per pale gules and sable, two lions rampant argent*.

Gawain

[Name] Wickenden's discussion suggests that the patronymic should be either "Stepan doch' " or "Stepanova". See p.6. I don't have "Novgaod" in my copy of Wickenden; is this a misreading of "Novgorod"?

Aryanhwy

[Name] What is the documentation for <doch'>? Paul's article under the section on grammar says "The most common form (particularly in late period) is the familial form (patronymic + doch')."

I couldn't find <Novaodskaiia> in the cited article. The locatives based on <Novgorod> are:

Semeika Nougorodets. 1589. [Tup 280];

Moislav Novgorodets. 14th Century. [Tup 253];

Boris Iakovlev syn Novgorodtsova. 1591. [RIB XIV 134];

Iusup Leont'ev syn Novgorodtsev. 1565. [Tup 456];

Sidor Novgorodov. 15th Century. [Gra 276];

Istoma Nougorodov. 1542. [Tup 168]

It would be better to go with one of the documented forms. At the very least, you have to say how <Novaodskaiia> follows the pattern of <Polot'skyi>, because I at least certainly don't see any similarity.

Knute

[Device] Bainard Grey - January of 2003 (via AEthelmearc): *Per pale sable and azure, two lions doubly-queued argent*. Single CD for field. Return for conflict.

Ekaterina

[Name] Ekaterina: Russian female given name. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 80 under Ekaterina lists that spelling from 1533.

Stepanova: Russian female patronymic. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 345 under Stepan has Nastas' ia Stepanova doch' before 1478.

Doch': Wickenden 3rd ed. page xxiv daughter of.

Novgaodskaiia: Russian locative byname. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 435 gives Novgorod founded 862. Novgorodskaiia would be the feminine form.

Ekaterina Stepanova doch' Novgorodskaiia would be Ekaterina daughter of Stepan who was from Novgorod.

It is indeed supposed to be Novgorodskaiia. Medb can't read my handwriting. :) I would like to mention some additional documentation for the name:

Both Ekaterina and Stepan are found in Predslava Vydrina's "Russian Personal Names: Name Frequency in the Novgorod Birch-Bark Letters" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/predslava/bb/>) dated to the 12th and 11th centuries respectively.

Also, there is a name in Wickenden's Locative Bynames article that follows this naming pattern (Given+Patronymic with marker+Type 4 locative) exactly:

Vseslav syn Briachislav' Polot'skyi. 1067. [Woj 119]

[Device] Blazon as: *Per pale gules and sable, two lions argent*. Please note this is not marshalling. Conflict with Bainard Grey January 2003: *Per pale sable and azure, two lions doubly-queued argent*. One CD for the field.

Magnus

[Name] Ekaterina: Russian female given name. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 80 under Ekaterina lists that spelling from 1533.

Stepanova: Russian female patronymic. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 345 under Stepan has Nastas' ia Stepanova doch' before 1478.

doch': Wickenden 3rd ed. page xxiv daughter of.

Novgoadskaia: Russian locative byname. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 435 gives Novgorod founded 862. Novgorodskaia would be the feminine form. Ekaterina Stepanova doch' Novgorodskaia would be Ekaterina daughter of Stepan who was from Novgorod.
[Device] Blazon as: *Per pale gules and sable, two lions argent*. Please note this is not marshalling.
Conflict with Bainard Grey January 2003: *Per pale sable and azure, two lions doubly-queued argent*. One CD for the field.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel as Ekaterina Stepanova doch' Novgorodskaia.
Device: Return for conflict with Bainard Grey January 2003: *Per pale sable and azure, two lions doubly-queued argent*.

8. Ekaterina Stepanova doch' Novaodskaia (Northkeep)

New Badge. [Fieldless] *A delf gules*.

Gawain

[Badge] Fieldless badges with a single charge that is used to display armory, such as an escutcheon, delf, cartouche, etc., are considered to be equivalent to devices with the same contents. Here that would be "Gules". Since we don't register devices of a single uncharged tincture, this must be returned.

Aryanhwy

[Badge] This is not registerable per precedent: "Áine inghean Cillín. Badge. (Fieldless) *A heart Or*. Additionally, the heart shape was used to display armory, making this the equivalent of Or, and we do not register plain tinctured fields. [R-Middle, 06/1999 LoAR]"

Knute

[Badge] [(Fieldless) *On a delf gules a lozenge argent*] To quote Baron Bruce Draconarius of Mistholme, as Laurel, on the subject of fieldless badges: Fieldless badges consisting only of forms of armorial display, such as escutcheons, lozenges and delfs, are not acceptable since in use the shield shape does not appear to be a charge, but rather the field itself. This presents an entirely different armory for view. (LoAR 9/93 p.25)

As Palimpsest notes, For any who question the interpretation of a delf as a mode of armorial display, note that in Carlisle Herald's visitation of London in 1530 are found numerous references to defacing or removing 'Skochines, Squares, and Losenges wrongfully eusid' . [Rycharde de Bruce the Fowler, 11/01, R-Artemisia]

Precedents - François, under delf. This submission is equivalent to gules. Even if there wasn't a long standing Laurel policy against registering single tincture field only armory, this would conflict with several pieces of armory with only a single CD for a peripheral charge group.

John Thorn - February of 2000 (via Ansteorra): *Gules, a chief embattled argent*.
Bahrain - September of 1995 (via Laurel): *Gules, a dexter tierce indented argent*.
Agnes of Ilford - June of 1988 (via Caid): *Gules, a triple tressure Or*.
John Balliol, King of Scotland - December of 1994 (via Laurel): *Gules, an orle argent*.

Return for multiple conflicts and violation of RfS VIII.3.

Magnus

[Badge] Clear of Clare Isibéal Séadhachán October 1991: (Fieldless) *A billet invected on the long sides gules*. One CD for fieldless and one for type.

College Action

Badge: Return. See commentary from Aryanhwy and Knute for complete explanation.

9. Fearghus Cochrane (Seawinds)

New Name. New Device. *Sable, crusilly Or, a wyvern rampant argent*.

Gawain

[Name] I don't have access to Morgan, but O' C&M, p.97, say "Fearghus" is the modern spelling of "Fergus".
[Device] So many crosses will be a major chore for whoever has to paint, embroider, applique, etc. them. A glance through Neubecker suggests that 10-15 would be more commonly seen on an escutcheon as opposed to the 50+ seen here. Otherwise, this is a very nice design. The first comma should be omitted from the blazon.

Da'ud

[Device] Too many crosses!
Seriously, he's going to get very tired very quickly of drawing all of those crosses. A far better number would be about one-third or a little less, which would also allow the crosses to be larger and more identifiable.

Aryanhwy

[Device] Extra comma in the blazon. It should be just: *Sable crusilly Or, a wyvern rampant argent*. It's hard to tell, because the crosses are so small and so numerous, but it looks like they are crosses crosslet, which should be blazoned explicitly. Visually, this is very similar to Ivan Kalinin (reg. 01/94 via the Middle), *Sable, semy of anchors argent, a cockatrice erect contourmy Or*. There is a CD for tincture of the primary charge and the secondary charges, and one for type of secondaries, but I thought it was worth mentioning.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Or, fretty sable overall a wyvern rampant argent*. The crusilly is far too small to be identified. At first glance, this looked like fretwork. It violates RfS VIII.3. Clear. Redraw.

Magnus

[Name] Mixing Gaelic and English is one weirdness [Ian MacHenrik, 10/99 LoAR]. Both names are found in Scotland during the same time period.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

Device: Return for redraw. Posture of wyvern is unblazonable. There are far too many crosses. The posture of the wyvern is of especial note – rampant requires four limbs. The biggest problem is the exact position of the tail. It is at a diagonal and does not conform to any definite posture. This issue is critical because the CoA grants difference for postures. The CoH suggests that the submitter draw the tail coiled directly underneath the body and not the wings.

10. Fearghus Cochrane (Seawinds)

New Badge. [Fieldless] *On a Celtic cross gules, a wyvern rampant argent*.

Gawain

[Badge] The Celtic cross as used in the Society is a Latin cross with arms that widen slightly toward the ends, semicircular "bites" at the interior angles, and surmounted by / surmounting an annulet centered on the intersection of the arms (see the PicDic fig. 162). The "equal-armed Celtic cross" invented by the Society is a Greek cross potent with the annulet (PicDic fig. 163). What's on this submission is neither one, and will have to be specifically blazoned. Perhaps "a cross formy throughout surmounted by an annulet" would be satisfactory?

Da'ud

[Badge] The wyvern is not "on" the cross; it significantly overlaps the field. The cross is drawn as "throughout", an impossibility on a fieldless badge.

Aryanhwy

[Badge] The wyvern is not 'on' it is 'partially overall'. It violates the precedent concerning overall charges in fieldless badges, which says that these can only be used when one is long and skinny and the area of overlap is small. That is not the case here. Please return.

Knute

[Badge] Blazon fu: [Fieldless] *A Celtic cross throughout gules overall a wyvern passant argent*.

... I've therefore decided not to implement a comprehensive ban on fieldless badges with overall charges. I will be returning cases where the underlying charge is rendered unidentifiable, per Rule VIII.3; this will include the most egregious cases of overall charges (e.g. A pheon surmounted by a hawk's head). But this can be done as an interpretation of the current Rules, and needn't involve a new policy. In cases where identifiability is maintained --- where one of the charges is a long, slender object, and the area of intersection small --- overall charges will still be permitted in fieldless badges. (15 January, 1992 Cover Letter (November, 1992 LoAR), pg. 3) Precedents - Bruce, under CHARGE – Overall.

The cross is definitely drawn throughout which violates RfS VIII.5.

Neither charge can be called long and slender. The dragon touches the field but doesn't extend beyond the annulet of the cross. This blurs the line between an overall charge and a tertiary charge, violating RfS VII.7.a, and isn't reprodu-

cable from blazon which violates RfS VII.7.b.
Two legged monsters can't be rampant. This wyvern looks passant to me. Clear.
Return for multiple style problems.

Magnus

[Badge] Conflict with Kay Gwenhwyfar of Locksley January 1973: *Or, centered upon a Celtic cross patty gules, a rose barbed and seeded argent*. There is one CD for the field. Nothing for the type change of the tertiary from rose to wyvern.

This looks to be a return for overall charge on a fieldless badge. “[*Fieldless*] *A cross crosslet argent surmounted by a dragon's head coupé gules*] The dragon's head is barely overall which would be reason for return even if this badge had a field. Furthermore, as the badge is fieldless, it violates the current precedent banning overall charges on fieldless badges except in designs involving long skinny charges where the overlap is small. This has been in effect since the November 1992 LoAR.” [Cuhelyn Cam vap Morcant, 07/00, R-Meridies]

This is a return for using a cross throughout on a fieldless badge. Rfs. VIII.5. “Fieldless Style. Since there is no field in such a design, it may not use charges that rely on the edges of the field to define their shape, such as bordures and orles, nor to cut off their ends, such as ordinaries or charges throughout.”

College Action

Badge: Return for violation of RfS.VIII.5 and see LoAR November 1992. (Magnus)

11. Fiona ní Meara (Loch Ruadh)

Resubmitted Name.

Submission History: Fiona Í Fionnagain was withdrawn by the submitter. Fiona Morganygg was returned at Kingdom May 2003 for Welsh – Gaelic combination (August 2001 LoAR).

Gawain

[Name] It has repeatedly been said that “ní” is a modern usage. She'll need to make it “ingean” as mentioned in her documentation. See, for instance, the discussion of the submission of Gráinne nic Séadna on p.6 of the November 2003 *Ansteorran Gazette*.

Aryanhwy

[Name] <Fiona> is SCA-acceptable. <ní> is modern, and is not registerable: “The particle ní was not used in Gaelic in period [Ceara ingen uí Líadnáin, 10/01, A-Atlantia].” It is a contraction of <ingen uí or <ingean uí>. Woulfe s.n. ÓMeara cross-references the name to Ó Meadhra, of which <O'Meara> is listed as a modern anglicized form. He gives the period anglicization <O Mary>, and says “the name of a Dalcassian family [who] retained considerable property down to the revolution of 1690.” <Fiona inghean uí Mheadhra> would be the appropriate feminine form.

Magnus

[Name] Fiona is an SCA compatible name “Fiona was ruled SCA compatible in April of 1981 and upheld in the December 1995 cover letter.” [Fiona Harpar, 11/01, A-Æthelmearc] which is a weirdness.

ní “Submitted as Roise ní Ruaidhri, the particle ní is an Anglicized form of inghean uí. As RfS III.1.a requires all elements of a name phrase (the byname ní Ruaidhri in this case) to be in a single language, we have changed the particle to the Gaelic form. The standard form of this name would be Róise inghean uí Ruaidhri. Accents were sometimes left out of period Irish Gaelic documents. Therefore, as with Norse names, the accents should be used or not used throughout the name. As the submitted form did not include accents, we have not included them in this name.” [Roise inghean uí Ruaidhri, 09/01, A-Calontír]

“Listed on the LoI as Ceara ní Líadnáin, the name was originally submitted as Ceara ní Líadain. The particle ní was not used in Gaelic in period. The pre-1200 form is ingen uí and the post-1200 form is inghean uí. We have changed the particle to be linguistically consistent (as required by RfS III.1.a) with Líadnáin which is a pre-1200 spelling. This name has one weirdness for mixing the post-1200 spelling Ceara with the pre-1200 ingen uí Líadnáin.” [Ceara ingen uí Líadnáin, 10/01, A-Atlantia]

Meara: This name appears only as a modern Gaelic variant of Meadhra in Woulfe. Woulfe also lists an Anglicized form O Mary from the time of Elizabeth I. It doesn't appear in OCM or the Irish Annals. We registered it back in the 1980s

but I would like to see it documented to period in this spelling. Fiona inghean uí Mheadhra is the closest late period form I can come up with (or Fiona inghean uí Mheara if someone can date that spelling). This form of the name was registered in July 2001 with Ciarmait inghean uí Mheadhra. The name would still have one weirdness for the SCA compatible given name.

College Action

Name: Forward as Fiona inghean uí Mheadhra

12. Galiana de Baiona (Stargate)

Name accepted at Kingdom 11/03. New Device. *Azure, a saltire engrailed argent between four rams passant Or*.

Knute

[Device] Clear.

College Action

Device: Forward to Laurel. It was noted that the rams were difficult to distinguish.

13. Henri de Gartier (Seawinds)

Change of Name.

Submission History: Henri Garther registered via Ansteorra July 1988.

Gawain

[Name] I don't find Gart(h)ier in Dauzat with or without the preposition, so no clarification from that source. As I understand it, “de” contracts to “d” only before words beginning in a vowel. “De” would only be appropriate with a toponymic: no meaning is given for the proposed surname.

Aryanhwy

[Name] <d' Gartier> would be incorrect, because the preposition <de> does not elide before consonants. However, no evidence is given on the LoI that <Gartier> is a place name. This should be changed to the documented form <Henri Gartier>.

College Action

Name: Return for lack of documentation. The submitter did not provide documentation that Gartier was a locative. As he requests that any changes made consider sound, we felt that removing the “de” from the name would impact that sound. In addition, the only change listed that was acceptable to the submitter was the contraction of the preposition, again indicating his desire to incorporate that into his name change.

14. Illiria inghean mhich Ghiolla Mhaoil (Elfsea)

New Name. New Device. *Gules, on a bend between a tree and roundel argent three crescents gules*.

Gawain

[Name] It is allowable to combine English and Irish elements in a name like this, whether or not it is historically likely. I have no objection to the patronymic, but it's definitely not from Withercombe, which doesn't even have 376 pages. [Device] The tree is eradicated (see the PicDic entry for “tree”) and the crescents are palewise.

Da'ud

[Device] The three crescents must be blazoned as *palewise*; they would normally follow the orientation of the bend. “Charges, whether placed *on*, or *in*, an ordinary, always incline in the direction of that ordinary. It would, therefore, be incorrect to draw the four billets, in the fourth quarter [of the arms of Panmure, *Per pale argent and gules, on a saltire between four herrings naiant five billets all counterchanged*], in the same manner as the centre one.” (John E. Cussans, *The Grammar of Heraldry*, 1866, p. 50 (see also, *Handbook of Heraldry*, 1882, p. 160) See also, e.g., John Guillim, *A Display of Heraldrie*, 4th ed., 1660, p. 61, where he shows the arms of Sir Edmund Boyer of Camberwell, *Or, a bend vair between two cotises gules*, and p. 86, where he shows the arms of Willington, *Gules a saltire vair*, where the vair follows the orientation of the bend and saltire, respectively.)

Aryanhwy

[Name] Withycombe does not support the spelling <Illiria>. This should be changed to the documented <Illaria>.

Here's an instance where citing the page number, but not the header name, for documentation is unhelpful. My Withycombe 3rd ed. Doesn't have a p.376; and I'm quite suspicious of the statement that <inghean Mhic Ghiolla Mhaoil> is found on that page of any version of Withycombe. Woulfe does have mac Giolla Mhaoil as a header, with the English forms <M'Gulle moyell>, <M'Gilleweele>. <inghean mhic Ghiolla Mhaoil> 'daughter of a son of Giolla Maoil' is a fine byname.

Combining it with an English name is one weirdness.

[Device] The crescents are not in their default orientation on a bend. They are "palewise".

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Gules, on a bend between a tree and roundel argent three crescents palewise gules*. Clear.

Magnus

[Name] Illiria: English female given name. This is a typo and it should be Illaria. inghean mhic: daughter of the son of April 2002 Cover Letter.

Ghiolla Mhaoil: There aren't that many pages in Withycombe. The reference is for Woulfe page 376 header Mac Giolla Mhaoil meaning son of the bald lad. Illaria inghean mhic Giolla Mhaoil is the form I would recommend but it still has one weirdness for a mix of English and Gaelic. It is uncertain if Giolla lenites after mhic. The guides have question marks.

[Device] Blazon as: *Gules, on a bend between a tree eradicated argent and a plate, three crescents palewise gules*.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel as Illaria inghean mhic Giolla Mhaoil.

Device: Forward to Laurel with the following blazon - *Gules, on a bend between a tree and roundel argent three decrescents palewise gules*.

15. Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Sea-winds)

New Name. New Device. *Vert, in saltire two rapiers inverted argent, in chief a horseshoe inverted argent, all within a bordure wavy Or*.

Gawain

[Device] The first "argent" in the blazon is superfluous.

Aryanhwy

[Device] The waves on the bordure are too shallow. Typo in the blazon: "saltire". There's also an extra 'argent' - the first can be omitted.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Vert, two rapiers inverted in saltire and in chief a horseshoe inverted argent, all within a bordure wavy Or*. Clear.

Magnus

[Device] Blazon as: *Vert, two rapiers inverted in saltire, in chief a horseshoe inverted argent all within a bordure wavy Or*.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

Device: Forward to Laurel. The CoH will advise the submitter to draw the waves more deeply.

16. Jayme Dominguez del Valle (Sea-winds)

New Badge. [Fieldless] *On a cross flory vert, a straight trumpet Or*.

Knute

[Badge] Clear.

Magnus

[Badge] Versus Lora Anne the Silent November 2001: (Fieldless) *On a cross crosslet vert, a cross couped Or*. There is a CD between a cross crosslet and a cross flory [Miryam at West Seaxe, 02/03, A-Caid].

College Action

Badge: Forward to Laurel.

17. Klaus der Langer (Elfsea)

New Name. New Device. *Quarterly ermine and gules a Maltese cross Or*.

Gawain

[Name] The translated edition of Bahlow, p.326, does not appear to support "der Langer": "**Lang(e), Langer**: a tall person... Tyle *der Lange* = Tyle *der Grosse*, Glatz 1356. For the strong form of the adjective *Langer* (freq. in U.Sil.) see Bahlow SN, p.131."

[Device] The emblazon could be improved by using about half as many ermine spots drawn about twice as large. There should be a comma between the field and the rest of the blazon.

Maridonna

[Name] Bahlow/Gentry, s.n. Lange, Langer, shows meaning a tall person. I believe that the name should be either <Klaus der Lange> or <Klaus Langer>. Since submitter has <der> and allows minor and major changes, maybe it should be <Klaus der Lange>? No conflicts found as Lange and Langer.

Aryanhwy

[Name] Unless evidence for the use of the definite article with the byname can be found, it should be dropped.

[Device] The device conflicts with Meave de Clare (reg. 02/2000 via the Middle), *Per pale gules and vert, a Maltese cross Or*, for House Vermoncourt.

Knute

[Device] Meave de Clare - February of 2000 (via the Middle): *Per pale gules and vert, a Maltese cross Or*. Single CD for field. Return for conflict.

Magnus

[Name] The documentation supports either Langer or der Lange but not a combination. Bahlow page 326 under Lange has Tyle der Lange 1356.

[Device] Conflict with Meave de Clare February 2000: *Per pale gules and vert, a Maltese cross Or* for House Vermoncourt. One CD for the field.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel as Klaus de Langer.

Device: Return for conflict with Meave de Clare February 2000: *Per pale gules and vert, a Maltese cross Or* for House Vermoncourt.

18. Lan'n de Wylde (Bjornsborg)

New Name. New Device. *Azure, a wyvern volant and on a chief argent three trefoil knots azure*.

Gawain

[Name] The given name "L' wee" was returned on a recent internal Calontir submission. The client was apparently trying for a modern phonetic version of the French "Louis". She needs to show that this form of "Lann" was used in period English names.

Da'ud

[Device] The wyvern is not "volant" (flying, fesswise); it may be *erect, wings displayed*.

Maridonna

[Name] There is one weirdness for a Gaelic-English mix. No conflicts found.

Aryanhwy

[Name] I don't understand the rationale for adding the apostrophe. <Lann> was pronounced \LANN\ or \LAHN\, i.e. monosyllabic. <Lann> is dated to 1047 in Mari's index, cited on the LoI. The apostrophe should be dropped.

There is one weirdness for combining Gaelic and English in the same name, per the 10/1999 LoAR. Since the elements are dated within 200 years of each other, there is no further temporal weirdness.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Azure, a wyvern displayed and on a chief argent three trefoil knots azure*. The wyvern is in an unheraldic trian depiction violating RfS VIII.4.c. The posture is unblazonable and irreproducible. Redraw.

Magnus

[Name] Lann: Gaelic female given name. There is no documentation for the apostrophe. Lann dates to 1047. There is one weirdness for mixing Gaelic and Middle English.

College Action

Name: Return for lack of documentation. The apostrophe is not documented. Since the submitter The submitter's request to include it so that the sound of the name is two syllables precluded the CoH dropping the element to make this registerable.

Device: Returned for lack of name; however, based on the commentary, the college suggests a redraw.

19. Muiriath ingen Carthaich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name. New Device. *Vert on a chevron inverted argent three trefoils vert.*

Gawain

[Device] A chevron should reach the edge of the escutcheon below its upper corners. There should be a comma between the field and the rest of the blazon.

Da'ud

[Device] Chevrons (even inverted chevrons) should issue from the sides of the shield, and not the corners. "This is being returned for a redraw. A chevron inverted does not issue from the upper corners of the shield, but from the sides." (Jaelle of Armida, LoAR March 1999, p. 14).

Aryanhwy

[Name] Muiriath ingen Carthaich – Tangwystyl's article has been shown to be unreliable and should not be used as documentation, as many of the names found in there are of goddess or otherwise legendary people. Unless explicit evidence can be found outside of this article for <Muiriath>, this is insufficiently documented. <Muiriath> does not appear in Mari's index of names from the Irish Annals; the closest are <Muirenn> and <Muirgel>. <Carthaich> is not lenited. Lenition is a process that involves the softening of the initial consonant. <C-> lenited becomes <Ch->. <Carthaich> is simply the genitive of <Carthach>, so a fully correct feminine byname is <inghean Charthaich>. However, given the dates for <Carthach>, this should use the earlier spelling of <ingen>, to be temporally consistent.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Per chevron argent and vert, three trefoils and a chief triangular vert.*

A chevron inverted doesn't touch the chief of the shield.

This is a bit unbalanced to chief and the trefoils are a bit small for primary charges while the point of the chief extends down a bit far.

Siobhán inghean uí Dhomnaill - April of 2001 (via Ansteorra): *Per chevron argent and vert, three trefoils one and two vert.* Single CD for the chief. No CD for the forced arrangement caused by the chief.

For vert on a chevron inverted argent three trefoils vert: Lysbeth Poulsdottir - November of 1980 (via Ansteorra): *Vert, on a chevron inverted enhanced argent, a dexter arm reversed embowed, terminating at the wrist with a metal hook, proper.* Single CD for multiple changes to the tertiary group.

Return for conflict.

Magnus

[Name] Muiriath: This article isn't currently on St. Gabriel. The men's names are there but not the women's names from O' Bryan Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae. The Rawlinson Genealogies appears to be the only source for this name. St Gabriel report #1381 "You told us you had found <Luthenn> and <Muiriath> on one of our web pages. We think you have misspelled the first name, because our list shows <Lethann>. Unfortunately, we have found only one historical instance of each name, both much earlier than your period. Therefore, we can't recommend either name." Still I suspect the name is registerable, at least until the article is replaced with a revised version.

[Device] Conflict with Lysbeth Poulsdottir November 1980 *Vert, on a chevron inverted enhanced argent, a dexter arm reversed embowed, terminating at the wrist with a metal hook, proper.* One CD for the tertiary changes.

College Action

Name: Based on the discussions at the CoH meeting, the regional herald contacted the submitter. She has decided to withdraw her name and resubmit. Device: Return for lack of name, however, a conflict exists.

20. Rivers Run, Canton of ()

Resubmitted Device. *Or, a bend wavy azure between a laurel wreath and three thistles proper.*

Submission History: No blazon given (field is gold; star of five greater and five lesser points in base, river cuts the field bendwise sinister; chief is black and line of division is embattled. Chief has three green and purple thistles, each framed with laurel leaves). This device fast track returned at Kingdom November 2002.

Aryanhwy

What is the status of their name? It's not in the OandA at farreaches.

Knute

[Device] Clear.

Magnus

[Device] Name registered July 2003. I don't believe the laurel wreath has a proper tincture unless it is vert. Then it should be blazoned laurel wreath vert. A thistle proper is vert with a purpure bloom.

College Action

Device: Forward to Laurel with the following blazon - *Or, a bend wavy azure between a laurel wreath proper and three thistles purpure slipped and leaved vert.*

21. Robert Haddock (Rivers Run)

New Name. New Device. *Per bend vert and azure a bend wavy Or between a mermaid Or and a claymore argent.*

Gawain

[Device] There should be a comma between the field and the rest of the blazon. The first "Or" in the blazon is superfluous. The claymore is inverted and bendwise sinister. The waves of the bend ought to be deeper.

Da'ud

[Device] The first "Or" is unnecessary in the blazon. "In blazoning a Coat of Arms in which two or more Charges of the same Tincture immediately follow each other in the Blazon, it is not necessary to mention the tincture until all the Charges of such Tincture have been specified." (John E. Cussans, *Handbook of Heraldry*, 1882, p. 161)

Maridonna

[Name] This is an English name. It could be a Scots name as the surname appears in Black. No conflicts found.

Aryanhwy

[Name] This is insufficiently summarized, since no dates were provided for either element. Black s.n. Robert has <Alexander Robert> in 1402, and <Ninane Haddock> in 1553. <Janet Haddock> is dated to 1621, the grey area.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Per bend vert and azure, a bend wavy between a mermaid Or and a claymore bendwise argent.*

The wavy should be a bit deeper. Clear. A redraw of the bend would be nice.

Magnus

[Name] The name is registerable but I don't find evidence that it is authentic for 14th century Scotland.

Robert: Black page 695 under Robertson has William Robertson (fils Robert) a Scot going abroad 1371.

Haddock: Reaney & Wilson page 211 under Haddock has John Haddock 1302.

Black, page 334 under Haddock has Ninane Haddock 1553 as the earliest Scottish entry.

[Device] The waves on the bend need to be deeper. Blazon as: *Per bend vert and azure, a bend wavy between a mermaid Or and a claymore bendwise inverted argent.*

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

Device: Forward with the following blazon - *Per bend vert and azure, a bend wavy between a mermaid Or and a claymore bendwise inverted argent*

22. Rose of Threemoons (Elfsea)

New Name. New Device. *Sable, a chevron compu argent between 3 crescents Or.*

Gawain

[Device] Typo alert: that's "a chevron rompu".

Da'ud

[Device] ... a chevron rompu throughout ... between three decrecents...

Aryanhwy

[Name] The citation s.n. Sevenstar is for <Sevensterre>. <Threemoons> seems a reasonable analogous construction.

[Device] The chevron is 'rompu', not 'compu', and that's 'three' not '3'.

Knute

[Device] Blazon fu: *Sable, a chevron rompu throughout argent between three decrecents Or.*

Maureen O' Seachnasaigh - April of 1991 (via Calontir): *Sable, a chevron rompu between a decrescent, an increscent, and a dragon couchant argent.* CDs for type and tincture of at least half of secondary group. Clear.

Magnus

[Name] Threemoons: The pattern is documented as a sign name. We also need to document moon. Project Ordensnamen www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/order/Date.htm lists from 1262 an order called Two Moons from France.

[Device] Blazon as: *Sable, a chevron rompu argent between three decrecents Or.* Versus Pádraig Óconnell October 2000: *Sable, a chevron argent between three cat's paw prints Or.* There should be a CD between a chevron and a chevron rompu and a CD for type change of secondary.

Maureen O'Seachnasaigh April 1991: *Sable, a chevron rompu between a decrescent, an increscent, and a dragon couchant argent.* There is a CD for change of tincture of the secondaries. I think there is a change of type for changing the bottom charge from a decrescent to a dragon but these two look very close to each other.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel, include additional documentation from Magnus.

Device: Forward to Laurel with the following blazon - *Sable, a chevron rompu argent between three decrecents Or.*

23. Stargate, Barony of. (Stargate)

New Badge. Name registered via Ansteorra June 1973. *Sable, a castle and in chief a mullet of three greater and six lesser points argent.*

Aryanhwy

[Badge] Conflict with Anne of the White Tower (reg. 12/71), "Sable, a tower argent." There is one CD for adding the mullet, but none for a tower vs. a castle: "While a castle is not significantly different from either a tower or a bridge... [Michael Gillean of Blackwater Keep, 08/99, A-Æthelmearc]".

Knute

[Badge] I would give at least one weirdness for this "mullet". The SCA doesn't currently allow the mullet of three on which this is based and the lesser points in a two to one ratio to the greater points is rather unusual, even by SCA standards. This charge appears to be grandfathered to Stargate.

Stargate, Barony of - May of 1981 (via Ansteorra): *Sable, two towers and in chief a mullet of three greater and six lesser points argent.* Single CD for number of primary group. Presumed permission to conflict.

Anne of the White Tower - December of 1971: *Sable, a tower argent.* Single CD for the mullet.

Return for conflict.

Magnus

[Device] The mullet is grandfathered to the barony. Barony of Stargate, May 1981: *Sable, two towers and in chief a mullet of three greater and six lesser points argent.*

Conflict with Anne of the White Tower December 1971: *Sable, a tower argent.* One CD for adding the secondary mullet.

"While a castle is not significantly different from either a tower or a bridge, there is little history of identification between a tower and bridge, unlike that between a tower and a castle. Neither is there a strong visual similarity between a tower and a bridge as there is between a castle and a bridge. Thus we find

that there is a CD between a tower and bridge." [Michael Gillean of Blackwater Keep, 08/99, A-Æthelmearc] "There's no heraldic difference between a tower and a castle." [See also Irwyn of Hartwich, same letter, pg. 21, Sela nic a' Phearsoin of Clan Chattan, January, 1993, LoAR, pg. 29, and Maelgwn McCain, August, 1993 LoAR, pg. 20] (Konner MacPherson, October, 1992, pg. 27)

College Action

Badge: Return for conflict with Anne of the White Tower December 1971: *Sable, a tower argent.*

24. Svatava Ivanova Petreshalova (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] I'm assuming that this is intended to be a two-generation patronymic. Wickenden has nothing on how to form these, but Unbegaun, *Russian Surnames*, discusses this on pp.12-13. My best guess as to the correct grammar here would be "Svatava Ivan doch' Petreshala".

Aryanhwy

[Name] What evidence for a double patronymic was provided? Because that's the only way I could see interpreting this, because Ivan certainly isn't Petreshal's daughter. But on the other hand, Svatava can't be daughter of both Ivan and Petreshal...Should the second be corrected to just <Petreshalov>, referring to Ivan instead of Svatava?

Magnus

[Name] This Svatava, daughter of Ivan Petreshalov.

Svatava: Russian female given name. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 355 under Sviatava gives Svatava from 1030.

Ivanova: Russian female patronymic - Wickenden 3rd ed. under Ioann page 120 Natal'ia Ivanova zhena Korina 1498 as a female patronymic.

Petreshalova: Russian female patronymic - Wickenden 3rd ed. Under Petreshal page 266 gives Gridia Molva Petreshalov serf 1491. An a is added to the end to make the genders agree and the spelling should be changed to Petreshalova.

College Action

Name: Forward as Svatava Ivanova Petreshalov.

25. Tarasii Syn Dmitrii Rostislavich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] Wickenden's discussion of patronymics, p.6, indicates that "syn" should not be capitalized. If this is intended to mean Tarasii, son of Dmitrii, son of Rostislav, the grandfather's name should be simply in the genitive: "Rostislava". See Unbegaun, pp.12-13.

Magnus

[Name] This is Tarasii son of Dmitrii Rostislavich. Unless the earlier submission is corrected they have to enclose a letter of permission to conflict. Otherwise one gets registered and the other returned. Rfs.VI.3. "Names Claiming Specific Relationships. - Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered."

Tarasii: Russian masculine given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. page 359 under Tarasii gives Tarasii Timofeev syn Karamzin 1566.

syn: patronymic son of Wickenden 3rd ed. page xxii. It is lower case also.

Dmitrii: Russian male patronymic. This should be Dmitr'ev according to the rules of forming patronymics. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Ivan Dmitr'ev syn Velitskii 1594.

Rostislavich: Russian male patronymic - son of Rostislav Wickenden 3rd ed. page 299 under Rostislav gives Riurik Rostislavich from 1198.

Tarasii syn Dmitr'ev Rostislavich would be the final form.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

26. Upyr' Syn Dmitrii Rostislavich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] Wickenden's discussion of patronymics, p.6, indicates that "syn" should not be capitalized. If this is intended to mean Upyr', son of Dmitrii, son of Rostislav, the grandfather's name should be simply in the genitive: "Rostislava". See Unbegaun, pp.12-13.

Magnus

[Name] This is Upyr' son of Dmitrii Rostislavich. Unless the earlier submission is corrected they have to enclose a letter of permission to conflict. Otherwise one gets registered and the other returned. Rfs.VI.3. "Names Claiming Specific Relationships. - Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered."

Upyr': Russian masculine given name. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 381 under Upir' gives it as a variant spelling Upyr' . priest 1047.

syn: patronymic son of Wickenden 3rd ed. page xxii. It is lower case also.

Dmitrii: Russian male patronymic. This should be Dmitr'ev according to the rules of forming patronymics. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Ivan Dmitr'ev syn Velitskii 1594.

Rostislavich: Russian male patronymic - son of Rostislav Wickenden 3rd ed. page 299 under Rostislav gives Riurik Rostislavich from 1198.

Upyr' syn Dmitr'ev Rostislavich would be the final form.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

27. Vladimir Syn Dmitrii Rostislavich (Crossrode Keep)

New Name.

Gawain

[Name] Wickenden's discussion of patronymics, p.6, indicates that "syn" should not be capitalized. If this is intended to mean Vladimir, son of Dmitrii, son of Rostislav, the grandfather's name should be simply in the genitive: "Rostislava". See Unbegaun, pp.12-13.

Magnus

[Name] This is Vladimir son of Dmitrii Rostislavich. Unless the earlier submission is corrected they have to enclose a letter of permission to conflict. Otherwise one gets registered and the other returned. Rfs.VI.3. "Names Claiming Specific Relationships. - Names that unmistakably imply identity with or close relationship to a protected person or literary character will generally not be registered."

Vladimir: Russian masculine given name - Wickenden 3rd ed. page 396 under Vladimir has Vladimir Vsevolodovich 1053.

syn: patronymic son of Wickenden 3rd ed. page xxii. It is lower case also.

Dmitrii: Russian male patronymic. This should be Dmitr'ev according to the rules of forming patronymics. Wickenden 3rd ed. page 68 under Dmitrii gives Ivan Dmitr'ev syn Velitskii 1594.

Rostislavich: Russian male patronymic - son of Rostislav Wickenden 3rd ed. page 299 under Rostislav gives Riurik Rostislavich from 1198.

Vladimir syn Dmitr'ev Rostislavich would be the final form.

College Action

Name: Forward to Laurel.

LAUREL ACCEPTANCES AND RETURNS FOR DECEMBER 2003

The following are the Ansteorran excerpts from the Laurel December 2003 letter published on March 17, 2004.

Aimée Long C{oe}ur. Name and device. Purpure, a heart Or enflamed gules and in chief two cats-o'-nine-tails in chevron Or.

The enflaming of the heart, as is often the case, is drawn as small gouttes of flame, and is a blazonable detail that is not worth difference. Because the enflaming is considered an artistic detail, it is acceptable to have gules enflaming on a purpure field. The fact that enflaming can be too small to be worth difference, and can then violate the rule of tincture, is mentioned in this ruling from the LoAR of September 1996:

"Therefore, the only possible difference could come from the flames. The submitter has drawn the salamander properly with small gouttes of flame coming off it. Unfortunately, of the eight gouttes of flame, five were solid gules, and three were solid Or. Therefore, if the gouttes are significant enough to count for difference, this would have to be returned for breaking tincture [note: the charge was not returned for breaking tincture, it was returned for conflict.]"

Please advise the submitter that enflamed charges usually have the flames issuant from the edge of the charge towards the field, with minimal overlap between the flames and the charge itself. The submitter should not draw so much of the enflaming in the center of the charge.

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Blanc Gryffon Herald.

Submitted as *Blanc Gryphon Herald*, The OED (s.n. Griffin) dates a number of spellings of this word to period including *Griffon* (1300s), *Grifphon* (1386), *Griffoun* (1400), *Greffon* (1435), *Gryffon* (1481), and *Grifphin*. Further information from the herald for whom this title is intended indicates that, based on this information, she would prefer the period spelling *Gryffon*. We have made this change.

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Transfer of heraldic title Cross Flury Herald to Katherine Constanca da Felte.

Brénainn mac Gilla Pátraic. Name and device. Argent, a fess wavy azure between a knorr proper and a Celtic cross vert.

Listed on the LoI as *Brénainn mac Giolla Phádraig*, this name was submitted as *Brénainn Mac Giolla Phádraig*. The submitter requested authenticity for Irish and allowed minor changes. As submitted, this name combined the Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) given name *Brénainn* with the Early Modern Irish Gaelic (c. 1200 to c. 1700) byname *Mac Giolla Phádraig*.

Brénainn was the name of a number of prominent saints, including two that lived in the 6th C. *Brénainn* can also be found listed in various Irish annals as the name of men, most of whom lived in the 6th C, who are not saints.

In Gaelic, unlike in English, children were not given the names of prominent saints, because those names were viewed as too holy to use. Not surprisingly, the name *Brénainn* fell out of use soon after the 6th C - probably due to the prominence of these saints. Therefore, an authentic name using the given name *Brénainn* would only have appeared in or near the 6th C.

Giolla Phádraig is an Early Modern Irish Gaelic form. *Gilla Pátraic* is the corresponding Old Irish Gaelic (c. 700 to c. 900) and Middle Irish Gaelic (c. 900 to c. 1200) form of this name. *Gilla Pátraic* came into use as a masculine given name in the late 10th C. Therefore, while *Brénainn mac Gilla Pátraic* is a consistently Old Irish and Middle Irish form of this name, it cannot be made fully authentic because there is no time period where the names *Brénainn* and *Gilla Pátraic* were in use such that a man named *Gilla Pátraic* would have had a son named *Brénainn*.

We have changed this name to the fully Old Irish and Middle Irish form in order to partially meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Brénainn mac Gilla Pátraic. Badge. Argent, a fess wavy azure and overall a Celtic cross vert.

Diethelm Waltorfer. Name and device. Azure, three crampons Or.
Nice device!

This does not conflict with Rumil Fletcher, *Azure, three arrows Or*. There is substantial (RfS X.2) difference between arrows and crampons. The charges were treated quite distinctly in period, and there is notable visual difference between them. While it is true that both arrows and crampons are long and pointed at one end, so they have a certain similarity of shape, they are as different in appearance from each other as a bow and a crossbow (ruled substantially different in the LoAR of November 1996), a pretzel and a triquetra (ruled substantially different in the LoAR of April 2001), and a pear and a pinecone (ruled substantially different in the LoAR of May 2001).

Hubert de Aquis mortuis. Name.

Submitted as *Hubert d'Aquae mortuae*, the submitter requested authenticity for 13th C France (southern) and allowed all changes. The LoI provided documentation for the byname *d'Aquae mortuae*:

Aigués-Mortes: Dauzat, Noms de Lieux page 5 header Aiguebelette gives Aigue-Mortes and a 13th century form of the name Aquae mortuae 1248. It means a place with stagnant water.

Unfortunately, the submitted byname *d'Aquae mortuae* is violates RfS III.1.a, which requires linguistic consistency within a name phrase. Metron Ariston explains:

The byname mixes French orthography and Latin. If you are going to use the Latin form of the place name, you need to use the Latin preposition and the appropriate ablative form: de Aquis Mortuis. The French form would be d'Aigue Mortes. Either would work with Hubert, but you have to choose French or Latin for the phrase.

In order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity, we have modified this byname based on the dated example provided in the LoI, changing only the cases of the words as recommended by Metron Ariston.

Joseph Thomas. Name.

Good name!

Katherine Constancia da Feltre. Acceptance of transfer of heraldic title Cross Flury Herald from Ansteorra, Kingdom of.

Máirghr ad inghean Bhridein. Device. Per bend sinister argent and sable, two roundels counterchanged and on a chief gules three tai-chi fesswise proper.

As noted in the December 2002 LoAR, the tai-chi is not a period heraldic charge, but it may be registered.

Margeria de Jauncourt. Name.

Submitted as *Marguerie de Jauncourt*, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th C France and allowed minor changes. Dauzat's *dictionnaire des noms et pr noms de France* (p. 416 s.n. Marguerite), dates *Margeria* to 12th C in Burgundy. We have changed the given name to this form in order to meet the submitter's request for authenticity.

Mea Cornario. Name.

Melissent d'Aulnay. Device change. Argent, a unicorn and on a chief purpure three fleurs-de-lys Or.

The previous device, *Or, a unicorn and on a chief azure three passion crosses botonny Or*, is retained as a badge.

Zoe du Murat. Device. Azure estoilly argent, in base a caravel Or.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED FOR FURTHER WORK

Ansteorra, Kingdom of. Heraldic title Rapier Herald.

This name conflicts with the household name *Dreiburgen School of Rapier*, which was registered to the barony of Dreiburgen in October 1995. *School* is the designator in this household name and is transparent for conflict purposes. The addition of a group reference, such as *Dreiburgen*, is normally transparent for conflict purposes. However, previous precedent (including The Order of the White Scarf of Caid (Caid, Kingdom of; Acceptances, Caid, April 1997) and Order of the Golden Swan of Aneala (Aneala, Barony of; Acceptances, Lochac, July 1999) has ruled that a group reference is enough difference to clear the conflict when used in conjunction with a letter of permission to conflict.

This title does not conflict with *Carolingian Rapier Company* (Carolingia, Barony of, November 1989), *Rapier Champion* (Atlantia, Kingdom of, March 1994), or *Baronial Rapier Champion* (Ponte Alto, Barony of, April 2001) because these items are generic identifiers and are not actually registered items. Generic identifiers are "functional, generic, and thus not held to conflict standards" (Cover Letter for the January 1993 LoAR). They may optionally include a reference to the branch name, but such a reference does not negate the generic nature of the identifier.

Charles d'Alsace le Cervoisi r. Device. Gules, on a chief argent a wreath of hops vert.

The wreath of hops, due to its small size, is too difficult to distinguish from the reserved charge of a laurel wreath, and thus may not be registered. RfS VIII.3 states "Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size." While this armorial element has not been rendered unidentifiable by the small size of the charge, it has been rendered significantly less identifiable: you can tell it is a wreath, but not what type of wreath. The size of the charge is a direct result of the fact that it is a tertiary charge on a chief: simply redrawing the armory will not solve this problem.

We would expect that, when drawn as a more significant element of the design, there would be a CD between a laurel wreath and a wreath of hops as drawn in this submission (which consists of hop leaves and hop cones.) There are a number of precedents which give type difference between a laurel wreath and a wreath of some other sort of plant, when the wreath is a more significant element of the design. In the LoAR of December 1998, an oak chaplet was ruled to be sufficiently distinct from a laurel wreath, but in that armory the chaplet was a large peripheral wreath encircling the primary charge on the shield. In the LoAR of March 1999, a wreath of barberry was ruled to be sufficiently distinct from a laurel wreath. In that case, the barberry wreath was drawn as a tertiary charge on a mountain. The mountain was almost as large as the bottom half of a per chevron line of division, and the wreath was thus almost as large as the basemost of a group of three co-primary charges, arranged two and one, on a per chevron field.

NOTES FROM LAUREL

A few select items from the December 2003 LoAR

From Laurel: RfS X.4.j.ii

After due consideration and with the thoughtful advice of the College of Arms, we are amending the Rules for Submission section X.4.j.ii. This change is limited to X.4.j.ii and does not modify X.4.j.i. Thus, it only redefines the cases in which substantially changing the type of a group of charges on charges can give a clear difference. The main purpose of this rules change is to simplify this rule and make it easier to apply.

We are redefining "simple case" to match the current phrasing of X.2: "has no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges". In addition, we are removing the term "simple" from X.4.j.ii, because it has been confusing to use the term "simple" in two parts of the armory conflict rules (RfS X.2 and RfS X.4.j.ii). There is one additional change: X.4.j.ii no longer requires the the group of charges on a charge to be composed of identical charges. But it does continue to require that the type of the entire group of charges on a charge be changed to grant a CD under this rule.

RfS X.4.j.ii is changed to read:

ii. For armory that has no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges, substantially changing the type of all of a group of charges placed entirely on an ordinary or other suitable charge is one clear difference. Only the new submission is required to meet these conditions in order to benefit from this clause. A charge is suitable for the purposes of this rule if (a) it is simple enough in outline to be voided, and (b) it is correctly drawn with an interior substantial enough to display easily recognizable charges.

Sable, on a pale argent three lozenges sable has one clear difference from *Sable, on a pale argent three ravens sable*. *Or, on a heart vert a pheon argent* has one clear difference from *Or, on a heart vert a cross moline argent*. *Argent, on a fess azure between two pine trees vert a spear argent* has one clear difference from *Argent, on a fess azure between two pine trees vert a rose argent*. *Or, on a chevron between two millrinds and a lion passant gardant sable three escallops argent* does not have a clear difference from *Or, on a chevron between two millrinds and a lion passant gardant sable three crosses crosslet argent* because there are more than two types of charges directly on the field. *Gules, a lion rampant, overall a bend argent semy-de-lis sable* does not have a clear difference from *Gules, a lion rampant, overall a bend argent billetty sable* because there is an overall charge. *Gules, on a pale Or a crescent between two fleurs-de-lis gules* has a clear difference from *Gules, on a pale Or three mullets gules*. However, it does not have a clear difference from *Gules, on a pale Or three crescents gules*, because the type of all of the tertiary charges has not been changed.

Argent, a lion rampant gules charged with a cross crosslet Or does not have a clear difference from *Argent, a lion rampant gules charged with a heart Or* because the lion is too complex in outline to be voided. *Gules, on a mullet of six points Or a cross crosslet sable* does not have a clear difference from *Gules, on a mullet of six points Or a pellet* because the interior of a correctly drawn mullet of six points is too small.

As a new submission, *Argent, a lion rampant and on a chief gules three fleurs-de-lis argent* does not conflict with *Argent, a lion rampant between three mullets and on a chief gules three crosses crosslet argent*, even though the latter does not meet the conditions of this rule. The new armory has only two types of charges directly on the field, so there is one clear difference for substantially changing the type of the tertiary charges; the second is for removing the mullets (see RfS X.4.b). If, however, the second armory were new and the first already registered, the second armory would conflict with the first; as there are more than two types of charges directly on the field, there would be just one clear difference for adding the mullets.

We were pleased to see the discussion and research that was given to this question and commend all who participated. Special thanks to Siren for coordinating the discussions on this rule change.

From Laurel: Devices for Consorts and Royal Heirs

This month we were called upon to reflect on the SCA's policy of registering devices for a consort (either for a kingdom or a principality), or for royal heirs apparent (also for a kingdom or principality). We have no evidence of a real-world consort having arms that differed from her husband's (except for marshalling). We likewise have no evidence of an heir apparent having arms that were not a differenced version of the arms of their parent, except for marshalling, and for fiefs that the heir apparent might have had (such as the Dauphiné, ruled by the dauphin, the heir to the French throne).

The practice of registering devices for the consort and heirs is falling out of favor in the SCA in general. Some of the newer kingdoms have not registered devices for their consorts and their heirs. We applaud the trend to a more period practice with regards to arms, or lack of separate armory for the consort and heirs.

Because the SCA device is parallel to real-world practices for arms, the SCA shall no longer register devices for consorts or for heirs to a kingdom or principality after July 2004.

Under this decision, consorts in kingdoms or principalities without consort's arms may use the undifferenced kingdom arms, and kingdoms may elect to allow both heirs to the throne to display the kingdom arms differenced by a label or other standard mark of cadency. This matches some period armorial display for royal arms.

Kingdoms and principalities that currently have arms registered for the consort or heirs may submit changes to the registered armory via the application of the grandfather clause. We shall require a poll of the populace showing support for changes to the armory. Note that this poll has not previously been explicitly required for the armory of the heirs apparent, but it seems appropriate to require such a poll, which is already required for consorts.

Kingdoms and principalities that currently have arms registered for the consort or heirs are encouraged to consider following period practice and to discontinue the use of the armory.

Status of ILOs

ILO 2003-06: Commentary 2003-09 Gazette. LoI 2003-08. Results this Gazette.

ILO 2003-07: Commentary 2003-10 Gazette. LoI 2003-09. Laurel meetings scheduled 1/17/2004.

ILO 2003-08: Commentary 2003-11 Gazette. LoI 2003-10. Laurel meetings scheduled 2/14 & 2/21/2004.

ILO 2003-09: Commentary 2003-12 Gazette. LoI 2003-11. Laurel meetings scheduled 3/13 & 3/27/2004.

ILO 2003-10: Commentary 2004-01 Gazette. LoI 2003-12. Laurel meetings scheduled 4/17, 4/24, & 4/31/2004.

ILO 2003-11: Commentary 2004-02 Gazette. LoI 2004-01.

ILO 2003-12: Commentary 2004-03 Gazette. LoI 2004-02.

ILO 2004-01: Commentary this Gazette. LoI 2004-03.

ILO 2004-02: Commentary next Gazette. Decision meeting scheduled 4/10/2004.

ILO 2004-03: Comments due Retiarius 4/20/2004. Decision meeting TBA.

ILO 2004-04: Comments due Retiarius 5/20/2004. Decision meeting TBA.

ANSTEORRAN GAZETTE

APRIL 2004

Jennifer Smith, Obelisk Herald

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FIRST CLASS MAIL

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

WHO SENDS WHAT TO WHOM IN ANSTEORRA

ITEM	SENT TO	BY
Submissions	Asterisk	Branch Heralds ‡
Monthly Reports	Regional Heralds	Branch Heralds*
Quarterly and End of Reign Reports	Star Principal	Regional Heralds*
Award and Honor Report Forms	Zodiacus, Sable Scroll	Branch Heralds, Royal Herald, and all Heralds attending Court
Internal Commentary	Retiarius	All Who Comment
Inquiries about Scribal Matters	Regional Scribes, Star Signet	All
Requests for Scrolls to Paint or Painted Scrolls	Regional Scribes	All
Donation of Insignia	Sable Scroll	All
Correlation of Scrolls Given/Not Given	Crown, Sable Scroll	Branch Heralds, Royal Herald
Subscriptions for Ansteorran Gazette	Asterisk	Private Subscribers
Change of Name or Contact Info. INCLUDING ADDRESS CHANGES	Obelisk, Star Principal	All
Letters/Articles/Etc. for Gazette	Obelisk	All
Resignations and Applications	One Level Up	All
Administrative Matters	Star Principal	Regionals*, All
Achievement Registrations, Questions	Stellar Scroll	All

*These items are requirements of the job. ‡ If you receive these, it is a requirement of your job to send them to Asterisk promptly.

Remember: All submissions are \$9 (U.S.) each; \$1 per submission is retained by the local group and a group check for \$8 per submission is sent to Asterisk with the submissions. For Name Submissions, 3 copies of the form and documentation are to be sent to Asterisk, 1 copy is to be retained by the branch herald, and 1 copy is given to the submitter. For Device/Badge Submissions, send 4 colored and 2 non-colored copies to Asterisk, 1 of each is retained by the branch herald, and 1 of each is given to the submitter. All money and all submissions go to Asterisk Herald.