AN TIR INTERNAL LETTER FOR SEPTEMBER, AS XXXXI / 2006 CE

Unto Christopher Black Lion and the esteemed members of the An Tir College of Heralds to whom this missive comes, Richenda du Jardin, Lions Blood Herald, sends greetings and felicitations.

COMMENTARY ON THE ITEMS IN THIS INTERNAL LETTER IS DUE ON THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER.

The October Lions Blood meeting will be held at 1:00 at From East: Take your best route to I-90 West. Get off at the Division exit (#281, I think). Go through the first traffic light (Third Ave.). Turn left at the next light (Second Ave.) Turn left at the third light (Stevens). You will go through three stop lights and turn right onto the first street after the third light (Seventh Ave).

From West: Take your best route to I-90 East. Get off at the Maple Street Exit (#280). Turn right at the third light (Stevens). Go through one light and turn right at the first street (Seventh).

My apartment is on the corner of Seventh and Howard. My apartment number is 510.

	Date	Location
Sept	September 17	My place
Oct	October 15	My place
Nov	November 19	Argent Scroll (directions forthcoming)
Dec	December 17 – subject to change for the holidays	My place

LETTERS FROM KINGDOM HERALDIC STAFF

From Lions Blood

Summer is fast dwindling and so is the number of tournaments. Yet still we heralds must be as busy as possible. Few submitters consider submitting their names and devices until just before tourney season. By then, it is too late for them to get them registered. So we must work diligently to serve them when they have forgotten that they need to be served.

Remember, from start to finish, the submissions process takes 9-10 months. So, to have names and devices registered for next summer's Crown Tourney, they need to start now.

That said, submissions are rolling in nicely. We are consistently putting out internal letters with 15-25 numbered items – which translates into 20- 40 names, devices, badges, etc. per month. We have a remarkably low rate of returns both internally and externally from Laurel. This is all due to the hard work of all you consulting heralds out there.

I have been very remiss with my monthly thank yous. So, I wish to thank all my consulting and commenting heralds for their hard, never-ending work.

In service,
Richenda Lions Blood

HERALDIC ARTICLES

I am looking for heraldic articles.

LAUREL ACTIONS

This month, both Wreath and Pelican have posed questions to the Society College of Arms and all the kingdom Colleges of Heralds. Commentary on these items is due by the end of this month.

From Pelican:. Call for Discussion on changes to temporal disparity allowances.

One of the basic principles of onomastics is that languages, names, naming pools, and naming patterns change over time. Over the years, there have been various precedents set in an attempt to describe what sort of temporal disparity is registerable in a name and what is not. Currently, precedent holds that a name where the individual elements are documented more than 300 years apart is a step from period practice. In March 2003, Laurel ruled:

> in a number of my recent rulings, I've ruled that excessive temporal mismatching can be considered a "weirdness", costing the submitter the benefit of the doubt. With this

LoAR, I hereby make the new policy official: If the elements of a submitted name are dated too far apart, then any other anomaly in the name may combine to force it to be returned. The greater the temporal divide, the greater the anomaly: a given name and byname whose spellings are documented within, say, a century of each other will probably be all right, but a three-century divide is pushing it.

In general, precedent holds that names whose parts are documented 1000 years apart are not registerable because the elements are dated too far apart. Occasionally, a smaller gap than 1000 years is used, although usually there is also a lingual or pattern disparity combined with the temporal problems in such cases.

There is one further related precedent that, although it is stated in terms of language, is also about temporal compatibility:

This name mixes an Early Welsh given name (which is pre 9th C) with Middle English (which doesn't exist until at least the 11th C), two languages that did not exist either simultaneously or concurrently. If two languages have no temporal point of contact, it is logically impossible that names could exist that combine elements from each language... [Taliesin of Lysonesse, June 2005]

Corpora states that "Laurel shall define standards suitable to the type of item to be registered, and apply them uniformly to all such submissions. These standards shall be designed to support the historical re-creations of the Society..." The question I have is "does allowing names documented 1000 years apart serve that goal?" I believe it does not; 1000 years always means there are significant enough changes in language, names, naming pools and patterns that in most cases, the two elements will be parts of languages that have no temporal point of contact. However, we are only now just starting to move into codifying what this means for most languages used for name registration. We believe this time period should be shortened; the question is "by how much." It would be easy to pick 600 years, after all, twice as long as the period that is one step from period practice can be said to be two steps from period pratice. However, easy as this would be to do, pulling a number out of a hat is not good practice and does not further the goals of historical re-creation within the Society. We would like to hear the Colleges opinion of this matter, along with documentation to back these opinions.

This item was on the Cover Letter for the May 2006 LoAR

2. From Wreath:. Steps from Period Practice or Weirdnesses.

A number of recent registrations have been "one step from period practice", what used to be called "one weirdness". Similarly there have been returns for armory being "two steps from period practice". I would like the College's opinion on what should be considered a step from period practice. I don't mean what precedent has previously ruled a weirdness or step from period practice, but what you believe should be a class as a step from period practice (and why).

Principal and submission heralds: I would appreciate it if you would forward any comments from your local heralds that may not be on the roster of the College of Arms.

This item was on the Cover Letter for the May 2006 LoAR

The following items have been registered by Laurel in May

- **Æthan of Eppelhyrste.** Name and device. Sable, a nesselblatt and a bordure embattled Or.

  Please advise the submitter to drawer deeper embattlements on the bordure and draw the nesselblatt more nessellblattlich; that is, with fewer and more pronounced serrations on the sides. The arms of the Counts von Holstein (as seen in the Armorial de Gelre, c.1395, f. 97v) are the classic example of the charge. These arms can also be seen on f. 35v in the Armorial Bellenville.

- **An Tir, Kingdom of.** Heraldic title Loyall Pursevant.

  This title is not in conflict with any of the various *Loyola* Universities or Colleges. The word *Loyall* has only two syllables while *Loyola* has three, the stress in the first word is on the first syllable, while the stress on the second is on the second syllable. Finally, the second vowel sound each work is different.

- **Azemar de Lyon.** Device. Argent, on a cross cotised sable five apples slipped and leaved Or.

- **Chikakawa no Shunzei.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

- **Eisenmarch, Shire of.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a tower sable two mullets in pale Or.

  This is clear of Simon MacLeod, (Fieldless) A castle sable charged on the dexter tower with a lion's head erased and on the sinister tower with a unicorn's head couped respectant Or. There is a CD for changes to the field and another for the arrangement of the tertiary charges (from in fess to in pale). The placement of the tertiary charges is not forced.

- **Gareth Bythewere.** Device. Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis and a winged serpent erect contourny Or.

The charge in base was blazoned on the LoI as *sea-python*. There is no discernible fish tail so it is not a sea-monster and the creature has feathered wings, not batwings, so it is not a pithon. Thus this is simply a *winged serpent*. Please advise the submitter to draw the secondary charges larger.

- **Hakon Einarsson.** Name and device. Per chevron sable and azure, two axes and a horse passant argent.

- **Harald Warrocker.** Badge. (Fieldless) A drawknife sable.

- **Katerina von Altenstein.** Name and device. Or, a raven and on a chief sable, three finger rings Or gemmed argent.

The submitter requested an authentic 14th C German name, but allowed no changes. The placename *Altenstein* was documented as a standard modern spelling of a place that existed in period. To be registerable, it must be demonstrated that this spelling is consistent with period forms. In this case, the name can be constructed using elements found in the 14th and 15th C. For the protheme *Alten-* (meaning "old"), Brechenmacher, *Etymologisches Woerterbuch der deutschen Familiennamen*, s.n. Altenberg(er) has *Wolf zun Altenberg* 1424, s.n. Altenburg(er), *Matheus der Altenburger* 1389, and s.n. Altenried, *Hans Altenried* 1425. For the deuterotheme - *stein* (meaning "stone"), Brechenmacher s.n. Beilstein has *Joh. Beilstein* 1466, and s.n. Bilstein, *Hennemanus Bilstein* 1296. So, the form *Altenstein* should be consistent with 13th-14th C forms of this name.

- **Tangwystl verch Glyn ap Dafydd**. Name. Submitted as *Tangwystl verch Glyn ap Daffydd*, no documentation was submitted and none found to support the spelling *Daffydd* as a variant of *Dafydd*. This spelling variant was ruled unregisterable in 2001 for this reason:

> Submitted as *Daffydd Whitacre*, no documentation was provided and none could be found that *Daffydd* is a reasonable variant of the Welsh *Dafydd*. We have changed the spelling to a documented form. [LoAR 10/2001, Ansteorra-A]

We have changed the name to *Tangwystl verch Glyn ap Dafydd* to match the documentation and in order to register it.

The following items have been returned by Laurel in May for further work

- **Brianna Wulfbeald.** Device change. Per saltire vert and sable.

This device is returned for conflict with Barbara Wrona, *Per saltire azure and sable*. There is a single CD for changing half the tincture of the field. The submitter has permission to conflict with Gwenlian Catharne, *Per saltire sable and azure*. This does not conflict with Rivka Vladimirovna Rivkina, *Per pall Or, vert and sable*. Situations where one or both fields are not explicitly listed in X.4.a.ii.a are determined on a case by case basis, as noted in the April 2006 LoAR - while per pall is not mentioned in this rule, we here rule that per saltire is substantially different from per pall, which means that these two do not conflict.

- **Chikakawa no Shunzei.** Device. Or, in pale three sexfoils purpure seeded Or each within an annulet purpure.

This device is returned for a redraw as the sexfoils are neither seeded nor pierced; instead, the roundels overlie the petals of the sexfoils. This was not apparent on the mini-emblazon included with the LoI. Please advise the submitter to draw both the sexfoils and annulets somewhat larger. Also, the annulets should be thicker in order to avoid the appearance of thin-line heraldry.

LIONS BLOOD ACTIONS

Below are the results of the August Lions Blood meeting.

These items will be forwarded to Laurel, and are tentatively scheduled to be decided in December

- **Áine Steele**. Name and Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Sable, two chevronels and in chief an arrow fesswise argent

The submitter should draw the arrow with its fletching as a unit, not with fletching in multiple pieces. In addition, the arrowhead should be a solid unit.

This should be clear of Dmitrii of Seagirt, September 2001, *Sable, in pale a winged serpent displayed and two chevronels argent*. There is one CD for the change of the number of primary charges and a second CD for the addition of the secondary arrow. However, these two devices are sufficiently similar that a visual check has been requested.

- **Aline Blakwode**. Name and Device, New. Argent, four lozenges vert conjoined in cross

The submitter requested authenticity for English language/culture with no date specified. To meet her request for authenticity, we changed the spelling of her

byname to a spelling that was dated closer to the dated spelling of her given name.

This should be clear of Keresztély Ilona, May 1998, *Argent, a cross triparted and fretted fleury vert*. We believe these two crosses are substantially different and qualify for X.2. Difference of Primary Charges.

- **Armatus Kamateros**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Azure, an equal-armed cross of Calvary potent argent, in chief three mullets of eight points Or

- **Brion Glefelagh**. Name, New

  Brion is documented from http://www.medievalscotland.org/problem/names/brianna.shtml as follows: Brianna is a modern feminine form of Brian. The masculine name, originally Brion, dates back at least to the 9th century, and forms of it were in use in Brittany and Ireland from that time, and in England from the Norman Conquest onward.

  Glefelagh is a constructed byname intended to mean joyful fellow. Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Gleeman, dates various forms to period: Glemanus (c. 1066), Gleuman (1168), Gleman (1201), Gleuman (1306) and Gleman (1486). Reaney and Wilson also document the substitution of fellow/felagh for man in the following names: Fayrman 1297/Fayrefelagh 1327 (s.n. Fairman and Fairbody), Goodman 1365/Goodfelage 1192 (s.n. Godman and Goodfellow), Trueman 1297/Trufelagh 1397 (s.n. Trueman/Trueblood). However, Goodman/Goodfelage, Fayrman/Fayrefelagh, and Trueman/Trufelagh are name constructions developed Middle English; Gleeman is a word that comes into Middle English from Old English. And, unlike Goodman/Goodfelage, Fayrman/Fayrefelagh, and Trueman/Trufelagh (which prepend an adjective to –man or –felagh) to mean x-man, Gleeman means minstrel or entertainer. Therefore, we are unsure whether fellow/felagh is an acceptable substitution for –man in Gleeman.

- **Cristin Drache.** Name, New

- **Elin Karlsdotter**. Name, New. (Please see returns for device)

  The submitter has included a letter of permission to conflict with Elína Kársdóttir, submitted at the same time.

  Commenters called a possible conflict with Elyana Karlsdotter, March 2004. The An Tir College of Heralds believes there is as much difference between Elyana and Elin as there is between Mary and Mirriam. The names have a different number of syllables and have a different terminal sound.

- **Elína Kársdóttir.** Name, New

  The submitter has included a letter of permission to conflict with Elin Karlsdotter, submitted at the same time.

  Commenters called a possible conflict with Elyana Karlsdotter, March 2004. The An Tir College of Heralds believes there is as much difference between Elyana and Elína as there is between Mary and Mirriam. In addition, the bynames differ in sound, appearance, and meaning.

- **Guillaine Rosalind de Gualle**. Badge, New. (Fieldless) A fleur-de-lys per pale sable and gules charged with a miniscule letter 'G' Or.

- Heinrich von Solinge. Name & Device, New. Per pale gules and argent, a wolf's head affronty conjoined to two wolf's heads addorsed counterchanged, in base a mullet sable

  The byname was changed from Solingen to Solinge to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. Solinge can be dated to 1579.

- Robin of Thornwood. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Argent a European robin proper between three Hawthorn trees blossomed proper eradicated and a bordure vert

  Several commenters suggested blazoning this as an American robin. However, the proper coloring of an American robin and a European robin are not the same. American robins are brown with red breasts. European robins are grayish with a red breast and white abdomen. This matches the coloration of a European robin.

- Robin of Thornwood. Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom. (Fieldless) A robin proper.

  Several commenters suggested blazoning this as an American robin. However, the proper coloring of an American robin and a European robin are not the same. American robins are brown with red breasts. European robins are grayish with a red breast and white abdomen. This matches the coloration of a European robin.

- **Ronan Barrett**. Name & Device, New. Sable, a snipe rising contourny and on a chief argent three dragon's talons bendwise sinister inverted contourny sable

  While the submitter exercised the legal name allowance, this does not in and of itself create a step from period practice. For example, the name John or Michael documented as a legal name would not be a weirdness for most English periods. What makes the use of the legal name allowance a weirdness is the skirting of a name

compatibility requirement. Because Barrett could be dated to period, its use is not a step from period practice.

Likewise, use of the legal name allowance does not guarantee the registerability of a given name/byname combination. Per Dame Elsbeth Anne Roth:

> As we wrote in the July 2000 LoAR,
>
>> While we allow real-world name elements in SCA names without further documentation, this is restricted to cases where "such elements are not excessively obtrusive." Combining a Gaelic Irish given name with what appears to be a non-European surname falls afoul of this restriction.
>
> Combining an English given name with a Hindi byname is no less obtrusive. [**Margaret Singh**, 02/01, R-Outlands]

As documented, this name does combine an Irish Gaelic given name with an English byname, which is only one step from period practice.

The original documentation of Ronan was as an Irish given name dated no later than 1117. With the earliest date for the spelling Barrett as a 16th century English name, the temporal difference between the two names is over 300 years, which is normally one step from period practice. Because many cultures used the names of saints as given names and baptismal names throughout our period and because Ronan is a saint's name, the apparent temporal incompatibility does not create a step from period practice. Therefore, there is only the step from period practice created by the combination of Irish Gaelic and English.

- **Thomas Makconoch. Name and Device, New.** Per pale vert and azure, a chevron ermine between three rondels in chevron and an arrow palewise inverted Or.

  Originally submitted as Tomas MacDonagh, the submitter requested authenticity for 12th to 14th century Scots. His name has been changed to a dated Scots form.

  Symon Freser of Lovat, 13th and 14th Century Scottish Names, http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/symonFreser/scottish14/scottish14_given.html, lists Thom/Thomas variants with a frequency of 7. Arianhwy verch Catmael, 15th Century Scots Names from Dunfermline http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/scots/dunfermline.html, cites two Thomas names in the data set.

  Makconoch is dated to 1506 in Black s.n. Macconachie. McDonchy is dated to 1582 s.n. Macdonachie. M'Donquhy is dated to 1596 under the same header.

While palewise is the default orientation on a field for an arrow, we specified it in this blazon as palewise is not the obvious orientation for the space available.

These items are being returned for further work

- **Aeowyn Tilghman**. Name and Device, New. Gules, a swan naiant above two bars wavy and in chief three estoiles argent

  The name is being returned for being two steps from period practice. Eowyn is an Anglo-Saxon name and Tilghman is a Middle English name dated to 1530. The combination of Anglo-Saxon and Middle English has been ruled to be one step from period practice. A temporal disparity of over 300 years is also a step from period practice. A variant spelling, Tilman, can be dated to 940 according to the Oxford English Dictionary. While the name could have been made entirely Anglo-Saxon, Eowyn Tilmannes dotter was a greater change than the submitter permitted.

  This device is being returned for several style issues; any one of which is cause for return. The "estoiles" are not estoiles or mullets of any sort. As depicted, the "estoiles" looked more like lozenges ployé surmounted by annulets. Therefore, these charges fall afoul of RfS VIII.3 Armorial Identifiability. Estoiles are effectively stars with eight rays that are wavy.

  Charges in a charge group should all be approximately the same size. Varying sizes of charges that are already hard to identify increases the difficulty. In resubmission, the estoiles should be twice the size of the largest one.

  The objects under the swan intended to be waves do not follow period heraldic style. While naiant birds are swimming, no water should be depicted on the armory.

- **Cristin Drache**. Household Name for Haus zum Drachen, New.

  This household name is being returned for conflict with the Dragon Principal Herald of the Middle. By RfS V.2 Non-Personal Names, non-personal names must be checked for conflict against all other non-personal names. Designators such as House of, Shire of, Order of, and Herald are invisible and do not count for difference. As Haus zum Drachen is a household name and Dragon Principal Herald is a heraldic title, the designators Haus zum and Principal Herald are invisible and do not count for difference. Thus we compare the descriptive element Drachen to Dragon. To

be clear of conflict both elements must different significantly in sound and appearance (RfS V.2.a). In this case, the two elements do not differ significantly in sound. The hard "g" of Dragon and the "k" of Drachen are both pronounced in the same part of the mouth and are easily mistaken for one another.

- **Dragon's Laire**, Barony of. Award Name for Dragon's Flame Award and Badge, New. Per pale gules and sable, a flame within a bordure Or.

The award name is being returned for several reasons. The primary reason for return is the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness. From the An Tir Heralds page on submissions:

> **Signatures:** Submissions for a branch with ruling nobles are required by Kingdom custom to have the forms signed by one of the ruling nobles of that branch. Even submissions such as branch Guild names and badges must be signed by the Ruling Noble, not just by the Guild Head.

A second reason for return is no documentation for the award name was presented. The Administrative Handbook IV.C.2 states:

> Documenting evidence must be included for all name elements and any non-standard armorial elements or practices. Such documentation must include references to specific pages and/or entries in the source material. Except for documentation from items in Appendix H (the No-Photocopy List), such documentation must include copies of cited source material.

This includes even commonly used words. In addition, evidence must be presented that the pattern dragon's object is a valid pattern for creating order names. Per Master François la Flamme:

> [*Order of the Dragon's Bowle*] The construction *Dragon's X* has not been documented to period. However, the order names O*rder of the Dragon's Jewel* (registered August 1987) and *Order of the Dragon's Pride* (registered May 1988) are registered to Drachenwald. Therefore, the construction *Order of the Dragon's X* is grandfathered to them so long as whatever *X* is falls within the rather wide span between *Jewel* and *Pride*. A bowl (especially if it were gold or silver) is an object which could conceivably fall into the same category as a jewel, as being part of a dragon's horde. Therefore, this order name is registerable. [**Drachenwald, Kingdom of**, 02/02, A-Drachenwald]

In addition, Mistress Elsbeth Anne Roth ruled:

> [Order of the Dragon's Pheon] This name is being returned because it does not follow period style of order names, nor does it follow the pattern of previous order names of the barony. ... *Dragon's* is not a reasonable adjective to modify a pheon. [Dragonsspine, Barony of, 08/99, R-Outlands]

Unless evidence can be presented that Dragon's X is a valid construction for an order form or that Order of the Dragon's X is grandfathered to the Barony, this order name must be returned.

Finally, the submitter should be aware that modifying forms is a reason for return, regardless of how minor the modification may be. All changes to forms must be approved by Laurel prior to use. This submission should have been made on a branch name form, not an individual name submission form.

The order badge must also be returned for several reasons. The primary reason for return is the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness.

This is not a valid depiction of a flame. As drawn, this appears to be a flame voided rather than a flame Or. Flames are not simple geometric shapes; therefore, they are not eligible for voiding.

- **Dragon's Laire, Barony of**, Award Name for Dragon's Pearl Award and Badge, New. Per pale gules and sable, a dragon's jambe issuant from sinister chief Or sustaining a roundel argent

The award name is being returned for several reasons. The primary reason for return is the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness. From the An Tir Heralds page on submissions:

> **Signatures:** Submissions for a branch with ruling nobles are required by Kingdom custom to have the forms signed by one of the ruling nobles of that branch. Even submissions such as branch Guild names and badges must be signed by the Ruling Noble, not just by the Guild Head.

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(the No-Photocopy List), such documentation must include copies of cited source material.

This includes even commonly used words. In addition, evidence must be presented that the pattern dragon's object is a valid pattern for creating order names. Per Master François la Flamme:

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In addition, Mistress Elsbeth Anne Roth ruled:

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Unless evidence can be presented that Dragon's X is a valid construction for an order form or that Order of the Dragon's X is grandfathered to the Barony, this order name must be returned.

Finally, the submitter should be aware that modifying forms is a reason for return, regardless of how minor the modification may be. All changes to forms must be approved by Laurel prior to use. This submission should have been made on a branch name form, not an individual name submission form.

The order badge must also be returned for several reasons. The primary reason for return is the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness.

- **Dragon's Laire, Barony of**, Award Name for Dragon's Ward Award and Badge, New. Per pale gules and sable, a shepherd's crook bendwise within a bordure Or

The award name is being returned for several reasons. The primary reason for return is the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness. From the An Tir Heralds page on submissions:

modification may be. All changes to forms must be approved by Laurel prior to use. This submission should have been made on a branch name form, not an individual name submission form.

The order badge must also be returned for the lack of a signature from the sitting Baron or Baroness. In addition, the Or charges on the badge were more tenné than Or. This was most likely due to the color shifting of the markers used to color the forms. Laurel does return forms that have color-shifted to non-heraldic colors. Crayola and Rose Art markers are the most color-fast markers on the market.

- **Elin Karlsdotter**. Device, New. Azure, a chevron gules fimbriated between three mullets of six points argent

This device is returned for conflict with Karl de Blenkinsopp, August 1982, *Azure, a chevron argent charged with another gules, in chief two mullets of eight points argent*. There is only 1 CD for the change of number of secondary charges. There is no CD between a mullet of six points and a mullet of eight points. Because a chevron gules fimbriated argent can be reblazoned as on a chevron argent another gules, there are no CDs for the primary charge.

- **Grimwithshire**. Device, Resubmission to Kingdom. Argent, a tree blasted and eradicated sable and on a chief embattled gules three laurel wreaths Or

This device was returned for lack of a petition. All group arms submissions must be accompanied by a petition signed by the majority of the populace and officers or by the seneschal and three-fourths of the officers.

- **Guillaine Rosalind de Gualle**. Device, New. Gules, on a bend sinister cotised argent three fleur-de-lys pale wise sable

This device is being returned for multiple conflicts:

> **Aithne Sionnach**, February 1991, *Gules, on a bend sinister cotised argent a fox courant contourny gules*. There is only 1 CD for the changes to the tertiary charges. According to X.4.j Changes to Charges on Charges, only 1 CD can be gained for cumulative changes to a single group of tertiary charges.

> **Julina de Beaumont**, October 2001, *Vert, on a bend sinister cotised argent three lilies palewise sable*. There is 1 CD for the change to the field. There is not a second CD for the difference between a fleur-de-lys and a lily as this is not a substantial change of type. Mistress Jaelle of Armida ruled that there is only a significant change of type between the two flowers:

[*fleurs-de-lys* vs. *calla lilies*] While it is clear fleurs-de-lys evolved from lilies, the majority of the evidence points to them as being considered difference charge in period. Therefore, we are giving the submitter the benefit of the doubt, and giving a CD between the calla lilies and the fleurs-de-lys. (Alina Silverthorne, 11/97 p. 3)

This device is clear of:

> **Cifran o Ir Glyn**, August 1979, *Azure, on a bend sinister cotised argent two ivy leaves conjoined at the stems proper between two estoiles of four straight greater and four wavy lesser points sable*. There is one CD for the field and a second CD for the change to the secondaries.

> **Meryk Haraldsen**, May 1983, *Sable, on a bend sinister cotised argent three ram's heads erased palewise to sinister sable*. There is 1 CD for the change of tincture of the field and a second CD for the change of type of the tertiaries.

> **Goffraid ÓFloinn**, August 1998, *Gules, on a bend sinister between two falcons close argent, three card piques palewise sable*. There is 1 CD for the change to the secondaries and a second CD for the change of type of the tertiary. While there has not been an explicit precedent declaring their difference, both charges existed as independent charges. And, unlike the fleur-de-lys/lily ruling above, there is no evidence that a fleur-de-lys was in any way related to a card pique.

> Stephen Alexeivitch Adashev, August 1979, *Gules, upon a bend sinister between a staff entwined of two snakes addorsed and a Russian Orthodox cross argent, three pine cones proper*. There is 1 CD for the change of type of the secondaries. This does qualify for X.4.j.ii because only the submitted armory must meet the definition of simple. Therefore, there is a second CD for change of type of the tertiaries.

- **Rohesia Morleigh**. Device, New. Per fess wavy purpure and vert, a Celtic cross and in chief a mullet of seven points Or

This device is being returned for placing a charge across a low-contrast complex (wavy) line of division. Laurel has ruled that thin objects that do not obscure the line of division may lie across a low-contrast complex line of division. However, a Celtic cross is not a thin object. In addition, the placement of the cross places the maximum amount of the charge on the line of division.

- **Tangwystl verch Maredudd**. Device, New. Lozengy gules and sable, on a bezant a rose proper.

  This device is being returned for the low-contrast lozenge. Per VIII.2.b. iv Lines of division that divide a field or a charge evenly into multiple parts must have good contrast between the parts. Gules and sable do not have good contrast for this purpose.

  This is clear of Sumer Redmaene, March 1975, Purpure, on a plate a rose gules seeded Or. There is 1 CD for changes to field and a second CD for changing the tincture of the rondel from argent (a plate) to Or (a bezant).

NEW SUBMISSIONS

To be ruled on at the November Lions Blood Meeting.

1. Ælfwine of Eoferwic– Lions Gate – Name & Device, New
Per chevron argent and gules, two griffons passant counter passant and a chalice counterchanged

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a male name, cares most about the language/culture of the name and desires his name to be authentic for the 9th-10th century A.D. No country or culture is specified. The submitter will allow the creation of a holding name if necessary.

Aelfwine is found in William George Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum* of page 27 and 28.

Eoferwic is documented from a webpage entitled "York's history" at http://www.york.gov.uk/visiting/heritage/history.html.
Eoferwic is the name the city is known by in the 7th century and was "the chief city of the Anglo-Saxon King Edwin of Northumberland…."

Copies of the webpage are included with this submission.

2. Amy verch Rychard – Wyewood – Badge, Resubmission to Kingdom

(Fieldless) A swan roussant Or.

The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel in the April 2006 IL.

The submitter's previously submitted badge, *Gules, a swan displayed maintaining in dexter claw an increscent Or and in sinister claw an increscent argent*, was returned for multiple conflicts and for redrawing of the increscent.

This badge is a complete redesign.

The body of the swan is Or, the eye is argent, and the beak and feet are sable.

3. Anna of Glymm Mere – Glymm Mere – Name & Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Azure, a bendlet sinister between a sun and a cat sejant (sinister) Or.
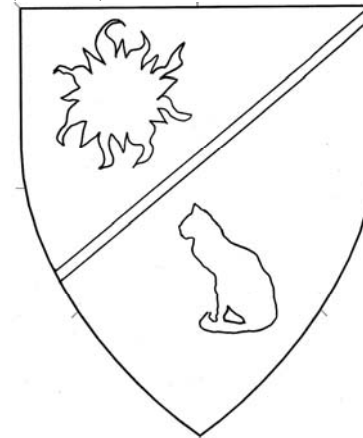
The submitter claims a previous submission of Annika Volfridsdottir; however, no submission of this name could be found on the Internal Letters Archive nor in the Lion's Blood files.

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a female name, cares most about her name being from an unspecified language/culture, expresses no interest in authenticity and will accept the creation of a holding name.

No documentation was provided for this submission.

The sun and cat are Or, the bendlet is argent.

**4. Annaka Poznanska – Blatha an Oir – Device,
                                   Resubmission to Kingdom & Laurel**

Quarterly Argent and Azure a sinister wind and a beehive Or within a bordure embattled counterchanged.
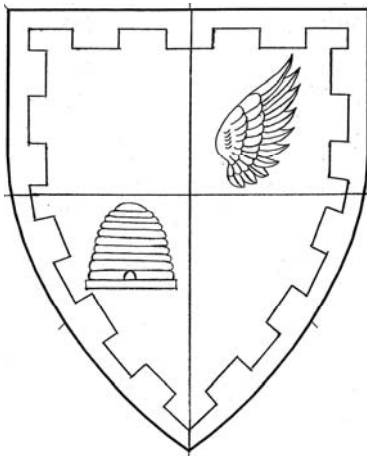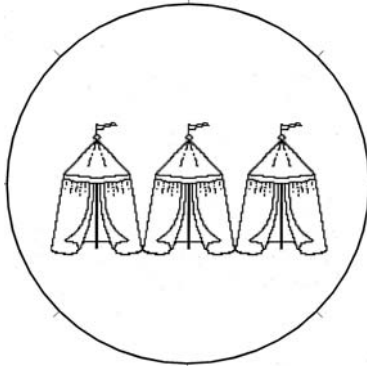
The submitter's name was registered in May of 2005.

Her previous device, *Azure, in bend sinister a sinister wing argent and a beehive Or*, was returned for conflict with the important non-SCA arms of Dante Alighieri, *Azure, a sinister wing argent*. There is only the one CD for adding the beehive.

This redesign addresses the above conflict.
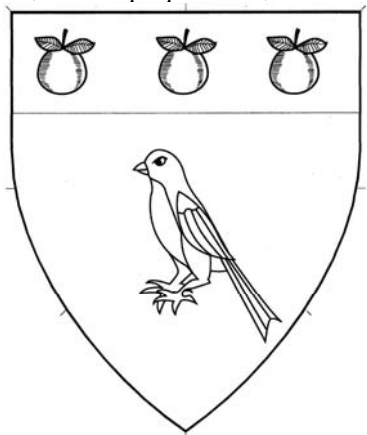
5. Denis de Loyer – An Tir – Badge, New

Fieldless, three pavilions conjoined at their base argent

The submitter's name was registered in June of 1994.

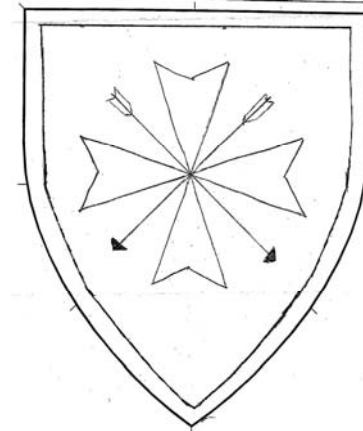**6. Elina Kársdóttir – Seagirt – Device, New**

Or, a robin proper close, and on a chief gules three apples Or.

The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel on the August External Letter.

7. Eogan mac Muirinn – Stromgard – Device, New
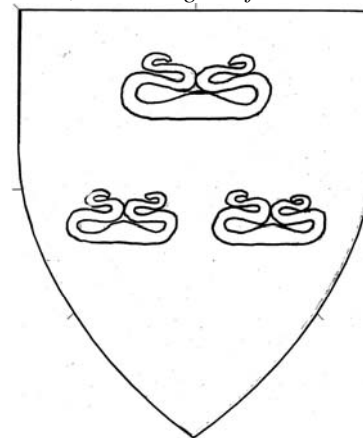
No blazon provided

The submitter's name was registered in October 1999.

The cross is azure, the arrows are sable and are overall, and the line around the outside is an orle that is azure.

8. Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson – Aquaterra – Device, New
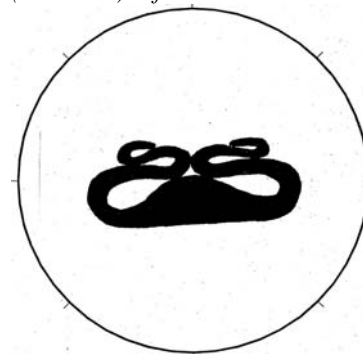
Sable, three kangsala fire-steel in chevron argent

The submitter's name was submitted on the May 2006 IL.

The kangsala fire-steel is documented from a webpage on the Viking Answer Lady's website entitled "Viking Age Fire-Steels and Strike-A-Lights" at http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/printtemp.shtml. (actual URL for the article is

http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/fire.shtml -- Lí Ban.) The article includes images, descriptions and detailed usage information of the fire-steels and other items used to light fires in Viking Age Scandinavia.

9. Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson – Aquaterra – Badge, New

(Fieldless) A fire-steel sable

The submitter's name was submitted on the May 2006 IL.

This type of fire-steel is documented from a webpage on the Viking Answer Lady's website entitled "Viking Age Fire-Steels and Strike-A-Lights" at http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/printtemp.shtml.

(actual URL for the article is http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/fire.shtml -- Lí Ban.) The article includes images, descriptions and detailed usage

9. Eiríkr Hrafnkelsson – Aquaterra – Badge, New
information of the fire-steels and other items used to light fires in Viking Age Scandinavia.

10. Gemma Northwood – Stromgard – Name, New

The submitter will accept any changes, desires a female name, cares most about sound (particularly being easy to pronounce and spell) and in interested in having her name be authentic for England in the time period spanning 1219-1500. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Gemma is a header spelling in Withycombe's "Oxford Dictionary of English Christian Names" 3rd ed.

Northwood is a header spelling in Reaney and Wilson's "Dictionary of English Surnames," Special Edition.

11. Hjlmr inn Danski – Shittimwoode – Name, New

The submitter will not accept major changes to his name, desires a male name, cares most about the language/culture of his name and is interested in having his name be authentic for 9th century Danish language and/or culture. He will not allow the creation of a holding name.

Hjlmr is documented on a webpage entitled "Icelandic and Heather names" by Haukur Þorgeirsson at http://www.irminsul.org/arc/012ht.html. The entry the submitter has highlighted reads "Hjalm- -A name prefix meaning "helm-."" Another entry farther down reads "Hjalmr (Hjalms) m – Helm."

Inn Danski is documented from "Viking Bynames found in the *Landnámabók*" by Arianhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman) at http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/norse/vikbynames.html. The entry reads as follows: inn danski   Dane, from Denmark 2.

Photocopies of the websites were included with this submission.

12. Mairghead Murdoch – Rivers Bend – Device, Resubmission to Kingdom
Argent, Sheaf of 3 Arrows Sable, Fletched gules, surmounted by a thistle proper.
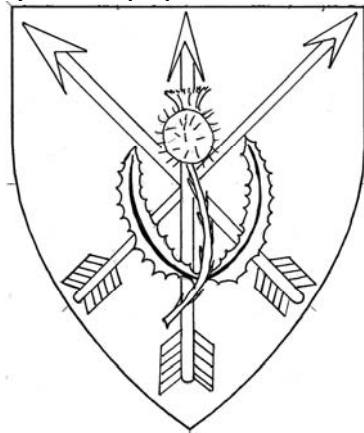
The submitter's name was forwarded to Laurel on the July 2006 IL.

Her previous device submission of *(Fieldless) A sheaf of three arrows inverted argent overall a thistle proper* was returned in July 2006 for being not having a field and for identifiability issues surrounding the depiction of the overall thistle and the underlying arrows.

13. Owain ap Llewelyn ap Madoc ap Llewelyn – Aquaterra– Name, Resubmission to Laurel

The submitter's previous submission of Owain Mawr was returned in December 2005 (October LoAR) for conflict. His armory was registered under the holding name of Owain of Aquaterra.

He will not accept major changes to his name, desires a male name, cares most about the language/culture and is interested in having his name be authentic for Welsh. He will accept the creation of a holding name.

Owain is documented via an email correspondence with Geraint Thomas of the Owain Glyndwr Society which details the patronymic formation of the Welsh name and details the spelling Owain as being the form in use during the Welsh uprising that occurred from 1400 to 1415, led by Owain Glyndwr. This is supported with an excerpt from the Peniarth manuscripts (in the National Library in Aberstwyth): "MCCCC yddaeth hari i prydain a llvmawr gidac ef a phan ytoed ef ar waftad yno y dywawt vn or arglwyddi wrthaw yddoedd reidach iddaw vod dieydwyr iddaw ynghymrv a dywedyd y kyvodai *owain ap Gruff* i ryvelv yn i erbyn ac oddyno iddanvoned   arglwydd talbod ar arglwydd grei"

"The Welsh Chronicle was taken from a book by Sir J.E. Lloyd, originally printed by the Oxford University Press in 1931, reprinted by Llanerch Publishers, Felinfach, in 1992. ISBN 0947992898.

Owain is further supported by a description of the Welsh uprising in 1400-1410, led by Owain Glyndŵr, in a book by Jan Morris entitled The Matter of Wales: Epic Views of a Small Country, Oxford University Press, 1984, p.4.

The patronymic is constructed using Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "A Simple Guide to Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names" at http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/welsh13.html. Both Madoc and Llewelyn appear in the list of names that had at least five examples.

Copies of all documentation were provided with this submission.

14. Siobhan Delaroche – Myrgan Wood – Name & Device, Resubmission to Kingdom

Per pale sable and azure, a winged domestic cat statent argent, in base a fleur-de-lis Or.
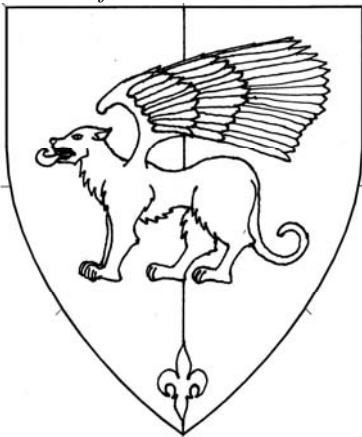
The submitter's previous submission was Ambraisia O'Meghera and *Paly sable and azure, a winged cat statant argent and in base a four leaved clover saltire wise slipped Or.* The name was returned for lack of documentation for either element satisfactory to demonstrate that it was used in period, or consistent with period spelling conventions. The device was returned due to violation of the rule of contrast for having a multiply divided field composed of two colours.

The submitter will accept any changes necessary, desires a female name, cares most about the sound of her name, and expresses interest in having her name be authentic for Irish/French. She will allow the creation of a holding name.

Siobhan is documented from http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/Annalsindex/Feminine/1201-1600.shtml (no article title was included, actual URL is http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/mari/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/1201-1600.shtml#Gaelic1500 – Lí Ban) as being used from 1300-1600.

For Delaroche the submitter states that it is a "French name, previously submitted (Raoul & Roxanne Delaroche)."

She also states "To fit persona – Irish, adopted by French 'Delaroche' household.

No copies of the documentation were provided.

15. Wolf Lang – Stromgard –Name & Device, New

Argent, a portcullis chained gules on a chief azure two keys addorsed fesswise linked at the head the upper key Or the lower key argent
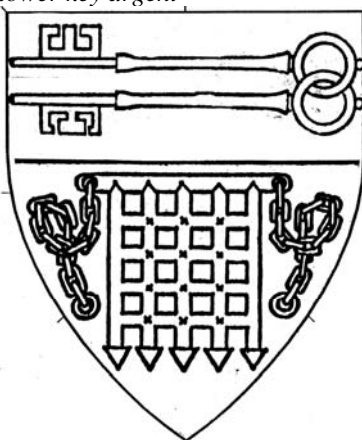
The submitter will not accept major changes, desires a male name, and is interested in having his name be authentic for a 1486-1560 Landsknecht. He will not allow the creation of a holding name.

Both Wolf and Lang are documented from an article from Gerry and Julie's Landsknecht Site entitled "Renaissance German Names" by Julie Adams (http://la.znet.com/~savaskan/germans/names.html). Both given name and surname appear in the lists.

Copies of the article were included with the submission.

Written by Li Ban ingen Echtigeirn