

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry does Alasdair MacEogan, Bordure Herald, send greetings.

Please find herein find the Annotated Internal Collated Commentary for the month of June 2010 containing decisions out of the decision meeting on July 17<sup>th</sup> held by Emma de Fetherstan, Star Principal Herald. I would like to thank all the commenters and their valuable contributions. Additionally anyone that wishes to contribute need only to create and account at the Ansteorran Commentary Exchange (ACE) system located at <http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/>.

Warmest Regards,  
Alasdair

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This letter contains commentary from the following people:

**Magnus**  
**Coblaith Muimnech**  
**Tostig Logiosophia**  
**Gawain of Miskbridge**  
**Ioannes Dalassenos**  
**Emma de Fetherstan**  
**Gunnvor silfraharr**  
**Elsbeth Anne Roth**  
**Kevin Keary**  
**Da'ud ibn Auda**  
**Sorcha ni Fhaolain**  
**Alasdair MacEogan**  
**shawn**  
**Aaron Whitewolf**  
**OEringR Ketilsson**

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The second half of the Gulf War submissions are here in the June ILoI.

**1. Alexandria Penrose. (Namron, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per pale sable and azure, two roses and a compass star within an orle argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/26 22:30:30 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 13:05:17 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Alexandria - The 1218 example in Withycombe was the only one found.

Penrose - Bardsley s.n. Penrose has Alex. Penrose from 1611 and Alice Penrose from 1619.

Hitching & Hitching, References to English Surnames in 1601 page liv has Penrose from Cornwall.

The submitter is probably stuck with a temporal one step from period practice for the 400 year spread of the spellings but it's registerable. Given the way the submission request is phrased I doubt that will bother the submitter.

[Device] No conflict found.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/03 05:22:46 CDT:**

The online Middle English Dictionary shows "ros" and "rose" used interchangeably as a common noun in quotes from the 15th century (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED37864>). It's not etymologically related to the "-rose" in "Penrose", but it does indicate the two spellings might've at least sometimes represented the same sounds in that period.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 08:42:38 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed. Seems 2 CD clear versus "Azure, in fess two roses slipped and leaved within an orle argent." (Chiara Grassi, Device, April 2003) and "Azure, two hawthorn flowers in fess argent seeded Or within an orle argent." (Temair of Hawthorne, Device, November 2003) with changes to the field and number of primary charges (Hawthorn is classified as a Rose in the O&A Index).

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:17:35 CDT:**

Comments on this letter under my name are the product of the NE Calontir commenting group, consisting this month of Lady Rohese de Dinan, Red Hawk Herald, Lord Thomas of Shrewsbury, and myself. [Device] No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forward to Laurel after adding further documentation for <Penrose>.

**Device:** Forward to Laurel.

**2. Argos Spartenos. (Seawinds, Shire of ) New Name and Device.**

*Azure, two tridents in saltire Or and overall a seawolf argent tailed vert and a bordure argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/26 23:59:04 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 13:01:24 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found. The Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (LGPN) was established to collect and publish all ancient Greek personal names, drawing on the full range of written sources from the 8th century B.C. down to the late Roman Empire.

Forward index to LGPN IIIA

<http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/online/downloads/documents/namfor3a.pdf>

Alpha rho gamma omicron sigma - Argos

I remember that the submitter wanted to be from Sparta. It will take some research but it should be possible to make the names compatible. I have seen names from 400 B.C. used in the Byzantine era and still in use in modern Greece.

Uh oh, the submitter checked one of THOSE boxes. It may not be possible to fix this within minor changes.

[Device] No conflict found. The tridents are hard to identify. The sea wolf looks per bend sinister argent and vert.

**Comment by Ioannes Dalassenos on 2010/06/01 22:32:00 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/01 22:40:11 CDT*

<http://www.pbw.kcl.ac.uk/pbw/apps/>

Gives six examples of Argyros

(spelled Ἀργυρόν, Ἀργυρῶ, or from Latin chronicles as Argiro)

No Argos.

I'm finding references to Argos as the name of a city in Greece, a hundred-eyed giant, and as a demigod (son of Zeus and Niobe) who allegedly founded said city, and also as the faithful hound who dies as Odysseus enters his hall in disguise. Fortunately, Argos is also the name of the shipwright who built the Argo in which the Argonauts sailed, and the son of Jason and Medea. So it's at least attributed to normal humans, even if not a historical one.

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/06/02 15:48:10 CDT:**

[Name] Indeed, probably cannot be fixed within minor changes.

Liddell and Scott, *An Intermediate Greek Lexicon*, s.n. <Sparte> say that <Spartiates> (Sigma-pi-alpha-rho-tau-iota-alpha-tau-eta-sigma) is an ethnic adjective meaning 'Spartan' which appears in Euripides and Thucydides, and in the Ionic dialect.

Thus <Argos Spartiates> would be a good classical Greek name. (I don't have a lexicon that covers Byzantine Greek, but my guess from L&S is <Spartenos> is either a very corrupted "from Sparta", or more likely an occupational "the rope maker".)

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/09 12:54:59 CDT:**

Try to contact the submitter to get the no major changes lifted. It's a nice name to have to return for such a stupid reason.

**Comment by Elsbeth Anne Roth (Clarion) on 2010/07/01 12:58:22 CDT:**

Or at least allow changes to the byname. I think he cares most about the given name.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/27 21:20:05 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/27 21:21:17 CDT*

[Device] Consider identifiability. Although it's a "neutral" charge, everything that makes this identifiable as a *seawolf* lacks contrast with the field. IMO even the full-sized parent graphic looks like a demi-wolf issuant at almost any distance.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/28 03:25:04 CDT:**

I looked at the full size graphic and the tridents are even worse. They are drawn too thin and half obscured by the sea wolf. There is a good deal of black mixed in with the Or tridents. This may be caused by coloring with a yellow highlighter and the black ink from the copied page is bleeding into the image.

Vert against azure isn't the worst contrast (they could have used purple on azure). However, it does add to the overall problem of identifiable issues.

You could draw the tridents a bit wider, make sure the ink doesn't bleed when coloring, draw the sea wolf a bit smaller, and consider better contrast.

Tostig, would gules be a better field choice for this for contrast?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/28 12:11:32 CDT:**

[Device] I would think changing from an azure to a gules field would help the identifiability issues. Green does not share a pigment with red like blue does. Will draw up a sample over the weekend at Warlord and post it for comments.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/05 11:13:46 CDT:**

I had the time this morning to do a vector graphic and try some various color combos.

I used the Maserati heraldic trident and thickened the shaft a lot. Repositioning the wolf limbs and tail to avoid the tridents also helped.

If desired, I can easily supply other color alternates since I have the vector.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 18:49:02 CDT:**

Thank you for the graphics (My graphics files died along with my laptop last weekend). Even in the micro-mini emblazons I could identify a sea-X when gules was used as one of the tinctures.

**Comment by Kevin Keary on 2010/07/08 11:49:48 CDT:**

I agree the sea-wolf should be blazoned 'per bend sinister argent and vert', and that the tridents are too thin. I think the size of the sea-wolf might be better remedied by reducing thickness of the bordure just a bit. (We usually have to suggest the artist widen bordures. Go figure.) This is bordering on "Argent, an inescutcheon azure charged with..." IMO. I think both would be better handled by 'advising the submitter' rather than returning. The poor contrast between the tail and the field, however, if you all decide is a deal breaker, would require a return.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:18:30 CDT:**

[Name] No conflicts found.

[Device] We agree that there should be better contrast here.

**College Action:**

**Name:** An attempted was made to contact the submitter to see if they would accept <Argos Spartiates> and no response received. This will is forwarded to Laurel as submitted with a request to help resolve any temporal disparity. If the submitter responds stating a preference for Spartiates then the LoI will be updated with his information.

**Device:** Forward to Laurel. This is technically a neutral field and there is some contrast, though not great.

**3. Cadhla Ua Cellacháin. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Badge.**

*(Fieldless) On a goutte vert a mushroom argent.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/03 19:21:46 CDT:**

[Badge] Consider the rebalaon "(Fieldless) On a goutte d'huile a mushroom argent." Gouttes have special names for each tincture.

I don't believe a goutte is a shape qualifying under RfS X.4j(ii) to make only a change of type to the tertiary sufficient for a CD. Fortunately, that doesn't seem necessary. I see it as 2CD clear versus both "(Fieldless) On a goutte d'huile a fleur-de-lis Or." (Jacques de Fairmont, Badge, Oct 2004) and "(Fieldless) A goutte d'huile." (Juturna di Parma, Badge, July 1991)

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/06/04 07:52:00 CDT:**

There is a mnemonic for remembering the special names of gouts. It can be found in several places, including one of Modar's pages at <http://www.modaruniversity.org/Songs.htm>:

The Sangue des Goutes

by Iulstan Sigewealding

(A filk of the song "Do, Re, Mi" from the movie "The Sound of Music")

D'eau: a goutte, a silver goutte.

D'or: a drop of golden sun.

D'huile: a name for olive gouttes.

Poix: a pitch-drop on the run.

Sangue: a needle-prick that's bled.

Larmes: the tears of blue that flow.

Vin: a drink with thou and bread

That will bring us back to d'eau d'eau d'eau d'eau ...

What's missing is the last part as I learned it: "Now you've learned just what to say; use the tinctures anyway."

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/06/22 15:35:07 CDT:**

"The terms d'eau, de sang, &c., are not always employed when blazoning Gouttes; it is equally correct, and, at the same time, more simple, to blazon Gouttes by their Tinctures. Thus the accompanying example might be blazoned as Argent; gutté de larmes, or Argent; gutté azure. I am strongly in favour of the latter method." (John E. Cussans, Handbook of Heraldry, 1882, p. 75)

I am, too (strongly in favor of the latter method).

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/09 12:12:26 CDT:**

[Badge] No conflict found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:19:25 CDT:**

No conflicts found.

College Action:

Badge: Forward to Laurel.

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#### 4. Detlef von Jägerhof. (Raven's Fort, Barony of) New Name Change.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 00:18:54 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 12:43:59 CDT*

[Name] The submitter originally registered Detlef Linus von Marburg in November 1990 and changed to Detlef von Marburg in September 1992. No conflict found.

Detlef is registered as a given name with a German locative. The new byname is also a German locative so the grandfather clause allows him to use the first name.

Bahlow, Dictionary of German Names [Edda Gentry translation] s.n. Jagdspieß has Jaghethus 'hunting lodge' from 1409.

The byname in Middle High German might refer to a hunter's estate or to a farm of someone named Jager. The umlaut isn't always used in the medieval period. Hof usually refers to a farm or estate.

There are many issues with the name. All of them can be resolved but probably not quickly enough to prevent a return.

First the submitter checked no major changes. If we have to change a word from modern German to Middle High German this should be enough to get it returned as a major change due to language.

The German sites in the documentation look like official sites for the local governments. The building dates from period and they should know the local history better than we do. However, the name may be normalized to a modern spelling. I am almost sure it is.

So you can either find the place in a period document or construct the name in Middle High German.

Both the words are period so it's a matter of providing examples to establish the pattern of construction.

It can be done but it's very time intensive with commentary periods getting shorter. I can translate the web sites, which will have to be done to use them in OSCAR. It will take some time to look through my sources, which are in German and aren't indexed. It will also require the Middle High German Dictionary. I can read German but much slower than English so I will revisit this one after finishing the rest of this month's heraldry work.

The Arkell vom Copphus ruling gives good guidelines on when to use the article in a German locative. Proper names take only the preposition von. Generic locatives take von + article 'the' in dative case that matches the gender of the noun. If we document this as a proper noun place-name it shouldn't need the article. If we take the route of constructing a hof owned by a hunter or someone named Jager it may need the article.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 04:10:56 CDT:**

Note for new heralds: The "grandfather clause" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#2.5>) makes it possible for someone to use again a name phrase she's registered in the past even though it doesn't meet current standards for registration. That's all it does. It doesn't magically make a phrase acceptable for use in combination with any and every documentable phrase you might come up with, and it doesn't free the College from its responsibility to evaluate any submitted name, in its entirety, for its compliance with the Rules for Submissions. [Precedent says you can't register a name combining English and Byzantine Greek phrases, for example ([http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2003/01/03-01lar.html#G\\_CALONTIR\\_26](http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2003/01/03-01lar.html#G_CALONTIR_26)), or a name with both masculine and feminine phrases (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1994/06/lar.html>). That doesn't change just because you've registered one of the phrases before.] So when you invoke the grandfather clause, you must still submit whatever documentation you can for the grandfathered element. Here, we need to know what language and gender "Detlef" is, for instance, and whether any information is available about when it came into use as a name, before we can determine whether it's compatible with the submitted byname.

There are several problems with the documentation for the byname.

First, the cited sources say that the building in Dresden modernly known as "Der Jägerhof" was built between 1569 and 1617, after August of Saxony decided to convert the site (formerly home to an Augustinian monastery that had been dissolved as part of the Reformation movement) into a hunting

lodge. But they don't say when the name came into use (in any form, much less in this particular spelling).

Second, no evidence has been submitted that literal toponymic bynames were in use in late-16th-century Saxony or anywhere else the building would've been well-enough known to be referenced in one.

Third, even if there is a compatible context in which such toponymics were used, no evidence has been submitted that such were ever based on the names or descriptions of individual buildings (especially buildings that were neither public nor entirely private, like a lodge used by the Elector).

And finally, while "Der Jägerhof" is, indeed, currently used as the name of a building in Dresden, "jägerhof" appears more usually to be a common noun. The situation seems analogous to "The Cloisters" in New York or "The Library" in any small town in America. Given that fact, I'm not at all sure that "von Jägerhof" is properly constructed. It seems more likely that the definite article would be required, giving us "von der Jägerhof" or the contracted "vom Jägerhof". (Of course, this point is moot until the appropriateness of using "Jägerhof" at all has been established.)

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:22:01 CDT:**  
No conflicts found.

#### College Action:

**Name:** Returned for lack of documentation that the language name of the building is period. Proof that the building is period is not the same as there is no indication of what the name of the building was when it was first built and construction.

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#### 5. Dyrfinna Geirsdottir. (Seawinds, Shire of) New Device.

*Vert, an annulo of eight wolf's pawprints in annulo and a bordure Or.*

#### Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/01 21:10:05 CDT:

I actually think the way the prints are drawn that they are unidentifiable. On the colored version all I see is some triangles in a variety of orientations if I lean back in my desk chair just a little.

A natural wolf pawprint looks like a squashed triangle, four ovals, and the clawtips. For instance, see:

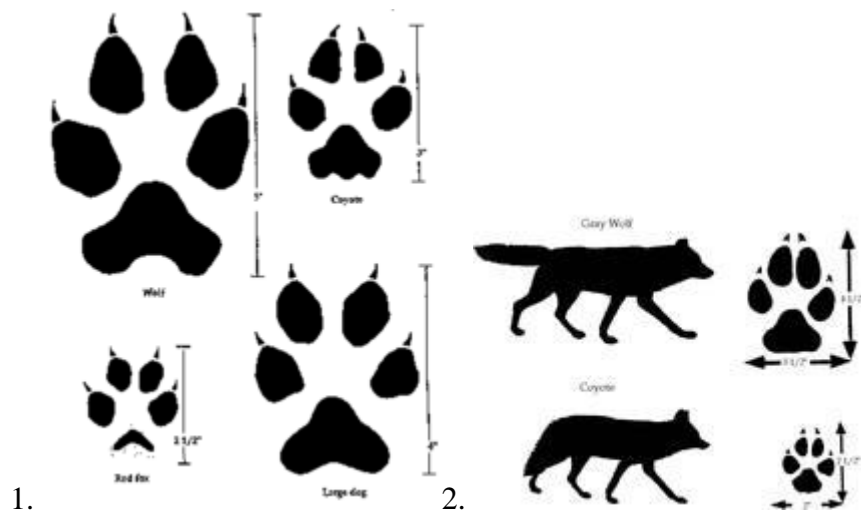
<http://www.bear-tracker.com/wolves.html>

[http://icwdm.org/Images/wolf/Wolves\\_img\\_3.jpg](http://icwdm.org/Images/wolf/Wolves_img_3.jpg)

<http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/livestock/sheep/facts/coydog2.htm#Tracks%20at%20Site>

February 1983 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1983/02/83-02lr.htm>) -- "A digigrade paw print is a digigrade paw print to anybody other than a naturalist. In heraldry, we do not distinguish between paw prints of wolves, bears, cats, lions, or dogs, although you can add the specification to the blazon."

December 2005 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2005/12/05-12lar.html>) -- "the use of a pawprint is one step from period practice."



**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 04:11:35 CDT:**

I concur with your concerns about identifiability.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 05:10:11 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/04 05:18:25 CDT*

I went ahead and drew up the design using a better paw print.

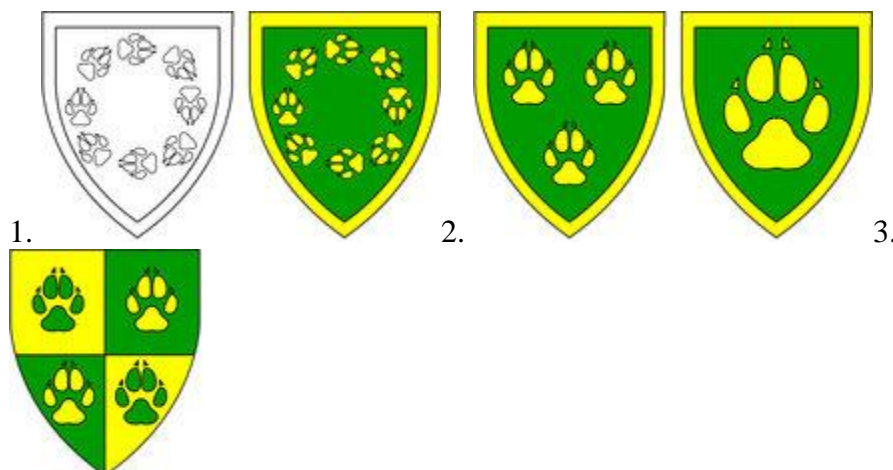
One pawprint becomes instantly recognizable as a pawprint.

Eight of them in annulo might be a circle of rocks, or flowers, or bezants, or any other vaguely roundish shapes.

Out of curiosity, I also tried using just three prints, in the default orientation, and it still is a jumble visually - those could be mistaken for garbs or linden leaves when viewed at a distance. When you get multiple prints on a field, the charge loses identifiability.

You could put four pawprints on a quartered field, one to each quarter, because the quarters help define which print is what. But all on a solid field is visually hard to understand.

Are there any precedents about using complex multipart charges such as pawprints, especially in orle or strewn?





**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/04 20:00:10 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/09 11:32:24 CDT*

Yes, we register pawprints as strewn charges. In this case they are even counterchanged. [December 2009 LoAR, R-Caid] Lorissa du Griffin. Badge. Per pale argent and sable all semy of paw prints counterchanged, a bordure vert.

No conflicts found.

It must be remembered that pawprints have not been found in period armory. This is why they get a step from period practice. This arrangement of the pawprints in orle requires them to be inverted and in orientations that are difficult to recognize. The issue of whether this gives it a second step from period is an issue for Wreath.

However the identity issues with the prints on this submission are enough to return it for a redraw.

These are the two most recent rulings on pawprints in general. It seems they have to be drawn very carefully to be identifiable.

[April 2009 LoAR, R-Northshield] Fearghus mac Aonghais. Device. Gules, on a chevron argent, three paw prints sable.

This device is returned for conflict against Patrick Loch Mer, Gules, upon a chevron argent a morningstar with chain in chevron sable. There is a single CD for multiple changes to the tertiary group.

This was an appeal of a kingdom return, which return was based on violation of the following precedent:

There were some other concerns about the artwork. Pawprints do not show this degree of disarticulation in nature: generally the 'toes' may be separated from the 'pads' but there is no separation between the joints of the toes in the pawprint. This emblazon shows too many separate pieces of the toes to be a pawprint. Charges should be drawn either in a period heraldic stylization (where available) or in a recognizable naturalistic style. Since pawprints are not found in period heraldry, it is all the more important that they be drawn recognizably.

[Dagun Karababagai, 07/2002, R-Atenveldt]

The submitter argued that the precedent was misapplied because it was a ruling on bear pawprints. The precedent does not address bear's pawprints, it addresses the general case. If rulings are specific to a particular variant of a type, they will clearly address that variant. The precedent is, therefore, applicable to this submission.

The submitter argued that, without reference to the original artwork, the precedent should not have been applied, since the precedent uses 'comparative' language. The submitter should be aware that, not only does Laurel have copies of all submissions which are made available to submissions heralds upon request, but that commenters have copies of the letters of intent and that many of them store them for reference. Also, the armory referred to in the precedent is available at the Atenveldt submissions website (<http://atensubmissions.nexiliscom.com/3-2002loi.shtml>)

The submitter argued that the precedent allows naturalistic depiction of prints, and supplies documentation. This documentation includes only drawings of the prints, not actual pictures of badger prints. If actual badger prints have a similar pattern to the depicted artwork, we may consider registering this depiction.

The submitter provided images of recent registrations of pawprints. The two images which

are actual submissions paperwork do not suffer from the 'disjoint' problem, the other is from an online roll of arms which frequently uses redrawn images. Therefore, they are irrelevant to the appeal.

There is a step from period practice for the use of pawprints.

[June 2009 LoAR R-Outlands] Mary Champernowne. Device. Per bend sinister argent and azure, a winged cat sejant sable and three cat pawprints argent.

The charges intended to be pawprints in this device are not recognizable as such. From any distance, they appear to be roundels due to the miniscule toes. Section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submission, Identification Requirement, requires that "Elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." Since these are not, they may not be registered.

Please inform the submitter that the use of pawprints is considered a step from period practice.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/05 09:05:08 CDT:**

Huh. I'm unsurprised. Though while looking at this the first time I found one severely "disjointed" looking pawprint on a Canadian device.

I am glad to see that the identifiability of the charge has been addressed. As I have gotten older, if I don't switch out to my driving glasses and lean back in a chair I get a GREAT preview of identifiability of charges, and as I mentioned, the animal prints just turn into hash pretty fast.



1.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 09:17:38 CDT:**

[Device] Thanks to the excellent Precedent search by Magnus, the identifiability issue can be addressed in Kingdom rather than by the CoA. IMO the Champernowne Return could be used word-for-word with "triangles" replacing "roundels".

If redrawn, I see "Vert, in annulo eight (wolf) paw prints within a bordure Or" as X2 clear versus "Vert, in annulo six bees within a bordure Or." (Gisella Lisabetta Venier, Device, October 2004). Bees are period charges rather than a SFPP.

[Administrative] Was the Gulf War Consultation Table a full-service one? If so, is Ansteorra responsible for the re-draw? If not, can the submitter be contacted?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/26 06:52:48 CDT:**

[Device] Below is the OSCAR graphic for the Badge of Lorissa du Griffin cited by Magnus. It has four full prints and eight partial/half ones.



**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/26 07:20:06 CDT:**

[Device] Whenever I glance at the graphics provided by Gunnvor I get the initial impression that the first pair are of a wreath rather than charges in annulo. Am not sure if *in annulo eight paw prints (palewise)* would give a similar impression. I agree with Magnus, however, that identifiability issues resulting from arrangement in an equally well drawn resubmission need to be decided by Wreath.

**Comment by Sorchá ni Fhaoláin on 2010/06/17 19:32:26 CDT:**

Although I agree with the comments on identifiability and Tostig's reblazon, I thought I should mention that on first look at emblazon, I did think "paw prints" though I assumed bear.

By Magnus' contributions, it is clear that we must be hypervigilant in cases of paw prints for identifiability.

**Comment by Kevin Keary on 2010/07/08 12:09:49 CDT:**

Me, too. Word for word.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:23:23 CDT:**

Bad grammar: things in annulo form an annulet. I'd have called this simply "eight pawprints in annulo". No conflicts found.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/07/07 16:16:34 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/07/07 16:17:30 CDT*

I'd expect "eight pawprints in annulo" to be in their default orientations, as are the keys in saltire ([http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001415/image\\_197](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001415/image_197)), the escallops in cross ([http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001430/image\\_261](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001430/image_261)), and (perhaps most tellingly) the birds in orle ([http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001649\\_00025](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00001649_00025)) in the period emblazons I've uploaded. These are--what?--"in annulo annulowise"?



**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/07/07 22:07:42 CDT:**

[Device] (Responding to Sable Crane) The charges in "... an annulet of eight pawprints ..." would be in thier default orientations. The charges in "... eight pawprints in annulo ..." has them oriented as well. For both blazon patterns in one device see <http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/21#1> (Alisone McCay, Device, Nov 2009) "Azure, three natural dolphins naiant in annulo argent within an orle of plates."

Your illustrations show (fig 1) a saltire of five keys (normally blazoned "five keys 2,1,2"), (fig 2) a lozenge of four escallops (normally blazoned "four escallops 1,2,1") and (fig 3) "an orle of martlets".

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/07/08 03:50:41 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/07/08 03:52:26 CDT*

Are you talking about period blazons? Because what you wrote doesn't accurately reflect established S.C.A. practice.

There are only eight blazons in the online O&A using "an annulet of" to describe a group of separate charges. None of them involve a specific number. (Instead, they say things like, "an annulet of thorns".) There are hundreds of pieces of armory using defined numbers of separate charges "in annulo". But while some of the armory for which the registered blazons use the phrase without modifiers like "points to base" or "head to tail" shows them rotated relative to one another (<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=9781>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=6421>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=11083>), plenty of others show them in their default orientations (<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=1481>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=3270>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=11442>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=10452>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=2086>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=8168>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=10426>).

There are eleven instances of "in saltire five" in the online O&A. One piece of armory using that blazon is visible on OSCAR (<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=13136>). It shows the charges arranged just as are the keys in the emblazon above. There is only one instance of "a saltire of" discrete charges. And there is only one of "two, one, and two", none of "two, one, two", "2, 1, and 2", or "2, 1, 2".

There are one hundred seven blazons in the online O&A that include "in cross four". OSCAR offers emblazons for four (<http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=12101>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=945>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=8283>, <http://oscar.sca.org/index.php?action=145&id=2082>). In all cases the arrangement is as above. There are two registered blazons using "one, two, and one", one "one, two, one", and none "1, 2, 1", "1, 2, and 1", or "a lozenge of [charges]".

There are twenty pieces of armory in the online O&A using "in orle" to describe the positions of a definite number of separate charges (as in "eight crescents in orle"). There are six using "an orle" to do the same (as in "an orle of eight crescents"). (It's not relevant to the current discussion, but "an orle" is preferred when the number is not specified, as in "an orle of crescents". There are a few hundred of those, and only only two using "in orle" alone for that [as in "holly leaves in orle"] and five using both [as in "an orle of leaves in orle"].)

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/07/09 23:24:11 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/07/10 05:13:03 CDT*

(Responding to Coblaith) I'm talking about modern blazoning style. Blazoning is an art, but as a general rule an arrangement clause goes before the charge type and an orientation clause follows it. As with repetitive successive tinctures in a blazon, if the arrangement and orientation clauses are of the same type the arrangement clause is usually omitted. Thus, shortening "... an annulet of three dolphins haurient in annulo" to "... three dolphins haurient in annulo" is analogous to blazoning "... a delf and a chief argent" instead of "... a delf argent and a chief argent". *My personal blazoning preference is to use the article "a(n)" to emphasize arrangement and the preposition "in" to emphasize orientation rather than indefinite/discrete number of charges you inferred -- the latter is never a matter requiring additional clarity. Not many other people make that distinction, but IMO it makes for a cleaner blazon style.* Regardless, we register the emblazon and not the blazon, and numerous registrations have been reblazoned over the years as our knowledge increases. *[Edit 7/10: In retrospect, I find the italicized sentences above inconsistent with the common placement patterns blazoned as "in chief/base" and my own proposed blazons using "in fess". For (Fig 1) Sable Crane is right in saying the charges are "in saltire". I stand corrected. (Fig 2) however can only be described as either "in lozenge" or "one, two and one". Four charges can be blazoned as "in cross", but they must be rectangular enough to give the impression of the four arms of the cross and have orientation modifiers such as "points/tails/etc to center" in the blazon. Five charges are needed to give the same impression when charges such as escallops are used.]*

The *period* blazons I found for (Fig 3) are "burle d'argent et d'azur a merloz de goules bordeand" (Le Counte de Valence [William de Lusignan], Walford's Roll Part 1 [C-72], ca. 1275) found at <http://perso.modulonet.fr/briantimms1/rolls/WalfordsC1.html> and "burle d'argent et d'asur ove la bordure des merloz de gules" (Will'm de Valence [Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke] Glover's Roll - B1, Cooks's Version Part 1 [B-23], ca. 1252) found at <http://perso.modulonet.fr/briantimms1/rolls/gloversB1.htm>. (Two different period blazons for the same Family Arms? Who'd a thunk it possible?) The sites have source blazons from the Rolls, modern blazon equivalents and interpretive emblazons. A quick scan shows there are three items (C-79, C-84 and C-90) with the blazon pattern "an orle of ..." in addition to "Barry of ten argent and azure a bordure of martlets gules" for William de Lusignan in Part 1 of the Walford Roll and one item (B-40) in addition to "Barry of ten argent and azure an orle of martlets gules" for Aymer de Valence in Part 1 of Glover's Roll.

**College Action:****Device:** Returned for redraw due to lack of identifiability of the paw prints.**6. Emmelina de Medeland. (Namron, Barony of) New Name and Device.***Argent, a chevron sable between two butterflies purpure and a lion sable.***Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 01:16:50 CDT:***Last edited on 2010/06/09 10:53:13 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Emmeline - Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames - Emmeline by Talan Gwynek

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Emmeline>

Emmelina 1154-89 Emblem

de Medeland - The header is wrong. The correct reference is Reaney & Wilson s.n. Meadland has Walter de Medeland from 1279.

[Device] The conflicts were not conflicts. The purpure appeared to be sable when I looked at the emblazon.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/05/27 21:14:00 CDT:**

[Device] Since the butterflies are purpure, I see a 2nd CD for change to half the tincture of the secondary charge group versus both Sabine ("Argent, a chevron between three chalices inverted sable.") and Bjarki ("Argent, a chevron between two Maltese crosses and an axe sable.") added to the one for change of type noted by Magnus. I agree there's probably not another CD for change of orientation versus Sabine since inverting animals is NPS.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/28 03:31:10 CDT:**

The butterflies are purpure? I checked the blazon and that is what is says. They sure look sable in the mini emblazon. In that case the second CD for change of tincture would clear them. It is nice when conflicts turn out to not conflict.

**Comment by Elsbeth Anne Roth (Clarion) on 2010/07/01 15:22:31 CDT:**

I think it is your monitor -- they are clearly purpure on my monitor.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 09:34:30 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/06 08:41:35 CDT*

[Device] With three types of charges on the field, this is not simple armory. Even so, no conflicts observed due to the purpure/sable tincture division of the secondary charge group.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:24:17 CDT:**

[Device] The chevron should be drawn with a constant width. At its narrowest, this is perhaps overgenerous, but acceptable. No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

Name: Forwarded to Laurel after correcting the surname documentation.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

**7. Finnacán Dub. (Wiesenfeuer, Barony of) New Badge.**

*(Fieldless) In pale a sprig of three holly leaves vert fructed gules conjoined to a chalice vert.*

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 09:40:28 CDT:**

[Badge] No conflicts observed, including the submitters own device "Argent, in pale a sprig of three holly leaves vert fructed gules conjoined to a chalice vert, a bordure sable." (Finnacán Dub, Device, April 2001).

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 23:08:32 CDT:**

[Badge] No conflict found.

**College Action:**

Badge: Forwarded to Laurel.



**8. Godwin of Edington. (Stargate, Barony of) Resubmitted Joint Badge.**

*(Fieldless) A dragon's jambe erased bendwise Or sustaining a cross crosslet fleury concave argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 01:24:25 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/09 10:34:04 CDT*

[Badge] Ellisena de Bayonne registered September of 1984 (via Ansteorra). No conflict found.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 09:47:37 CDT:**

[Badge] The element relying on the grandfather clause is a part of "Or, a winged sea-dragon erect vert and on a chief gules a cross crosslet fleury concave argent." (Ellisena de Bayonne, Device, March 1988). No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/17 18:04:26 CDT:**

The March, 2004 (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2004/03/04-03lar.html#266>) LoAR says, "The term concave, as found in a few previous SCA registrations, appears to apply to a cross that is somewhat nowy lozengy (or nowy of a lozenge).. . . Because the blazon term concave is not well-defined in real-world or SCA armory, it should be avoided in the future."

I know we're relying on the grandfather clause, here, and the original registration has not yet been reblazoned (as some others using "concave" have been) to eliminate the term. But it's something to be aware of.

I, for one, would be very comfortable with "nowy lozengy" in this case. . . the only notable rounding on the outer crosslets looks like part of the curve on the underside of the florettes, and that at the central juncture is almost completely obscured by the dragon's "fingers".

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/20 16:34:52 CDT:**

[Badge] The submitter may not be comfortable with the reblazon given the origin of the charge. Alden, can you ask her about it?

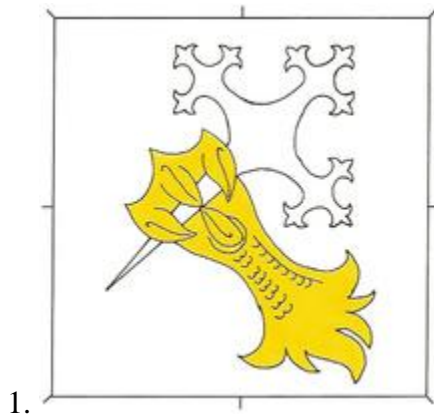
[Aside] If memory serves, Ellisena's cross is taken from the charms given to early members of House Weir. Based on the crosss in "Per bend wavy azure and bendy wavy argent and azure, in sinister chief a cross crosslet flory argent." (William of Weir, Device, Nov 1980), the jeweler who designed them made it slightly concave to increase the strength.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/06/22 15:44:33 CDT:**

I think there may be an identifiability problem. I, for one, did not think "dragon's jambe" until after reading the blazon. And even after reading the blazon, I continue to see some kind of bird's head affronty erased holding the cross in its beak. RfS VIII.3. requires that: "Elements must be used in a design so as to preserve their individual identifiability. Identifiable elements may be rendered unidentifiable by significant reduction in size, marginal contrast, excessive counterchanging, voiding, or fimbriation, or by being obscured by other elements of the design." I think the last phrase - "being obscured by other elements of the design" - applies here.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/26 07:59:38 CDT:**

[Badge] Less of both co-primary charges *were* obscured in the original submission (graphic below). Unlike al-Jamal, probably due to the bendwise orientation, my initial impression of the charge in base was a "(birdish) jambe erased".



1.

**Comment by Kevin Keary on 2010/07/08 12:42:00 CDT:**

I can see seeing it as a raptor's claw, but to me it's clearly a grasping appendage of some sort (and dragon's certainly fits the best) clutching the cross the same way martial artist wannabes did those silly four-bladed knives back in the seventies. I like it.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/26 07:33:47 CDT:**

[Administrative] The original joint badge was listed (Aseteorra 2-24-2009 LoI #15) in OSCAR under "Godwin of Eddington and Ellisena de Bayonne".

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:25:57 CDT:**

Some of us couldn't make out what this was without the blazon. Ellisena should be listed as the co-owner in the header, if she is the co-owner; otherwise if she isn't the co-owner, the grandfather clause regarding her cross will not apply.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/07/08 07:30:06 CDT:**

She will be listed if the badge is forwarded at the kingdom decision meeting.

College Action:

Badge: Forward to Laurel.

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**9. Gwener Lovelady. (Raven's Fort, Barony of) New Name.**
**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 05:31:01 CDT:**

Note for new heralds: You must give enough information in your citations to allow commenting heralds to look up the info to which you refer. When you're dealing with a dictionary, that means listing the headword under which it was found.

Even if family-crests.com were a scholarly source upon which we could rely, we'd have here documentation of "Gwener" only as the name of a goddess. RfS VI.2

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#6.2>) prohibits the use of names that claim or imply the user has powers she does not possess, including names for divine or mythological figures that were never used by humans.

Tangwystyl verch Morgant Glasvryn's "Constructing 13th Century Welsh Names"

(<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/welsh13.html>) offers "Gwen" and "Gwerith" as 13th-century feminine Welsh given names. The same author's "A Simple Guide to Constructing 16th Century Welsh Names (in



English Contexts)" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/welsh16.html>) offers "Gwen" as 16th-century feminine Welsh given names recorded by English-speaking people, and her "Women's Names in the First Half of 16th Century Wales" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/>) "Gwen", "Gwenne", "Gwervyl", "Gwerfyl", "Gwirvill", and "Gwyrevell". Heather Rose Jones' "Snapshot of a Cantref: The Names and Naming Practices in a Mawddwy Court Roll of 1415-16" gives "Gwerful" as a 15th-century feminine Welsh given name recorded in a Latin-language document. That's as close as I could get to "Gwener" with the resources I had handy.

I looked for "Lovelady" in Bardsley online, and found it at

<http://www.archive.org/stream/adictionaryengl01bardgoog#page/n516/mode/1up>. It's its own headword, is described as, "A curious name, but doubtless a mutilation of some local surname," and is given in only one dated example, "Ann Lovelady, of Sephton, 1679". That's three-quarters of a century after the end of our period. There's no mention of its being Welsh. [Sephton is in Lancashire ([http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/place\\_page.jsp?p\\_id=10889](http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/place/place_page.jsp?p_id=10889)), nowhere close to Wales]. If the "information" in the summary came from somewhere else in the book or from some other source, we need to know where. As it stands, there's no support here for the byname.

The online Middle English Dictionary, s.n. "ladie" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24557>) dates "Gilbert de Lauedyloue" to 1284. The same entry gives "lauedy" and "lady" as variants of the same word, the former earlier than the latter (which seems to show up in the late 14th century). The entry on "love (n.(1))" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED26245>) shows "loue" as a variant of "love", and dates "Thomas Louecok" to 1318 and "Joahannes Lovecok" to 1327, supporting the idea that the two might be used interchangeably. That probably gets you to "Ladylove", as plausible 14th-century variant of the attested 13th-century "Lauedyloue".

Under "love (n.(1))" there are also a variety of bynames beginning with "Love-", some of which ("Lovegod", "Louesune", "Loustepson", "Lovechild") seem to support the possibility that "Lovelady" is a reasonable constructed byname, reflecting either veneration of Mary (as "Our Lady") or affection for some human woman. And then there's just plain "Love", which is as a byname dated in various spellings to the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 05:47:58 CDT:**

I see we are both awake and thinking in much the same vein. Carry on, good sir! ;-)

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/04 22:40:17 CDT:**

There is no need to resort to constructing it.

Middle English Nicknames page 125 s.n. Lovelavedy has Ad. Lovelady from 1327.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 05:47:00 CDT:**

To start, as the name is presented, if it actually had the submitter's meaning of "Venus, goddess of love, lady of love" it would probably fall afoul of RfS VI.2 "Names Claiming Powers" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#6.2>).

I am *\*really\** dubious about the given name here. The source cited doesn't list the name anywhere that I am finding, and even if it did so I doubt it (a) has a date and (b) is in any way reliable.

Wiktionary (<http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Gwener>) shows <Gwener> as a Breton word derived from Latin <Venus>, <Veneris> and defines it as the word for Friday or the planet Venus.

The submitter allows major changes, so I'd think it might be good to go with an actual Welsh woman's name, perhaps <Gwenhever> or <Gwen> (see below).

Tangwystyl has the 14th c. Welsh woman's name <Gwen>

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh13.html>

<Gwerful>, <Gwenhwyfar> 15th c.

<http://www.heatherrosejones.com/names/welsh/mawddwy1415.html>

<Gwen>, <Gwenlliana>, <Gwenllyan>, <Gwenhwyvar>, <Gwervyl>, <Gwerfyl> 16th c.

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welsh16.html>

<Gwenlliana>, <Gwenlliam>, <Gwenllyan>, <Guenllean>, <Gwellian>, <Gwenllyen>, <Gwen>, <Gwenne>, <Gwenhwyfar>, <Gwenhwyvar>, <Guinevere>, <Guinivere>, <Gwenhever>, <Gwenheyvar>, <Gwenhover>, <Gwenover>, <Gwenwever>, <Gwynwever>, <Gwervyl>, <Gwerfyl>, <Gwirvill>, <Gwyrevell> 16th c.

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/welshWomen16/given.html>

The surname <Lovelady> is just not Welsh. It's probably perfectly documentable as an English surname. A quick Google netted me this (<http://www.surnamedb.com/Surname/Lovelady>):

"Last name: Lovelady. This curious surname, now chiefly recorded in the north western English county of Lancashire, is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and is an interesting example of that sizeable group of early European surnames that were gradually created from the habitual use of nicknames. These nicknames were originally given with reference to a variety of personal characteristics, such as physical attributes or peculiarities, mental and moral characteristics, and to habits of dress and behaviour. The derivation, in this instance, is from the Middle English 'lufe' (Olde English pre 7th Century 'leof'), love, with 'ladie', lady, denoting a philanderer, or a man particularly attentive to the desires of women.... In 1314, one Adam Loveladi was noted in the Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and in 1692, the marriage of Anne Lovelady to James Goore took place at Formby, Lancashire. The first recorded spelling of the family name is shown to be that of Adam Luvelavedy, which was dated 1297, in the 'Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield', Yorkshire, during the reign of King Edward I, known as 'The Hammer of the Scots', 1272 - 1307."

If accurate, this would mean that the surname would not be a good match for a Welsh name from all the way across the landmass, but it would likely still be registrable, but I bet as a weirdness.

#### **Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 18:28:17 CDT:**

[December 2001 LoAR, A-Atlantia] "Luce Antony Venus. Name.

Submitted as Lucia Antony de Venise, the submitter requested authenticity for 16th C England and allowed any changes. Lucia was documented from Withycombe to 1196-1428. The College found only the form Luce in the 16th C. As one example, this spelling is dated to 1538 on p. 1 of Irvine Gray and J. E. Gethyn-Jones, ed., *The Registers of the Church of St. Mary's, Dymock, 1538-1790* (The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, 1960). By the 16th C, the form Anthony is more likely than Antony as a surname. However, since Bardsley (p. 55 s.n. Anthony) dates Agnes Antonison to temp. Elizabeth I, the form Antony is plausible for this time period as well. The surname de Venise was documented as an undated header spelling in Reaney & Wilson (p. 466 s.n. Venes). However, de Venise is not listed as a header; instead, Venise is a header form. The latest

dated example in this entry is William de Venus dated to 1230. Bardsley (p. 780 s.n. Veness) dates John de Venuz to 1273 and Henry Venus to 1623. Since most 16th C surnames that originally derived from locative bynames do not retain the particle de in their 16th C forms, the 1623 example of Venus is much more likely as a 16th C form than the 13th C form de Venuz. We have made these spelling changes to meet the submitter's request for authenticity. A name having two surnames was rare in the 16th C."

Bardsley, *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature* page 75 has Venus Levat married in 1631.

So Venus is found as a name at the end of period and in the gray area.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/06/22 15:48:23 CDT:**

So Venus is found as a \_sur\_name (e.g., "locative byname") at the end of period and in the gray area.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 23:00:08 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

Gwener - This is a good Welsh name but it seems to be only modern. There are several period Welsh names similar to this one to pick from.

Lovelady - Jonsjo, Jan, *Studies on Middle English Nicknames* page 125 s.n. Lovelavedy has Ad. Lovelady from 1327.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:30:28 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/07/01 18:32:24 CDT*

We too see nothing at the listed website related to "Gwener". Gruffudd has the same info the client offered, but gives no dates, which is usually an indication of strictly modern usage. Reaney & Wilson's entry for "Lovelady" is, in full: "Adam Luvelavedy 1297 Wak (Y); Adam Loveladi 1314 ib. An obvious nickname for a philanderer." The abbreviation for the source stands for Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, Yorkshire. Yorkshire is almost as far as you can get from Wales and still be in England. We strongly agree that it violates RfS VI.2.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Return for lack of acceptable documentation that Gwener was used as a given name in period.

**10. Hallgeirr Ólafsson. (Seawinds, Shire of) New Name and Device.**

*Per fess embattled Or and azure, 2 spears in saltire gules and a stag at gaze argent.*

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 05:52:26 CDT:**

I reviewed the name and it's formed correctly and is indeed in Geirr Bassi as cited.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 18:54:31 CDT:**

[Device] No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 12:12:35 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 22:28:23 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

[Device] No conflict found.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:33:32 CDT:**

[Name] No conflicts found.

[Device] The spears need to be drawn thicker. The numeral should be spelled out. No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

Name: Forward to Laurel.

Device: Reblazon as "Per fess embattled Or and azure, two spears in saltire gules and a stag at gaze argent." and forward to Laurel.

**11. Jeanne Marie la Verriere. (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Device Change.**

*Azure, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two Joscelyns argent belled Or, three cinquefoils argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 01:38:52 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 12:08:54 CDT*

[Device] Jeanne Marie la Verriere was registered in October of 1996 (via Caid). The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 1998 (via Caid): "Azure, a tricorporate sea lion argent ermined azure."

No conflict found.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 20:16:54 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/24 21:03:09 CDT*

[Device] Consider versus "Azure, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two open books, three torches palewise argent." (Rhodri ap Hywel, Device, Jan 1999). There is a CD for change to the type of charges in *the* secondary charge group, but is this really simple armory to qualify a 2nd CD by change to type of the tertiaries under RfS X.4j(ii)?

The subission is also blazonable as "Azure, on a bend sinister between two Joscelyns argent belled Or a bend sinister sable charged with tree cinquefoils argent." and "Azure, on a bend sinister sable between two bendlets sinister three cinquefoils, all between two Joscelyns argent belled Or." Under the Feb 2010 Cover Letter Precedent 'From Wreath: Alternate Blazons and Multiple Diminutives' cited in the commentary under '12. Kata Timkin. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) Resubmitted Device.' below neither unregistrable alternate blazon (The first violates the layer limit while the second violates the rule of contrast) can be considered for conflict. Does the same apply for complexity? The four-layer reblazon has two charge types on the field while the bendlet sinister reblazon has three charge types.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 09:32:43 CDT:**

How did we get from a bend sinister to a bend?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/08 11:21:03 CDT:**

[Device] (Reponding to Magnus) I got from bend sinister to bend by being careless. The comment has been edited accordingly. THank you for spotting it.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 11:54:56 CDT:**

Don't do that to me. You will give me dyslexia with as many submissions as I am going over right now.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/23 02:49:16 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/23 02:53:09 CDT*

First, I don't think, "a bend sinister. . .between two bendlets sinister," is a valid alternate blazon, here. That would describe a bend sinister sable cotised argent, which is not what we have here. At the least, you'd need, "a bend sinister. . .between and conjoined to two bendlets sinister," since conjunction must be specified ([http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2002/08/02-08lar.html#G\\_AETHELMEARC\\_31](http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2002/08/02-08lar.html#G_AETHELMEARC_31)). And that's just ridiculous.

Second, precedent holds that it is possible to "blazon your way out of a style problem", provided the proffered blazon is as valid as the one under which the problem would be perceived (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2000/05/00-05lar.html#126>). In this case, the submitted blazon is at least as valid as, "on a bend sinister. . .a bend sinister". So there's no issue with the layer limit.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/23 06:55:21 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/23 19:27:39 CDT*

[Device] The alternate blazon pattern was patterned after the Cover Letter cited " ... However, *Argent, a bend Or fimbriated gules* should be interpreted as *Argent, on a bend gules a bendlet Or*. It should not be considered equivalent to *Argent, a bend Or between two bendlets gules* because the Or bend cannot lie on an argent field...."

The concern raised was not the layer limit, but whether or not the submission should be considered non-simple under RfS X.4j(ii) and thus open to conflict.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/23 13:58:00 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/23 14:00:47 CDT*

Ah! Well, in that case I'd say the relevant precedent comes from the April, 1998 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1998/04/lar.html>):

"There is a well-established rule that one cannot blazon one's way out of a conflict. As a general rule this is true, but it should not be taken to overrule period interpretation. For example, 'Argent, a fess sable' could also be blazoned as 'Sable, a chief and a base argent'. We would not infer therefore that 'Argent, on a fess sable three eagles argent' conflicts with 'Sable, in fess three eagles argent' with only one CD for the removal of the peripheral charges. Not all possible blazons are equally plausible, and implausible blazons don't necessarily result in a conflict."

That must eliminate any concerns arising from "a bend sinister. . .between and conjoined to two bendlets argent," given its degree of unlikelihood.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/23 21:56:23 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/24 06:08:03 CDT*

Hopefully Wreath will reverse himself and agree with you. By mentioning the unlikely blazon he gave written plausibility. Please also note the Precedent you cited ends with (emphasis added) "... and implausible blazons don't *neccessarily* result in conflict" rather than "... and implausible blazons don't result in conflict." The conflict cited in the history of Kata in item #12 below shows just how crucial that word can be -- 'two scarpes' were reblazoned as 'on a bend sinister a bend sinister of the field' to give a registered submission the greatest possible protection. The same approach may apply here. IMO the submission and the potential conflict *Azure, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two open books, three torches palewise argent* (Rhodri ap Hywel, Device, Jan 1999) do not meet the spirit, and probably not the letter, of the RfS X.4j(ii) concept of

simple armory. There is as much for the eye to take in as if the bends sinister were cotised rather than fimbriated. I cannot, however, find a precedent to support or discredit that opinion.

**Comment by Elsbeth Anne Roth (Clarion) on 2010/07/01 16:23:29 CDT:**

The blazon is "A bend sinister sable conjoined to two scarpes argent" is not plausible because we don't register ordinaries conjoined that way. This is really only valid as a bend sinister fimbriated and no other blazon is likely to be considered, especially for style reasons. Thus there are only two types of charges directly on the field, no overall charges, and the item being charged is an ordinary. Therefore X.4.j.ii applies.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/06/07 06:30:41 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/07/01 18:35:05 CDT*

Although the charge first appears in the arms of Joscelyn, the CoA has never considered it a proper noun in all its previous registrations: spell it "joscelyn". No conflicts found.

**Comment by Elsbeth Anne Roth (Clarion) on 2010/07/01 16:24:27 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/07/01 16:25:03 CDT*

[Device] If one wants to be fussy about blazon grammar, there should be no comma after "Or"

**College Action:**

**Device:** Reblazon as "Azure, on a bend sinister sable fimbriated between two joscelyns argent belled Or three cinquefoils argent." and forward to Laurel.

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**12. Kata Timkin. (Eldern Hills, Barony of the) Resubmitted Device.**

*Azure, two scarpes wavy, between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 01:48:17 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 09:54:16 CDT*

[Device] Kata Timkin registered in November of 2006 (via Ansteorra). The new ruling may remove the conflicts but this version introduces new problems. The fox has been changed from the previous version. This one is difficult to identify. Guesses ranged from a squirrel or rat, to a mongoose. The waves in the scarpes are far too shallow. It looks severe enough to require a redraw.

Consider Seamus of the Cats July 1985 (via Ansteorra):

"Azure, two scarpes wavy between a tyger rampant and a lion rampant to sinister, tail nowed, Or."

There is one CD for change of type of the secondary group. There may be a second CD for changing the posture from tyger rampant to fox thing courant of half of the charges. I am not sure if this works when the other charge can't change posture. It's rather hard for garbs to be rampant. They just lie there.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/08 11:29:52 CDT:**

[Device] I see a 2nd CD versus Seamus under RfS X.4h. Changing the posture of only half the charges in a charge group on the field is worth a CD:

"h. Posture Changes - Significantly changing the posture or individual orientation of charges in any group placed directly on the field, including strewn charges or charges overall, is one clear difference.

"Changing the posture of at least half of the charges in a group is one clear difference..."

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 11:59:26 CDT:**

But do all of the charges in the group have to be able to change posture to get the half of the group CD? The fox can change posture but the garb can't do much other than just stand there.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/08 12:48:06 CDT:**

[Device] Magnus asked "... do all of the charges in the group have to be able to change posture to get the half of the group CD?" RfS X.4h does not provide examples to address the question, but a literal reading of "... Changing the posture of at least half of the charges in a group is one clear difference..." implies the answer is "no". Changing half is changing half regardless of whether or not changing everything is possible.

Without a Precedent to the contrary, a submission needs to be given the benefit of the doubt and forwarded. The only which come to mind address not giving posture changes between charges where the blazon would be meaningless (e.g roundel inverted or garb rampant)

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 19:15:18 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 11:38:54 CDT*

[Administrative] Consider pending this submission due to a recently published Precedent. The previous submission of "Azure, two scarps between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or" (LoAR Dec 2009) no longer seems to conflict with the devices of Angus Duncan Cameron or Blaise de Saint Thibaut as cited in the Submission History.

**"From Wreath: Alternate Blazons and Multiple Diminutives**

"This month, we are changing the way multiple ordinaries are considered for conflict. We have precedent which says that ordinaries of the field are not registerable. We have precedent which says that 'an ordinary charged with an ordinary' is equivalent to an ordinary of the field fimbriated, and thus not registerable. Since those two blazons are not registerable, under the precedent from the June 2006 Cover Letter which says that unregisterable blazons do not need to be considered for conflict, multiple diminutive ordinaries do not need to be conflict checked as a single underlying ordinary charged with an ordinary of the same tincture as the field.

"*Argent, two bendlets gules* should not be interpreted as *Argent, a bend argent fimbriated gules*. Nor should it be interpreted as *Argent, on a bend gules a bendlet argent*. However, *Argent, a bend Or fimbriated gules* should be interpreted as *Argent, on a bend gules a bendlet Or*. It should not be considered equivalent to *Argent, a bend Or between two bendlets gules* because the Or bend cannot lie on an argent field.

"Please see the ruling on Bella Emiliana da Monte under the Atenveldt acceptances section of this LoAR for more details." (Cover Letter, LoAR Feb 2010)

If the current submission is forwarded and registered, then the submitter would have to pay for a change of device to get what was last preferred. IMO the submitter should be provided the information and choice.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 05:25:55 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 06:42:22 CDT*

It does appear you are right and the two conflicts are no longer valid.

And the rest of the story...

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Bella Emiliana da Monte. Name and device. Argent, two chevronels azure between three roses azure barbed and seeded proper.



This device is does not conflict with the device of Conall Synclare, Argent, on a chevron between three roses azure three swallows volant contourny wings addorsed argent. Precedent says:

... the three following very dissimilar-sounding blazons can all be drawn identically, and thus should be considered heraldically equivalent: A lozenge Or charged with a lozenge gules, A lozenge Or voided gules, and A lozenge gules fimbriated Or. This heraldic equivalence will apply for any charge "simple enough to void" by the criteria stated in the Cover Letter for the November 1992 LoAR. [Cecily of Whitehaven, 06/2002, R-Æthelmeare]

and

[Returning Azure, two scarpes, in bend three sledgehammers bendwise sinister argent] This is returned for redraw; the scarpes are too thin. Blazoned on the LoI as Azure, on a bend sinister azure fimbriated between two hammers bendwise sinister a hammer bendwise sinister argent, a fimbriated bend cannot be the same tincture as the field it lies on. Such a bend appears to be two scarpes rather than a bend fimbriated. What was drawn very thin to act as fimbriation must be interpreted as scarpes - extremely thin scarpes, but scarpes nonetheless. They need to be two or three times wider on resubmission. [Odolf Liafwyn, May 2007, R-Artemisia]

and

Since the unregistrable blazon is the only blazon under which the conflict exists, this is not a conflict. [Cover Letter, June 2006]

Under the Odolf precedent, a chevron argent is not registerable on an argent field. Under the Cecily precedent, Argent, a chevron azure charged with a chevron argent and Argent, a chevron argent fimbriated azure are equivalent blazons. By the Cover Letter precedent, neither is registerable. Therefore, this armory must only be conflict checked under the interpretation two chevronels. Under that interpretation, this device is clear of Conall's armory with a CD for the change of number of primary charges and another for the removal of the tertiary charge group.

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This has been returned twice at kingdom and once at Laurel:

Originally submitted: ILoI 2006-05: Azure, a bend sinister Or, sheaf of wheat to chief Or, a fox to the sinister Or. This was returned Aug 2006 for a redraw of the bend sinister. It needs to be at least twice as thick.

Resubmitted ILoI 2008-09: Azure, a bendlet sinister between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or. Returned Dec. 2008 for a redraw. You are not allowed to have a single diminutive of an ordinary. Submitter either needs to have multiple bendlets or draw the bend wider.

Resubmitted ILoI 2009-06: Azure, two bendlets sinister between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or. Sent to Laurel as: Azure, two scarpes between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or. Returned LoAR Dec 2009: The SCA considers a conflict found under any valid blazon to be a valid conflict. This device can also be blazoned Azure, on a bend sinister between a fox courant contourny and a garb Or, a scarpe azure. Since this submission has three types of charge on the field, RfS X.4.j.ii doesn't apply here: type alone of tertiary charge counts for no difference.



There this conflicts with the device of Angus Duncan Cameron, Azure, on a bend sinister between two bells Or a claymore azure; and with the device of Blaise de Saint Thibaut, Azure, on a bend sinister between two goblets Or, an arrow inverted azure. In each case there's a CD for changing the type of the secondary charge group, but changing only the type of the tertiary charge group is not worth a second CD.

**Comment by shawn on 2010/06/16 22:50:18 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/16 22:53:19 CDT*

The submitter has assured me that holding off and waiting to see if the previous submission will be accepted is fine. She likes the previous submission better anyway.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/17 14:01:48 CDT:**

[Administrative] Katra has to resubmit what was returned yet again if she wishes to register it.

Use the same exact emblazon as what's in your files. Add a not citing the Precedent which overrules the conflicts cited in the LoAR and ask Asterisk/Bordure to put it on "Fast Track".

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/06/29 10:02:51 CDT:**

If she wants the older submission then what needs to be done is withdraw this one and appeal the one that was returned citing the new precedent. As an appeal of a Laurel decision this would automatically get fast-tracked. I just have to have the paperwork before anything can be done.

**Comment by shawn on 2010/06/30 20:11:49 CDT:**

OK Let me withdraw this submission and I am currently working on getting another set of forms colored etc to be sent up

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/06/30 22:12:10 CDT:**

Please have the submitter contact Asterisk and Bordure. An email is sufficient but proper procedure should be the submitter making the request.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/07/08 07:33:22 CDT:**

[Admin] This submission has been officially withdrawn.

**College Action:**

**Device: Withdrawn by the submitter.**

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### **13. Lemoine de Gascony. (Raven's Fort, Barony of) New Name Change.**

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 02:42:47 CDT:**

Note for new heralds: Sources saying that a structure, geographic feature, or habitation has been around for a long time and is now called [whatever] are not the same thing as sources demonstrating that "of [whatever]" or "the [whatever-ite]" is a plausible period name. In this case, the documentation should either (1) show that "de Gascony" was used as a byname in period, or (2) show that "Gascony" was used as a place name in period and that the names of similar places (i.e., regions, preferably regions in France) were used in bynames of the form "de [place name]" in the same language and cultural context at the same time.

According to Sara L. Uckleman's "Names in the 1292 Census of Paris"

(<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf>), that source includes two instances of "Gascoing" and one of "le Gascoing" as masculine descriptive bynames indicating the bearer is from Gascony. Such adjectives seem to have been the usual way to indicate regional identity in Paris at the time. The article records 65 instances of forms of "le Bourgueignon" (referencing Burgundy), 240 of "le Breton" (Brittany), 13 of forms of "le Champenois" (Champagne), 3 of forms of "lombart" and 42 of "le lombart" (Lombardy), 17 of forms of "le Lorrain" (Lorraine), 113 of "le Normant" (Normandy), 1 of "Picart" and 97 of forms of "le Picart" (Picardy), and 2 of "le prouvençal" (Province). However, while they are much less common, bynames with a "de [place name]" structure that reference regions can also be found--3 instances of forms of "de Bretaingne" (referencing Brittany), two of "de Champaingne" (Champagne), 5 of forms of "de Lorraine" (Lorraine), and 21 of forms of "de Provins" (Province), so if one could find a 13th-century French form of "Gascony", a byname combining it with "de" is a plausible option for this setting. (The source also reports 5 instances of "le Moine" and 7 of "le Moinne" as masculine bynames meaning 'the monk', incidentally.)

Minimal evidence that "de [name of region]" names remained in use in France later in period is found in Cateline de la Mor's "Sixteenth Century Norman Names" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/cateline/norman16.html#surnames>), which lists "de Lorraine" as a surname recorded in Normandy in the 16th century. Page 168 of Charles Estienne's 1552 *La guide des chemins de France* (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k102662d/f1.table>) discusses "Le pays de Gascongne". Given these facts, "de Gascongne" looks like a possible 16th-century French option.

Adjectival forms appear to have been common in English, as well. The Middle English Dictionary (s.n. "gascoine" <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED18256>) offers "Hugo le Gascun" (1180), "Gaufridus Gascun" (1212), "Johannes le Gascun" (1234), "John Gascoine" (1280), "Walter Gascon" (1307), "Thomas Gascoune" (1332), "Nicholao Gascoigne" (1419), and "Thomæ Gascoigne, marchaunt" (1418).

Randle Cotgrave's 1611 "A Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues" tells us that at the end of the 16th century the French "Gafcon" meant "A Gafcon; one of Gascoigne" (<http://www.pbm.com/~lindahl/cotgrave/search/482r.html>). The London subsidy roll for 1582 shows a number of bynames using "de", some locative in origin--Cornellius de Busye lived in Candlewick Ward, Anthonie de Lyne in Tower Ward, John de Prye and John de Bewberrie in Bishopsgate Ward, Troiolus de Crete in Lime Street Ward, Suzan de Morrey, Augustine de Beaulyen, and John de Lanoye in Billingsgate Ward, and Tuffyne de Valloys in Aldgate Ward, for instance. Together, these sources seem to justify "de Gascoigne" as a 16th-century English option. (Though in this case, of course, the "de" is Latin, not French.)

#### **Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 06:03:53 CDT:**

General Googling tells me that <Lemoine> appears to have originated as a French occupational surname, from Old French <moine> "monk", in turn derived from Latin <monacus>, with the with the definite article <le>.

Wikipedia s.v. <Lemoyne> (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lemoyne>) has some dated examples: <Charles le Moyne de Longueuil et de Châteauguay> (1626–1685) and <Jacques Le Moyne> (c.1533–1588).

If we can show that French surnames could end up in use as given names, the submitter could possibly actually document the name.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/07 22:14:21 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 09:14:34 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found.

Lemoine - modern given name = legal name allowance.

Gascony - It will require juggling the spelling but there are several period forms.

Reaney & Wilson s.n. Gascoign - Robert de Gascoin 1243; Nicholas de Gascoigne 1340

**ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2213**

Your byname (surname) isn't quite right. <Gascony> is the modern English name for that province; in Occitan it was called <Gasconha>, <Gascuenha>, or <Gascoingna> [2], pronounced roughly \gas-COHN-y@\, where \@ represents the sound of the 'a' in <about> or <soda>. <Isabela de Gasconha> would be a fine choice, though it is perhaps not the most likely name for your period. When individual bynames were created from the names of regions in Old French and Occitan, they were usually constructed from the adjectival form of the place name. In a census of Paris from 1292, we find many examples, including [5]:

Guille le Picart "the Picard"

Galeren le Breton "the Breton"

Genevie\ve la Flamenge "the Fleming"

Guibe l'Englois "the Englishman"

In English records we find examples of bynames that mean "the Gascon": <Philip le Gascoyn> 1266, <William le Gascun> 1208. We also find <Robert de Gascoin> 1243, but this is a less common pattern [3]. In Occitan, the adjective meaning "Gascon" appears as <Gasc> and <Gasco> [4].

<Gasca> or simply <Isabela Gasca> may be a more typical name for your period. <Gasca> was pronounced \GAHS-kah\.

[1] Chambers, Frank M., *Proper Names in the Lyrics of the Troubadours* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1971), s.nn. Isabel, Isabela.

[2] Chambers s.n. Gasconha.

[3] Reaney, P. H., & R. M. Wilson, *A Dictionary of English Surnames* (London: Routledge, 1991; Oxford University Press, 1995), s.n. Gascoign.

[4] Chambers, s.nn. Gasc, Gasco.

[5] Colm Dubh, "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris", *Proceedings of the Known World Heraldic Symposium 1996* (SCA: Montgomery, Alabama; WWW: SCA, Inc., 1997).

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/paris.html>

**College Action:**

**Name: Forward to Laurel as "Lemoine de Gascoigne" with documentation as provided by commenters.**

**14. Malachai Lomax Sanna. (Namron, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Argent, a saltire azure, four roundels gules.*

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/04 06:10:58 CDT:**

I don't see any documentation here for the naming pattern, nor for the use of <Sanna> in period.

We can show English examples of double surnames, but I'm dubious as to a double surname using an English and Italian name.

He allows for major changes, so presumably if Sanna cannot be better documented in this usage, it could be dropped and <Malachai Lomax> registered instead.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 16:54:19 CDT:**

Since the summary documents "Lomax" as an English surname and the only clear cite for "Malachai" places it in England (albeit not necessarily within our period), I assume the intention is to register an English name with a double surname, the latter surname being of Italian origin. The use of double surnames didn't emerge in England until some time in the 16th century, and the practice was rare even then. At a minimum, to justify the construction we'll need to find some evidence that foreign names were seen in that context.

It's after the Reformation \*now\*, so Withycombe doesn't really help us with "Malachai". And I don't know what "Authorized Version" is, other than an incomplete citation.

"The Romance of Generides", written in the first half of the 15th century, features a character named "Malachias". Page 61 of Henry Hucks Gibbs' 1865 transcription (<http://www.archive.org/stream/aroyalhistorie00clubgoog#page/n100/mode/1up>) offers (quoting folio 112b, column 2 of the manuscript), "In the court a knight ther was, His name was called Malachias, He was born and fed in Libie. . .". And the online Middle English Dictionary, s.n. "pope" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED34003>), quotes W. B. D. D. Turnbull's 1843 transcription of a manuscript version of the visions of Tundale from around 1500 as saying, "A noder hyght Malachye..That pwope Celestyen..Mad archebyschop." If we can show the widespread use of literary names in 16th-century England, there's some hope we could justify one of these forms that way. (Tundale, at least, was very popular in the Middle Ages. I don't know how widely-read either text was in the 16th century.)

Page 2 of J.T. Fowler's 1891 *The Life of St. Cuthbert in English Verse*, c. 1490\_ (<http://books.google.com/books?id=ltPXCJ4sqn8C&pg=RA1-PA2>) quotes British Library MS Egerton 3309 as saying, "Also a man hight Mathyas Archebischope of saint Malachie was," and a few lines later, "Prestes monkse of Saint Mala[chy] Of yreland telled þus treuly". The referenced saint is, I assume, Máel Máedóc Ua Morgair, who was Archbishop of Armagh in the early 12th century and is modernly known in English as "Saint Malachy". I don't know how widely venerated he was in England in period, or whether the use of obscure saints' names was common there in the 16th century.

The online Middle English Dictionary, s.n. "lefful" (<http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED24978>) quotes Josiah Forshall and Frederic Madden's 1850 transcription of the older of the Wycliffite Bibles (written in 1382) as saying "Exposiciouns in Osee, Amos, Zacharie, and Malachie..I shulde han write, if it hadde ben leeful [L licuisset] for siknesse." Two other entries mention the Book of Malachi, also as "Malachie"--a Middle English Translation of the *Rosarium Theologie*\_ dated to 1450 (s.n. "wariing(e)" <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED51772>) and a manuscript of *Dives and Pauper*\_ dated to around 1500 (s.n. "overleding(e)" <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/cgi/m/mec/med-idx?type=id&id=MED31772>). If we can find in 16th-century England a pattern of naming children after books of the Hebrew Bible, we could argue for "Malachie" on that basis.

I don't know who the submitter is quoting regarding "Sanna", either. . .maybe he's got an Italian grandfather who likes to chat about names?

"Sanna" appears as a masculine given name recorded in 1228 in Latin in Juliana de Luna's "Masculine Names from 13th-Century Pisa" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/pisa/pisa-given-alpha.html>)

"SANNA" appears in Brown University's "Online Tratte of Office Holders" (<http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/tratte/>) as the given name of two men who held office in the Tre Maggiori of the Republic of Florence, SANNA BENCI (who served in 1302) and SANNA GIOVANNI DELSANNA (1372), as the "first patronymic" of one, BENCINO SANNA BENCI (1312 and 1316), and as the "second patronymic" of two, "FILIPPO BENCINO SANNA BENCI" (1329) and "FILIPPO BENCINO SANNA" (1332). "DELSANNA" also appears, as the family name of two individuals, FILIPPO BENCINO DELSANNA (1336 and 1339) and the aforementioned SANNA GIOVANNI DELSANNA (1372). The "codebook" for the data says, "Surnames retaining particles are spelled as one word (DEL GARBO=DELGARBO)." Based on that, I'd say "DELSANNA" here probably represents "DEL SANNA" in the original data.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/04 20:48:04 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/07 21:40:08 CDT*

It is surprising someone as well versed in period sources didn't recognize the source cited for Malachi. It's the Authorized King James Version of the Bible published in 1611. It is an excellent source for Christian religious studies but not the best source for SCA names unless 2,000 year old Jewish names are what is wanted.

Withycombe is indicating Malachi entered the English given name pool with the Reformation. As in Henry VIII turns out the Catholic lights and turns on the Church of England ones. This would place it starting in the 1560s as part of the fashion of taking Biblical names that culminated in the Puritan craze for such names when they are in power in the 1600s.

I would recommend Bardsley's Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature, 1888 edition, pages 52, 53 for Malachi Ford, and 69 for Malachi Mallock from the New England passenger lists of James and Charles reigns.

**Comment by Coblaith Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/23 03:20:03 CDT:**

So did old Hank declare himself head of the English Church and immediately issue a comprehensive list of all the new names people would be using from then on, putting all Reformation names in the "used before 1600" category? Or is it possible that as England slowly made its way from Catholic to Protestant (a process that was still far from complete at the end of the 16th century) its people gradually expanded their naming pools to include a significant number of religious names that had previously not been used, and that \*some time\* during that process some form of "Malachai" was added to it? Because in the latter case, "after the Reformation" is not synonymous with "in the 1560s", but is (as I previously stated) a singularly unhelpful designation where determining whether the name was in use in our period is concerned.

Jimmy and Chuck reigned within the first 50 years after the end of our period, so if those passengers were adults, I suppose there's a good chance they were named within it. The sovereigns would likely give the submitter the benefit of the doubt either way. But while I see Bardsley attributes "Malachi Mallock" to a such a passenger list (<http://www.archive.org/stream/curiositiespuri00bardgoog#page/n87/mode/1up>), "Malachi Ford" appears among examples in a section prefaced, "From Yorkshire, about the close of the seventeenth



century, the rage for Scripture names passed into Lancashire.. . If we look over the pages of the directories of West Yorkshire and East Lancashire, and strike out the surnames, we could imagine we were consulting anciently inscribed registers of Joppa or Jericho," (<http://www.archive.org/stream/curiositiespuri00bardgoog#page/n70/mode/1up>). That would seem to put him outside even the "gray area".

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 21:49:42 CDT:**

[Device] Consider the reblazon "Argent, a saltire azure between four torteaux." Like gouttes, roundels have a unique name for each tincture. No conflicts observed. Nice armory.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/06 12:28:53 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/08 06:34:21 CDT*

[Name] No conflicts found. This name requires an uncommon amount of stunt heraldry to get it within SCA rules but there are two possible solutions. I am not happy with either of them but this will get the submitter just about everything he wants.

Malachi Lomax Sanna - English given name, English locative, Italian unmarked patronymic. There is one step from period for mixing English and Italian and it stays just within the 300 year limit to avoid a temporal step from period.

Malachi Lomax Sanne - Given name, Locative byname, Unmarked Patronymic. Everything is English.

Mixing English and Italian is one step from period [Veronica de Holloway, 09/99].

Malachi - Withycombe s.n. Malachi indicates Malachi entered the English given name pool with the Reformation. This would place it starting in the 1560s as part of the fashion of taking Biblical names that culminated in the Puritan craze for such names when they are in power in the 1600s.

Bardsley's *Curiosities of Puritan Nomenclature*, 1888 edition page 69 has Malachi Mallock from the New England passenger lists of James and Charles reigns.

So Malachi is placed roughly sometime 1560s to 1640s from end of period into the gray area for names.

Lomax - Reaney & Wilson s.n. Lomas has Geoffrey Lomax 1602. "From a lost place Lomax, earlier Lumhalghs, the name of a district south of the Roch in Bury (Lancs)."

So this is a locative byname.

Sanna - It looks like the modern Italian name sanna derives from a Sardinian word meaning someone with protruding or buck teeth.

The quote is from De Felice, Emidio, *Dizionario dei cognomi italiani*, page 222 s.n. Sanna. This was easy to find if one searches rather than bothering nice Italian grandfathers.

"Sanna. Cognome peculiare della Sardegna, diffuso con altissima frequenza spec. a Cagliari e nel Campidano e nel Sassarese, derivato da un antico nome e soprannome f. e m. (gia documentato nei <Condaghi> medioevali e rinascimentali: "donna Sanna de Monte", "Josef Ludovico Sanna Notario", ecc.), formato dal sardo sanna "zanna, dente grosso e sporgente", esteso a denominare una persona dai denti anteriori molto sviluppati e sporgenti."

Italian Given Names from the Online *Tratte of Office Holders 1282-1532*: Sanna by Sara L. Uckelman <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/italian/tratte/sanna.html>

14th C: 1303 (1), 1312 (1), 1316 (1)

Reaney & Wilson s.n. Sanne - A diminutive of Sanson, Eynon son of Sanne 1260.  
s.n. Sampson - Sanson 1086, Marget Sanson 1524

[Isabella Gabriele de Álora, 12/2003, A-West] "While the more common forms of a byname derived from the masculine given name Gabriele would be di Gabriele or Gabrieli, there are examples of unmarked patronymic surnames in period Italian."

[Device] No conflict found. Blazon as: "Argent, a saltire azure between four torteaux."

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forward to Laurel as "Malachi Lomax Sanna" after including documentation provided by commenters. It was not specifically noted, but the documentation by the submitter showed the header in Withycombe to be Malachai, when it really is Malachi. The step from period practice of mixing English/Italian should be noted.

**Device:** Forward to Laurel.

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**15. Petronia Casta. (Stargate, Barony of ) New Name.**

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/06 11:39:01 CDT:**

[Name] No conflict found.

Petronia - J. R. Martindale, The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire: A. D. 395-527, vol. 2 page 861 s.n. Petronia "mother of Paula; wife of a deacon; buried at Rome October 5, 472."

A Simple Guide to Classical Roman Naming Practices by Aryanhwyl merch Catmael

<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/other/sg-roman.html>

"However, under the classical naming system, women at this time did not have praenomina (although traces of feminine equivalents of some of the masculine ones can be found) and daughters were all named with the same feminine version of the family nomen."

LEGIO XX--The Twentieth Legion ROMAN NAMES

<http://www.larp.com/legioxx/nomina.html>

"Girls were simply given their father's nomen, feminized, and sometimes a cognomen or a nickname such as a diminutive of her father's nomen or cognomen."

NOMINA - Petronius

Casta- It's Pliny the Younger not Younge. Which edition of his letters is this from? There have been many publications of his letters in both Latin and English. Which language was this edition?

Google Books <http://books.google.com>

Classical views, Volume 34

Author: Classical Association of Canada

Publisher: Classical Association of Canada., 1990

Page 350: "Pliny supplies a further case, dating from 100 AD. In this year Caecilia Casta and her husband Caecilius Classicus ..."

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forward to Laurel.

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**16. Rosalia of Raven's Fort. (Raven's Fort, Barony of) New Name and Device.**

*Per quarterly argent and sable over all a rose counterchanged.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 04:52:42 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/06 08:45:42 CDT*

[Name] Raven's Fort, Barony of registered in March of 1990 (via Ansteorra). No conflict found.

Rosalia is registerable under the saint's name allowance. September 2001 Cover Letter "Regarding the Registerability of Saints' Names"

Raven's Fort is registerable as a SCA branch locative.

There is no request for change for authenticity.

**SCA College of Arms Glossary of Terms**

"Place Name. The name for a geographic area, such as the name of a town or region. In the Society, place names are the names of shires, baronies, principalities, kingdoms, and other official branches. SCA and real-world place names can be used to create locative bynames."

Withycombe s.n. Rosalie states: "St. Rosalia was a 12th-century Sicilian recluse, patron saint of Palermo. Her name was used in Italy and spread to France".

**The Catholic Encyclopedia**

<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/13184a.htm>

St. Rosalia - "Hermitess, greatly venerated at Palermo and in the whole of Sicily of which she in patroness. Her feast is celebrated on 4 September. A special feast of the translation of her relics is kept in Sicily 15 July. There is no account of her before Valerius Rossi (about 1590), though churches were dedicated in her honour in 1237. Her Vita (Acta SS., 11 Sept., 278) which, according to the Bollandist J. Stilling, is compiled from local traditions, paintings, and inscriptions, says: She was the daughter of Sinibald, Lord of Quisquina and of Rosa, descended from the family of Charlemagne; in youthful days she left home and hid herself in a cave near Bivona and later in another of Monte Pellegrino near Palermo, in which she died and was buried. In 1624 her remains were discovered and brought to the Cathedral of Palermo. Urban VIII put her name into the Roman Martyrology. Whether before her retirement she belonged to a religious community, is not known. The Basilians, in their Martyrology, claim her as a member. She is often represented as a Basilian nun with a Greek cross in her hand. Many of her pictures may be found in the Acta SS."

December 1997 Ansteorra ILOI <http://herald.ansteorra.org/LoI/loi199712.pdf>

18. Rosalia O Brogan. Name. "About Rosalia, Talan Gwynek writes, "[its] origin remains uncertain. De Felice (nomi) agrees that the name owes its popularity to the Sicilian saint, who died c. 1160". She's mentioned in Withycombe, 3rd ed., p. 257, s. n. Rosalie. "Its use apparently grew in the 12th and 13th c. along with the cult of that saint. [variants snipped] It's not clear from his discussion in exactly what form the saint's name appears in the earliest records. All we can really say, I think, is that Rosalia was probably in use in Italy by the end of our period." Withycombe says the name was used in Italy and spread to France, but gives no dates."

[Device] Blazon as: "Quarterly argent and sable, a rose counterchanged." No conflict found. The rose has severe identity problems.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/06/01 15:48:39 CDT:**

[Device] My biggest concern here is that the lack of detailing of the rose will cause a problem if this is sent up to Laurel.



**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 16:58:55 CDT:**

I'm worried about the silhouette rose, too. It took me some thinking to figure out that's what it was before I read the blazon.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/04 20:52:50 CDT:**

That rose definitely has identity problems and the counterchanging makes it worse.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 22:03:49 CDT:**

[Device] I have to concur with concerns over identifiability. The first person I showed it to only saw four leaves because of the quarterly counterchanging. Adding the internal detailing of the barbs and seeds seems necessary. No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/04 17:15:55 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/04 17:16:57 CDT*

Note for new heralds: Evidence that a group of modern people believes that someone they call "Rosalia" lived in the 12th century is not the same thing as evidence that the name "Rosalia" was used by real women before 1600. At a minimum, the documentation summary should show that "Rosalia" appears as a saints' name in period documents from a place and time where saints' names were widely used by ordinary people. It would be better if it showed some actual instances of the name in, say, marriage or tax records.

"Rozalia" appears in Walraven van Nijmegen and Arval Benicœur's "Polish Given Names in Nazwiska Polaków" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/walraven/polish/#fem>). The introduction to the article says, "This list. . . is a collection of those given names which Rymut indicates gave rise to patronymic or metronymic bynames. . . I have reconstructed the given names from which these surnames were formed. I have restricted myself to surnames dated in period, but the spellings I have chosen for the given names are not necessarily period ones and in some cases are simply the standard modern forms. The appearance of a name in this list proves that some form of it was used in period Poland, but not necessarily the form that I've chosen." "Rozalia" is glossed in the article as a Polish form of the Italian "Rosalia". If we take that as fact, the record of some form of "Rozalia" in period Poland must indicate the existence of some form of "Rosalia" that predates it. But this is shaky, indirect evidence, at best.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/06 08:51:28 CDT:**

New heralds would please read September 2001 Cover Letter "Regarding the Registerability of Saints' Names" to understand the difference between SCA rules and authenticity. The name follows SCA rules for saint's name allowance and for branch names as locatives as outlined in the Glossary of Terms and is perfectly registerable as submitted. There is no request for changes for authenticity and the baronial herald assures me this is the name she wants.

**Comment by Coblaithe Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/06 15:36:40 CDT:**

Reading that cover letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2001/09/01-09cl.htm>) is, indeed, a very good idea. Most important, I think, is the part where it says, ". . . if a saint can be documented to period, their given name may be used as a given name in an SCA name."

Unfortunately, the submitted documentation summary doesn't include any evidence that Rosalia was a saint in our period. The only citation offered is from an online transcription, created by unscreened volunteers, of a sectarian work from 1913 that was specifically written to foster a sectarian view. ("As general encyclopedias were published in the early 1900s it became evident that subjects of special interest to Catholics were either ignored entirely or scantily or

erroneously treated. A board of five editors from various universities and publishers was organized in January 1905. Together, they produced the original Catholic Encyclopedia. Hilaire Belloc described it as 'one of the most powerful influences working in favor of the truth.'"  
<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/00002a.htm>) It includes no information on the original work's sources, so we can't evaluate them at all. And even if we accept it as a reliable source, it doesn't help the submitter--it indicates Rosalia was added to the Martyrology by Urban VIII, who didn't even become pope until 1623, and additionally says, "There is no account of her before Valerius Rossi (about 1590)". It does claim that "churches were dedicated in her honour in 1237", but (1) that's a vague assertion, backed up by no solid information at all (not even what churches, where, much less how the encyclopedia's authors knew when they were dedicated in her name), and (2) even if it's true, she still wasn't canonized until after the end of our period.

So we're back to proving it's a plausible medieval name. (How sad.) And on that front, so far, we've got (1) de Felice saying the rare byname "Rosalia" derives from a given name, but not when, (2) Withycombe saying the name was used in Italy and spread to France, but not when, (3) Withycombe saying that "Rosalie" was in use in England in the 12th and 13th century and attributing that fact to increasing veneration of the woman modernly known as "Saint Rosalia", and (4) Walraven saying that the period Polish matronymic from which he back-formed "Rozalia" derives from an Italian "Rosalia". Only the latter two are really relevant, since the undated events could easily have happened in the 17th century or after. Which means that at this point, the best available argument for a medieval Italian "Rosalia" hinges on the claim that it's a plausible Italian form of the English "Rosalie", the Polish given name that generated the matronymic from which Walraven back-formed "Rozalie", or both, and has nothing to do with any saint.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/06 18:38:29 CDT:**

[Name] Although I sympathize with Coblaith's call for a *documentable* name I agree with Magnus that <Rosalia> is a *registerable* name. The tertiary source refers to both Churches and inscriptions bearing the Saints "name" in period in Sicily. Confirmation of Roman Martyrology occurred within our Grey Area (Remains discovered in 1624 and Pope Urban VIII died in 1644).

<Rosalia> *may* be a normalized spelling, but if so it is normalized into the same language as the submitted locative byname. At worst, the name seems registerable with a weirdness.

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/06/08 06:27:24 CDT:**

Use of the branch name allowance is not a weirdness.

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 "There has been a number of commenters counting the use of an SCA branch name in an SCA name submission as a "weirdness" if the official group name is in poor style -- i.e. not in the form of a documentable place-name. The use of any registered official groups will not count as a weirdness. To decide on a case-by-case basis if the group name is a weirdness in a personal name submission requires an additional, unnecessary level of decision." (Cover Letter 4/98)  
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The submitter wants what she submitted and it's registerable under our rules. This is not the Academy of Saint Gabriel, which runs on authenticity only. As their disclaimer reminds, their goals differ from the SCA. The SCA has its own set of rules for registering names and that is what is followed to evaluate a submission. If you return a name that is

registerable under those rules there is the appeals process to swat you. The SCA registers most authentic names and doesn't accept some period practices due to conflict, presumption, two name requirement, and some other administrative rules. Its rules also include the legal name allowance, grandfather clause, branch name allowance, holding names, saint's name allowance, mixed language names, and the literary name allowance (the last of these in my opinion should find a deep ocean in which to drown itself beside SCA compatible names). These rarely produce an aesthetically pleasing authentic name but they get registered. And Laurel will grant an appeal if kingdom returns one of them. If you read the new draft SCA submission rules you will still find them.

This may unleash unknown authenticity horrors by the listing all of these rules that new heralds probably didn't know about. Hopefully, it will explain non-period names without encouraging the practice.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/08 11:35:36 CDT:**

[Name] The potential "weirdness" comment was directed at the possibly normalized given name (since the source was a tertiary one written in English), not the locative byname.

**Comment by Coblait Muimnech (Sable Crane Pursuivant) on 2010/06/09 03:31:49 CDT:**

I'm not arguing that it can't be registered. I'm observing that we can't use the saints' names allowance to register it. The information we have says it doesn't meet the sole criterion for it. If Rosalia was canonized in the 17th century, she obviously wasn't a period saint (unless the College of Arms defines "saint" as something other than "individual officially acknowledged to be a saint by the Roman Catholic church", in which case some statement as to what sorts of cult figures are and aren't S.C.A.-compatible "saints" ought be published).

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/09 13:24:49 CDT:**

[Name] A ruling on veneration well within Period but canonization not until the Grey Area or Post Period should make interesting reading.

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/27 11:15:04 CDT:**

[Name] We may have missed a Precedent somewhere. The proposed RfS Draft under discussion on OSCAR <http://heraldry.sca.org/rules2010/rules-2010-draft.pdf> has "... In the case of a saint, evidence for their veneration through the naming of churches is generally allowed. Only the form of the name used in that culture is allowed under this allowance..." [Personal Name Section One: Personal Names: Content (Name Phrase Construction), B. Standards for Name Phrases:, 2. Sources of Name Phrases:, d. Borrowed Names:, 1. Linguistically Appropriate Form:] The submitted documentation specifies the naming of churches in Period.

**Comment by Elsbeth Anne Roth (Clarion) on 2010/07/01 17:25:26 CDT:**

While past registrations are not a guarantee, it should be noted that the same documentation was used for Aurora di Rosalia where it was accepted as a saint name. The actual LoAR (October, 2008) mentioned that De Felice, Nomi, lists <Rosalia> as the name of a 12th century saint. I don't have that source; can someone look that up?

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:41:45 CDT:**

[Device] The rose can scarcely be overall, there being no other charges for it to overlie. A bit of internal detailing would be a very good thing. "Quarterly argent and sable, a rose counterchanged." No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forward to Laurel.

**Device:** Forward to Laurel.

**17. Thorvaldr Ulfr. (Bordermarch, Barony of) Resubmitted Name and Device.**

*Sable, a Thor's hammer between 2 wolves combatant argent.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 05:11:18 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/06 07:29:25 CDT*

[Name] The return was at kingdom. Thorvaldr is Þorvaldr from Geirr Bassi page 16 Old Norse men's given name. The rulings on not using non-Roman alphabets are 15 and 18 years old and now fonts include almost all of the non-Roman characters. However, we registered Thorvaldr as recently as August 2008. The byname needs to be lower case ulfr since changes are now allowed.

[January 2009 LoAR, A-Meridies] "Kjartan kjalki Kolgrimsson. Submitted as Kjartan Kjalki Kolgrimsson, the byname kjalki means 'jawbone'. Precedent requires that Old Norse descriptive bynames which are not based on proper nouns or proper adjectives be registered in the lower case. Since kjalki is such a byname, we have changed the name to Kjartan kjalki Kolgrimsson in order to register it."

Gunnvôr's site indicates ulfr is also a byname. <http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>  
Úlfr

Found in Old Danish as Ulf (found as a by-name). Occurs in Old Swedish as Olf, Ulf, and as the by-name Ulv. Found in OW.Norse in the form Úlfr, both as a personal name and as a by-name. From OW.Norse ulfr, "wolf." Runic examples include the nominative case forms hulfr (3 instances), lfr, [ua=lfir], ufr, ulf (5 instances), ulfr (24 instances), ulfr (10 instances), ulf=ui and genitive case form ulfs (7 instances, the dative case forms lfi, ulfi, and the accusative case form uf, ulf (27 instances).

GB p. 15 s.n. Úlfr;

FJ p. 347 s.n. Ulf-;

CV pp. 668 s.v. úlfr;

NR s.n. UlfR

CV = Cleasby, Richard and Guðbrandr Vigfusson. An Icelandic-English Dictionary. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon. 1957.

GB = Geirr Bassi Haraldsson. The Old Norse Name. Studia Marklandica I. Olney, MD: Markland Medieval Militia. 1977.

FJ = Fellows-Jensen, Gillian. Scandinavian Personal Names in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Copenhagen. Akademisk Forlag. 1968.

NR = Lena Peterson. Nordiskt runnamnslexikon. (Dictionary of Names from Old Norse Runic Inscriptions). Språk- och folkminnes-institutet (Institute for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research). Accessed 30 September 2005.

[Device] The return was at kingdom. No conflict found.

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/01 21:35:09 CDT:**

Geirr Bassi definitely has <Þorvaldr>. Checking in Lind, the name is found in Norway in the 900s and occurs a couple of times in Landnámabók. Latinized <Thorvallus> shows up around the 14th c. in Diplomatarium Norvegicum (for example, [http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom\\_vise\\_tekst.prl?b=329&s=n&str=Thorv%](http://www.dokpro.uio.no/perl/middelalder/diplom_vise_tekst.prl?b=329&s=n&str=Thorv%)).

On the other hand, if the submitter wants to spell it with the <Th> he should be able to.

The December 1995 LoAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1995/12/lar.html>) "No Room for Runes" has "We record a Roman alphabet version of registered names; when necessary, we transliterate. In the case of Arabic names, say, transliteration is necessary, though we may use either ours or some mediæval version. But in the case of Old Norse names, transliteration is unnecessary, because there was already a standard way to write these names in the Roman alphabet. Therefore we will follow period usage and write Old Norse names as they would have been written in the Roman alphabet. Of course, just as Demetrios, Vasiliï, and Haroun are welcome to write their names in Greek, Cyrillic, and Arabic script, respectively, Steinólfr and Ingrír may surely write theirs in runes; but for documentary purposes we will use only the Roman alphabet forms."

See also the August 1992 LOAR (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1992/08/lar.htm>) s.n. <Ingirídr Hikri Fridriksdóttir>: "As we've learned to our sorrow in trying to read the numerous formats of the disks sent to us, non-Roman characters are hard to handle, for us and for the Armorial. We register names in the Roman alphabet, not in Cyrillic, kanji, Greek, or runes -- including edhs and thorns. She may certainly spell it with an edh, once the name is registered; but for the record, we have substituted a standard transliteration of the edh."

Lena Peterson's Nordiskt runnamnslexikon s.n. <UlfR> has "UlfR mn. Fda. Ulf (äv. som binamn), fsv. Olf, Ulf (äv. som binamn Ulv), fvn. Úlfr (äv. som binamn)". This is what was seen on my webpage about the use as a byname, but apart from saying that it was also used as a byname Peterson gives no examples of this use.

Geirr Bassi lists several bynames that are animal names, for example:

<kráka> "crow"  
 <lambi> "lamb"  
 <aurriði> "salmon-trout"  
 <brimill> "large seal"  
 <dýr> "animal, deer"  
 <galti> "boar"  
 <gríss> "shoat, piglet"  
 <hani> "rooster"  
 <hákr> "hake-fish"  
 <hjörtr> "hart, stag"  
 <köttr> "cat"

A byname of (lower case) <úlfr> would follow this pattern also.

The best normalized spelling would be <Þorvaldr úlfr>.

**Comment by Aaron Whitewolf (Silent Trumpet Pursuivant) on 2010/06/05 13:03:28 CDT:**

This is my son's submission and he will except any changes that is needed.

**Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Bordure) on 2010/07/01 11:34:25 CDT:**

As it appears we may be able to do either, does he prefer Thorvaldr or Þorvaldr?

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 22:05:31 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/26 08:29:30 CDT*

[Device] Consider the rebazon "Sable, a Thor's hammer between in chief two wolves combatant argent." On the (magnified) full size graphic most (ca. 75-80%) of the secondary charge group is above the fess line. On the other hand, the enhanced arrangement could also be viewed as forced by the shape of the primary charge.

Still no conflicts observed, whether the secondary charge charge group is viewed as "in chief" or not.

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:44:29 CDT:**

[Name] The citation for the given name is in error: it's for "þorvaldr", not "þorvalder". The citation for "Ulfr" is incorrect: on that page is the entry for "Kveld-", a prepended epithet. The cited example is for "Kveldulfr".

[Device] Nicely designed and emblazoned. No conflicts found.

**College Action:**

**Name:** Forward to Laurel as "Thorvaldr ulfr".

**Device:** Forward to Laurel.

**18. Óeríng Ketilsson. (Shadowlands, Shire of the) New Name and Device.**

*Vert, on a pile Or throughout between a drinking horn and a drinking horn reversed Or, a sword inverted vert.*

**Comment by Magnus on 2010/05/27 05:33:30 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/06/06 07:26:21 CDT*

[Name] No conflict found. Ketill is also found in Geirr Bassi page 12 as a men's given name. Page 17 forms the genitive as Ketilsson. Both of the accented í letters need to go away. I don't know which transliteration will be registered: {OE} or Æ or Ø. All changes are allowed and we've documented the name, so let Pelican figure out how to represent the rune letter.

**ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3146**

Another possibility from this period is <{OE}ringr>, where <{OE}> stands for the O-E-ligature, an <O> and an <E> squashed together so that they share a common upright in the centre. Unlike <Ormr>, this was apparently a very rare name. We have found only three instances of it, all in runic inscriptions. Two of these are tentatively dated to the first half of the 11th century; the third is probably a bit later. [2, 3]

<Ketill> is a fine name for your father: it was the name of several of the original Icelandic settlers and was common in both Iceland and Norway throughout the Middle Ages [5].

[2] Peterson, Lena, "Nordiskt runnamnslexikon" (WWW: Institute for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research, 2001); s.n. <O|ringR>. Since the name is known only from runic inscriptions, any spelling of it in ordinary Latin letters is to some degree conventional. The scholarly convention used by Peterson is a bit different from the one most commonly seen; we've chosen to use the latter in this letter. <http://www.sofi.se/SOFIU/runlex/>

[3] Samnordisk runtextdatabas. (WWW: Uppsala universitet, 2004); signa U461, U484, U1015\$.

<http://www.nordiska.uu.se/forskn/samnord.htm>

[5] Lind, op. cit., s.n. <Ketill>.

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The Viking Answer Lady web site has:

<http://vikinganswerlady.com/ONMensNames.shtml>

ØringR

Found in Old Swedish as Øring. Derived from the OW.Norse adjective ærr "wild, mad, furious." Runic examples include the nominative case form yrinkr and the accusative case form [y](r)in(k)[u]. NR s.n.

ØringR

NR = Lena Peterson. Nordiskt runnamnslexikon. (Dictionary of Names from Old Norse Runic Inscriptions). Språk- och folkminnes-institutet (Institute for Dialectology, Onomastics and Folklore Research).

[Device] No conflict found. Blazon as: "Vert, on a pile throughout between a drinking horn and a drinking horn reversed Or a sword inverted vert."

**Comment by OEringR Ketilsson on 2010/05/31 14:51:31 CDT:**

*Last edited on 2010/05/31 14:53:02 CDT*

I'm not sure where the accent over the i came from, but it isn't supposed to be there in either name. Please change it back to a standard i.

thank you.

-ØringR

**Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Star) on 2010/06/01 19:02:34 CDT:**

Confirmed, the form doesn't have an accent on the i. (Just an artifact of the handwriting, I believe.)

**Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2010/06/11 17:00:24 CDT:**

- > I don't know which transliteration will be
- > registered: {OE} or Æ or Ø. All changes are
- > allowed and we've documented the name, so
- > let Pelican figure out how to represent the
- > rune letter.

Going to Samnordisk runtextdatabas (Rundata, <http://www.nordiska.uu.se/forskn/samnord.htm>) and looking up the three signa for these inscriptions, here's what I get (I have chopped the end of the inscriptions below to get at the part we're interested in, leaving enough so you can see the grammatical usage):

U461 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age 1020-1050 AD

TRANSLITERATION: fastulfr \* auk yrinkr...

OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: Fastulfr ok Æringr(?)...

OENORSE NORMALIZATION: Fastulfr ok ØringR(?)...

TRANSLATION: Fastulfr and Æringr(?)...

U484 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age 1020-1050 AD



TRANSLITERATION: × yrinkr × lit × raisa × stain...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: Ēringr(?) lét reisa stein...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: ØringR let ræisa stæin...  
 TRANSLATION: Ēringr(?) had the stone raised...

U1015\$ -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age 1100-1130 AD  
 TRANSLITERATION: ...yftiR \* sun sin \* y](r)in(k)[u]...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: ...eptir son sinn Ēring(?)...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: ...æftiR sun sinn Øringu(?)...  
 TRANSLATION: ...in memory of his son Ēring(?)...

My dating for the inscriptions is explained here:

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/gunnvor/rundata-notes.html> Which spelling is decided upon will depend on which normalization you decide to use.

Lena Peterson's Nordiskt runnamnslexikon s.n. <Kætill> lists a number of instances of this name in Eastern Scandinavia, with several also from Uppland. Examples:

U987 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age, 1050 - a generation forward  
 TRANSLITERATION: katil ' auk| |kuriþr...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: Ketill ok Gyriðr...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: Kætill ok Gyriðr...  
 TRANSLATION: Ketill and Gyriðr...

U97† -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age  
 TRANSLITERATION: ...katil \* iak \* runaR \*]  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: ...Ketill hjó rúnar.  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: ...Kætill hiogg runaR.  
 TRANSLATION: ...Ketill cut the runes.

U1053 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age, 1060-1100 AD  
 TRANSLITERATION: [katl \* ok iku]lef...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: Ketill ok Ingileif...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: Kætill ok Ingilæif...  
 TRANSLATION: Ketill and Ingileif...

U288 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age, 1100-1130 AD  
 TRANSLITERATION: ...ketil ' lit ÷ eftiR ÷ broþur ' sin...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: ...Ketill lét eptir bróður sinn...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: ...Kætill let æftiR bróður sinn...  
 TRANSLATION: ...Ketill had (it raised) in memory of his brother...

U351 -- Uppland, Sweden -- Viking Age, 1060-1100 AD  
 TRANSLITERATION: ' ke(t)il ' lit ' reisa ' stein...  
 OWNORSE NORMALIZATION: Ketill lét reisa stein...  
 OENORSE NORMALIZATION: Kætill let ræisa stæin...  
 TRANSLATION: Ketill had the stone raised...

etc.



Since the evidence for the given name is East Scandinavian, I'd tend to suggest using the OE Norse normalization for both names to give you <ØringR Kætils sun>.

The alternate is the OW Norse normalization, <Æringr Ketils son>.

Either way, I recommend they be consistent and use one normalization throughout.

::GUNNVOR::

**Comment by Tostig Logiosophia on 2010/06/05 22:11:46 CDT:**

[Device] Consider the rebazon "Vert, on a pile throughout between a drinking horn and a drinking horn reversed Or a sword inverted vert." No conflicts observed.

**Comment by Da'ud ibn Auda (al-Jamal Herald) on 2010/06/22 15:58:41 CDT:**

We could shorten the blazon even more: "Vert, on a pile throughout between a pair of drinking horns Or, a sword inverted vert."

**Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2010/07/01 18:46:48 CDT:**

[Device] There is no reason for that bloated pile; it should be one-third to one half the width of the escutcheon. Here's a rough sketch of what I mean. No conflicts found.



1.

College Action:

Name: Forward to Laurel as "Æringr Ketilsson".

Device: Reblazon as "Vert, on a pile throughout between a pair of drinking horns Or, a sword inverted vert." and forward to laurel.