

Unto the Ansteorran College of Heraldry, does Andrew Bawldwyn, Bordure Herald send warm Greetings!

Please find herein find the Annotated Internal Collated Commentary for the month of March 2011 containing decisions out of the decision meeting on April 9th held by Andrew Bawldwyn, Bordure Herald.

Yours in Service,

Andrew

2011-03-06 Letter (locked on 2011-04-08)

This letter contains commentary from the following people:

Tostig Logiosophia – Eclipse Herald
Andrew Bawldwyn – Bordure Herald
Eirik Halfdanarson – Orbis Herald
Magnus von Lubeck
Wihtric Wihtmunding
Gunnvor silfraharr
Gawain of Miskbridge – Green Anchor Herald
Beonne seo brun
Alys Langton – Seawinds Pursuivant
Vyolante Drago do Porto
Adelaide de Beaumont

On hands and knees begging for forgiveness and my head for being late, my new managers do not think we should work less than a 60 hour week nor have a weekend off.

1. Alys Langton (Seawinds, Shire of) Resubmitted Device.

Per pale azure and vert, within a tressure a cinquefoil argent.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 06:57:37 CST:

[Device] Consider the rebazon "Per pale azure and vert, a cinquefoil within a double tressure argent." The primary charge is the flower, so needs to be mentioned first in the blazon. The number of diminutives of the orle should be specified.

Changing the number of peripheral charges clears the previous conflict. No other conflicts observed.

Comment by Eirik Halfdanarson (Orbis Herald) on 2011/03/06 16:35:53 CST:

Last edited on 2011/03/06 16:42:06 CST

I agree with the flower being primary charge, but also the fact that the tressure is a double tressure needs to be blazoned also.

No conflicts found.

Comment by Andrew Bawldwyn (Bordure) on 2011/03/06 08:27:15 CST:

[Administrative] The name is found on the October 2010 Letter of Intent for Ansteorra, and should appear on the January 2011 LoAR.

[Device] Nice tasteful way to clear the conflict.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/17 16:44:03 CDT:*Last edited on 2011/03/18 00:35:48 CDT*

Alys Langton registered January 2011.

No conflict found.

College Action:**Device: Forwarded to Laurel as "Per pale azure and vert, a cinquefoil within a double tressure argent."****2. Beonne seo brune (Steppes, Barony of) New Name and Badge.***Or, a square weaver's tablet proper.***Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 06:48:16 CST:***Last edited on 2011/03/06 08:50:21 CST*

[Badge] Consider the blazon "Or, a wooden square weaver's tablet proper." My resident self-professed Textile Geek says they were made from a variety of materials in Period, including wood and bone, so the material type needs to be specified.

No conflicts observed.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/03/06 18:03:15 CST:*Last edited on 2011/03/06 18:03:47 CST*

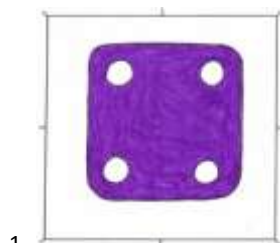
Tablets for tablet weaving could have a variety of shapes and hole types. Triangular, square, and round are shown on p. 186 of MacGregor (<http://books.google.com/books?id=o0MflvaPJ3MC>). The text on p. 191 says, "An adjunct (or in some cases, an alternative) to the warp-weighted loom was the method of weaving which employed tablets, small plaques which were often made of bone, although examples in wood, metal, horn and leather are also known. Frequently they were square with a perforation at each corner, but a number of circular tablets with two holes have also been identified (Henshall 1950). During the Roman period in particular, triangular shapes with three holes were also popular (Wild 1970), while hexagonal tablets have also been used at times (Schlabow 1978; Schuette 1956). Sometimes a central hole is also present, and this may be used for an extra warp if especially strong braids are to be produced (Schuette 1956)..."

I think the blazon has to specify the shape and number of holes, unless there is some Society-defined default.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 19:32:13 CST:

[Badge] Thanks to Gunnvor for written confirmation on the variety of mediums used in tablet weaving.

Given the registered blazon *Argent, a square weaver's tablet purpure*. (Acceptances - Ansteorra: Ælfwyn Webbestre, LoAR 02/2010) for the graphic below, only the shape seems to be specified.



1.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Bordure) on 2011/03/06 08:30:09 CST:

[Name] Will need to come up with sources for the surname construction, Though I do not doubt Wihtric's abilities, the College of Arms doesn't work that way. I'll try to dig up the cites from Bosworth-Toller later on, it's a No-photocopy source as is Clark Hall.

Comment by Wihtric Wihtmunding on 2011/03/06 14:01:01 CST:

Last edited on 2011/03/06 14:11:33 CST

http://lexicon.ff.cuni.cz/png/oe_bosworthtoller/b0128.png

As it turns out under "BRÚN" on phrase cited, using an alternate spelling of sei is "Sio brúne ýþ" for "the dusky wave" used here but still "the brown..." would still be applicable. '

Edit: I guess it holds nothing for the name but the proper form of it should one translate the lingua anglica "the brown" into Old English.

Wihtric

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/03/06 20:34:29 CST:

[A History of English Rhythms](#) has a piece from Alfred with the <seo brune> construction:

Stunede seo brune / Yth with othre: ut feor adraf / On wendel-sæ: wigenda scola. (Dash'd the brown / Wave, one 'gainst the other; and far out drave / On Wendel-sea, the warrior bands.)

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 08:36:25 CST:

Last edited on 2011/03/06 08:47:59 CST

[Name] The name pattern Old English Given Name-[“se” (masculine) / “seo” (feminine) = “the”]-Old English Descriptive is attested to the 10th century on p 7 in [Period Name Construction, v. 4.0](#) by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada ©1999-2008 Kathleen M. O’Brien

http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/ClassHandouts/PNC_4_0.doc. The cited source is Tengvik: Tengvik, Gösta, [Old English Bynames](#) (Uppsala: Almqvist & Wiksells Boktryckeri-A.-B., 1938) with the Note "in Tengvik, many of the names are Middle English, not Old English, and most of the Old English names are very late.". In particular <Anlaf se Swearta> (i.e. Anlaf the black) is quoted under (911, Tengvik, p. 338, se Swearta).

"Beonne 1 (Female), Witness at Clofesho, 827" confirmed at

<http://eagle.cch.kcl.ac.uk:8080/pase/persons/index.html>, but PACE notes the Charter was recorded in Latin.

Comment by Eirik Halfdanarson (Orbis Herald) on 2011/03/06 16:50:15 CST:

Last edited on 2011/03/06 16:50:39 CST

I'm not sure I totally agree with Tostig here. The Glossary of Terms has a weaver's slea listed as brown for a proper color. I'm not familiar with what that is, but if it can be made of different materials; then it follows that a weaver's tablet would have a proper color of brown. I am for passing the blazon as is and letting Laurel correct it if it needs correcting.

No conflicts found.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 17:23:30 CST:

[Badge] A weaver's slea/slay/reed is a frame strung with wires to keep the warp threads separate on a loom. The graphic below is taken from Parker under 'Weavers' Implements'

<http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossw.htm>. Like a ship, the proper tincture is brown because the frame is made from wood.



1.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/03/09 12:01:11 CST:*Last edited on 2011/03/09 12:02:44 CST*

[Name] Shouldn't "brun" be inflicted for gender like "se" is? I haven't studied Old English, but a look at a grammar suggests that the feminine form would be "brunu". Hope Wihtric will chime in on this.

[Badge] Agree that calling this a "wooden weaver's tablet" is necessary here. Nice job of faux wood-graining it! No conflicts found.

Comment by Wihtric Wihtmunding on 2011/03/14 13:29:02 CDT:

In this case the adjective is following the weak declension and with seo (fem. declension of "the", it implies the feminine weak ending -e in this case. Had the seo not been there, then, yes, -u would have been the strong adjectival ending.

Wihtric

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/03/15 03:50:54 CDT:

Thank you!

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/17 01:17:08 CDT:

[Device] Consider Kenneth Underhwealf February of 1986 (via Atenveldt):

"Or, a wooden door proper, hinged, latched and padlocked, in base a key fesswise, wards to sinister, sable."

There is one CD for removing the sable key but I don't see how you get any difference between two rectangular brown objects.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/17 18:50:59 CDT:

[Badge] It's possible the shape of the door in "Or, a wooden door proper, hinged, latched and padlocked, in base a key fesswise, wards to sinister, sable." (Kenneth Underhwealf, Device, Feb 1986) is not a rectangle. The Door in the PicDic has a dome-shaped upper third. Couldn't locate a graphic - Atenveldt on line Lol's only go back to Feb 2000.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/17 21:15:06 CDT:*Last edited on 2011/03/17 22:03:11 CDT*

Two depictions of his device:

<http://sandradd.com/people/obituaries/sca>

http://wimble.outlandsheralds.org/individual_record.php?PersonID=1534

Maybe there is a difference for type but a brown delf looks like any other brown delf. Maybe there is a ruling on delfs.

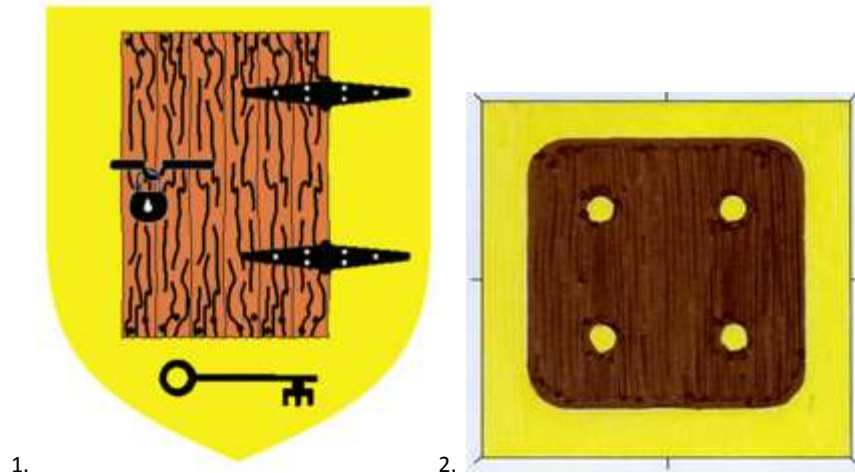
Delfs, billets, cushions, pillows, and gemstones conflict.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/17 21:53:15 CDT:*Last edited on 2011/03/17 21:55:12 CDT*

[Badge] No rulings found on delfs other than as a form of heraldic display. A ruling from the May 2003 LoAR <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2003/05/03-051ar.html> indicates Doors are period charges -- "... If a turnpike is a period artifact, it would probably be "compatible with similar charges in period armory" such as portcullises and doors. ..." (Returns-Atenveldt 'Ian Cradoc') -- but Weaver's Tablets are noted in the PicDic as period artifacts not known to be used in period as a charge.

Since both charges weren't used in period I agree with Magnus the question of a CD for Type is based on identification. To my *modern* eye, they are distinct. The distinction, however, may be as moot as maintained charges. I hope not.

(The emblazons side by side)



1.

2.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/17 22:03:28 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/03/17 22:14:47 CDT

A die vs a delf has to be reviewed under Rfs.X.5 rules. This one is headed in the same direction.

Permission to conflict is out since the holder of the device is 12 years deceased.

The delf vs billet doesn't get you anything. The non-heraldic brown doesn't help. If they are both shown as brown rectangles I don't think the internal detailing would separate them several feet away. I would warn the submitter that it is liable to get returned at Laurel. There are no clear rulings on this issue so send it up and let Wreath be vexed with these conundrums.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/03/18 10:03:37 CDT:

Did someone check for conflicts vs. a die also?

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/18 10:21:08 CDT:

Yes, I even did a blazon search under wooden and brown items. Didn't find anything else that might conflict. This is a difficult shape to check but I think that covers everything.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Bordure) on 2011/03/19 08:50:59 CDT:

Here is the archived copy of the emblazon. The colors do not match, but I think this is a dead ringer for a visual conflict, I don't think Laurel wants to go opening the door that would be opened if they registered this one. In the absence of precedent, this is a call for wreath.



1.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/19 09:00:36 CDT:

Bordure is right. Wreath has to make the Rfs.X.5 Visual Test returns. I would rate that chance at 90% confidence level.

Comment by Beonne seo brun on 2011/03/21 08:32:56 CDT:

Would rotating it 45 degrees so that it stood on a corner help any?

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn**(Bordure) on 2011/03/21 12:12:02 CDT:**

That's a possible change in orientation, but I'm not 100% sure. Would need to see about precedents for it.

Comment by AlysLangton on 2011/03/21 16:09:25 CDT:

I believe it would be clear of conflict from a single lozenge on an Or field, as there are currently none.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/21 18:10:32 CDT:

[Badge] Rotating would clear the *potential* conflict but at the risk of *potential* identifiability issues. The square weaver's tablet is allowed in SCA heraldry as an artifact. It wasn't used in period armory, so rotating it makes the charge look less like the artifact to a non-textile person. Other solutions you might consider are changing the number of tablets, placing it in chief/canton/etc, or a combination of both (e.g Or, in chief two square wooden tablets proper).

That said, I hope for better odds on the CoA level than Magnus' experience predicts. Both doors and weaving tablets have required artistic details to make them identifiable as such. As a result, I'm hoping those details will be considered like tertiary charges with a 2nd CD for changes to type, placement and tincture between the black hinges and knob and the Or holes.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Bordure) on 2011/03/28 07:39:06 CDT:

I would be worried more that Laurel would see the hinges etc more as Maintained charges and less like sustained/tertiary charges in this situation, given their size relative to the primary.

Also consider the following precedent:

This device is returned for conflict with the device for Ealhswith of Evesham, Argent, four lozenges in cross purpure. We don't distinguish in blazon between a lozenge and a lozenge fesswise, since lozenges will normally be drawn to fill their available space. (For instance, though they usually have a long and short axis, they might also be drawn with equal axes, equivalent to a delf set saltirewise.) As we don't blazon a lozenge's orientation, we cannot grant difference for it, either. Thus against Ealhswith's device we have a CD, for tincture of the lozenges; but even though two of Aline's lozenges are fesswise, to allow them to form a cross, we cannot grant difference for that change. The tincture is the only countable difference, making this a technical conflict.

[Aline Blakwode 11/07 R-An Tir]

While it doesn't directly relate, the tablet is akin to a delf, and you get no CD for turning a lozenge or a delf vs a delf in saltire, or that's how I'm interpreting the above anyway. So you may get no difference for turning the tablet, seems to be a crapsheet.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/30 21:31:47

CDT:

[Badge] Bordure said "While it doesn't directly relate, the tablet is akin to a delf, and you get no CD for turning a lozenge or a delf vs a delf in saltire, or that's how I'm interpreting the above anyway. So you may get no difference for turning the tablet ..." A delf saltirewise is blazoned as a lozenge and a lozenge saltirewise is blazoned as a delf. The

Precedent cited speaks not to *any* orientation of a lozenge, but to elongation between either the pale or fess axis. (IMO the Precedent could be extended to billets)

Bordure also said "I would be worried more that Laurel would see the hinges etc more as Maintained charges and less like sustained/tertiary charges in this situation, given their size relative to the primary." Maintained charges do not count for a CD because of their relative size -- They no longer count (they used to) because it was discovered that some period Rolls contained them while others didn't for the same person's Arms. The size of the details which distinguish a lion from a wolf are smaller than most maintained charges, but those differences (despite their similar shape as Beasts) are sufficient to count them as X2 clear from each other. My poor phraseology of "weight of a maintained" (i.e. No CD) and "weight of a tertiary" (i.e. A possible CD) was intended as a suggested guideline when considering 'allowed but not used in period' charges against others with similar shapes.

**Comment by
Vyolante Drago
do Porto on
2011/03/31
12:14:52 CDT:
@Tostig - odd
fact of the day!
But, why didn't
they just chalk it
up to**

regional/cultural/
language
difference? I'm
assuming that
these rolls are for
tourney's but
thats in ignorance
- do you happen
to know where I
could find more
information about
this? This was a
question that
came up
constantly at
consults for Gulf
War and I really
hate falling back
on "the rules
say...." when
there is a chance
to education on
period practice.

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Badge: Forwarded to Laurel as "Or, a square weaver's tablet proper."

3. Dmitri Davidovich Volkhovsky (Steppes, Barony of) New Name.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/06 07:45:29 CST:

Last edited on 2011/03/06 09:05:32 CST

[Name] The Russian name pattern Given-Patronimic (Privelegd Class)-Adjectival Form is attested to the 14th century on p 18 in Period Name Construction, v. 4.0 by Mari ingen Briain meic Donnchada ©1999-2008 Kathleen M. O'Brien http://www.medievalscotland.org/kmo/ClassHandouts/PNC_4_0.doc. The cited source is Wickenden: Wickenden of Thanet, Paul, A Dictionary of Period Russian Names, Version 1.3 (Mountain View, CA: S.C.A. Inc, Free Trumpet Press West, 1994). In particular <Dmitrii Ivanovich Donskii> is quoted under (1389, Wickenden, p. 55, Donskii).

<Dmitri> attested as a (undated) variation of the Russian masculine Given Name <Dmitrii> in the no-photocopy source Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Period Russian Names - Section D <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/d.html>. The same source also attests <Davidovich> as a 12th century Russian Patronymic quoting page 60 of Tupikov, N. M. *Slovar' drevne-russkikh lichnykh sobstvennykh imen* [Dictionary of Ancient Russian Personal Names]. Saint Petersburg: Tipografiia I. N. Skorokhodova, 1903. [Available in a reprint under the title: Tupikov, Nikolaj Michailovi_. *Worterbuch der Altrussischen Personennamen*. Cologne: Bohlau Verlag, 1989.] under (Boris Davidovich, Drutsk prince).

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/03/09 12:04:43 CST:

Consistently following the transliteration scheme Paul uses would make the given name "Dmitrii" and the toponymic "Volkhovskii".

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/16 23:47:40 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/03/17 01:08:27 CDT

No conflict or presumption issues found.

Paul Wickenden's Dictionary of Russian Names, 3rd edition.

Dmitri - Russian men's given name, s.n. Dmitrii has Dmitri Vasil'evich' Novgorod captain 1415-21.

Davidovich - Russian patronymic, s.n. David has Boris Davidovich. Drutsk prince. 12th century.

Volkhovsky - locative.

Locative Bynames in Medieval Russia by Paul Wickenden of Thanet

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/toprus.html> gives numerous examples of rivers used to form locatives.

Type IV: Adjectives

Type IV locative bynames are created by taking the toponym and adding an adjectival suffix (usually "-skii"/"-skoi"/"-skyi,"

Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Russian Names - Grammar

<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zgrammar.html>

Toponyms

Adjectival forms include: D'iak Ivanovich Rzevskii (1557) [Mor 81] ("of Rzev") and Fedor Starodubskii Pestroi (1430) [Tup 302] ("of Starodub").

All of this documents the modestly complex Russian grammar but leaves one embarrassing fact - NO documentation is provided for the Volkhov river in period.

There may be a way around that. Volkov is also a patronymic name.

Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Period Russian Names - Section VL-Y

<http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/vl-y.html>

Volk (m) -- "wolf."

Pats: Volkov (Istoma Ivanov syn Volkov). 1583-7.

And there is an odd type of adjectival byname that is formed the same way as his desired byname and serves the purpose of a patronymic.

Paul Goldschmidt's Dictionary of Russian Names - Grammar

Possessive and Descriptive Bynames

The second type of adjectival byname is actually a special type of a possessive element (serving the same purpose as a patronymic). Most often found in women's names (and more rarely in men's), these types of names indicate the literal owner of the subject. They are formed by taking the type #1 patronymic and adding the feminine suffix -skaia (or masculine -skii) or sometimes simply -aia/-ii (without the -sk-). Tret'iakovskaia zhena Sapozhnika (1613-8) [RIB XII 16], then, means "Tret'iakov's [or Tret'iak's] wife Sapozhnika." In this case done by taking Tret'iakov and adding -skaia (the feminine adjectival ending). When this form is found in men's names, it is almost exclusively in Western Russia and in late period. It seems to have been a way that Russians copied Polish names (i.e., made themselves sound more "Polish").

You can use this to form Volkovskii from the Type I patronymic Volkov and -skii.

[September 2006 LoAR, A-] "Tatiana Konstantinova Ruslanova. Submitted as Tatiana Konstantiniya Ruslanova, the submitter requested an authentic Russian name. This name consists of two Christian given names and a patronymic. While there is evidence of double-given names used in Russian, in such structures, one name is Christian in origin while the other is a native Slavic name. While a name containing two Christian given names is registerable, it is not authentic. Two patronymics, however, is unremarkable. We have changed the name to Tatiana Konstantinova Ruslanova to fulfill her request for authenticity."

Since we can use 2 patronymics the name takes the form of given, patronymic, patronymic for Dmitri Davidovich Volkhovskii.

It's an odd, but I believe registerable, Russian name.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/03/17 20:23:30 CDT:

Paul also attests <Volkovyisk -- Founded in 1252. [Tik 43]> as a placename <http://heraldry.sca.org/paul/zcities.html>. Which is more important to the submitter, spelling or meaning?

Comment by Magnus on 2011/03/17 22:16:55 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/03/17 22:19:03 CDT

We know Volkov is a period name for son of Volk but is it the period name for the river so we can use locative naming patterns?

The documentation above should make it registrable. Russian name documentation is usually rather lengthy when using one of the rarer forms.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/04/01 15:19:28 CDT:

Since "Authenticity" is blank, I assume he did not request authenticity.

<Dmitrii> is found as a popular name in the Novgorod birch-bark letters, which not only makes it period, it makes it correct for where he wants to be from. Note the spelling with <ii> is the form given.:

[http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/predslava/bbl/men.html#Men's 1](http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/predslava/bbl/men.html#Men's%201)

<Davidovich> is sufficiently supported from Wickenden [Dic].

While I am prepared to believe that the Volkhov was so called in period, being a major trade river at least as early as the Volga, we have zero evidence that adjectival bynames were commonly formed in period Russian from the names of rivers. Unbegaun (pp. 126-7) gives only one example, the princely title <Volkonskij> taken by the heirs of Prince Yuri Mikhailovich in the 13th c. from their lands around the Volkon (not the Volkhov) River. Given this sole example, I think forming a new name is fraught, both on the "they didn't do that" and the "it's a claim to rank" fronts.

Trying the game the system by arguing it as an odd patronymic is also fraught; the pat. is <Volkov>, so you need to drop the <h>, but moreover, Paul is very clear that it was a form adopted by Russians to get along with their Polish neighbors, and this guy wants to be from Novgorod. No Polish neighbors.

<Dmitrii Davidovich> is a fine name. I also wouldn't mind <Dmitrii Davidovich Novgorodov> (adjectival form dated by Paul [Grammar] to the 15th c.). I'm not liking <Volkhovskii> in any spelling.

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel as <Dmitri Davidovich Volkovskii> after determining the submitter's preference.
