

Greetings to the Ansteorran College of Heralds from Ld. Eirik Halfdanarson, Bordure Herald.

This is the Annotated Internal Collated Commentary for the ILOI of July 2011. Decisions on these items were made at the decision meeting held at Hotter than Hellsgate on August 13, 2011.

In Service,
Eirik Halfdanarson
Bordure Herald

2011-07-01 Letter (locked on 2011-08-11)

This letter contains commentary from the following people:

Magnus
Tostig Logiosophia
Gunnvor silfraharr
Alasdair MacEogan
Daniel de Lincoln
Tigern
Gawain of Miskbridge
Kevin Keary
Ioannes Dalassenos
Adelaide de Beaumont
Andrew Bawldwyn
Emma de Fetherstan
Eirik Halfdanarson
Vyolante Drago do Porto
Gwenllian ferch Maredudd

1. Arabella de Montacute (Elfsea, Barony of) New Device Change.

Purpure, three chevrons braced and in chief a fleur-de-lys, on a bordure Or an orle azure.

Submission History: Release old device if registered.

This name was registered in May of 2000 (via Ansteorra).

The following device associated with this name was registered in May of 2000 (via Ansteorra):

Purpure, three chevronels braced and in chief a cross bottony, on a bordure Or an orle azure.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 02:06:06 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/07 04:45:32 CDT

[Device] This image is from the ILOI at the website.

No conflict found.



1.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 06:41:13 CDT:

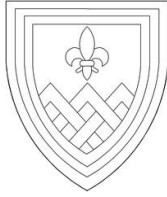
Last edited on 2011/07/03 06:42:57 CDT

[Administrative] The file copy has the chevronels, fleur-de-lys and bordure depicted in a faint, but IMO discernable, yellow. The height of the chevronels are the same as the registered device.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 16:15:58 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 12:48:52 CDT

If the faded drawing is the one we're judging by, I would really suggest retouching the yellow with a more colorfast marker. Also, the bordure, chevronels and the orle need to be fattened up a bit, they're on the thin side. *Pupure, or, azure, chevronels, fleur-de-lys, bordure, orle = 7*



1.



2.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/18 14:58:22 CDT:

Agreed on the need for redraw and complexity count. On the submitted emblazon I will say that it completely passed me by that the orle was azure till I read the blazon.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/20 20:04:32 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/20 20:24:36 CDT

Attached is the depiction of Arabella's original device from the December 31, 1999 Ansteorra LoI "(redated to January 4 based on postmark)", <http://heraldry.ansteorra.org/LoI/loi199912.pdf>

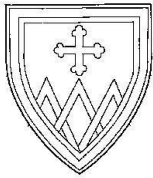
One thing I note is that this registered orle-on-bordure is fatter than the submitted one on this ILoI or the proposed replacement. This registered orle might help the viewer see that it's azure rather than purpure. But I would worry (if it were de novo and not grandfathered) that such an orle was too big, making it look like an orle fimbriated (which is not registerable).

The other thing: Laurel made a significant precedent on the May 2011 LoAR Cover Letter (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/05/11-05cl.html>) on the subject of chevrons. Gwenllian Langeley and I have just debated about whether the precedent allows so large a charge above chevrons. I say nay, that the ruling emphasizes that chevrons must be centered; she says yea, that a single charge can shove down chevrons this far.

But the 1999 submission elements are grandfathered to the submitter.

So I suggest that the easy way out is for Asterisk or whoever to drag out the registered 1999 line art, scan it, and replace the cross with a fleur-de-lys and make no other changes whatsoever. Then nobody could argue at Laurel about orle width and chevron positioning.

No matter what, but especially if we recycle the old registered artwork, the LoI should emphasize that everything except the fleur-de-lys is grandfathered to the submitter.



1.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/20 21:32:46 CDT:

The chevrons in this artwork are clearly [i] below [i] the fess line. However, they are below it in the original device also, which leads me to one question as to the grandfather clause.

Normally the grandfather clause is used to allow elements to be retained by an individual if they change their device, even if those element have since been deemed invalid. Does that apply to improper uses of an element, such as with the chevrons being too low, as well?

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/20 23:51:30 CDT:

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#7.8> has the armory rule for "Registered Armorial Elements" (grandfathering as applied to armory). It doesn't apply to "charge", meaning an object, but "elements".

The Glossary of Terms at <http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html> defines "Armorial Element" as "A component of heraldic design. An armorial element may be a charge, a line of division, a line of partition, a field treatment, a tincture, or other component that may be used in designing armory." That's a very broad definition, so it does apply to "improper uses".

E.g., Silvia la Cherubica di Viso, 07/05, A-Atenveldt (Elizabeth I prec.), expressly ruled "This ... arrangement of charges is grandfathered to the submitter".

In Francois II's prec., "The motif of Argent, in base two bars wavy azure, overall [something] is grandfathered to the barony. [Thescorre, Barony of, LoAR 10/2004, {AE}thelmearc-A]"

And also "[Per chevron abased vert and argent...] The line of division is much too low to be per chevron, and too high to be a point pointed. We note that this line of division does not match the one on his currently registered device, and as such the Grandfather Clause does not apply. [Stephen Aldred, LoAR 08/2004, Lochac-R]" It implies that the abased per chevron would have been registerable if it had matched his currently registered device. So this gives a stronger reason why the new submission should be a cut-and-paste job on the already registered submission.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/22 09:56:29 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/22 10:00:39 CDT

I just re-read the cover letter. It's talking about chevrons as a primary charge.

Here were my take-aways:

(1) Many examples were presented of charges above a chevron or per chevron line of division, or below the point of a chevron inverted or per chevron inverted line of division in period heraldry, so we will not be limiting that practice.

[COMMENT] The presence of the fleur above the braced chevronelles is not a problem.

(2) What was found, however, was that in every case, the chevron or per chevron line was vertically centered in the area available to it, taking the placement of any secondaries present into account. The notional mid-line of the charge or line of division would nearly always line up with a per fess line drawn centered on the available space.

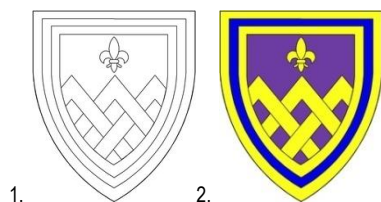
[COMMENT] If this shield were divided per fess, the chevrons would take up nearly all of their available half. Here's it's acting as if it is co-primary with the fleur. My prior redraw, then would be something like: **Purple, a fleur-de-lys and three chevronelles braced, within a bordure Or and an orle azure.**

(3) Chevrons etc. move based on the position of secondaries: allowances will be made for times when the charges around or above and below interfere with the placement.

[COMMENT] In this case, the braced chevronelles are moved down to accommodate the fleur.

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When I did the redraw, I took the original picture as my basis. I can easily adjust it to make the chevronelles clearly primary, rising higher on the field. I'd blazon this redraw as: **Purple, three chevronelles braced and a fleur-de-lys in chief, within a bordure Or and an orle azure.**



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 23:56:01 CDT:

"It's talking about chevrons as a primary charge." The precedent and the CoA Glossary don't quite come out and say it explicitly, but I get the impression that a chevron, or other ordinary that is normally central, must be the sole primary.

"Here's it's acting as if it is co-primary with the fleur." Hence my doubting that it would be registerable without grandfathering, but others disagree.

"In this case, the braced chevronelles are moved down to accommodate the fleur." But the quoted precedent is "Chevrons etc. move based on the position of secondaries", but it doesn't mention co-primaries.

"When I did the redraw, I took the original picture as my basis. I can easily adjust it to make the chevronelles clearly primary, rising higher on the field." Therefore, it would change the submission. Also, my argument is that it would likely be unregistrable.

I would like to strengthen a previous point. I think someone should *absolutely* take the registered artwork, replace the cross with the FDL, and leave everything else identical. This to cut off debate on these points, and to give the submitter essentially what they emblazoned this time.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:03:11 CDT:

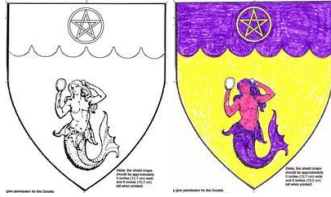
Comments under my name are the consensus of the NE Calontir commenting group, consisting this month of Lady Rohese de Dinan, Red Hawk Herald, Lady Arité guné Akasa, and myself. No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device:

2. Ariel Lovechild (Ansteorra Crown Lands - Cental Region) New Name and Device.

Or, a mermaid in her vanity proper crined and tailed purple, in a chief inverted purple a millet voided and interlaced within and conjoined to an annulet Or.



Documentation Provided: <Ariel> English given name. Undocumented tertiary listings for <Ariel Gerrard> (1561, England), <Ariel Hebert> (ca 1562, Wornminster, Somerset England), <Ariel Higbed> (17 Aug 1634, Parish of Ivinghoe, Buckingham, England) in the IGI Search Engine Results for Ariel, British Isles, Exact Spelling: On), and referencing page 1104 of Title Baptisms for the dead, 1923-1958; heir indexes, 1923-1957. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Alberta Temple (Main Author) for <Mrs. Ariel Thomson> (24 Jan 1580, Durham, Northumberland, England) [Results for Mrs. Ariel, British Isles, Exact Spelling: On]. Used as a feminine name in Shakespeare's *The Tempest* (Published 1623). <Lovechild> English surname. <William Lovechild c1248> in [Reany and Wilson] p 285 under 'Lovechild' and <John Lovechild, A> in [Bardsley] p 572. Help is requested to either (1) Verify the English given name citations or (2) Document the surname to be compatible with the late 16th century German masculine name [LoAR Feb 2010, 'Ariel Benne Douw' (via Atlanta)]

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 22:05:26 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 00:53:06 CDT

[DEVICE] See Image #1 for my biggest problem with this submission overall. The pentacle in the chief is pretty thin-line and needs to be fattened up.

[NAME] The only close feminine name I found is the 13th c. French name <Oriol> (Academy of St. Gabriel Report #2234, <http://www.s-gabriel.org/2234>) from Reaney & Wilson. *A Dictionary of English Surnames*. London: Routledge. 1991; Oxford University Press. 1995. s.n. <Oriol>.

Otherwise, we're looking at masculine names. I found tons of men named <Ariel> in 18th and 19th c. records.

- <Ariel> (masc.) appears as the name of a leader sent as an emissary in Ezra 8:16-17. Ariel also appears as a poetic name for Jerusalem in Isaiah 29:1-4. Jerome's *Vulgate* has <Arihel> in the Latin, the Hebrew is <אֵרִיֵּל> (alef vav yod alef lamed, or *aryal*), and is understood to mean "Lion of God". The reference in Ezra was used to document many early SCA submissions of Ariel with little comment.
- 1510. <Ariel angeli nomen est> (masc.) an angel or spirit (Agrippa. *De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres*, p. 488)
- c. 1582-1589 <Ariel> (masc.) A spirit or angel seen by Edward Kelly, servant of Dr. John Dee. (Thornbury. *Shakespeare's England*, p. 101)
- 1599 <Ariel Ricker> (masc. German) [Ariel Benne Douw, LOAR 02/2010]
- 1604 <Ariel Ricker> (masc. German) [Ariel Benne Douw, LOAR 02/2010]
- 1630 <Ariel Ricker> (masc. German) [Ariel Benne Douw, LOAR 02/2010]
- c. 1657-1667. <Ariel> (masc.) a fallen angel (Milton, *Paradise Lost*, p. 179)

I had much better luck with <Lovechild>:

- 12th c. <Luuechild> (*Liber Vitæ Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis*, p. 5)
- 1190 <Luffechild> (Scott. *Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames*)
- 1199, 1221 <Luuechild> (Scott. *Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames*)
- c. 1248 <Lovechild> (Scott. *Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames*)
- 1326 <Willo Louechild> (White. "Lay Subsidies. Cambridgeshire. 1 Edward III", p. 136)
- 1326 <Rädö Louechild> (White. "Lay Subsidies. Cambridgeshire. 1 Edward III", p. 152)
- 1327 <Henr' Louechild> (Hudson. *The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex*, p. 112)
- 1349-50 <John Louechild de Stokeueme> (Darlington. *Survey of London* p. 94)
- 1380 <John Lovechild of Littleport> (Donahue. *Law, Marriage, and Society in the Later Middle Ages*, p. 260)
- 1425-1426 <William Leuechild>
- 1459-60 <Isabelle Leuechild> (*Extracts from the Account Rolls of the Abbey of Durham*, p. 88)

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- ----. "CP 25/1/207/32, Number 11". *Court of Common Pleas, General Eyres and Court of King's Bench: Feet of Fines Files. Hampshire (Co. Southampton): Feet of fines for 1-18 Hen VI: 1-49*. The National Archives, Kew. http://www.medievalgenealogy.org.uk/fines/abstracts/CP_25_1_207_32.shtml#11

- ---. *Extracts from the Account Rolls of the Abbey of Durham, from the Original Mss.* Vol. I. The Publications of the Surtees Society Vol. 99. Durham: Andrews & Co. 1898. p. 88. <http://books.google.com/books?id=DVEJAAAAIAAJ&q=+Leuechild>
- ---. *Letter of Acceptances and Returns for February 2010.* s.n. <Ariel Benne Douw>. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/02/10-02lar.html>
- ---. *Liber Vitæ Ecclesiæ Dunelmensis; Nec Non Obituaría Duo Eiusdem Ecclesiæ.* The Publications of the Surtees Society. London: J.B. Nichols and Son. 1841. <http://books.google.com/books?id=yaQKAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA5&q=+Luuechild>
- Agrippa von Nettesheim, Heinrich Cornelius. *De Occulta Philosophia Libri Tres.* Ed. V. Perrone Compagni. Leiden, the Netherlands: Brill. 1992. p. 488. ll. 12, 14, 30-31. <http://books.google.com/books?id=dCARYHTxmElC&pg=PA488>
<http://books.google.com/books?id=dCARYHTxmElC&pg=PA488>
- Darlington, Ida. *Survey of London Vol. XXV: St. George's Fields (The Parishes of St. George the Martyr, Southwark and St. Mary, Newington).* London: London County Council. 1953. p. 94. <http://www.archive.org/details/surveyoflondon25londonuoft>
- Donahue, Charles Jr.. *Law, Marriage, and Society in the Later Middle Ages: Arguments about Marriage in Five Courts.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2008. <http://books.google.com/books?id=8zwngEPzFxsC&pg=PA260>
- Donahue, Charles Jr. "Table of Cases". Tilla Tailor of Littleport and Robert Smerles of Little Downham c John Lovechild of Littleport and Tilla Tailor of Littleport". *Law, Marriage, and Society in the Later Middle Ages: Arguments about Marriage in Five Courts.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2008. pp. 274-276. http://www.cambridge.org/resources/0521877288/5363_9780521877282tc_p673-976.pdf#page=235
- Hudson, William. *The Three Earliest Subsidies for the County of Sussex in the Years 1296, 1327, 1332. With some remarks on the origin of local administration in the county through borowes or tithings.* Sussex Record Society Vol. 10. London: Mitchell Hughes and Clarke. 1910. <http://www.archive.org/details/threeearliestsub10sussuoft>
- Jerome (Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus). *Biblia Sacra Vulgata.* Ezra 8:16-17. <http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Ezra%208:16-17&version=VULGATE>, Isaiah 29:1-4 <http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Isaiah%2029:1-4&version=VULGATE>
- Milton, John. *Paradise Lost.* London: John Bumpus. 1821. <http://books.google.com/books?id=pO4MAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA179&q=Ariel>
- Scott, Brian M. (Talan Gwynek). *Feminine Given Names in A Dictionary of English Surnames.* 1994. s.n. <Lovechild>. <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/talan/reaney/reaney.cgi?Lovechild>
- Thornbury, Walter. *Shakespeare's England.* Vol. 2. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 1856. p. 101. <http://books.google.com/books?id=vzA2AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA101&q=Ariel>
- White, C. H. Evelyn, ed. "Lay Subsidies. Cambridgeshire. 1 Edward III". *The East Anglian: or Notes and Queries on Subjects Conencted with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex and Norfolk* Third Series. Vol 12. Part 270. Norwich: Goose and Son. 1907-1908. <http://books.google.com/books?id=8chCAAAAYAAJ&q=+Louechild>



1.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/04 07:22:09 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 20:11:54 CDT

[Name] Mixing German and English is a SFPP (Lillian von Wolfsberg, 11/01). The temporal disparity using <Ariel> as a 1599 German masculine given name and <Lovechild> as a 1380 English surname is less than 300 years. That makes the submitted form registerable without changes, right?

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 11:40:19 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 13:00:40 CDT

Probably. But Ariel with a mermaid on her shield instantly takes me to Disney. The combo "grabs me by the scruff of the neck and hauls me, willy-nilly, back into the 20th Century" as per Bruce, Batonvert Herald, in regards to obtrusively modern names [Porsche Audi, Returned, LoAR 08/92].

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/05 12:36:17 CDT:

[Name/Device] I share the concerns expressed by Gunnvor over the charge (mermaid) and name (Ariel) combination under RFS XI.2

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#11.2>, but I'm not sure how significantly having children of the appropriate age when the movie/VHS 'The Little Mermaid' was popular affects that association. Without a Precedent to enforce at the Kingdom Level, it seems a CoA decision.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/05 13:03:09 CDT:

Note that at age 49 now, and childless, I instantly made the connection. Without ever having seen the movie.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 14:25:02 CDT:

Okay, I admit that I am the author of the "Little Mermaid Tough Trivia Test for parents who have seen the movie 43,768 times and want to make sure their brains haven't turned completely to mush" (want a copy, email me privately), but c'mon. There is zero chance that this person is not going for the Disney heroine, and accordingly zero chance that this can be registered. <Ariel Lovechild> is registerable without this armory, and this armory is (alas) registerable without this name, or even with a name like <Ariel Robertson> or some other surname that denies the "favorite child of Triton" connection. (IIRC the name <Ariel Mac Lir> has been returned in the past for conflict with this character.) I feel it is our job to return this in kingdom and not waste everybody else's time with it.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 14:26:16 CDT:

Okay, I admit that I am the author of the "Little Mermaid Tough Trivia Test for parents who have seen the movie 43,768 times and want to make sure their brains haven't turned completely to mush" (want a copy, email me privately), but c'mon. There is zero chance that this person is not going for the Disney heroine, and accordingly zero chance that this can be registered. Ariel Lovechild is registerable without this armory, and this armory is (alas) registerable without this name, or even with a name like Ariel Robertson or some other surname that denies the "favorite child of Triton" connection. (IIRC the name Ariel Mac Lir has been returned in the past for conflict with this character.) I feel it is our job to return this in kingdom and not waste everybody else's time with it.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/18 15:13:47 CDT:

I can hear Sebastian's Calypso beat now. Ass we need to be more evocative of the movie is a crab instead of a pentacle.

Wether it is enough for a return alone I say that this question would need to be punted upstairs.

I will say if it does pass I may rethink sending up my monkey on a spider web badge. I can't see how that would be any worse.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/04 07:12:45 CDT:

[Administrative] I don't see the name processing criteria. My file copy has
Major/Minor Changes Allowed: Yes.
Cares most about: Sound (AIR-ee-el LOVE-child).
Desired gender: Don't care.
No authenticity request.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/06 00:27:26 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 00:36:31 CDT

I should point out that the submission's claim that <Ariel> is a female in *The Tempest* is incorrect.

William Shakespeare, *The Tempest* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=PjAh3QJBTxoC>)

Act I, Sc. 2, ll. 189-193:

ARIEL: All hail, great master! grave sir, hail! I come
To answer thy best pleasure; be't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all **his** quality.

Act III, Sc. 3, stage direction before l. 83:

He [Ariel] vanishes in thunder...

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 10:48:58 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 10:49:50 CDT

Also Gunnvor, Ariel is not a human being. Most of the folks in *The Tempest* aren't normal humans.

Ariel is also the name of an angel in Judaism and gnostic writings.

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/07 16:24:47 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/07 16:28:07 CDT

Is the established practice of using OTHER angel's names for given names (Michael, Gabriel, Raphael) sufficient then, or even significant?

Absolutely agreed on the modernism of the combination of name and charge.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/07 16:30:29 CDT:

Well, Ariel was one of those angels who along with Lucifer slipped in the bathtub and fell. It's not too likely he was used as a source for medieval names.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/07 17:10:14 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/07 17:14:25 CDT

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2915

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2915>

Only a few Old Testament names were used in medieval Europe. Some were common among Christians -- <Elias>, <Adam>, <David> -- and others among Jews -- <Isaac>, <Abraham>, <Moses> -- but most were not used at all in Europe in our period. In the late 16th century, many more became fashionable among Protestants in England; but many others did not come into fashion until the 19th century. The New Testament is likewise problematic as a source for medieval names. In general, medieval Christians only used a small subset of the names found in the Bible.

Location also matters:

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2247

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/2247>

<Michael> is the name of one of the archangels. Although it was a common name in many medieval cultures, and it is a common modern Irish name, we have found no citations for the name in Ireland during the period you specified, and we do not believe it was used. The names of certain saints and religious figures (such as Michael and Patrick) were evidently considered too holy to be used by ordinary folk. Instead, the Gaels used compound given names like <Máel Michél>, which literally means "tonsured servant of Michael".

Angel names have their own problematic quality as well:

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1400

<http://www.s-gabriel.org/1400>

<Gabriel> was the name of one of the three archangels mentioned in the Bible, the other two being <Michael> and <Raphael>. While <Michael> was a popular name in many cultures throughout the Middle Ages, neither <Raphael> or <Gabriel> ever enjoyed great popularity. Nevertheless, <Gabriel> was used in many cultures.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/07 05:11:22 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/08 03:07:15 CDT

[Name] No conflict found.

Ariel is a German men's name in the Ariel Benne Douw ruling so there is only one step from period for the mix with English.

I think we need Gunnvor's 1380 citation of Lovechild to avoid the temporal weirdness rule 1380 <John Lovechild of Littleport> (Donahue. Law, Marriage, and Society in the Later Middle Ages, p. 260)

[Device] No conflict found. Yes there is some concern about the Little Mermaid association. There is also concern about excessive magical reference. The name Ariel is a magical being from the Shakespeare's Tempest and either an angel or a fallen angel, depending on the source, combined with a mermaid and a pentagram. Laurel has to sort that sort of thing out.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/10 19:26:28 CDT:

The name alone I have no problem with; the device alone I have no problem with; the two together drag my brain to Disney.

Comment by Ioannes Dalassenos on 2011/07/21 16:03:23 CDT:

I agree re: Disney, but it looks like it should be a Laurel call, not a Kingdom call. As much as I hate it, the only possible reason to return it at Kingdom level would be if we thought the pentacle was too skinny, but even that is such a borderline call I wouldn't be comfortable about it.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/21 20:26:17 CDT:

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#11.2>

"2. Charge and Name Combination. - Armory that asserts a strong claim of identity in the context of the submitters name is considered presumptuous.

"Some otherwise permissible names and armorial elements cannot be used together because joining the two creates too strong an association with famous individuals from myth, literature, or history. For example, while Rhiannon can be used as a given name, and horses can be used as charges, the two cannot be used together as it suggests the Rhiannon of Welsh myth. Similarly, charges that merely allude to a specific name on their own may become presumptuous if several such charges are used."

Gwenllian Longeley and I disagree somewhat on whether this rule would apply here. We agree that it would have to go to Laurel.

Bruce precedents under "NAMES -- Deity" (<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/bruce/N.html#names-deity>) allowed Thora + a lightning bolt, "For those names that are well documented as period human names, that also happen to be the names of gods, one armorial allusion to the god will no longer be considered excessive." But few people consider Ariel a goddess.

Da'ud 2 wrote "By this registration, we add to that allowance the combination of Corwin and a unicorn.", but did not give a reason. (<http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1996/02/lar.html> , Corwin Breakshield).

Francois 1, January 2003 LoAR, I think at http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2003/01/03-01lar.html#G_CAID_19 , wrote "This [Thora] precedent has been extended to mythological figures other than deities. Since Emrys is a period given name, one allusion is not presumptuous, and may be accepted." But he does not say when

or how it was so extended.

In short, when this goes to Laurel (assuming no other reason for return), I think the LoI should cite and quote the unclear precedents and ask whether Laurel is willing to clarify.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/21 21:05:30 CDT:

I agree, it's best all the way around to ask Laurel to clarify precedents. It helps everyone when things are clarified.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:07:22 CDT:

[Name] Um, Ariel was not used as a feminine name in *The Tempest*. The Ariel in *The Tempest* is male. Reaney & Wilson have Henry Louechild dated to 1327. On the registerability of Ariel:

"Ariel Benne Douw. Name and device. Or, a winged unicorn rampant sable within a bordure rayony per pale gules and purpure.

There was some question whether Ariel was registerable. Edelweiss cited the following examples from the IGI Parish Record extracts:

Ariel Ricker married Margaretha Wener, 1st July 1599, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

Ariel Ricker married Christina Kerschner, 8th May 1604, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

Ariel Rikher married Susana Gerner, 12th August 1630, Bretten, Karlsruhe, Baden

These examples support Ariel as a German masculine name used in the late 16th and early 17th C.

The combination of German and English is a step from period practice."

-- <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/02/10-02lar.html>

Thus we have Ariel within 300 years of Louechild. The u/v switch should be unremarkable in Early Modern written English. No conflicts found.

[Device] Blazon fu: "...on a chief inverted purpure a mullet..." I can never remember whether the charge on the chief is a pentagram or a pentacle. Either way, that's how it is commonly blazoned in Society heraldry. At least the mermaid isn't crined gules and wearing a scallop shell bra. No conflicts found.

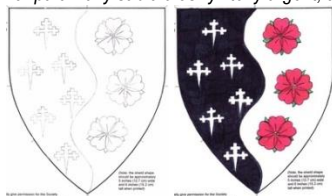
College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel

Device: Forwarded to Laurel. A note on the obtuse modern reference will be made to Laurel.

3. Carletta da Nicolosi (Rosenfeld, Shire of) New Device Change.

Per pale wavy sable crusilly fitchy argent; argent three roses proper sinister arched.



Submission History: Release old device if registered.

The following device associated with this name was registered in March of 2004 (via Ansteorra) and changed/released in January of 2008 (via Ansteorra):

Gules, a chevron ermine and in base a cross crosslet fitchy Or.

The following device associated with this name was registered in January of 2008 (via Ansteorra):

Gules, a chevron ermine between two trilliums argent barbed vert seeded gules and a key cross Or.

This name was referenced in May of 2005 (via Ansteorra) as joint registrant of a badge with Ricciardo da Nicolosi.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 06:08:58 CDT:

[Administrative] My copies also say release, but I thought I talked the submitter into retaining the Old Device as a Badge. Will verify that information prior to the Decision Meeting.

[Device] Consider the reblazon *Per pale wavy sable crusilly argent and argent, in sinister three roses proper.*

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 09:43:17 CDT:

I don't think the way these roses are arranged can be blazoned, really.

If you just say "in sinister three roses proper", I am going to assume two-and-one as my first guess, and "in pale" as my second.

If the roses were drawn the way a period herald would, so that they pretty much filled up their space, then yes, I'd go with "in sinister three roses proper".

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/03 10:23:24 CDT:

Unfortunately, I believe that I have to agree, that I'm not sure this is blazonable...

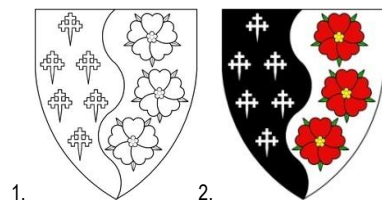
Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 12:32:38 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 12:35:18 CDT

To see what might work, I whipped out the vector art and tried several things. The position of the flowers is forced by the shape of the area in which they are placed. I now agree that we should not say anything about the placement of the roses – three roses of the maximum size to fit in that compartment can only go in one basic way. And since the fitchy crosses and the sinister division are both argent, I think we only need argent in there once.

Per pale wavy sable crusilly fitchy and argent, three roses proper.

So, artist's note: encourage the submitter to make the roses as large as they can be and still fit!



Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/10 08:02:59 CDT:

I agreed with Gunnvor's analysis when I accepted a revised submission (The original had over ten crosses) – the arrangement emblazoned is forced given the line of division and form of display. I would also reproduce the same arrangement on a lozenge or a roundel, but would arrange them in pale on a billet. IMO this is no different than blazoning the slightly embowed arrangement of the bottom three of six secondary charges around a bend when displayed on an escutcheon.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/21 23:38:09 CDT:

Tostig, thank you for the point about different shield shapes. Also, the default for three objects is nevertheless two and one, unless it's on a stripe where that can't happen easily (e.g., "on a bend three crosses crosslet"). So I'd blazon this "... in sinister three roses in pale proper".

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/10 19:43:02 CDT:

[Administrative] Confirmed with submitter she wishes to retain the registered Device as a Badge. The submitting herald failed to correct all copies of the form.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/08 03:16:10 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/08 04:05:45 CDT

[Device] No conflict found. Carletta da Nicolosi was registered May 2005 (via Ansteorra).

[January 2008 LoAR, A-Ansteorra] Carletta da Nicolosi. Name change from Deirdre inghean mhic Fhionnain and device change (see RETURNS for badge). Gules, a chevron ermine between two trilliums argent barbed vert seeded gules and a key cross Or.

The September 2007 Ansteorra Letter of Intent noted the following administrative correction:

On the Ansteorran Lol of January 2005, we submitted the new name <Carletta da Nicolosi>, registered by Laurel in May 2005. It turns out this should have been a name change for <Deirdre inghean mhic Fhionnain>, registered April 2003. The submitter has contacted me, and indicated she wants the old name released. This Lol will contain a device change for her new primary name; the old device is currently filed under her old name, of course. Hopefully this will clear up any confusion.

In accordance with the submitter's wishes, her old name Deirdre inghean mhic Fhionnain is released.

The submitter's previous device, Gules, a chevron ermine and in base a cross crosslet fitchy Or, is released. This was registered under the name Deirdre inghean mhic Fhionnain; due to an administrative issue, that armory is not currently associated with the name Carletta da Nicolosi.

I am not sure how to blazon the roses.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:10:25 CDT:

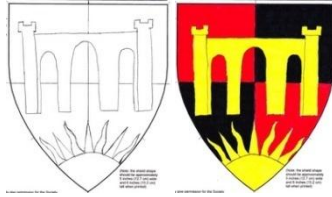
"crusilly" "arched"? No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device: Forward to Laurel, reblazoned "Per pale wavy sable crusilly fitchy and argent, three roses proper in sinister three roses in pale proper". Also a notation to retain her current device as a badge. NOTE: crusilly seems to mean a semy of crosses with the type of cross being specified.

4. Crínán mac Eoin (Rosenfeld, Shire of) Resubmitted Device.

Quarterly gules and sable, a bridge and issuant from base a demi sun Or.



Submission History: Name was registered in March of 2002 (via Ansteorra)

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 06:02:31 CDT:

[Administrative] *Per bend sinister gules and sable, three dragons Or.* Kingdom Returned Nov 2001 for conflict versus *Per chevron vert and sable, three dragons segreant Or.* (Owen of Carmarthen, Device, December 1989)

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/08 04:16:04 CDT:

[Device] Closest found was Asa Hito October 1989 (via the East):
"Vert, a demi-sun issuant from base within and conjoined to a torii gate Or."

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/21 23:47:52 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/21 23:49:30 CDT

The most recent conflict ruling I can find is from ye ghods 18 years ago, the June 1993 LoAR, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1993/06/lor.html>, Middle returns:

Ihashi Hidezo. Device. Gules, a torii Or and in base a caltrap argent.

The *torii* is still permitted in Society heraldry, due to its modern familiarity among Occidentals (for instance, the word is found in Webster's Collegiate Dictionary) and its valid reblazon as a *Japanese gateway*. However, since no heraldic difference can normally be obtained from regional drawing style, we grant no difference between a *Japanese gateway (torii)* and a standard heraldic *gate* -- any more than we grant difference between an *arch* and a *dolmen*. Therefore, this conflicts with the arms of Portnew (Papworth 898), *Gules, a gate Or*, and of La Porte (Woodward 363), *Gules, a portal Or*. In each case there's a CD for the addition of the caltrap, but none for what is essentially an artistic interpretation of the main charge.

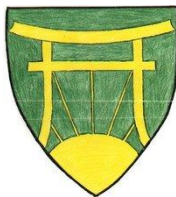
So versus Asa, I see only one CD for the field. I've looked at Asa's emblazon, and while it's an extremely stylized sun (the "rays" are very thin straight lines), it pretty much can't be anything but a sun, we don't give a CD for conjoining, and I don't see any other CD.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 07:34:30 CDT:

@ Daniel: In the consulting conflict check I admit to automatically discounting Asa -- the demi-sun is listed first in the blazon, so I assumed it was a co-primary and didn't read further to find the blazon also contained the word "within". That word implies it is a secondary, so I have to agree with the conflict call. IMO Asa should be re-blazoned as something like "Vert, conjoined within a Torii gate a demi-sun Or." Could you post a copy of the emblazon to see if other agree, please?

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 13:11:16 CDT:

Asa Hito|198910E|d|Vert, a demi-sun issuant from base within and conjoined to a torii gate Or.



1.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/24 18:34:34 CDT:

The bridge with its arches is visually distinct from the more linear gate, IMHO.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/25 00:19:40 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/25 00:27:07 CDT

Gunnvor, thank you for prompting me to look for precedents to shoot you down. I "knew" that "architecture is architecture", like there's no CD between canine types, or no CD between felines. Turns out I was not really correct.

Often there isn't a CD. E.g., Nordmark, Barony of, 03/1995, gave no CD between "a step-gabled portal ensigned with a Celtic cross intended [sic] on the outer edge all argent" versus "a church".

Or this, which says there's no CD for the number of arches in a bridge, and a dolmen of three uprights counts as a bridge: Iain Cinnsealach, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2007/06/07-06lar.htm#29>.

But apparently it *is* possible to get an architecture CD. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1997/12/12lar.html>:

Caversgate, Shire of. Badge Sable, a gate within and conjoined to a stone archway Or.

... However, even if the group name had been registered, this would have to be returned for conflict with William of Hoghton (SCA) *Sable, two towers joined by a bridge Or.*, and Arenvald Kief af Kiersted (SCA) *Sable, a Thor's hammer pendant from the lintel of a dolmen Or.* In both cases there is a CD for type of architecture, but only a CD. This is in accordance with standing precedent that in many cases, "architecture is architecture" ...

This surprised me.

After a little searching, I found that there was a ruling on bridges on <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2007/09/07-09cl.html>:

- The default SCA bridge is not throughout, unlike period.
- The number of spans must be explicitly blazoned.
- "A bridge drawn in the period style -- throughout, three or more spans -- *will* be granted difference from a castle, per RfS X.4.e.
- "We'd *like* there to be water under the bridge."

So "a bridge of three spans".

A torii is not a bridge. But if a dolmen can get counted as a bridge, maybe a torii could be too? I think this should go to Laurel, with the possible conflict listed on the LoI, noting the above citations to show that it is possible to get a CD between architecture in some cases, and asking the CoA whether there ought to be a CD between a torii and this bridge.

Anyone know whether the submitter would be amenable to having a period bridge, "a bridge of N spans throughout", with no tower-like end caps? And maybe some water underneath it? O! If only we knew a herald who lived in Rosenfeld who could ask!

Reasons: Period-style bridge is period-style. And to go by the quoted precedent, it might get more difference from other architecture due to being a charge used in period heraldry (RfS X.4.e) -- but since a torii is not a period charge, it doesn't help the proposed conflict, because the applicable type rule is "A charge not used in period armory will be considered different in type if its shape in normal depiction is significantly different."

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/25 02:23:33 CDT:

@ Daniel "O! If only we knew a herald who lived in Rosenfeld who could ask!"

I know a herald in Rosenfeld. I will make sure the persuivant calls my dad and fills him in on the possible conflict, as well as the precedent cited.

Any possibility for getting a little bit more info on that precedent? I would love to see those two devices they were citing as having an architectural CD, in the hopes of figuring that one out. Where are these emblazons located on-line?

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/08/02 17:17:12 CDT:

{{ Any possibility for getting a little bit more info on that precedent? I would love to see those two devices they were citing as having an architectural CD, in the hopes of figuring that one out. }}

The items that got an architectural CD had their blazons in the ruling above.

{{ Where are these emblazons located on-line? }}

You'd have to do a Web search to find them. Those days were well before OSCAR, and not that many kingdoms have old ILols or Lols up. Though you should be able to use OSCAR to see whether the old Lols were scanned and posted (I don't think you need an OSCAR account for that).

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/25 12:11:24 CDT:

I am trying to get the whole conflict thing down, so expect me to keep asking weird questions. One I have a solid understanding of WHY something conflicts, it's easier for me to understand the precedent or RfS item.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/25 16:03:45 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/25 16:38:53 CDT

I went ahead and dug out a bunch of examples of period arms with bridges, for comparison.

As I was reviewing rolls of arms for bridges, I kept being "faked out" by [gonfanons](#). I dunno if we have any of these in the SCA, but they are visually very similar to a bridge of two spans. People with surnames including <Pont->, <Ponte>, <Aponte>, <Bruch->, <-bruch>, frequently have canting arms with a bridge. Municipalities often use actual bridges from their local area.

- (1) [Tivoli](#) (13th c.): A bridge of four spans embattled with two towers issuant from a base and in chief an eagle. By 1389 the device was: Gules, a bridge of three spans embattled and two towers argent charged with the words TIBUR SUPERBUM, issuant from a base azure (with waves indicating water) and in chief an eagle sable crowned Or.
- (2) [Cologna Veneta](#) (1406): D'azzurro, al ponte di tre archi, convesso, d'argento, murato di nero, munito di parapetto formato da dodici balaustri mistilinei, sostenenti il corrimano, questo sostenente tre pomi cotogni d'oro, rovesciati; esso ponte posto sopra una riviera, d'azzurro, fluttuosa d'argento; la punta dello scudo ed il vano dei tre archi riempiti interamente dall'acqua, or Azure, a bridge of three spans masoned and with a handrail along the top argent issuant from a base of natural water, and upon the bridge's hand rail three pears Or leaved vert.
- (3) [268 von Weineckh](#) (Scheibler Armorial, 1450-c.1600): In Rot ein oben welsch gezinnter und schwarz gefugt gemauerter Balken. This is either Gules, a bridge masoned and embattled Ghibelline, or perhaps Gules, a fess embattled Ghibelline and masoned.
- (4) [Bamerth](#) (1466-1473, Ortenburger Wappenbuch): Either Gules, a bridge of one span embattled Ghibelline and masoned argent, or possibly Gules, a fess embowed embattled Ghibelline and masoned argent.
- (5) [Coin B144, Ascoli, Alessandri VI](#) (1492-1503): A bridge of two spans with two towers and in chief between the towers an estoile.
<http://www.crippanumismatica.it/OFFERTE/STUDIOSI/moneteperstudiosi.htm>
- (6) [Bruck an der Mur](#) (1503): Vert, a bridge of four spans masoned and embattled with two crennelated towers and issuant from the center of the bridge a demi Continental panther rampant argent, and a base of natural water azure. Maximilian I gave the master-smiths of the city the right to display a shield depicting a bridge with two towers and a panther, which later became the arms of the city.
- (7) [49 Knight Gaspar de Ponteves Bargême](#) (Honorat de Pontevéz, 1532): Quarterly: 1 & 4 Gules, a bridge with three arches Or; 2 & 3 Or, a wolf rampant azure. The arms of Honorat de Pontevéz in 1532 are given as *De gueules au pont de deux arches d'or, écartele d'or à loup d'azur*. (L'Abbé de Vertot. [Histoire des Chevaliers Hospitaliers de Saint-Jean de Jérusalem](#). Œuvres de L'Abbé de Vertot, Vol 12. Paris: Chez Lequien Fils. 1830. p. 66)
- (8) [Königsbrück](#) (1556): Azure, a bridge of three spans embattled and masoned Or issuant from a base wavy barry argent and in chief a crown Or.
- (9) [Cambridge](#) (1575): Gules, a bridge of a single span masoned and with three merlons between in chief a fleur-de-lus Or between two roses argent and in base three ships upon natural water azure.
- (10) [Pont-de-l'Arche](#) (1589): Gules, a bridge of three spans with a covered tower at each end and a cross fleury issuant from the center of the bridge argent, issuant from a base vert, and a on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lys. The chief was added in 1589 by Henry IV.
- (11) [Ponti](#) (1605): D'azzurro al ponte, sotto cui scorre un fiume, con due archi d'argento sormontato da due torri pure d'argento, or Azure, a bridge of three spans with two towers, issuant from a base of natural water.
- (12) [Von Rumrodt zu Holtzheim](#) (Siebmacher, 1605): Or, a bridge with one span topped by a merlon two towers sable. (This may in fact be a castle, it's hard to tell).
- (13) [Aldenburg](#) (Siebmacher, 1605): Per fess azure and barry azure and argent, issuant from the line of division a bridge of three spans embattled argent.
- (14) [Lutzelburg](#) (Siebmacher, 1605): Per fess gules and barry gules and argent, issuant from the line of division a bridge of three spans embattled argent.
- (15) [Kitzing](#) (Siebmacher, 1605): Azure, a bridge of three spans embattled issuant from a base of natural water.



Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:12:34 CDT:
 No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as " Quarterly gules and sable, a bridge of three arches and issuant from base a demi sun Or." Also, mentioning the possible conflict with Asa Hito registered in 1989.

5. Damon Xanthos (Glaslyn, Canton of) New Name and Device.

Per chevron rayony sable and gules in chief a rennemoose argent.



Major Changes: No. Minor Changes: Yes. Gender: Male.

Change for:

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Damon>LGPN Δάμων - 478 times total

<Xanthos>LGPN Ξάνθος – 73 times, freq transiterated as Xanthus or Xanthos

- patronymis may be Xanthou or Xanthius per LGPN

- or as nickname meaning "yellow hair" per Liddell – Scott

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 09:07:05 CDT:

[Device] Add the comma, correct the spelling. The primry charge is in the default posture <http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#default> ('Reremouse' - Displayed guardant). "Per fess rayony sable and gules, in chief a reremouse argent."

Although placing the primary charge in the middle of the field would obscure identifiability of the complex line of division, the in chief placement is unforced and worth a CD. As a result, I see this as 2 CD clear versus "Per bend sinister sable and vert, a reremouse argent." (Chabi of Burkhan Khaldun, Device, Oct 1995). Also seems 2 CD clear versus "Azure, in chief a reremouse, a bordure embattled argent." (Matthias Fledermus, Device, Dec 1999) with changes to the field and removal of the peripheral charge.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 12:38:36 CDT:

I'm glad he didn't go for a name such as <Michael Aday>. Good rayonny, good size chevron line, looks good to me.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 14:43:54 CDT:

I'd be more worried about "Vlad" or some such. Now Michael Aday would worry me more with a delf or a cushion or something else that could be mistaken for a meatloaf...

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 05:48:48 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/08 04:25:22 CDT

[Name] No conflict found.

Damon - Lexicon of Greek Personal Names can be very cranky to search. <http://www.lgpn.ox.ac.uk/>

Xanthos - ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2654

<Xa/nthos> is the ancient Greek name of a town in Anatolia [2]. Your word <xanthe:/> is the feminine form of the adjective <xantho/s> "yellow". If you wanted to be "Ale:/theia the Yellow", then <Ale:/theia Xanthe:/> would probably be a fine choice; but it is not correct if you want to refer to the town.

We aren't certain how a locative byname (a surname derived from the name of a town) was constructed in 5th century Greek. We haven't found any examples to guide us. We think the most likely construction is the feminine form of an adjective derived from the place name, i.e. a word that means "Xanthine [female]". The masculine adjective based on the place name <Olu/nthos> is <Olu/nthios>, and its feminine form is <Olu/nthia> [3]. If <Xa/nthos> followed the same pattern, then the word you want would be <Xa/nthia>, pronounced \KSAHN-thee-ah\. Our best guess is that the name you want would have been <Ale:/theia Xa/nthia>.

[2] The Getty Information Institute Thesaurus of Geographic Names (WWW: Getty Information Institute, 1999).

www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html

[3] Berry, George Ricker, "The Appendix of Proper and Geographical Names" in *The Classic Greek Dictionary* (Chicago: Follett Publishing Co., 1962), s.n. <Olu/nthios>.

[Device] It wouldn't surprise me if the low contrast complex divisions also cause forced moves and conflict with Chabi of Burkhan Khaldun. I couldn't find a precedent to justify a return. Without such a ruling send it up and let OSCAR sort it out.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/06 06:16:31 CDT:

[Device] We argued this successfully for William DeMolay "Per bend embattled grady Or and gules, in sinister chief a martlet sable." (LoAR Oct 07, A-Ansteorra) versus those cited by Green Anchor in <http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/6#12>

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 10:56:44 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 10:57:28 CDT

But that one was registered without any comment on the forced move issues. Silence establishes no precedent. The ruling and the OSCAR discussion on it centered on the grady issue. We need a definite precedent in support or opposing on the forced move issue if such a ruling exists.

[April 2008 LoAR, A-Ansteorra] William de Molay. Device. Per bend embattled grady Or and gules, in sinister chief a martlet sable.

Regarding the line of division, Albion noted "Raneke has various examples of what I would blazon a fess embattled grady bretessed, per bend embattled grady, per bend sinister embattled grady, and per fess embattled grady, all dating in the 14th-15th C." Therefore, this line of division is acceptable. We decline to rule at this time whether or not a CD should be granted between this line of division and indented.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/06 14:36:45 CDT:

@Magnus: I stand corrected. I knew it wasn't in the LoAR, but misremembered the Lol -- I thought Bordure had cited the potential conflicts and the reason we thought they were clear.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 18:24:17 CDT:

Let's see, the Lol cited nothing. Commentary indicates Tostig and Green Anchor raised the issue in kingdom comments. No one, including me, posted any precedents one way or the other. That is probably because they would be difficult to search for and the collected precedents are now 6 years behind the rulings. So the issue was dropped at kingdom level without resolution or passing it on to Wreath. I can try searching forced moves and low contrast complex field divisions but that will take some time.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/06 21:03:34 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 21:18:45 CDT

[Device] I have failed to find a Precedent which states a charge was/wasn't "forced" to move because it obscured a low contrast complex-line of division. The only one I found which mentioned both was:

"Gregor MacDonald and Petronel Harlakenden. Joint badge. Per chevron ployé throughout azure and gules, a tree coupé Or.

"This badge is returned for multiple reasons.

"It is in conflict with the device of Brianne Hyla, *Per chevron Or and vert, in base a maple tree coupé Or*. There is a CD for changes to the field, but the move to base for Brianne's tree is forced by the field. Brianne's tree is a 'maple' due only to artistic detailing, it is otherwise identical to a generic tree and thus not worth any difference.

"...

"It is also returned for having a charge obscuring the low-contrast complex line of division. While ployé is considered to be equivalent to a plain line for purposes of conflict, it still must be possible to identify it as ployé. In this case, it is difficult to tell what complex line of division is used, due to the overlying charge." (LoAR Oct 2008, R-Caid)

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/07 17:05:54 CDT:

This ruling does say that a low-contrast complex line of division may not be obscured by a charge, and that does force the move of Damon's rermouse. Not necessarily to chief, however; it could have gone to base. Or maybe not, since this line would still be discernible as rayonny, even if it were partially covered by a bat's wings.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/07 19:42:24 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/10 08:09:34 CDT

[Device] Nordsteorra raises a good point noting the charge could be either in base or chief to not obscure the low-contrast complex line of division. If this submission is forwarded, that point should be noted in the Lol versus the potential conflict "Per bend sinister sable and vert, a rermouse argent." (Chabi of Burkhan Khaldun, Device, Oct 1995).

I disagree, however, with the later point that the ruling implies a forced movement. Obscurement is an identifiability issue. All the Precedents I've found so far on forced moves involve no contrast (e.g. Argent charge and partial argent, vair or ermine field, Sable charge and partial sable or pean field, etc) or changes to the type/number of some charge group (e.g. Lion to three lions, secondary charges between a cross and a saltire in a device complex enough that RfS X2 doesn't apply, etc). Those issues extrapolate from historical observation. I'm not sure low contrast identifiability issues do (Regional Exceptions usually involve counter-examples of low-contrast), and am anxious to see that issue addressed.

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/08 12:10:49 CDT:

As I read the ruling, it had more to do with the fact that the line of division was complex than that it was low contrast. The statement was that the tree obscured the fact that the line was per chevron ployé. The rermouse here MIGHT not obscure the fact that the line is per chevron rayonny.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 00:06:33 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/22 00:08:58 CDT

"... it could have gone to base." It indeed appears that that's enough for a unforced move and a CD. <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2011/02/11-02lar.htm#150>:

Zhelana Vovkivna. Name and device. Per bend sable and purpure, two garbs Or.

This device is clear of the device of William Aikenhead, *Quarterly azure and argent, in bend two garbs Or*. Neither design has a forced placement, by precedent: [*Quarterly argent and sable, in bend two cinquefoils gules*.] This is clear of Christiana dello Falco: *Quarterly sable and argent, in bend sinister, two roses proper*. There is one CD for the field and one CD for the arrangement of the primary charges. There was some concern raised in commentary that the position of the charges was forced by the field, but in this case the change in arrangement is still worth a CD.... The placement of the roses or the foils in both this device and the proposed conflict is not forced, since the field is neutral and the charges could have appeared anywhere except wholly on the sable parts. This circumstance is sufficient to allow a CD for the change in arrangement. [Ysabella de Montrose, LoAR 07/2004, Lochac-A]

The current case is exactly the same situation: the garbs can be anywhere but wholly on the argent portions of the field in William's design. Therefore, there is a CD for the change of tincture of the field and another CD for the change of arrangement of the primary charges.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/07 15:02:39 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/07 15:10:13 CDT

I wanted to see if I am counting difference correctly, this is just educational for me. And I would suppose the examples I'm about to play with say something about my wild and misspent youth.

Bacardi: Gules, a rermouse sable and a bordure or. One for the change to the field (X.4.a), one for removing the bordure (X.4.b), and maybe one more for moving the bat to chief? (X.4.g).

Meatloaf: Per fess sable and argent, a rermouse sable and a base rayonny gules. One for the line of division, but do I get another for the color change? (X.4.a), one for the coloration of the bat (X.4.d), one for removing the base (X.4.b), and maybe one more for moving the bat to chief? (X.4.g).



Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/07 17:13:53 CDT:

No, you can't get two CD's from the field, no matter how many changes there are. IMO the line of division (since it's per fess enarched, and fuzzy) is less significant than the tincture change, but it's still only worth one for being a different field.

But since you showed us the image, and I really hate to ask this, does anyone else have intrusive modernity vibes from the visual similarity of this device and the album cover, especially combined with a given name that looks like daemon?

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/07 19:01:02 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/07 23:53:14 CDT

We get the phrase "like a bat out of hell", from the 414BC play by Aristophanes, *The Birds*

ὡσπερ Οὄδυσσεύς ἀπήλθε,
κάτ ἀνήλθ αὐτῷ κάτωθεν
πρὸς τὸ λαίτμα πῆς καμήλου
Χαιρεφών ἢ νυκτερίς.

<http://books.google.com/books?id=JP8sKmptyb8C&pg=PA84>

He offered a little victim, a camel, slit his throat and, following the example of Odysseus, stepped one pace backwards. Then that bat of a Chaerephon came up from hell to drink the camel's blood. <http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0026%3Acard%3D1553>

Visually, the heraldry of this device read to me immediately as "Bat out of Hell", which took me immediately to Meatloaf. That's why I commented earlier that I was glad the client had not asked for the name Michael Aday. The more common "Bat out of Hell" album covers tend to depict a motorcycle rocketing into the sky from a graveyard, with a bat-like or gargoyle-like creature in the background. "Bat out of Hell" is the third best-selling album ever worldwide (<http://www.jimsteinman.com/bestalbum1.htm>), and anyone who was listening to rock in the mid- to late-70s is probably familiar with it, and everyone who has ever listened to a radio has heard [Two Out Of Three Ain't Bad](#).

I also collected us some armory from period rolls for the sake of comparison of "red and black stuff".



Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/10 08:25:35 CDT:

[Device] @ Nordsteorra: I have no problems comparing the submission to a limited edition album cover. IMO there are multiple heraldic differences as well and different artist styles in the two allusive interpretations of the phrase "bat out of hell."

Comment by Andrew Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/11 11:19:41 CDT:

Agreed here.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/11 13:37:56 CDT:

Yeah, I deliberately picked these so I could count differences in an easy way. Pure training exercise, I'm trying to get better at the counting so I can help at that too.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/11 11:18:55 CDT:

You get an additional difference from the Bacardi for potency. The submitted emblazon is only 10 proof. *runs away*

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/18 13:38:54 CDT:

I will say I am glad someone was not as lazy as me since I had been sitting on this needign to get the paperwork put together for way too long.

One thing I wanted to bring up that was talked about on the SCA heralds list when I had sent this up was the similarity of the name to the Demon Xanth of Piers Anthony fame.

I don't think it is an issue, but it is worth discussing so at the very least we can say it was considered and discarded.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/18 14:43:08 CDT:

Tells you how long ago I last re-read my Xanth books that I hadn't even considered it until you brought it up.

Comment by Ioannes Dalassenos on 2011/07/21 16:11:40 CDT:

Is the Demon Xanth worth protecting?

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/21 23:55:48 CDT:

The Xanth novels have continued on and on and on ... Piers Anthony is something of a joke among the SF community. But I read the first few books. I didn't think of Xanth until it was mentioned here, and I don't remember that he was a demon. So I don't think it's important enough to protect.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/22 10:03:16 CDT:

It's probably worth mentioning when we send it up that we considered this and the commenters believed it wasn't a problem.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/23 16:12:47 CDT:

"Xanthus Drake Ruthendale. Name only. Although "Xanthos" was used as a given name in classical Greece, it was also used as a geographic name for several towns and rivers. Indeed, the conjunction of these names in the mundane analogue to Xanth made some of the College more than a little twitchy..." [June 1989 LOAR, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/1989/06/lar.html>]

This one passed, though not without some twitches.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 07:59:33 CDT:

[Name] @ lonnes: The author is aware of the SCA (we're mentioned in at least one author's notes in the Xanth series), so IMO the question of whether one of his character's is worth protecting deserves a broader consideration than most. Fortunately I don't think we need to do so in this submission.

I see at least 2 differences between "The Demon Xanth" versus "Damon Xanthos" -- vowel/pronunciation change for the first name element (Nothing for the definite article) and addition of a syllable in the second name element.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:17:45 CDT:

[Name] We didn't pick up on the possible Xanth reference, even though Rohese has read quite a number of the novels. No conflicts found.

[Device] "reremouse" Don't have a problem with potential conflict with an album cover. Versus Chabi of Burkhan Khaldun, reg. 10/95 via Atlantia: "Per bend sinister sable and vert, a reremouse argent", there's one for the field and another for the placement of the bat. Also clear of Matthias Fledermus: reg. 12/99 via the Outlands: "Azure, in chief a reremouse, a bordure embattled argent" with one CD for the field and one for the bordure

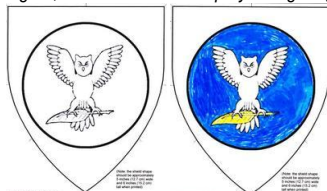
College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned "Per fess rayonny sable and gules, in chief a reremouse argent."

6. Eldwin Nightowl (Ansteorra Crown Lands - Central Region) New Device.

Argent, on a hurt an owl displayed argent grasping in its talons a quill pen fesswise to sinister Or.



Submission History: Name registered in June of 1991 (via Caid).

Documentation Provided: [Asterisk note: submitter supplied an email; stating that he has permission to conflict with Master Galleron de Cressy. Master Galleron writes the following: (Not only do I give you permission to conflict, let this letter serve to document that my former arms, Argent on a hurt a wivern volant to sinister argent, were indeed released by me in 1991, and I ask that the SCA Armorial be updated to reflect that release.)]

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 05:42:34 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 08:44:23 CDT

Since the question was raised prior to posting, IMO this submission should not be considered Arms of Pretense. From the following (Underlined emphasis added) Precedents (1) Sole charges on roundels are not so considered and maintained charges do not (2a) count towards difference or (2b) count against applying RfS X.2. By extension, I view the owl maintaining a quill pen as a single charge.

"Owain ap Ioan. Badge. A plate charged with a pomme within an annulet sable. Under both the old and the new rules this comes afoul of the restrictions on use of roundels which could appear as arms of pretense: "Such charges may not contain an ordinary that terminates at the edge or more than one charge." (Arms of Pretense, XI.4, p.16)..." (LoAR, Nov 1989, R-Atlantia)

"The following is a revised version of X.4.j. of the Rules for Submissions...The type of substantial change required for this new provision X.4.j.ii to apply is the same general standard in the recently revised X.2..."

"X.4.j Changes to Charges on Charges.

"i. Making two or more visually significant changes to the same group of charges placed entirely on other charges is one clear difference.

"Changes of type, number, tincture, posture, or independent changes of arrangement may each count as one of the two changes. Generally, such changes must affect the whole group of charges to be considered visually significant, since the size of these elements and their visual impact are considerably diminished. For example, changing the tincture of the wings of such a charge would not be enough of a tincture difference to be one of the two. Charges held or maintained by other charges are generally too insignificant to count towards difference at all...." (CL 1/4/91 pps. 2-3).

"[Azure, a mermaid proper crined Or maintaining in her dexter hand a shamshir proper and in her sinister hand a gemstone gules, on a chief argent three crescents gules.] This device does not conflict with Camilla de la Reynarde la Droitière, *Azure, a blonde mermaid proper, tailed argent, maintaining in each hand a garden rose gules, on a chief argent, three foxes passant gules.* There is a CD for changing the tincture of half the mermaid and another for substantially changing the type of the tertiaries under RfS X.4.j.ii. Our practice has been to ignore maintained charges when defining a device as simple armory for the purposes of this rule and RfS X.2." [Elise l'Étrange, 05/05. A-An Tir]

The submitter is aware an owl displayed is a Step From Period Practice. Simple under RfS X.4(jii), so change to type of the tertiary is worth a CD.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 01:32:24 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/22 01:36:22 CDT

Tostig's precedent quotations do not say that the charged roundel is not arms of pretense. That a maintained charge doesn't count for conflict or for simplicity doesn't necessarily mean that it can't count for some other purpose. For example, a maintained charge *is* counted in the rule-of-thumb complexity count. For example, for Prudence of Cowlee, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/03/10-03lar.html#234>, the maintained rose and sword were both counted.

What makes this not arms of pretense is that the RfS explicitly say it has to be on a single escutcheon accept no substitutes, at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#11.4>.

Such arms of pretense are placed on an escutcheon. Similarly, an augmentation of honor often, though not necessarily, takes the form of an independent coat placed on an escutcheon or canton. Generally, therefore, a canton or a single escutcheon may only be used if it is both uncharged and of a single tincture.

"Single escutcheon" was deliberate. The previous version, which both Tostig and I remembered, said that arms of pretense could be on any shape of armorial display (and could be multiple).

As a digression: as best I recall, the only place where non-escutcheon charges of armorial display (such as lozenges, hearts, billets, and roundels) still have significance is in a submission of "(Fieldless) Such a shape tincture2 charged with whatnot" (unless it's uncharged and tincture2 is plain). Such an item is returned for being an independent form of armorial display. It is also conflict checked as "Tincture2, whatnot" and also returned for any conflicts, which seems supererogatory to me, but Laurel's just mean that way. E.g., <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/12/10-12lar.html#212>. Jehannete la Picarde, (Fieldless) *On a heart purpure a fleur-de-lys argent*, was returned because "a heart is a medium for heraldic display" and "if the tincture is not plain (thus, divided or with a field treatment), or if the charge is itself charged". It was also returned for conflict with Catelin Perry, (Fieldless) *A fleur-de-lys argent*.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 13:14:39 CDT:

"Such an item is returned for being an independent form of armorial display. It is also conflict checked as 'Tincture2, whatnot' and also returned for any conflicts, which seems supererogatory to me ..."

I've reconsidered. I can imagine the submitter saying "(Fieldless) Such a shape tincture2 charged with whatnot' is a display of armory? OK, since I like the design, I really *will* make it a display of armory and just go for 'Tincture2, whatnot'", to then be ticked off when Laurel returns it again, this time for a conflict.

Comment by Emma de Fetherstan (Sable Roundel) on 2011/07/03 09:30:38 CDT:

[Administrative] Regarding Galleron de Cressy's arms, please do forward a copy of that email along to wreath@heraldry.sca.org.

Comment by Eirik Halfdanarson (Bordure Herald) on 2011/07/05 09:42:41 CDT:

[Administrative] I did check with Ragged Staff Herald and the form for the change of device had the release old armory checked. While not specifically released in the LoAR it is my opinion that it was released when the new arms were registered in December 1991 because of the information on the forms.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 00:41:28 CDT:

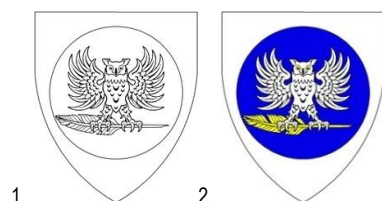
I have sent an erratum request for Galleron de Cressy to the Laurel team, including the information here.

The handling of an erratum depends on whether the error was in an Lol, LoAR, or Armorial. A lot of old paper LoCs and Lols have been scanned and are in OSCAR, but they are available only to those with an OSCAR account. They are under Archive - Scanned Images - Lol - [kingdom name] - [date] This particular one is at http://oscar.sca.org/dis-onefile.php?W=Lol/East/1991_09_23/page_04.jpg This Lol shows it as a device change with a release of his old device.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 14:42:03 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 12:43:02 CDT

Since most birds displayed are assumed to be eagles, having the wings up against the head like this REALLY reduces identifiability. Make sure the owl's head shape, its only distinctive feature, is really clearly an owl. The gold pen against the argent owl could be a prey animal, a leaf, etc. I'd personally recommend as an artist's note that the pen be drawn larger. Since quill pens are typically made from the wing feathers of geese, they also curve, and to make them easy to use the shaft is stripped of feathers from the tip back up far enough to accommodate the writer's grasp.



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 01:40:27 CDT:

I didn't have any problem seeing that the original was an owl and that there was a maintained feather. While I like Gunnvor's redrawings in general, I think it a little better to keep the original depiction as is. Seeing Gunnvor's depiction made me wonder for a moment whether the feather was sustained, before realizing that it had less visual weight and therefore was still maintained.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 05:36:51 CDT:

[Device] No conflict found.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/20 15:30:37 CDT:

[Device] Closest I see is Galleron de Cressy "Argent, on a hurt a wivern volant to sinister argent." There is definitely one CD for change of the charge type, and I think one for the additional difference in position, since it is not forced. The feather, since it is maintained, doesn't even matter for conflict, and so does not give a CD.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/21 07:41:24 CDT:

Please to note that Galleron de Cressy is addressed in the notes that accompany the submission and in the Armorial entry has "and should have been released" in December of 1991 (via the East)."

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:20:21 CDT:

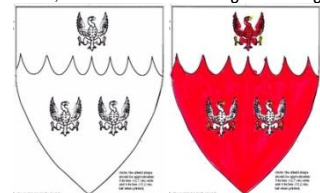
Consider Rotheric Kynith, badge reg. 7/05 via Caid: "Argent, on a roundel azure a wolf sejant ululant argent." The only difference is the type of tertiary charge, which is insufficient for a CD without reference to X.4.j.ii. Even though this qualifies, there is nothing to provide a second.

College Action:

Device: Returned for conflict with Consider Rotheric Kynith, badge reg. 7/05 via Caid: "Argent, on a roundel azure a wolf sejant ululant argent." The only difference is the type of tertiary charge, which is insufficient for a CD without reference to X.4.j.ii. Even though this qualifies, there is nothing to provide a second.

7. Gavin Rede (Raven's Fort, Barony of) New Device.

Gules, on a chief inverted argent an eagle displayed gules armed Or, two eagles displayed sinister.



Submission History: Name ILol 12/10 8 Kingdom accepted 1/11 (AG 2/11) In progress

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 07:39:23 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 14:35:14 CDT

[Device] The primary charge group, those charges in the middle of the field, are blazoned after the field description. Since displayed is the default posture for an eagle <http://heraldry.sca.org/coagloss.html#default> it is not needed in the blazon. The head posture, regardant, needs to be noted. The argent eagles are also armed Or -- if this is blazoned for the tertiary charge it should also be blazoned for the primary charges.

Unfortunately, the blazon "Gules, two eagles regardant argent armed Or, on a chief inverted argent an eagle gules armed Or" does not accurately reproduce the submitted emblazon. The primary and tertiary charges are the same size and give the impression of "Per chief inverted argent and gules, an eagle regardant gules armed Or and two eagles regardant argent armed Or." Enhanced field divisions are NPS.

If the primary charge group is redrawn so, the result would be 2 CD clear versus "Sable, an eagle displayed and on a chief inverted argent, a mastless drakkar sable." (Donald MacGregor, Device, Dec 1996) with changes to the number of primary charges and change to type (and tincture) of the tertiary charge.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/03 10:27:13 CDT:

Agreed.

A redraw should also reduce the number of inceptions by 2 or so.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 14:43:52 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 17:43:54 CDT

As usual, I think charges should fill their available space. I'd make this: **Gules, two eagles regardant, on a chief inverted argent an eagle regardant gules..**

Edit 07/05: Changed the redraw a bit.



Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 03:23:00 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 05:12:09 CDT

[Device] Gavin Rede name registered April 2011 (via Ansteorra).

This is halfway between two emblazons.

"Gules, in fess two eagles and on a chief inverted argent an eagle gules" and "Per fess engrailed argent and gules three eagles one and two counterchanged."

This appears to be in violation of Rfs.VII.7.b. Reconstruction Requirement - Elements must be reconstructible in a recognizable form from a competent blazon.

No conflict was found for either blazon.

It has been 25 years since we registered per fess enhanced divisions and I doubt we will return to that practice.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/06 15:34:27 CDT:

I popped open the full size version and the chief is clearly above the fessline tickmarks.

For my own education, is there a default arrangement for "field, two whatevers"? I know if we have "field, three whatevers" it's two-and-one.

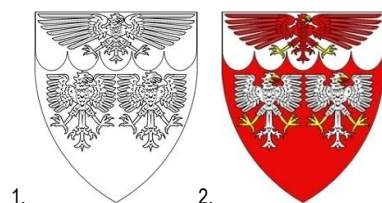
Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 18:17:23 CDT:

I don't know that there is one, so I blazoned it just to be safe. Wreath can reblazon, if necessary, by removing the description.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/17 19:55:05 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/18 22:34:10 CDT

I went ahead and modified the redraw to make the chief less deep to avoid confusion with a per fess division.



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 01:43:33 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/22 01:44:38 CDT

I like the second redraw. But is anyone else bothered aesthetically by the tertiary eagle being larger than either primary eagle? That's just an aesthetic preference; I'm not saying that it's against the rules or hard to blazon or something. While charges should in general fill the space available, in this case I'd be as happy with a tertiary eagle that doesn't stretch near the edges of the shield.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/22 09:37:21 CDT:

I've been going through a lot of period armorials lately, and what I have observed is that charges are always drawn as big as their compartment allows. And I specifically followed the examples I posted above, in which the eagles very specifically fill their chief or fess completely.

Since the width of the wings is all in the feathers, I can easily adjust it if needed. But I think it's correct as is.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 08:50:10 CDT:

@ Daniel: Yes, I'm *somewhat* aesthetically bothered by Gunnvor's last redraw. Having the primary charges fill the field as fully as the tertiary charge does would probably alleviate even that. The only way I can see to do so would be extending the tails towards the base -- I wish I could see a way to also do that with the legs/talons on an escutcheon form of display.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 13:17:39 CDT:

I looked again. She's already pulled the tails of the primary eagles downwards, compared to the one on the chief. I don't think they can be mutated much farther.

Period style fills the chief? OK.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/24 18:37:37 CDT:

If this was on a billet, it would be MUCH easier to enlarge the white eagles. If they were in pale rather than in fess, I could make them much bigger. Here we see why escutcheons with three charges usually go two and one rather than one and two.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 07:13:36 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/25 17:24:38 CDT

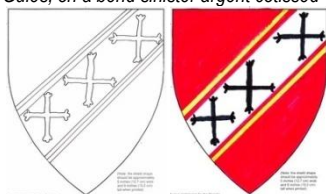
At least a little effort needs to be made in making the charges fill their allotted spaces. All three birds have their heads turned to sinister. We don't normally blazon details like arming. "Gules, two eagles contourny and on a chief invected argent, an eagle contourny gules." Would prefer to see the invected line drawn more carefully. Gunnvor's second redraw looks pretty good to us. If you want to see eagles stretched to fill their spaces, look at Neubecker, p.19, where he reproduces a 15th C. picture of Jean Courteois, Sicily Herald, wearing his tabard of Aragon marshalled per saltire with whoever owned "Argent, an eagle sable." There are a couple of other emblazons of the arms of Sicily in the same book which don't have the eagle filling its space at all. No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

8. James Northfolke (Raven's Fort, Barony of) Resubmitted Device.

Gules, on a bend sinister argent cotised Or three crosses flory sable.



Submission History:

Device lLoI 12/09 6 Kingdom accepted 2/10 (AG 3/10) Laurel returned 5/10

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 06:13:58 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 08:17:11 CDT

[Administrative] "James Northfolke. Device. Per bend argent and azure, a cross moline azure.

"This device is returned for lack of identifiability, a violation of section VII.7.a of the Rules for Submissions, which requires that "elements must be recognizable solely from their appearance." While the cross does look similar to some late-period depictions of crosses moline, all of the crosses had a deeper split to the limbs and the splits were more forked. A well-drawn period cross moline can be seen at http://www.kb.nl/galerie/wapenboek/browse/page_049v.xml

"Properly drawn, there would be a CD between a cross moline and a cross swallowtailed.

"Due to the depiction, this device is returned for conflict with the device of Eric of the Broken Cross, *Gules, a cross swallowtailed azure fimbriated Or*. There is a single CD for the change of field, but none between this depiction of a cross moline and a cross swallowtailed." (LoAR, May 2010, R-Ansteorra)

[Device] The heraldic eye expects tertiary charges to follow the orientation of the ordinary they are placed upon -- i.e. these are seen as saltorals rather than crosses. Simple under RfS X.4j(ii) "Gules, on a bend sinister argent cotised Or, three saltorals fleury sable" seems 2 CD clear versus several registered items -- the closest visually IMO being "Gules, on a bend sinister argent between two spiral hunting horns Or three wolf's heads couped sable." (Edward Harbinger, Device, Nov 2005).

Consider, however, the depiction of the ends of the saltorals/crosses. Are they identifiable as fleury? IMO, no.

Why, oh why, didn't the submitter simply redraw according to the advice of Laurel? It was much better period style.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/03 10:30:57 CDT:

One can't blazon them as on a bend ... three crosses fleury palewise?

Agree that they're not identifiable as crosses fleury, they could be any of the triple lobed crosses in this depiction. This needs to be redrawn.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 11:01:51 CDT:

[Device] Although the tertiary charges can be blazoned as "crosses palewise", blazoning them as "saltorals" is better style. Which is less confusing, "... on a bend three lions ..." or "... on a bend three lions passant bendwise ..."?

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 15:49:46 CDT:

A saltorel fleury is a extremely obscure charge which we have registered only once. I immediately recognize a correctly drawn cross fleury. No need to frighten submitters any more than we have to with arcane blazons, even though it may sound elegant to us.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 13:26:59 CDT:

A "saltorel" is a defined type of charge. Perhaps I'm just being bloody-minded this morning, but I'm inclined to say "if you wanted 'crosses', you should have drawn them the way period people would have drawn crosses on a bend."

Not that the blazon coming out of kingdom matters much. [As you know, Bob](#), Wreath will reblazon it as she likes. Bordure could just mention the two blazons in the discussion if he likes.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/24 13:38:59 CDT:

A moot point. The submitter has gone with Laurel's redraw suggestion of the original device.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 00:18:49 CDT:

[Device] James Northfolke name was registered in March of 2009 (via Ansteorra)

The submitter emailed me and wants his original device according to the advice of Laurel. I will see that he gets a proper drawing.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/08/02 17:20:13 CDT:

Then has James Northfolke contacted Asterisk and Bordure to tell them that he's withdrawing this submission? It would save further work on everyone's part.

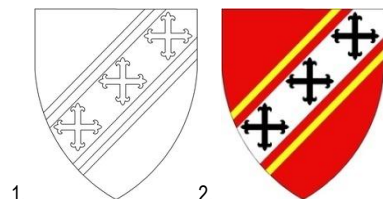
Comment by Magnus on 2011/08/03 06:42:15 CDT:

I don't know. If anyone wishes to do further work on it they are not spending their time to a useful end.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 16:05:56 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 13:07:27 CDT

I recommend making the cotises a wee bit thicker, and more carefully drawing and spacing the crosses. **Gules, on a bend sinister argent cotised Or three crosses flory palewise sable.**



Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:27:04 CDT:

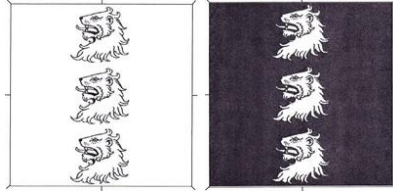
Your redraw looks on the money to us. No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device: Returned for lack of identifiability of the type of crosses. If the submitter wishes to resubmit this design, the crosses should be drawn distinctly so they can be identified.

9. John of Severn (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Badge.

Sable, palewise three lion's heads coupéd argent.



Submission History: Retain old badge

The following badge associated with this name was registered in August of 2000 (via Ansteorra):
(Fieldless) A lion passant argent charged on the shoulder with a rose vert.

The following badge associated with this name was registered in January of 2010 (via Ansteorra):
Azure, a lion passant and a chief embattled argent.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 05:55:31 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 08:47:38 CDT

The lion's heads are oriented palewise but they are arranged in pale. The orientation is the default but not the arrangement. 'Coupéd' means cut off cleanly. Since the lion's manes don't have Prince Valiant haircuts, I'd blazon them erased.

Consider "Sable, in pale three lion's heads erased argent." versus "Sable, in pale an ounce's head erased argent, marked sable, and two fir branches fructed argent." (Hallfridr Thronardottir, Badge, July 1989). Since there's no CD between an ounce and a lion, I only see 1 CD for change to half the type in the primary charge group.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 16:08:07 CDT:

Why is there no CD between ounce and lion? I'd think the mane would be distinctive. Odd.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 16:35:43 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 17:29:37 CDT

[Device] @ Gunnvor All heraldic felines, including ounces, are equivalent to a lion. The same is true with dogs/wolves/foxes -- although distinct to the modern eye, they were the same to the period heraldic eye and could be used interchangeably. "Gules, in pale three leopards Or" is the same as "Gules, in pale three lions passant gardant Or". Sound familiar? (Edit 7/3/ 17:25: Would help if I actually got the blazons right)

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 02:16:35 CDT:

And continuing this slightly offtopic subthread:

La qualification de bâtarde n'avait autrefois rien de déshonorant. Guillaume le Conquérant prenait ce surnom. On prétend qu'il fit peindre sur son couclier un léopard, considéré par Pline comme le produit d'une panthère et d'une lionne, et regardé comme un symbole de bâtardise. Tell est, dit-on, l'origine des léopards qui figurent sur les armes d'Angleterre.

The state of bastardy was nothing dishonorable. William the Conqueror took the nickname. They say he was painting on his shield a leopard, regarded by Pliny as the product of a panther and a lioness, and regarded as a symbol of illegitimacy. This is said to be the origin of the leopard found on the arms of England.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 00:05:33 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 00:13:24 CDT

[Badge] John of Severn - This name was registered in December of 1991 (via Ansteorra).
Concur with conflict unfortunately.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/06 14:47:08 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/06 14:47:53 CDT

Is it me, or does the blazon "Sable, in pale an ounce's head erased argent, marked sable, and two fir branches fructed argent" sound ... off? Since the registration was done in 1989, can we get a graphic from Ragged Staff? (Hallfridr Thronardottir, Badge, July 1989).

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 18:14:00 CDT:

Not really. You would replace the lower two lion's heads with fir sprigs with cones. You can't use X.2 so it's a classic 1 CD conflict.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/06 20:19:20 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/24 08:52:22 CDT

@Magnus: I agree this is a 1 CD conflict as *blazoned*, but the resulting emblazon it describes doesn't look like something I can see being submitted -- even under Pre-Modest Proposal Rules. (Sprig, Head, Sprig) yes, but not (Head, Sprig, Sprig). I suspect a mis-blazon by current standards and, if I'm right, maybe the registered emblazon is not a conflict after all.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 20:30:28 CDT:

I found nothing in the LoARs about the spriggy device and it is too old for anything online (I checked). Maybe Bordure can ask for a visual compare since I can't get anything out of the Laurel's office these days.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/11 14:01:01 CDT:

Attached image from Laurel archives.



Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/11 17:56:34 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/11 18:04:56 CDT

[Badge] IMO this (Hallfridr Thronardottir, Badge, July 1989) is mis-blazoned. I see the fir branches as the primary charge group and the head as a peripheral charge -- "Sable, two fir branches fructed crossed in saltire, in chief an ounce's head argent marked sable." I think the submission is clear from this.

Comment by Vyolante Drago do Porto (Sable Crane Pursuient) on 2011/07/12 10:44:13 CDT:

So what do we need to do with this?

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/12 15:04:00 CDT:

@ Vyolante: Bordure has scheduled the Decision Meeting during Hotter Than Hellsgate Event August 13. At that time he will listen to the consensus of those attending and note the consensus in collated commentary. *If* he decides to forward the submission for CoA consideration, a note will be added citing the potential conflict along with both the graphic Star obtained and a summary of the CoH's opinion.

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/12 14:05:15 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/12 14:06:23 CDT

I'm not sure that the head is peripheral/secondary. In my opinion it's coprimary with the pine sprigs.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/14 23:45:33 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/14 23:50:06 CDT

I see the fir branches as primary because they are both taller and wider than the ounce's head. Also, the fir branches take up about 2/3 of the height of the field, while the ounce's head is a bit less than half.

This is: *Sable, two fir springs fructed in saltire and in chief an ounce's head argent marked sable.*



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 13:46:48 CDT:

Alas, the Laurel archive CDs don't have any commentary or decision for Hallfr(i)'dr's badge. And the Middle's Lols for 1989 isn't in the OSCAR archives at <http://oscar.sca.org/dis-loiloc.php?W=Lol/Middle/> And the form doesn't even have a proposed blazon!

While the cat's head (with those markings, I think jaguar or natural panther) is solid compared to the lacy branches, those branches are only depressed a little below the per fess line, depressed in about the amount you'd expect for a primary with an unbalanced secondary. It's easier to see that if you click on the image above to see the large-size emblazon.

So, yeah, I think Hallfríðr is not a conflict. If Laurel doesn't reblazon it (I sent e-mail) first, Bordure could put her emblazon on the Lol and request a reblazon.

Comment by loannes Dalassenos on 2011/07/22 04:30:43 CDT:

Absolutely. The original blazon had me thinking 'head, sprig, sprig' all in a line. The emblazon would not have been reproducible from the blazon.

Since the badge could be 'head, sprig, sprig' and the submitter chose to put the two sprigs in saltire, and this current submission is 3 things in pale I don't see either of the arrangements as being forced. I could be mistaken.

Regarding primary/secondary vs. coprimary, it seems like the folks who are arguing primary and secondary are comparing the visual weight of the saltire of fir branches, while the folks arguing that all three are primary are estimating the visual weight of each fir branch.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 09:00:18 CDT:

@ lonnes: I, for one, viewed each branch as twice as long and approximately the same width as the head. I view that as a main characteristic of a primary charge.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/12 22:14:36 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/12 22:16:09 CDT

Agree that (Hallfríðr Thronardottir, Badge, July 1989) is misblazoned. The sprigs are definitely in saltire, which gives a difference for arrangement. I know when I picture the blazon "Sable, in pale an ounce's head erased argent, marked sable, and two fir branches fructed argent" I expect them all to be in a line.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/13 19:41:15 CDT:

@ Tigern: There probably isn't a CD for change of arrangement. RfS X.4g reads (Underline emphasis added)

g. Arrangement Changes - Changing the relative positions of charges in any group placed directly on the field or overall is one clear difference, provided that change is not caused by other changes to the design.

Heads would be unidentifiable if arranged in saltire, so the change from branch/sprig to head *causes* a change in arrangement. If, as Star argues, Hallfríðr is viewed as "Sable, in pale an ounce's head argent marked sable and two fir branches fructed crossed in saltire argent", then that arrangement would be three in pale.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/14 00:24:18 CDT:

Was not aware that the change in charge *caused* change in arrangement. thank you for the correction.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/18 15:38:33 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/18 15:41:38 CDT

I am unsure if this is his reasoning, but I will say that since you can't have two heads in saltire, changing from the sprigs to heads it can be argued that the change in charges caused the change in arrangement.

If you were going the other way (from heads to sprigs) I would agree with you that the change in charge did not cause the change in arrangement.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/19 19:49:25 CDT:

I think you CAN have heads in saltire, actually, all you need is neck.



1.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/19 20:30:31 CDT:

I will concede that some heads can be in saltire if you make the necks long enough. Though for lions, even with your example, I would raise some identifiability concerns.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 09:02:03 CDT:

@ Obelisk: It was my line of reasoning.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:30:25 CDT:

Couped or erased? The mane makes it hard to tell. We believe there's a conflict with Hallfríðr. Agree that Hallfríðr's device needs to be reblazoned.

College Action:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel with note on the possible conflict and ask for a visual check of and possible reblazon of the conflicting armory.

10. Madylyne Taylor (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name.

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

Change for: Sound and Spelling..

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Madylyne> ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3034 found at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/3034>

Madylyne (1559)

<Taylor> 12th & 13th Century English Textile Surnames

by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedemann) found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/textile.html>

A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames Bardsley, Charles, pg. 789 – Richard le Taylor (1593)

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/03 10:39:18 CDT:

Confirmed the documentation.

Ary's Article dates <Taylor> in 1255, 1260, 1270. Thus, there is no SFPP for temporal disparity, as 1260 & 1270 are inside the 300 year limitation.

Appears to be conflict free.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/06 00:02:08 CDT:

[Name] No conflict found.

Madylyne - ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3034

We also found the following forms in Durham (the date is the date of earliest appearance, and the number is the number of times found): [3]

Madylyne 1559

[3] Juetta Copin, private research based on Durham and Northumberland genealogical records published by GENUKI.

<http://website.lineone.net/~pjoiner/genuki/DUR/> <http://www.genuki.bpears.org.uk/NBL/>

Taylor - English Names from Pre-1600 Brass Inscriptions

by Julian Goodwyn

<http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/lastnameTZ.html#T>

Sumames

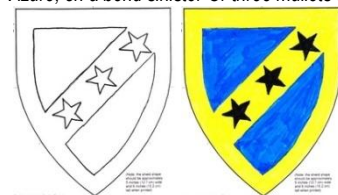
Taylor - 1490

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel

11. Nicola da Riva (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name and Device.

Azure, on a bend sinister Or three mullets sable, a bordure Or.



Major Changes: Yes. Minor Changes: Yes. Gender: Male.

Change for:

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Nicola> ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2631 <http://www.s-gabriel.org/2631> both <Nicola> and <Niccola> were used by men and women in our period and continue to be so used today [7]. We've seen the name mostly spelled with one <c> in period sources [8, 9]. In some areas at least the form <Niccolo> was more common [10].

<da Riva> ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2337 <http://www.s-gabriel.org/2337> it was recorded in 14th century Venice; and it is still common in that region today [2, 3].

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 08:42:14 CDT:

[Device] Simple under RfS X.4j(ii), only change to type of the tertiaries is needed for a CD. Seems 2 CD clear versus "Azure, a bend sinister between a compass star elongated to base and a lion's head cabossed, all within a bordure Or." (Miles de Locwode, Device, Sep 2005) for removal of the secondary charge group and addition of the tertiary charges, and versus "Azure, on a bend sinister Or an estoile sable." (Richard Andreivitch of Rus, Device, Jan 1974) and "Azure, on a bend sinister Or, a goblet upright sable." (Denis Flaxenhelm, Device, Oct 1976) for addition of the bordure and changes to the tertiaries. No conflicts observed when checking under 'Bend-Or(Plain Line)-Charged/Uncharged'

Nice armory (And kudos to the artist).

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 15:46:06 CDT:

[Name] Two footnotes attest <Nicola> as a given name to the fourteenth century "[8] We found a <Nicola> in the 14th century ... Maridonna Benvenuti, op. cit." and "[9] Related spellings from Calabria: 14th C. Niccolo - 1, Nicola - 1, (Nicholaus - 1, Nicolaus - 1) ... Rohlf, Gerhard, _Dizionario dei Cognomi e Soprannomi in Calabria (Ravenna: A. Longo, 1978)."

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 13:10:15 CDT:

Nice work in aligning the mullets on the bend correctly. It's not instinctive for the modern eye to want to do that, but it's good period style.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/05 05:43:28 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 23:47:33 CDT

[Name] Nicola - No conflict found.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2631

Regarding the name <Niccola>, both <Nicola> and <Niccolo> were used by men and women in our period and continue to be so used today [7]. We've seen the name mostly spelled with one <c> in period sources [8, 9]. In some areas at least the form <Niccolo> was more common [10].

[7] De Felice, Emidio, _Dizionario dei nomi italiani_ (Arnoldo Mondadori Editore, Milan, 1992), s.n. Nicola.

[8] We found a <Nicola> in the 14th century, two in the 15th century, one in the 16th and 17th centuries, and a <Giovan Nicola> in the 15th century. Maridonna Benvenuti, op. cit.

[9] Related spellings from Calabria:

14th C. Niccolo - 1, Nicola - 1, (Nicholaus - 1, Nicolaus - 1)

15th C. Nicola - 2, Nicolo - 1

16th C. Nicola - 1, (Nicholaus - 4)

17th C. Nicola - 1

Rohlf, Gerhard, _Dizionario dei Cognomi e Soprannomi in Calabria (Ravenna: A. Longo, 1978).

[10] In this data <Nìccolo> is found 47 times and <Nicola> 3; <Nìccolo> is the second most popular name in the data set. Aryanhw y merch Catmael , op. cit.

da Riva - ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 2337

The surname <da Riva> is an excellent choice. As you found, it was recorded in 14th century Venice; and it is still common in that region today [2, 3]. At least in modern Italian, the word <riva> can refer to the seashore as well as the shore of another body of water. An alternative is <da Spiaggia> or <da Piaggia>, which is related to the modern Italian word for "beach, seashore" [4]. Both undoubtedly existed in your period, but we don't have a dated example and we don't have any evidence that either was used in Venice in particular.

[2] Arval Benicœur and Talan Gwynek, "Fourteenth Century Venetian Personal Names" (WWW: J. Mittleman, 1999). <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/venice14/>

[3] Pelligrini, Giovan Battista, *Toponomastica Italian: 10000 nomi di città, paesi, frazioni, regioni, contrade, fiumi, monti spiegati nella loro origine e storia_a* (Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1990, reprint 1994), s.v. riva.

[4] Fucilla, Joseph G., *Our Italian Surnames* (Evanston, IL: Chandlers' Inc., 1949), p.101.

[Device] No conflict found.

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/18 14:08:44 CDT:

[Device] Is it just me or should there either be a line demarcating the edge of the bordure or a specification that the bend and bordure are conjoined.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/22 01:51:58 CDT:

Sorry, it's just you. An ordinary throughout is going to end up conjoined to a bordure, orle, or tressure. As we tell submitters, the thin outlines around charges are not of heraldic significance and ideally should not be considered to be present. (Although we depend on it often enough in practice to help identify a charge with a complex outline.)

Comment by Alasdair MacEogan (Obelisk) on 2011/07/22 08:37:08 CDT:

OK. That was why I had asked. I tried to look for examples and all I had found had the line so I thought I would ask. I was fine on the color version, it was just the line art that was overly jarring.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:32:36 CDT:

No conflicts found with either name or device.

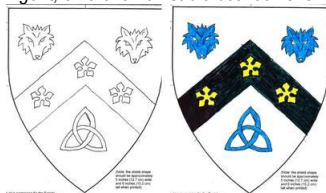
College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel.

12. Nicole la fille Pierre (Rosenfeld, Shire of) New Name and Device.

Argent, on a chevron sable between two wolfs cabassed and a triquetra azure, three cinquefoils Or.



Major Changes: No. Minor Changes: Yes. Gender: Female.

Change for: Sound: nee – kole la feel Pee – air.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Nicole>female name, French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438 by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman) found at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html>

<la fille>daughter: An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris by Lord Colm Dubh found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/paris.html>

<Pierre> French Names from Paris, 1421, 1423, & 1438 by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Uckelman) found at <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/paris1423.html>

Comment by Andrewe Bawldwyn (Star) on 2011/07/03 10:50:08 CDT:

[Name] Ary's article states there was 1 instance of <Nicole> recorded in her research. There were likewise 118 instances of <Pierre>.

In this case, would recommend just using Colm's source:

<Nicole> - Listed in "An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" by Colm Dubh accessed at <http://heraldry.sca.org> - The article gives <Nicole la boursière>

<la fille Pierre> - ibid. Provides the construction <Ysabelon la fille Sarre>. <Pierre> is found as <Pierre le péletier>.

That would keep the docs all in one source, since both <Nicole> and <Pierre> are available from Colm's article. Would someone who does French double check the construction <la fille X>?

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/03 15:36:32 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 15:37:44 CDT

"La Fille X" means literally "the daughter X." However, we would translate it as "the daughter of X".

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/21 20:55:37 CDT:

Since French is a Romance language, it really would depend on the case of "X". I would tend to think it's genitive, which is the possessive case. English is weird in that we use so many particles that are assumed portions of case, gender, number, etc. in other languages.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 14:03:21 CDT:

A brief Google search suggests that modern French, at least, doesn't have a genitive ending, but uses "de", one of the particles.

In the 1292 Census of Paris I see the cited
Ysabelon la fille Sarre,

(as well as
Letoys, fille Aaliz Sanz-Argent,

Avelot, fille de Guillaume Biau-Douz,

Guillemete la fille-saie [the translating dictionaries I found do not have "saie"]

So it looks to me like the submitter can have it at least in some form.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 15:51:52 CDT:

I kind of have a problem with this construction; it just feels wrong. The Paris census leaves out articles so customarily for pure descriptives (note the number of girls listed as "[une] fille", that when they appear I have a nervous suspicion that they mean something, in this case, probably indicating a profession (note professions are nearly always marked as "la <job>". Recall that "fille" also means maid, so there is no guarantee that these descriptors reflect parentage versus employment. The "la fille <given name>" construction is unique to Ysabelon la fille Sarre, and if you check Sarre you'll see this is likely Dame Sarre, who, without a family name to go with her title, I suspect is a nun. I also note Letoys is identified by a female name (who at least has a full name), and there are just very few vraies matronymes. The only girl identified by a man's name gives the full name and does not have the article. The "fille-saie" is nobody's daughter; she's (literally) a silk spinner. If the submitter wants to be understood as Peter's daughter, the most clear construction is Nicole de Pierre. Dauzat (of course) does not give any dated examples, but under Depierre (marked as common) he gives the etymology "[fils] de Pierre."

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/08/02 17:29:54 CDT:

{{ I kind of have a problem with this construction; it just feels wrong. The Paris census leaves out articles so customarily ...}}

In the March 1996 LoAR CL, Talan Pelican wrote, "What Is a Period Name? Several recent submissions have prompted me to think about just what we mean by a period name. Last month we registered the name Harrys Rob of Wamphray; as Hund pointed out in commentary, this name is basically a popular form of a name that might have appeared in quite a different guise in an official document. On the other hand, a few years ago we registered the name Dominicus filius Raimundi, a documentary form par excellence. Other examples, though less clear-cut, tend to confirm that we register both documentary and vernacular forms."

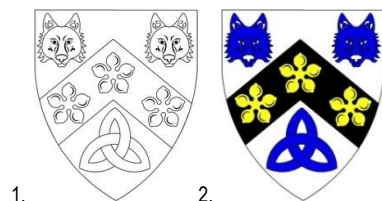
The December 2010 LoAR CL, discussing Old Norse names, includes "At the moment, we allow the registration of documentary forms found in the Latin alphabet as well as 'standardized' Old Norse ..."

I'm not sure how far the precedents go. For example, last I heard, we still don't allow scribal abbrevs. in registrations, so the rule isn't "if those exact characters appear on a period record, you can register it regardless". Personally, I think the Census of 1292 quotation is enough to get the submitted form unchanged on the LoI, though I suggest that Bordure note your objections and evidence and ask Pelican to add "de". (As always, I am quite cheerful in adding more work to Bordure's pile.)

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 23:28:56 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 13:11:18 CDT

Artist's note: draw your charges to fill the space available for them. I'd make both wolf heads bigger, I'd make the triquetra larger and thicker, and I'd make the flowers as large as they can go in that space. Argent, Azure, Sable, Or, Wolves, Chevron, Cinquefoils, Triquetra = 8



1. 2.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/04 12:33:54 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 12:34:43 CDT

@ Gunnvor: Talked with the submitter, and she loves the redraw you proposed.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/04 12:51:18 CDT:

@ Tigern: Will communicate with the new Rosenfeld Pursuivant and have them redraw it ... :)

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/05 05:33:59 CDT:

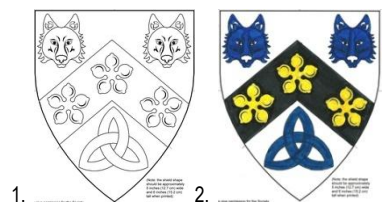
Last edited on 2011/07/05 05:37:34 CDT

[Name] No conflict found. I believe this is the correct French form and gender but allow minor changes in case the grammar needs further work.

[Device] No conflict found. The complexity is at 8 but not over our limits.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/06 13:11:24 CDT:

Here is the new line art and color images. My thanks to Gunnvor for the line-art



1. 2.

Comment by Eirik Halfdanarson (Bordure Herald) on 2011/07/24 11:16:22 CDT:

As an admin note, I recieved new forms at Round Table last week.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 16:10:29 CDT:

Note that RfS X.4.j.ii, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#10.4>, requires "no more than two types of charge directly on the field and has no overall charges ... the new submission is required to meet these conditions ...". So it's harder to get a CD for the tertiaries.

No conflicts found, though there are, metaphorically, a number of bullets whizzing by just two CDs away.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/24 23:35:18 CDT:

"no more than two types of charge directly on the field"

Daniel, I see heads, triquetra, and chevron on the field. Can you explain this one a little for learning purposes?

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/25 00:55:49 CDT:

Sorry. I was too [elliptical](#) and it [went pear-shaped](#). This is mildly annoying conflict checking neepery. Please ignore it if you prefer.

The short form: if you change the types of the cinquefoils to any other type (and no other changes to that group), you are disqualified from a CD for just that one change -- you need a second change of the appropriate kind applied to the same group.

The general case: You can get CDs for changes to primaries or secondaries, and multiple CDs for different kinds of changes to the same group. E.g., "Azure, a chevron argent between three widgets Or" gets 3 CDs from "Azure, a chevron and in chief two wadgets argent", for change of number, change of type, and change of tincture.

Charges on charges -- what we call "tertiaries" -- are currently tougher to get CDs for. In the general case, you need two differences like that to a single group of tertiarys to get one CD, and you can get at most one CD for all the changes to a group of tertiarys. E.g., "Argent, on a chevron azure three widgets Or" versus "Argent, on a chevron azure a wadget inverted between four whatsits rampant argent" has only one CD for all the changes to a single group of tertiarys.

There's a special case. RfS X.4.j.ii:

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

A "substantial" change of type is like a tree versus a castle, not a pine tree versus an oak tree.

A chevron is suitable. There are no overall charges. But there are more than two types of charge on the field, so you can't apply RfS X.4.j.ii.

For example, a hypothetical "Argent, on a chevron sable between two wolf's heads cabossed and a triquetra azure, three *griffins* Or." would conflict: there's a substantial change of type of griffins -> cinquefoils, but RfS X.4.j.ii is disqualified. So there's only one of the two needed changes for a CD, so no CD.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:36:33 CDT:

[Name] No conflicts found.

[Device] "cabossed" "wolf's heads" or "wolves' heads" No conflicts found. Love Gunnvor's redraw and glad the client does too.

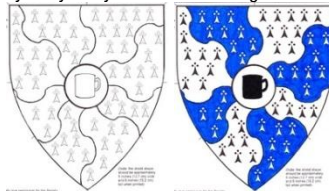
College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

Device: Forwarded to Laurel

13. Oddus Torcoli (Raven's Fort, Barony of) Resubmitted Device.

Gyronny wavy azure ermined argent and ermine on a pale a drinking mug sable.



Submission History: Device ILoI 12/10 14 Kingdom returned 1/11 (AG 2/11) Under Oddus Torcoletti

Documentation Provided: [Asterisk note: Submitter wishes to keep tankard as drawn.]

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 06:37:39 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 06:44:52 CDT

[Device] <sigh> This is the 3rd time the submission has mis-identified the primary charge ...

<http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/40#14> <http://ace.heraldry.ansteorra.org/letter/view/36#6> ... as a pale rather than a plate.

Although the primary reason for the Kingdom Jan 2011 return (depiction of the wavy complex line) has been addressed, the new submission raises new issues.

The plate is considerably smaller -- IMO it has the visual weight of a secondary charge rather than a primary charge. Of greater concern is the tincture change from the previous ermine to the current ermine portions of the field -- the plate now has negligible contrast with half the field.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 11:43:13 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 14:47:21 CDT

[Device] No conflict found.

Blazon as: "Gyronny wavy ermine and azure ermined argent, on a plate a drinking mug sable."

Oddus Torcoli registered December 2010 (via Ansteorra).

Concur with the problems pointed out. Every time the submitter fixes a problem yet another rules violation get introduced. I can only recommend draw the roundel larger, go back to counter ermine and ermine and make no other changes. The tankard should be OK.

Submission History:

"Gyronny wavy counterermine and ermine, on a plate a mug sable."

Returned at kingdom January 2011 for "for redraw of the lines of division. These are not properly drawn wavy lines."

"Gyronny wavy sable and azure, on a plate a drinking mug sable."

Returned at kingdom September 2010 for use of 2 colors in a gyronny field "for violation of RfS VIII.2b(iv) Elements evenly divided into multiple parts of two different tinctures must have good contrast between their parts. The sable and azure do not have good contrast."

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/07 17:48:42 CDT:

I also concur with the problems indicated -- and it would be better style if the waves in the upper four field division lines weren't in the opposite direction to those in the lower four. (The edges of the two upper azure gyrons versus those of the lower two) This causes the two ermine gyrons that are approximately in bend to be mis-shaped and a bit mis-sized.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/10 19:40:16 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/10 21:15:58 CDT

(Device) I agree that the plate and ermine are a problem. It becaomes white on white with no indication of where the ermine ends and the plate starts. Further, I was looking at the line art and this device looks to my eye like a campground, with row after row of pup tents.

In addition to making the plate larger, as a primary charge normally would be, I think I would also decrease the number of ermines and make them larger

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/15 00:20:23 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/17 16:58:55 CDT

I took a stab at it.

EDIT: actually, took a second try on the wavy. It's beyond my abilities to make it any more even.

EDIT: Removing the first two tries because all that wavy is making my head spin, please see next comment!

1. 2. 3.

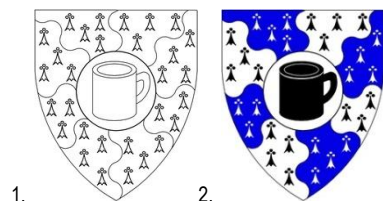
Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/17 16:54:55 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/17 17:03:29 CDT

Aha! While I slept, the Angel of Wavy Lines of Division came and whispered in my ear. Try this one!

For other heraldic artists, here is the problem I finally figured out. I started off by taking a circle and slicing into thirds, then using the two curved bits to define the wavy line. I made one long wavy line, long enough to bisect the field vertically, horizontally, or quarterly. Unfortunately, this causes the sections in one half to have the wrong wavy alignment.

To get the wavy lines lined up right, instead of four long wavy lines, I needed eight shorter wavy lines, and the directionality of the wave has to start from the center. Woo hoo!



1.

2.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/18 04:59:01 CDT:

Yes!!

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/20 07:08:39 CDT:

Er well... the mug is now in trian aspect.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/20 11:09:49 CDT:

Well, when the redraw is done that can be handled by not drawing in the lip of the mug. I did it that way because his submitted version is also trian, notice the top edge is convex and not straight.

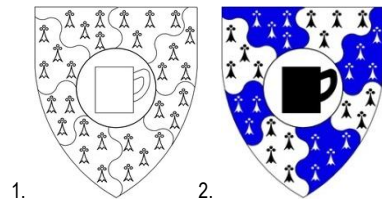
Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/20 11:16:08 CDT:

Trian aspect will still get it returned though I wonder if the side view of this type of mug has its own identity issues.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/21 21:03:22 CDT:

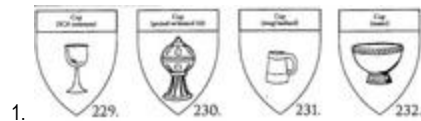
Last edited on 2011/07/21 21:03:39 CDT

Mug flattened.



Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 09:17:33 CDT:

@ Magnus: In the case of uncovered cups, a slight trian aspect seems expected. Graphics are from the PicDic 2nd ed.



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 15:51:59 CDT:

"Trian aspect will still get it returned" -- maybe not in the slight amount that Gunnvor's redraw used.

I do not see where anyone has rebutted the other cause for return, an argent charge on a field that's half ermine. If that holds up, it doesn't matter how large you draw the roundel or how well you draw the cup.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/24 18:43:26 CDT:

The field is technically neutral, and if the plate is large it seems identifiable to me. After having fought with it in a graphics program, though, I shudder to think of having to embroider, paint, carve. etc. something like this!

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 23:30:32 CDT:

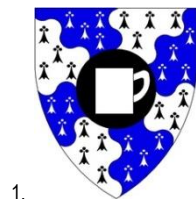
"The field is technically neutral" RfS VIII.2.a.ii, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/rfs.html#8.2>, has "Good contrast exists between ... An element equally divided of a color and a metal, and any other element as long as identifiability is maintained". I couldn't find a similar example ruling in LoARs, but I'm pretty sure that argent and almost-all-argent is an instaboing. You may be going by the black line outlining the plate, but I've always thought of it as "assume there are no outline lines".

"I shudder to think of having to embroider, paint, carve. etc. something like this!" A story I heard: there was a fellow who wanted an ermined field, and was given his forms to color. On about the fourth copy, he said "I repent me of my sin of emine."

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/26 10:45:38 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/26 10:48:51 CDT

Daniel, what if instead of a plate with a black cup, we had an ogress with a white cup? Would that work better? I'm trying to think of alternates to offer to the submitter that (hopefully) will pass and not instaboing.



Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/08/02 17:36:59 CDT:

The suggestion of a white cup on a black plate would answer the contrast objection.

A thought has struck me (OW!), based on Tostig's original comment, that the plate was too small. Consider how you'd draw a roundel that's not just primary, with a charge on it, and with no charges on the field. I'd draw it to be most of the size of the shield. The problem is that that would obscure most of the waves, causing a return. On the other hand, if there were *charges* on the field, we'd draw the roundel smaller to give them more room. So, on reflection, I think Gunnvor's depictions nevertheless work.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:38:49 CDT:

The submitted version is technically ermine and azure, but the excellent redraws all match the blazon.

College Action:

Device: Returned for lack of contrast between the plate and the ermine part of the field.

14. Paul Gerard Williamson (Elfsea, Barony of) New Name.

Major Changes: No. Minor Changes: No. Gender: Male.

Change for:

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames Bardsley:

<Paul>p590

<Gerard>p314

<Williamson>p815

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 15:20:52 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:44:53 CDT

[Name] No conflict found.

Paul - LDS IGI parish extracts

PAUL ADMAN Male

Spouse: MARGARET PASHLE

Marriage: 26 SEP 1583 Saint George The Martyr, Canterbury, Kent, England

Batch No.: M015161

Gerard - LDS IGI parish extracts

GERARD ALLENSON

Male Christening: 18 OCT 1582 Witton Le Wear, Durham, England Father: CUTHBERT ALLENSON

Batch No.: P000891

Williamson - LDS IGI parish extracts

MARGRETT WILLIAMSON

Female Christening: 06 JUN 1581 Manchester Cathedral, Manchester, Lancashire, England Father: JAMES WILLIAMSON

Batch No.: P005461

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 15:22:41 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/03 15:55:59 CDT

[Name] Double given names in England are only attested to late period (LoAR Oct 1995, A-Ansteorra, 'Mathew Sans Gryffyn'). Withycombe (s.n. John, pp 178-9) attests <John> occurring in 15 1/2% of all baptismal names from 1550-1599 in one church register. <Gerard> is attested to 1581 (and 1594) in 'English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records' by Sara L. Uckelman (known in the SCA as Aryanhwych merch Catmael)

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>. Reaney and Wilson (s.n. Williamson, p 493) only attests <Roger Williamson> to 1386 - this is a temporal disparity of less than 300 years, but is the Bardsley date even later than that?

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 15:58:56 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:45:13 CDT

It could be double given or it could be an unmarked patronymic with an inherited surname.

Ah... why are we documenting John?

Williamson has been in use for the last 800 years. I am sure a late period one can be found.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/04 07:35:54 CDT:

@ Magnus: I was about to ask why you documented <Paul Adman> ... oh, wrong saint name ... sorry about that, chief.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/04 13:10:31 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:43:02 CDT

It's a good thing for the parish extracts. The Bardsley citations don't document all the names. It's a no changes allowed submission that, lucky for the submitter, has no issues.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:40:46 CDT:

If I ruled the Known World, this sort of "documentation" would bounce right back to the client and his or her consulting herald. Thank you, Magnus for providing it.

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel

15. Penelope de Bourbon (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name.

Major Changes: No. Minor Changes: Yes. Gender: Female.

Change for: Language/Culture:

Mid to late 16 c. English/French hybrid name..

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: I want this to be a hybridized name, as might result from the marriage of an Englishwoman and Frenchman. The given name is uncommon, though feasible for a Frenchwoman living the latter half of the 16th c. The College des lecteurs royaux was established in 1530, and through the Greek lectures there, Homer's work was introduced into France's upper class. In Homer's *Odyssey*, Penelope is the virtuous wife of Odysseus.

<Penelope> Academy of St. Gabriel, report no. 2715, referencing Withycombe (p. 240). While the name is Greek in origin and uncommon outside of that culture, the Earl of Essex named his daughter Penelope Devereux in the second half of the 16th c.

<de Bourbon> Academy of St. Gabriel, report no. 1240, referencing a few geographical regions in France that could be the foundation of the name.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 15:11:39 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:41:41 CDT

[Name] No conflict found. The name has no steps from period practice.

Penelope - English woman's given name. Withycombe s.n. Penelope has "Penelope born 1562 daughter of William Devereux".

de Bourbon - French locative byname.

ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 1240

There were several places called <Bourbon> in period France. The modern <Bourbon-Lancy> is recorded in Latin records before 1312 as <Borbonium l'Ansei>.

Modern <Boulbon-L'Archambault> was <Burbone> in the 8th century,

and <Bourbonne-les-Bains> in Haut-Marne was <Borbona> in 846 [1]. The medieval surname <de Bourbon> could have derived from one of these places independent of the region from which the French royal family took its name.

[1] Dauzat, Albert & Ch. Rostaing, *Dictionnaire Etymologique des Noms de Lieux de la France* (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1963), s.n. Boulbon.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 16:12:47 CDT:

Keep writing, Magnus... you left out that Arval finished, "If you want to use this name while avoiding the appearance of presumptuousness, you might use the full name of one of these other places, e.g. <de Borbon l'Ansei>. You could also use an adjective that means "the man from Bourbon", such as <Bourbonnais>, <Bourboneux>, or <Bourbonnaud> [2]. You would use any of these names without the preposition <de>, i.e. <Andrieu Bourbonnaud>." [2] is Dauzat, s.n. Bourbon.

I would think long and hard about recommending a surname of a ducal/royal house without finding an example used by a non-noble relative, and I can't find a period example. I would be truly surprised, as late in period as she needs to be for <Penelope>, for <de Bourbon> to belong to someone who was not related to the titles.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/04 20:08:48 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 17:48:03 CDT

- c. 1417-1431 <Penelope> Tuscany, the three children of Guido were Parente, Troilo, and Penelope (Gamurrini. *Istoria Genealogica delle Famiglie Nobili Toscane et Vmbre*, p. 47)
- 1457 <Penelope> Tuscany, "Penelope, daughter of his uncle Guido" (Gamurrini. *Istoria Genealogica delle Famiglie Nobili Toscane et Vmbre*, p. 49)
- 1546 <signora Penelope, madonna Chiara> Italy (Balsamo. *De Dante à Chiabrera*, p. 513)
- 1546, 1548 <Penelope> in letters by Tullia Aragona, Rome (Biagi. "Un' Etèra Romana: Tullia d'Aragona", pp. 696, 697, 698, 708)
- 1548 <Penelopa> Rome (Chledowski and Schapire. *Rom*, p. 385)
- 1549 <la courtisane Pénelope> Rome (Romier. *Les Origines Politiques des Guerres de Religion*, p. 131)
- 1563-1607 <Penelope Devereux> daughter of the Earl of Essex (Devereux. *Lives and Letters of the Devereux*, pp. 8, 151)
- 1586 <Penelope, my wyff> Essex (Phoenix. *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, p. xix)
- 1586 <my daughter Penelope, wife of George Whitney> Essex (Phoenix. *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, p. xix)
- c. 1598-1667 <Penelope Wriothesley> (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage* Vol. 4, p. 463)
- a. 1601 <Penelope Taverner> (Clark. *The Life and Times of Anthony Wood*, pp. 26, 51)
- 1604 <Penelope Whitney, widow> Essex (Phoenix. *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, p. xx)
- b. 1602 <Penelope Vanprincis> Amsterdam (Streets. *The Story of Penelope Stout*, p. 4)
- p. 1607 and a. 1624 <Penelopy> wife of Christopher Blackhall, esq., of Totness, in Devon (Burke. *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, p. 254)
- 1608-1613 <Lady Penelope Rich> (Wedgwood. *The House of Commons*, p. 95.
- 1612 <Penelopie Pettie> (Clark. *Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford*, p. 216)

- 1618 <Penelope> sister of Barnham 1st Viscount Carlingford (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage* Vol. 4, p. 500)
- 1619-1635 <Penelopy Pellam 16 yers to passe to her brother plantatao> (Hotten. *The Original Lists of Persons of Quality*, p. 60)
- 1619 <Penelope Pardoe> Essex (Phoenix. *The Whitney Family of Connecticut*, p. xx)
- d. before 1620. <Lady Penelope Clifton> ("An Elegie on the Lady Penelope Clifton", p. 3)
- 1623 <Pannelope Costantini> Rome (p. 418)
- 1624-1661 <Dame Penelopie> (Gomme, *Topographical History of Bedfordshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire*, p. 55)
- 1629 <Penelope> daughter of Edward Viscount Campden. (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage*. Vol. 3, p. 37)
- a. 1632 <Penelope> daughter of John Chaworth. (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage*. Vol. 2, p. 455)
- c. 1634 <Magnifica Penelope Caracciola> Naples (p. 171)
- 1636 <Pannelope Gage> London (Sydney *et al. Letters and Memorials of State*, p. 466)
- 1638 <Penelope> widow of Paul Viscount Bayning of Bentley Hall, Essex (*Calendar of State Papers*, p. 501)
- 1638-1657 <Penelope> daughter of Sir Thomas Perrot. (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage*. Vol. 2, p. 38)
- c. 1639 <Lady Penelope Spencer> (Sydney *et al. Letters and Memorials of State*, p. 538)
- d. 1641 <Penelopie the widdow of Capt. Robert Pettie> (Clark. *The Life and Times of Anthony Wood*, p. 50)
- a. 1642 <Penelope> daughter of Sir Moyses Hill (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage*. Vol. 3, p. 350)
- 1642 <Pannelope Edwardes de Baulsley> Shropshire (Phillimore. *Shropshire Parish Registers*, p. 152)
- a. 1643 <Penelope Cook> (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage*. Vol. 3, p. 223)
- a. 1644-1672 <Penelope Dynham>, <Penelope Denham> (Hamilton. *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, Charles I. 1645-1647*, pp. 69-70)
- a. 1646 <Penelopy> daughter and co-heir of Emorbe Johnson, esq., of Wigborow, in the county of Somerset (Burke, *A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, p. 255)
- d. 1670 <Penelope> (Wedgwood. *The House of Commons*, p. 256.
- 1674 <Pannelope Dobson> Middlesex (Armytage. *Allegations for Marriage Licenses*, p. 128)
- 1683-1684 <Pannelope Billington> Lincolnshire (Boyne. *Trade Tokens Issued in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 489)
- 1689 <Penelope Maynstone> (*Journals of the House of Lords*, pp. 224, 235)
- 1692 <Penelope Mainstone> (*Journals of the House of Lords*, pp. 255, 256)
- 1694-1741 <Penelope> *suo jure* Countess of Dumfries (Cokayne. *The Complete Peerage* Vol. 4, p. 500)

- ---. *Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts Relating to English Affairs: Existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy* Vol. 24. London: H.M.S.O., 1636.
http://books.google.com/books?ei=DwMSTrOMHJSctweutsnzCq&ct=result&id=jXJAAAAAYAAJ&dq=Penelope&q=Penelope#search_anchor. See also <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=89441>
- ---. *Journals of the House of Lords, Great Britain, Beginning Anno Tertio Gulielmi & Mariae*, 1691 Vol. 15.
<http://books.google.com/books?id=viNDAAAACAAJ&dq=Penelope&q=Penelope#v=snippet&q=Penelope> pp. 224, 235, 255, 256
- Armytage, George J. *Allegations for Marriage Licenses Issued by the Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Canturbury, 1669-1679*. London: Harleian Society. 1892. p. 128. <http://books.google.com/books?id=zLwEAAAIAAJ&dq=%2BPannelope&pg=PA128&q=+Penelope>
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Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/04 21:15:05 CDT:

Out of curiosity have these names been normalized to modern spellings?

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/05 12:58:22 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/05 14:30:06 CDT

<Penelope> or <Penelopa> is what you get in the Latin, so that's typically how it appears in vernacular texts as well. The variant spellings I found include <Pennelope>, <Penelovie>, <Penelopy>.

I was very interested to see that my earliest name finds were in northern Italy, Tuscany, Naples, Rome, then apparently jump France and hit England. I am pretty sure that there are records of the name in French, but I wasn't getting to them. What I did find in medieval French documents was a lot of use of "the toils of Penelope" as we might use "the labors of Hercules".

I suspect only one of the names in my list of being modernized, 1549 <la courtisane Pénélope>, based on the accents. I included her, however, because she was being noted as a courtesan, which was interesting.

Do note, however, that I provided links to every cite, so you can check the text and see if you agree with my assessment about normalization.

Comment by Tigern on 2011/07/20 15:38:08 CDT:

I did not find any conflicts.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:42:12 CDT:

We found no conflicts.

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

16. Sara de la Val (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name Change.

Submission History: Release old name if registered.

This name was registered in September of 2002 (via Meridies).

The following device associated with this name was registered in September of 2002 (via Meridies):

Per bend sinister azure and argent, a decrescent and a mullet counterchanged.

Major Changes: No. Minor Changes: No. Gender: Female.

Change for:

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Sara> legal name exception

<de la Val> - A dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, Charles Bardsley pate 779 - "Vale, Vail,

Vaille" - Hugh de la Val, co. Northumberland 1273

[Asterisk note: Sara is the submitter's legal given and a copy of her D.L. is attached. The submitter is allowed to register this element per RfS II.4.]

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 02:01:23 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:41:16 CDT

[Name] No conflict found. This is a no changes submission that fortunately has no grammar issues to cause a return.

Sara - English woman's given name. Legal name isn't needed in this case. Reaney & Wilson s.n. Reading has Sara de Redyngg dated 1311; s.n. Southey has Sara Bysoutheya dated 1330.

de la Val - English locative byname. Bardsley s.n. Vale has Hugh de la Val from 1273.

Would the submitter be Isabella de Burnham registered September 2002 (via Meridies)?

Inquiring heralds want to know.

The device registered September 2002 (via Meridies):

"Per bend sinister azure and argent, a decrescent and a mullet counterchanged."

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 14:21:08 CDT:

"Inquiring heralds want to know." To emphasize the point: for any change of a registered item, the form needs to say what the previous item was. Inferring it from a blazon ... well, we can do it, but it's much better to have an explicit statement.

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:43:25 CDT:

Hear! Hear!

College Action:

Name: Forwarded to Laurel

17. Yves de Fleury (Bryn Gwlad, Barony of) New Name.

Major Changes: No . Minor Changes: Yes. Gender: male.

Change for: Sound/language and/ or Culture:French.

Authenticity:

Documentation Provided: <Yves>from pg. 8 of An Index to the Given Names in the 1292 Census of Paris by Lord Colm Dubh found at

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

<de Fleury> from pg.2 of Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins by Aryanhwy merch Catmael (Sara L. Friedemann) found at

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/provins1587.html>

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 03:58:05 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:40:12 CDT

[Name] No conflict found.

Yves - French men's given name found in 1292 census of Paris as Yves le Breton, tuillier.

de Fleury - French locative byname.

Names from a 1587 Tax Roll from Provins by Aryanhwy merch Catmael

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/french/provins1587.html>

s.n. Charles - Charles de Fleury

Comment by Gawain of Miskbridge (Green Anchor Herald) on 2011/07/25 17:44:25 CDT:

As documented, this just squeaks past the 3-century stricture. No conflicts found.

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/27 10:44:47 CDT:

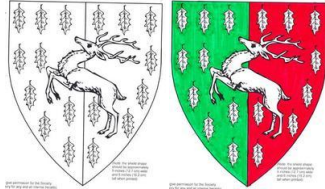
That 3 century rule is an arbitrary structure that has more exception clauses than the tax code. I can easily document William Smith to make it one step from period. With proper documentation many Arabic, German, and French names can be rendered unregistrable under these rules, even though the name was used in period and by modern individuals. I hope the new rules are less of a mess than the current system.

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 16:29:07 CDT:
Arval shows <Yves Chastellain> in his "Names from Sixteenth Century Picardy" article at <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/arval/senlis/>
in case you'd like a later reference than the census.

College Action:
Name: Forwarded to Laurel.

18. Michael Snowdon (Bjornsborg, Barony of) Resubmitted Device.

Per pale vert and gules, semy of holly leaves inverted, a stag springing argent.



Submission History:
Device ILoI 12/10 12 Kingdom returned 1/11 (AG 2/11)

Comment by Magnus on 2011/07/03 04:11:03 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/04 14:39:41 CDT

[Device] No conflict found.

Michael Snowdon registered March 2011 (via Ansteorra).

Submission History:

"Per pale vert and gules, semy of escarbuncles, a stag springing argent." was returned at kingdom January 2011.

College Action: "Device: Returned for violation of RfS VIII.3 – As drawn the charges were not identifiable as escarbuncles. Recommend the submitter re-draw them larger and with fewer escarbuncles. It should be noted that the combination of the colors, the charges, and the cant on the name Snowdon lead the attendees in the decision meeting to draw the conclusion that the strewn charges were snowflakes, which are banned per long-standing precedent."

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 14:29:36 CDT:

Last edited on 2011/07/24 15:05:42 CDT

(Sorry about the multiple edits, but I always get a bad case of [l'esprit de l'escalier](#).)

Red, green, snowflakes, reindeer(ish), holly, ... would the submitter be happier with the name Noel, Christmas, or Winter? All documentable as given names and surnames, so either way he wants it, or mix and match for Noel Christmas.

(And now I have an [earworm](#) of "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer"!)

Comment by Adelaide de Beaumont on 2011/07/30 16:30:55 CDT:

I believe there is a name change in the offing, and you haven't guessed it yet.

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/03 09:27:17 CDT:

[Device] A semy of inverted leaves has been registered as late as 2000 "Azure semy of oak leaves inverted Or, a bend wavy argent." (Philip White, Device, June 2000).

Seems at least 2 CD clear versus "Azure semy of arrows bendwise sinister, a stag springing argent." (Steinhard Helmschrot, Device, Mar 2005) with changes to the field and strewn charges.

Comment by Gwenllian ferch Maredudd (Longeley Herald) on 2011/07/20 20:04:25 CDT:

I see three CDs versus Steinhard's device: one for the field and two for the type and orientation of the strewn charges.

Comment by Gunnvor silfraharr on 2011/07/03 23:32:59 CDT:

Aw, I really liked the escarbuncles! But Rule of Toyota.

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/21 17:43:41 CDT:

Remember last month's semy of chess rooks? The blazon was worded the same as this one, unless I'm missing something. (The field was "Per pale gules and sable semy of chess-rooks Or". The rooks were only on the sable side.)

I asked at the commentary meeting how the blazon would be different if the semy covered both tinctures, and was told it would have to be specified for each side: "Per pale gules semy of chess-rooks Or and sable semy of chess-rooks Or". I said then I'd have another question later. It's later. Is this blazon incorrect? Or should it be handled by punctuation, as "Per pale gules, and sable semy of chess-rooks Or" vs "Per pale vert and gules, semy of holly leaves inverted"? I know usually punctuation doesn't matter, but otherwise, how does one REALLY show the difference between these?

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 09:32:08 CDT:

I agree with Nordsteorra, the submitted emblazon is ambiguous -- it is unclear if the overall charges are over the entire field or just one side. Consider the reblazon "Per pale vert semy of holly leaves inverted argent and gules semy of holly leaves inverted, a stag springing argent."

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 14:45:29 CDT:

To Kevin Nordsteorra: Tadhg Liath of Duncairn, a lawyer, always opined that punctuation is as fatal in blazonry as it is in law, and that he would have preferred no punctuation in blazons. Indeed, the modern English College of Arms does not use punctuation. For example, see <http://www.college-of-arms.gov.uk/Tooley.htm>. See it anyway, actually, and especially the [penultimate](#) sentence. That's the funniest and cleverest "my life on my arms" that I've ever seen.

Anyway. No, it can't be fixed by punctuation.

To Tostig Eclipse: in SCA speak, "overall" refers to a charge partially overlying another charge and partially overlying the field. There are no "overall" charges here.

I agree that the blazon needs rewor[dk]. While Tostig's blazon works, I suggest "Per pale vert and gules all semy of holly leaves inverted, a stag springing argent."

Comment by Tostig Logiosophia (Eclipse) on 2011/07/24 18:26:50 CDT:

@ Daniel: I was thinking ahead of my typing. I meant to type "strewn".

Comment by Kevin Keary (Nordsteorra) on 2011/07/25 15:36:05 CDT:

I agree that punctuation is likely to be ignored, unless the rules are changed to force us not to, but I'd still like some simpler and shorter wording. I like "Per pale gules and vert, both semy of..." or your "...all semy of..." or even "...the whole semy of...", the latter two of which would handle field divisions per pall or quartered as well. In the absence of such, I fear Eclipse is correct in saying the semy has to be described twice. The programmer in me says that just isn't elegant, and blazonry should be elegant.

Comment by Daniel de Lincoln on 2011/07/24 15:31:42 CDT:

No conflicts found.

College Action:

Device: Forwarded to Laurel, reblazoned as, "Per pale vert and gules all semy of holly leaves inverted, a stag springing argent".