

27 July, 2007

Unto the populace of Atlantia, greetings from Alisoun MacCoul of Elphane, Golden Dolphin Herald!

Herein you will find the results of the deliberations of the College of Heraldry of Atlantia during the month of July, 2007.

## ACCEPTANCES

The following submissions have been accepted and included on a Letter of Intent to the College of Arms from Atlantia dated 26 July, 2007:

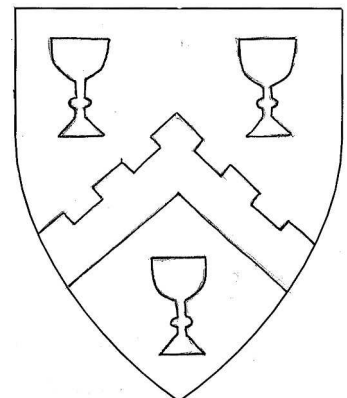
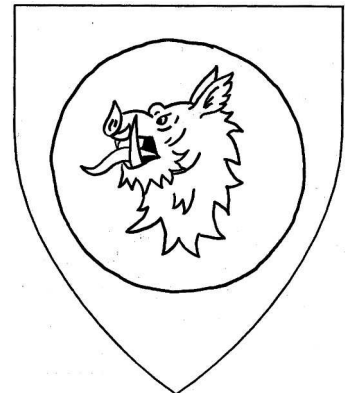
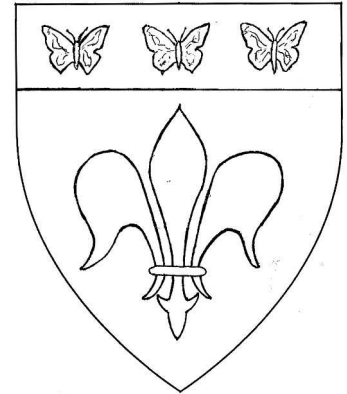
**Aileua de Lissi.** Name and device. Vert, a fleur-de-lys and on a chief argent, three butterflies sable.

**Alysandir de Elgin.** Name (see RETURNS for device). The name was submitted as Alysandir *of* Elgin. Black (*Surnames of Scotland, s. n. Elgin*) specifically documents *Elgin* as a period surname of “local origin from the town of the same name”, citing *Alexander de Elgyn* and *Augustine de Elgin* from 1211, *Richard de Elgyn* from 1317 and *William de Elgyn* from 1328. As the submitter allowed all changes to the name, we modified the preposition in the byname to the documented form to meet his request for authenticity for thirteenth century Scotland.

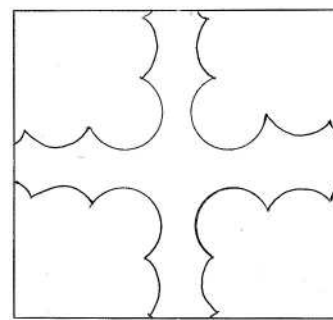
**Bors Mac Gregour of Loch Turretan.** Device. Or, on a pellet a boar's head erased argent.

**Brian Cullen of Ormond.** Name and device. Or, a chevron embattled vert between three cups gules.

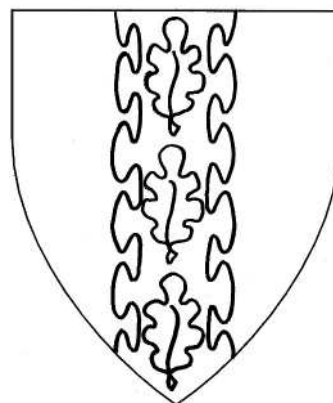
**Christina de Nedham.** Household name for House de Nedham (see RETURNS for badge).



**Dante di Lucio della Luna.** Badge. Or, a cross engrailed azure.



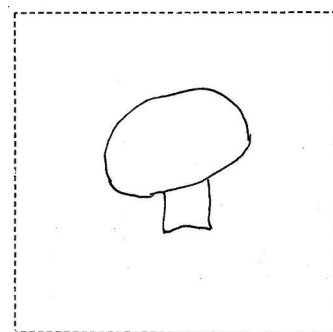
**Emma West.** Name and device. Or, on a pale nebuly vert three oak leaves Or.



**Henry West.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Lena von Oßenbrugge.** Change of name from Sláine Fhionn.

**Maura von Blitzbau.** Badge. (Fieldless) A mushroom vert.



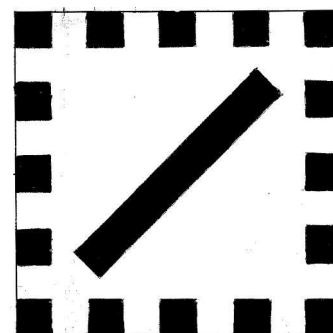
**Ranulph de Nedham.** Name and device. Gules, semy of suns, an eagle and a chief Or.



**Rorik Fredericsson.** Badge for Clan Cambion. Argent, a baton sinister sable within a bordure compony sable and argent.

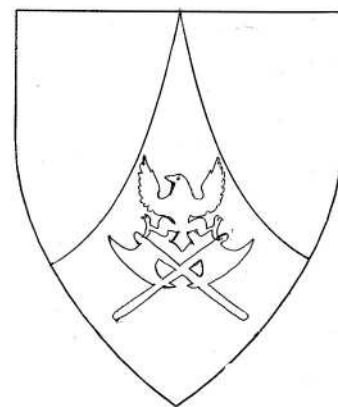
**Sebastiano Giovanni Casparo.** Name (see RETURNS for device).

**Simon de Mandeville.** Name.

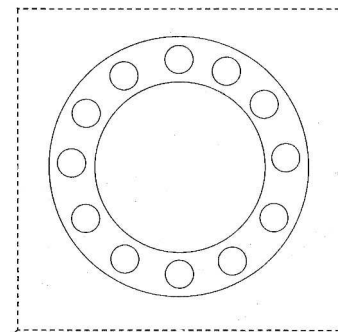


**Sorcha inghean mhic Dhubhghaill.** Device. Argent, chapé ployé purpure, in pale a raven displayed conjoined to a pair of axes in saltire sable.

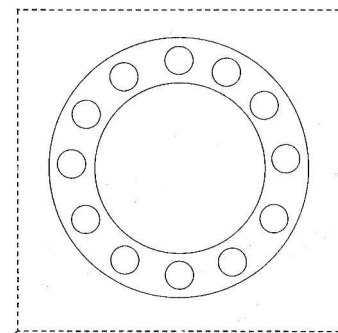
**Typhenon Felyse de Valois.** Name'



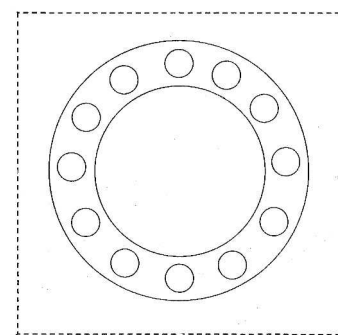
**Windmasters' Hill, Barony of.** Order name and badge for the Order of Aeolus. (Fieldless) An annulet Or pellety.



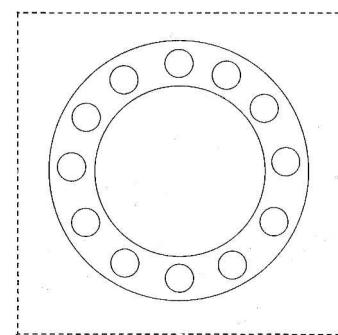
**Windmasters' Hill, Barony of.** Order name and badge for the Award of Eurus. (Fieldless) An annulet vert platy.



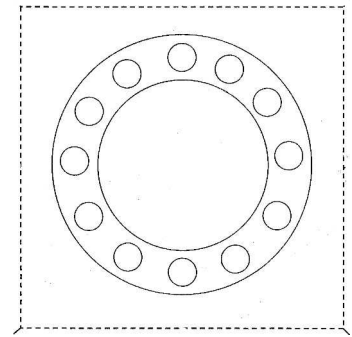
**Windmasters' Hill, Barony of.** Order name and badge for the Award of the Hurt. (Fieldless) An annulet argent hurty.



**Windmasters' Hill, Barony of.** Order name and badge for the Award of Notus. (Fieldless) An annulet azure platy.



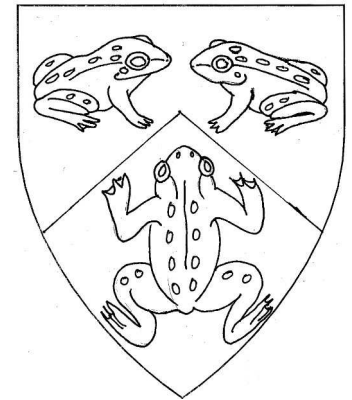
**Windmasters' Hill, Barony of.** Order name and badge for the Award of the Scirocco. (Fieldless) An annulet gules platy.



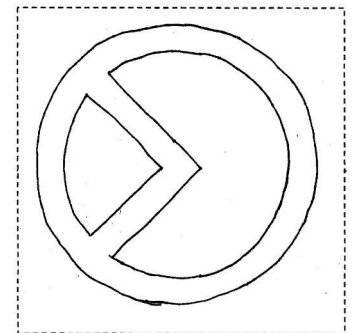
## RETURNS

The following items have been returned for further work:

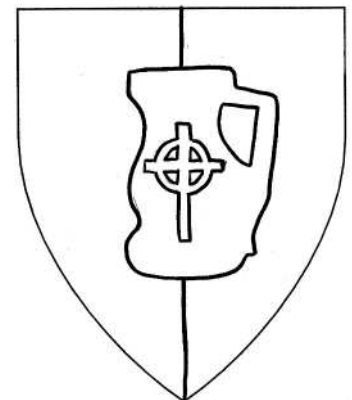
**Alysandir of Elgin.** Device. Per chevron Or and azure, three frogs, those in chief sejant respectant and that in base tergiant displayed, all counterchanged. The frogs in chief were three-dimensional enough that commenters believed they would fall afoul of the longstanding ban on objects drawn "in trian aspect". The Golden Dolphin Office would have simply redrawn them in profile, but it was not clear that this would not modify the overall design beyond the desires of the submitter.



**Christina de Nedham.** Badge for House de Nedham. (Fieldless) A chevron couched within and conjoined to dexter to an annulet Or. There was some discussion of whether a chevron could be used in a fieldless badge, given the ban in the Rules for Submissions on the use of ordinaries defined by the edge of the field in fieldless badge designs. We were inclined to the opinion that precedent would allow a design like this here since the end of the chevron is defined by the annulet. The issue of whether the chevron would need to extend more to sinister to follow period style was a bit less clear. Unfortunately, the issue is moot since there was a surprisingly general consensus among the commenters that this must be returned because of its intrusive resemblance to the geometric "Pacman" design: "Overt allusions to modern insignia, trademarks, or common designs may not be registered. Such references, including parodies, may be considered obtrusive. Examples include using a bend within a bordure gules to parody the international "No Entry" sign, variations on the geometric Peace sign, and so forth."

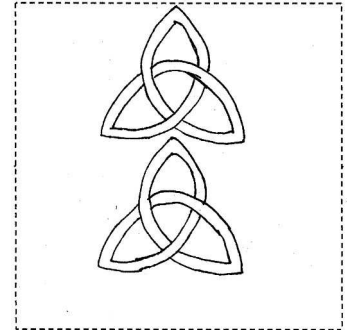


**Henry West.** Device. Per pale sable and azure, on a bombard Or a Latin cross nowy pierced azure. Adequate documentation was not provided for the "bombard" nor for this particular form of cross which was blazoned as a "Celtic cross" on the forms but lacks the typical splayed arms of the Celtic cross. While bombardars were period artillery pieces frequently used in sieges and other military engagements to propel stones, this "bombard" appears in neither the *Pictorial Dictionary* nor Parker's *Glossary* and there appear to have been no previous registrations of a "bombard" so we will need to document this form as a period and recognizable form to use it. Several dictionaries showed "bombard" as a name for a form of large medieval drinking vessel and we suspect that this may be intended to be such a vessel. We found an illustration of a large leather drinking vessel whose outline is identical to the outline of the primary charge here attached to the term "bombard" at the web site of the Museum of

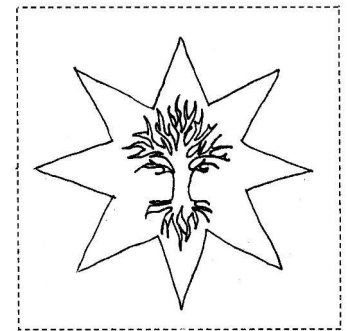


London ([www.museumoflondon.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/CC80818D-83D7-49A3-879D-F3EB03A95BA1/732/eating\\_bombard\\_4766\\_200w.jpg](http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/CC80818D-83D7-49A3-879D-F3EB03A95BA1/732/eating_bombard_4766_200w.jpg)) so there is a distinct possibility that the submitter simply traced the outline of that picture. While this may well be the case, the College of Arms requires both that all charges be identifiable purely from the emblazon without the blazon and that all emblazons be reproducible from the blazon. While a number of commenters, saw the main charge as some form of mug or pitcher, we believe that the Laurel Office would find this insufficiently identifiable as a distinct charge. Some of the same issues apply to the cross which can be blazoned in a manner that guarantees its reproducibility, but is not a standard heraldic cross variant. While we could have redrawn this with a standard tankard and a standard Celtic cross, it is by no means clear that this would meet the requirements of the submitter so we felt compelled to return the device as a whole.

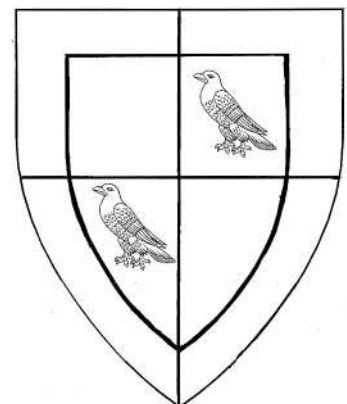
**Isabel de Nedham.** Badge. (Fieldless) In pale two triquetras argent. Unfortunately, this must be returned for violating the rules for fieldless badges which require all elements to be conjoined in a coherent whole: “Fieldless armory must form a self-contained design. A fieldless design must have all its elements conjoined, like the three feathers issuing from a crown used by the Heir Apparent to the throne of England.” Were this a fielded badge, this design would be acceptable. If the submitter opts to resubmit this as a fielded badge, it would be advisable to center the triquetras vertically on the field.



**Mirielle de Nedham.** Badge. (Fieldless) On a mullet of eight points vert a tree blasted and eradicated argent. Unfortunately, this must be returned for conflict with the badge registered by Harold von Auerbach for Haus Eberhorn (“(Fieldless) On a compass star of sixteen points vert, a boar’s head erased argent armed of a unicorn’s horn Or.”). Just as precedent has consistently held there to be no difference between a mullet of four points and a compass star, there would be no difference granted between a mullet of eight points and a compass star of sixteen points. By the same token, since such mullets have been ruled too complex to void, no difference can be granted for a change in type of the charge on the mullet alone.

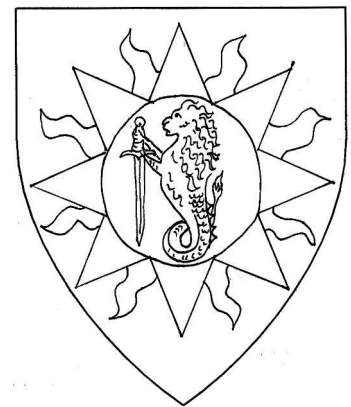


**Sawnook Sawanu’gi Ani’-Wa`ya.** Name and device. Quarterly sable and Or, two ravens sable within a bordure counterchanged. The submitter’s documentation showed contact between the Cherokee and the Spanish in the sixteenth century as well as evidence that at least some of the members of De Soto’s expedition learned some of the Cherokee language. However, no doubts were given for the actual elements used in the name and further research indicates that both the source for the Cherokee elements and the individuals referenced in the documentation date only from the late nineteenth century. Duncan and Riggs’ *Cherokee Heritage Trails Guidebook* as posted to the web page of the University of North Carolina Press at [uncpress.unc.edu/chapters/duncan\\_cherokee.html](http://uncpress.unc.edu/chapters/duncan_cherokee.html) notes: “The federal government recognized the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in 1868, along with other tribes with whom they had made treaties. The Eastern Band then held a general council at Cheoah in Graham County to adopt a tribal government under a constitution and elected Flying Squirrel (Sawnook, or Sawanugi) as their first principal chief in 1870. Cherokee ownership of tribal lands as well as individual parcels became legally established. The Cherokees paid property taxes to the state of North Carolina, and under the laws of post-Civil War reconstruction, were allowed to

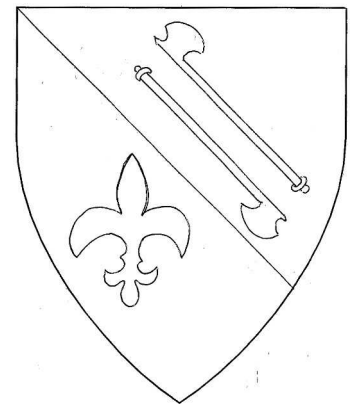


vote. Chief Nimrod Jarrett Smith applied for legal status for the tribe as a corporation in North Carolina, which was granted in 1889. [ill I-13] Shortly before that, in 1887, James Mooney, a young Irish ethnologist, began work in Cherokee on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnology. He learned the Cherokee language and collected stories, oral histories, and medicine formulas by talking with Swimmer, Will West Long, Ayasta, Suyeta, John Ax, and William Holland Thomas. Mooney's monumental *Myths of the Cherokee* and *Sacred Formulas of the Cherokee* remain the classic works on the Eastern Band. Mooney found that the Cherokee shamans used hundreds of medicinal prayer formulas as well as more than seven hundred plants, although he believed that these traditional practices were declining." (Mooney's work was the source used for a majority of the submitted name.) It would appear that both Sawnook and the Cherokee language materials collected by Mooney date only to the second half of the nineteenth century, i.e., more than three centuries after the end of our "grey area". Lacking some evidence for these elements and for this form of name construction in Cherokee in period, we must return this name. The device must also be returned for lack of a registerable name.

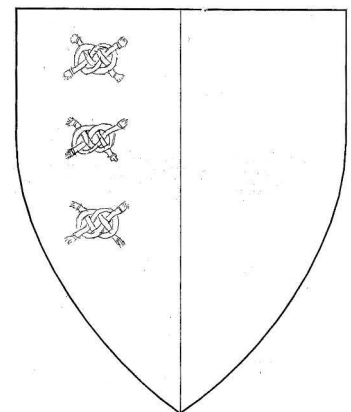
**Sebastiano Giovanni Casparo.** Device. Gules, on a sun Or, eclipsed gules, a sealion Or maintaining a sword inverted proper. Unfortunately, this must be returned for the use of a "quaternary charge" (i.e., a charge that lies entirely on a tertiary charge. This has for many years been banned and there charge placed on an eclipsed sun have been specifically barred under this precedent for nearly fifteen years. Additionally, this conflicts with the protected flag of Kyrgyzstan ("Gules, on a sun Or three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, all enarched, within and conjoined to an annulet gules.").



**Typhenon Felyse de Valois.** Device. Per bend Or and azure, an axe bendwise and an axe bendwise inverted addorsed azure and a fleur-de-lys Or. While the name *Valois* has been ruled not to be presumptuous in and of itself as it was borne by those not members of the royal family of France, combining it with the protected gold fleur-de-lys badge of France, particularly on the blue field of the oriflamme is too strong a reference to the royal Valois line. When resubmitting the submitter should consider dropping one of the axes in the upper portion of the field since the two charges with one inverted seriously unbalanced the design and made the upper portion of the field harder to recognize.



**Wistric Oftun.** Device. Per pale azure and Or, in pale three Wake knots Or. Unfortunately, this must be returned for conflict with Gavin MacPherson ("Azure, in pale three Wake knots Or.") There is a difference for the differences in the field, but no difference can be derived from the shift in position of the knots as that is forced by the tincture of half the field since Or may not be placed on Or.



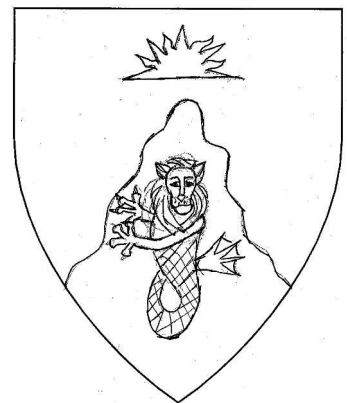
**PENDS**

The following items have been pended for the stated reasons:

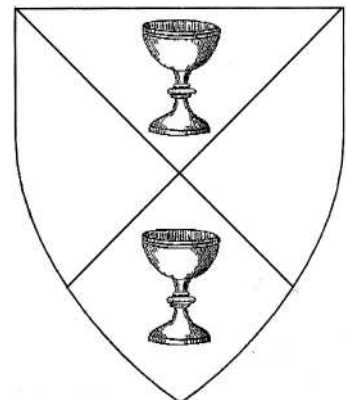
**Anne Rose Smythe.** Badge. (Fieldless) A dragon passant guardant purpure, maintaining in its dexter foreclaw a cross formy within and conjoined to an annulet Or. Pended for administrative reasons.



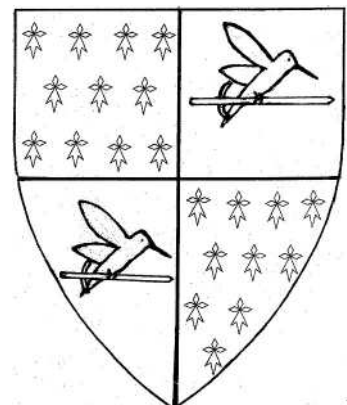
**Antonio di Capizzi.** Device. Per chevron wavy Or and azure, a demi-sun and a sealion erect guardant counterchanged. We pended this for redrawing since the per chevron line of division was not adequately wavy as the waves are so shallow and uneven. Additionally, the charges apparently were intended to be co-primary, but as drawn the demi-sun is distinctly secondary.



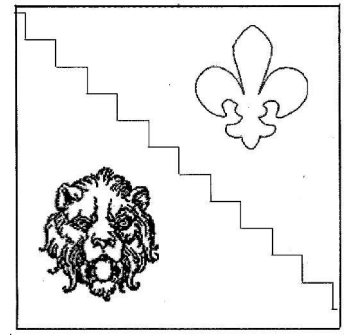
**Eadric the Potter.** Name and device. Per saltire argent and azure, in pale two goblets gules. Pended for administrative reasons.



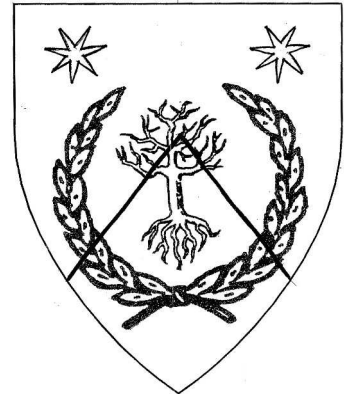
**Giles Green.** Device. Quarterly argent ermined vert and vert, in bend sinister two hummingbirds rising contourny, each maintaining with both feet a sword fesswise reversed argent. This gentle has had submissions either returned or withdrawn for issues of identifiability of the maintained swords. While the swords are now large enough to meet the request for increase in size demanded by the Laurel Office return, the issue of identification has not been resolved as the placement and curve of the hilt made the hilts look as if they were part of the birds and that the birds were maintaining staves. Given how many times the submitter and his herald have been asked to redraw this, we have pended this to allow the Golden Dolphin staff to redraw the bird and sword combination.



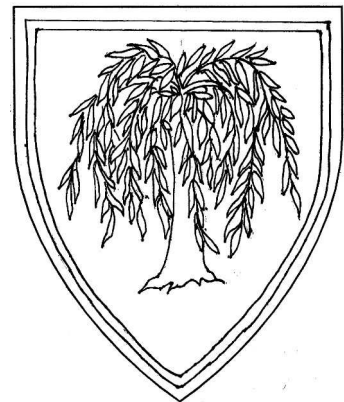
**Rheinwyllydd verch Einion Llanaelhaearn.** Badge. Per bend indented argent and sable, a fleur-de-lys azure and a lion's head cabossed argent. Since the Laurel Office has routinely been returning lines of division like these which have large numbers of small indentations, we have pended this to allow Golden Dolphin staff to redraw the line of division to meet current standards for indented lines of division.



**Seven Hills, Canton of.** New name and device. Per chevron azure and argent, a tree blasted and eradicated within a laurel wreath and in chief two mullets of seven points all counterchanged. While the name was evocative of the seven hills of Rome, there were no obvious English locations with that name in period. Ekwall (*Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names*, s. n. *Sevenoaks*) shows *Sevenak* dated to 1218 and *Seuenok* dated to 1230. Ekwall also derives *Sevenhampton* cites both *Seofenwyllas* and *syfan wyllan* as locatives documented to the Old English period with the meaning "Seven Wells" (*op. cit.*, s. n. *Sevenhampton*). There are other period locatives which include numerals, e.g. *Fourstanys* from 1236 and *Fourestanes* from 1256 with the meaning "four stones" (Ekwall, *op. cit.* s.n. *Fourstones*). Given this evidence, recent Laurel precedents would suggest that, if registered, the name would need to be modified to something like *Sevenhills* because of the submitters' request for authenticity for English naming practice. There was some debate among the commenters as to whether this change would be allowable under their limitation to minor changes to the name. Whether or not it is allowable, it is not clear that this is what the submitters actually desire. Since their petition of support specifically had the name as two words, we felt it advisable to pend this to ask if the single word form of the name would be acceptable to them and to generate a new petition if it is. We note the concerns of some commenters as to the identifiability of the tree counterchanged across this line of division, but it the counterchange parallels several which have been registered lately. We also noted the concerns of those who would prefer a per chevron line of division that extended much higher on the field, but this form of per chevron line of division, which ends above the midpoint of the shield has routinely been registered, though it may be less period than the "almost throughout" per chevron line. The lines of division that have been returned for confusion with a point pointed have universally ended lower on the shield, closer to the location of the roots on this emblazon.



**Willa Faye Dunne.** Change of device. Argent, a weeping willow tree proper within an orle vert. Given the doubts expressed by commenters with regard to the thinness of the orle, we have pended this to allow Golden Dolphin staff to redraw this to make the orle more substantial.



Your servant,

**Alisoun**