

Unto the members of the Atlantian College of Heraldry and our gracious commenting benefactors from other kingdoms; greetings from Bran Trefonnen, Triton Principal Herald.

My sincerest gratitude to each of this month's commenters. Commenting on the August Letter are Jarvis Riley, Catguistl of Tintagol, Amye Elizabeth Barrington, Gisela Nereid, Rhiannon Azure Decrescent, Rhiainwylydd Bleu Grael, and Sabine Berard. Alisoun Metron Ariston really stepped up to the plate this month. And Gawain Green Anchor, Rohese Red Hawk, Pipa Sparkes, Aritê gunê Akasa all contributed as well. Thank you.

I'd also like to thank the many heralds whose consultations resulted in this month's submissions: Cian Gordion Knot, Catguistl of Tintagol, Kendrick del Grenewode, Madeleine Rose de Cardeville, Philipp Hartrat, Wynne Northern March, Kathleen of Raven's Cove, Patricia Drakkar, Fionn Connell, Jarvis Riley, Rónán Goshawk, Rhiannon Sable Trident, Ragnar Leifson, and the dedicated heralds who worked at the Crown Consult Table. Your one-on-one work with Atlantia's submitters is invaluable.

Herewith are the results of the deliberations of the Atlantian College of Heraldry & Scribes during the month of August 2011 and submitted for consideration to the College of Arms of the Society:

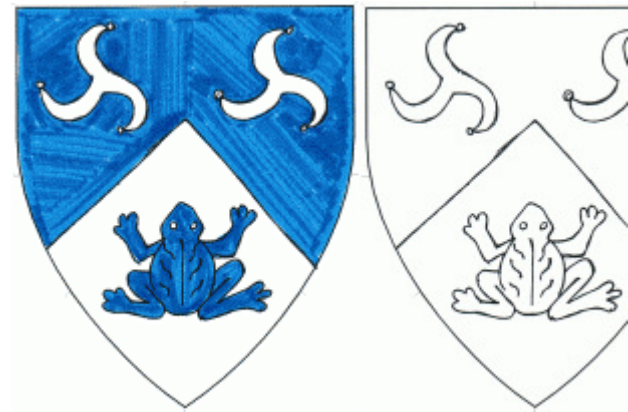
ACCEPTANCES

1: Asta knarrarbringa - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in June of 2010, via Atlantia.

Per Chevron azure and argent, two triskeles and a frog counterchanged.

Consulting herald: Cian Gordion Knot

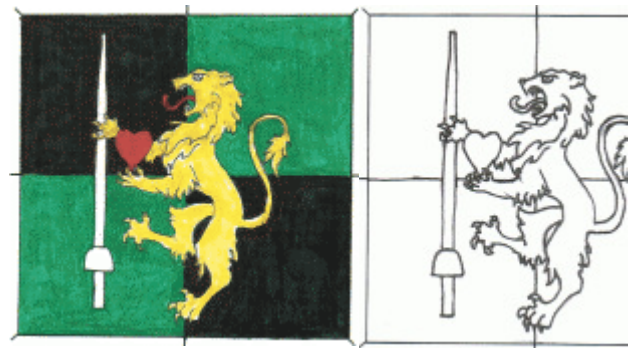


2: Beatrice von Staufen - New Household Name & New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in October of 1999, via Atlantia.

Lance du Coeur de Lyon

Quarterly sable and vert, a lion rampant Or, the sinister forepaw maintaining a heart gules and the dexter forepaw sustaining a tilting lance argent.



This submission is to be associated with the submitter's alternate name of *Lütolf von Staufen* registered in October 1999

Atlantia.

Household name "Lance du Cœur de Lyon":

Lance is used as the designator for a small military unit from at least the fifteenth century on and would appear to be an appropriate designator for military units in the Society context. There is precedence in LOAR 03/2011, Lance of Saint Anthony of Padua:

"An account of the establishment and composition of the lance in the Burgundian army based on period documents appears in a recent scholarly biography of Charles the Bold (Vaughan's Charles the Bold: The Last Valois Duke of Burgundy, Volume 1, p. 206, at

http://books.google.com/books?id=GsKuCHXRuPMC&pg=PA205&lpg=PA205&dq=charles+the+bold+military+organization&source=bl&ots=skQwv3L2RL&sig=vCrf24zrAasvUfuOK27e6jyh2TQ&hl=en&ei=aNn_TPGAPIaglAfvipnvCA&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CB4Q6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=lance&f=false):

"The next surviving military ordinance of Charles the Bold was issued at Abbeville on 31 July 1471. It was exclusively concerned with the organization of 1,250 lances of so-called troops 'of the ordinance' or permanent companies of mercenaries, which it called into being. Although each lance was said to be of six persons, in fact it comprised a man-at-arms with his mounted page and swordsman (coustillier); three mounted archers; and a crossbowman, a culverineer and a pikeman on foot: that is, nine men, at least eight of them combatants. The equipment and clothing of each man was laid down in detail."

The household name was constructed based on the pattern, Ordre du Collier de Savoye, translated as Order of the Collar of Savoy, a 15 century French order. See Medieval Names of Some Knightly Orders, by Ursula Georges, found here: <http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/ursula/ordernames.html>.

"Cœur" is period French for "heart".

"Lyon" was a hub of ecclesiastical and mercantile activity. The city was documented as early as 177 AD in the Catholic Encyclopedia, in the article "Lyons", <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/09472a.htm>.

In 1552, La guide des chemins de France, was published by Charles Estienne (1504?-1564). On pg. 145, reference is made to "A Lyon, le grand chemin". <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k102662d/f162.image>

Other sources for "Lyon" include:

du Lyon is found in Aryanhwy merch Catmael, "Names in the 1292 Census of Paris" (<http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/names/french/1292paris.pdf>), as is the more likely form <de Lyon>. It is on p. 80 (p. 84 of PDF) under Bynames: Locative and toponymic bynames, and occurs five times in the Census.

<de Lyon> In the Academy of Saint Gabriel, Report # 2904 extract: "Instead, we recommend <de Lion> found in the 14th century census, as the byname of a very rich, possibly noble, man. The name of the city is also spelled <Lyon> in this source, so <Lyon> is also a reasonable byname." Author: Aryanhwy merch Catmael 8/17/2004 http://www.panix.com/~gabriel/public_bin/showfinal.cgi/2904.txt.

Consulting herald: Catguistl of Tintagol

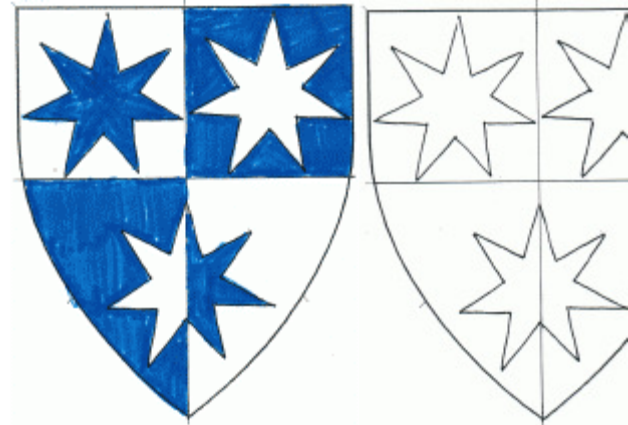
3: Bianca Kantakouzene - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in January of 2010, via Atlantia.

Quarterly argent and azure, three mullets of seven points counterchanged.

Her original device submission (“Azure, a mullet of seven points and on a bordure urdy argent seven roundels azure.”) was returned by Golden Dolphin in September, 2009, for conflict with Elsbeth Caerwent (“Azure, a compass star elongated to base argent, a bordure wavy argent semy of forget-me-nots azure, slipped leaved vert.”). This submission resolves that conflict.

Consulting herald: Kendrick del Grenewode

**4: Brendon O'Brien - New Name & New Device**

Quarterly vert and sable, a celtic cross and on a chief Or three trefoils vert.

Edmund Campion, A Historie of Ireland, written c.1571, says on p. 44:

"Brendan Abbot at the age of ten yeares, was of such incomparable holinesse, and thereto so wise and lettered, that his parents thinking themselves to have wonne the most notable fruite, that could ensue their marriage, by mutuall consent professed continencie. He flourished in the time of S. Bride, lived familiarly with Ercus the Bishop, and Finan the Abbot."

This shows that the saint was known as Brendan in Anglicized Irish contexts in the 16th C, and thus Brendan is registered under the saint's name allowance. [Brendan ap Llewelyn, An Tir-A]

Nicholas de Estleche dictus le Tardif (Edelweiss) provides the following examples of the submitter's chosen spelling from Parish Record extracts:

BRENDON BOLTON Male Marriage 6 September 1585 Saint Andrew, Plymouth, Devon, England JOAN Batch: M001831

BRENDON RISTE Male Marriage 11 December 1594 Saint Andrew, Plymouth, Devon, England MARY STEPHENS Batch: M001831

BRENDON SYMONS Male Christening 27 September 1584 Saint Andrew, Plymouth, Devon, England BRENDON SYMONS Batch: P001831

BRENDON VICARY Male Christening 1 July 1582 Saint Andrew, Plymouth, Devon, England WILLIAM VICARY Batch: P001831

BRENDON WOULRIDG Male Christening 8 January 1587 Saint Andrew, Plymouth, Devon, England WILLIAM WOULRIDG Batch: P001831

O'Brien - Irish surname & sept. name originating with the family of King Brian Boru (d.1014) [Edward McLysaght, The



Surnames of Ireland, 6th ed., Dublin: Irish Academic Press, 1991, c.f. O'Brien; Patrick Woulfe, Irish Names and Surnames, revised, Kansas City, Missouri: Irish Genealogical Foundation, 1992, p. 443, c.f. Ó Briain.] Brien, with this spelling, was recorded in England as a given name in 1088 & as a patronymic in 1086 & 1160 [P. H. Reaney and R. M. Wilson, Dictionary of English Surnames, 3rd ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1997, c.f. Brian] Yin therefore concludes that O'Brien is a reasonable, period Anglicized spelling of the Irish patronymic.

Woulfe (**Irish Names and Surnames**, s. n. Ó Briain) shows O'Brien as an anglicized form but without dating it. Though ingen Briain meic Donnchada (Rowel) noted on that the <O'Brien> spelling is reasonable for late 16th C Anglicized Irish with a few examples of Brian in Anglicized Irish.

The source for the names listed in this article are a list of names from Patent Rolls of James I (1603-1604) listed in Ewen L'Estrange, A History of Surnames of the British Isles (Originally published: London, 1931. Reprinted for Clearfield Company, Inc. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, Maryland, 1993, 1995). pp. 210-211. In a footnote on p. 210, Ewen notes that his source was: "Cal. of Irish Patent Rolls, vol. ii, p. 17 et seq."

[Quote from a paragraph on p. 210:]

"Patent Rolls for I Jas. I (1603-4) preserve lists of pardons granted to Irishmen concerned in recent disturbances, and contain hundreds of names, the descriptions being very complete, including both patronymic and clan name as well as "nicknames" in some cases."

p. 210

Lysagh McBrian Dariston, yeoman

Brien McOwen Mautagh O'Heyne of the Lidegan

Indentures transcribed in footnotes in O'Donovan, John, Annals of Ireland, by the Four Masters, Volumes 1-7 (New York: AMS Press, 1966).
volume 5, pp. 1651-1652
10 Feb 1570

Bryan Mc Rurye O'Ferrall of Drumvinge

Brian Mc Hebbard O'Ferrall of Killacomoge

Breyn Queyn of Acwranake

volume 5, pp. 1648-1649

15 March 1570

Bryane Mc Cahir Mc Art Kavanagh of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent. cheife of his name and cept called Slagh

Dirmod Lawdarage

Bryane Mc Cahir

Here are examples of forms of Brian from Tangwysyt's article "Names and Naming Practices in the Fitzwilliam Accounts from 16th Century Ireland" (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/names/tangwystyl/lateirish/fitzwilliam.html>).

Latin Context

Brian

Bynames of Irish Patronymic Origin

Brian (1) Patronym from Gaelic Brian

Names in the English Records

Given Names

Men

Brian Brian (2), Bryan (6). Probably representing only three men.

DEVICE NOTES:

Possible conflict with: Maire Bridgit ni Mhoire O'Meagher

The following device associated with this name was registered in September of 1986 (via Atenveldt): Per saltire vert and a Celtic cross counterchanged, on a chief Or three trefoils slipped vert.

...there is 1 CD for change of field. There may or may not be an additional CD for changing the color of half the charge, depending on how it's drawn. Since Celtic crosses are top-heavy, I wonder if the majority of this cross is Or?

Consulting herald: Madeleine Rose de Cardeville

5: **Cacht inghean Eacháin** - New Name

Culture (Early Ireland 700-900 ish) most important.

Originally submitted to Golden Dolphin as *Eibhlín Cacht MacEacháin*.

Eibhlín found in Irish Names by Ó Corrain & Maguire (Appendix H Document), page 84 s.n. <Eibhlin> "the wife of Walter de Burgo, Earl of Ulster (1217)".

Cacht found in Irish Names by Ó Corrain & Maguire, p.40.

MacEacháin found in Surnames of Ireland by Edward MacLysaght, p.41.

As documented, this had two given names, which is not allowed in Gaelic names per Laurel precedent. So she was asked to choose either *Eibhlín* or *Cacht*, being informed that she cannot have both in the same name. She opted to go with *Cacht*.

O'Brien's "Index of Names in Irish Annals" at <http://medievalscotland.org/kmo/AnnalsIndex/Feminine/Aibhlin.shtml> shows *Cacht* as a standard middle Irish and early modern Irish feminine name form associated with annalistic years of 1054 and 1231.

As for the byname, for some time now MacLysaght has been disallowed as the sole source for documenting Irish bynames. On the other hand, Woulfe (Irish Names and Surnames, s.n. Mac Eacháin) shows the Irish patronym Mac Eacháin with a Tudor and Stuart anglicized spelling of M'Keaghane which offers some support for the father's name used in forming the byname. In Gaelic, however, the patronym is usually literal for women even well after our period so the patronym should be *inghean Eacháin*. She was informed of this and also approved the use of *inghean Eacháin*.

Consulting herald: Patricia Drakkar

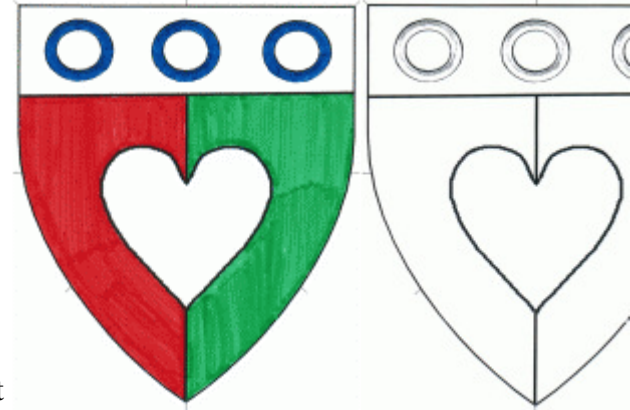
6: Cecille Cassaire - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 2009, via Atlantia.

Per pale gules and vert, a heart and on a chief argent three annulets azure.

There are a number of similar designs, but no outright conflicts. It is clear of the device of Adriana Ashworth as registered through the West in April, 1989 (“Azure, a heart and on a chief argent, three unicorn's heads couped azure.”) by the tincture of the field and the difference in type of tertiary charge since there are only two types of tertiary charge on the field. It is clear of Steven de Lile as registered through the West in December, 1993 (“Per pale sable and green, a heart and a chief argent.”) by the tincture of the field and the addition of the tertiary charges. It is clear of Anne Isabella Gardin as registered through Atlantia in November, 1995 (“Purpure, a heart and on a chief argent a vine vert.”) by the tincture of the field and the cumulative changes to the tertiary charges. It is clear of Justine Hart as registered through the East in September, 2005 (“Sable, a heart and on a chief argent three hearts sable.”) by the tincture of the field and the tincture of the tertiary charges.

Consulting herald: Madeleine Rose de Cardeville

**7: Cecille Cassaire - New Badge**

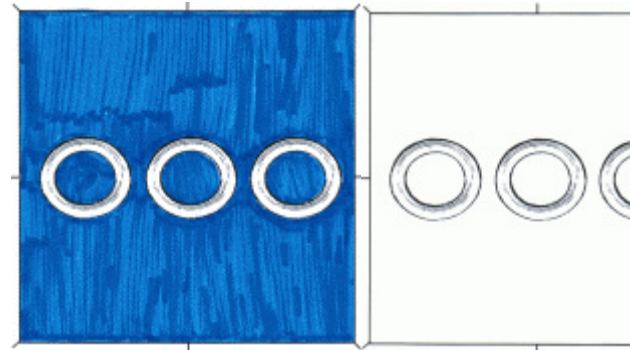
OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 2009, via Atlantia.

Azure, three annulets in fess argent.

Possible conflict with: Marian of Heatherdale.

The following badge associated with this name was registered in May of 1998 (via the Middle): (Fieldless) Three annulets linked in fess argent, purpure, and argent. ...1 CD for fieldless vs fielded. No CD for changing the color of half the charge group. I do not believe there is a CD for interlacing, though the most recent comment I could find on this subject was 1998.

Consulting herald: Madeleine Rose de Cardeville



8: Challys of Greenlion Bay - New Name & New Device

Azure, a chalice and on a chief argent three lion paw prints vert.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

No major changes.

Sound (chalice is her real name and the cant) most important.

Challys is the submitter's legal name (MD driver's license attached to submission).

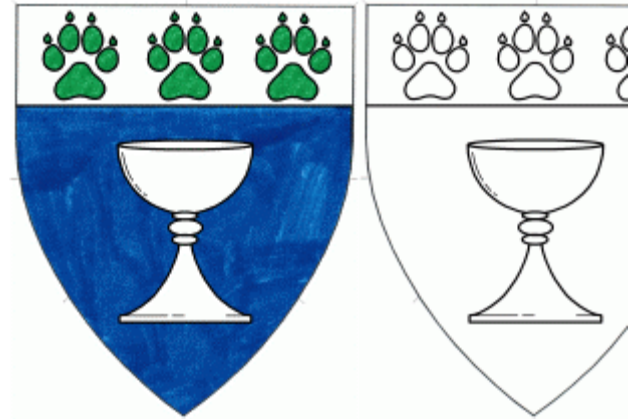
of Greenlion Bay - The locative byname is the submitter's SCA branch of residence, the Canton of Greenlion Bay. "Greenlion Bay, Canton of " appears on the 03-2011 LoAR.

Possible conflict with: Dierdriana of the Misty Isles

Either the name or the following device associated it (or both)

were registered in August of 1979: *Azure, a lotus goblet argent and on a chief argent three lotus blossoms inverted through gules.* ...Unless a lotus goblet looks very different from a regular goblet this device only has 1 CD for change in tertiaries

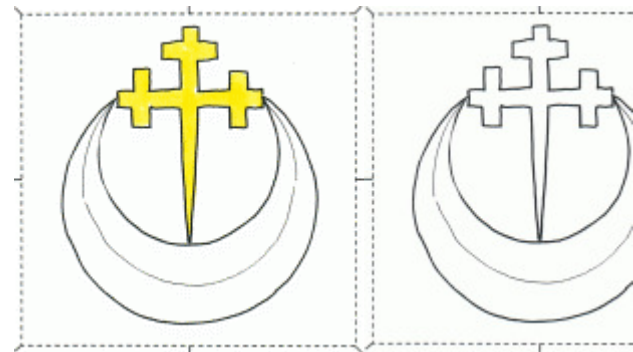
Consulting herald: Philipp Hartrat

**9: Christian Darmody - New Household Name & New Badge**

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 1987, via the East.

Croix de la Lune

(Fieldless) A cross crosslet fitchy Or and a crescent argent in pale conjoined.



(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Croix>)

Croix (French for "Cross") is the name or part of the name of several communes in France:

- * Croix, in the Nord département
- * Croix, in the Territoire de Belfort département
- * Croix-Caluyau, in the Nord département
- * Croix-Chapeau, in the Charente-Maritime département
- * Croix-en-Ternois, in the Pas-de-Calais département
- * Croix-Fonsomme, in the Aisne département
- * Croix-Mare, in the Seine-Maritime département
- * Croix-Moligneaux, in the Somme département
- * La Croix-aux-Bois, in the Ardennes département
- * La Croix-aux-Mines, in the Vosges département
- * La Croix-Avranchin, in the Manche département
- * La Croix-Blanche, in the Lot-et-Garonne département

- * La Croix-Comtesse, in the Charente-Maritime département
- * La Croix-de-la-Rochette, in the Savoie département
- * La Croix-du-Perche, in the Eure-et-Loir département

Consulting herald: Wynne Northern March

10: Cian mac Ceallacháin Uí Dubhlaich - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of May 31, 2009 as submitted.

(Fieldless) Two arrows inverted in saltire vert surmounted by a stag's head erased affronty Or.

Consulting herald: Cian Gordion Knot

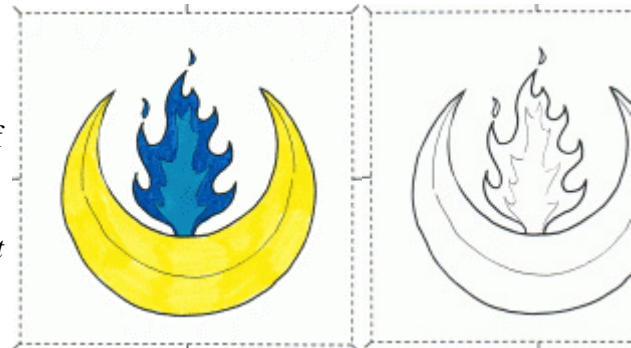


11: Elizabeth Harlyn - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in December of 2002, via Atlantia.

(Fieldless) A flame azure within and conjoined at its base to a crescent Or.

Consulting herald: Wynne Northern March



12: Elizabeth Tender Herte - New Badge

Name registered on Feb 2010 LoAR.

(Fieldless) On a bend coupé vert, three hearts Or.

Consulting herald: Kendrick del Grenewode



13: Heather Hrafnsdottir - New Name & New Device

Argent, a columbine and on a chief invested purple, two mullets Or.

Heather is the submitter's legal name (NC driver's license attached to submission).

From ACADEMY OF SAINT GABRIEL REPORT 3143

(<http://www.s-gabriel.org/3143>):

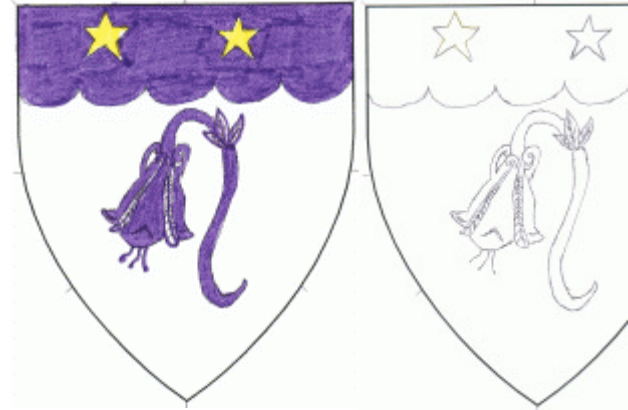
"The name *Hrafn* was very common in Iceland from the initial settlement on through the entire Middle Ages. [6] A daughter of <Hrafn> would typically carry the byname <Hrafn's do/ttir>, which was pronounced roughly HRAHFS DOAT-teer, with representing the sound of <oa> in <boat>."

Hrafn is also from Geirr Bassi's Old Norse Name with Hrafn appearing on page 11 and the format of the name following examples on pages 17 - 18.

Although the name is pretty jarring, with the modern given and the ON patronymic, it is registerable by our rules.

The chief is (barely) invested. It's of sufficient width to allow the mullets to be enlarged a good deal. Suggest an artist's upon registration.

Consulting herald: Fionn Connell

**14: Hrólfr Long Arm** - New Name (see RETURNS for device)

Hrólfr is found as masculine names on p. 11 of Geirr Bassi's The Old Norse Name.

Long Arm is a descriptive byname which appeals to a lingua anglica allowance to use the common English translation of Old Norse descriptive epithet. Geirr Bassi (The Old Norse Name, p. 25) gives several analogous bynames such as langha (long neck) and langhofði (long head) which could be used to support a supposed Old Norse form like "langarmr". Cleas and Vigfusson's dictionary gives some more support with nicknames like langbein (long bone), lang-fættr (long legged), hendr (with long hands), lang-nefr (long nose), etc.

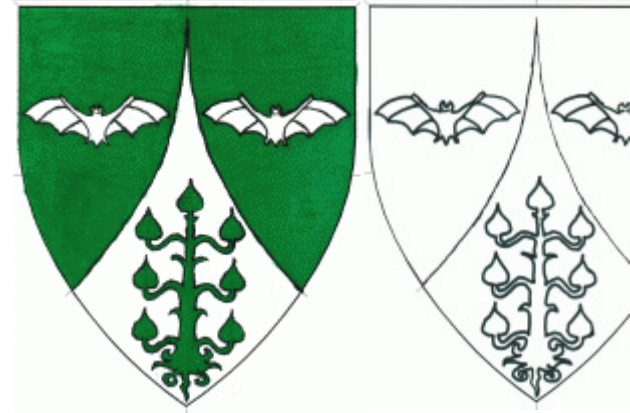
Consulting herald: Crown Consult Table

15: Jarvis Riley - Resub Device

OSCAR finds the name on the Atlantia LoI of April 30, 2011 as submitted.

Per chevron ploye vert and argent, two bats and a crequier counterchanged.

Consulting herald: Jarvis Riley

**16: Lucian Artz - New Name & New Device**

Per chevron throughout azure and Or, two horseshoes inverted argent and a winged bear rampant sable.

Submitter desires a masculine name.

No major changes.

Meaning most important.

Lucian is found in *Withycombe* p. 200 as a masculine given name, s.n. *Lucian* and dates *Lucianus* to 1166, 1200, and 1210. *Withycombe* also states that St. *Lucian* was a 3rd century martyr.

Artz is found in *Basque Onomastics of the Eighth to Sixteenth Centuries*, Appendix 3: Cognomens (<http://www.larsdatter.com/basque/appendix3.htm>)

E. Names of Animals

* (h)artz ("bear")

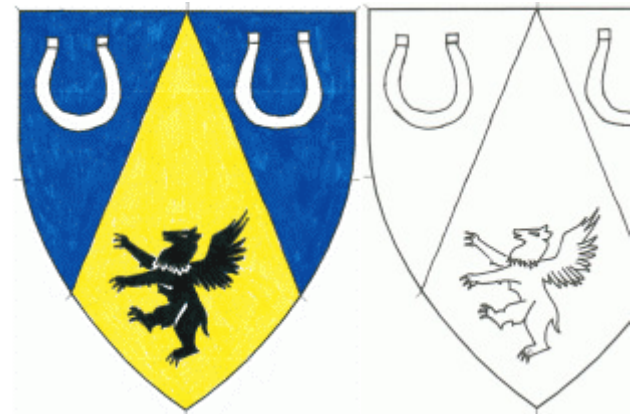
- don Garcia Arzpuru de Salinas - 1183 [ARZA] (see buru ["head"] in section A)

- Garsia Arzburu - 1203 [ARZA] (see buru ["head"] in section A)

No entry in the Lingual Weirdness Table for English/Basque, but French/Basque ought to be registerable, and "Lucian" should be documentable as French. I know that "Lucien" is.

Add an artist note upon registration: It would be nice if the bear could be redrawn to better fill its space and to allow the wings to be seen.

Consulting herald: Rónán Goshawk



17: Nathaniel Ravenhill - New Device

The name was registered through Atlantia in October 2010.

Per chevron argent and sable, three ravens migrant counterchanged.

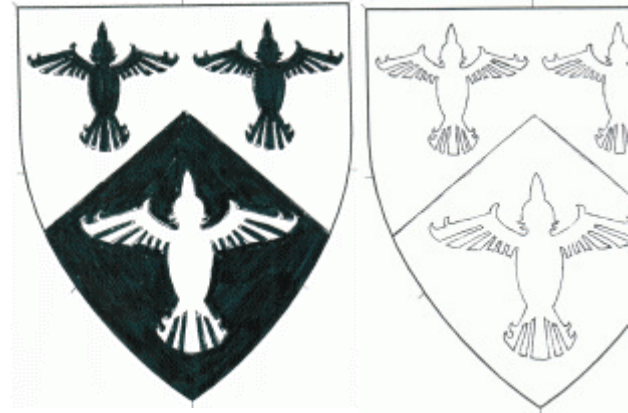
a) The difference in the size of the birds violates the "sword and dagger" rule. See [Kate Wrenn, LoAR 12/2004, East-R], <http://www.ellipsis.cx/~liana/sca/armoryprec.html>

b) That being said I'd like to throw in an additional two ducets and say the sword and dagger rule isn't really period. There are examples of 3 objects being sized to fit available space in the Zurich Rolls,

<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/ZurichRoll/>. Look at the three lions, stag's horns, and fer-a-loups. A late period English example can be found in the upper right of this page:

<http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/0000/bsb00001647/images/index.html?fip=193.174.98.30&id=00001647 &seite=1>

Consulting herald: Kendrick del Grenewode

**18: Nichola Archere - Name Change & New Device**

Currently registered name is Nichola Blackwell (February 2006, via Atlantia).

Per bend purpure and vert, a bend between a sinister hand and three pheons Or.

Old Name: *Nichola Blackwell*, to be retained as alternate.

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Language (Middle English) most important.

Meaning (Archer) most important.

Submitter is an archer and would like to change her surname to reflect that.

Her given name will remain *Nichola*: Reaney and Wilson, s.n. Pepperda) cites Nichola Pepdie from 1403. *Archere* appears in the Academy of Saint Gabriel Report 208 (<http://www.s-gabriel.org/208>): "archer"

* Archer 1192, 1332, 1368

* Archir 1327

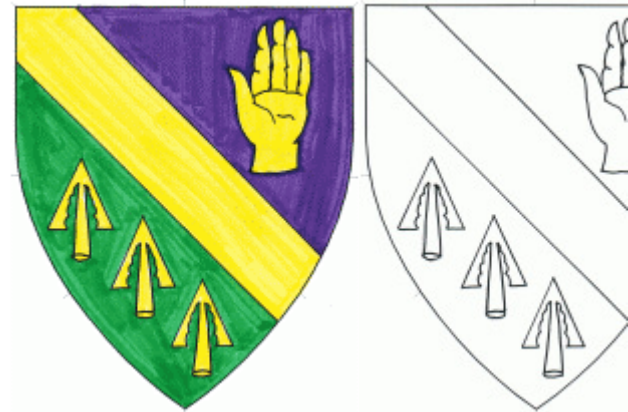
* Archur 1298, 1311

* Anchor 1314

* Archier 1376

* **Archere 1437**

* Larchier 1192, 1319



- * le Archier 1327
- * le Archer 1220, 1225, 1246, 1248, 1255, 1270, 1299, 1327, 1332
- * le Archur 1299, 1333
- * la Archere 1288 (probably female, the full name is "Hawisia la Archere")

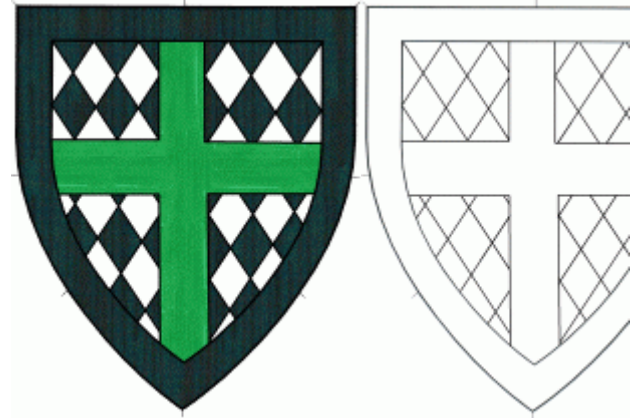
Consulting herald: Wynne Northern March

19: Philipp Hartrat - New Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in January of 2007, via Atlantia.

Lozengy argent and sable, a cross vert and a bordure sable.

Old Item (via Atlantia in January 2010): *Or, a centaur passant regardant sable playing a straight trumpet gules and on a point pointed sable a cross moline Or*, to be retained as an alternate/badge.



There is a recent precedent allows bordures compony to share a tincture with the field. See [Teresa de Çaragoç, 05/05. Atlantia], <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/elisabeth/armory.html#BORDURE>

This precedent is specific to bordure compony, I don't know if it would apply to this case. There is however record of allowing checky ordinaries to share a tincture with the field (see Rolland von Fries, <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/precedents/daud2/armg21.html>) and a recent LOAR that addresses lozengy. The device in question (Avelyn Wexcombe of Great Bedwyn, <http://heraldry.sca.org/loar/2010/05/10-051ar.html>) is rejected on the basis of the identifiability of the lozengy gore but does not take issues of the concept of lozengy sharing a tincture with the field. These are for divided charges on a solid field, but I haven't seen anything disallowing the reverse situation.

I have found several recent registrations of crosses throughout (color) combined with bordures (color) (see below for examples). A couple of them are in OSCAR and no commentary there even mentions a concern about tincture; I also checked the LoARs for these items and all were registered without comment.

Murchadh Monaidh Chraoibhe:

The following badge associated with this name was registered in March of 2007 (via Caid):
 Gules, a cross between in bend two Maltese crosses and in bend sinister two crescents argent, a bordure Or.
 registered jointly with Matheus le Vaus

Jam Recarediz:

The following device associated with this name was registered in February of 2007 (via Gleann Abhann):
 Or, a cross between four escallops gules, a bordure azure.

Cristoforo Montagna:

The following device associated with this name was registered in November of 2003 (via Meridies):
 Or, a cross sable between in bend two candles enflamed and in bend sinister two keys wards to chief gules all within a bordure sable.

Erik le Haubergier:

The following device associated with this name was registered in February of 2011 (via the East):
Sable, a cross and in canton a compass rose, a bordure argent.

Consulting herald: Philipp Hartrat

20: Raboc de Flammepoing - New Name

Raboc can be found in Ary's *Index of Names in the 1292 Subsidy Roll of London* by Sara L. Uckelman at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/london1292.html>.

Submitter is the son of Duke Bertrand de Flammepoing (March of 1982, via Atlantia) and would like to use the same surname as his father. The submitting herald confirms that the submitter is actually His Grace's son, having been a family friend since 1986.

Consulting herald: Kendrick del Grenewode

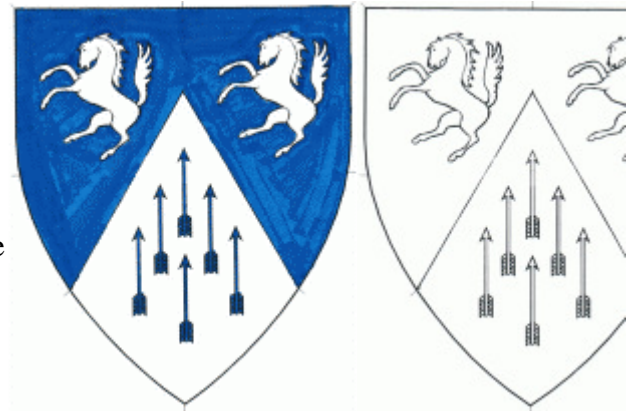
21: Richard Saethydd - New Name & New Device

Per chevron azure and argent, a seme of arrows and two horses rampant counterchanged..

Richard - Withycombe, p.253, dated to 1306. Also, R&W s.n. Clarence dates *Richard Clarence* to 1451. As it is being paired with a Welsh surname, it is also noted that *Richard* is found in Ary's article *Some 16th & 17th C Welsh Masculine Names* found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/names/welsh/welsh.html> citing: Richard Bassett 1597, 1609; Richard Button 1565; Richard Gwynn 1573; Richard Thomas 1563; Richard Walwyn 1559.

Saethydd is a Welsh occupational name meaning "archer" cited in *Compleat Anachronist #66: A Welsh Miscellany* - which contains a brief overview of Welsh culture, the Welsh language and names and naming practices. The *Compleat Anachronist* March 1993 Volume 66: *A Welsh Miscellany* by Heather Rose Jones, p.33.

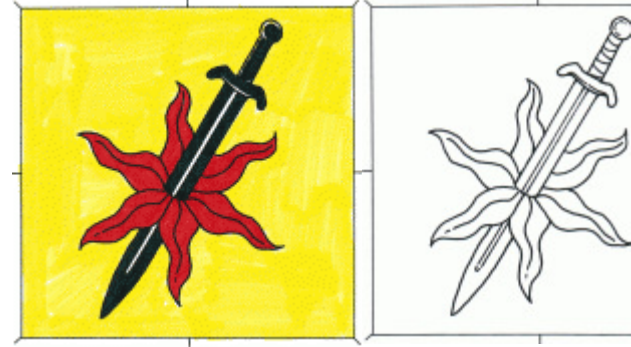
Consulting herald: Wynne Northern March



22: Robert de Rath - New Badge

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in August of 1996, via Atlantia.

Or, an estoile gules pierced by a sword bendwise sinister sable.

**23: Simon Briggs** - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
No major changes.

Simon is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Simon, dated 1134-1140. Also found in Withycombe, s.n. Simon, dated to 1191, 1215 & 1284. Additionally located in "An Index to the 1523 Subsidy Roll for York and Ainsty", by Karen Larsdatter found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/york16/given-masc-alpha.htm>.

Briggs is found in Reaney & Wilson, s.n. Brigg, Briggs without a specific date for this spelling. 'Brig' 1275, 'Brigg' 1332 from ME brig(g).

While the cited source does not give an exact dated exemplar, Bardsley (Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames, s.n. Brigg) gives one *Juliana Briggs* as appearing in a marriage license from London dated to 1615 (i.e., the grey area). In addition a search of the IGI extract files using Edelweiss' search tool specifying the surname Briggs produced dozens of records of individuals with the surname Briggs in that spelling dated before 1600. Since the subsidy roll citation takes the given name to the sixteenth century, this removes any concerns about dates.

Consulting herald: Rhiannon Sable Trident

24: Thorgeirr inn vikverski Karlsson - New Household Name (see RETURNS for badge)

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in April of 1991, via the Middle.

House of Thorsteinn Hall

Thorsteinn is found in Geirr Bassi, p.16.

There is no documentation for the household name, either as a lingua anglica version of an Old Norse place name or as an English house name. I suspect that one could fairly easily document the Old Norse Þosteinnstaðir which construction can be documented from Scott's "Place-Names in Landnámabók" at http://my.stratos.net/~bmscott/Landnamabok_Place-Names and that would support the lingua anglica rendition.

Consulting herald: Rhiannon Sable Trident

25: Þorviðr Brjansson - New Name (see RETURNS for badge)

Þorviðr is found in Geirr Bassi, p.16.

Brjansson – patronymic form of *Brjan* found in Geirr Bassi, p.9.

The given name Þorviðr does appear on page 16 of Geirr Bassi's Old Norse Name but the nominative form that appears on page 9 of that work for the given name used to form the patronym is in fact Brjánn with a marking over the vowel and two n's. Following the rules for forming the patronym give on page 17 you would get Brjánsson. The submitted form is registerable as by precedent you can drop the markings if you do so consistently.

Consulting herald: Rhiannon Sable Trident

26: Typhenon Felyse de Valois - New Device

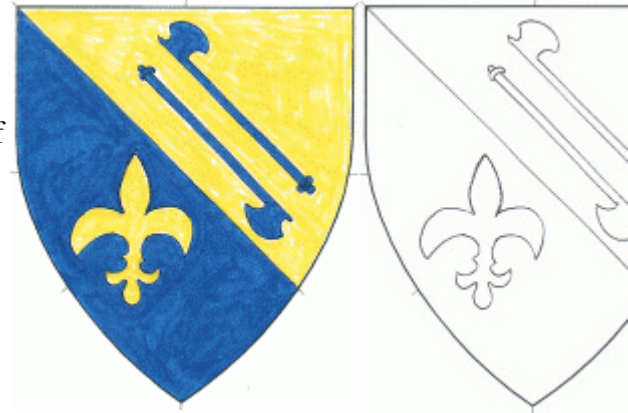
OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in November of 2007, via Atlantia.

Per bend Or and azure, two axes addorsed and a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

This is substantially identical to the device submission one returned by Golden Dolphin in July 2007, (“Per bend Or and azure, an axe bendwise and an axe bendwise inverted addorsed azure and a fleur-de-lis Or.”) with the following comments to the submitter: “While the name Valois has been ruled not to be presumptuous of itself as it was borne by those not members of the royal family of France, combining it with the protected gold fleur-de-lis badge of France, particularly on the blue field of the oriflamme is too strong a reference to the royal Valois line. When resubmitting you 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.”

I suspect, the submitter is hoping that a new Atlantian submissions herald will be more forgiving, hence the second attempt. As I received no opposing commentary beyond the initial rejection, I am willing to send it up to Laurel and see what commentary it invites at that level.

Consulting herald: Catguistl of Tintagol



27: Virginia of Wolfholt - Resub Device

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in January of 2010, via Atlantia.

Per bend sinister Or and vert, a tree proper and a wolf ululant argent.

This is a resubmission for Virginia. Her previous device submission was returned in-Kingdom in 9/2009: *Vert, a wolf's head couped and ululant argent* due to conflict with Cordelia Talbot (*Vert, a talbot's head erased within an orle of gillyflowers argent.*)

Consulting herald: Cian Gordion Knot

**28: Wanda of Ostoja - New Name**

Submitter desires a feminine name.

Culture (12th - 14th c. Polish/German) most important.

Wanda is the submitter's legal name (MD driver's license attached to submission). *Wanda* is also the name of a legendary princess, daughter of Krakus, founder the Krakow in the 12th c. according to "Curios of Early Polish History" at <http://eightvo.wordpress.com/2011/04/01/the-week-in-cataloguing-curios-of-early-polish-history/>.

of Ostoja is found at http://www.enotes.com/topic/Clan_of_Ostoja claiming, "The Ostoja Clan was one of the most significant families in late medieval Europe. During the time of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth the family adopted several Lithuanian and Belarussian families and transformed into a Clan of Landlords, Senators and Nobility[1]. Members of the Ostoja family stayed in a mode of close cooperation with one another, forming a Clan. The Clan held the highest position and the greatest amount of land and properties in both Poland and Slovakia (Hungary) in medieval times. This included great Castles in the Gothic style.[2] In fact, the Ostoja Clan ruled Slovakia between 1395 and 1430 and Transylvania in 1401 and again in 1410-1414, during the time of Stibor of Stiboricz.[3][4][5] A line of Ostoja, which included relatives of Stibor of Stiboricz that followed him to Hungary, is included in Hungarian aristocracy as barons of Hungarian kingdom 1389[6]."

It also dates the following names:

- * Moscic of Ostoja from Kozmin was Voivode of Poznan, ruling Greater Poland 1242-52.
- * Piotr of Ostoja was Starosta of Sandomierz year 1259.
- * Miroslaw of Ostoja was Castellan of Sandomierz in 1270.
- * Mikolaj of Ostoja was Chamberlain of Krakow in 1286.
- * Comes Wislaw of Ostoja from Ilowca (28 km south of Poznan) in the voivodeship of Kalisz year 1300.
- * Comes Marcin of Ostoja in 1304 and in the family property of Chelm.
- * Mikolaj of Ostoja hold high office as Standard-bearer of Inowroclaw 1311 and of Wyszogrodzk 1315.
- * Jędrzej of Ostoja - Castellan of Poznan 1343
- * Moscic Stiboric of Ostoja was Voivode of Gniewkowo in 1353, Starosta of Brzesko County 1368.

Based on the supporting material, the surname as submitted can only be supported as a possible *lingua Anglica* loophole

Consulting herald: Wynne Northern March

29: William Barfoot - New Name

Submitter desires a masculine name.
 No major changes.
 Culture (English 16th c.) most important.

William is found in "Late Sixteenth Century Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16mfreq.html>). Also, R&W, p. 55, under the heading "Bothell, Bottle". *William Bothel* is dated to 1296.

Barfoot appears in that spelling in the "Brass Enscription Index" found at <http://heraldry.sca.org/laurel/names/brasses/> w dates the name to 1361.

Consulting herald: Ragnar Leifson

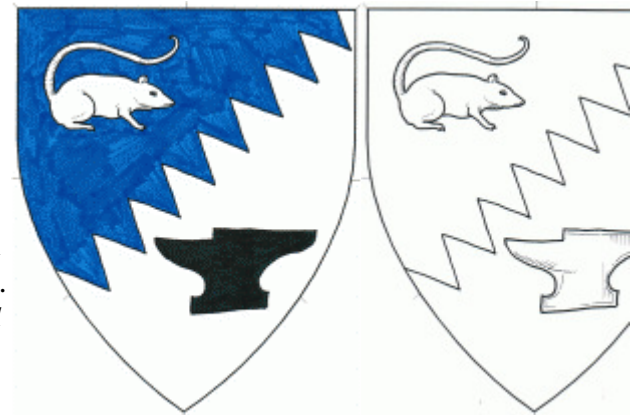
30: William Shoprat - New Name & New Device

Per bend sinister indented azure and argent, a rat statant contourney argent and an anvil sable.

William is found in "Late Sixteenth Century Names" by Talan Gwynek (<http://heraldry.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/eng16/eng16mfreq.html>). Also, R&W, p. 55, under the heading "Bothell, Bottle". *William Bothel* is dated to 1296.

Shoprat is a modern descriptive name, for someone who hangs around the shop. The closest thing I can find is something like Hartrat. The byname Hartrat comes from a given name which of appears in Latin as Hartradus and has nothing to do with separable elements as suggested in summary of documentation. can get something similar sounding in German as Bahlow (Deutsches Namenlexikon, s.n. Schopper) has Merklin der Schopper dated to 1345. That has a rather different meaning, however, and does not accord well with the cant in the arm. Obviously, something more substantive would be helpful. Help?!

Consulting herald: Crown Consult Table



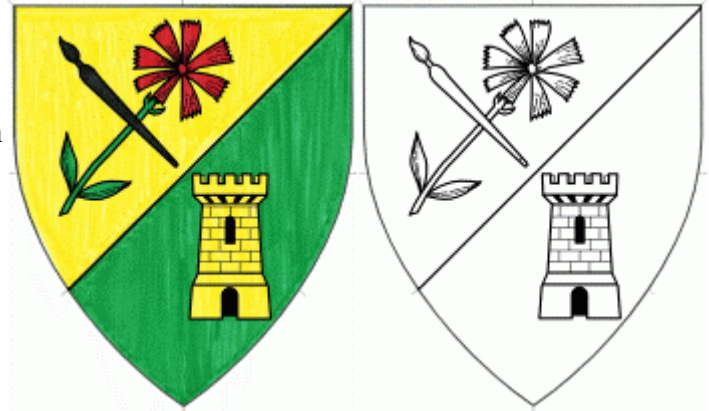
RETURNS

1: Dorothea Manuela Ponçe - Device Change

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in February of 2003, via Atlantia.

Per bend sinister Or and vert, a gilly-flower proper and a paint brush sable in saltire and a tower Or.

Gilly-flower default proper is green stem and red flower.
Gilly-flower shape from [heraldsnet.org](http://www.heraldsnet.org)
(<http://www.heraldsnet.org/saitou/parker/Jpglossg.htm>)



Dorothea has a registered device (“Per pale sable and vert, on an artist's palette Or marked of various tinctures two paintbrushes in saltire sable.”) registered through Atlantia in June, 2004. This submission, however, will have to be returned for violating our ban on “slot machine heraldry” as there are three types of charge in the same group on the field. (By precedent, simply placing charges in saltire does not take them into a different charge group from other charges on the field and charges on either side of a field divided per bend or per bend sinister are generally considered to be in the same charge group.)

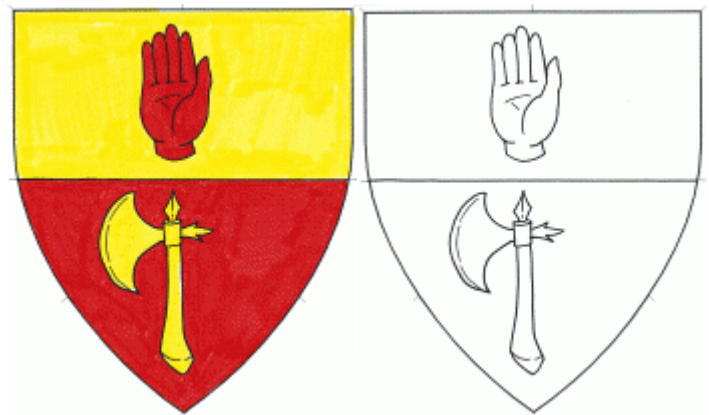
Consulting herald: Kathleen of Raven's Cove

2: Hrólfr Long Arm - New Device

Per fess Or and gules, a hand and an axe counterchanged.

The Red Hand of Ulster (hand appaumpy gules) is a Prohibited/Restricted Charge. It is used as an augmentation of arms in Great Britain.

Consulting herald: Crown Consult Table

**3: Thorgeirr inn vikverski Karlsson - New Badge**

OSCAR finds the name registered exactly as it appears in April of 1991, via the Middle.

(Fieldless) The futhark letters haglaz, tiwaz, and haglaz in fess conjoined sable.

The badge will have to be returned as it is in outright



violation of the decades-old Laurel prohibition on registration of armory that consists only of letters or other similar symbols such as runes.

Consulting herald: Rhiannon Sable Trident

4: **Porviðr Brjansson** - New Device

Or, a pale gules fimbriated sable.

As for the device, it is not clear why there is fimbriation (which is so narrow as to almost be absent). As the pale is gules, it does not need to be fimbriated to be on an Or field and itself breaks contrast. And, since fimbriation does not count for difference when determining conflict, it serves no useful purpose at all. As it is, this conflicts with several registered pieces of armory: From the device

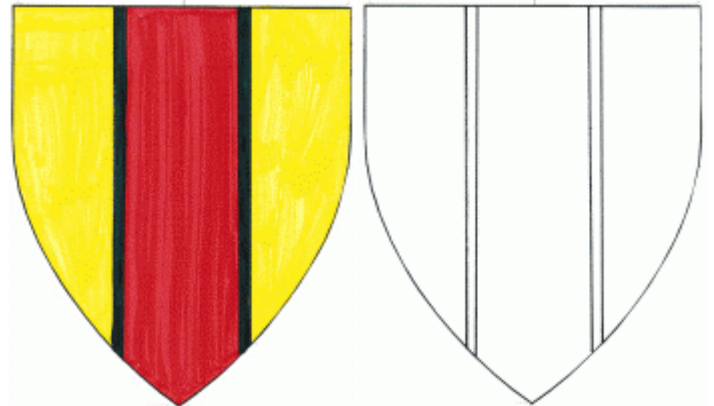
of Morgan MacBride as registered through Meridies in May, 1996 (“Or, a pale gules between two domestic cats sejant addorsed sable.”) it differs by only one difference for the addition of the secondary cats. From Branwen ferch Dafydd as registered through Caid in February, 1997 (“Or, a pale gules overall an arrow Or winged sable.”) it differs by only one difference for the addition of the overall charge. From the badge of Adrienne Morgaine de Beaumont as registered through Caid in August, 1985 (“Or, a pale gules surmounted by a cat’s paw print purple.”) it differs by only the addition of the pawprint.

In addition, this violates the Rule of Tincture. The SCA Glossary of Terms defines fimbriation as “Outlining a charge in a contrasting tincture”. Sable is not a contrasting tincture to gules. See RfS VIII.2.a.

a. Contrasting Tinctures - Good contrast exists between:

- i.** A metal and a color;
- ii.** An element equally divided of a color and a metal, and any other element as long as identifiability is maintained;
- iii.** A color and a charge, blazoned as proper, that is predominantly light;
- iv.** A metal and a charge, blazoned as proper, that is predominantly dark.

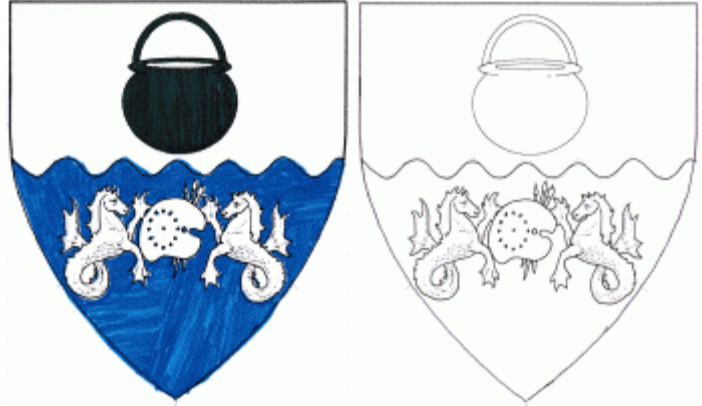
Consulting herald: Rhiannon Sable Trident



5: William Barfoot - New Device

Per fess wavy argent and azure, a kettle sable and two seahorses maintaining a painter's palette argent.

The blazon says the palette is maintained, which is defined as “Small objects that are held by an animate charge are said to be maintained...<snip>. Maintained charges are considered too small to count towards difference”. However, given that the palette is nearly as large as the seahorses, I would consider it to be sustained, which is defined as “Large objects that are held by an animate charge are often said to be sustained...<snip>. A charge is said to be sustained if it is large enough to count towards difference. The rule of thumb is whether, if the charge and the charge sustained were separated, the two charges would be so nearly equivalent in size that they could reasonably be blazoned as a single group of two equally important charges. Another term for sustained charges is supported charges”.



So, herein lies the problem.

If the palette is “maintained”, it needs to be significantly smaller, which I believe will completely obliterate identifiability of the charge itself.

If the palette is “sustained”, then we have three separate types of charges lying on the same level of the field, which is slot machine. While the kettle is larger in size, due to its placement and the available space, it is not centrally located, nor the central focus of the device. The device is comprised of two halves, each having equal weight visually. Therefore, the forced sizing of the three items in base does not create a secondary charge group.

Also, please consider the following from the Laurel November 2001 LOAR: “**Manuela Ponçe**. Device. Per pale sable and vert, on a round artist's palette Or marked of various tinctures two brushes in saltire sable handled proper. The College could not find evidence for round artist's palettes in period heraldry or as a period artifact. Without documentation for a round palette, this charge may not be registered.” While not perfectly round, I do believe this is the design Laurel is referencing in that return.

As these are all primary charges, this is slot-machine heraldry. As a design criticism, that collection of charges would fit better in chief, with the kettle in base.

Consulting herald: Ragnar Leifson

Thank you again for all of your help. If you have any questions about these submission, please do not hesitate to contact me.

I remain,

Bran Tresonnen 

